



UNITED AGAINST RABIES COLLABORATION

Zero Human Deaths from Dog Transmitted Rabies by 2030

Gregorio Torres
Chargé de mission
World Organisation for Animal Health

WHAT HAPPENED SINCE 2015

- Global Conference (Geneva Dec'15) -***rabies elimination is feasible 'Zero by 30'***
- Joint collaboration by the ***Tripartite*** (WHO, OIE, FAO) and GARC
- Outcomes:
 - ***Global Framework*** for the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies
 - Participants call for a ***Global Plan (business)***
- External pro-bono advice for ***the Global Plan***

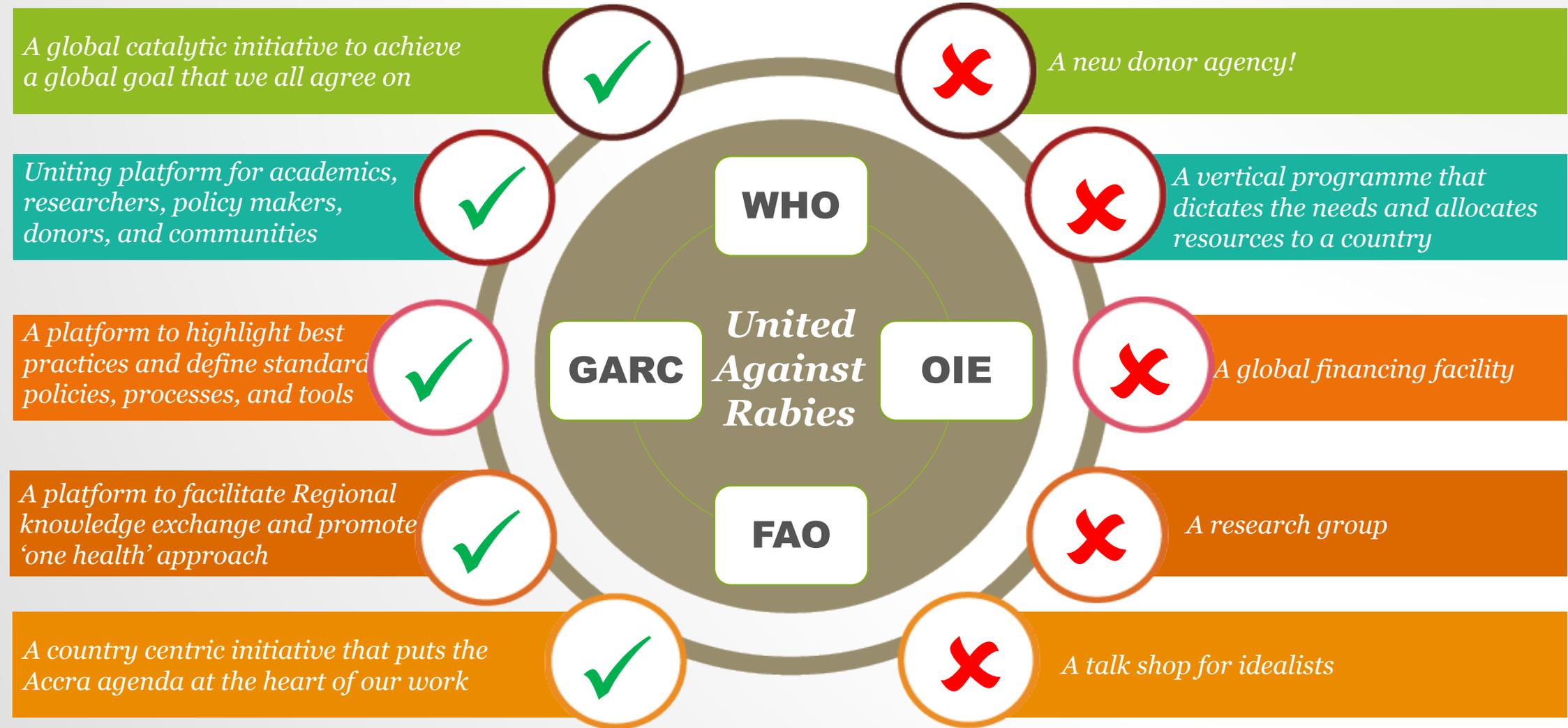


<http://www.oie.int/eng/RABIES2015/index.html> link



UNITED AGAINST RABIES COLLABORATION

A MISSION DRIVEN, COLLABORATION DEDICATED TO ACHIEVE A COMMON GOAL

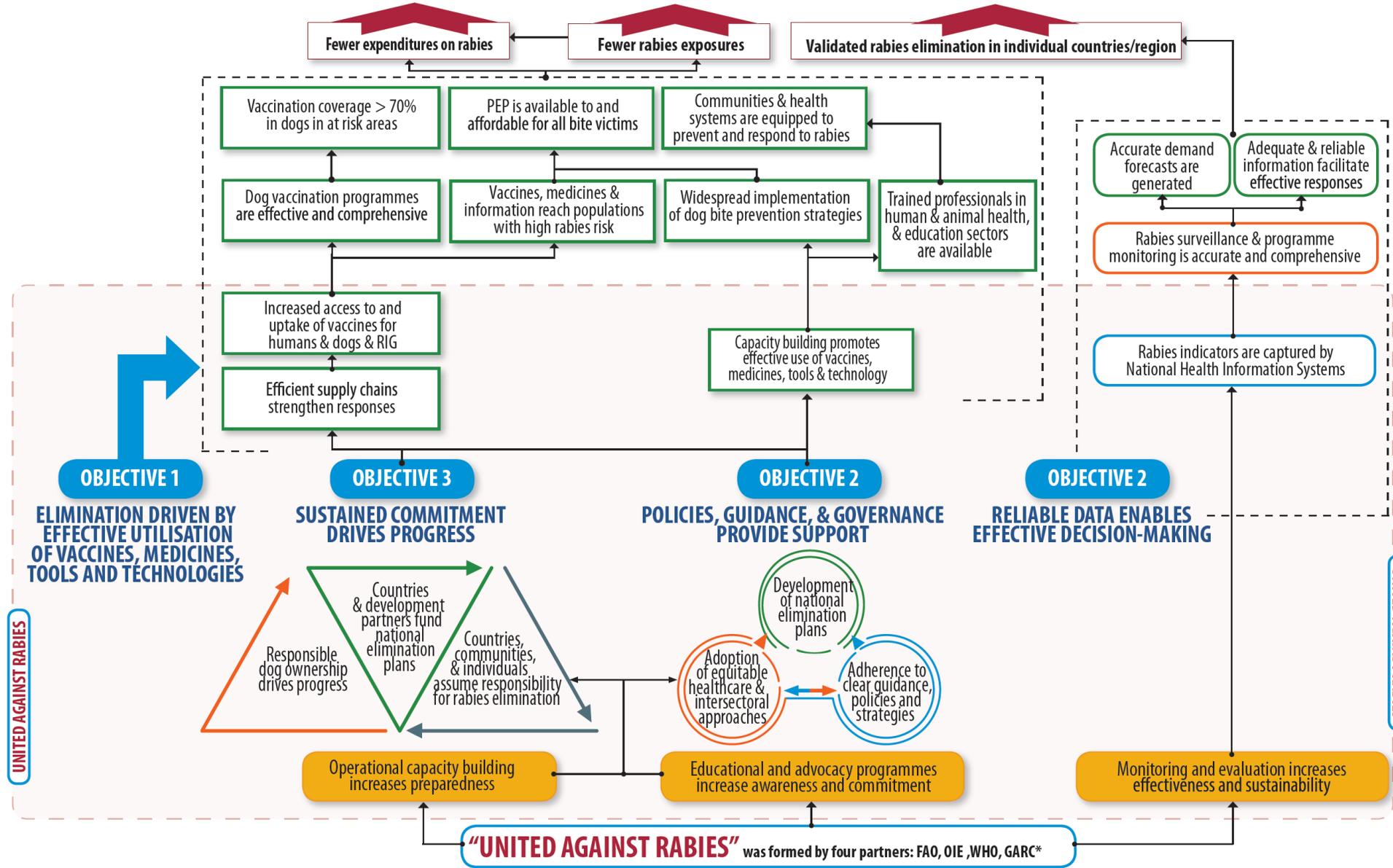


THE APPROACH

- We came together to discuss ***the approach*** and ***build upon*** what has been done
- We want to change the ***status quo***, and create a ***coalition for success***
- Leverage the ***unique position of the four partner organisations***, put ***countries in the centre*** to reach zero human deaths by 2030
- Define our ***goal, objectives***, and the ***way we will work together***
- Define ***a Global Plan*** that outlines our ***value proposition***
 - How will we get there? – ***Theory of Change, Logical Framework***
 - Put a value to our ask – ***budget***
- Engage with our stakeholders to ***define what success looks like***

ZERO HUMAN DEATHS FROM DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES 2030

United Against Rabies



* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO) and Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)

