

Strategic Plan for Elimination of Rabies in Kenya

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**1st Pan- African Rabies Control Network Meeting
9 -11 June 2015, Gauteng, South Africa.**

Background

- Human population
 - 44 million (2014)
- Livestock populations
 - Cattle 18 million
 - Sheep 18 million
 - Goats 28 million
 - Camels 3 million
- Dogs 4.5 million
- Wildlife
 - Rich in diversity and numbers



Rabies in Kenya

1/2

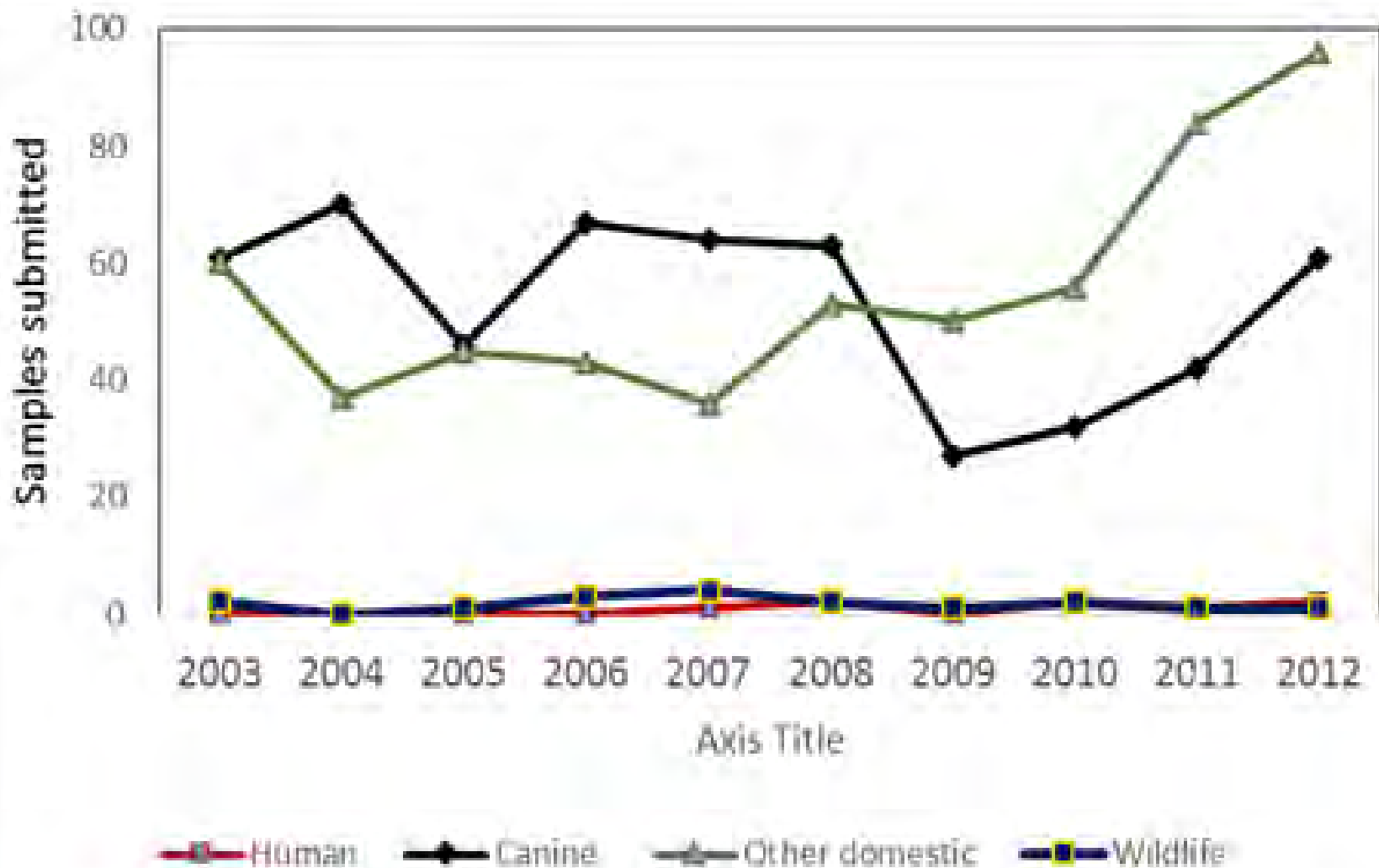
- 1st case of human rabies documented in 1928
- Epidemics in 1930/40's – early 1950s (DVS records)
- Widespread mass dog vaccinations in 1950/60's that controlled rabies
- By 1973, rabies virtually eliminated
- Breakdown in these efforts, epidemics in late 1970's, disease spread to most parts of the country by 1982

Rabies in Kenya

2/2

- Endemic in Kenya with varying incidence levels
- Domestic dogs transmit at least 98% of human rabies in Kenya
- Nearly 2,000 human deaths from rabies occur annually (Kitala *et al*, 2000)
- Rabies listed as one of the priority zoonotic diseases for the country.

Burden of Rabies



Source: Central Veterinary Laboratory

Is Dog mediated Human Rabies Elimination Possible?

- South Africa – KZN
 - Government and donors launched rabies elimination project in 2007
 - Animal rabies has been reduced from 473 cases in 2007 to 37 in 2014
 - No single human case for last two years
- Philippines
 - The number of human deaths from rabies has decreased significantly from **48 cases in 2008 to 13 in 2012, a 70% reduction**

Guiding principles of the strategy

- Rabies control is a public good; elimination of rabies is an effort that all interested sectors should be involved in
- Rabid domestic dogs transmit at least 98% of human rabies
- Rabies cycles are maintained by domestic dogs in East Africa ; no evidence of role of wildlife

Guiding Principles of the Strategy

- Sustained annual mass dog vaccination (at least 3 consecutive years) of **> 70% of dog population** eliminates rabies in dogs, other domestic animals and subsequently in humans
- More than 70% of dogs in Kenya are owned and are accessible for parenteral vaccination
- Rabies elimination is a cost-effective strategy, saves lives and results in decline in the use of costly PEP

Strategies for Rabies Elimination



Strategies for Rabies Elimination

- Control of dog rabies
 - Mass dog vaccination
 - Promotion of responsible dog ownership
- Advocacy, social mobilization and partnerships
- Control of human rabies
 - Pre/post exposure treatment
 - Training of health workers
- Surveillance, outbreak response & research
- Partnerships and multisectoral coordination
- Resource mobilization

