# END RABIES: COLLABORATE, VACCINATE



# Sharing experiences of a successful mass dog vaccination campaign in Namibia

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future



## Background

Area: 825,615 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 2.59 million people

Population density: 2.6 person/ km²

Namibia is ethnically diverse

11 ethnic groups

speaking 22 different languages

Shares its borders with Angola, Botswana,

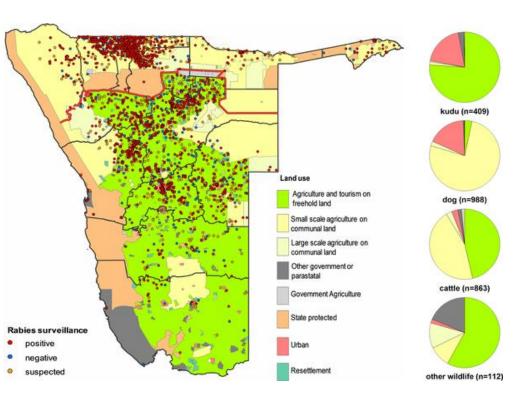
South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



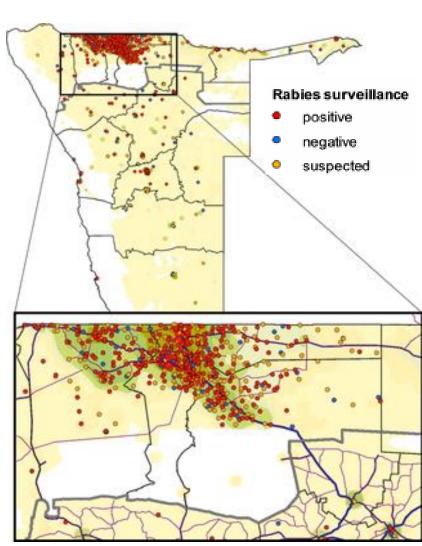




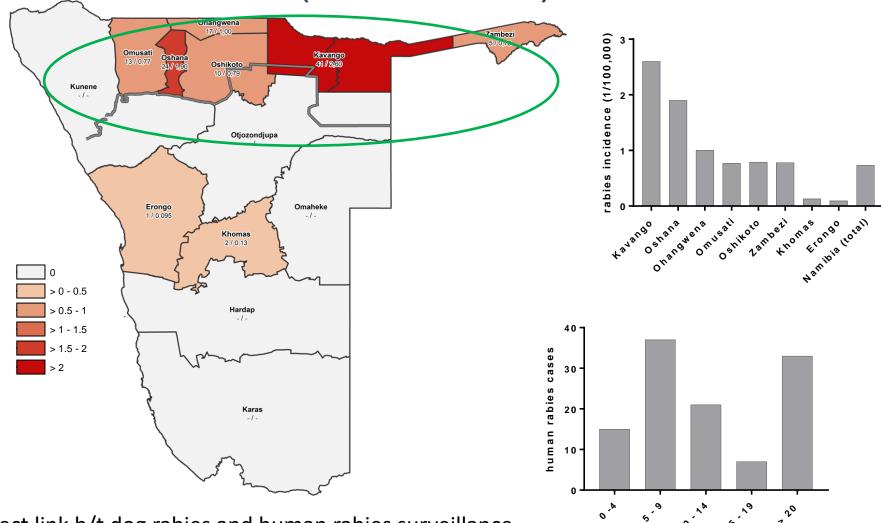
# Rabies in Namibia – animal rabies (2011-2017)



rabies situation -dog rabies and sylvatic rabies; dog rabies present mostly in NCA region and wildlife mostly south of Namibia



# Rabies in Namibia – human rabies (2011-2017)

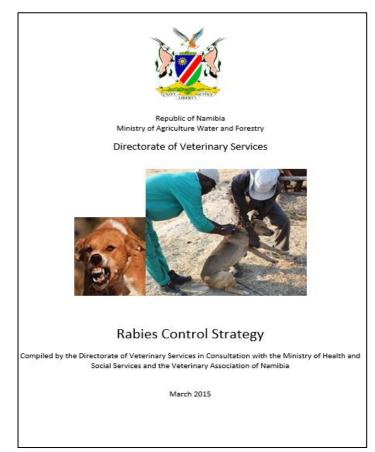


age classes in years

Direct link b/t dog rabies and human rabies surveillance data in terms of location

