

**OIE Inter-regional Conference**  
**Rift Valley fever**  
**Challenge, Prevention and Control**  
*13-15 November 2012, Mombasa, Kenya*



FAO/OIE  
**GF-TADs**  
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

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## **Economic impact of RVF outbreaks on trade within and between East Africa and Middle East**

Antoine-Moussiaux N.<sup>1,2</sup>, Chevalier V.<sup>1</sup>, Peyre M.<sup>1</sup>, Abdo-Salem S.<sup>3</sup>, Bonnet P.<sup>1</sup>, Roger F.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> CIRAD, Montpellier, France

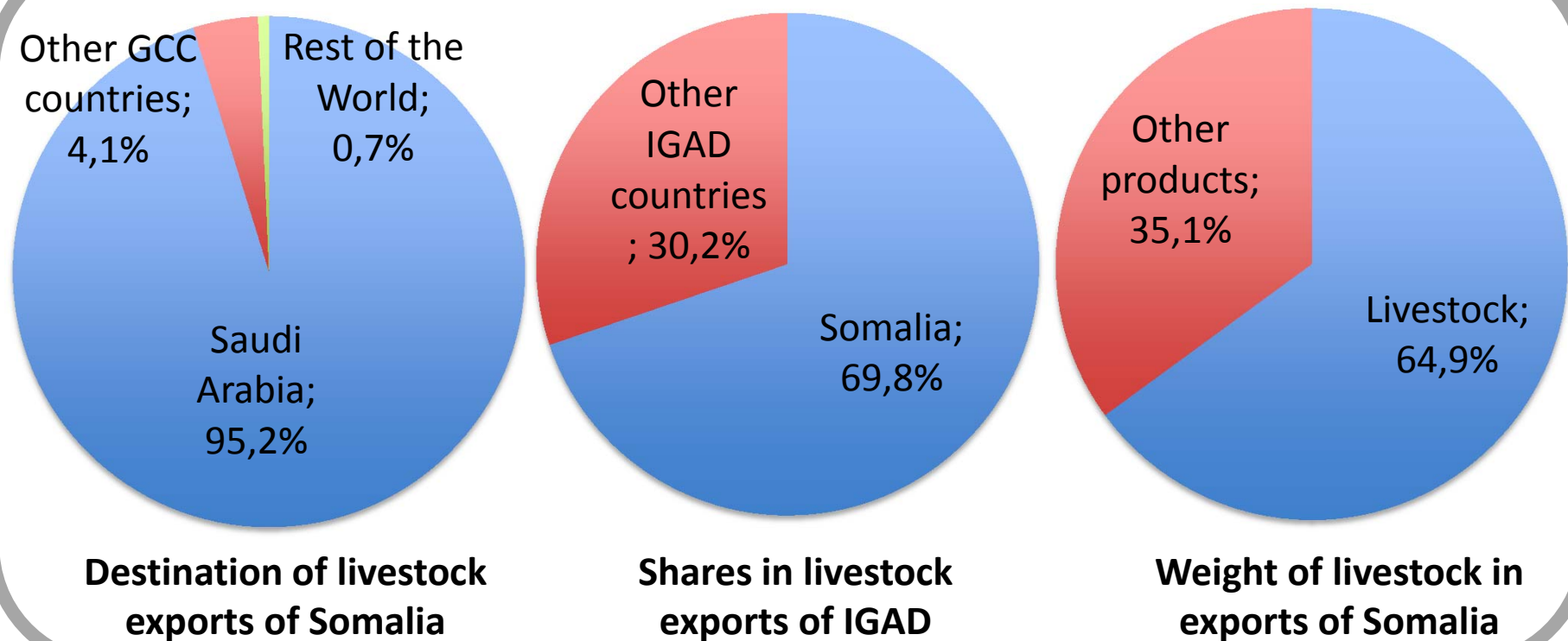
<sup>2</sup> Tropical Veterinary Institute, University of Liege, Belgium

<sup>3</sup> College of Veterinary Science, University of Dhamar, Yemen

# Introduction

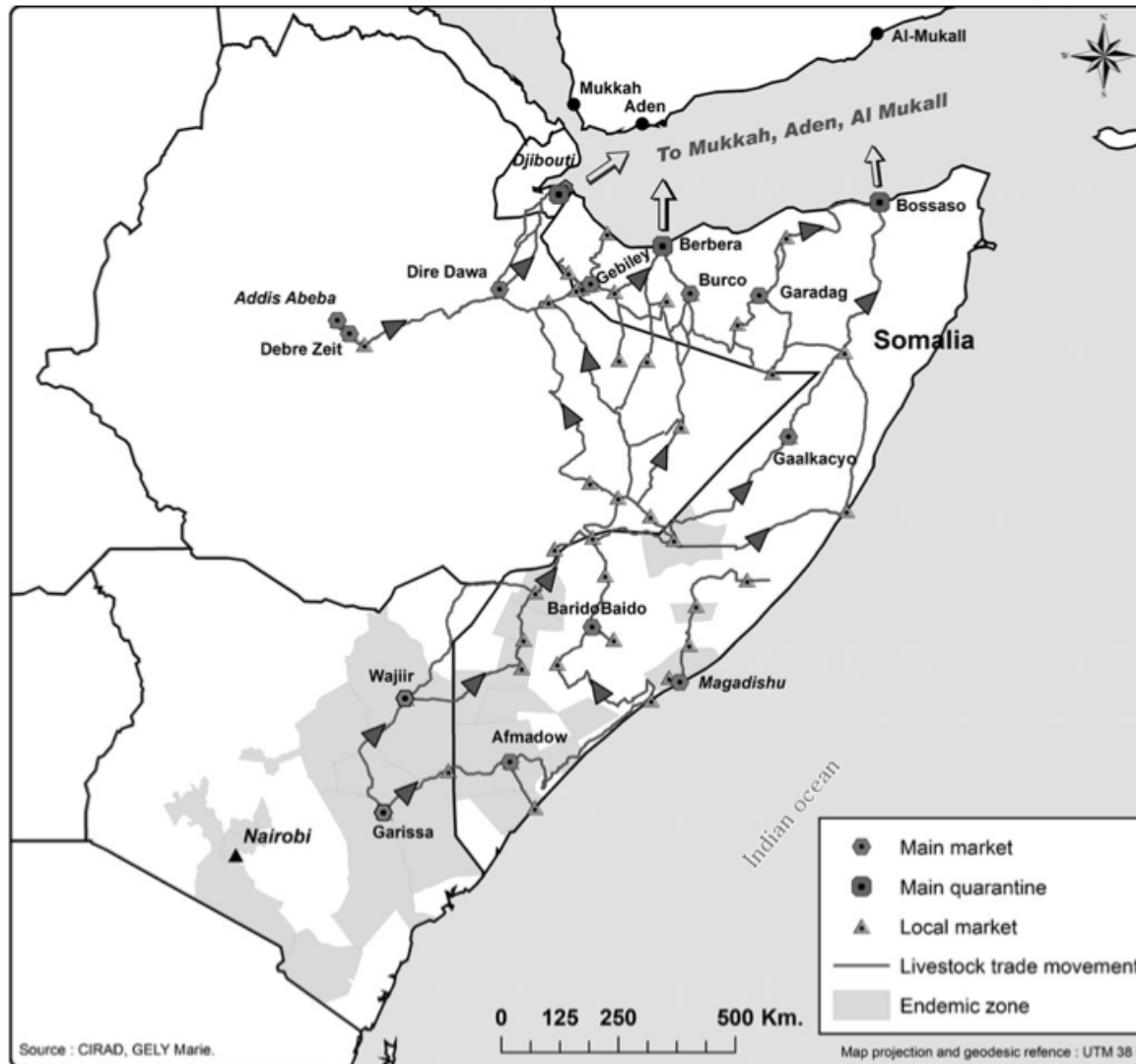
- RVF, a disruptive factor in a highly specialized trade context

