

WOAH support to reach Zero by 30

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14th EURL workshop for rabies

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Ljubljana, Slovenia



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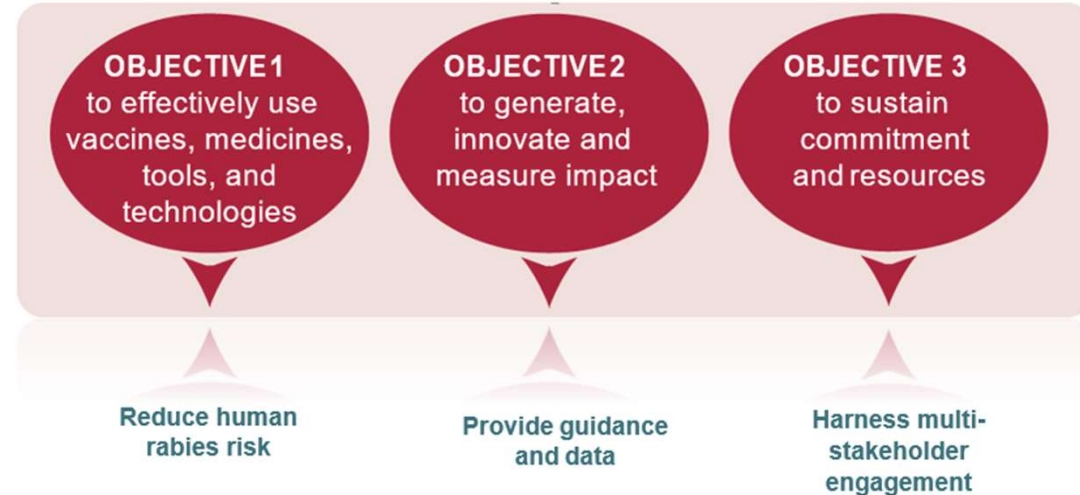
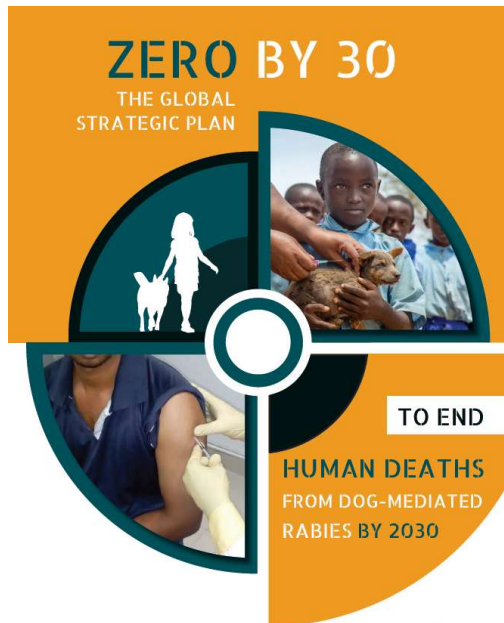
Organización
Mundial
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Animal





Zero by 30

1. Zero by 30: the Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030
2. Established global goal and common plan
3. **Country-centric**, One Health approach





Building a successful control programme

3

National Strategic Plan:

- Framework with targets and measurable deliverables
- Testifies government commitment to *Zero by 30*
- **Template now available** from United Against Rabies Forum

How can we help countries develop and implement national strategic plans?