### Rabies Control Strategy

- Rabies is a notifiable disease in Namibia as per Animal Health Act 1 of 2011 – reporting of the disease to authority
- Namibia developed and officially endorsed a "National Rabies Control Strategy" in May 2015
- Multisectoral One Health approach



# Key stakeholders identified under Namibia Rabies Control Strategy

# Local and international stakeholders

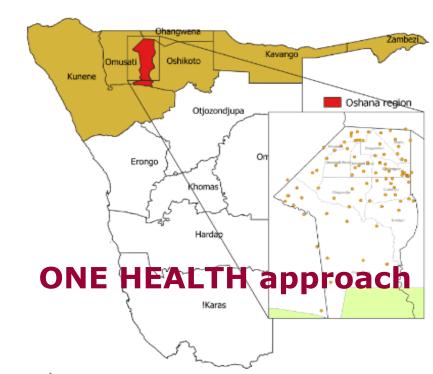
- Traditional authorities
- Local authorities
- Regional councilors
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Law enforcement
- MAWF
- VAN
- UNAM
- Private sector/Business communities
- OIE/FRG/FLI



### Implementation of Pilot project

- Government of Germany co-financed the Project with technical coordination provided by OIE and FLI
- Pilot project implemented in Oshana region
  - First campaign started in May 2016





## Capacity building: training of the vaccinators



### School-based rabies awareness education



### Awareness education to the children



### Resource/Logistics arrangement

- Pre- approved campaign budget
- Compile an inventory of rabies control
  - Infrastructure –cold chain facilities
  - Diagnostic Labs and sample packaging materials
  - Transport -vehicles
- Equipment and material
  - PrEP and PoEP
  - Vaccines (enough doses)
  - Handling equipments- nets, control poles and leashes
  - Megaphones
  - Cooler boxes
  - Certificates
  - Tables and chairs





# Mass dog vaccination campaign

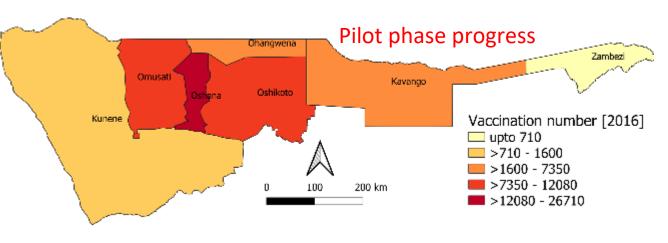
Targeted campaign- Central point and house to house vaccination



### Vaccination at cattle crush pen



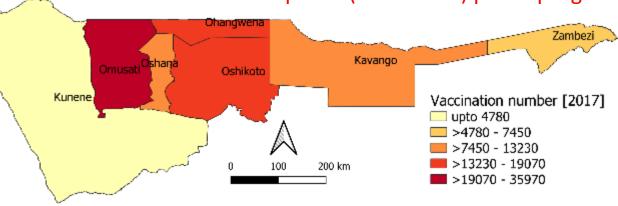
People without cattle unlikely to come



Dog and cat vaccination

**2**016: **62,213** 

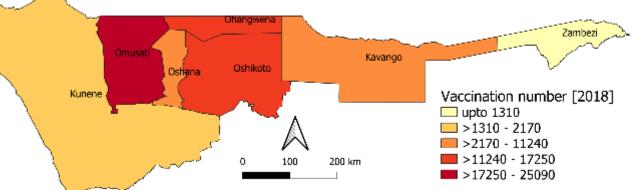
#### Roll out phase (2017-2018) phase progress