**1996**



Source: UNCTAD, online database

# Introduction

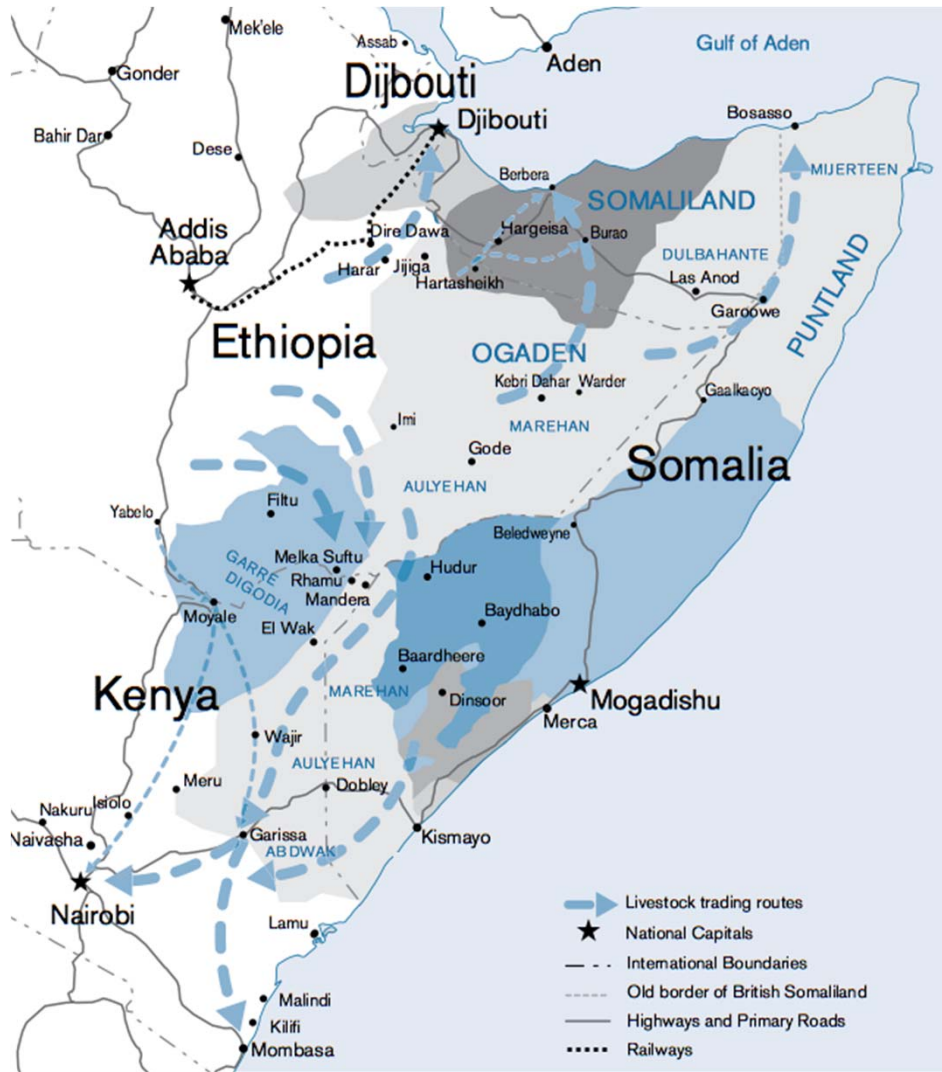


## SOMALIA

- Main seaports
  - Bossaso
  - Berbera
- Flows from HoA

From Abdo Salem et al., 2011 THAP

# Introduction



From Majid, 2010. Chatham House Briefing paper.

