To investigate the growing threat of Vector-Borne Diseases (VBD) and to offer a platform for debate, Health for Animals has commissioned an ‘industry first’ white paper, which has highlighted the following key challenges to tackling VBDs:

1. **GOVERNMENT FUNDING**
   - Many VBDs suffer from insufficient government funding not just to incentivise the development and distribution of vaccines, but also to facilitate broader management and control.

2. **CLIMATE CHANGE**
   - There is considerable evidence that changes in the phenology and distribution of a wide range of arthropods have occurred in response to climate change worldwide. This is particularly true for ticks, and there is also some evidence of effects on mosquitoes.

3. **SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PRESSURES**
   - Habitats are changing in combination with inadequate housing conditions, both domestic and rural, and poor quality, water, sewage and waste management systems, allow for increased transmission of VBDs both between human and animal populations.

4. **HABITAT CHANGE**
   - Habitat change can have a significant impact on VBD incidence. E.g., major irrigation and flood prevention systems have been built in the past 50 years without regard to their effect on vector-borne diseases.

5. **PRESSURE FOR ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS**
   - In developing countries, environmental and health concerns can have a direct impact on the types of chemicals used to control outbreaks.

6. **INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE**
   - For many VBDs, e.g., malaria, dengue and Rift Valley fever, insecticide resistance has become a major problem with a single-gene trait in mosquitoes leading to a 10-fold resistance.

7. **TRAVEL & TRADE**
   - The increased movement of goods, humans, livestock and companion animals worldwide is also an important mechanism for the introduction of new vectors and disease agents.

To read the full white paper report, visit www.healthforanimals.org