# The Biosafety framework in Kenya

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## Introduction to Biosafety in Kenya

- National Biotechnology Development Policy Published in 2006
- National Biosafety Committee (NBC) under (NCST: Science and Technology Act Cap 250)
- Kenya signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2000 and ratified it in 2003.
- Member countries are required to designate competent authorities and National Focal Points (Liaison officers) to deal with national GMO matters and liaise with the international secretariat of CBD

# Biosafety Act, 2009

- Makes provision for the establishment of a legal framework for the safe handling, use and transfer of genetically modified organisms
- Sets up the National Biosafety Authority as the National focal point of all Biosafety matters in Kenya
- NBA to exercise general supervision and control over dealings in GMO with a view to ensuring safety to human and animal health and protection of the environment

#### **Mandate of National Biosafety Authority**

- Consider and determine applications for approval for the safe transfer, handling and use of GMOs;
- Co-ordinate research and monitor activities on all GMO work as per the Act;
- Strengthen national technical capacities and capabilities for biosafety;
- Develop regulations to operationalize the Biosafety Act;

#### **Mandate of National Biosafety Authority**

- Establish and maintain a Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) mechanism – web based information sharing of national database that is linked to the international BCH;
- Promote public awareness on biosafety and biotechnology;
- Enforce the provisions of the Biosafety Act;
- Provide advisory services on matters of biosafety;

# Vision



A World Class Biosafety Agency

# Mission

To ensure and assure safe development, transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms in Kenya

# Regulatory Agencies

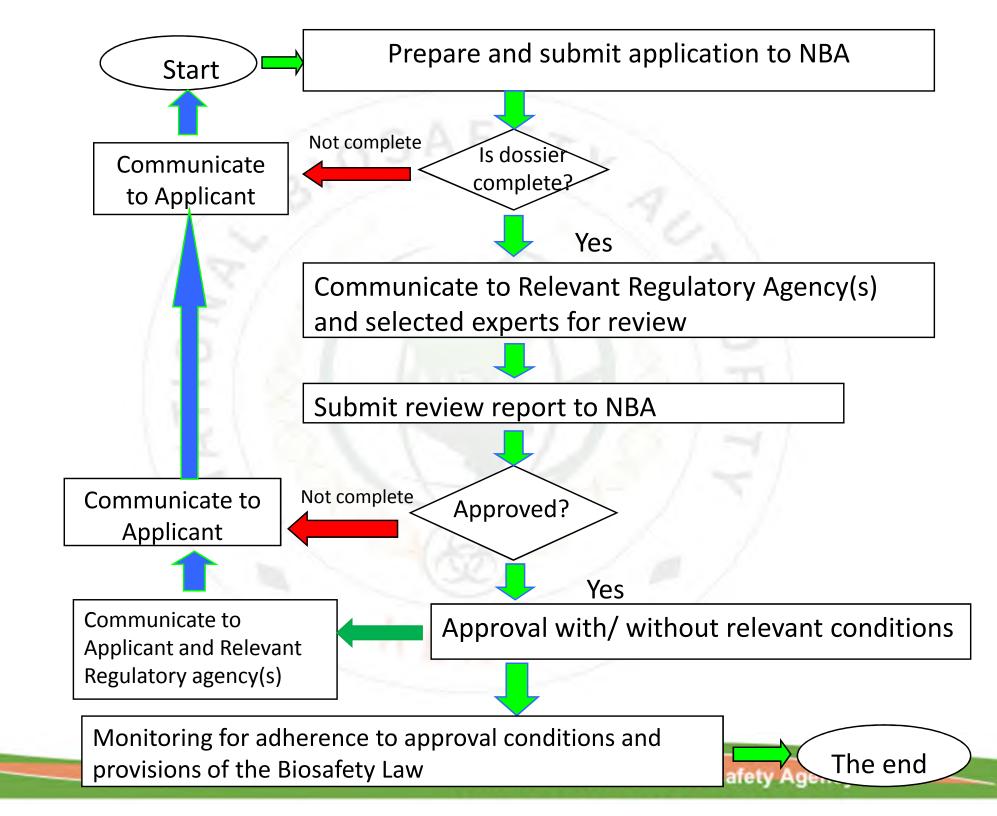
- The NBA implements mandate through various regulatory agencies namely:
  - ➤ Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
  - ➤ Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS)
  - ➤ Department of Public Health (DPH)
  - ➤ Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)
  - National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
  - Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
  - Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI)
  - ➤ Pesticide Control Products Board (PCPB)

