

# Member experience on Implementing Border inspection and Animal quarantine VANUATU

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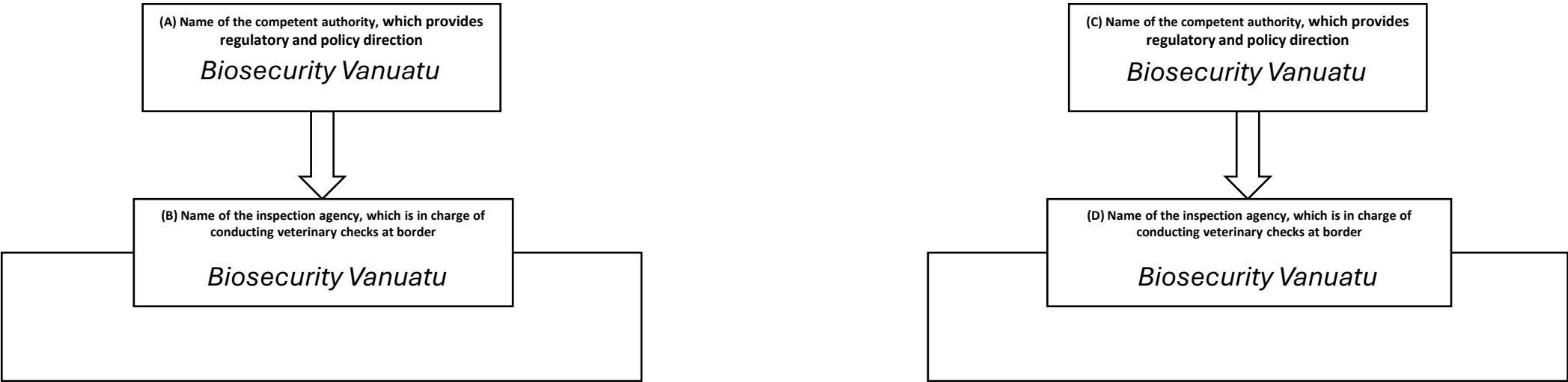
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry  
and Biosecurity







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# Organisational Structure for Veterinary Inspection at the Border Post



	Commodity	Document Check	Quarantine Isolation	Clinical Examination	Serological Test	Pathogen Detection (e.g. PCR)	Other Tests(e.g. visual, chemical)	Responsible Authority
	Livestock (e.g. cattle, pigs)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	Companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	Products of animal origin (e.g. meat, eggs)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	Animal generic materials (e.g. semen, embryo)	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	Aquatic	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu
	Passenger luggage	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	No	Biosecurity Vanuatu

# Current Situation and Key Issues

## **Top 3 Animals with the highest import volume**

> Day-old chicks, Dogs, Cats

## **Top 3 Animal Products with the highest import volume**

> Poultry (Chicken meat products), Pork, lamb

## **Commodity with significant change in import volume in recent years**

> Poultry meat product imports decreased few months due to the outbreak of HPAI in Victoria, Australia (2024).

# Good Practices in Border Inspection and Quarantine

## **Successful approaches or innovations**

1. Risk-based inspection systems: Targeted inspections based on high-risk goods and origins
2. Digital Certification (Single Window-SPS Module): Speed up processing, prevents fraud, improves traceability and collaboration with border agencies (Customs)

## **Lessons learned from past experiences**

1. Public awareness: Educating Travelers on biosecurity
2. Stakeholder engagement: Increases efficiency, disease detection and compliance
3. Previous slow manual processing – Single Window improved to streamline clearance processes

## **Replicable models for other countries/territories**

1. Streamlining processing, boosts collaboration between border agencies (e.g. Customs) through the use of Single Window

# Challenges and risks identified

## **Resource limitations**

- a) Limited human resource capacity
- b) Inadequate infrastructure and equipment
- c) Limited laboratory capacity

## **Risk of transboundary animal diseases**

- a) Geographic isolation – remote islands
- b) Insufficient surveillance and early warning

## **Informal/illegal movement**

- a) Unregulated routes (yachts, fishing vessels)
- b) Lack of community awareness

# Collaboration with other agencies

## **Purpose of Collaboration**

a) The primary purpose of collaboration is to strengthen border protection through coordinated inspections, real-time information sharing, and unified responses to biosecurity risks and this is done to help detect, manage, and mitigate the introduction and spread of transboundary animal diseases and illegal imports more effectively.

## **Key Partners**

- a) Department of Customs
- b) Department of Livestock
- c) Department of Public Health
- d) Vanuatu Police Force
- e) Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
- f) Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority

## **Examples of Joint Activities under MOU**

- a) Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority (VMSA) – Internal quarantine
- b) Vanuatu Police Force (VPF) – Community reports of any non-compliance and enforce biosecurity requirements

# Thank you

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