

Kenya Country Presentation

Avian Influenza Emergency Preparedness and Response

7th – 9th November 2005

Geneva - Switzerland


Overview of Kenya

- Area: 582,000 Sq Km
- Position: - East Africa, bisected by the Equator at the middle
- Great Rift Valley traverses the country from north to South
- Human Population: 32 million
- Poultry Population: 30 million
 - 70% indigenous backyard,
 - 28% commercial,
 - 2% others (Turkeys, ducks, Geese, Quails)

Avian Flu Situation - General

- Kenya lies along the migratory birds route from Europe to Southern Africa
- Birds start to arrive in mid September and peak in mid November
- Kenya is a stop over point for migratory birds

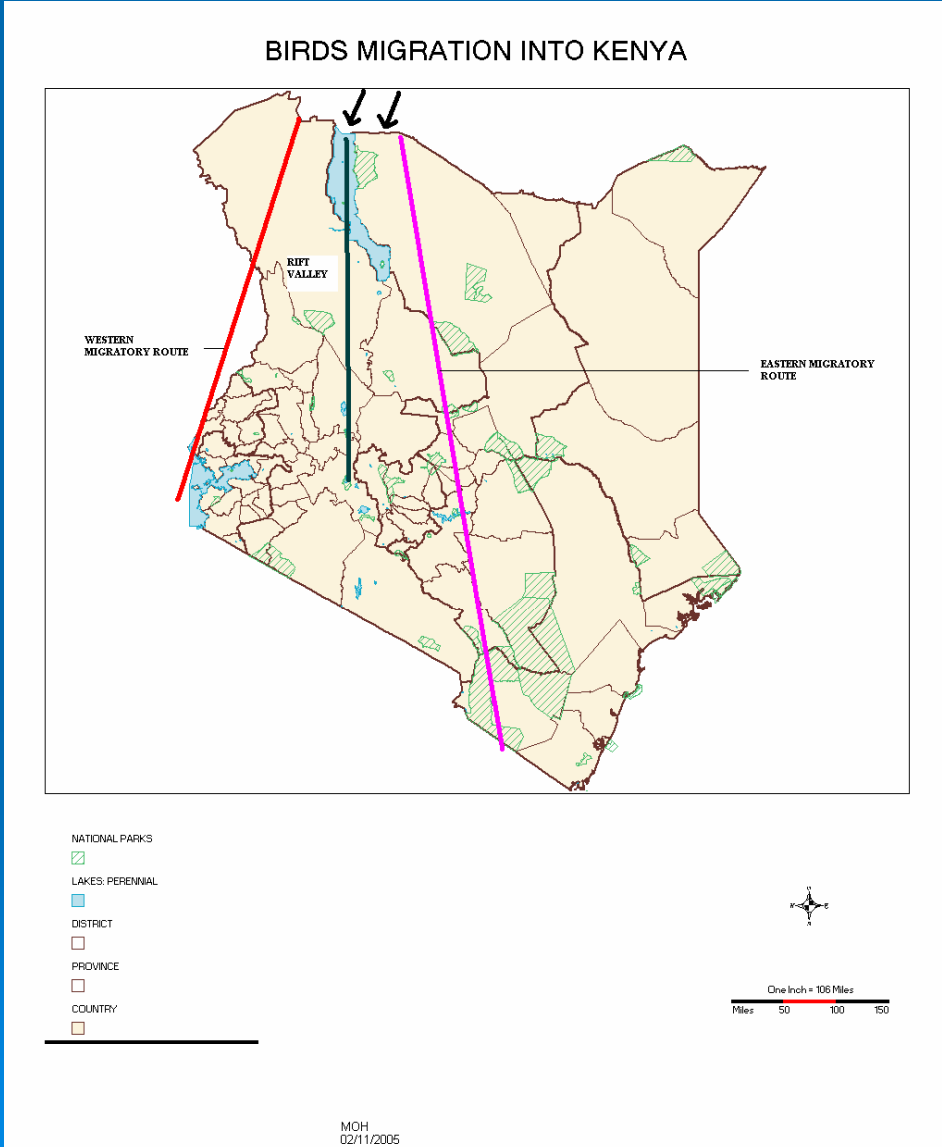
Avian Flu Situation – General *Cont'd*

- 270 species of birds migrate into Kenya every year
 - Migratory birds stop at water points and mix freely with local water birds.
 - Local water birds mix freely with domestic poultry
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Migratory Bird Flyways