1. International Standards
2. WOAHA World Animal Health Information System
3. WOAHA Reference Laboratory Network for Rabies
4. WOAHA Vaccine Bank
5. United Against Rabies Forum



Surveillance and reporting in animal populations: to monitor the evolution of the disease and detect potential cases as early as possible



Vaccination campaigns: to tackle the disease at its main animal source



Effective management of free-roaming dogs in line with WOAHA Standards: to reach an immune or rabies-free dog population while ensuring that animal welfare is respected



Public awareness and education campaigns: to improve the understanding of the risks related to rabies, as well as how to prevent them



WOAH International Standards



1. Terrestrial Animal Health Code

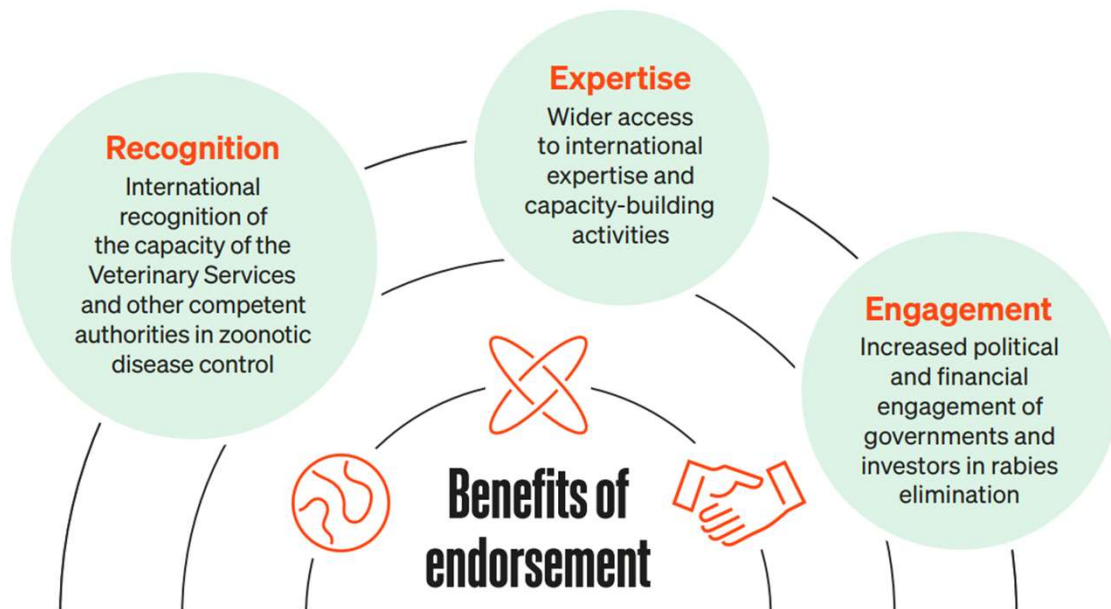
- **Chapter 1.1** provides guidance on notification
- **Chapter 5.11** provides model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferrets originating from rabies free countries
- **Chapter 7.7** provides guidance on management of free-roaming dogs and responsible dog ownership
- **Chapter 8.14** includes case definitions, guidance on recognition of rabies free countries or zones, surveillance recommendations, endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies

2. Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

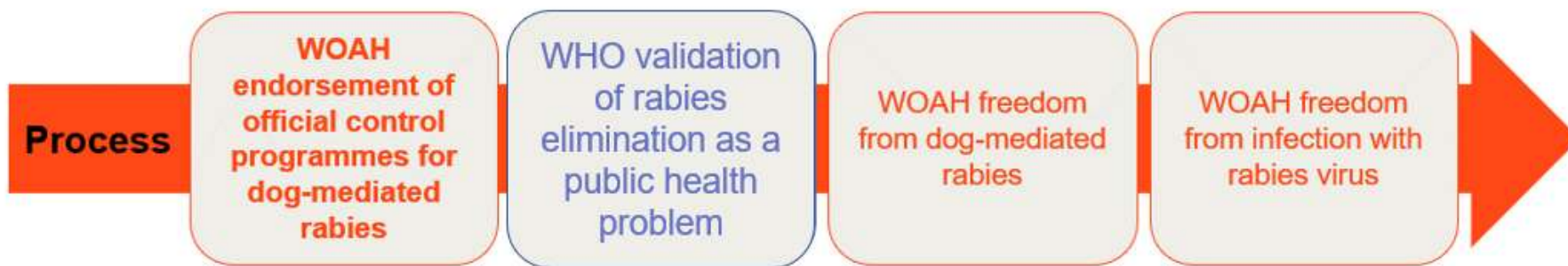
- **Chapter 3.1.18** outlines diagnostic techniques for identification of rabies, guidance on sample collection and shipping, vaccine production requirements



