

RABIES

The International Standards

Dr Gregorio Torres - g.torres@oie.int

Dr Patrick Bastiaensen- p.bastiaensen@oie.int

1st PARACON. 9-11 June, Gauteng (South Africa)

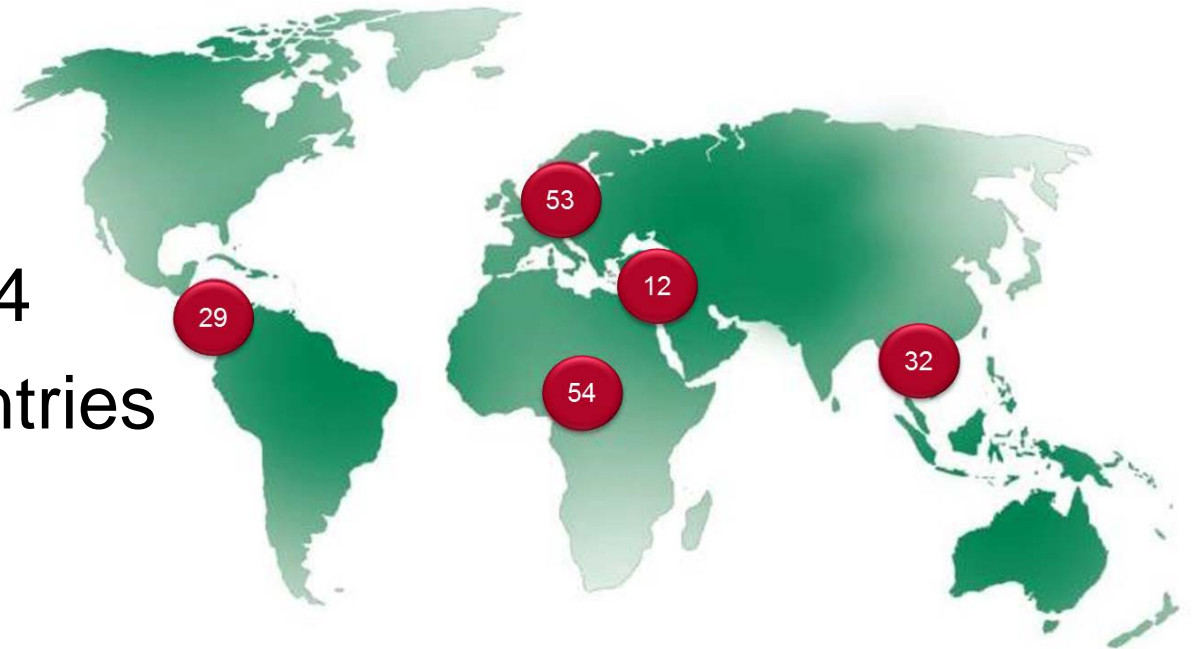


WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future

Established in 1924
5 regions 180 countries

<http://www.oie.int>



Mandate of the OIE

“to improve animal health and animal welfare world-wide”

Our mandate

- Transparency (WAHIS)
- Veterinary scientific information (disease control)
- Safe Trade (WTO)



- Standard setting procedures
- Terrestrial animal health code
 - Rabies
 - Stray dog population control
- Manual of diagnostics and vaccines
- *One Health* and vaccine banks



OIE standard setting procedure

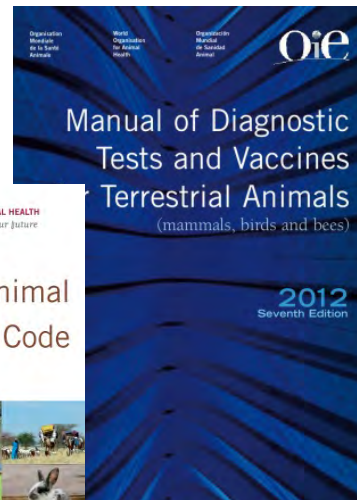
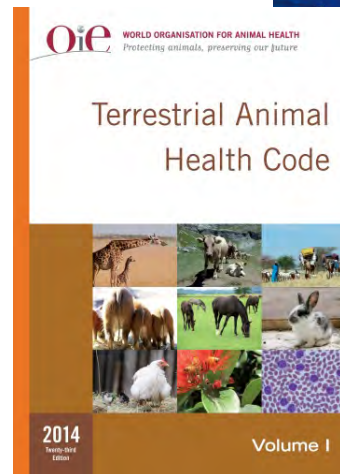
Member participation