Migratory birds routes in Kenya



Country situation – Human health

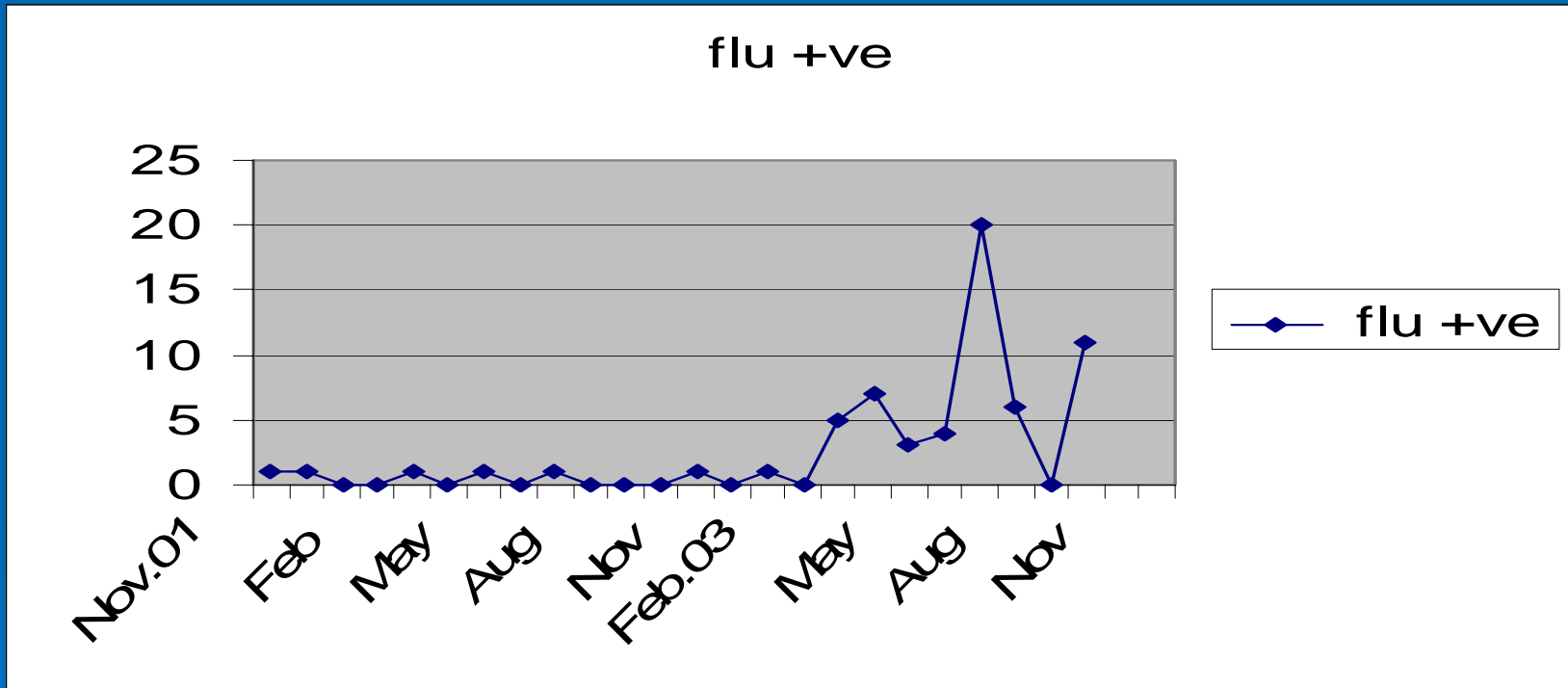
- Kenya is faced with a burden of communicable diseases that comprise 70% of all outpatient morbidity like Malaria, Typhoid, TB, HIV/AIDS
- The country has adopted The Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR) Strategy in order to promptly detect priority diseases, re-emerging and emerging diseases

Country situation contd---

- Constraints in the health systems:
 - Weak disease surveillance system (in timeliness, completeness, human capacity),
 - Inadequate Emergency stocks of vaccine, anti viral drugs and protective gear & other non-pharmaceuticals
 - Inadequate laboratory capacity
 - Low funding for research