Endorsement of official control programmes



Zambia receives endorsement at 2023 WOAH General Session

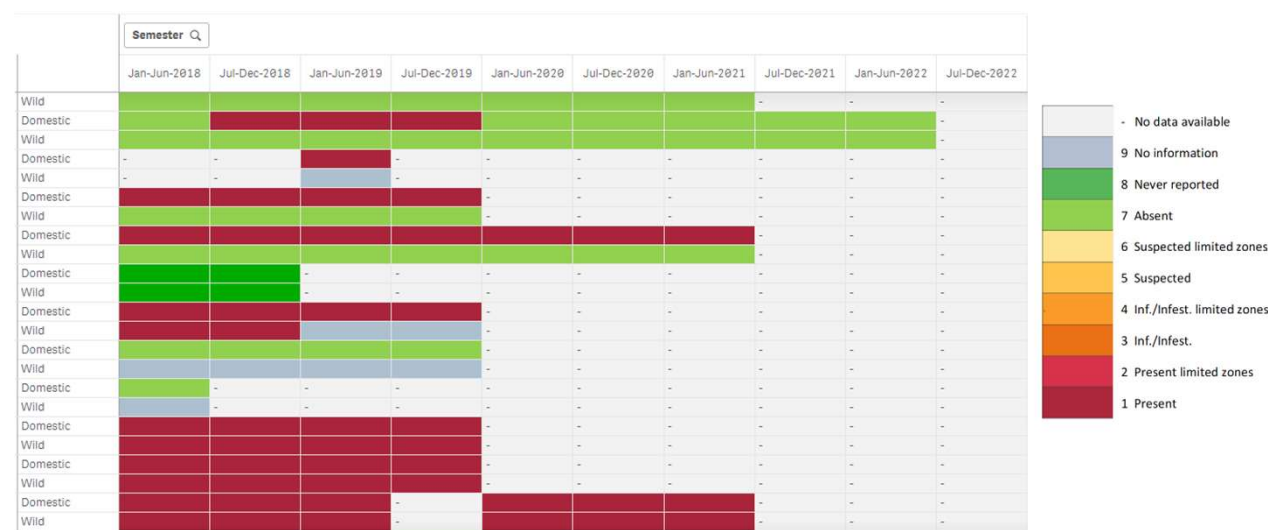




Surveillance and data collection

1. Poor rabies data → poor political will and investment
2. Reliable data is needed to inform decision making and make a case for investment

Reported number of human rabies deaths ⁱ							
2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
0	0	0	0	No data	No data	No data	No data
18	24	12	7	No data	No data	No data	No data
No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
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No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	0	0	0
No data	0	0	0	0	1	2	No data



WHO Global Health Observatory

WOAH World Animal Health Information System



Surveillance and data collection

1. Improve laboratory and diagnostic capacity
2. Reporting data: Field → National → International (WHO GHO, WOAAH WAHIS)
3. Minimum Data Elements document available to support this

Minimum Data Elements for Monitoring and Evaluation of National and International Rabies Control Programs

Developed by United Against Rabies, Working Group 1

- Katie Hampson, United Kingdom
- Fred Lubo, United Kingdom
- Thambi Mwangi, Kenya
- Umme Ruman Siddiqi, Bangladesh
- Naseem Salahuddin, Pakistan
- Terence Scott, Luxembourg
- Edwardo Undurraga, Chile
- Ryan Wallace, United States



www.unitedagainstrabies.org

ANIMAL RABIES (5 data elements)

Instructions: Monitoring animal rabies cases is a key programmatic indicator for understanding the epidemiology of rabies, risks to the public, and measuring the impact of interventions such as dog vaccination. These data elements should be systematically collected throughout the year and submitted to the WHO GHO and OIE WAHIS annually. These data elements should be used as part of a monitoring and evaluation plan, with evidence-based policies developed to improve health outcomes based on barriers identified through routine monitoring of animal rabies cases.