Democratic

Transparent

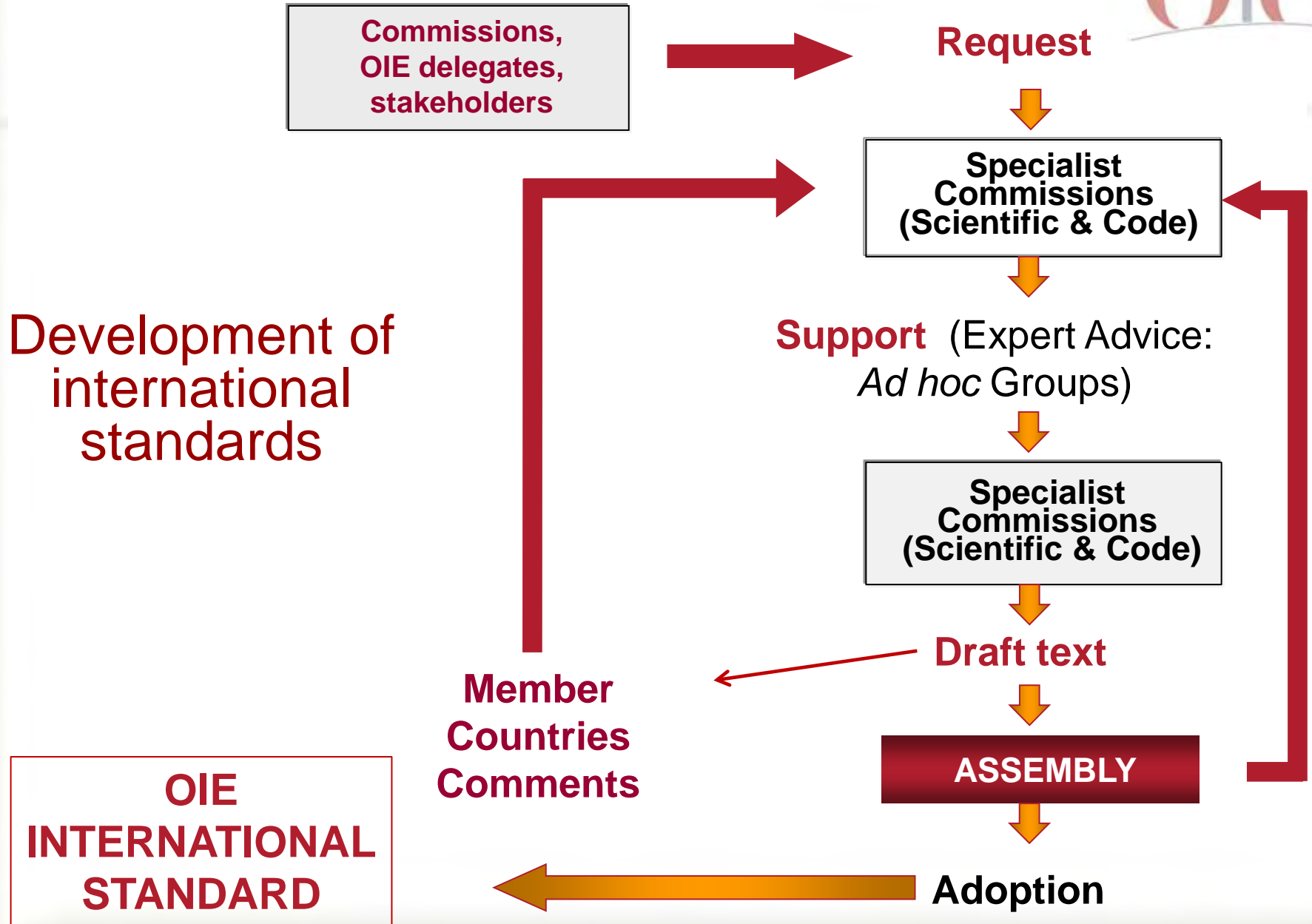
Rapid & flexible

Science based

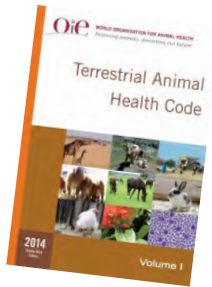


International collaboration

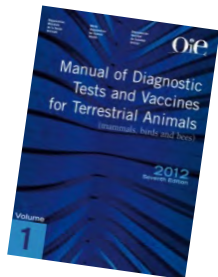
Well-established



OIE terrestrial animals standards



- *Terrestrial Code*: Standards for disease control and safe international trade



- *Terrestrial Manual*: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods and requirements for the production and control of vaccines

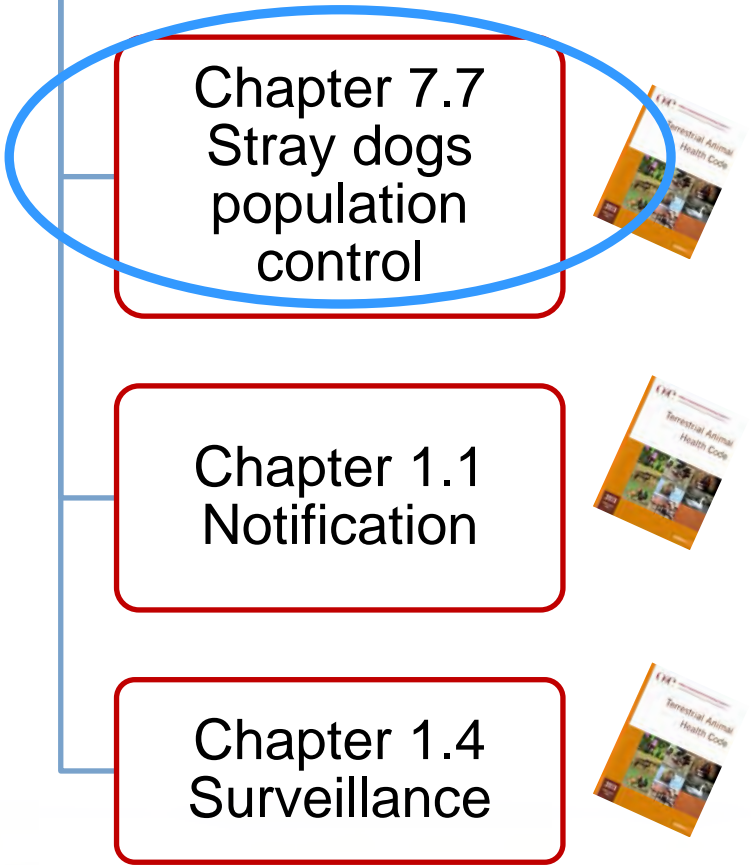
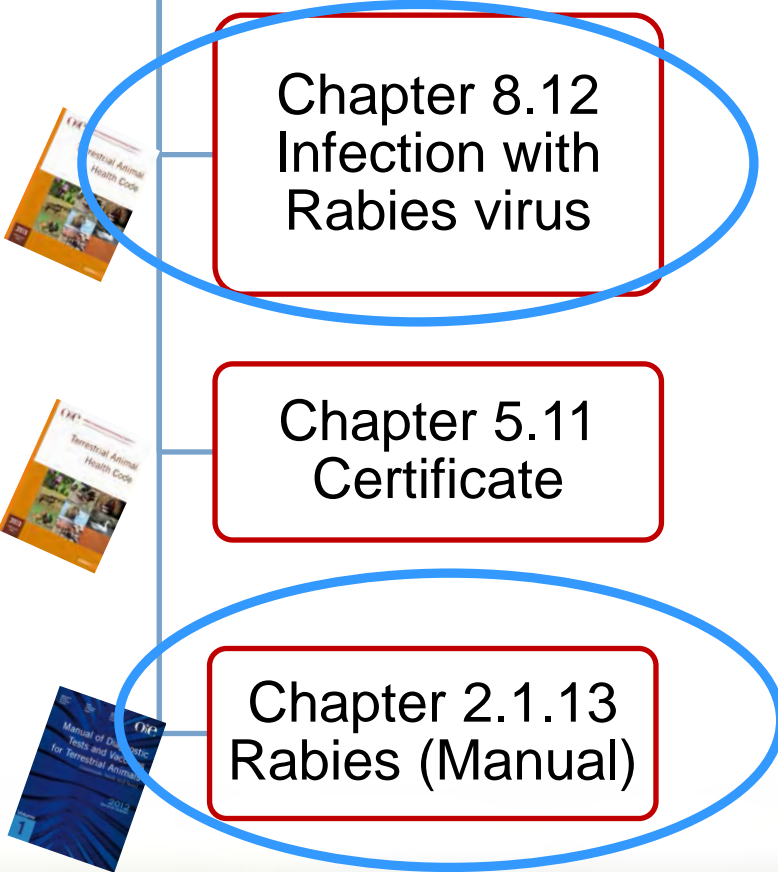
<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/overview/>