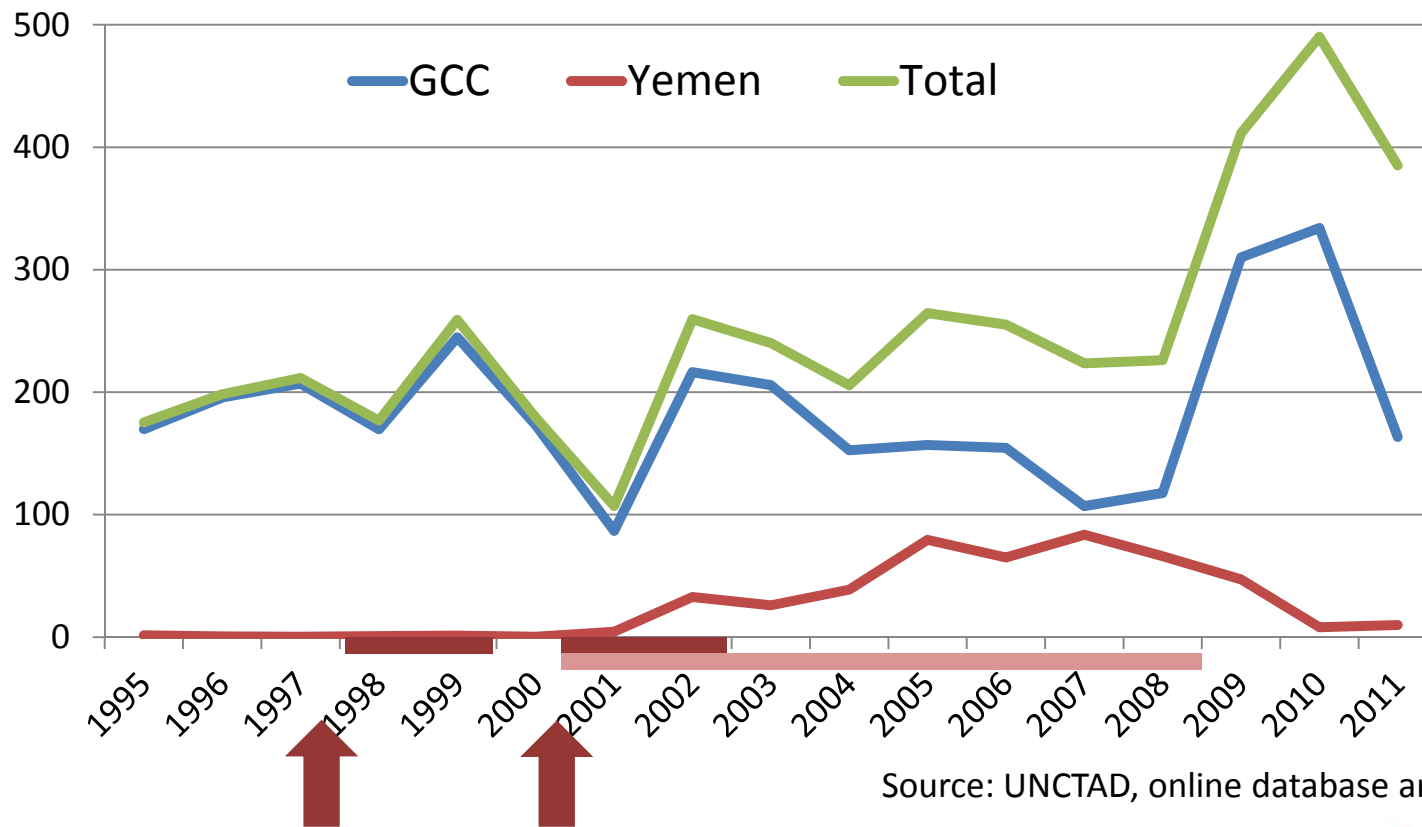
## ETHIOPIA

- Source of livestock
- Intraregional trade
- Exports to M-East

# Trade bans

- 2 bans imposed by M-East on livestock from HoA
- Different impact between the 2 outbreaks due to trade ban timing

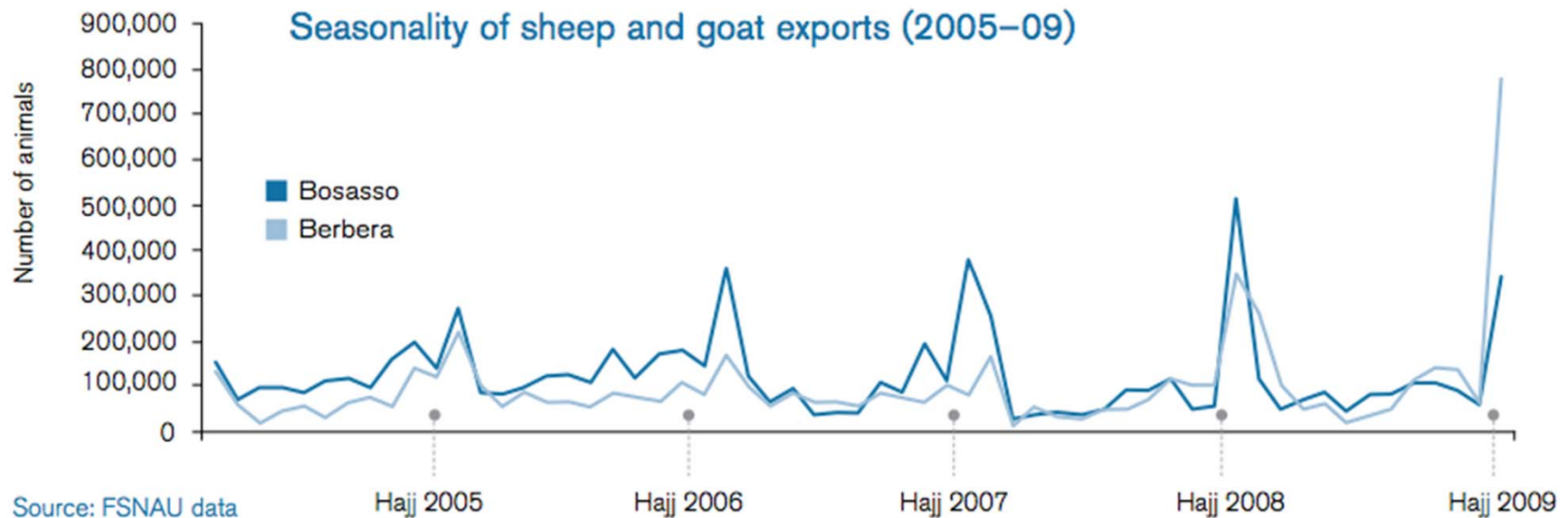
**Livestock exports from IGAD (million USD)**



