

Conclusions

- Serological evidence of exposure of Somali livestock to RVF virus infection since 2004.
- Higher overall prevalence in Southern and Central Somalia
- Spatial analysis of RVF IgG prevalence indicates higher risks in the Shebelle and Juba River basins in Central and Southern Somalia.
- Somali sheep appear more susceptible than goats in all areas sampled.



Challenges

- Low awareness on RVF and its epidemiology
- Reluctance of various stakeholders to transparently share information and reports on RVF due to fear of negative impacts on export trade in livestock.
- Premature resumption of livestock exports removes incentives to discuss RVF.



Opportunities

- Approaches to risk-focused surveillance and early warning mechanisms.
- Control strategies in the SES (Somali Ecosystem) and at Regional level
- Strategic vaccine stocks for immediate use prior to outbreaks.



Acknowledgments



FAO–SOMALIA for the technical backstopping and support of all RVF related interventions.



USAID/OFDA for funding and continuous support to activities on RVF



The Somali Veterinarians and SAHSP project staff for carrying out investigations in the targeted areas



EC for funding and support to the SAHSP project in Somalia.



FAO/SWALIM (Somali Water and Land Information Management project) for the support offered on mapping

Local and Central Administrations in Somalia, Somali pastoralists and traders



Thank you