OIE international standards on *rabies*



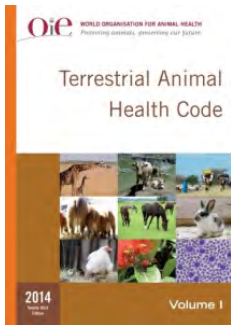
Vertical

Horizontal



Ch. 8.12. Infection with Rabies virus

- General provisions
 - Case definition, hosts, incubation period
- Control rabies in dogs
 - Notifiable, surveillance, diagnostic, stray dog management
- Rabies Free Country (self-declaration)
 - Surveillance, notification, preventive measures
 - No indigenous case in the last 2 years
- Recommendation for importation
 - Certification Chapter 5.11
 - Dogs, cats, ferrets, ruminants, equids, camelids, suids, rodents, wildlife



AIM: Mitigate the risk of rabies transmission to human and to prevent the international spread of the disease

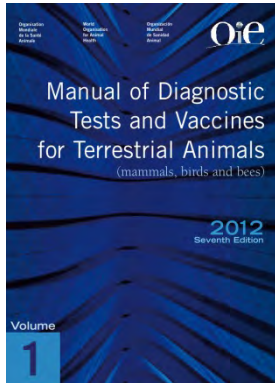
Ch. 7.7 Stray dog population control



- Within the OIE animal welfare section
- It addresses humane methods for the control of dog populations and the prevention of zoonotic diseases
- It is not exclusively for rabies
- Outline:
 - Dog ecology, programme components, control measures

Ch. 2.1.13. Rabies

- **Summary**
- **Section A.** Introduction (aetiology)
- **Section B.** Diagnostic techniques
 - Sample Collection and shipment
 - Identification of the agent
 - Serological test
- **Section C.** Requirement for vaccines
 - For injectable use
 - For oral use



Rabies - One Health Concept



“ *... rabies control is a Public Good to be considered a priority model to apply the One Health concept...* ”

The OIE is committed to supporting the efforts of the international community to achieve worldwide elimination of dog mediated rabies in humans



Vaccine banks



- **Benefits** : quality (*OIE Manual*), costs vs benefits, speed and logistics, better coordination
- **Asia**. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines*, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.
- **Africa**. Mali, South Africa*, Togo.
- **Cooperation** (*) WHO Global Procurement and Logistics
- **Direct purchase**



Conclusions

- International Standards agreed by Member Countries
- Technical texts for international trade (WTO)
- Provide guidance and support on disease control measures and surveillance
- Dynamic and adjusting to new circumstances



The OIE is committed to eliminating dog mediated human rabies

Thank you for your attention!



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Animal Production and Health Division



FAO: Perspectives in Africa

Dr. Katinka de Balogh
Senior Officer-Veterinary Public Health
Animal Health Service



Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN





FAO's mission

helping to build a
world without hunger

***Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and
malnutrition***



FAO Conference 7-13 June 2015

194 Member countries

Ministers of Agriculture



FAO strategic objectives



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable



Reduce rural poverty



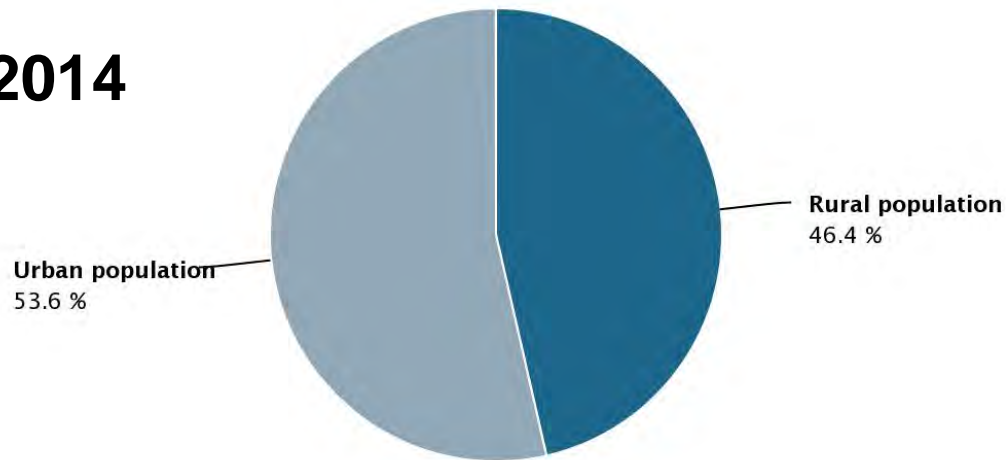
Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



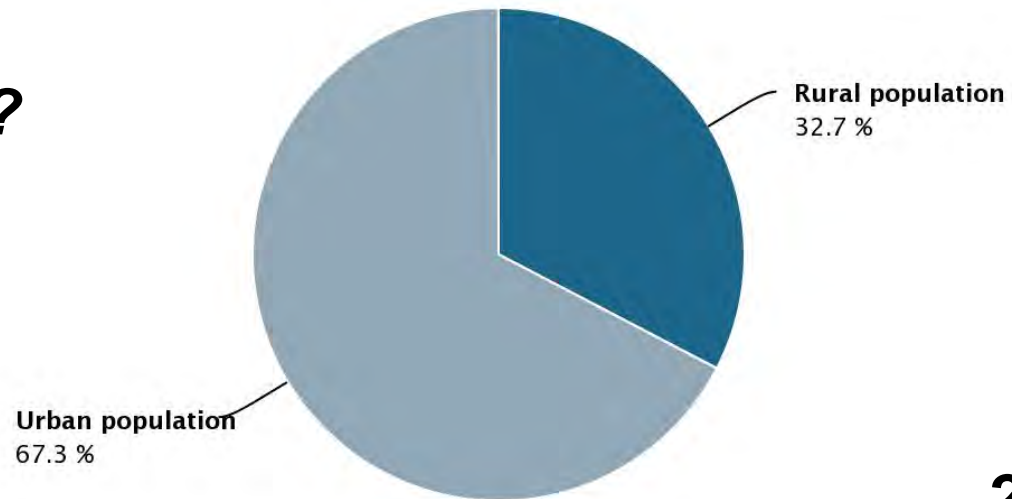
Increase the resilience of livelihoods from disasters

Global population composition (area of residence) 2014 -2050

2014



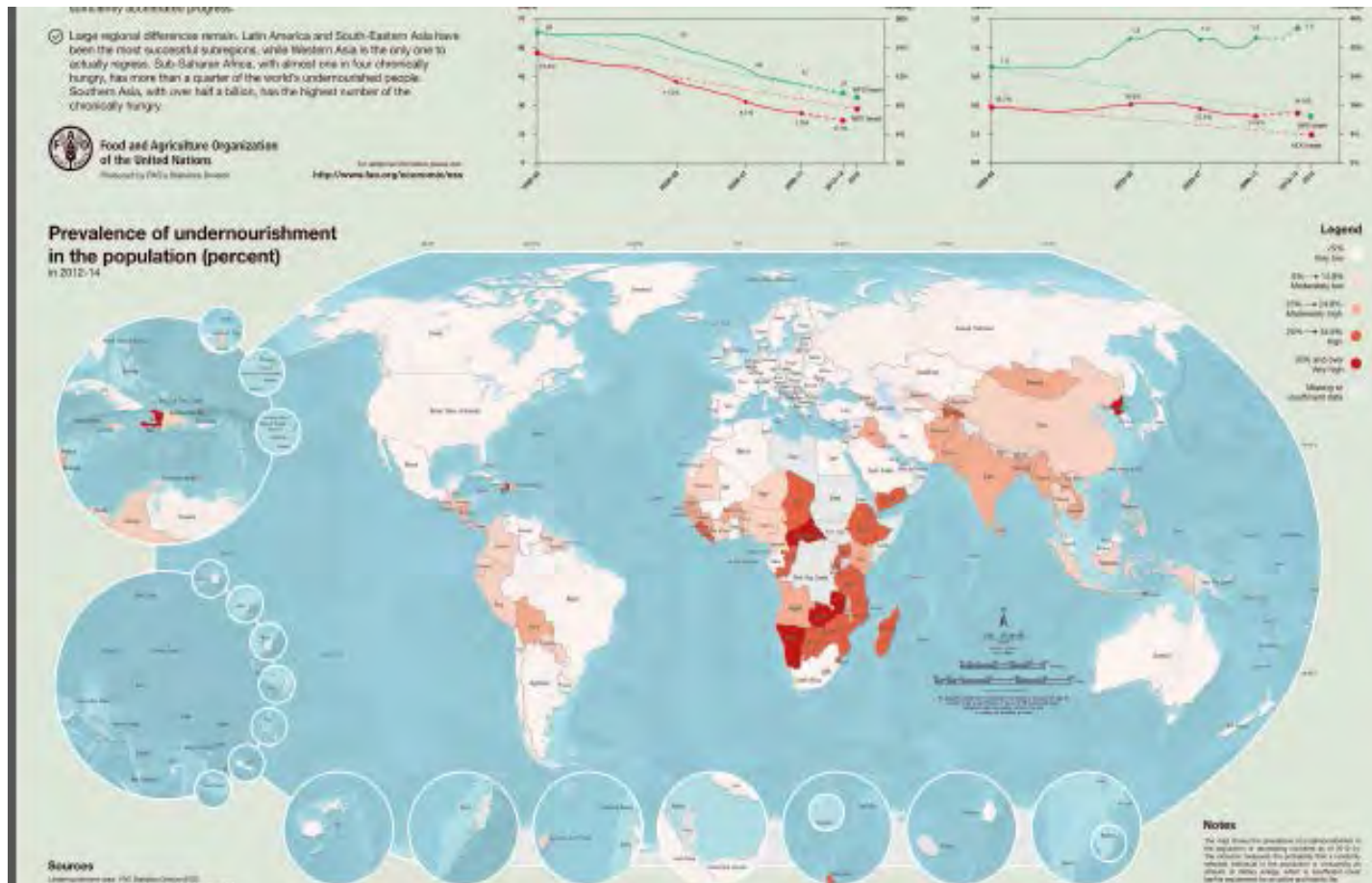
Rabies: an urban or a rural problem?



