

The economics of animal trypanosomosis control under climate change

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Background



The
Economist

The tsetse fly and development **In the ointment**

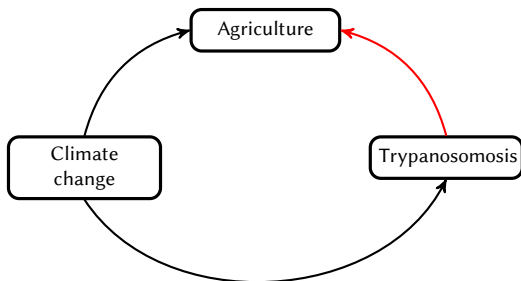
How an insect held back a continent

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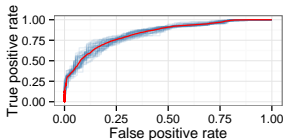
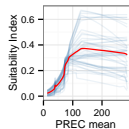
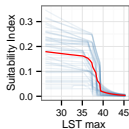
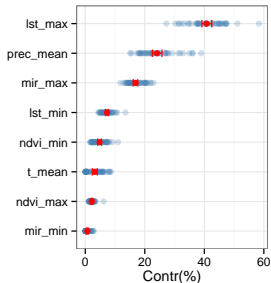
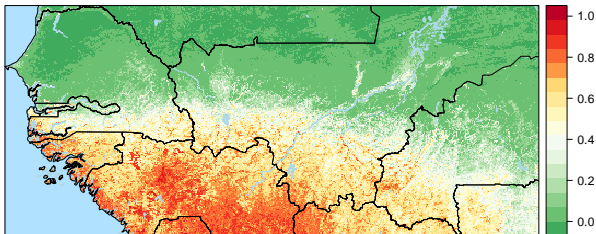
West African Science Service
Center on Climate Change and
Adapted Land Use



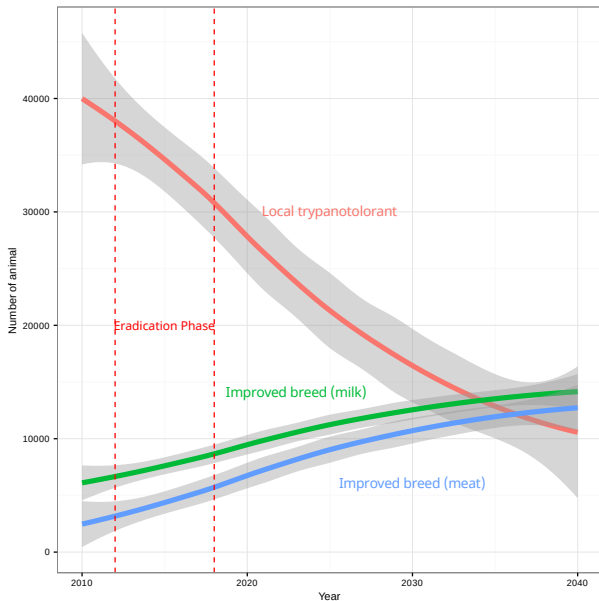
Climate change and African animal trypanosomosis (AAT)



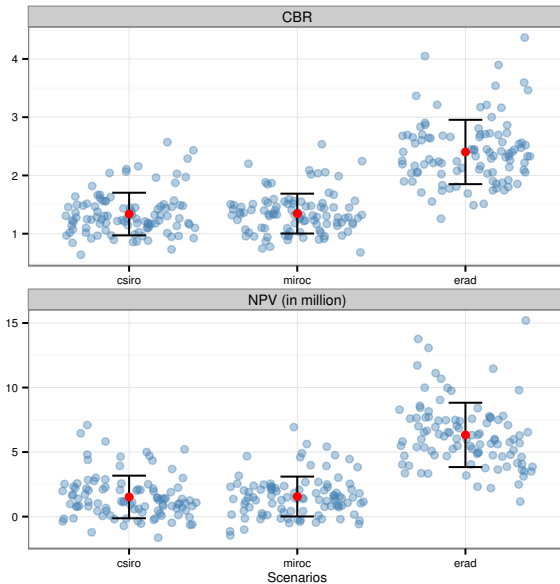
Modeling the risk of AAT in West Africa



Evolution of livestock system



Economics impact of AAT control



Conclusion

- The risk analysis developed during the thesis already in use at the African Union
- Our research highlighted that eradicating tsetse fly will:
 - ▶ be less profitable where climate is expected to be dryer
 - ▶ help mitigating climate change
- Tsetse also transmit sleeping sickness which remains an important public health problem in sub-saharan Africa
- Advocate for the use of **climate fund for AAT eradication campaign in Africa**

References

- Alsan, Marcella (2015). "The Effect of the TseTse Fly on African Development". In: *American Economic Review* 105.1 (2015), pp. 382–410. DOI: 10.1257/aer.20130604. URL: <http://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php?doi=10.1257/aer.20130604>.
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- Dicko, Ahmadou H, Lassane Percoma, et al. (2015). "A Spatio-temporal Model of African Animal Trypanosomosis Risk". In: *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 9.7 (2015), e0003921.