Objective of the Strategy

To eliminate human dog-mediated human rabies
by 2030

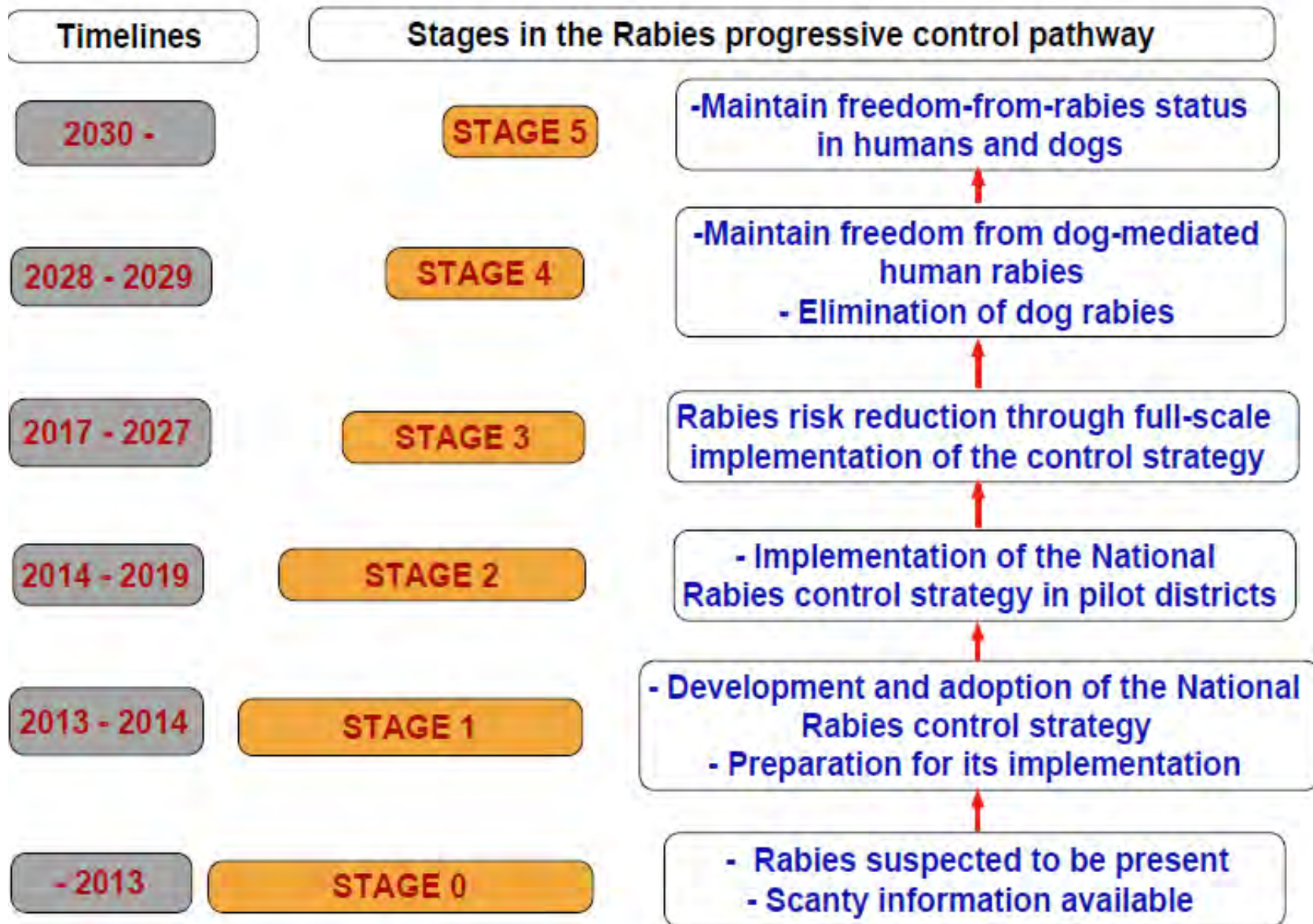


Implementation Plan

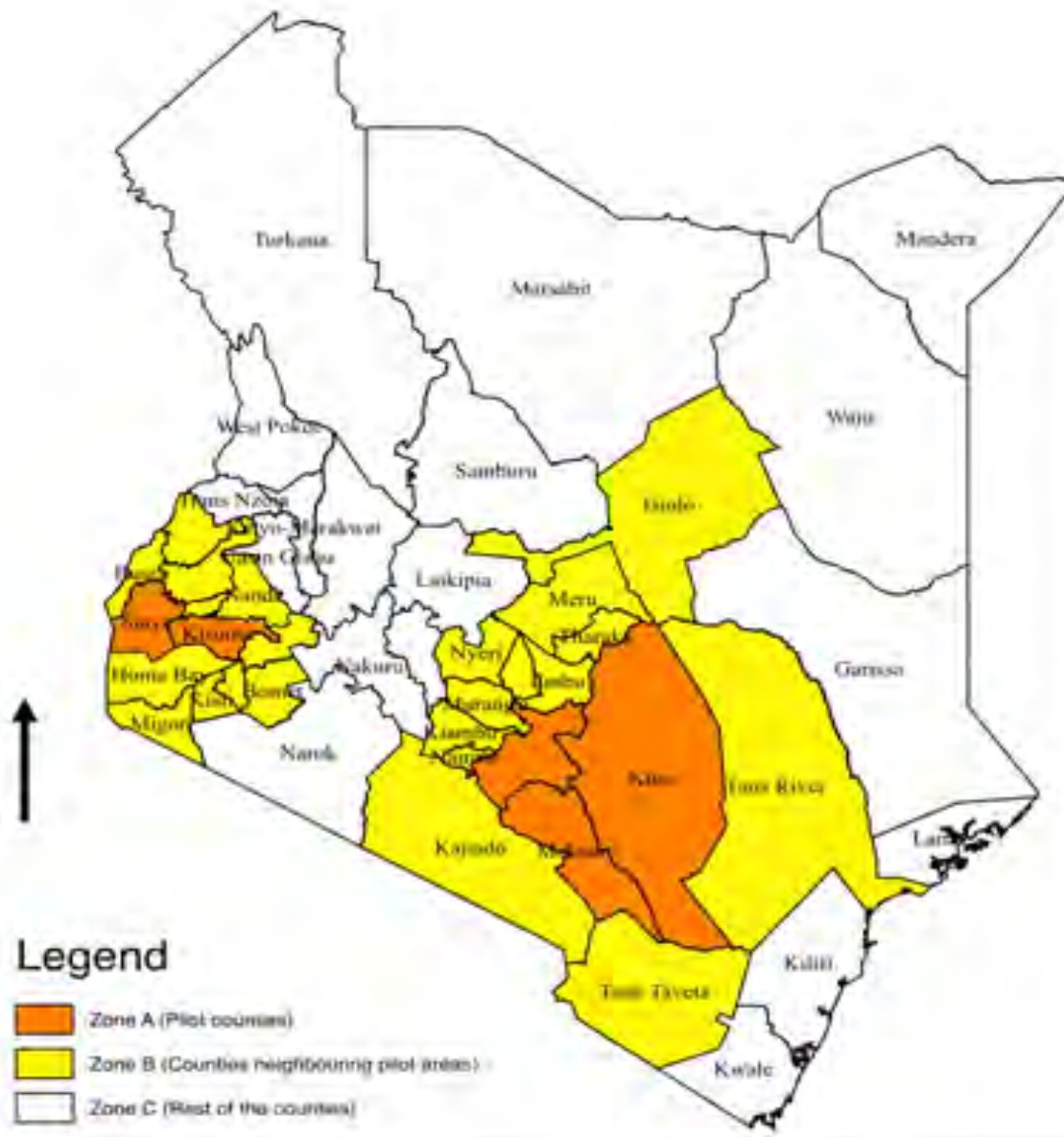
The strategy for the elimination of human- dog mediated human rabies will be based on a Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination (SARE)

Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination (SARE)

- A comprehensive risk based model that proposes a stepwise approach in the reduction of disease risk
- Allows for regional or synchronized activities towards disease elimination
- The Rabies SARE consists of six stages (stage 0 - 5)
- Set of activities in each stage that build on to each other until country completely declared free of rabies in stage 5



Pilot Zones



Resource Mobilization

- Total cost in pilot zones in 5 years \$11M
 - Human PEP 53%
 - Mass dog vaccination 31%
- Proposed funding mechanism
 - Government of Kenya – 30% (vaccines)
 - Partners and International organizations
 - Grants
 - NGO's

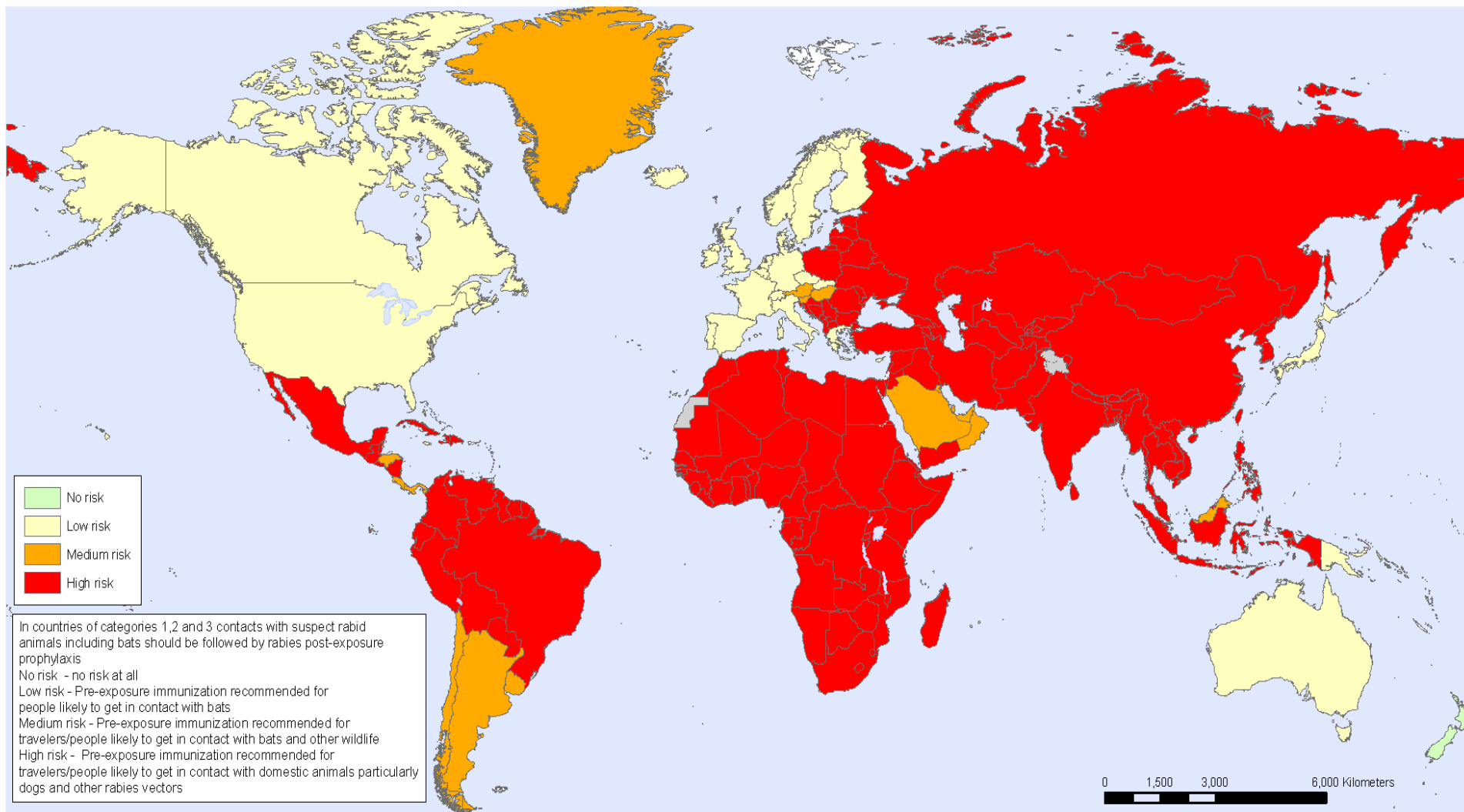
Thank You

Introduction



- Rabies is a neglected zoonotic disease
- Invariably fatal in humans, livestock & other mammals.
- It causes approx 60,000 deaths annually mainly in developing countries with one person dying of rabies every 10 minutes.
- More than 95% of human deaths occur in Africa and Asia.
- Rural populations, especially children <15 years are at the greatest risk of rabies exposure