Dog and cat vaccination

**2017: 110,352** 

#### **Estimated vaccination coverage: 69% (40-87%)**

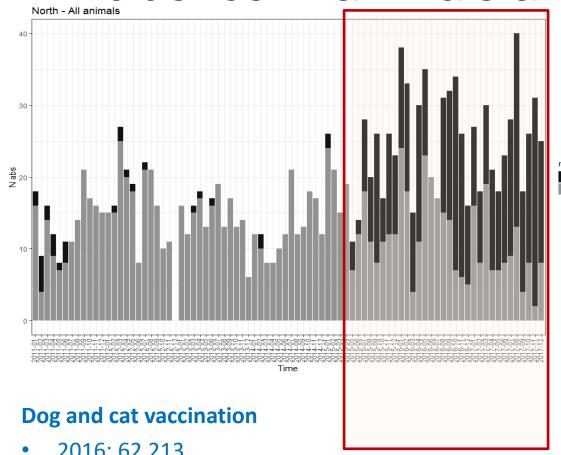


Dog and cat vaccination

**2**018: **81,663** 

Rauna et al., 2020, Trop Vet Med

Impact of dog vaccination on rabies incidence in animals and in humans



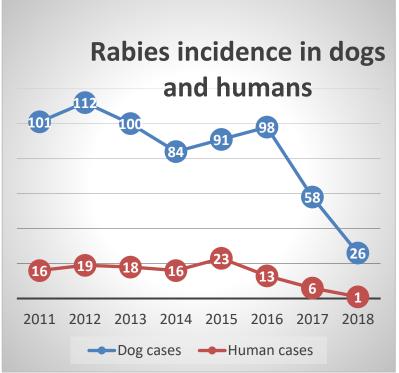
Rabies surveillance increased; Rabies positivity rate has reduced; increased negativity rate

2016: 62,213

2017: 110,352

2018: 81,663

Vaccination coverage: 69% (40-87%)





#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Ecology and epidemiology of rabies in humans, domestic animals and wildlife in Namibia, 2011-2017

Emmanuel H. Hikufe<sup>1©</sup>, Conrad M. Freuling<sup>2©\*</sup>, Rauna Athingo<sup>3</sup>, Albertina Shilongo<sup>1</sup>, Emmy-Else Ndevaetela<sup>4</sup>, Maria Helao<sup>4</sup>, Mathews Shiindi<sup>4</sup>, Rainer Hassel<sup>5</sup>, Alec Bishi<sup>5</sup>, Siegfried Khaiseb<sup>6</sup>, Juliet Kabajani<sup>6</sup>, Jolandie van der Westhuizen<sup>6</sup>, Gregorio Torres<sup>7</sup>, Andrea Britton<sup>8</sup>, Moetapele Letshwenyo<sup>8</sup>, Karin Schwabenbauer<sup>9</sup>, Thomas C. Mettenleiter<sup>2</sup>, Nicolai Denzin<sup>10</sup>, Susanne Amler<sup>10</sup>, Franz J. Conraths<sup>10</sup>, Thomas Müller<sup>2</sup>, Adrianatus Maseke<sup>1</sup>



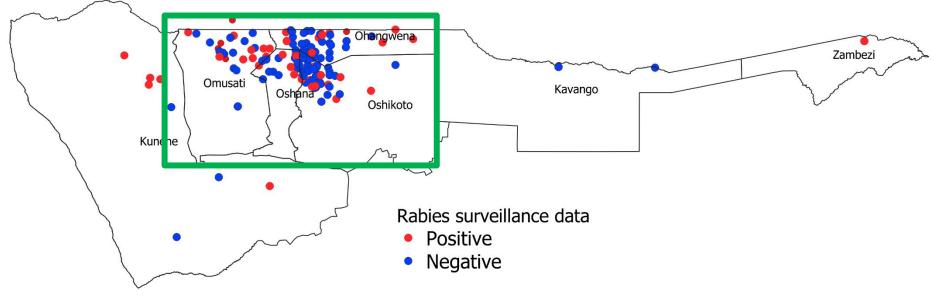


Article

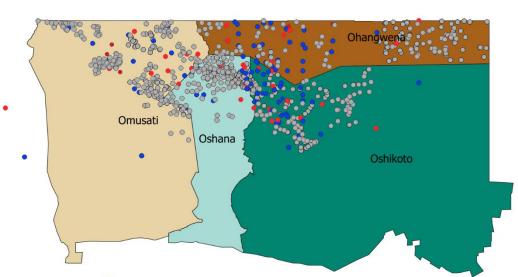
#### Fighting Dog-Mediated Rabies in Namibia—Implementation of a Rabies Elimination Program in the Northern Communal Areas