Element Name	Description	Response Options	References	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Dogs	The number of suspected ⁷ rabies cases in dogs investigated ⁴ during the calendar year *	- Laboratory Confirmed (#) ⁵ - Clinically Confirmed - Probable (#) ⁶ - Suspected Case (#) ⁷ - Laboratory - Negative (#) - Passed Quarantine – Negative (#)	Section 9.1	- Dog-mediated rabies burden - Dog-mediated rabies case-detection rate - Laboratory testing rate - Dog-mediated rabies freedom - Trend analysis
Livestock	The number of suspected ⁷ rabies cases in livestock investigated ⁴ during the calendar year *	- Laboratory Confirmed (#) ⁵ - Clinically Confirmed - Probable (#) ⁶ - Suspected Case (#) ⁷ - Laboratory - Negative (#)	Section 9.1	- Laboratory testing rate - Trend analysis - Economic impact
Bats	The number of suspected ⁷ rabies cases in bats tested during the calendar year *	- Laboratory Confirmed (#) ⁵ - Laboratory - Negative (#)		- Laboratory testing rate - Trend analysis
Other Species	The number of suspected ⁷ rabies cases in other species tested during the calendar year *	- Laboratory Confirmed (#) ⁵ - Laboratory - Negative (#)		- Laboratory testing rate - Trend analysis
Rabies Virus Variant	The number of confirmed ⁸ animal rabies cases (laboratory confirmed) by the rabies virus variant *	- Canine (#) - Bat (#) - Terrestrial carnivore (#) - Other (#) - Unknown (#)	Table 14.1	- Dog Rabies Freedom - Terrestrial Rabies Freedom - Rabies Freedom

* Optional reporting stratification: sub-national data can be submitted to support claims of rabies-free zones

Africa CDC One Health Framework - Recommended program indicators:

- » Minimum of 50% of suspect reported dogs are investigated by veterinary professional to determine case status of the animal.
- » Minimum of 90% of probable rabies cases (where a sample is available) are tested and results reported to health officials.



WOAH Reference Laboratory Network for Rabies

1. Support surveillance and diagnosis
2. Technical advice and in-country support
 - Production of in-house positive control serum for rabies antibody testing
 - RABLAB statement on the use of commercial rapid immunochromatographic tests for rabies surveillance purposes
3. National and regional training
4. Twinning programmes to improve laboratory capacity





WOAH Rabies Vaccine Bank

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1. Facilitates **rapid** access to **high-quality dog vaccines** to help countries implement dog vaccination campaigns
2. Pre-established low, fixed price
3. Catalyst for countries to design and implement national rabies elimination strategies
4. Countries must show strong political will and plan for implementing rabies control
5. Request must be submitted to WOAH via the Chief Veterinary Officer



- ❖ Established September 2020 to implement 'Zero by 30'
- ❖ An inclusive network of stakeholders from a range of sectors → now more than 60 organisations
- ❖ Common vision for achieving **zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030**
- ❖ 2023 → reviewing structure and mode of operation to better engage countries, and meet the needs of rabies endemic countries

Engagement with rabies community

United Against Rabies

Search Site

Contact Get Involved

Rabies - The Global Challenge Rabies Roadmap and Resources Events and Courses News and Case Studies About

We are United Against Rabies.

1 every 9 minutes
1 person dies from rabies every 9 minutes and almost half of them are children.

99%
Up to 99% of human rabies infections are caused by a bite from a rabid dog.

100% preventable
We have effective dog vaccines and vaccines to treat people who are bitten.

Together, we can end all human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030.

