Strategic Plan for Elimination of Rabies in Kenya
'A perfect case of one health in action' and
The Role of EPT2

ECTAD Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases

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1st Meeting of the Directors of Rabies Control Programs in East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

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CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Global Alliance for Rabies Control

PARACON Pan-African Rabies Control Network

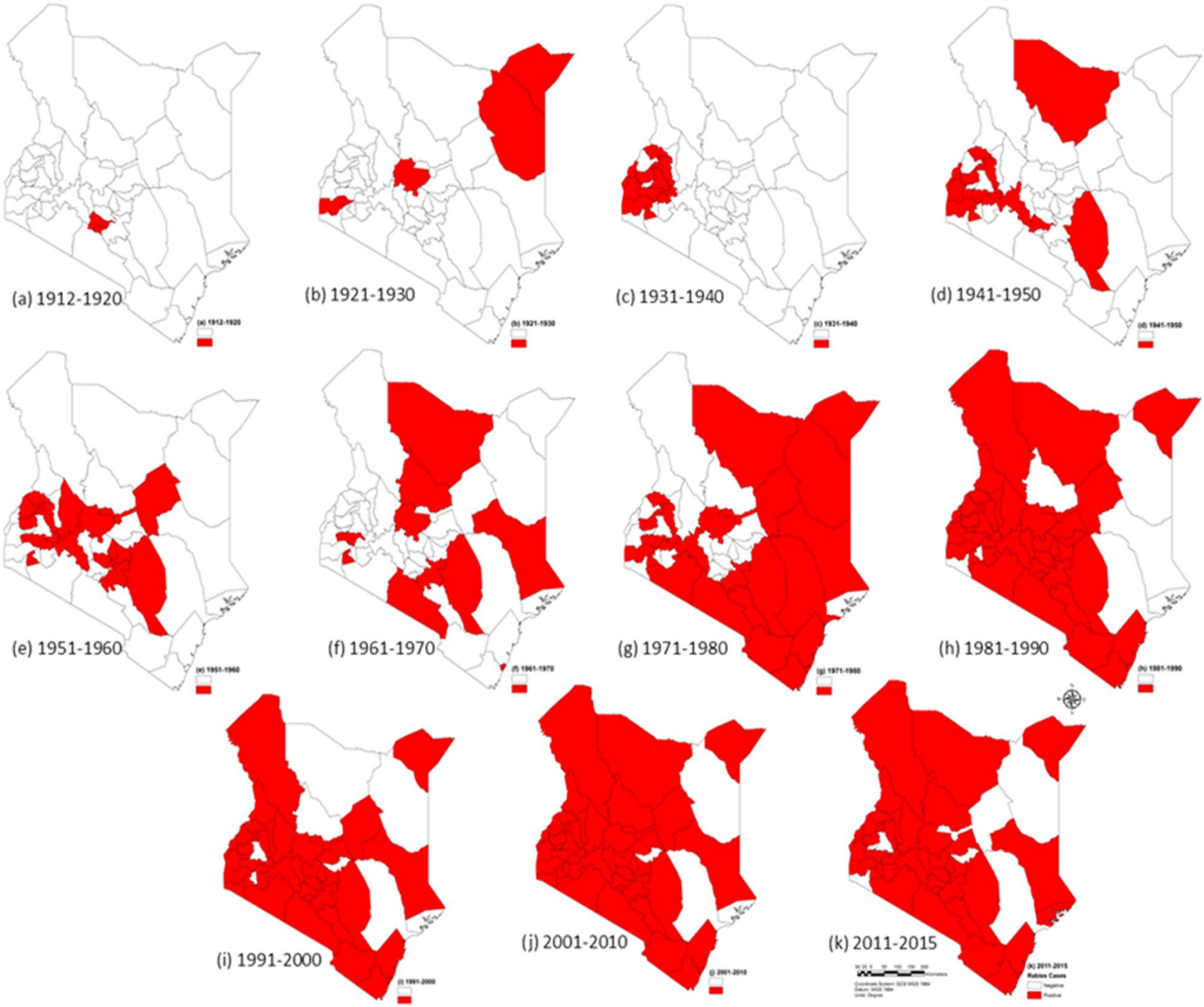
ZDU Republic of Kenya Zoonotic Disease Unit


Food and Agriculture Organi
of the United Nation
REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Health and
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Strategic Plan
for the Elimination of
Human Rabies in Kenya
2014 - 2030
ZDU
REPUBLIC OF KENYA
ZOONOTIC
DISEASE UNIT

Can we have a Rabies-free Kenya by 2030?