2050



FAO Hunger Map 2015



Challenges

- Rabies is inextricable linked to **poverty**
- Most of the control **costs** incur in the animal health sector, **benefits** are mainly regarding public health
- Rabies falls between cracks - no responsibility and **coordination** between sectors
- Competing **priorities**
- **Vicious circle of neglect** –(lack of data and information leads to lack of committed will and resources)
- Low value of dogs in societies - low priority by veterinary professionals, despite rabies-related livestock losses



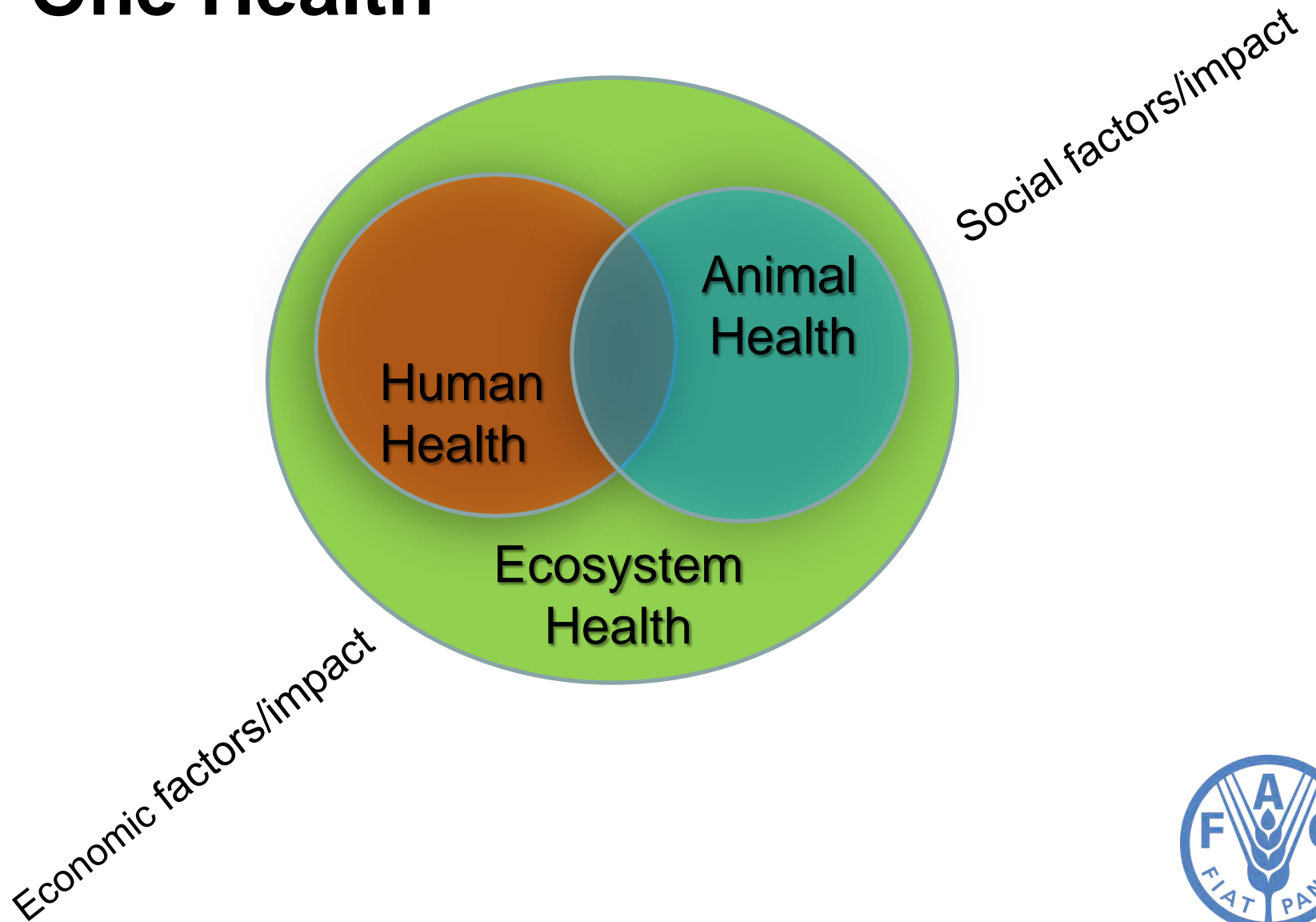
Impact of rabies on food-security?

Clear for Latinamerica



Lack of data on rabies in livestock in Africa.....

