WOAH Support on Rabies Elimination

Dr Rachel Tidman Global Rabies Coordinator r.tidman@woah.org Africa Regional Seminar on Rabies Gaborone, Botswana 20 February 2023



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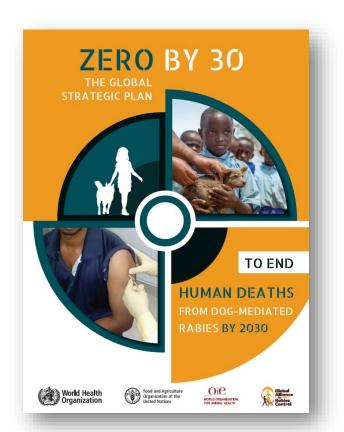
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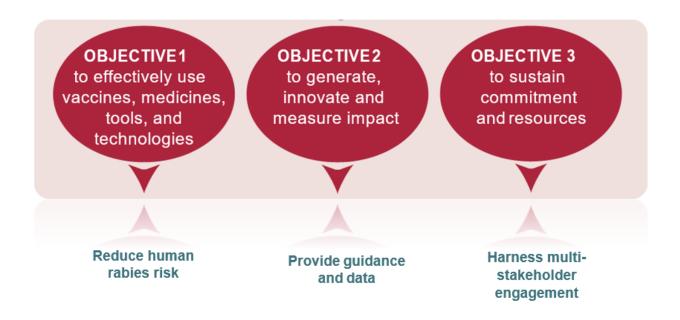




Zero by 30

- 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





United Against Rabies Forum

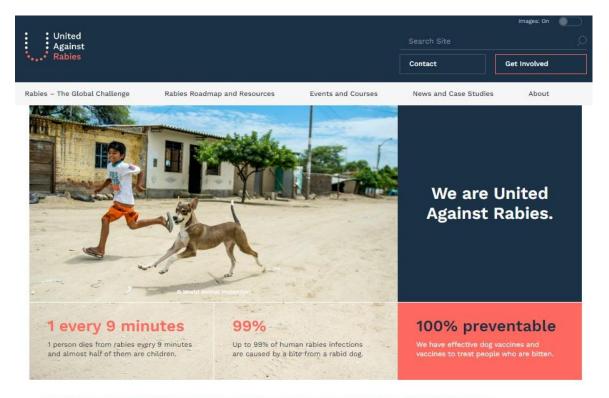




- Established September 2020 to implement 'Zero by 30'
- An inclusive network of stakeholders from a range of sectors
 - 55+ organisations
 - Includes veterinary health, human health sectors, economists, communication experts
 - International organisations, regional networks, government ministries, NGO's, academia, research institutions, pharmaceutical companies
- Common vision for achieving zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030
- Steering Group and action-focused Working Groups
- 2023 → reviewing structure and mode of operation to better engage countries, and meet the needs of rabies endemic countries

Engagement with rabies community





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

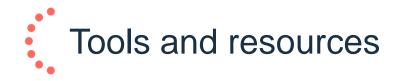
Supported by FAO, WOAH and WHO (the Tripartite), the United Against Rabies Forum takes a multisectoral, One Health approach bringing together governments, vaccine producers, researchers, NGOs and development partners.



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
- June 2023: Mass dog vaccination
- Newsletters to highlight upcoming events and key outputs







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.

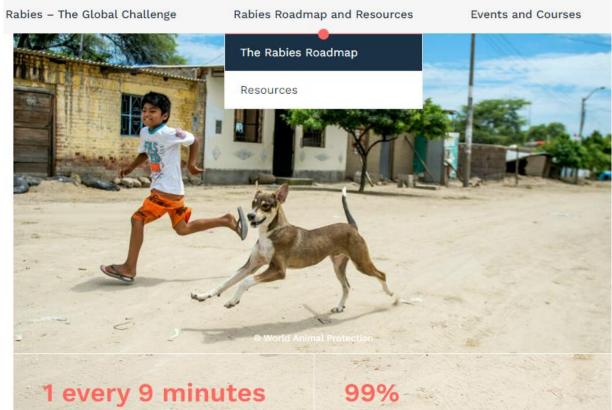
A generic template for developing a national strategic plan to eliminate dog-mediated rabies Minimum Data Elements for Monitoring and **Evaluation of National and International Rabies Control Programs** d by United Against Rabies, Working Group Katle Hamoson, United Kingdom Fred Lohr, United Kingdom Thumbi Mwangi, Kenya Umme Ruman Siddigi, Banglade Landscaping of Resource Partners for Rabies Naseem Salabuddin, Pakistan in [Country] – Template Terence Scott, Luxembourg Eduardo Undurraza, Chile ersion 1. September 2022 Ryan Wallace, United States