History and burden of rabies in Kenya

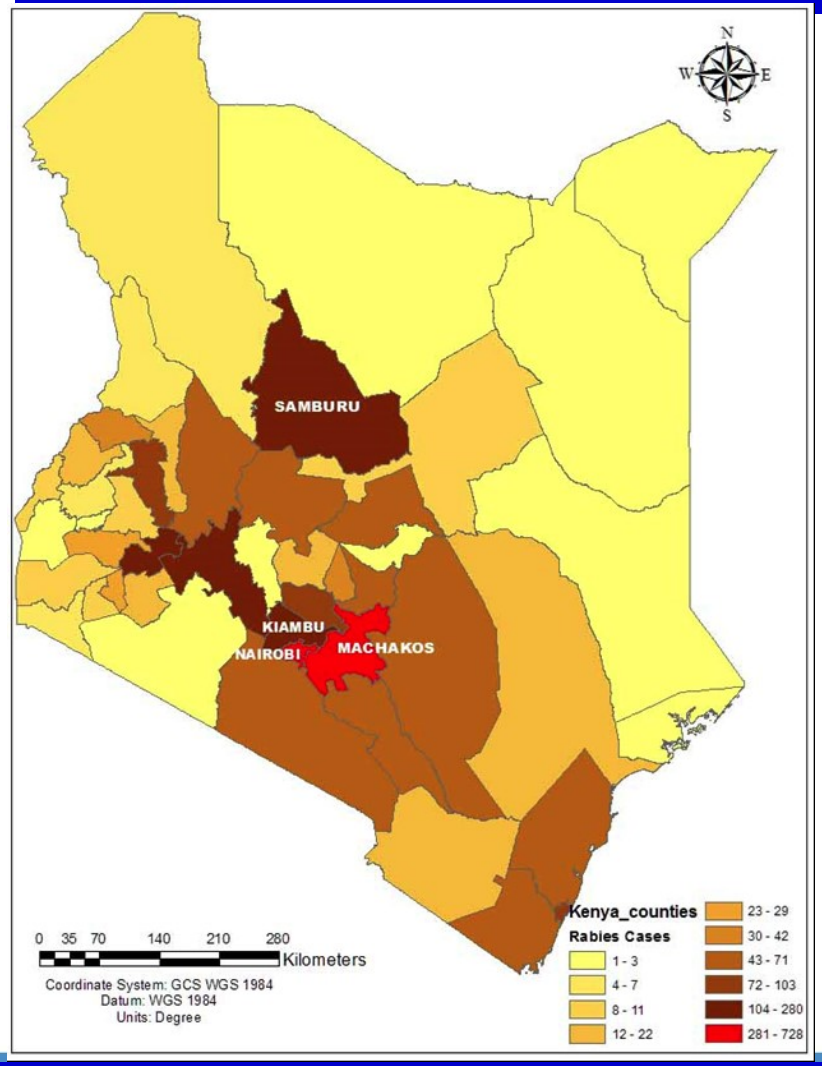
- Kenya has history of rabies with first case recorded in 1912
- To-date rabies is endemic in all counties in Kenya with varying incidence levels
- Domestic dogs transmit at least 98% of human rabies in Kenya
- It is estimated that up to 2,000 human deaths due to rabies occur annually in Kenya (Kitala *et al*, 2000).
- Ranked as one of the top priority ZD


(a) 1912-1920
(b) 1921-1930
(c) 1931-1940
(d) 1941-1950
(e) 1951-1960
(f) 1961-1970
(g) 1971-1980
(h) 1981-1990
(i) 1991-2000
(j) 2001-2010
(k) 2011-2015
Rabies Cases
Negative
Positive

Distribution of number of samples submitted and tested for rabies by species, Kenya 1958 - 2015

Species		No. of samples submitted	Number positive	% positive
Domestic				
	Canine	4,466	2,265	50.7
	Feline	470	154	32.8
	Bovine	1,401	981	70
	Ovine/Caprine	352	244	69.3
	Equine	164	111	67.7
	Porcine	11	6	54.5
	Sub-total	**6,919**	**3,771**	**54.5**
Wildlife				
	Canine	135	54	40
	Mongoose	60	38	63.3
	Honey Badger	39	23	59
	Feline	9	4	44.4
	Others	152	12	7.9
	Sub-total	**395**	**157**	**39.7**
Human		**164**	**114**	**69.5**
TOTAL		**7,478**	**4,042**	**54.1**

Rabies burden by County



- Machakos, Makueni and Nairobi cumulatively had the highest burden
- ***These data only as good as the surveillance/sample submission

Strategies and challenges

Strategy to addresses challenges in rabies control in Kenya:

