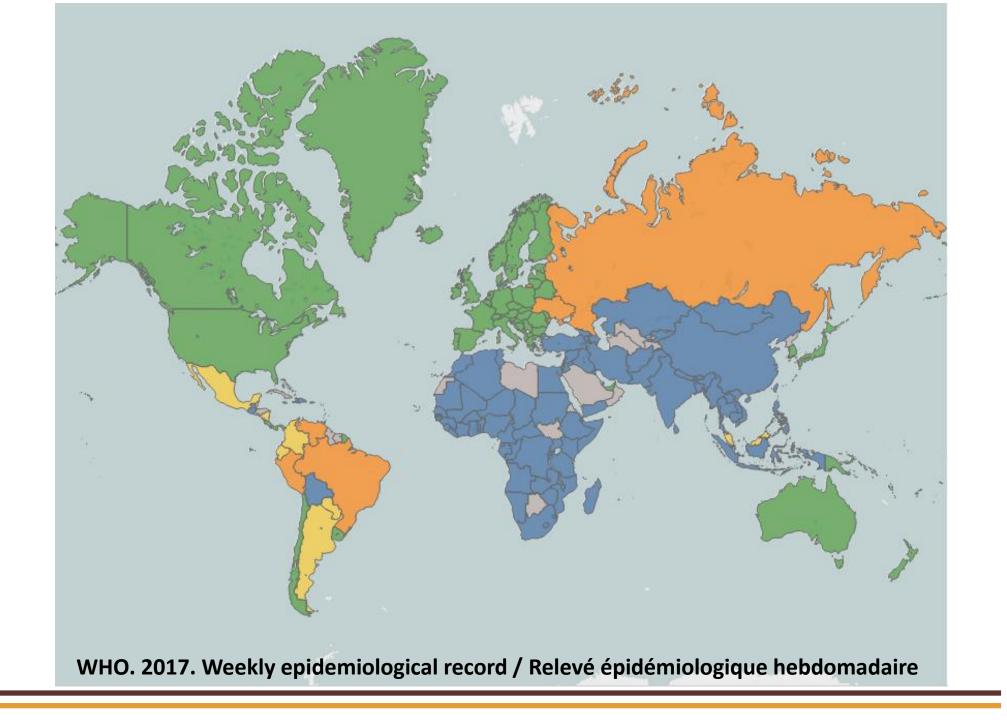
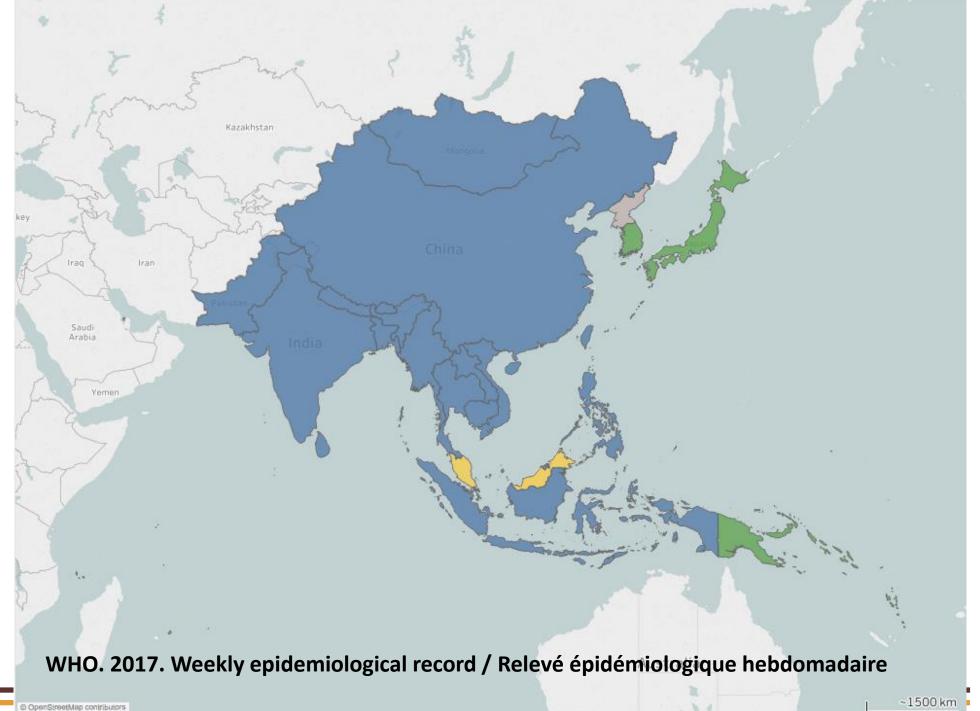
# Overview of the "Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination" and Workplan Development tool

On behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control
Inaugural ARACON Meeting
13 March, Bangkok, 2018











#### Rabies Elimination: Can it be done?

 Getting adequate vaccination coverage in dog populations in developing countries is a complicated process.

 Focused campaigns have been ongoing for many years, with rabies transmission persisting





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Protecting animals, preserving our future







Dog-mediated human rabies kills tens of thousands of people every year worldwide. Freedom from dog-mediated human rabies is a global public good and is feasible with currently available tools.

In accordance with the consensus of the Global Conference (Geneva, 10-11 December 2015), this framework provides a coordinated approach and vision for the global elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. It is intended to harmonize actions and provide adaptable, achievable guidance for country and regional strategies.

#### The five pillars of rabies elimination (STOP-R)



2) II TECHNICAL

**3** III ORGANIZATION



1 RESOURCES

Rabies control involves a wide range of stakeholders including the general public. The socio-cultural context influences rabies perceptions and dog-keeping practices of at-risk populations. Understanding the context guides approaches to motivate behavioural change and plan feasible delivery of services.

#### includes activities for:

- Awareness: build awareness of dogmediated rabies as a preventable global public health problem including through participation in initiatives such as World Rabies Day and the EndRabiesNow campaign
- Responsible dog ownership: promote responsible dog ownership and dog population management practices, including dog vaccination, in accordance with OIE standards
- Bite prevention and treatment: develop and implement education programmes on bite prevention and first aid for both children and adults
- Post-exposure prophylaxis: increase awareness and understanding of postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) imperatives and options including intradermal administration
- Community engagement: encourage community involvement and engagement in activities to eliminate dog-mediated rabies

Effective animal health and public health systems are required to eliminate dogmediated human rabies. These systems must be strengthened and resourced appropriately, and gaps identified and filled.

#### Includes activities for:

- Vaccination: ensure safe, efficacious and accessible dog and human vaccines and immunoglobulins, and promote and implement mass dog vaccination as the most cost-effective intervention to achieve dog-mediated human rabies elimination
- Logistics: collect data on needs forecasts to inform the vaccine procurement system and to create and sustain the logistics and infrastucture required for effective delivery and implementation of mass dog vaccination programmes and PEP administration
- Diagnostics: ensure capacity and capability for rapid and accurate rabies diagnosis through accessible, well equipped laboratories and trained personnel
- Surveillance: support improved surveillance, sampling, reporting, and data-sharing
- Technical support: provide guidance and technical support for the development and tailoring of regional and national plans, including promoting the use of existing tools
- Proof of concept: support proof-ofconcept programmes, and then scale up through leveraging of success

The One Health approach of close collaboration is applied. Leadership, partnership and coordination for rabies elimination activities arise from the human health and animal health sectors and other stakeholders.

#### includes activities for:

- One Health: promote the One Health approach and intersectoral coordination through national and regional networks
- Good governance: establish good governance, including clear roles, chain of command, measurable outcomes and timelines
- Harmonization: align work plans and activities with national and regional priorities and approaches fostering synergies among sectors
- Coordination: coordinate and combine human resources, logistics and infrastructure of other programmes and initiatives, as appropriate and feasible
- Indicators and performance: identify targets and their indicators to support performance measurement, including surveillance and validation data, to identify areas requiring attention or extra support
- Monitoring and evaluation: support monitoring and evaluation of national plans to ensure timely and cost effective delivery

Success depends on political will and support for elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. Political will results from recognition of rabies elimination as a national, regional and global public good.

#### includes activities for

- Political support: political support is essential and most relevant during and following country instability (political upheaval, natural disasters, etc.)
- International support: encourage countries to request a resolution on dog-mediated human rabies elmination through the World Health Assembly (WHO) and the General Assembly of Delegates (OIE)
- Legal frameworks: establish and enforce appropriate legal frameworks for rabies notification and elimination
- Demonstrating impacts: demonstrate the compelling case for mass dog vaccination programmes and their impact on protecting and saving human lives
- Regional engagement: support active national and regional engagement and cooperation to commit to a rabies elimination programme and promote the exchanage of lessons learnt and experiences to leverage resources and engagement

Rabies elimination activities frequently span several years and therefore require sustained, long-term support.

#### includes activities for:

- Case for investment: promote the case for investment in dog-mediated human rabies elimination to persuade countries, policy makers and donors of the feasibility, merit and value of investing in rabies elimination strategies
- Business plans: prepare business plans based on the Global Framework for Dog-mediated Human Rabies Elimination
- Investment: encourage different forms of investment and partnerships (private and public investment) to leverage resources and engagement

#### CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Scommunity engagement

Scommunity engagement

Scommunity engagement

Sustainable vaccination of 70% of the at-risk dog population

© Proof of concept: start small, scale up © Sufficient resources, logistics and infrastructure

- ③ Promote vaccine banks and other strategies for acquisition of rables immunologicals to ensure sufficient supply of quality-assured rables vaccines and human immunoglobulin
- ③Reach remote, rural and at-risk populations
- Conduct performance measurement at all levels
   Maintain trained and motivated implementation personnel

STRATEGIC VISION: zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030 in participating countries



#### The use of the SARE tool

 Where to start the process of eliminating rabies?

 How far is a country really in their efforts?





#### The SARE tool

 Serves as a self-assessment and a practical guide in developing a national rabies program

 Consists of specific activities that provide measurable steps in a chronological order

 Provides practical guidance and examples of how to implement rabies control activities



### **SARE Components**

Prevention and Control

Data Collection and Analysis

Laboratory Diagnosis Dog Population Management

Information, Education and Communication

Legislation

Cross-cutting Issues

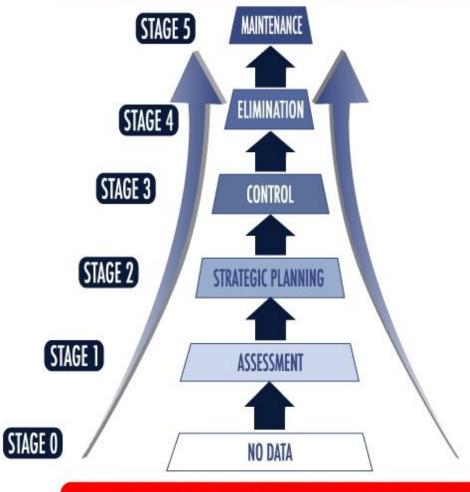


## COUNTRY FREE FROM DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES MAINTENANCE STAGE 5 ELIMINATION STAGE 4 STAGE 3 STAGE 2 STRATEGIC PLANNING STAGE 1 **ASSESSMENT** STAGE 0 NO DATA

COUNTRY ENDEMIC FOR DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES



#### COUNTRY FREE FROM DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES

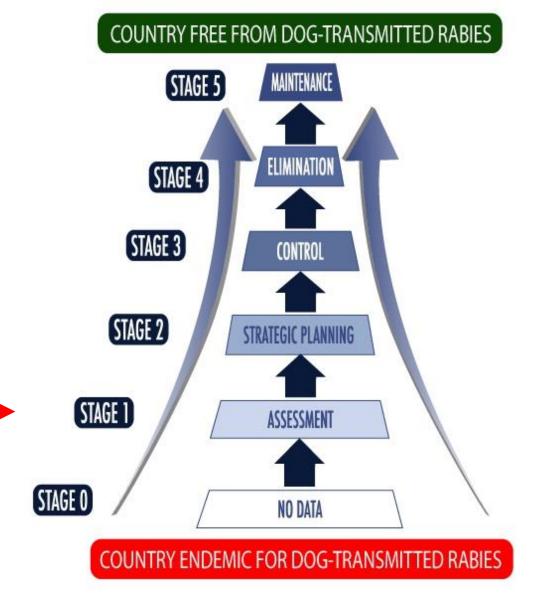


Stage 0: No information on rabies available, but rabies is suspected to be present

COUNTRY ENDEMIC FOR DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES

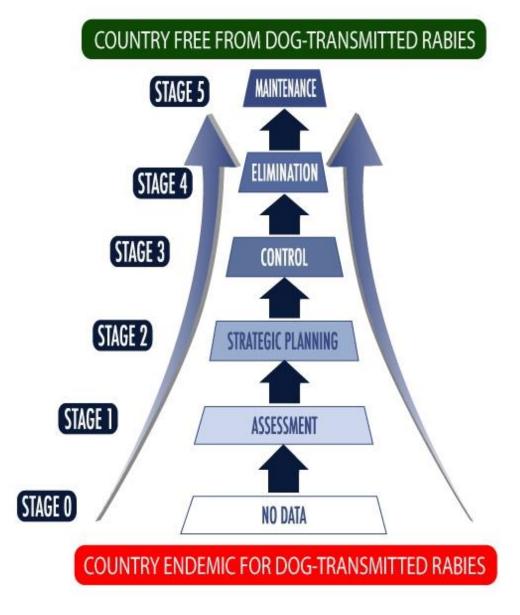


Stage 1: Assessment of the local rabies epidemiology, elaboration of a short-term rabies action plan



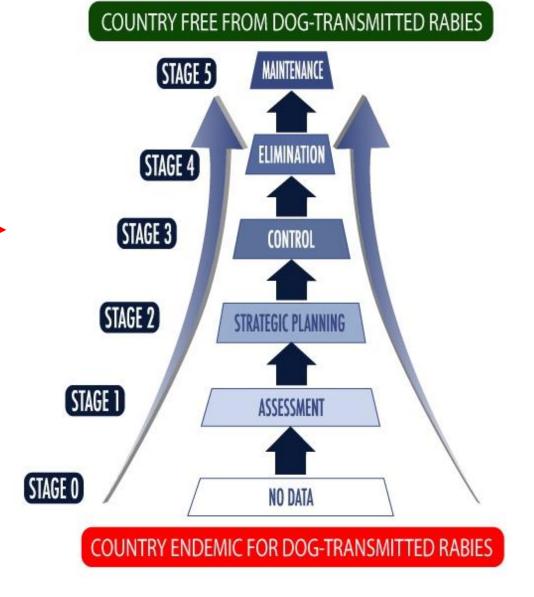


Stage 2: Development of a national rabies control and prevention strategy



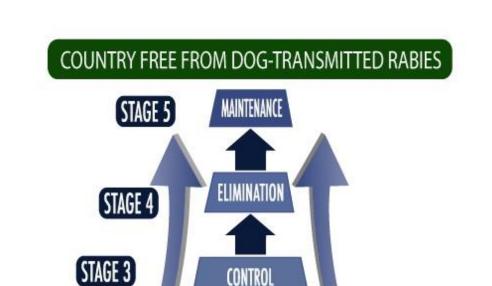


Stage 3: Full-scale implementation of the national rabies control strategy





Stage 4: Maintenance of freedom from canine-mediated human rabies; Elimination of dog rabies



STRATEGIC PLANNING

ASSESSMENT

STAGE 2

STAGE 1

STAGE 0

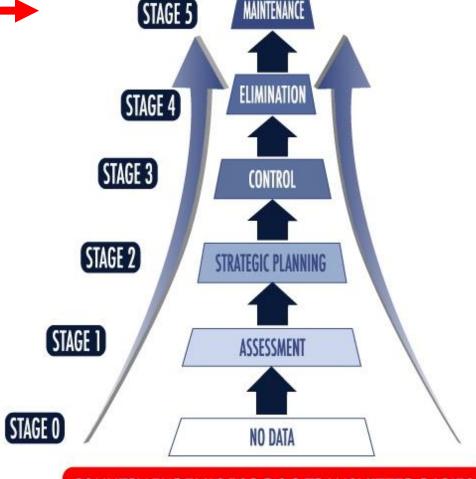


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## Stage 5: Freedom from human and dog rabies





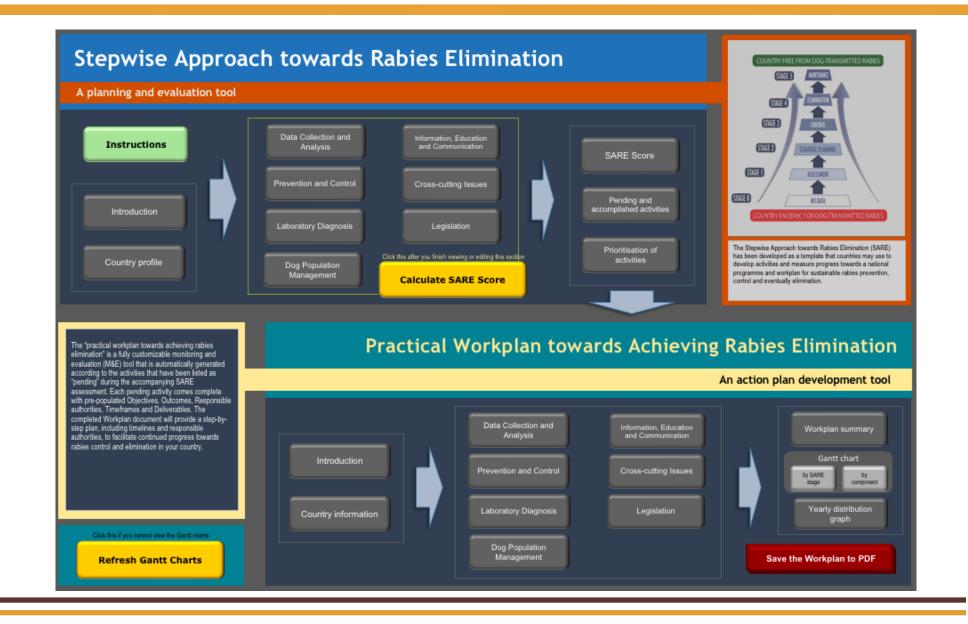
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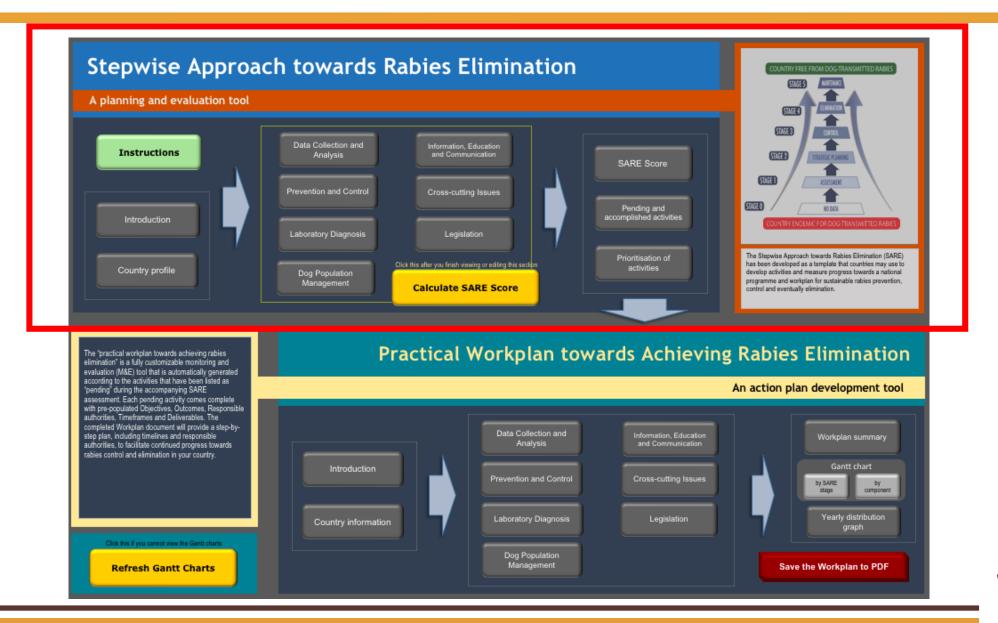
## How does the "Stepwise Approach Towards Rabies Elimination" assessment work



#### Demonstration of the SARE tool









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5		Now that your country is free from human and animal rabies, have modified protocols for PEP administration for rabies-free areas been implemented?	Modification of protocols includes improved risk-assessment before the administration of PEP, as the country is now free from endemic rabies.	0		WHO expert consultation on rabies		Guidelines on hun prophylaxis
1	Dog vaccines	Are dog rabies vaccines available in at least one location in the country?		1		3.1-Infrastructure		
1		Has dog vaccination been initiated in some parts of the country?	Areas covered	1	Three/Seven regions in the country have active vaccination campaigns	5.4-What-are-we-going-to-do- dog-component		
2		Are only quality dog vaccines in accordance with OIE standards being used?		1		OIE terrestrial-manual		
3		Are mass dog vaccination campaigns reaching at least 70% of the total dog population conducted according to the plan described in the national rabies strategy?		0		5.4.13-Vaccination campaign- coverage		
3		Are post-vaccination surveys* in dogs being carried out to evaluate vaccination coverage?	Briefly describe post-vaccination survey	1	Site-resite campaigns held twice monthly	5.6-Evaluation		
4		Now that there are very few animal rabies cases in your country, are dog vaccination campaigns maintained in zones where dog rabies is still present or where otherwise justified (e.g. risk of introduction)?		0				



Back to Main Menu



PREVENTION AND CONTROL



STAGE		ACHIEVEMENTS / ACTIVITIES	OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION (please include in REMARKS)	STATUS	REMARKS	Rabi	es Blueprint references and other	rlinks
1	Human vaccines	Are vaccines for human rabies prophylaxis available in one or more parts of the country?		1		5.5.3-human-biologics	Human-vaccination-supply	
1		Has the supply and access to nationally licensed human rabies vaccines for PrEP for professionals at risk been ensured in local areas?		1	All animal health technicians working in the local level vaccination campaigns have been vaccinated and get annual boosters			
2		Has an assessment* been done to determine the availability and access to PEP (and PreP)?		1		3.1-Infrastructure		
2		Are WHO pre-qualified human rabies vaccines available and accessible in most parts of the country?	Areas available and accessible		At least 75% of all healtcare facilties in the country have access to rabies vaccine	WHO expert consultation on rabies	WHO vaccines position papers	
2		Are any human biologics that are not WHO-pre-qualified being phased out? (e.g. nerve tissue vaccines, low quality vaccines)	If only WHO pre-qualified humans rabies vaccines are being used, mark the status as "1"	1	No NTV used in the country	WHO prequalified vaccines list		
3		Are WHO pre-qualified vaccines and RIG available and accessible to high risk and exposed individuals throughout the country?		0		WHO prequalified vaccines list		
5		Now that your country is free from human and animal rabies, have modified protocols for PEP administration for rabies-free areas been implemented?	Modification of protocols includes improved risk-assessment before the administration of PEP, as the country is now free from endemic rabies.	0		WHO expert consultation on rabies		Guidelines on hum prophylaxis
1	Dog vaccines	Are dog rabies vaccines available in at least one location in the country?		1		3.1-Infrastructure		
1		Has dog vaccination been initiated in some parts of the country?	Areas covered	1	Three/Seven regions in the country have active vaccination campaigns	5.4-What-are-we-going-to-do- dog-component		
2		Are only quality dog vaccines in accordance with OIE standards being used?		1		OIE terrestrial-manual		
3		Are mass dog vaccination campaigns reaching at least 70% of the total dog population conducted according to the plan described in the national rabies strategy?		0		5.4.13-Vaccination campaign- coverage		
3		Are post-vaccination surveys* in dogs being carried out to evaluate vaccination coverage?	Briefly describe post-vaccination survey	1	Site-resite campaigns held twice monthly	5.6-Evaluation		
4		Now that there are very few animal rabies cases in your country, are dog vaccination campaigns maintained in zones where dog rabies is still present or where otherwise justified (e.g. risk of introduction)?		0				



## SARE assessment outputs



#### Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination - Example Country,

#### STAGE 1,5

ACTIVITY S	UMMARY	
COMPONENTS	PENDING ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES
Data collection and analysis  Total number of activities = 22	12	10
Prevention and Control  Total number of activities = 26	16	10
Laboratory diagnosis  Total number of activities = 13	7	6
Dog population related issues  Total number of activities = 13	9	4
Information, Education, Communication  Total number of activities = 21	16	5
Cross-cutting issues  Total number of activities = 12	6	6
Legislation  Total number of activities = 13	3	10

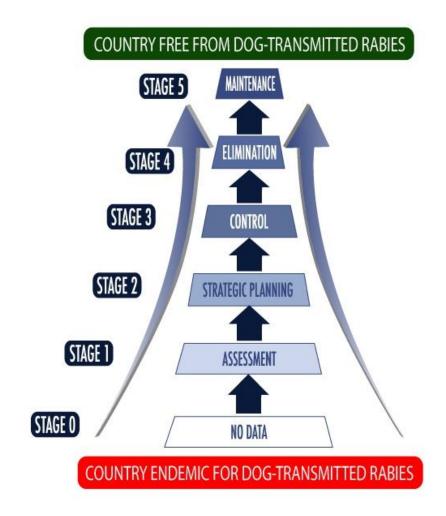
	ST	AGE SUMMARY		
	STAGE*	PENDING ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	STAGE COMPLETED?
0 0,5	Total number of activities = 6	0	6	COMPLETED
1	Total number of activities = 44	10	34	COMPLETED
1,5	Total Hamber of Scattles - 47			PENDING
2 2,5	Total number of activities = 31	21	10	PENDING PENDING
3 3,5	Total number of activities = 23	22	1	PENDING PENDING
4 4,5	Total number of activities = 10	10	0	PENDING PENDING
5	Total number of activities = 6	6	0	PENDING

<sup>\*</sup> Scores in increments of 0.5 show progress along a particular stage.



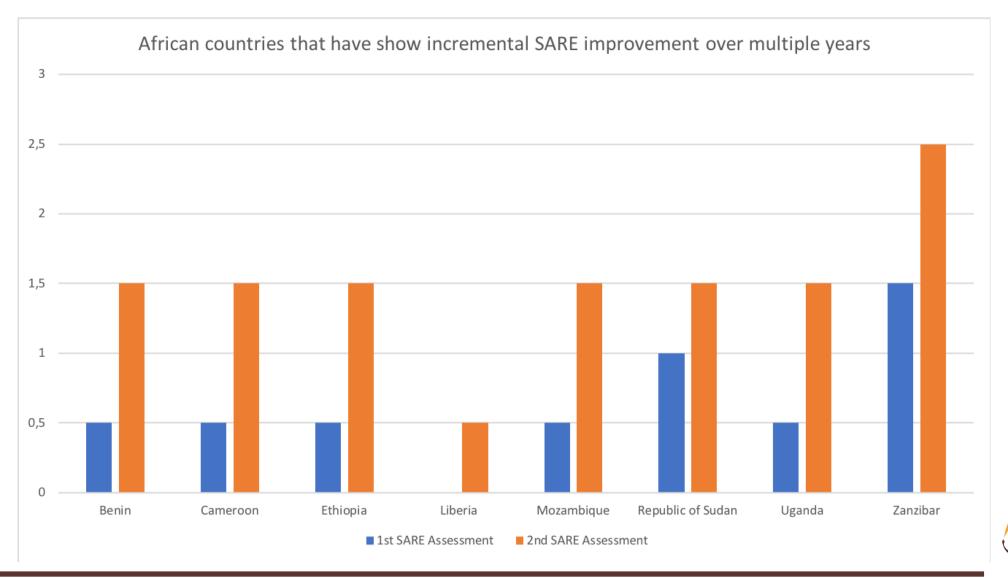
#### The SARE score

- The SARE score shows clear progress (or lack thereof)
- Allows countries/regions to measure their progress on any time frame





## Example of incremental SARE increase





#### Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination SUMMARY OF RABIES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### **EXAMPLE COUNTRY**

					I				I	
STAGE	DATA COLLECTI	ION & ANALYSIS	PREVENTION	& CONTROL	LABORATOR	Y DIAGNOSIS	DOG POPULATIO	N RELATED ISSUES	INFORMATION, EDUCAT	TION, COMMUNICATION
	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished
						Have contacts with an				
_						International rables reference			1	
0						laboratory or international			1	
						collaborating/reference center			1	
	<u> </u>					been established?				
						Has at least one human or animal			1	
						rables suspect sample been			1	
						submitted to an international			1	
						rables reference laboratory for			1	
						confirmation?				
									1	
									1	
									1	
		Are dog rables cases reported		Are vaccines for human rables		is there capacity to conduct rables		Have discussions been held with		Has an assessment been done to
1		from a local to the national level?		prophylaxis available in one or		diagnosis in at least one national		stakeholders to create a dog		determine what message should
-				more parts of the country?		laboratory (veterinary or medical		population management strategy		be communicated to the target
						laboratory)?		at a local level?		audience at a local level?
		Are human rables cases reported		Has the supply and access to		Have several rables suspect		Have you involved officials in		Have the target audiences been
		from a local to the national level?		WHO pre-qualified human rables		samples of animals or humans		waste management in your		identified at a local level (e.g. at-
				vaccines for PrEP for professionals		been submitted to a national		stakeholder meetings		risk communities, dog owners,
				at risk been ensured in local		laboratory and analysed?				children)?
				areas?						
		Are all human or animal rables		Are dog rables vaccines available		Is animal rables diagnosis			Has an IEC plan* been developed	
		testing results being reported to a		In at least one location in the		conducted in at least one national			and implemented on a small	
		relevant international database		country?		laboratory?			scale?	
		such as WHO, OIE or PARACON?								
										U bd bU
		is there capacity to analyze dog rables data at the national level?		Has dog vaccination been initiated in some parts of the country?	animals or humans submitted				1	Has broad public awareness messaging started at a national
		rables data at the national level?		in some parts of the country?					1	messaging started at a national level?
					twice yearly to an international laboratory and analysed?				1	ieveir
					laboratory and analyses:				1	
									1	
	Is there capacity to analyze			Has Integrated Bite Case			<del> </del>		•	Has an assessment been
	human rables data at the national			Management (IBCM)* been	I				1	undertaken to determine the
	level?			Implemented at a local level?	I				1	training needs of the
				mpremented at a rotal revent	I				1	professionals at a local level?
		Has an animal rables surveillance*		Have Standard Operating						Have human and animal health
		system been established at the		Procedures (SOPs) for	I				1	professionals involved in rables
		national level?		coordinated action on reported	I				1	control been identified at a local
				outbreaks* been established?	I				1	level?
	1			The second secon	1	:	ı	:	1	



## Rabies Blueprint



TANT INFORMATION Jude in REMARKS)	STATUS	REMARKS	RABIES BLUEPRINT REFERENCES AND OTHER LINKS			
se	1	2018	WHO Collaborating Centres and OIE Reference Laboratories			
r, Facebook, etc.	1					
	1		3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance	Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	Zoonotic diseases : a quide to establishing collaboration	6. Reporting of rabies data
	1			systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	establishing collaboration	
	1		6.7 International databases			
rastructure in place for other stely trained staff, sufficient	1		3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance	Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	2.3 Animal rabies surveillance	
rastructure in place for other ately trained staff, sufficient	1		3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance	Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	2.2 Human rabies surveillance	
	1		3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance	Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	Zoonotic diseases : a quide to establishing collaboration	2.3 Animal rabies surveillance
	1		3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance	Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses	Zoonotic diseases : a quide to establishing collaboration	2.2 Human rabies surveillance
	0	Not collected	5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance			
e studies were conducted	1		5.4.1-estimate the number of dogs			
al time) of reporting and feedback, hed and stakeholders involved with ows on from establishment of data	1		5.1.1-epidemiology-of-rables	WHO International Health Regulations		
al time) of reporting and feedback, shed and stakeholders involved with lows on from establishment of data	0	System in place not functioning	5.1.1-epidemiology-af-rabies	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code		<b></b>

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#### caninerablesblueprint.org

a blueprint for the control of rabies in dog populations



The Blueprint is a user-friendly, web-based, information repository

#### ELIMINATE CANINE RABIES

Introduction

Roles and Responsibilities

Infrastructure, legislative framework, costs and funding

Communications plan

Operational activities

The Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination: a tool for planning and evaluation

#### -11110

Case studies

Documents

CONTRIBUTORS

→ All the contributors

#### WELCOME

The Blueprint for Canine Rabies Prevention and Control has been developed by global rabies experts to serve as a guide for countries that would like to prevent human rabies by eliminating canine rabies within their borders.

VERSION 3 - UPDATED AND EXPANDED - IS NOW COMPLETED. GARC, September 2014







Consists of contributions from numerous experts working in the field of rabies

Provides hyperlinks to more detailed information and documents.



## What information is on the Blueprint

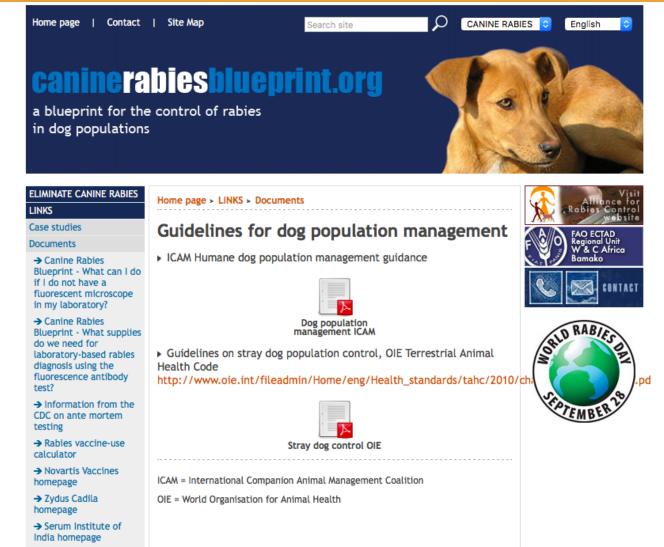
- The Blueprint contains information on:
  - Collecting epidemiological data
  - What needs to be procured for vaccination campaigns
  - How to estimate the dog population
  - Who needs to be trained (and in what jobs)
  - How to evaluate the efficacy of a campaign

•





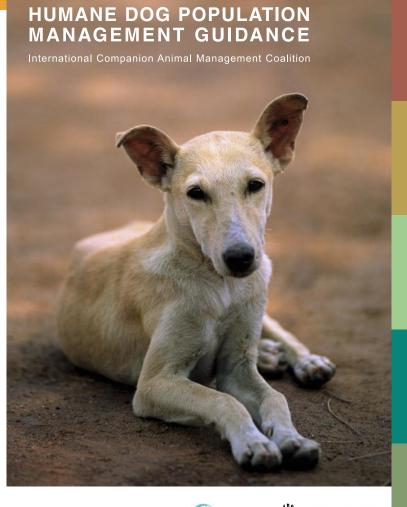
#### What information is on the Blueprint







#### What information is on the Blueprint

















#### How does the SARE and Blueprint fit together

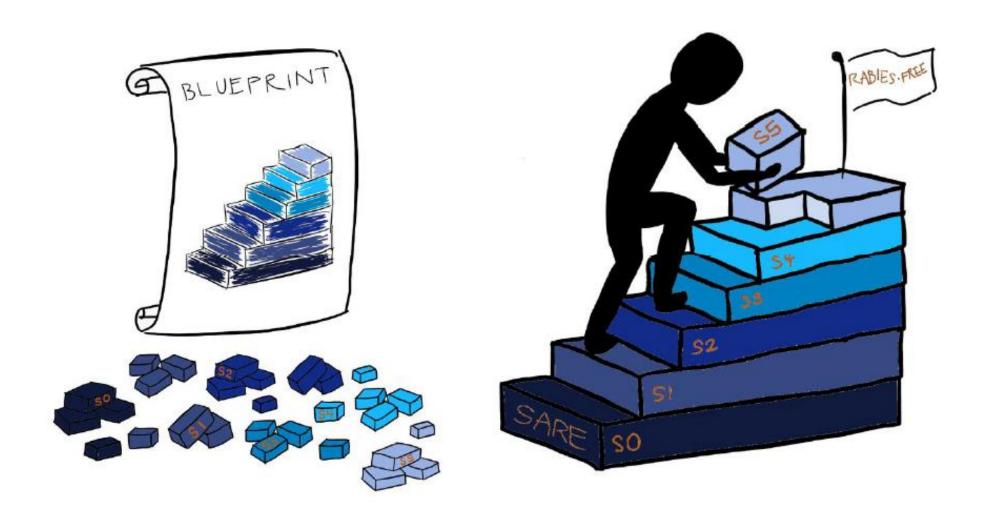
The SARE and the Blueprint are complementary tools

- SARE shows you
  - where the gaps are in each stage towards elimination
  - what you need to do next to progress

 The Blueprint shows you, in detail, how to fill the gaps and progress to the next stage in the SARE scale



## How does the SARE and Blueprint fit together





## Acknowledgement



#### Acknowledgement

 The SARE tool has undergone various revisions and improvements through the technical inputs and support from the following organizations:

- FAO, WHO, OIE
- CDC
- World Animal Protection



# Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination

First session of workshop



Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal

Pakistan India Sri-Lanka

Malaysia Sarawak Indonesia

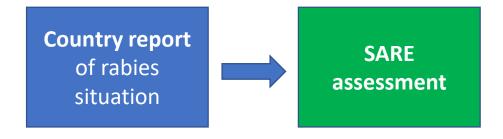
Myanmar Laos PDR Thailand

Viet Nam Cambodia Philippines

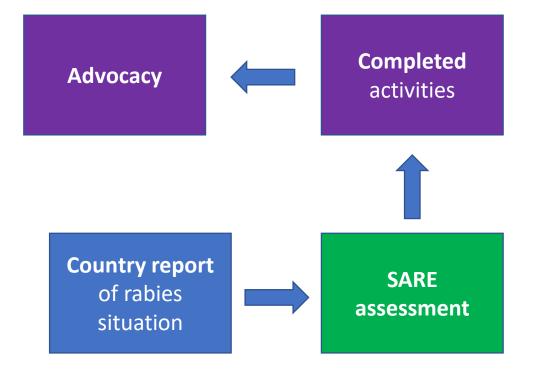
# Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

Second session of workshop



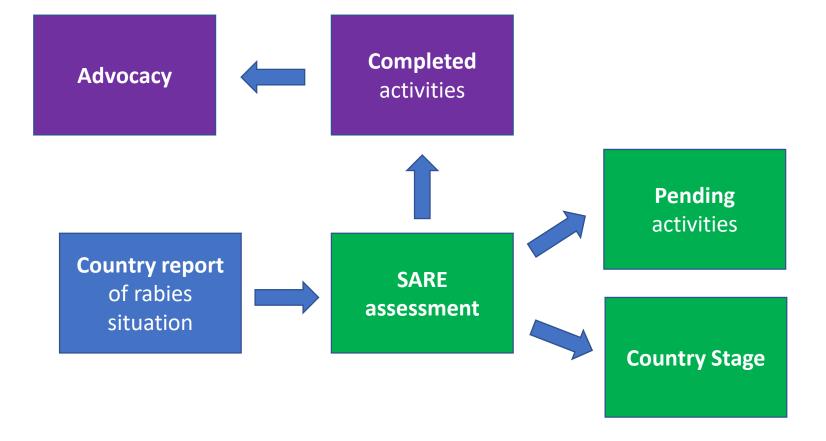






The accomplished activities are used for advocacy and the acquisition of funding required to ensure progress towards rabies elimination