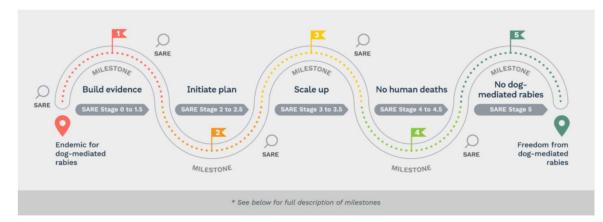






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The Rabies Roadmap



Aligns with WHO and WOAH milestones, and SARE scores

Links countries to specific tools and resources to help progress national control programme



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



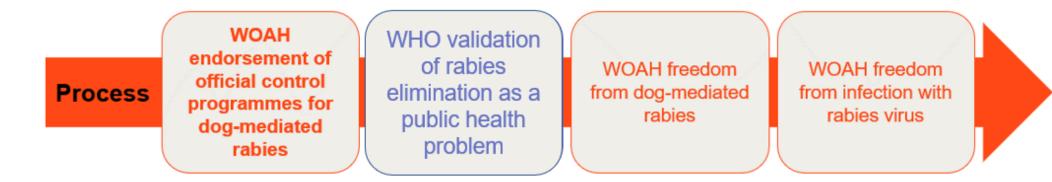
Endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies National Strategic Plan

1.

- Framework with targets and measurable deliverables
- Testifies government commitment to Zero by 30
- Template now available from United Against Rabies Forum
- Endorsement an important milestone in rabies elimination → paves the way to self-declare freedom from dog-mediated rabies

www.woah.org/official-disease-status

- 3. Improved access to international and national resources and expertise
- 4. Links to the United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap





WOAH Rabies Vaccine Bank



- 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



Surveillance and data collection

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

		Reported (number of I	human rabi	es 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
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WHO Global Health Observatory



WOAH World Animal Health Information System



Surveillance and data collection

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

Minimum	Data Elements for Monitoring and
valuation	of National and International Rabie
	Control Programs
Develop	ed by United Against Rabies, Working Group 1
	Katie Hampson, United Kingdom
	Fred Lohr, United Kingdom
	Thumbi Mwangi, Kenya
	Umme Ruman Siddiqi, Bangladesh
	Naseem Salahuddin, Pakistan
	Terence Scott, Luxembourg
	Eduardo <u>Undurraga</u> , Chile
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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 dag 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	Res	sponse Options	References		onitoring and Evaluation amework
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 ⁵ animal rabies cases (laboratory confirmed) by the rabies virus variant *	-	Canine (#) Bat (#) Terrestrial carnivore (#) Other (#) Unknown (#)	<u>Table 14.1</u>	-	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 COC 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.



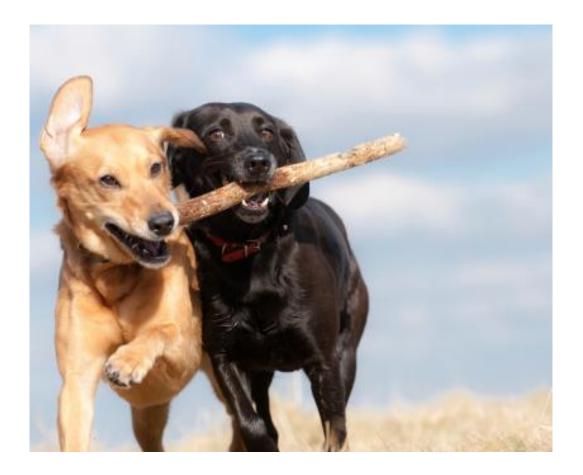
WOAH Reference Laboratory for Rabies

- 1. Support surveillance and diagnosis
- 2. Technical in-country support
- 3. National and regional training
- 4. Twinning programmes to improve laboratory capacity:
 - South Africa and Ethiopia
 - UK and Sierra Leone
 - Germany and Namibia
 - France and Chinese Taipei
 - France and Tunisia





Key points



- 1. Reliable rabies data is needed to inform decision-making
- A robust national strategic plan is an important milestone towards achieving Zero by 30
- 3. Coordinated, collective effort from all stakeholders is essential to achieving our global goal
- 4. 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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