Influenza Surveillance

Influenza trend in Kenya Monitored by Surveillance Network in Nairobi
2001 - 03



Type 'B' constitute 94% of all detected cases while type 'A' 6%

Country situation-Animal health

- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) has not been diagnosed in Kenya.
- Retrospective analysis of avian diseases diagnosed between 1935 and 2004 do not indicate occurrence of HPAI in poultry
- Studies looking for hemagglutinating viruses in wild birds, water fowls and domestic chicken only showed avian paramyxoviruses

surveillance

- Kenya has an elaborate national epidemio-surveillance network comprising of both public and private veterinary professionals and other stakeholders including livestock keepers and traders
- Public structures include district and provincial offices, national and sub-national laboratories, a central epidemiology unit and research institutions

Diagnostic

- Public - one National and seven Sub-national diagnostic laboratories, research laboratories
- The laboratories collaborate with regional and international laboratories – Onderstepoort, South Africa, Weighbridge, United Kingdom

Risk of Avian Influenza

- Importation of birds, poultry and their products from affected countries
- Disposal of swill brought by Airlines and ships from affected countries.
- Migratory birds flying from affected countries and exposing our domestic birds and animals to the H5N1
- Nairobi is a hub for international travel
- Risk behaviour inherent in community practices:
 - High consumption of poultry and their products (preparation is the risk)
 - Consumption of birds when signs of illness appear
 - Living in the same dwellings with poultry

NB. These practices may expose our population to H5N1 virus infection



Preparedness


- Emergency Preparedness Plans for other human and animal diseases exists and can be used as a templates for HPAI
- In 1996, a legal notice making Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza a Notifiable Disease in Kenya
- Notification to WTO on emergency measures banning poultry and their products from countries that have reported outbreaks of avian flu
- Sensitization of veterinary & human professionals and public has started through seminars, official communication & media

- A National multi-sectoral task force set up in 2004 to respond to the threat of Influenza outbreaks
- The task force is using WHO/FAO guidelines to develop a national emergency preparedness & response plan
- The plan facilitates mobilisation of emergency resources needed to mould an efficient & effective response

The Response Plan

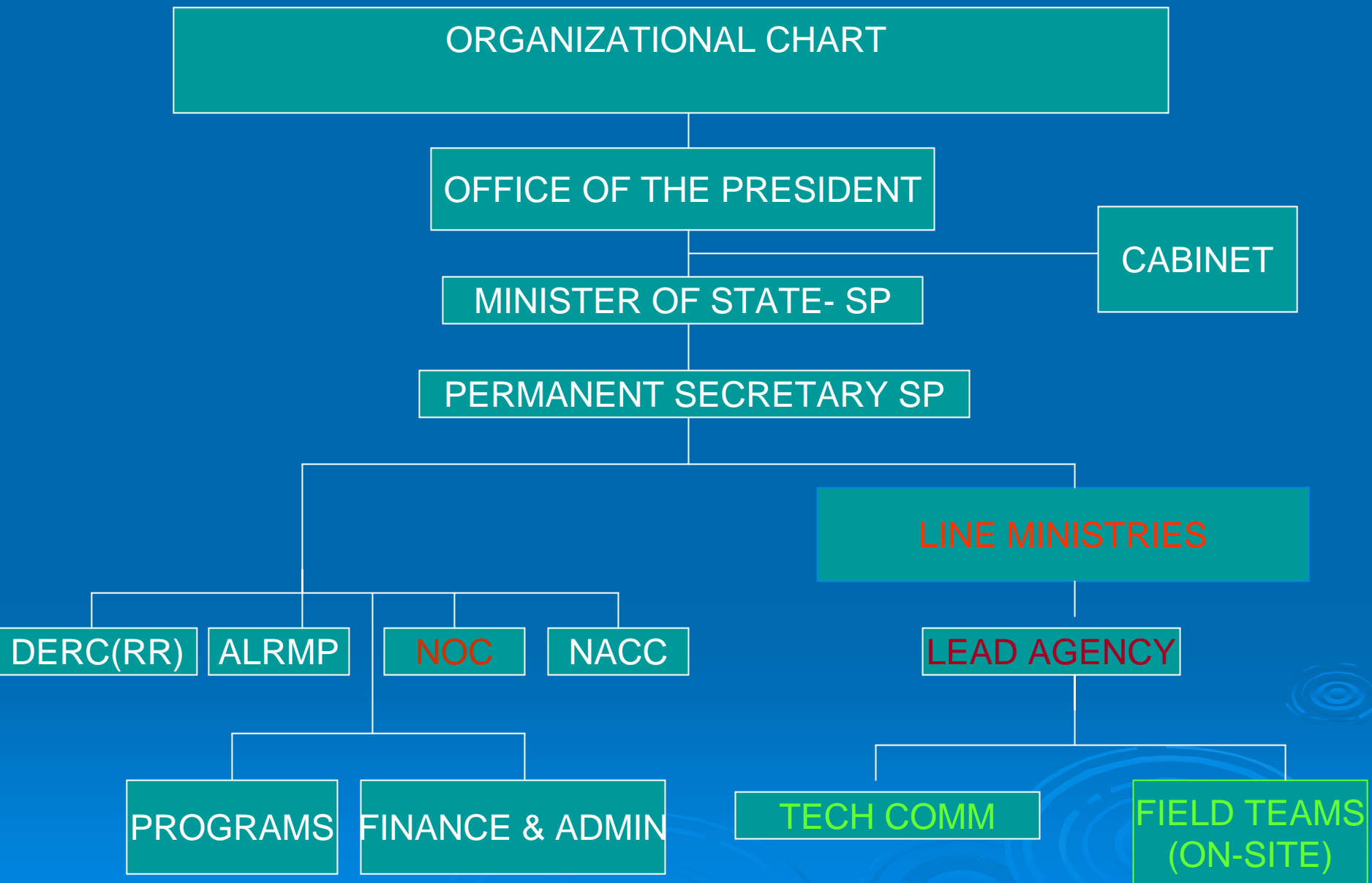
- The plan preparation is focusing on the following: -
 1. Epidemiological Surveillance
 2. Information, Education, Communication and Social Mobilisation
 3. Case Management
 4. Laboratory and Research
 5. Infection Prevention and Control
 6. Co-ordination & Resource Mobilisation
 7. Human Resource Mobilisation
 - Additional emergency staff
 - Training