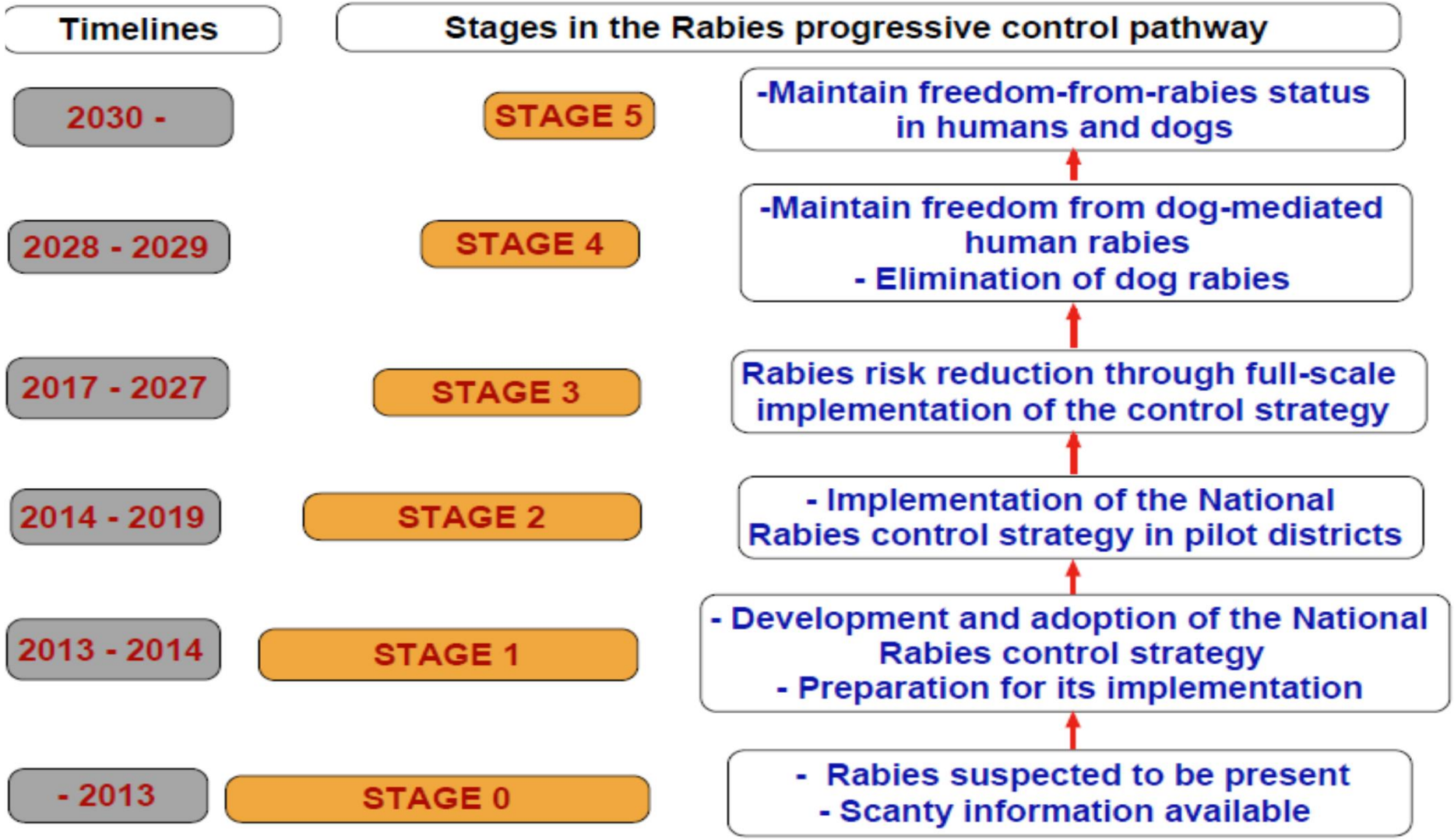
1. **Laboratory Diagnoses** - Inadequate laboratory capacity
2. **Field Surveillance (active & passive)** - Inadequate surveillance
3. **Sectoral collaboration** - Inadequate inter-sectoral collaboration/partnerships
4. **KAPP** - Low awareness on rabies prevention and control
5. **Research** - Inadequate research on rabies
6. **Vaccination** - Limited supply of anti-rabies vaccine
7. **Funding** - Funding constraints
8. **National Guidelines** - Lack of integrated National Guidelines on Rabies prevention and control

Role of ECTAD FAO

- With major funding from the USAID, FAO is able to focus on:
  - –Zoonoses
  - –National laboratory capacity
  - –Biosafety and biosecurity
  - –Workforce development

Priority zoonotic diseases: Rabies, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Rift valley fever and Q-fever

Implementation stages



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hank you