One Health





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FAO, OIE and WHO unite for World Rabies Day to call for elimination of disease

Mass dog vaccinations and public awareness key to breaking cycle of transmission



Livestock can become infected with rabies by dogs or wildlife, resulting in economic losses and impacting food security.

27 September 2013, Rome - The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have issued the following joint statement on the occasion of [World Rabies Day](#).

UNITED AGAINST RABIES

On World Rabies Day – 28 September – FAO, OIE and WHO unite in their goal to eliminate human rabies and control the disease in animals.

Audio

- World Ra
Katinka d
Senior Ve
Health O

Related link

- World Ra
- Global Al
Control
- Partnering
Bali

Partners

- World He
- World O

Mexico High Level Technical Meeting to Address Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystem Interface

Facilitated, intensive working group discussions on 3 topics used as entry points:

- Zoonotic influenza (at risk vs endemic countries)
- **Rabies (dog-transmitted vs wildlife)**
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) (countries with solid legislations vs countries no clear legislative framework)



Key elements of effective cross-sectoral collaboration

Key Supporting Elements

1. Political will and high-level commitment
2. Trust
3. Common objectives and priorities
4. Shared benefits
5. Strong governance structures, aligned legal frameworks, and recognition of existing international standards
6. Adequate and equitably distributed resources
7. Identification and involvement of all relevant partners
8. Coordinated planning of activities
9. Guidance on implementation of cross-sectoral collaborations
10. Capacity development
11. Strong and effective health systems within the individual sectors

Key Operational Elements

- A. Joint cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms
- B. Routine communication
- C. Joint simulation exercises
- D. Data sharing
- E. Joint risk assessment
- F. Active cooperation on disease control programmes



Rabies stakeholder consultations





Rabies Laboratory Training and National Rabies consultations



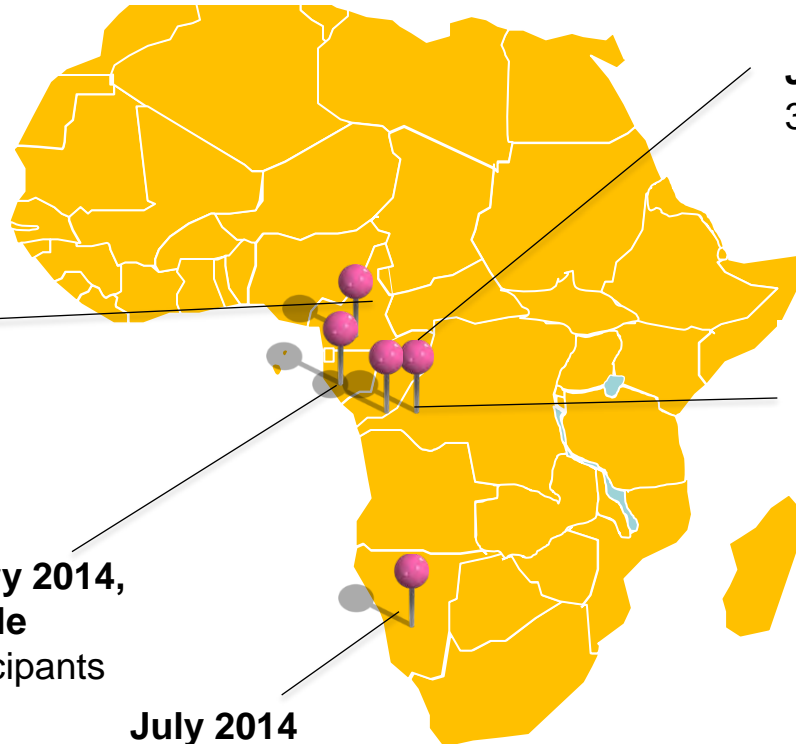
June 2012, Yaoundé
32 participants

June 2013, Brazzaville
34 participants

May 2012, Kinshasa
34 participants

February 2014, Libreville
30 participants

**July 2014
Luanda**





Rabies stakeholder consultations

Key participants: public health, veterinary services, environment/wildlife agencies, research institutes, NGOs, GARC, etc

- 25-35 participants (various sectors))
- 2 day interactive
- Stakeholder presentations
- Identify constraints
- Develop action plan

Outcomes : rabies action plan addressing diagnosis; surveillance, prevention and control gaps





National action plan : 4 key areas of work

- ✓ Diagnostic
- ✓ Surveillance
- ✓ Prevention and control
- ✓ Resources and
- ✓ Social mobilization

Rapport de l'Atelier
 Contrôle et prévention de la rage au Cameroun
 Comment améliorer la collaboration entre les acteurs clés ?

Yaoundé, Djeuga palace, 13 et 14 juin 2012



OBJECTIVES

INDICATORS

INSTITUTIONS

Rapport rédigé par les rapporteurs

Mme Dibongue Marie Elisabeth (DLM/MINSANTE) - 1^{er} Rapporteur
 Dr Zambou Henri René (EQUAVET/ONVC) - 2^{ème} Rapporteur

Rapport édité par

Katinka de Balogh (FAO, Rome)
 Charles Bebay (FAO, Rome)