Coordination & International Community

- Response activities are coordinated by the multi-sectoral task force through its 6 technical working groups
 - National disaster response systems through the National Operation Centre of the Ministry of Special Programmes are in place and link with the established multi-sectoral task force
 - International community are partners in the National Avian Influenza Multi-Sectoral Task Force
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MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

- The executive and the government have mandated the minister in charge of special programmes to implement measures and plans for disaster management in consultation with other organs of government
- Accordingly, there is linkage with structures in International and Local Organisations



NATIONAL DISASTER OPERATION CENTRE LINKAGE CHART



Main Issues Facing Kenyan Response

- Weak surveillance systems
- Inadequate support to both animal & human (national & sub-national) laboratories
- Inadequate human resources
- Inadequate medical equipments & supplies
 - Anti-viral drugs
 - Interpandemic Vaccines
 - Protective material
 - Pharmaceuticals & non-pharmaceuticals
 - Medical equipments

Issues contd...

- Weak biosecurity at farms, veterinary laboratories and at entry points
- Low funding for research
- Inadequate quarantine facilities for both animal & human - at ports of entry
- Inappropriate legal framework to respond to the challenge
- Unsynchronized Communication systems

Impact of Avian Influenza to Kenya

- Burden to the Human and Animal health infrastructure that is already strained
- Adverse effects to other essential services
- The threat is impacting negatively on trade and tourism
- Threat to food security, employment and economy

Indicative budget Summary

	Activity	Human (us\$m)	Animal	Disaster centre	Total
1	Epidemiological Surveillance	1.5	1.9	0.3	3.7
2	Infection Prevention & Control	1.9	1.1	0.5	3.5
3	IEC & Social Mobilisation	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.5
4	Case Management	3.6	1.0	-	4.6
5	Laboratory & Research	0.7	0.4	-	1.1
6	Co-ordination & Resource Mobilisation	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1
7	Training	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2
8	Additional H. Workers	1.5	0.8	-	2.3
	Total	10.9	6.3	2.8	20.0

Assistance From Int. Community

- Technical assistance (training, surveillance ,diagnosis & case management)
 - Mobilisation of resources (financial & materials)
 - International liaison & coordination
 - Harmonisation of monitoring and evaluation indicators –international & regional levels
 - Strengthen the accredited & National laboratories (Kenya Medical Research Institute & Central Veterinary Laboratory) to a level of regional Influenza reference centres
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Thank You