# Role of Regulatory Agencies

- Monitor approved GMO activity to ensure compliance with conditions of approval
- Inform Authority of any significant new scientific information indicating that an approved activity pose biosafety risks not previously known
- Inform Authority of unintentional or unapproved introduction of a GMO into the environment and propose mitigation measures

### **Handling Applications**

- Any person wishing to undertake any activities using GMOs can only do so with the approval of the NBA
- Activities envisaged under the Act include-
  - Research- contained use, confined use
  - introduction into the environment/ Placing on the market
  - Import, transit, export



#### Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment objective "identify and evaluate the potential adverse effects of GMO to human health and environment"
- General principles:
- i)Scientifically sound and transparent manner
- ii) Lack of scientific knowledge or consensus does not imply a a particular level of risk, absence of risk or an acceptable risk
- iii) Risk of GMO must be considered in the context of non-GMO
- iv) Risk assessment should be carried out on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Decision Making**

- Based on Risk assessment report from reviewers, submitted by applicant and available information
- The Authority then prepares a decision document
- The decision document will contain-
  - A summary of the application including the details of the applicant, the genes involved, the purposes of the intended use
  - The risk assessment
  - The decision

#### OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

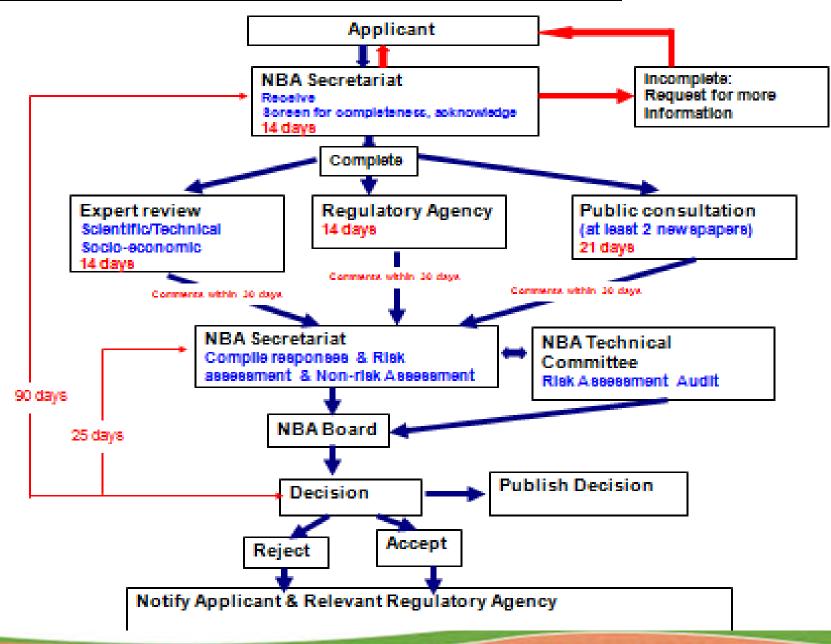
- Composition of the Board of Management
- Review and Appeal Mechanism
- Inspection and monitoring
- Restoration and Cessation orders
- Offences and Penalties

#### **BIOSAFETY REGULATIONS**

- The Law provided for gazzetment of regulations that would be important for the implementation of the Biosafety Act 2009;
  - To date 4 regulations have been gazetted:
    Regulations for;
  - Contained Use
  - Environmental Release
  - Import, Export and Transit
  - Regulations for Labeling (2012)

#### FLOW CHART-ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASE

#### FLOW CHART - ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASE/PLACING ON THE MARKET



#### LABELING REGULATIONS, 2012

#### Objective:

- To ensure that consummers are aware that food/feed or product is GMO for informed choice
- To facilitate traceability of GMO products towards enforcement of appropriate management measures

#### Provisions of the labelling regulation

- Application: foods consisting of GMO or derived from GMO
- Exemptions: Where GMO is bellow 1% threshold level; Highly refined foods devoid of GMO, food additive, food intended for consumption and sold from food premises or vendors
- Labelling requirement
- Monitoring inspection and compliance

#### **APPROVALS**

- Import/export products
- Contained use:

(Laboratory, green house, CFT)-

- Target crops in CFT: cotton maize, sorghum, cassava
- Animals: Knock out mice, transgene cattle (trypanotolerant, Improved vaccine)
- Environmental release: Anticipated in 2014

#### APPLICATIONS SINCE AUGUST, 2010

		LAB/GREE N HOUSE	
APPROVALS	9	9	30
PENDING	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	9	30

Target crops in CFT: cotton maize, sorghum, cassava

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Quarterly reports expected from approved projects
- Monitoring In consultation with regulatory agencies
- Empowerment of Biosafety inspectors
  - Monitor compliance with the act
  - Undertake inspections

# Thank You

For more information:

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