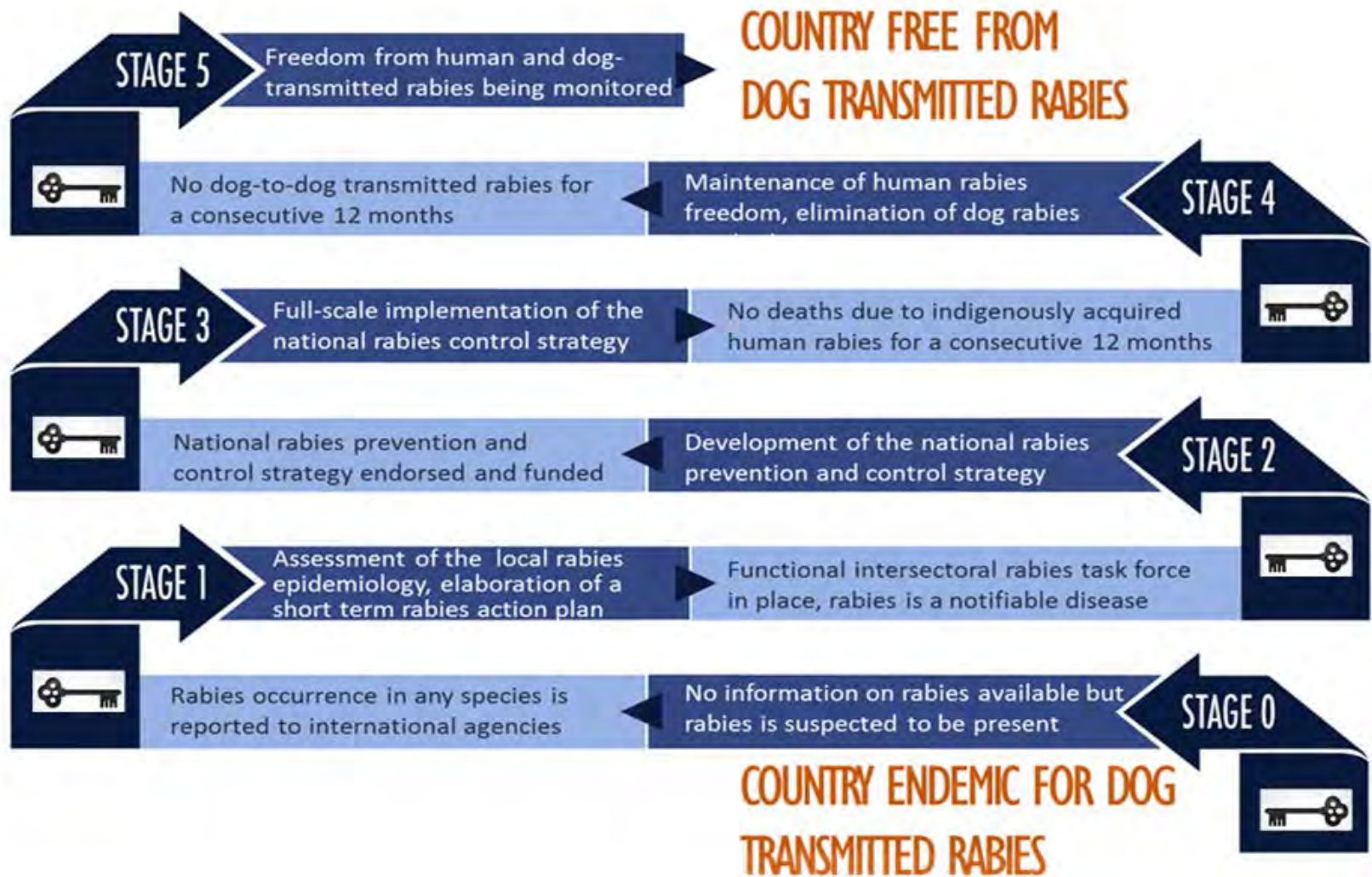
ACTIVITIES

Août 2012

Activités à court³ et à moyen terme⁴ pour la prévention et le contrôle de la rage au Gabon

Diagnostic - activités à court terme	Objectifs	Indicateurs	Institut/service responsable	Commentaires
Activité 1 : Mettre en place un cadre harmonisé d'échanges entre les laboratoires de santé publique et animale	Augmenter et améliorer le partage d'informations, d'expériences à travers des procédures harmonisées	Procédures Opérationnelles sur les échanges disponibles	Laboratoire National de Santé Publique	La liste des laboratoires cibles inclut le laboratoire de virologie de la Faculté de médecine, les laboratoires de l'ONALA, le CIRMF
Activité 2 : Vaccination du personnel en contact avec les échantillons	Protéger le personnel du laboratoire exposé contre le virus de la rage	100% des agents manipulant les échantillons à risque sont vaccinés	Office National des Laboratoires Agricoles (ONALA)	Tous les laboratoires impliqués
Activité 3 : Proposer un arrêté ministériel pour la mise en place d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire pour la prévention et le contrôle de la rage (et des maladies zoonotiques en général)	Réglementer la prise en charge conjointe des cas de morsures et des suspicions de rage	Projet d'arrêté interministériel Arrêté interministériel signé	ONALA & Direction Générale de la Santé (DG Santé)	La partie diagnostic laboratoire est une section d'un arrêté interministériel couvrant d'autres domaines tels que les investigations, la prévention, la prise en charge, la communication etc.
Activité 4 : Finaliser et identifier les ressources pour la réhabilitation des locaux du LNVL	Améliorer le cadre opérationnel et fonctionnel du laboratoire vétérinaire	Plan de réhabilitation des locaux approuvé	ONALA	La mission FAO/IZSVe (10 – 14 février 2014) a proposé une révision de l'occupation spatiale des locaux du LNVL tenant compte des activités du laboratoire ; bactériologie/virologie/parasitologie/administration etc.
Activité 5 : Elaborer des fiches de réception des échantillons	Obtenir le maximum d'informations sur les échantillons et en assurer la traçabilité	Modèle de fiche de réception disponible	LNVL	Cette activité contribuera à la mise en place d'un système d'Assurance Qualité au sein du laboratoire
Activité 6 : Former des agents de terrain sur les mesures de biosécurité, le prélèvement et l'acheminement des échantillons de qualité	Améliorer la qualité des prélèvements reçus au laboratoire Améliorer la biosécurité des laboratoires.	Nombre d'agents formés/laboratoire Pourcentage des échantillons analysés/exploités/laboratoire Score de chaque laboratoire ⁵	Laboratoire National de Santé Publique, LNVL, CIRMF	

