Is land use driving the epidemiology of water-associated diseases in Fiji?

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Research question(s)

Is land use change associated with a shift from monoculture (sugar cane) to mixed cropping systems causing an increase in water-associated infectious diseases in Fiji?

If so, how do we reduce the risk (incidence) of disease?
Multiple avenues of investigation focused initially on identifying triggers for policy formation/resource allocation

- Estimating burden of disease and crude risk factors (who gets it, where are they and what happens then?)
- Exploring how different groups of stakeholders perceive leptospirosis, its impact and solutions given what we know from the first point?
- Can we identify the necessary responses and collaborative framework?
What we found...

Local government, communities, environmental health

Ag enterprises, communities, individuals, government (Ag, iTaukei, development)

Rodents, wild animals

Local council, communities

Communities, employers, government (Ag, Health, Labour)

Livestock

Occupation

Mud, water, flooding
The ‘global change’ aspect of our water research
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References: