Global Alliance for Rabies Control

MERACON
Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and North Africa Rabies Control Network

MEEREB Network: what was achieved & the integration to MERACON
2021

Dr. Valentina Picot, DVM
Fondation Mérieux
• Created in 2010, the MEEREB - an informal network of national stakeholders involved in rabies disease management committed to support and implement effective measures for the prevention and control of rabies in their countries / regions.

• The mission - to foster rabies prevention and control in country through the support of complementary, synergistic & multisectoral collaborations and interventions.
Diverse geographical spread
(image sourced from former Meereb website)
MEEREB

- Enhancing and facilitating access and delivery of information across countries and platforms;
- Identifying opportunities where members can participate and provide expertise
- Support to local activities (WRD);
- Support complementary and synergistic actions with key stakeholders.
MEEREB a Delivery Platform within GARC

RABIES ELIMINATED BY 2030

Advocacy Activities

Rabies Alliance PRP

Programmatic Activities

Delivery Platforms

Mid East

Africa

Asia

Blueprint/SARE
GRADE S0 → S5

Tools to support National Govts

Nat’l Planning: Blueprint/SARE Workshops

Lessons learnt: Evidence Base

Advocacy: Health Econ WRD

Education: Rabies Ed. Platform

ADOCACY/FUNDING

Raise

GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS

Spend
Activity Timeline

- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2018
WORLD RABIES DAY

New Concept in Preventive and Curative Rabies Vaccines & Vaccinology Approaches

29 & 30 September 2013
ประดิษฐ์ลง ที่ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับทมสิทธิ์การแท้
กับประมาณ 9,000 ล้านกิโลปอน

ตัวอย่างเช่น แม้มีการผลิตใน
ที่นั้น แต่จะมีผลิตภัณฑ์และ
อาหารที่เราคัดสรรส่งผ่าน
แล้วแต่ละช่วงประมาณ 9,000 ล้าน
ปี ประมาณ 50-60 ล้านกิโล
ปอน โดยมีคุณภาพตามที่ตกลง
และอัตราส่วนทางสังคมที่
สามารถตอบโจทย์ได้ 100% โดย
อัตราการดูที่ประสิทธิภาพ

--- ข่าวล่าสุด 2 ---
Rabies in LEBANON
4th MEERED Meeting, 2018
April 23-25, 2018 • Annecy, France

INTRODUCTION
Rabies continues to be a problem in Lebanon, especially with the presence of the virus in the region. Since 2015, a significant increase in the number of confirmed cases has been observed. Rabies in Lebanon is caused by a lyssavirus. The virus is spread through direct contact with the saliva of an infected animal. Rabies is a zoonotic disease that can be transmitted to humans and animals. The disease is preventable through vaccination and public health measures.

HUMAN RABIES IN 2017
• 17 cases reported
• 12 cases confirmed

ANIMAL RABIES IN 2017
• 68 cases reported

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)
Vaccination schedule (rabies vaccine)
0, 3, 7, 14, 28 days

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)
Vaccination schedule (rabies vaccine)
0, 3, 7, 14, 28 days

In 2018, Lebanon introduced a new vaccination strategy for animals, including the use of a vaccine developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Committee for the Fight against Rabies (ICFR).

Rabies in Morocco
4th MEERED Meeting, 2018
April 23-25, 2018 • Annecy, France

INTRODUCTION
Rabies continues to be a problem in Morocco, with more cases being reported each year. Rabies control efforts in the country have been intensified, but the disease remains a challenge. Rabies is a zoonotic disease that can be transmitted to humans and animals. The disease is preventable through vaccination and public health measures.

HUMAN RABIES IN 2017
• 19 cases reported

ANIMAL RABIES IN 2017
• 1,200 cases reported

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)
Vaccination schedule: 3 doses of vaccine at 0, 7, 21 days

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)
Vaccination schedule: 3 doses of vaccine at 0, 3, 7, 14, 28 days

In 2018, Morocco introduced a new vaccination strategy for animals, including the use of a vaccine developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Committee for the Fight against Rabies (ICFR).

FONDATION MÉRIEUX

Publications

ARTICLE IN PRESS


Title
Rabies in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and North Africa: Building evidence and delivering a regional approach to rabies elimination

Authors
Emma Taylor¹ Victor Del Rio Vilas¹, Terence Scott², Andre Coetzer².³, Joaquin M. Prada¹, Gholami Alireza⁴, Nasr A. Alqadi⁵, Atika Berry⁶, Bassel Bazzal⁷, Abdelaziz Barkia⁸, Firuzjon Davlyatov⁹, Firoozeh Farahatj⁴, Khaouther Harabech¹⁰, Paata Imnadze¹¹, Fazia Mahiout¹², Mohammed Ismael Majeed¹³, Vitalii Nedosekov¹⁴, Louis Nel².¹⁵, Hassan Rich⁸, Abdelrazak Soufi¹³, Radovan Vodopija¹⁶, Nenad Vranjes¹⁷, Valentina Sanchez Picot¹⁸, Daniel Horton¹.

¹ Sanofi Pasteur, France
² World Health Organization, Switzerland
A decision support model for the prioritization of dog-mediated rabies prevention and control capabilities

Collaboration amongst University of Surrey, Guildford, UK and Fondation Mérieux, France
Knowledge Sharing Activity Timeline

2013
2014
2015
2018

2019

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2021
2019 support to SARE workshops:
SriLanka, Algeria
MERACON: Returning to rabies elimination in 2021 webinar

26 February 2021, 09:00 am – 12:00 pm (CET Time)

Other 2021 meetings:
- PRP
- MERACON 2021- F2F Meeting
Approach to close collaboration

- Foster cooperation and mutual teams efforts in well defined partners roles
- Build commonly on knowledge dissemination, advocacy and interventional strategies
- Call together for application of funding opportunities
- Cultivate public-private partnerships
THANK YOU!
“I’m sure that change always starts with perception.”
1. Baseline Assessment
2. Mapping Interventions
3. Identify Gaps
4. Action Plans