STEPWISE- APPROACH TOWARDS RABIES ELIMINATION SARE





Linking SARE to the Rabies Blueprint

The screenshot shows the homepage of caninerabiesblueprint.org. The header includes navigation links for Home page, Contact, and Plan du site, along with a search bar and language options for CANINE RABIES and français. The main banner features the website title and the tagline "a blueprint for the control of rabies in dog populations" next to a photo of a dog.

ELIMINER LA RAGE CANINE

- Introduction
- Rôles et responsabilités
- Infrastructures, cadre législatif, coûts et financement
- Plan de communication
- Activités opérationnelles

LIENS

- Documents
- Etudes de cas

Contributeurs

- Tous les contributeurs

BIENVENUE

Le "Livre Blanc" pour le contrôle et la prévention de la rage canine a été élaboré par des experts mondiaux de la rage afin de servir de guide pour les pays qui souhaitent prévenir la rage humaine en éliminant la rage canine à la limite de leurs frontières.

CONTACT

THE COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL CANINE RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMME



FAO/WAP/WHO Training course on dog capture and vaccination, Point Noire





How to move from:

- ***International community/NGOs/country professionals trying to convince governments and communities to control rabies and vaccinate dogs***

To

- ***Communities requesting their governments and governments taking responsibility for the control rabies and vaccinate their dogs?***

Thank you!



Katinka.deBalogh@fao.org

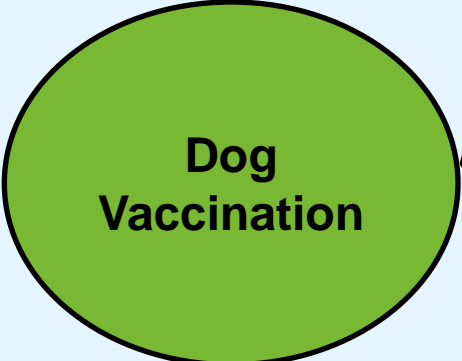
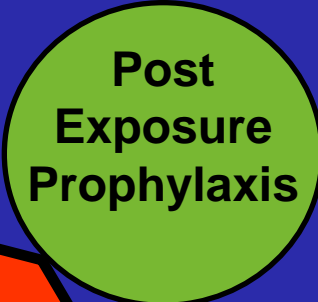
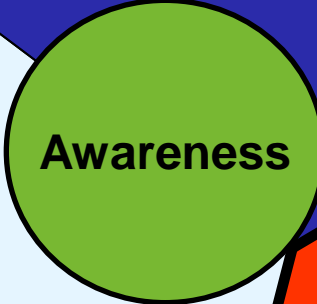
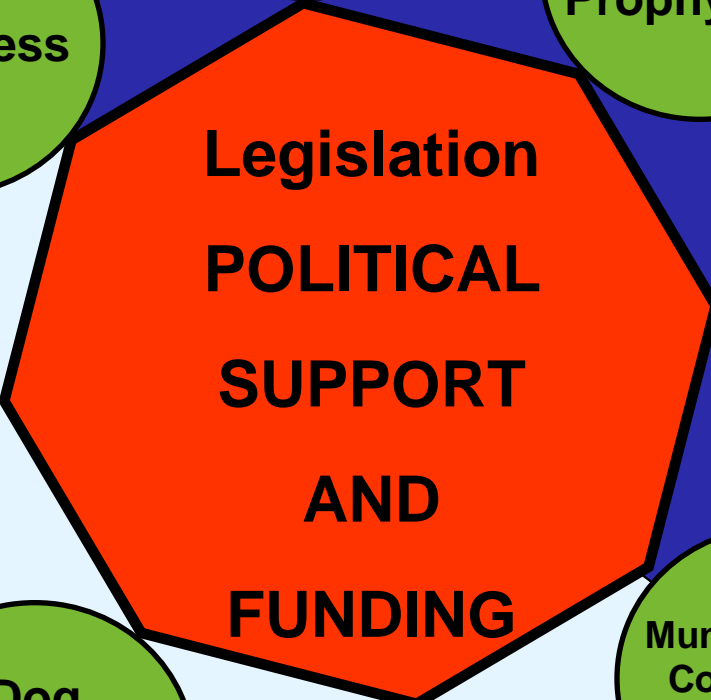
**Human
Health
Sector**



**STOP
RABIES**

**Animal
Health
Sector**

*Humans
Health
Sector*



*Animal
Health
Sector*



Dogs and rabies: the way forward

Steve McIvor
World Animal Protection
PARaCON Conference June 2015

We were known as **WSPA**
(World Society for the
Protection of Animals)

Our Work



We move the world to protect the one billion animals that live in communities



We move the world to protect the 70 billion animals farmed each year



We move the world to protect and rescue animals in disaster zones

We were known as **WSPA**
(World Society for the
Protection of Animals)



We move the world to protect wild animals – and keep them in the wild



We move the world to put animal protection at the heart of global thinking



We move the world to teach students and vets that animal protection is vital

We were known as **WSPA**
(World Society for the
Protection of Animals)



















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KICK
ME
HAT

Tua iaviti'a kava vavaleton ma'ua
ma'apoma i'afiti 'a' naga'ofia