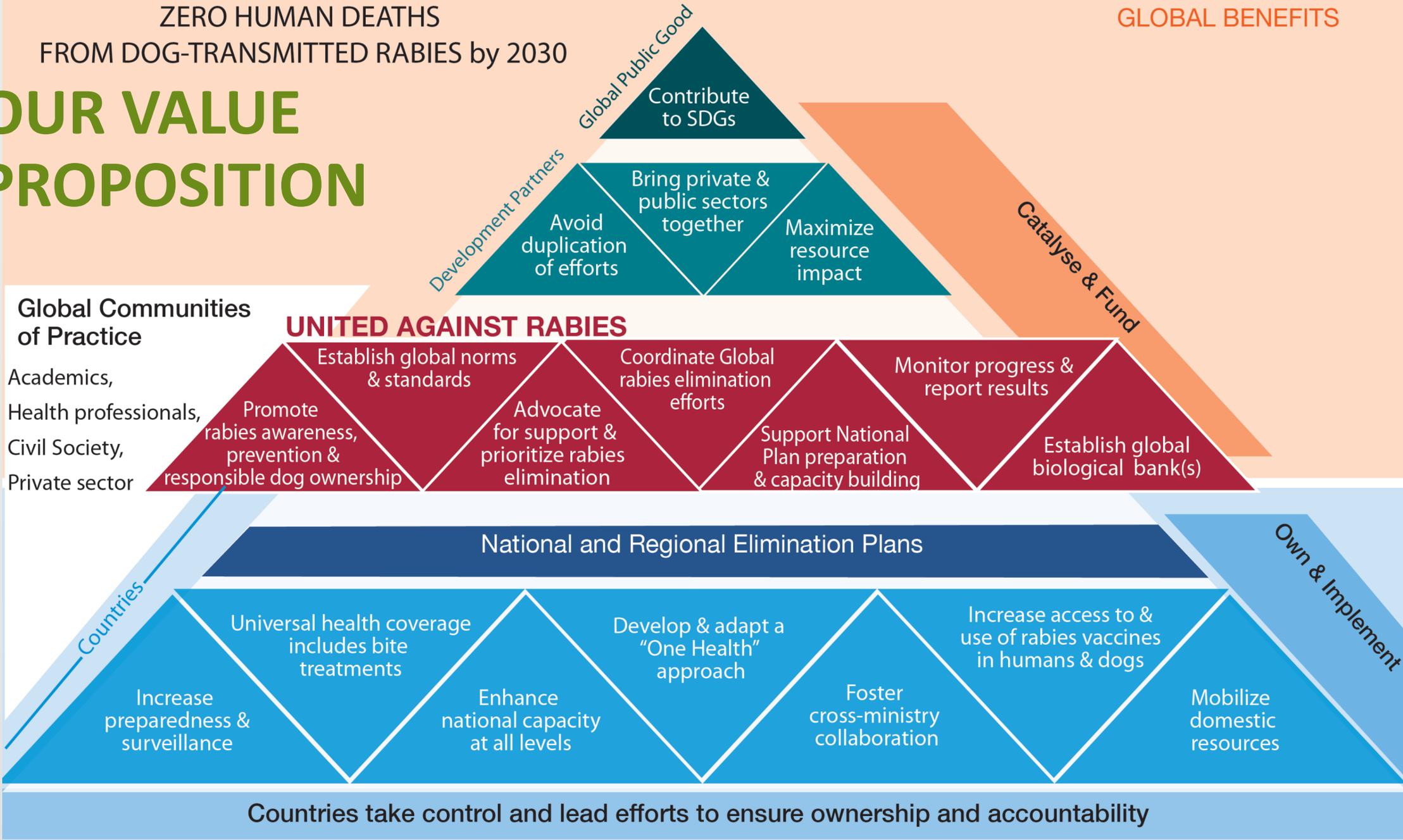
PROBLEM STATEMENT

Although 100% preventable, over 59,000 people, in over 150 countries, die of rabies every year. Rabies