Supported by FAO, WOAH and WHO (the Tripartite), the United Against Rabies Forum takes a multi-sectoral, One Health approach bringing together governments, vaccine producers, researchers, NGOs and development partners.

Join us

🔗 www.unitedagainstrabies.org

- Access tools and resources
 - Sign up to United Against Rabies mailing list
 - Apply for Forum membership
- ## 🔗 United Against Rabies Forum social media
- ## 🔗 Webinars
- October 2022: Dog population management
 - February 2023: Surveillance
 - May 2023: Oral Rabies Vaccination
- ## 🔗 Newsletters to highlight upcoming events and key outputs
- ## 🔗 New 'Rabies Today' podcast

Tools and resources

Rabies – The Global Challenge Rabies Roadmap and Resources Events and Courses

The Rabies Roadmap

Resources

© World Animal Protection

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A generic template for developing a national strategic plan to eliminate dog-mediated rabies

Minimum Data Elements for Monitoring and Evaluation of National and International Rabies Control Programs

Developed by United Against Rabies, Working Group 1

- Kate Hampson, United Kingdom
- Fred Lutz, United Kingdom
- Thambi Mwangi, Kenya
- Umme Ruman Siddiqy, Bangladesh
- Nasreen Sabir-Khalid, Pakistan
- Terence Scott, Luxembourg
- Eduardo Ugguttag, Chile
- Ryan Wallace, United States

Landscaping of Resource Partners for Rabies in [Country] – Template
Version 1, September 2022

Photo credit: © WDAH

United Against Rabies
www.unitedagainstrabies.org

Roadmap

Rabies – The Global Challenge Rabies Roadmap and Resources Events and Courses

The Rabies Roadmap

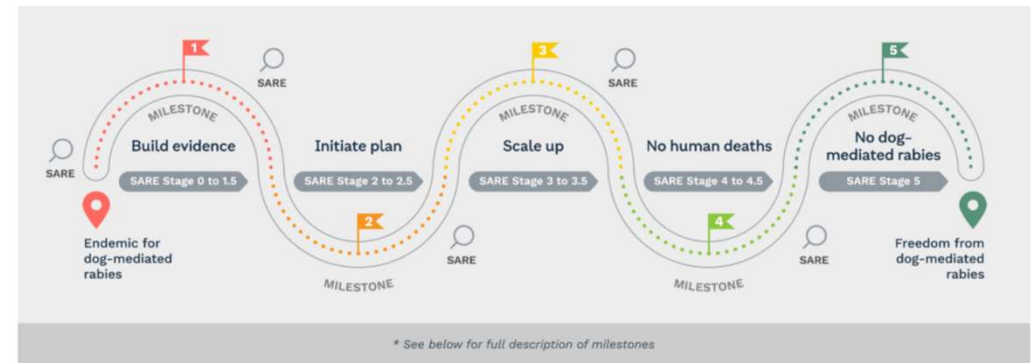
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The Rabies Roadmap



- Aligns with WHO and WOAHP milestones, and SARE scores
- Links countries to specific tools and resources to help progress national control programme

2023 priorities and next steps



- Engage rabies-endemic countries and support development and implementation of National Strategic Plans
- Engage local authorities and communities to prioritise rabies elimination at the local level
- Engage with academic and industry partners to support country and regional implementation of rabies strategies
- Promote improved surveillance, data sharing, and data reporting
- Support advocacy and resource mobilisation, including promoting access to human post exposure prophylaxis
- **Activity Proposal form available – www.unitedagainstrabies.org**



Key points



1. A robust national strategic plan is an important milestone towards achieving Zero by 30
2. Reliable rabies data is needed to inform decision-making → surveillance and data reporting critical
3. Tools, resources and expertise available to support efforts
4. Coordinated, collective effort from all stakeholders is essential to achieving our global goal
5. The control and elimination of human deaths from dog-mediated rabies is **achievable** → **and together we can reach Zero by 30**

Thank you!

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