Source: UNCTAD, online database and FAOSTAT

# Trade bans

- Differentiated impact due to seasonality of trade
- 2000 trade bans imposed before trade peak

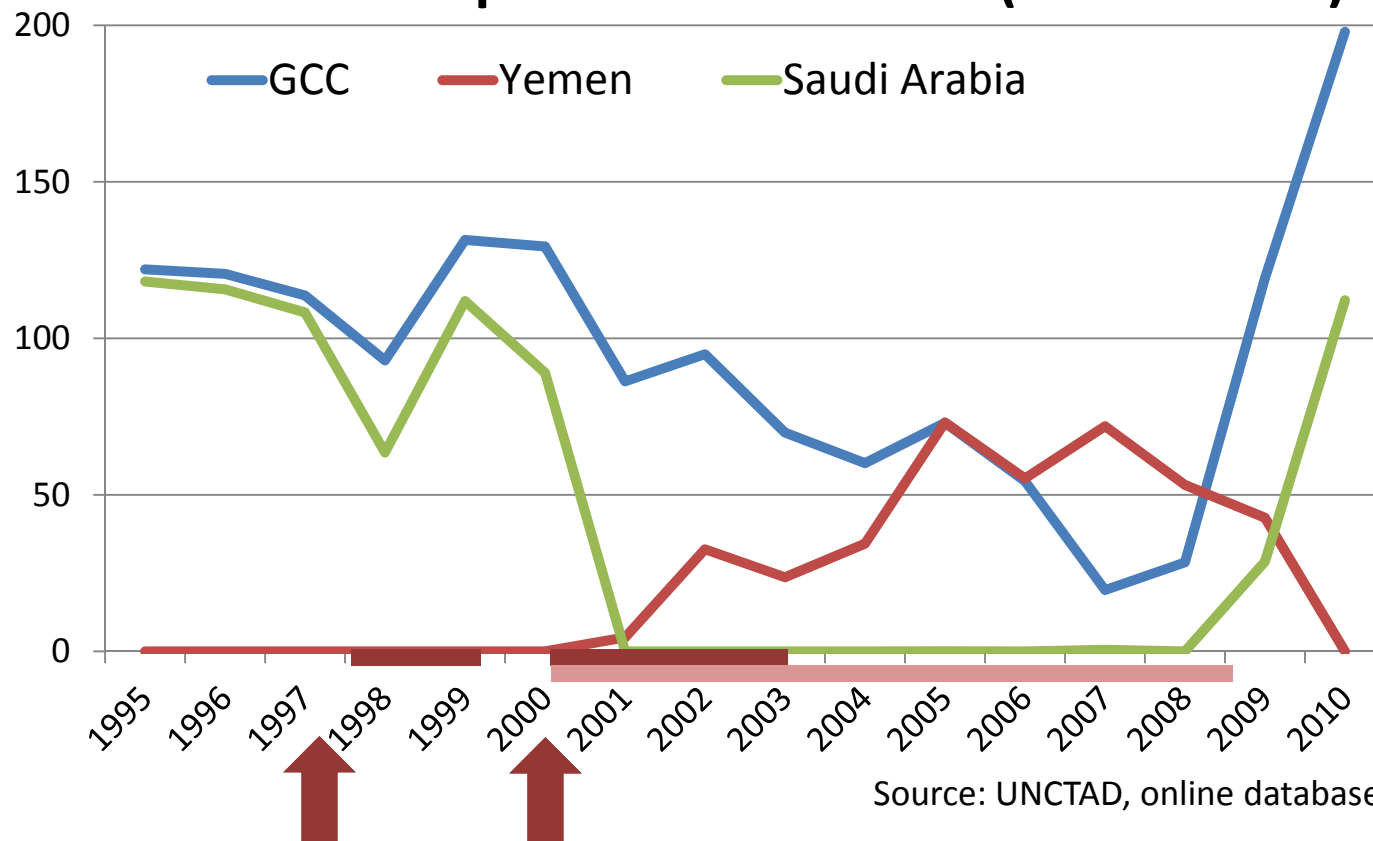


From Majid, 2010. Chatham House Briefing paper.

# Trade bans

- 2 bans by M-East on livestock from HoA
- Ban maintained on livestock from Somalia by Saudi Arabia till 2009

**Livestock exports from Somalia (million USD)**



Source: UNCTAD, online database and FAOSTAT

# Economic impact on Somalia

- Export market to GCC prior to bans: US\$600 M

Estimated Losses	
First ban (1998-1999)	Second ban (2000- 2002)
US\$109 million	US\$326 million