Rabies, countries or areas at risk



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: WHO Rabnet/CDC
Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



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Stage 1 (2013-2014); Preparatory Phase

- Establishment of inter-sectoral NRECC
- Selection of pilot areas
 - Machakos, Makueni, Kisumu , Kitui ,Siaya and Kisumu
- Strengthen rabies surveillance
 - Early detection and reporting of cases
- Development of Guidelines
 - To standardize implementation of activities in counties
- Training
 - Training of staff; professionals, community

South Africa

- The KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa had been plagued by dog rabies
- During 1983–2007, 79% of laboratory-confirmed human cases in South Africa occurred in this province
- Govt and donors launched rabies elimination project in 2009
- The occurrence of animal rabies has been halved in 3 years, with an initial decrease in human cases
- *For the first time in 20 years, KwaZulu-Natal reported a continuous 12-month period without a single human case in 2012*

Phillipines

- The regional program for rabies elimination partnership between Govt, WHO, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- The project involves vaccination of more than 3 million dogs over 5 years
- The number of human deaths from rabies has decreased significantly, from **48 cases in 2008 to 13 in 2012, a 70% reduction**

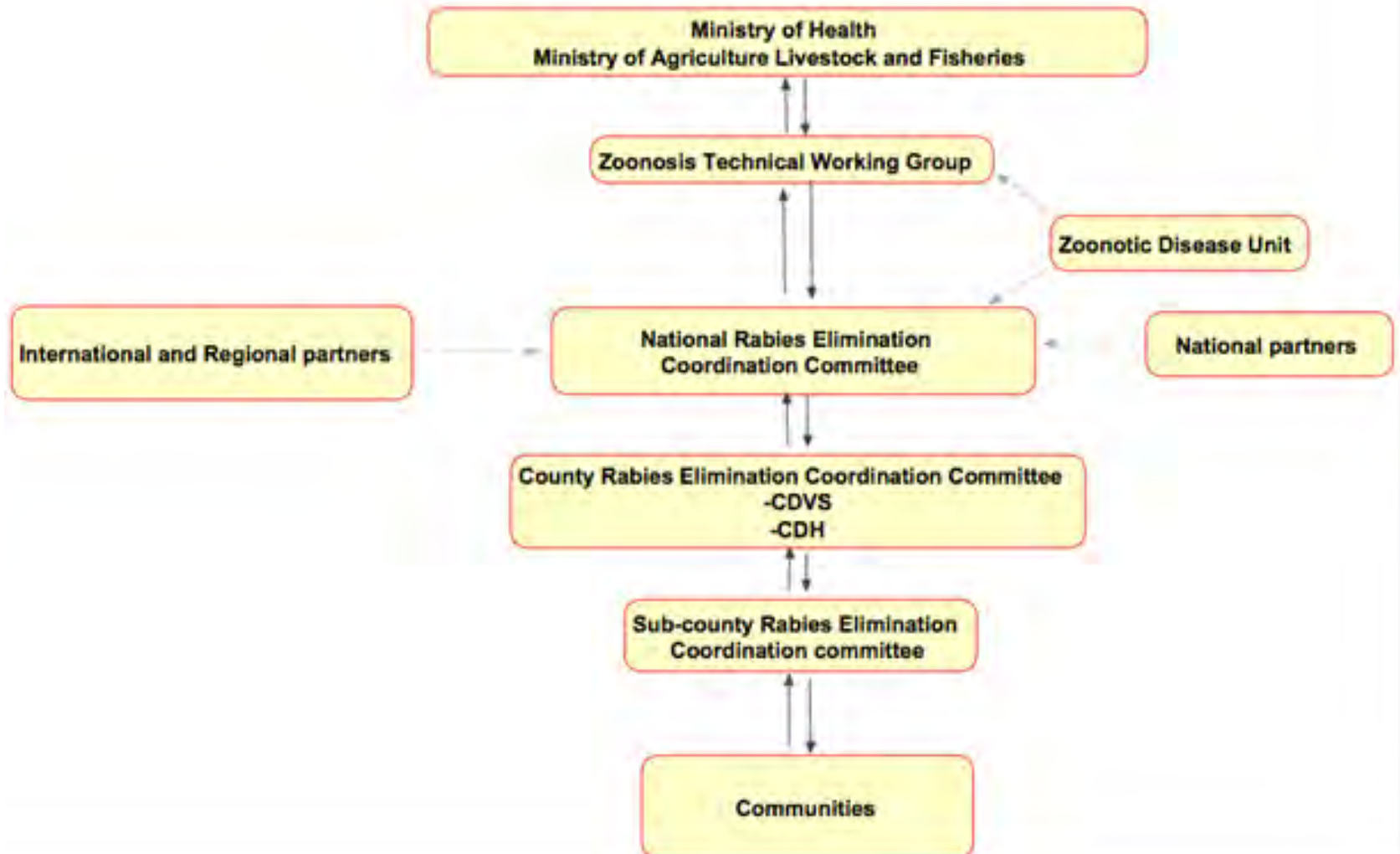
Other Stages

- Stage 3 (2019-2025): Rabies risk reduction through full-scale implementation of control and elimination strategy
- Stage 4 (2025-2028) - Maintaining freedom from dog-mediated human rabies and elimination of canine rabies
- Stage 5 (2028-2030) –Maintain Freedom from rabies in humans and dogs

Stage 2: Roll out of activities in Pilot areas (2015 – 2019)

- Setting up CRECCs and SCRECCs
- Training of staff
- Dog ecology studies
- Mass dog vaccinations
- Dog population management
- Advocacy, communication and social mobilization
- Pre/Post exposure measures
- Surveillance and Research

Coordination structure of the National Rabies Elimination Strategy



Next steps

- Lobby for funding for its implementation
 - Government ministries
 - International organizations/partners
 - NGO's
 - County Governments
- Development of guidelines to standardize implementation of activities
- Implementation in pilot counties



WORLD ANIMAL PROTECTION WORK IN AFRICA – HUMAN RABIES CONTROL

Tennyson Williams
Regional Director for Africa

1st PARaCoN Conference,
Johannesburg, South Africa





Introduction

- This PARaCoN platform has provided the astonishing potential that Africa has to help address problems associated with dog population management and rabies elimination from across Africa and the world
- Participants are familiar with challenges that face Africa (and around the world in general), including:
 - Social
 - Economic
 - Cultural
 - Political

Introduction



We know:

- dogs are inhumanely killed as a measure to control rabies
- thousands of lives continue to be lost to rabies
- productivity potential of communities and countries affected are seriously undermined
- many governments from across the continent are yet to prioritise rabies elimination among existing competing interests, and
- that change needs to happen

Status of Dog population in Africa



- Estimates from World Health Organization:
 - around 78 million owned dogs
 - excess of 70 million dogs are technically strays - owned but allowed to roam freely
- The dog is still primarily a utility animal closely linked to livestock and wildlife and extensively used for guarding.
- Majority of owners do not place much value on their dogs.
- Vast majority of African dogs can be classified as roaming - most owners do not confine their dogs.

Status of Dog population in Africa



- Challenges to the welfare of the dogs in the Africa context due to:
 - Poverty
 - Changing socio-cultural and Religious status of dogs in society
 - Lack of access to veterinary services and its affordability



Rabies in Africa

- Globally, about 55,000 – 80,000 people, most of them children, die annually as a result of rabies
- Over 24,000 of those are reported to occur in Africa alone
- Rabies is endemic across Africa due to:
 - lack of government support to control programs
 - lack of accessibility and affordability of veterinary services political instabilities
 - lack of resources

Rabies in Africa



- African Governments allocate very little priority to management of dog issues
- Exception - where they (dogs) play a role in transmission of zoonosis, mainly rabies
- Governments adopt an ineffective and quick-fix approach of **culling** dogs in the name of controlling the spread of rabies

Rabies in Africa



- Our experience and knowledge show that culling programmes do not work because:
 - It is difficult to eradicate the animals - finding and catching them is hard enough, but people love their dogs and will do their level best to avoid them being killed
 - Dogs are mobile and territorial - removing dogs from one area, simply invites dogs from another area in, bringing all their problems with them
 - Failure to deal with the root causes of why the animals are on the streets in the first place including; over breeding and a culture of dumping unwanted dogs

Causes can vary but unless they are tackled, culling can only result in a temporary drop in the number of dogs on the street

World Animal Protection



- Dedicated to enhancing welfare and ending cruelty to animals across the world for over 30 years
- Our successes and ambitious plans for the future supported by hundreds of thousands of people, governments, international institutions and businesses in over 50 countries
- We and our many partners share a common view that a sustainable world is one where animals are free from suffering.