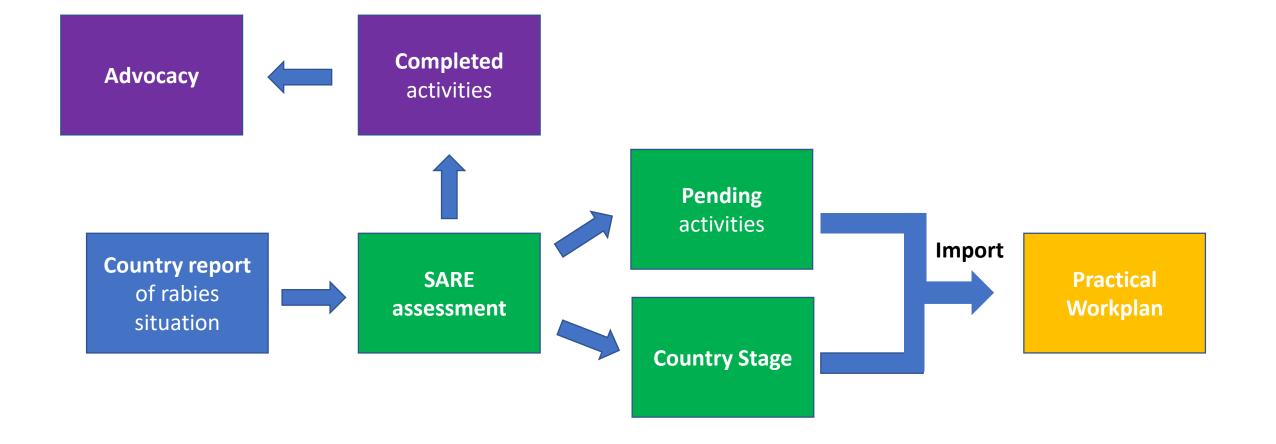




#### Pending activities, need to device on:

- how to complete them.
- who will complete them.
- when this will be done.

