Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) Assessment and Rabies Elimination Workplan Development

On behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control
Rabies Elimination: Can it be done?

- Vaccinating 70% of at-risk dogs is enough to eliminate dog rabies.

- 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.
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDVIED HUMAN RABIES

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.

The five pillars of rabies elimination (STOP-R)

1. **Socio-cultural**
   - Effective animal health and public health systems should be strengthened and supported through collaboration with stakeholders, including the general public, veterinary and human health practitioners, and community leaders.
   - Vaccination campaigns should be focused on high-risk populations, and awareness campaigns should be implemented to educate the public about rabies prevention and control.

2. **Technical**
   - Surveillance systems should be strengthened to detect rabies cases early and to monitor the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns.
   - Research and development should focus on new vaccines and treatments for rabies.

3. **Organizational**
   - Leadership and coordination should be strengthened at all levels, from local to global.
   - Partnerships should be established with relevant organizations to ensure coordinated efforts.

4. **Political**
   - Political will and commitment are critical for the success of rabies elimination programs.
   - Policies and laws should be developed to ensure the sustainability of rabies elimination efforts.

5. **Resources**
   - Adequate resources should be allocated for rabies control programs.
   - Funding mechanisms should be established to support ongoing rabies elimination efforts.

Strategic Vision: Zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030 in participating countries.

Critical Success Factors:
- Long-term political and social commitment
- Community engagement
- Sustainable vaccination of 70% of the at-risk dog population
- Proof of concept: start small, scale up
- Sufficient resources, logistics and infrastructure
- Prevention and control of rabies in wildlife habitats
- Early diagnosis and treatment of rabies patients
- Global collaboration and coordination
- Capacity building and training

Global Alliance for Rabies Control

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 countries and regions.
Where to start the process of eliminating rabies?

How far is a country really in their efforts?

How can elimination efforts be advanced?
The use of the SARE

Excel-based M&E Framework

Provides practical guidance on how to start or expand all the rabies control activities that are needed to control and eliminate dog-mediated rabies.

Provides a foundation for the development of a clear, well-constructed National Strategy.
The use of the SARE

• Answer “yes” or “no” for whether a series of activities or actions have been completed (activities start small and scale up).

• Consists of specific activities that provide measurable steps in a chronological order.
The use of the SARE

- Prevention and Control
- Cross-cutting Issues
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Legislation
- Laboratory Diagnosis
- Information, Education and Communication
- Dog Population Management
The use of the SARE

The SARE will help you to:

- Develop or revise your national strategy
- Develop a medium-term workplan
- Demonstrate progress
- Highlight successes
Stage 0: No information on rabies available, but rabies is suspected to be present
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
Stage 5: Freedom from human and dog rabies
How does the SARE assessment work?
Country report of rabies situation → SARE assessment
Country report of rabies situation → SARE assessment → Completed activities → Advocacy
Country report of rabies situation → SARE assessment → Advocacy → Fundraising → Completed activities
Country report of rabies situation → SARE assessment → Advocacy → Fundraising → Pending activities → Country Stage → Completed activities
Pending activities, need to decide on:

- **how** to complete them.
- **who** will complete them.
- **when** this will be done.
The process
SARE Activity

Yes/No/I don’t know answer

Definitions and terminology

SARE stage

Additional comments/notes
Every SARE activity must be answered.

Three options: “Yes”, “No” or “I don’t know”.

- Yes – the activity has been completed 100%.
- No – the activity has not been completed OR the activity is partially complete.
Answering the question for the SARE activity

• Rather be conservative in your responses – it is better to mark the activity as “No”.
  
  • All activities marked as “No’ will appear in the workplan, and therefore you can receive funding to the activity in the future.
Definitions and terminology

• Some questions have additional definitions or explanations associated with them.

• These are links that you can click to learn more about the following:
  • Critical concepts
  • Definitions of terms
Additional comments and notes

• The additional comments are only available for certain questions.

These will either:

• Guide you with examples or more information about a question.

OR

• Request specific information from you.
The SARE stage is important in helping you answer the question.

- The lower the SARE stage (e.g. Stage 0 or Stage 1) the more general the activity and easier it is to accomplish.

- Higher stage activities are detailed and specific.
The Practical Workplan
Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

Up to one year
Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

Up to one year

Less than a week
SARE assessment

Pending activities

Country Stage

Generic Workplan
SARE assessment

Pending activities

Country Stage

Generic Workplan

Country refines workplan
The process
Pending SARE Activity

- Responsible authority
- Default objectives
- Timeframe
- SARE stage
- Default objectives
Deciding who the responsible authority will be for each pending activity

• A responsible authority needs to be defined for every pending SARE activity.
  
  • The “Responsible Authority” is the ministry or department that will:
    • initiate the activity,
    • delegate tasks to the various partners,
    • be responsible for reporting progress.

  • This does not mean that they are solely responsible for delivering the entire activity.
Determining the timeframe for each pending activity

• A timeframe needs to be defined for every pending SARE activity.
  • The timeframe is the number of years required to complete the activity.
  • Carefully consider the objectives before allocating a timeframe.
Default objectives

• The "Objectives" provide an overview of the **suggested steps** that need to be taken to achieve the activity.

• The wording for the "Objectives" will be customized by select group members and finalized at a later point in time.
The SARE stage is important in helping you determine the timeframe for each pending activity.

- The lower the SARE stage (e.g. Stage 0 or Stage 1) the quicker it should be to complete the activity.
- Higher stage activities are detailed and specific – thus requiring more time to complete.
Gantt charts provide a clear timeline for planning and implementation of programmatic activities.

Costing provides a cost for the elimination of rabies using mass dog vaccination. Activities are more likely to receive funding with a clear budget.

KPIs allow for stakeholders to measure progress within each activity.
National strategies are important political documents that are vital for governance and advocacy purposes.

These documents rely on a common approach and often lack the finer, granular details.
Workplans that support National Strategies

- The national workplan is the executable form of the National Strategic Plan.
- Provides the granular detail for each of the broad objectives in the National Strategic Plan.

**Country-specific Workplan**

- **What**
- **Who**
- **When**

Objective in NSP
Workplans that support National Strategies

- National Strategic Plan
- Country-specific Workplan
- Successful rabies elimination
THANK YOU