World Animal Protection



- Our strategy for the future is to develop substantial programmes to enhance animal welfare in:
 - farming
 - the wild
 - disasters
 - Communities
- We will:
 - take on specific issues that will bring the world's attention to animal welfare issues
 - mobilise people and organisations to change how we perceive and treat animals

World Animal Protection



- Our vision within Africa over the coming years commits to scaling up and engaging in activities which will rapidly increase our:
 - reach
 - influence
 - credibility
- Example - Work on animals in communities focus on dog population management and rabies elimination - key aspect of our coming together to mark this first PARaCoN conference.

Our Approach



- For effective and sustainable elimination of rabies:
 - A holistic approach is needed
 - An approach that is aimed at improving the welfare of dogs and creating an environment for harmonious co-existence
- To date, we have worked with partners to further this holistic approach in Zanzibar, Southern Tanzania, Kenya and Sierra Leone

Dog population management and rabies elimination



Dog population management and rabies elimination



Our Approach



- Key lessons emerging from these projects are:
 - the challenge but critical importance of developing credible baselines, particularly dog numbers and distribution
 - the need to make maximum use and improve efficiency of existing government infrastructure
 - the importance of public mobilisation

Experience from the Field



- The next advance is to build in a component to improve responsible dog ownership, a fundamental aspect of ensuring a safe and healthy dog population
- Good animal welfare practice need to be mainstreamed by governments - essential not only for rabies elimination but also for long term public health and economic benefit to the nation accrued in terms of cost and productivity in areas of:
 - health
 - labour
 - human welfare
 - GDP

Experience from the Field



- Engagement of multi-sector stakeholders ranging from:
 - health professionals
 - veterinary authorities
 - different line ministries (particularly health, environment and education)
 - community leaders
- Understanding community's perception to dogs and engaging them in devising humane strategies for fostering harmonious co-existence.

Observations & Recommendations



- This conference has created an opportunity for highlighting the importance of using existing official mechanisms as vehicles for driving the rabies elimination process in Africa.
- Our Africa Regional Office is primarily responsible for facilitating activities and processes that will assist countries at local, national and regional levels.
- For sustainable impact to be achieved the competent country authorities need to prioritise rabies elimination and resource the activities appropriately through a regional plan that sovereign countries have signed up to.

Observations & Recommendations



- A regional plan ideally achieved through institutions mandated to set these up including:
 - African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
 - Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- An opportunity for us here at PARaCoN to lobby and technically support this endeavour.
- Based on our experiences around the world (including ongoing engagements in Africa), we are available to offer support to countries within the platform.

Observations & Recommendations



- The national competent authorities will never be given the directive and sufficient resources to deal with rabies until it is a political priority.
- That because of poor surveillance capabilities in all countries, the perceived local threat of rabies is unlikely to ever reach levels of mortalities or loss of productivity that will force governments to take notice.
- We would therefore, need to adapt one aspect of our strategy to focus on another angle – development of nationally owned policy guidelines.

Observations & Recommendations



- Tactical selection of obligatory instruments will hopefully speed up uptake of policy at national level.
- World Animal Protection Africa is well positioned to catalyse this approach with key global players such as one health tripartite and GARC.

Conclusion



- Rabies elimination and improving the welfare of dogs is key priority for World Animal Protection and we are currently running a global campaign to achieve this.
- We have outlined our approach in our newly published resource entitled 'Humane Dog Management: Better lives for dogs and communities'.

Conclusion



- We will continue to collaborate with key institutions and communities across Africa to ensure that we realise our common vision of canine rabies free Africa.
- We reiterate our willingness to cooperate with governments across the continent and share our years of knowledge and experience in order to create an African continent where dogs and humans have harmonious co-existence.

THANK YOU





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Animal Production and Health Division



Developing a **Stepwise Approach** towards (Dog-Transmitted) **Rabies Elimination (SARE)**

Katinka de Balogh

Senior Officer – Veterinary Public Health

Animal Health Service

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Global Rabies Burden: A Public Health Concern

- Neglected and re-emerging zoonotic disease
 - 50-70,000 cases per year
- Rabies is inextricable linked to poverty
- Rabies is a *vaccine preventable* disease



Challenges:

1. Lack of available and accessible PEP
2. Low vaccination rate of dogs





Dog Rabies Control

- Over 95% of all human rabies deaths are observed in Asia and Africa
- Over 99% of the human rabies cases reported are due to **dog-bites**
- Global elimination of dog transmitted human rabies under consideration



HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE SUSTAINED ELIMINATION OF DOG TRANSMITTED RABIES?



Rabies outbreaks out....

Countries are often overwhelmed when dealing with (human) rabies outbreaks....

- Fear
- Political/social pressure,
- Lack of resources
- Lack of available and accessible PEP
- Low vaccination rate of dogs.....



Why develop a stepwise approach?

- **Goal of SARE:**
 - I. Provide a structured approach
 - II. Enable countries to define the “Stage” of rabies control they are in
 - III. Provide defined “keys” to move to a next stage (measure progress)
 - IV. Indicated links to relevant sections of the rabiesblueprint

- **Role of FAO:**
 - I. To assist countries in getting started and implement SARE

Home page | Contact | Plan du site

Search site

CANINE RABIES

français

caninerabiesblueprint.org

a blueprint for the control of rabies in dog populations

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

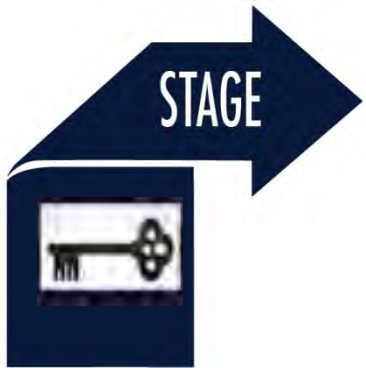
WORLD RABIES DAY
SEPTEMBER 28





Stepwise Approach: How does it work?