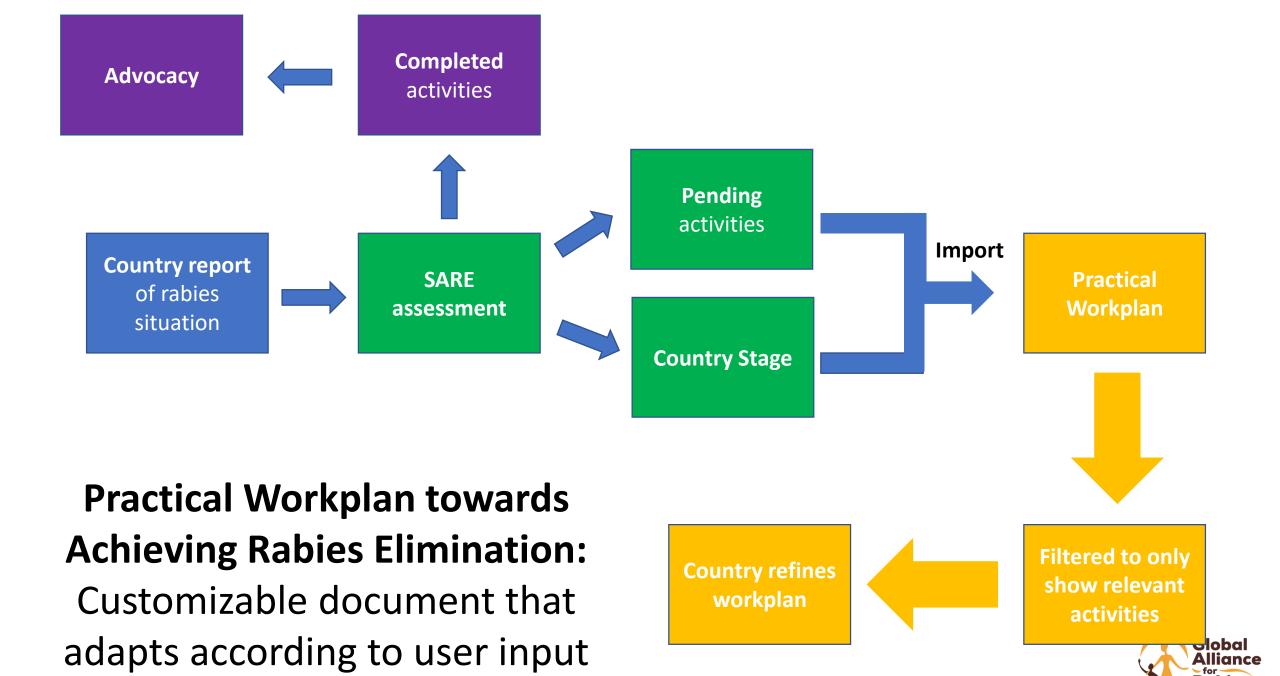


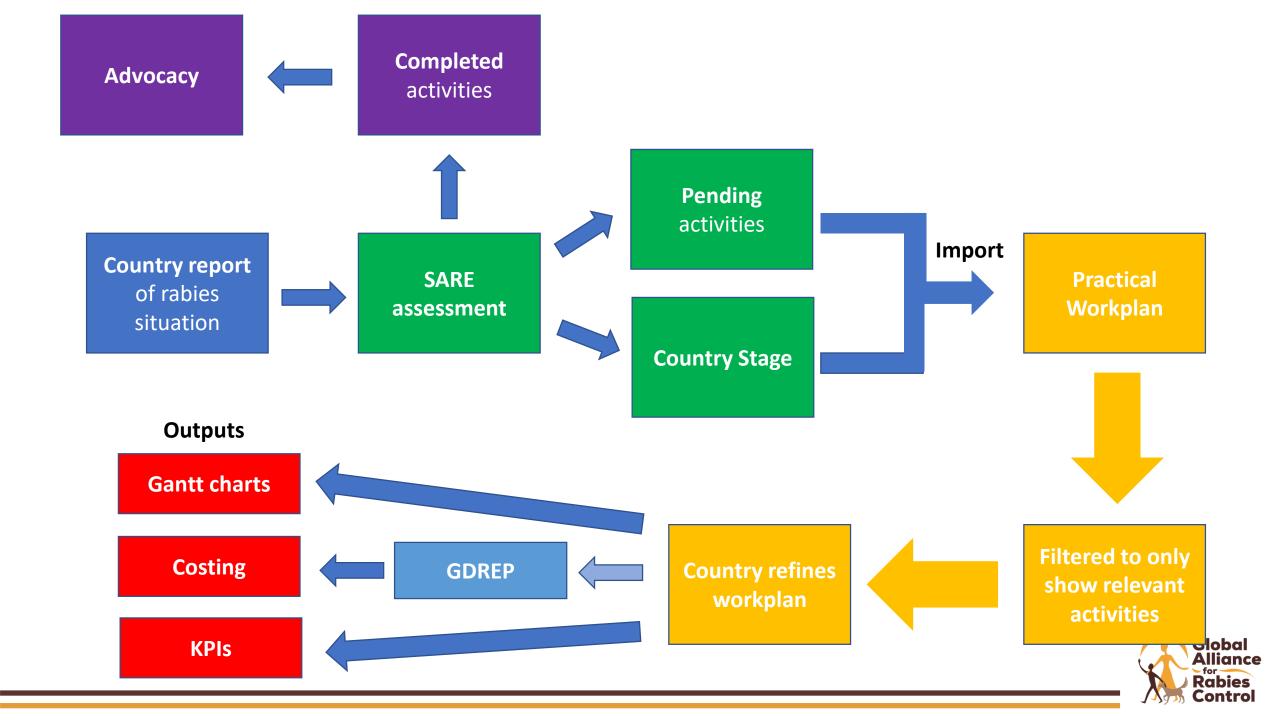


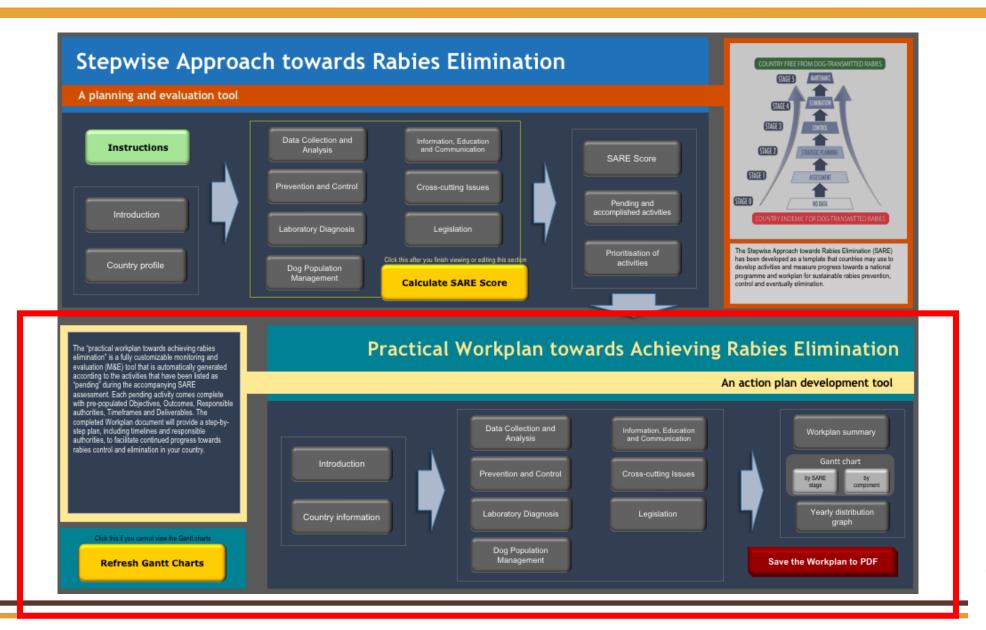
#### **Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination:**

Automatically generates a country-specific workplan based on the completed SARE assessment











age	Theme	Pending activity	Comments from SARE tool	Objectives	Outcomes	Responsible authority	Number of years to completion (see above)	Deliverables
2	Outbreak	Is there active	Funding	Identify whether SOPs have been shared	Professionals	Ministry of	1	Number of
-	response and	response to outbreaks	limited,	with all relevant professionals;	actively respond to	Agriculture /		professionals
	other rabies	in line with	preventing	Identify whether relevant professionals	potential rabies	Ministry of		trained;
	control	established SOPs?	routine	have been trained on using the SOPs;	outbreaks according	Health		Number of
	activities		IBCM	Ensure that communication channels used	to an established			outbreaks
			investigation	to report outbreaks are functional;	SOP;			reported;
			s	Ensure that sufficient resources and				Number of
				funding are available for active and				outbreak
				continued outbreak response;				responses;
				Assess frequency of outbreak responses;				Report on
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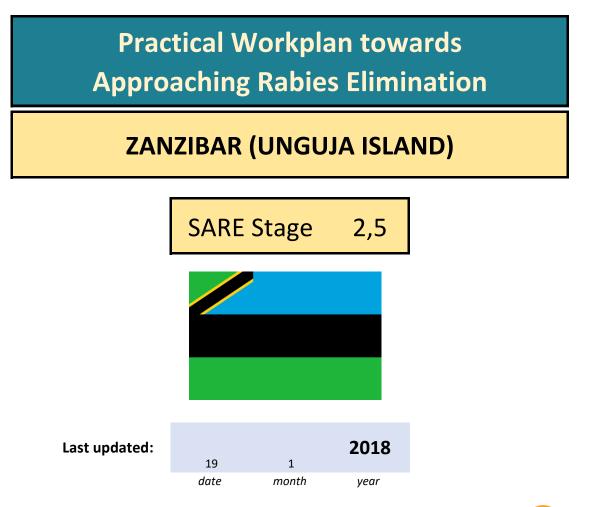


Theme	Stage	Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Outbreak response	2	Is there active response to outbreaks in line with established SOPs?												
Human vaccines	3	Are WHO pre-qualified vaccines and RIG available and accessible to high risk and												
Dog vaccines	3	Are mass dog vaccination campaigns reaching at least 70% of the total dog population												
Outbreak response	3	Is there capacity to conduct field investigations and planned outbreak responses for												
Outbreak response	3	Have potential rabies-free zones been identified where animal rabies cases caused by												
Outbreak response	3	Has dialogue been initiated with neighbouring countries to prevent the re-introduction												
Dog vaccines	4	Now that there are very few animal rabies cases in your country, are dog vaccination												
Outbreak response	4	Is there capacity to conduct field investigations and planned outbreak responses for												
Outbreak response	4	Now that there are very few animal rabies cases in your country, has an emergency												
Human vaccines	5	Now that your country is free from human and animal rabies, have modified protocols												
Dog vaccines	5	Even though you are rables free based on successful mass vaccination campaigns, are												
Outbreak response	5	Even though you are rables free based on successful mass vaccination campaigns, has												



#### Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

The final Workplan can be saved as a PDF and shared with all stakeholders and possible funding bodies





#### THANK YOU



www.rabiesalliance.org

Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal

Pakistan India Sri-Lanka

Malaysia Sarawak Indonesia

Myanmar Laos PDR Thailand

Viet Nam Cambodia Philippines