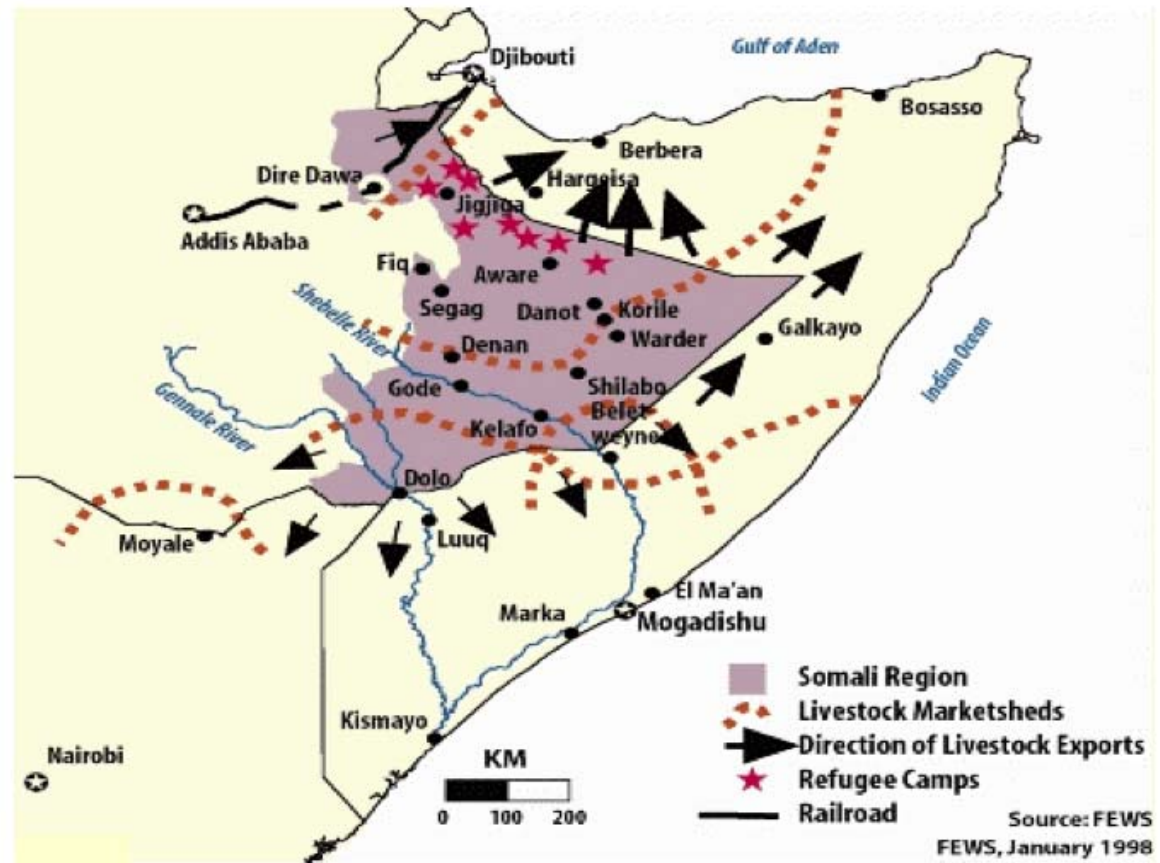
(Ahrens, 1998; Soumare, 2006 )

- Foregone tax revenue for the gov't
- Unemployment
- Inflation due to import price rise



# Impact in HoA

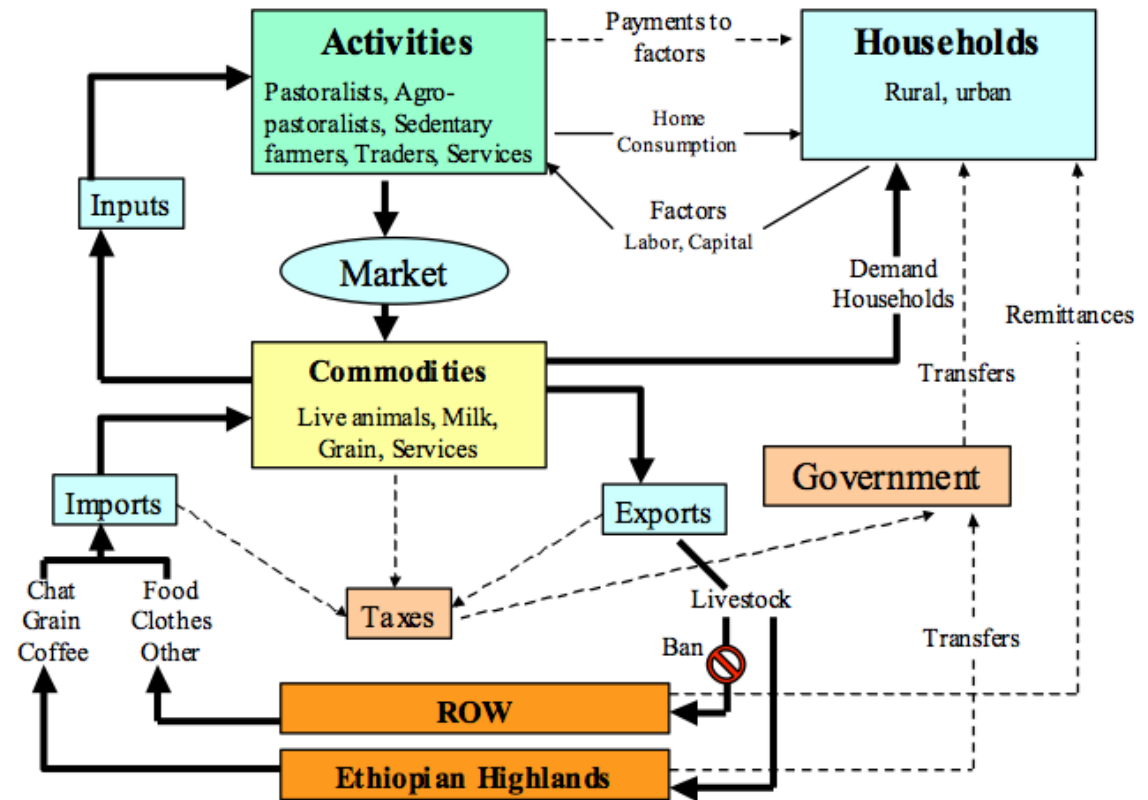
- Loss of outlets
  - Price fall
  - Destocking
- Ethiopia
  - Somali Region
  - 36% fall of GDP



From Nin Pratt et al., 2004. World Bank.