6 stages to move from endemic to free from human rabies transmitted by dogs



Endemic

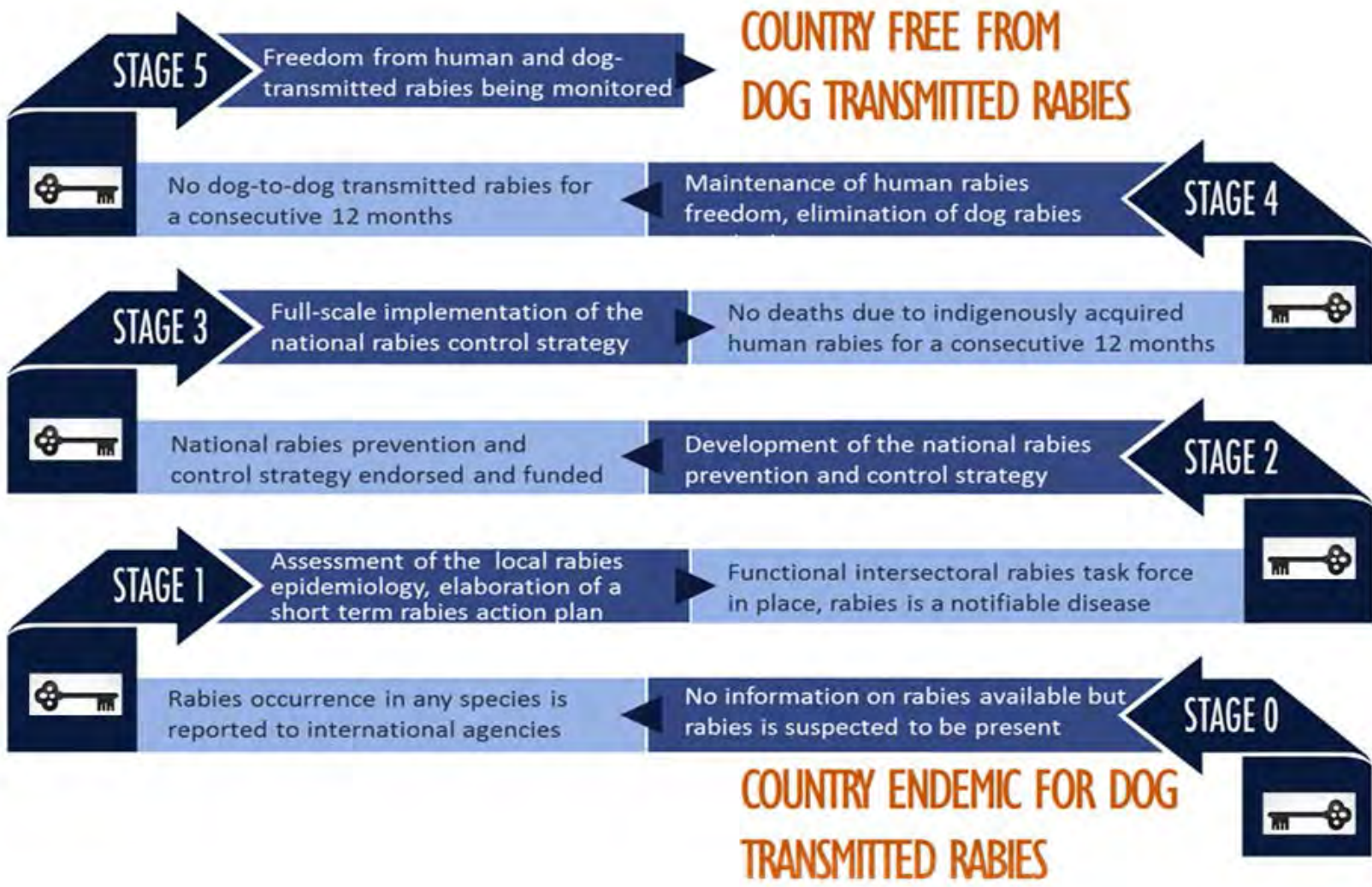


FREE

List of achievements (**keys**) essential to move to the next stage

SARE Topics Considered

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-------------------------------|
| I. | Legislation | IV. | Prevention and control |
| II. | Data collection and analysis | V. | Dog population related issues |
| III. | Laboratory diagnosis | VI. | Cross cutting issues |
| IV. | Information, education, and communication | | |



6.4 Vue d'ensemble des étapes:

Une description plus précise de chaque étape et les clés permettant de passer à l'étape suivante sont détaillées dans les sections suivantes de ce document. Ce diagramme présente une vue générale du processus :



Le tableau ci-dessous indique les acronymes utilisés pour chaque thème. La section suivante fournit une description détaillée de chaque étape individuelle de la SARE.



COUNTRY ENDEMIC FOR DOG TRANSMITTED RABIES

Stage 0



No information on rabies available but rabies suspected to be present



Key to move from Stage 0 to Stage 1:
Rabies occurrence in any species is reported to international agencies



Topic	Activities & achievements)	Blueprint or other
LEG	A national rabies case definition (both, for human and animal rabies) is available	2 , 5
LAB	Contacts to an international rabies reference laboratory or international organizations are established	3.1.7 Which laborat available , OIE-ref-la WHO-coll-centres , centre , 2
LAB	Several rabies suspect samples are submitted to a national laboratory, if available	Simple-techniques-f sample
LAB	At least one rabies suspect sample of either animals or humans is submitted to an international rabies reference laboratory for confirmation	Simple-techniques-f sample , 6 , WHO gu shipping
IEC	Result of rabies sample(s) are shared appropriately with local and national authorities	



Key:

- Notification of at least one rabies case (any species) has been confirmed to an international reference laboratory- and has been notified to global organizations (human rabies) and OIE (animal rabies).



Republic of Congo

STAGE 0

STAGE 1

June 2013

November 2013

December 2013

Early 2014

April 2015

**Stakeholder
Consultation**

+

**Strengthening Lab
Capacity**

**Clinical human cases
and first rabies case
diagnosed in a dog
(Point Noire)**

**Outbreak notified to
OIE**

**FAO/WHO/WAP
course on dog
handling and
vaccination
(Point Noire)**

**Suspected rabies
case Dolisie
Need for High
level interest and
support**





Stage I



*Assessment of the local rabies epidemiology,
elaboration of a short term rabies action plan*



Key to move from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

*Functional intersectoral rabies **task force** in place,
rabies is a **notifiable disease** (in humans and
animals)*



6.6 Description de l'étape 1



Description :

À ce stade, le gouvernement évalue les structures mises en place, les activités lancées et les ressources disponibles. Le pays commence la collecte et l'analyse des données existantes et des nouvelles données relatives à la rage, telles que les événements liés aux morsures d'animal et l'évaluation des activités de prévention et de contrôle de la rage au moins dans certaines régions du pays. Quelques activités de suivi de cas ou d'épisodes de rage (y compris des études spécifiques, telles que la surveillance active dans certaines régions ou des campagnes locales de vaccination des chiens, la gestion de la population canine et des initiatives de sensibilisation) ont déjà lieu ou ont été lancées. Les informations recueillies et ces expériences permettent l'élaboration d'un plan d'action à court terme relatif aux premiers besoins et aux pratiques réussies. Il est jugé important d'acquérir une connaissance approfondie des parties prenantes impliquées dans la prévention et le contrôle de la rage dans le pays et de comprendre les besoins des communautés affectées par la rage. Cette étape comprend des activités permettant de jeter les bases de l'élaboration d'une stratégie et d'un programme nationaux de prévention et de contrôle de la rage. En règle générale, les fonds alloués à la lutte contre la rage sont inexistantes ou limités à cette étape.

Cette liste peut aider à définir les progrès réalisés jusqu'ici ainsi que les points qui demandent encore des efforts.

Activités et infrastructure devant être mises en place au cours de l'étape 1 :

Thème	Liste descriptive des activités et accomplissements	Liens
LEG	Le cadre légal a été revu	- 3.2. Le cadre législatif
LEG	Un plan de travail d'adaptation du cadre légal relatif à la	- 3.2. Le cadre législatif

Le Plan Directeur de Prévention et de Contrôle de la Rage Canine | 9

LAB	Les analyses de laboratoire sont possibles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1.8 Les exigences minimales de laboratoire - OIE Manuel des tests de diagnostic et des vaccins pour les animaux terrestres - La gestion des risques biologiques en laboratoire
LAB	La capacité d'effectuer un diagnostic en laboratoire existe au moins un niveau d'un laboratoire national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1.8 Les exigences minimales pour les laboratoires - OIE Manuel des tests de diagnostic et des vaccins pour les animaux terrestres - La gestion des risques biologiques en laboratoire
LAB	Des prélèvements peuvent être effectués et leur transport est possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OIE Manuel des tests de diagnostic et des vaccins pour les animaux terrestres - La gestion des risques biologiques en laboratoire - 5.3.1 La surveillance de la rage
IEC	Des plans de formation des formateurs ainsi que des cours de mise à niveau sur la rage destinés aux professionnels de la santé humaine et animale ont été développés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1.6 Le personnel est-il suffisamment formé ? - 5.3 Qui devons nous former et à quoi ?
IEC	Un plan de communication à propos de la rage a été élaboré	- Plan de communication
IEC	Des campagnes de sensibilisation et de vigilance de la population et un programme de sensibilisation des responsables de communauté et des autorités ont été lancés	- 5.4.7 Campagne de sensibilisation

	régions pilotes	
PCA	Des initiatives locales de promotion de la responsabilisation des propriétaires de chiens, notamment en cas de foyer, ont été lancées	- 5.4.16- La gestion de la population canine
PID	L'identification des principales parties prenantes nationales en termes de prévention et de contrôle de la rage a été réalisée	- 2. Rôles et responsabilités - Zoonose : un guide pour l'établissement de la collaboration
PID	La consultation des parties prenantes a eu lieu	- 2. Rôles et responsabilités
PID	Un comité ou un groupe de travail intersectoriel de lutte contre la rage a été mis en place	- 2. Rôles et responsabilités - Zoonose : un guide pour l'établissement de la collaboration
PID	Un plan de lutte contre la rage à court terme a été élaboré sur la base de la check-list jointe et des expériences recueillies dans les régions pilotes	- 5.1 Qu'avons nous besoin de savoir avant de commencer ?
PID	Les mécanismes de mobilisation des fonds d'urgence en cas d'un foyer ont été identifiés	- 3.3 Les coûts et financement
PID	Un plan d'action de lutte contre la rage à court terme a été amélioré et entériné par les parties prenantes appropriées aux niveaux national et local	- 1.8 Quelles sont les mesures disponibles ? - 2. Rôles et responsabilités

Points clé :



- Fournit la preuve de l'établissement d'un comité intersectoriel de lutte contre la rage qui se réunit de manière régulière
- La rage est une maladie à déclaration obligatoire chez les humains et les animaux
- Les principaux déficits ainsi que les actions requises ont été identifiés et un plan d'action de lutte contre la rage à court terme a été formulé
- Un système de surveillance de la rage basique et fonctionnel a été établi, il comprend l'envoi de rapports ainsi que la notification des cas réguliers (meilleure disponibilité des données de surveillance)
- La vaccination des chiens a été lancée dans certaines régions du pays
- La PEP est disponible dans certaines régions du pays
- Le nombre de campagnes de sensibilisation augmente clairement

LEG = Législation

CDA = Collecte de données et analyse



Stage 2



Development of the national rabies prevention and control strategy



Key to move from Stage 2 to Stage 3:
National rabies prevention and control strategy endorsed and funded





Themes considered

- LEG Legislation
- DCA Data collection and analysis
- LAB Laboratory diagnosis
- IEC Information, education and communication
- PCO Prevention and control
- DPO Dog population related issues
- CCI Cross cutting issues