Rauna Athingo <sup>1,†</sup>, Tenzin Tenzin <sup>2,†</sup>, Albertina Shilongo <sup>3</sup>, Emmanuel Hikufe <sup>3</sup>, Kenneth K. Shoombe <sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Khaiseb <sup>4</sup>, Jolandie van der Westhuizen <sup>4</sup>, Moetapele Letshwenyo <sup>2</sup>, Gregorio Torres <sup>5</sup>, Thomas C. Mettenleiter <sup>6</sup>, Conrad M. Freuling <sup>6</sup> and Thomas Müller <sup>6,\*</sup>

# Targeting vaccination on rabies hotspot areas from 2019 onwards



Gray dots are the location of vaccination points in 2019 and 2020 campaigns



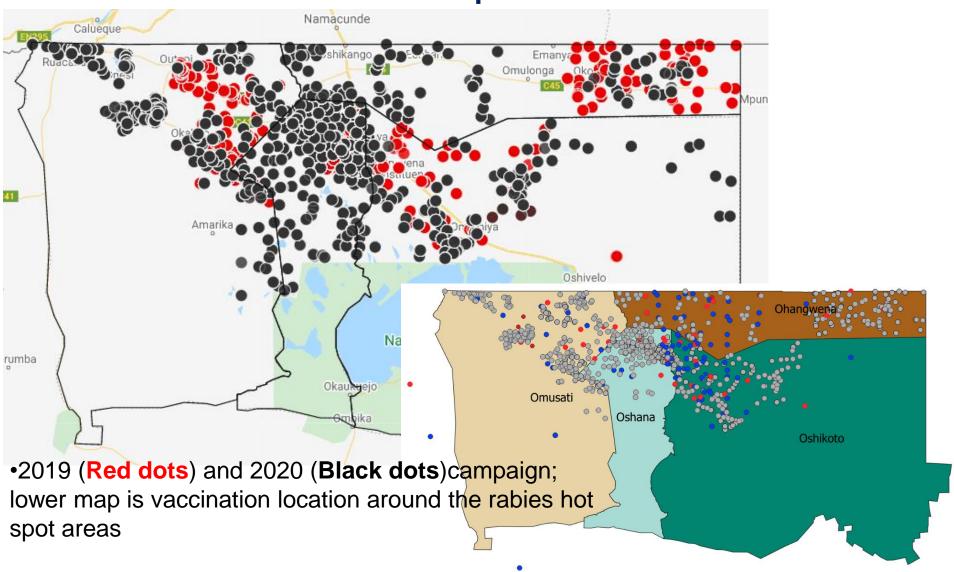
### Vaccination data management

Paper-based form used until 2018

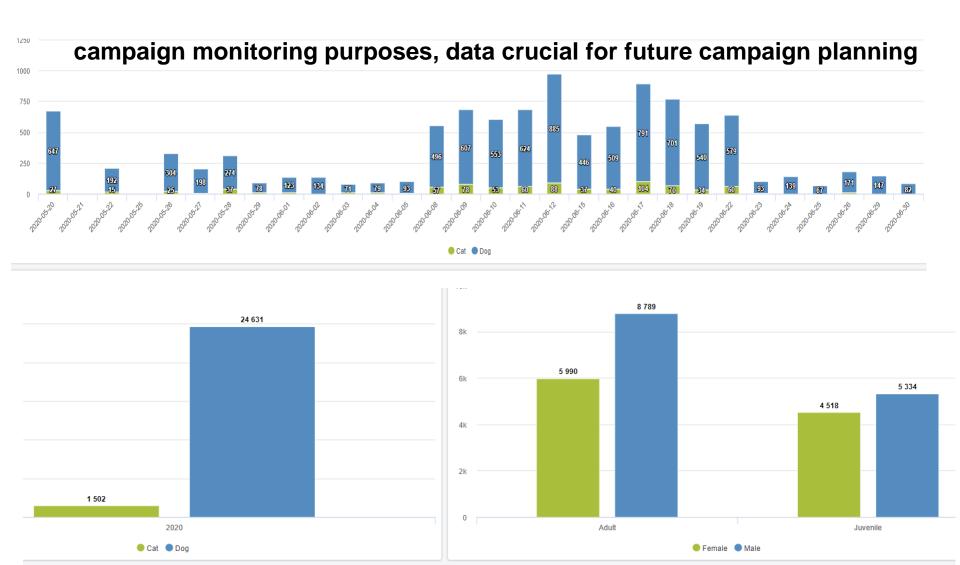


Since 2019, GARC Data Logger is being used to capture vaccination data

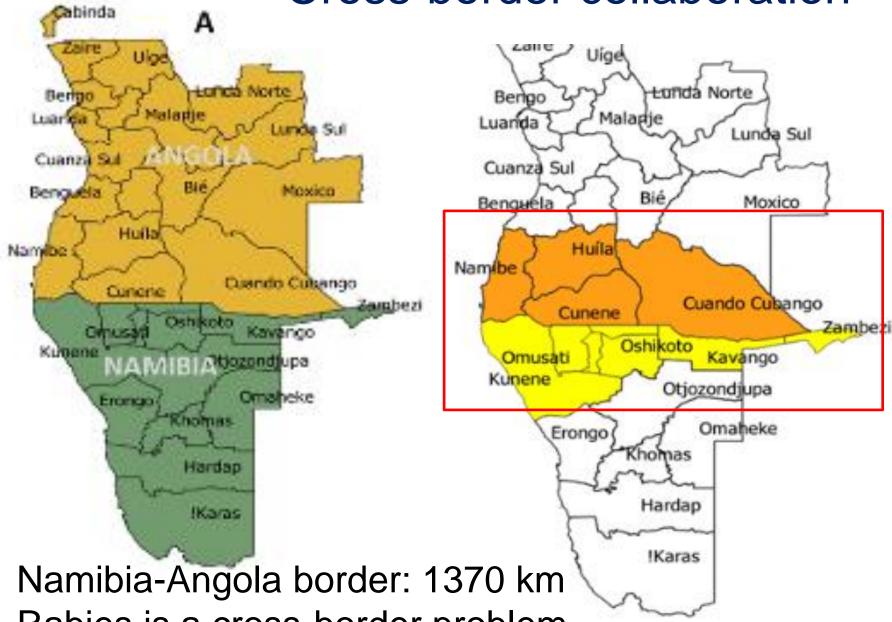
# Visualization of vaccination location via Rabies Epi Bulletin



# Visualization of daily and cumulative vaccination data via Rabies Epi Bulletin



### Cross-border collaboration



Rabies is a cross-border problem

# Annual Review and Planning









# Important elements of rabies elimination program

- Legal framework national control plan
- Political support and commitment
- Leadership national committee, coordinators
- Public and stakeholder sensitization, commitment and engagement rabies is a public good
- Inter-sectoral collaboration One health
- Training/ capacity building
- Resource –both human and materials
- Good advocacy plan
- International support
- Logistic arrangement
- Proper planning
- Surveillance system
- Monitoring and evaluation



### Challenges and way forward

- Vast country and a sparsely populated Northern Communal Areas where dog rabies is endemic.
- Porous border with neighboring country
- Nomadic lifestyle of people moving in search of grazing areas influenced by climatic changes as a results that might affect campaign timing
- Estimation of the target dog population and high dog population turnover,
- Unforeseen budgetary constraints at the governmental level
- Possible animal and human disease outbreak and most recently the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.
- Surveillance mostly depends on reporting from communities and samples presented to local hospitals, hence inter-sectoral collaboration very crucial
- Therefore, strategic vaccination campaigns (targeted vaccinations) focusing on high risk areas and improving the vaccination coverage at a local level.
- Coordination of rabies control efforts between Angola and Namibia and its implementation is a priority as set in the bilateral agreement on TADs
- Namibia submitted a rabies elimination commitment letter to the UAR in February 2019 (level of commitment towards Rabies elimination)
- Preparing to submit an application for endorsement by the OIE of their official national control programme for dog-mediated rabies.



# Thank you