is nearly always fatal once symptoms appear.

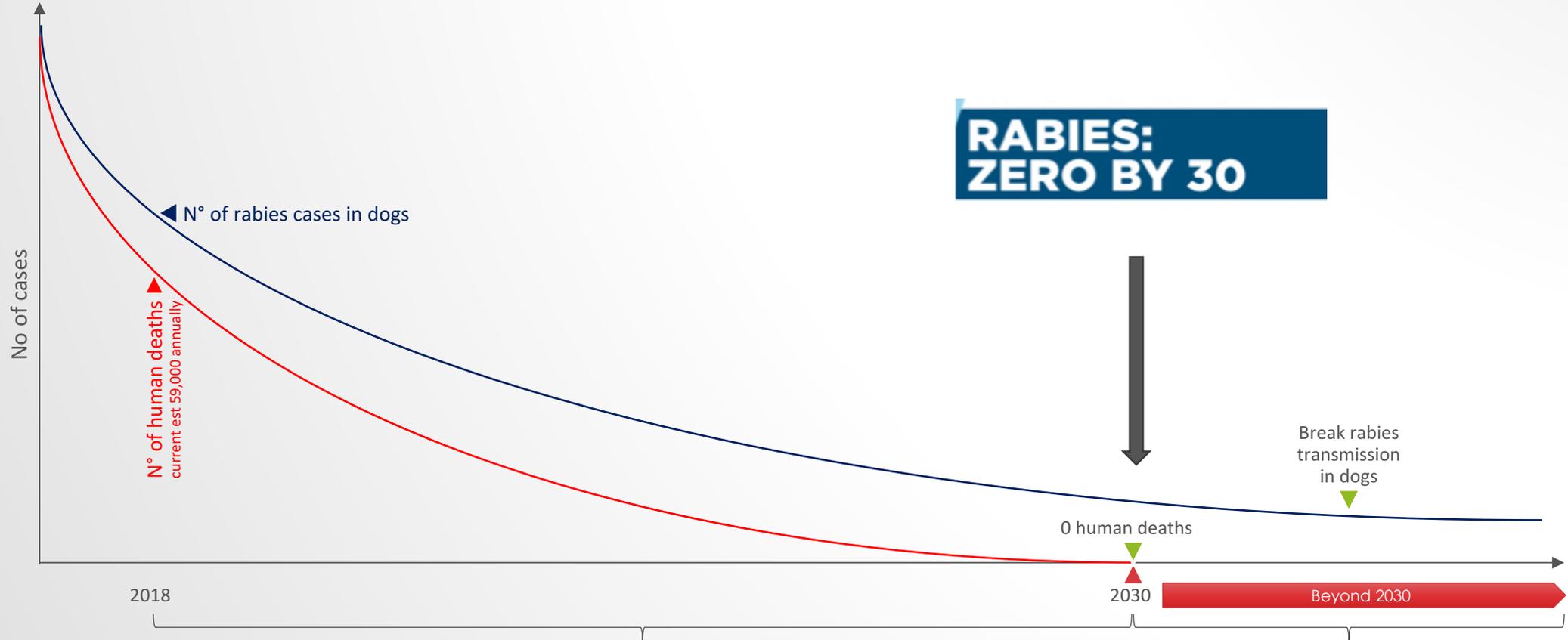
THE THREE OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE GLOBAL PLAN