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Font: Calibri Light (He 22), Bold (B), Italic (I), Underline (U), Text Color (Aa), Background Color (Ab), Paragraph (List, Indent, Decrease, Increase, Bullets, Numbering, Paragraph, Styles)

Styles: Normal, No Spacing, **Heading 1**, Heading 2

Essential activities and infrastructure that need to be put in place during stage 1:

Topic	Descriptive list of activities & achievements	Blueprint or other links
LEG	The legal framework has been reviewed	3.2. Legislation
LEG	A work plan for the adaptation of the legal framework on rabies is proposed, at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rabies is a notifiable disease in humans and animals (especially in dogs) - Legislation on dog keeping and compulsory rabies vaccination - Outbreak declaration and response 	3.2. Legislation , 3.2.3-Why-does-rabies-need-to-be-notifiable , 2 , 5
LEG	Rabies case definition (human and dog rabies) is available and has been disseminated to relevant professionals	2 , 5
DCA	Reporting and data analysis capacity has been established	3.1.3-Infrastructure-surveillance , 12
DCA	Dog bite reporting and documentation has been reviewed and data compiled	5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance
LAB	Laboratory capacity has been established	3.1.8 Minimum laboratory requirements , 6 , Laboratory biorisk management/
LAB	Rabies diagnostic capacity has been established in at least one national laboratory	3.1.8 Minimum laboratory requirements , 6 , Laboratory biorisk management/
LAB	Mechanisms and capacity for sample collection and transportation have been established	6 , Laboratory biorisk management/ , 5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance
IEC	Plans for training of trainers, refresher courses on rabies	3.1.6-How-well-trained-is-





Republic of Georgia

STAGE 1

STAGE 2

May 2013

June-September 2013

2014

Stakeholder Consultation

Training and rabies control
program

National rabies control strategy
and programme

- Large vaccination campaign for WRD 2013
- Rabies as now one of the priority diseases (National rabies strategy developed 2014)



How to Access SARE Online

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://caninerabiesblueprint.org/The-Stepwise-Approach-towards>. The website header includes navigation links for Home page, Contact, and Site Map, along with a search bar and language selection (English). The main banner features the text "caninerabiesblueprint.org" and "a blueprint for the control of rabies in dog populations" next to a photo of a dog. The left sidebar contains sections for "ELIMINATE CANINE RABIES", "LINKS" (with sub-links for Case studies and Documents), and "CONTRIBUTORS". The main content area displays the title "Canine Rabies blueprint - Stepwise Approach to Planning and Evaluation" and a brief description of the SARE approach. A download icon and text indicate the document is available: "Canine Rabies Blueprint v3 - stepwise approach to planning and evaluation". The right sidebar includes logos for the Alliance for Rabies Control, FAO ECTAD Regional Unit W & C Africa Bamako, and a CONTACT button. At the bottom right, there is a circular logo for "WORLD RABIES DAY SEPTEMBER 28".

<http://caninerabiesblueprint.org/The-Stepwise-Approach-towards>
http://caninerabiesblueprint.org/IMG/pdf/canine_rabies_blueprint_v3_-_stepwise_approach_to_planning_and_evaluation.pdf



WHAT STAGE IS YOUR COUNTRY IN?



Welcome to the Stepwise approach towards rabies elimination SARE workshop



Outline of workshop

- Introduction to SARE (done)
- Case-study (warm up)
- Determination of SARE stage of your country and identification of gaps
- Create action plan per country short, medium and long term
- Brief summaries and establishing a common target for rabies elimination
- Discussion



Facilitators

- Bernadette Abela Ridder
- Herve Bourhy
- Chari Amparo,
- Kevin le Roux
- Johann Kotze
- Sarah Cleaveland
- Paola de Benedictis
- Katinka de Balogh

Determining the SARE Stage

	A	B	C	D	E
1	LEGISLATION				
2	<i>Instructions: Enter "0" under Status if No or None, or "1" if Yes</i>				
3					
4	STAGE	ACHIEVEMENTS / ACTIVITIES		OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION (please include in REMARKS)	STATUS
5	0	<u>National case</u>	A case definition for animal rabies is available		0
6	1	<u>definition for</u>	The animal rabies case definition has been disseminated to relevant professionals	Agencies the case definition was disseminated to	0
7	2	<u>animal rabies</u>	The animal rabies case definition has been reviewed and was endorsed (intersectoral approach)	Agencies and lowest local government unit the definition was endorsed to	0
8	0	<u>National case</u>	A case definition for human rabies is available		0
9	1	<u>definition for</u>	The human rabies case definition has been disseminated to relevant professionals	Agencies the case definition was disseminated to	0
10	2	<u>human rabies</u>	The human rabies case definition has been reviewed and was endorsed (intersectoral approach)	Agencies and lowest local government unit the definition was endorsed to	0
11	1	<u>Legal</u>	There is a legal framework	Title of the framework and the year it was passed	0
12	1	<u>framework</u>	If there is a legal framework, the framework has been reviewed in terms of how current it is.	Year the framework was reviewed	0
13	1		Rabies is defined as a notifiable disease in humans and animals in the framework		0
14	1		Legislation includes dog keeping and compulsory rabies vaccination		0
15	1		Legislation includes SOPs on outbreak declaration and response		0
16	2		Legal frameworks are in the process of being updated to include specifications on international movements of animals, preferably also compulsory vaccination of dogs		0



Please note:

- SARE is a living document and approach
- Your feedback on usefulness, strengths and weaknesses of SARE are key



Case study

In a district hospital over the last week there have been 3 human cases reported to have hydrophobia and confusion.

- What will you do?
- What procedures are in place?



- List your groups top three constraints (except lack of funding)

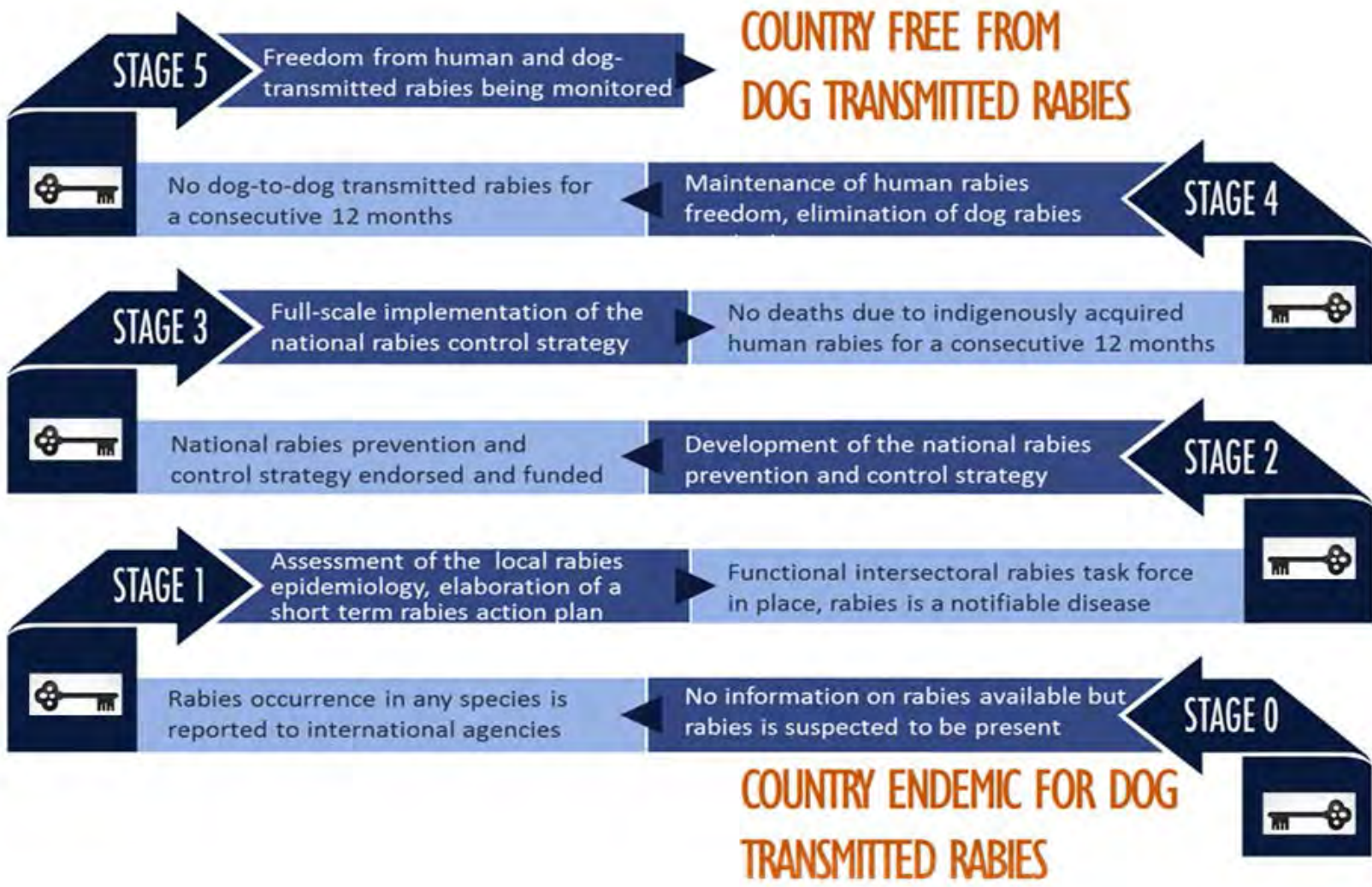
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