# Impact in HoA

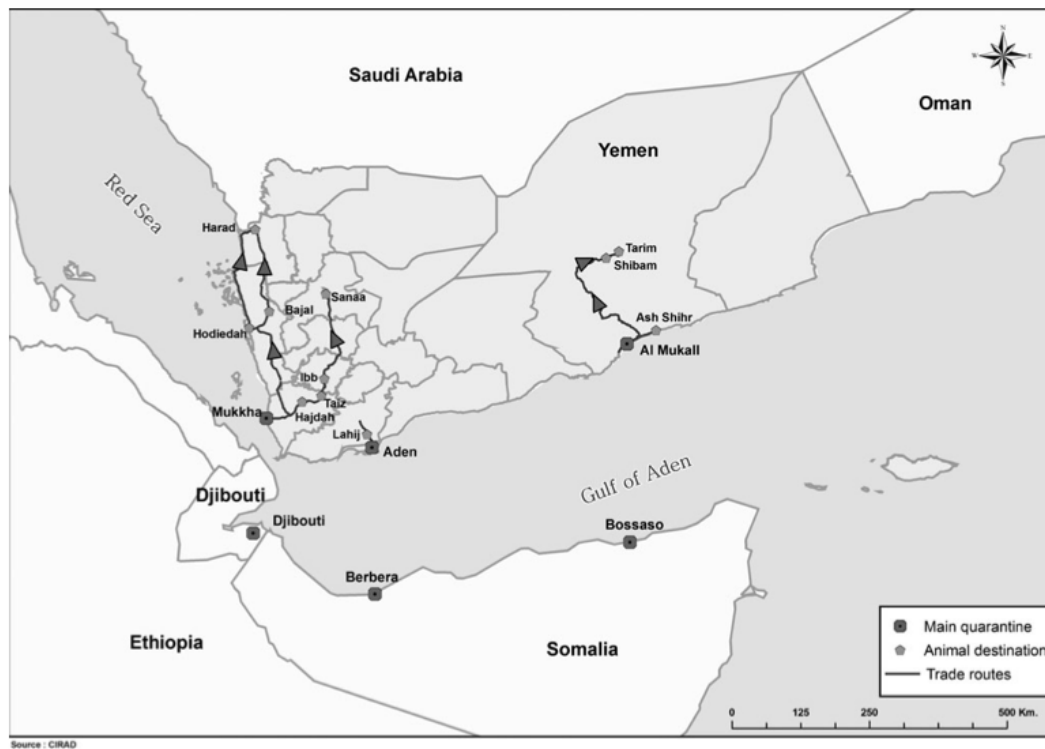
- Loss of outlets
  - Price fall
  - Destocking
- Ethiopia
  - Somali Region
  - 36% fall of GDP
- Kenya
  - Market closure
  - Garissa: US\$10 million loss



From Nin Pratt et al., 2004. World Bank.

# Impact in Yemen

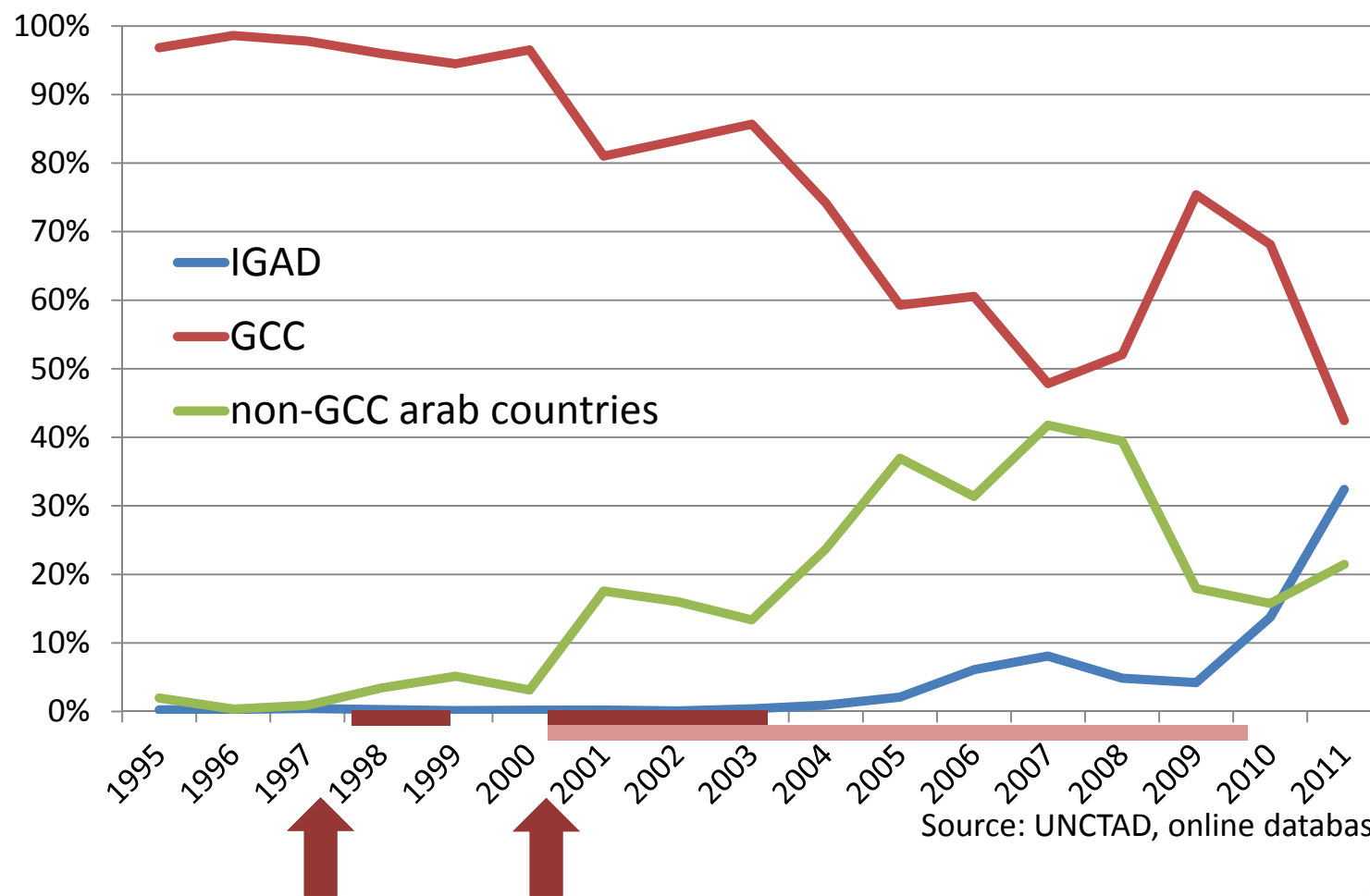
- Foregone tax
  - US\$15 million
- Loss for traders
  - US\$27 million