- **Objective 1** *To efficiently prevent and respond*
“Elimination is driven by effective utilization of vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies”
- **Objective 2** *To generate, innovate and measure impact*
“Policies, guidance, and governance provide support”
- **Objective 3** *To sustain commitment and resources*
“Stakeholders engagement and strength supply chain”

OUR VALUE PROPOSITION



THE EXPECTED TREND



OUR PROGRESS SO FAR

Completed

In Progress

Theory of Change

Global Plan

Logical Framework

Communications plan

Broad Budget till 2030

Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Development partner / investor landscape

Annual work plan for 2018



YOUR CONTRIBUTION

- Continuing engagement with us to reach out the Goal
- Help us to spread the message and to identify potential investors
- Identify your responsibility
- Design, implement, evaluate and amend your national strategy
- Do not leave anybody behind (One Health)

Remain united against rabies



STAY-TUNED

The ***Global Plan*** will be launched on World Rabies Day (28 Sep)



THANK YOU



Update on FAO involvement on Rabies control in Africa



Angélique Angot, Laboratory Unit - Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) – FAO-HQ
Charles Bebay, Sub-regional One Health Coordinator, FAO Congo



OUTLINE

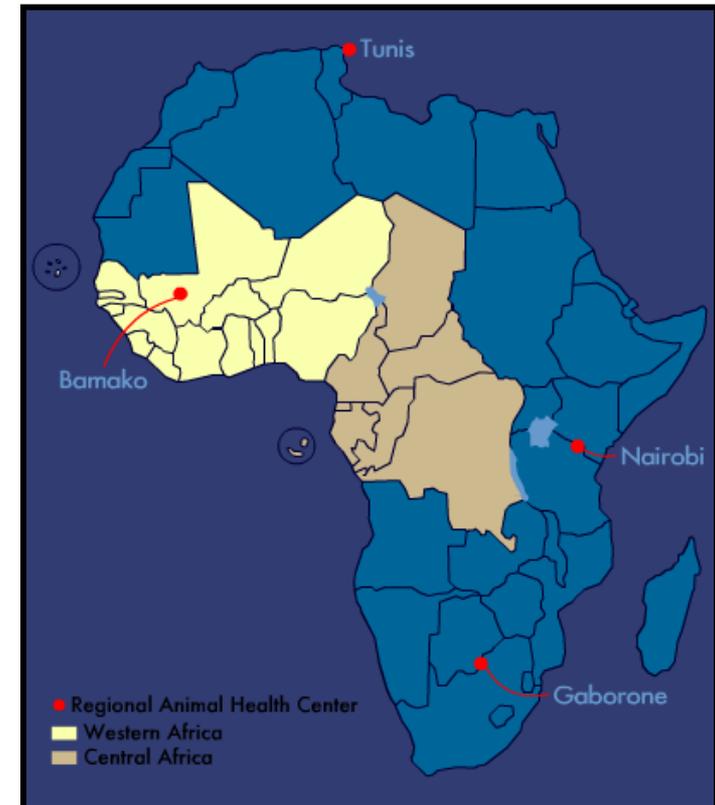
- ✓ **Laboratory networking and key achievements**
- ✓ **Lab diagnostic strengthening**
- ✓ **FAO support to reach the global goal**