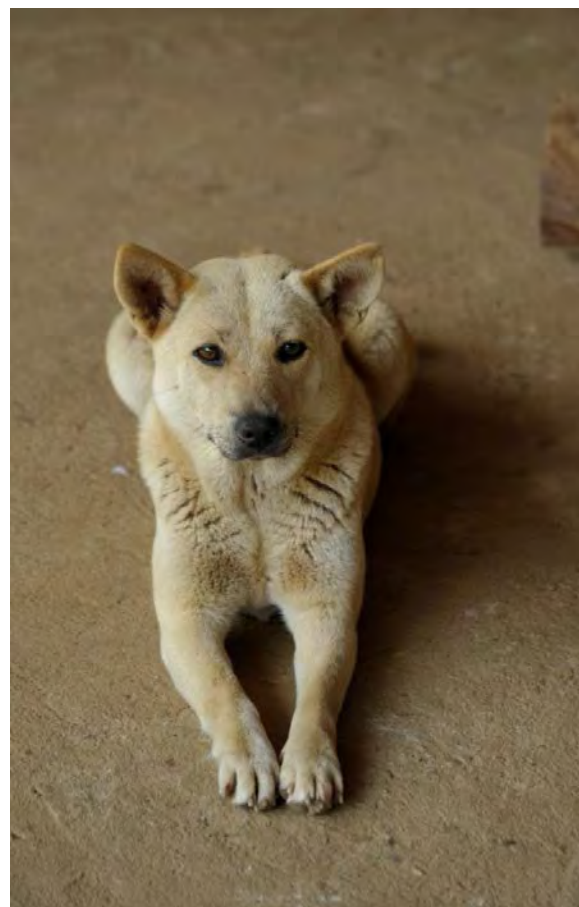


- Questions??



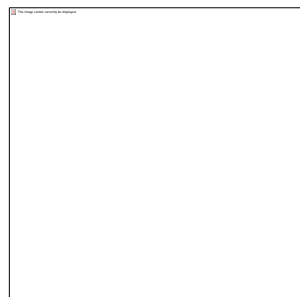


Thank You



katinka.debalogh@fao.org







Checklist on activities and achievements to determine where main efforts are needed:

Topic	Activities & achievements	NO	YES, available	YES, functional	Blueprint or other links
LEG	Is there a legal framework for rabies available at national level?				3.2. Legislation
LEG	Has a work plan for updating the legal framework on rabies been proposed?				3.2. Legislation
LEG	Is rabies a notifiable disease in <u>humans</u> ?				3.2.3-Why-does-rabies-need-to-be-notifiable , 2, 5
LEG	Is rabies a notifiable disease in animals (at least in dogs)?				3.2.3-Why-does-rabies-need-to-be-notifiable , 2, 5
LEG	Is there a case definition on human <u>rabies</u> ?				2, 5
LEG	Is there a case definition for rabies in <u>dogs</u> ?				2, 5
LEG, IEC	Has this case definition been disseminated to relevant professionals?				2. Roles-and-Responsibilities
LAB	Has laboratory capacity for rabies diagnosis been established?				3.1.8 Minimum laboratory requirements , 6,
LAB	Is rabies diagnostic capacity available in at least one national <u>laboratory</u> ?				3.1.8 Minimum laboratory requirements , 6, Laboratory biorisk management/
LAB	Has there been any capacity building for laboratory personnel in approved rabies laboratory methods?				3.1.3 Personnel-surveillance
DCA	Are animal bite events recorded and documented?				5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance
DCA	Are dog bite events recorded and documented separately?				5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance
DCA	Are there mechanisms for reporting of suspect rabies cases present?				5.3.1-Rabies-surveillance , 5,

How to decide what stage your country or region is in?



Integrated Bite-Case Management (IBCM)

Bite-Centre

- Reporting of person bitten
- Wound treatment and PEP/RIG if required
- Follow-up, inform veterinary sector

(Joint) Field Investigation

- Suspected dog identification and containment/euthanasia
- Dog contact tracing
- Tracing of humans exposed

Public awareness, dog vaccination campaigns and PEP go across stage 0-4 (5)



Rabies Stakeholder Consultations

Kick-starting integrated rabies control



DRC



Kenya



Republic of Congo

Cameroun

Gabon

Cameroun

Georgia

Regional Meetings

Vietnam





Engage in World Rabies Day





Risk of rabies outbreaks

- *Lack of awareness*
- *No responsible dog-ownership*
- *Under-reporting of cases*
- *Weak health services*
- *Low rabies vaccination coverage*
- *Rabies not a priority*



Favourable conditions to address rabies

- *Urban area affected*
- *Human rabies cases*
- *Media attention*
- *Election time*
- *Large expat community*
- *Tourism at risk*
- *Animal welfare groups present*



Ingredients for successful control

- *High level committment*
- *Funding/Resources made available*
- *Success stories*

How to sustain interest?



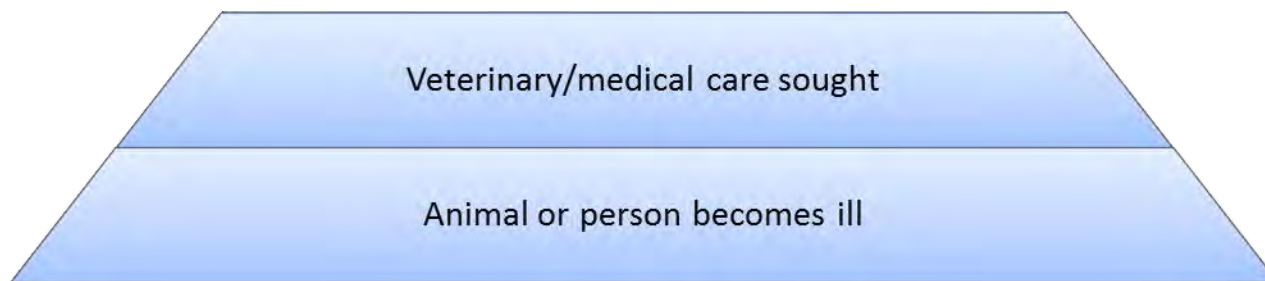
Observations and Challenges

- **Dog vaccination and public awareness are key**
 - Countries are often overwhelmed when dealing with rabies outbreaks
 - Fear, political/social pressure, scarce resources, other priorities...
- Need for **coordination** and **communication** between different sectors concerning:
 - (Joint) National rabies control strategy
 - Dog bite follow up
 - Joint outbreak investigation
- Important role of **municipalities** and **communities**



Reporting zoonotic disease

Reporting zoonotic disease



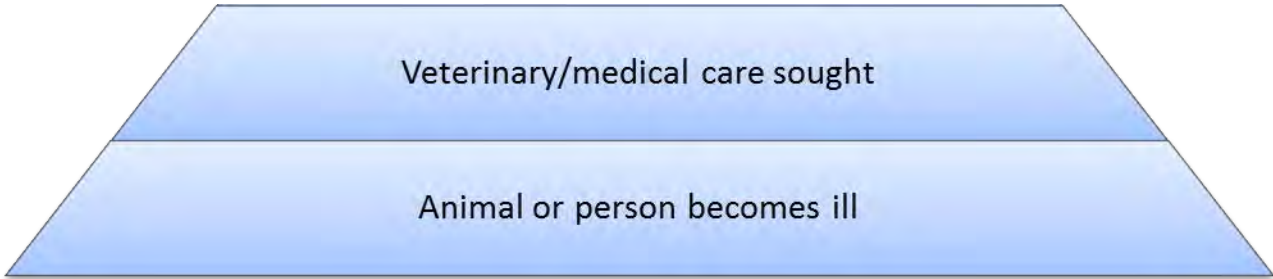


Reporting zoonotic disease

Problems relating to veterinary sector

Problems relating to human health sector

Communication and transportation difficulties
Lack of incentive for owners to report