From Abdo Salem et al., 2011 THAP

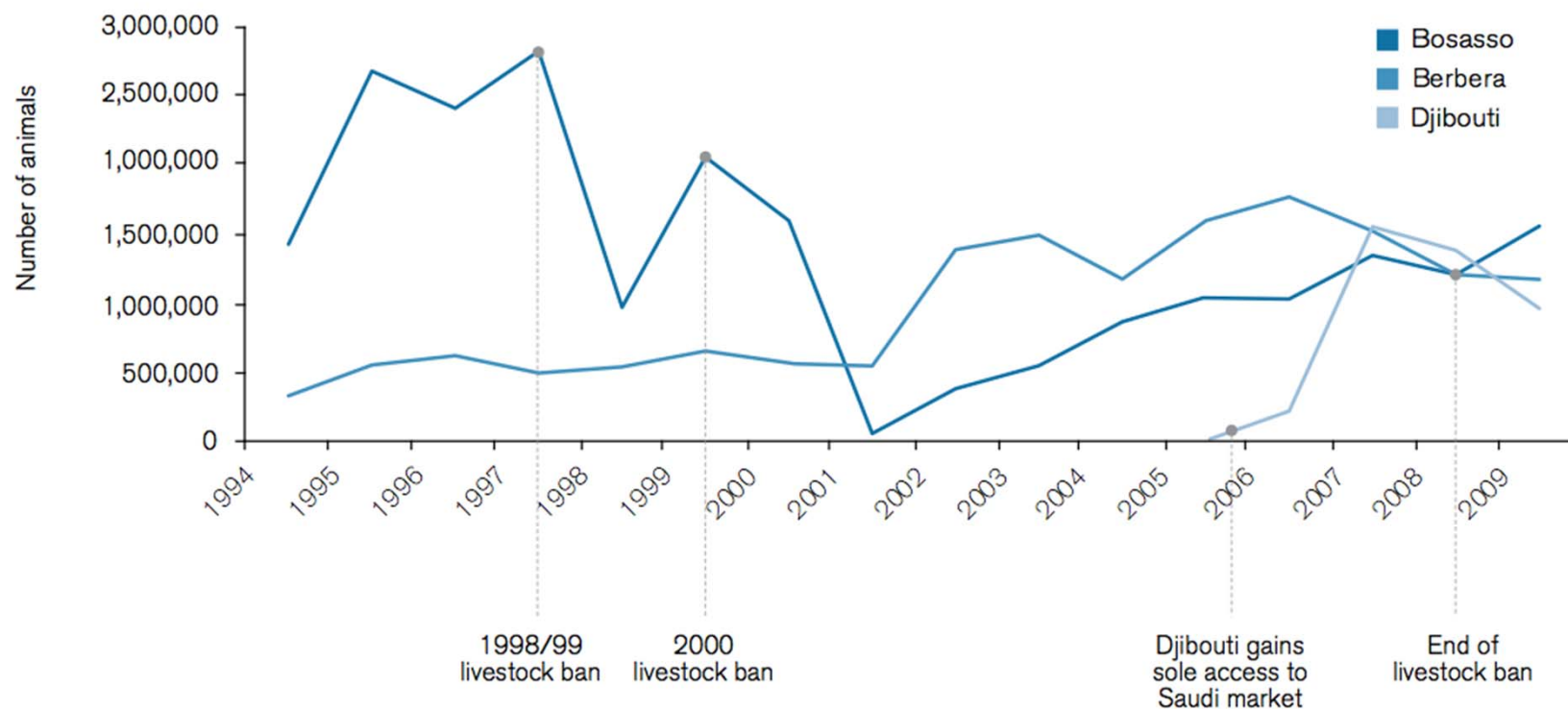
# Trade restructuring

## Destination of livestock exports from IGAD countries



# Trade restructuring

Livestock exports (sheep and goats) from Bosasso, Berbera and Djibouti (1994–2009)