Rabies is a priority disease in the region

Disease	Percent of Countries that Prioritized	# of Countries (n=13)
Rabies	100%	13
Zoonotic Influenza (including Avian Influenza)	85%	11
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (incl. Ebola/ Marburg, CCHF, RVF)	62%	8
Anthrax	62%	8
Brucellosis	54%	7

- Western and Central African Veterinary Laboratory Network for Avian Influenza and other transboundary disease (RESOLAB) : Launched in 2007 thanks to FAO and its partners (USDA-APHIS, OIE, AU-IBAR)
- 23 National Veterinary laboratories
- December 2010: the Rabies Subnetwork was created
- Since 2012, split into RESOLAB/AO and RESOLAB/AC

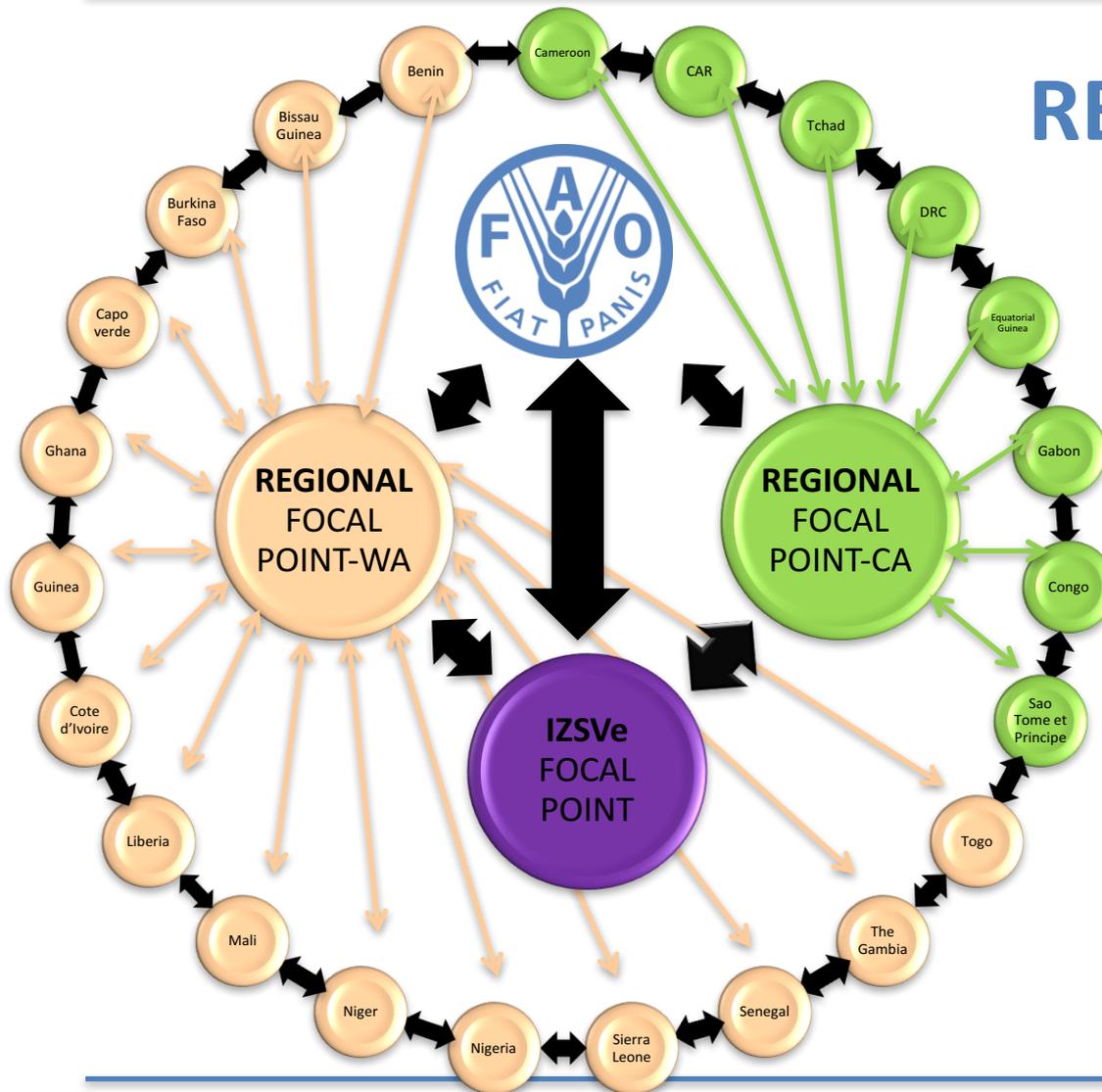




RESOLAB rabies subnetwork main objectives

1. To identify priority gaps in rabies diagnosis/surveillance
2. To build diagnostic capacity and networking
3. To improve interaction between the veterinary and public health counterparts
4. To promote awareness and education

