

# Member experience on prevention and control for Vector Borne Disease

## Fiji

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World Organisation  
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## Vector Borne Disease situations in Fiji

- Fiji is free from most of economical important vector borne diseases (VBD) such as, Lumpy skin disease, Bluetongue, Babesiosis, Trypanosomiasis, Anaplasmosis, Theileriosis
- Currently Fiji does not allow to import livestock from any other countries
- Fiji do have active surveillance for the Bluetongue virus (test with ELISA)
- BAF planning to implement active and passive surveillance to detect VBD at early stage

## Detection capacity

- BAF established serological, mainly ELISA and molecular (conventional PER and qPCR) capacities
- Currently, carry out ELISA for the Bluetongue virus – active surveillance
- Also have capacity to check blood borne diseases such Theileriosis and Babesiosis

# Response to Vector Borne Diseases

- **A brief actions such as:**
  - Implement country level surveillance as currently active surveillance only for one VBD and planning to extend to other VBDs in the future on the available resources including funding
  - Strict border control measures to prevent the introduction
  - Communication with veterinary clinics and farmers
  - Preparedness for early detection
  - Diagnostic training
  - Active animal Biosecurity emergency response plan



# Impact of the actions

- Identify risk pathways and establish control measurements – Livestock importation
- Emergency preparedness for VBD and early detection
- Improve VBD diagnosis

Challenges	Possible solutions
Lack of disease status and surveillance	Country level active VBD surveillance planning and implementation
Limited diagnosis capacity	Diagnostic training programs and capacity building
VBD awareness	Communication with veterinary clinics and farmers

# Collaboration with other sectors under One Health approach

- Currently there are no structural collaboration for zoonotic VBD detection and prevention
- There are ad-hoc basis collaboration with Human and animal health surveillance for other diseases

# Challenge and possible solutions to strengthen the collaboration

- Stakeholder collaboration and partnerships
- Laboratory twinning
- Participate in regional surveillance programs
- Research and developments



# Thank you

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