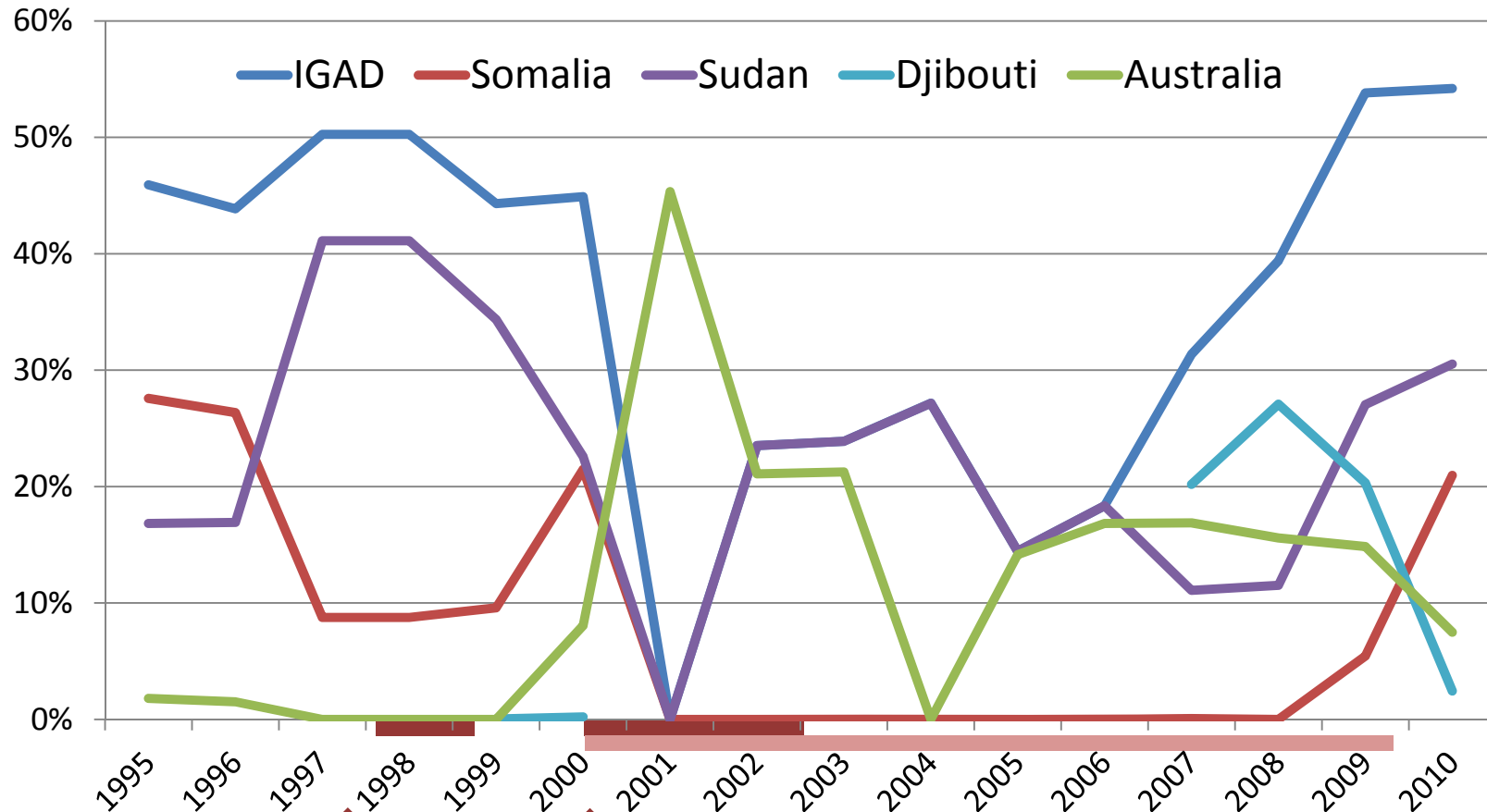


Sources: FSNAU & FEWSNET country offices. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) provided figures for this report and FEWSNET figures are quoted from Ministry of Agriculture in Djibouti (FEWSNET Food Security Review, November 2009).

From Majid, 2010. Chatham House Briefing paper.

# Trade restructuring

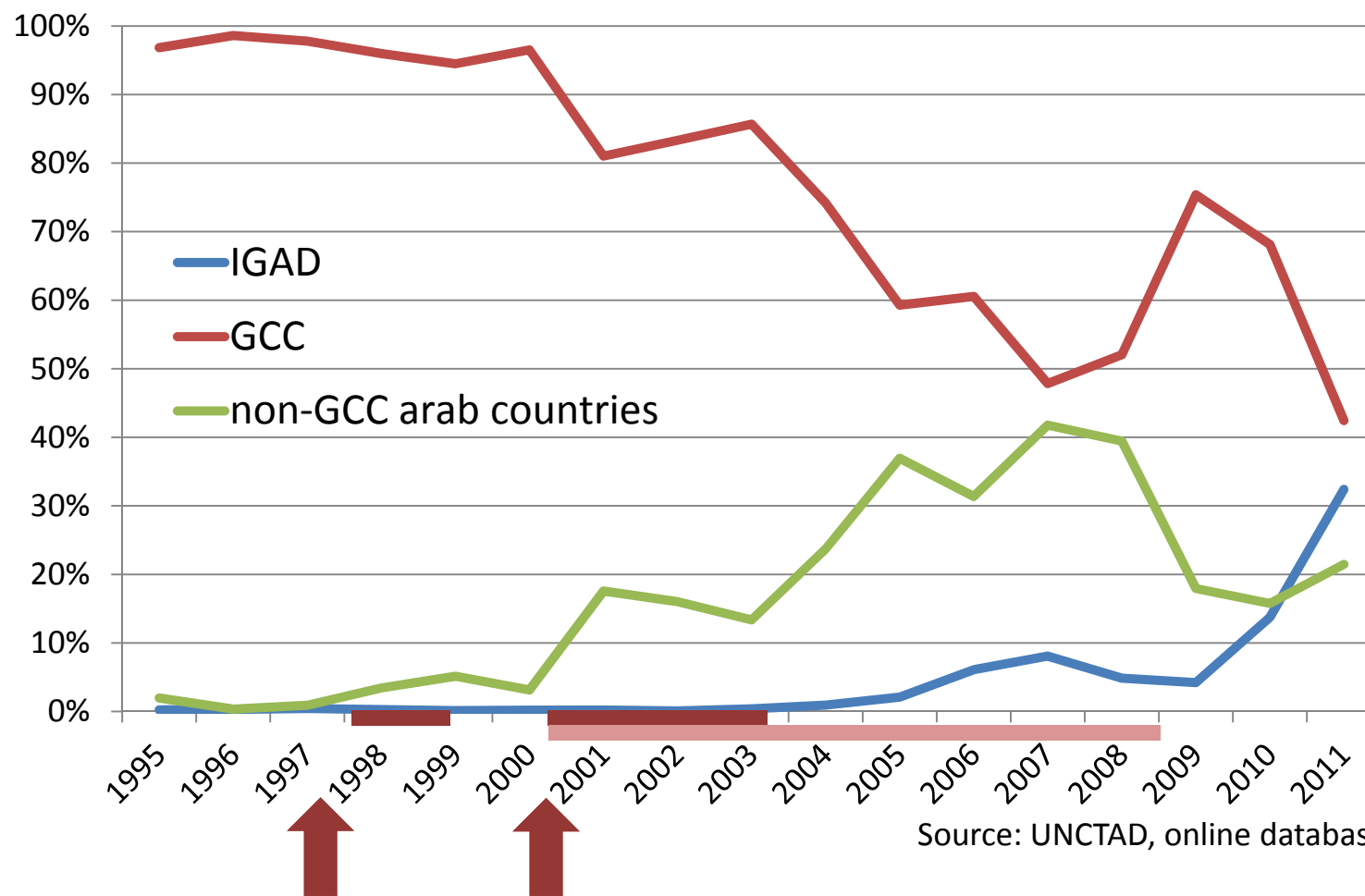
## Origins of livestock imports in Saudi Arabia



Source: UNCTAD, online database

# Trade restructuring

## Destination of livestock exports from IGAD countries



# Conclusion

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- As a control method, trade restrictions are
  - Costly measure, equity concerns
  - Questionable efficacy
- Need for economic stability
  - Need for prevention and surveillance
  - Build trust between trade partners
    - Early warning system
    - Strict quarantine procedures
    - Methods for the evaluation of surveillance and control
    - Suitable incentives for trade “officialization”
    - ...