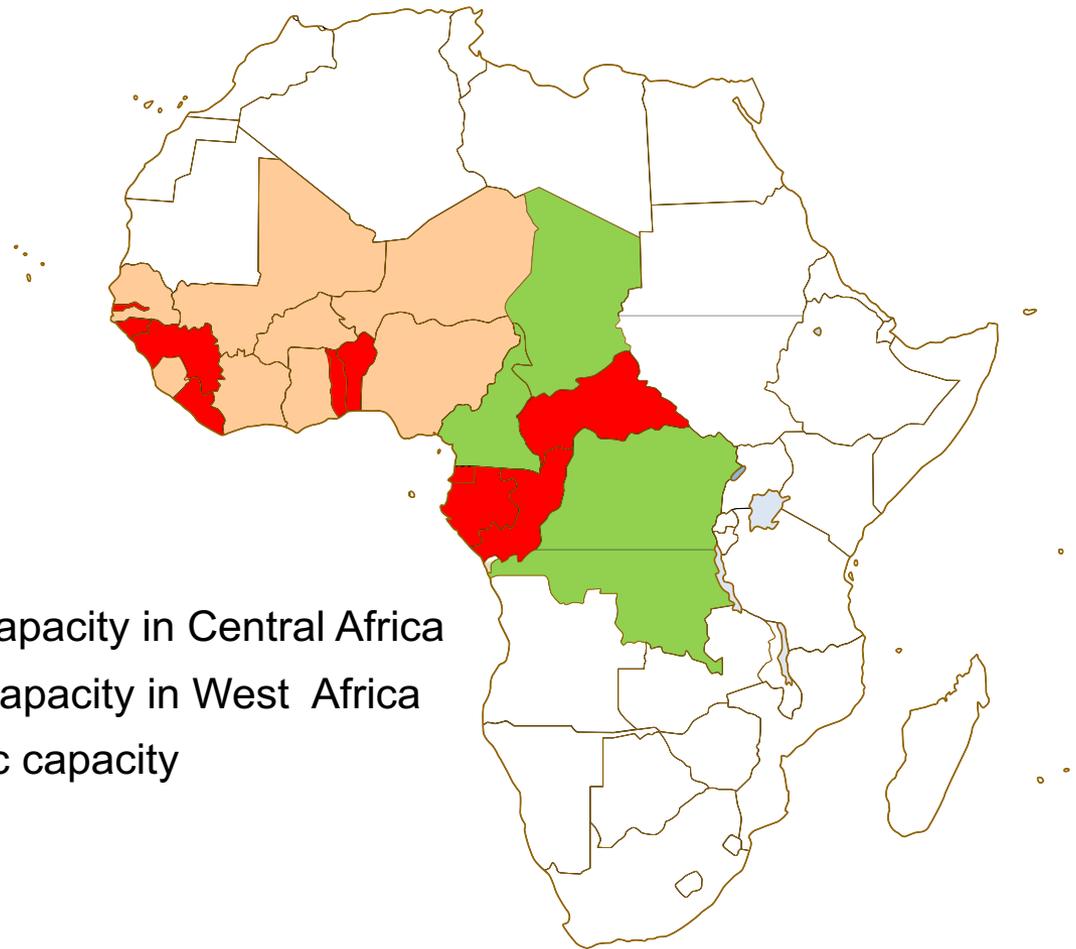
RESOLAB Rabies subnetwork



- Sharing :
- Quartely reports
 - Protocols (OIE)
 - Meeting outcomes



Rabies diagnostic capacity in CVL - 2010



- Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in Central Africa
- Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in West Africa
- No existing rabies diagnostic capacity