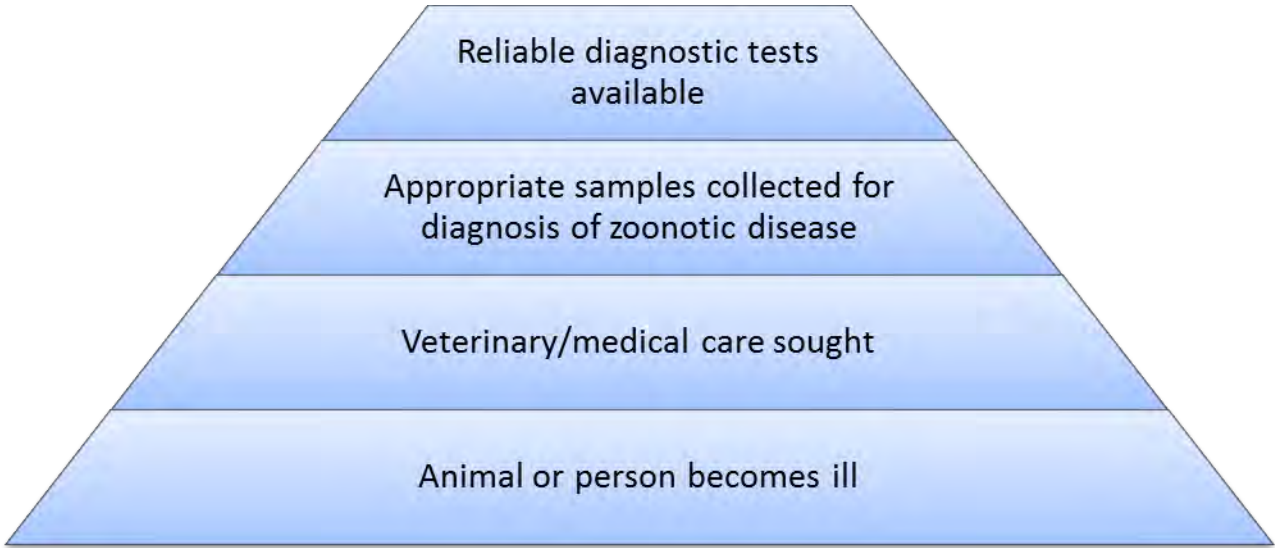
Difficulties of travel to hospital
Poor knowledge and awareness
'non-institutional' health providers



Reporting zoonotic disease

Problems relating to veterinary sector

Problems relating to human health sector



Communication and transportation difficulties

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Reporting zoonotic disease

Problems relating to veterinary sector

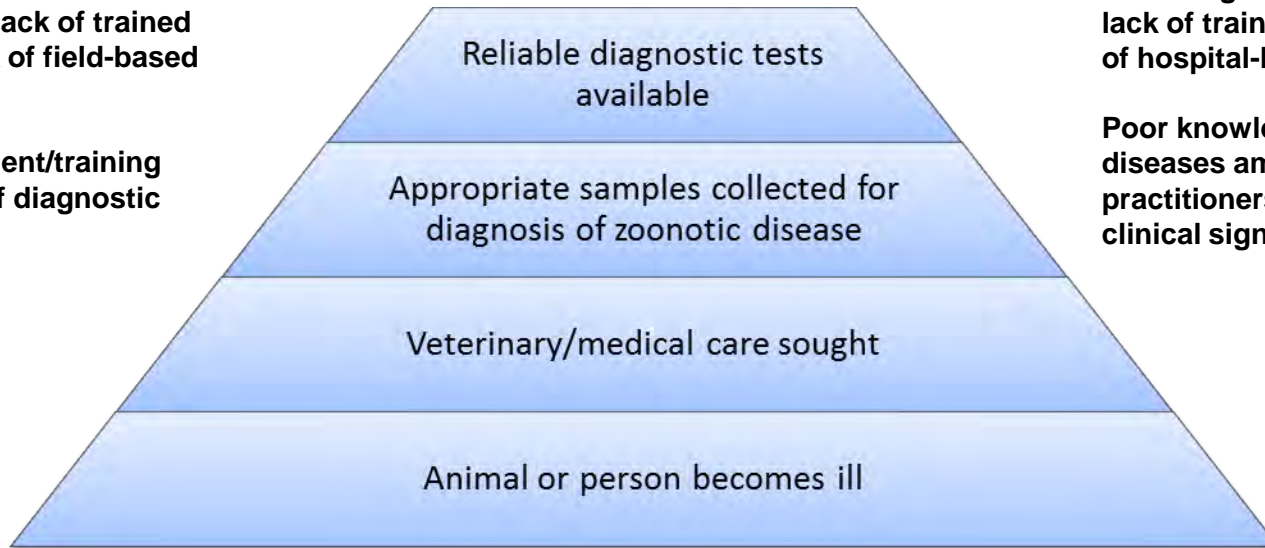
Problems relating to human health sector

Poor diagnostic infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, lack of field-based tests

Lack of equipment/training for collection of diagnostic samples

Communication and transportation difficulties

Lack of incentive for owners to report



Poor diagnostic infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, lack of hospital-based tests

Poor knowledge of zoonotic diseases among medical practitioners, non-specific clinical signs

Difficulties of travel to hospital

Poor knowledge and awareness

'non-institutional' health providers



Reporting zoonotic disease

Problems relating to veterinary sector

Problems relating to human health sector

Poor diagnostic infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, lack of field-based tests

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Reporting zoonotic disease

Problems relating to veterinary sector

Problems relating to human health sector

Unreliable reporting, negative consequences of reporting, poor inter-sectoral communication

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Poor diagnostic infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, lack of field-based tests

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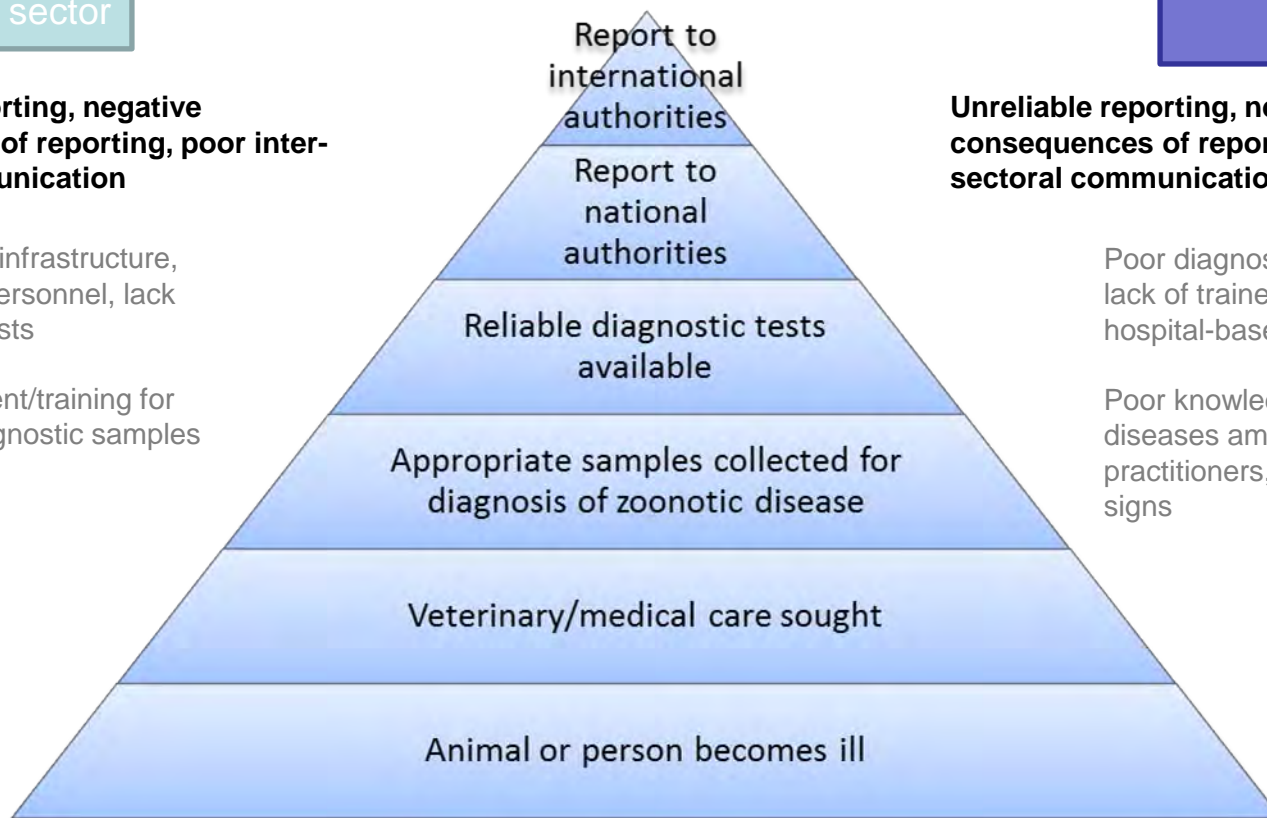
Communication and transportation difficulties

Difficulties of travel to hospital

Lack of incentive for owners to report

Poor knowledge and awareness

'non-institutional' health providers



J.Halliday et al. 2012



Communities and laboratories are key for surveillance

- Surveillance for action
- Information exchange between sectors
- Reporting is the weakest link?





Syndromic surveillance

- Fever
- Central nervous symptoms
- Diarrhoea
- Respiratory illnesses



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SARE workgroups

- **Francophone Country groups:**

Group 1: Benin, Cameroon, CAR, Senegal, Madagascar

Group 2: Chad, Gabon, Rep. Congo, Niger,

Group 3: Ivory Coast, Mali, Togo, DRC,

- **Anglophone country groups:**

Group 4: Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland

Group 5: Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Namibia,
Nigeria, Botswana,

Group 6: South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia,
Zimbabwe,