Strengthening lab diagnostic capacity



- Procurement of lab reagents and equipments
- On-site **training** on rabies diagnosis (FAT, PCR and ELISA) and back-to-back **stakeholders meetings** in DRC, Cameroon, Congo and Gabon

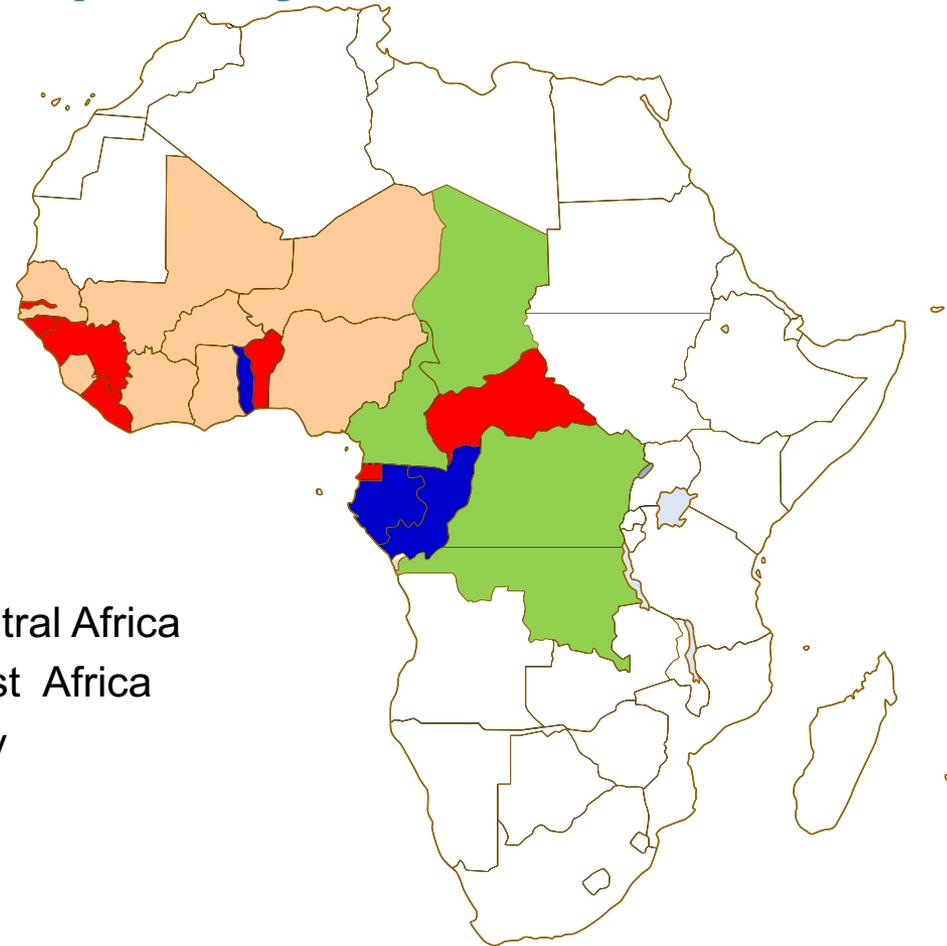


Rabies diagnostic capacity in CVL - 2014

Improvement is needed

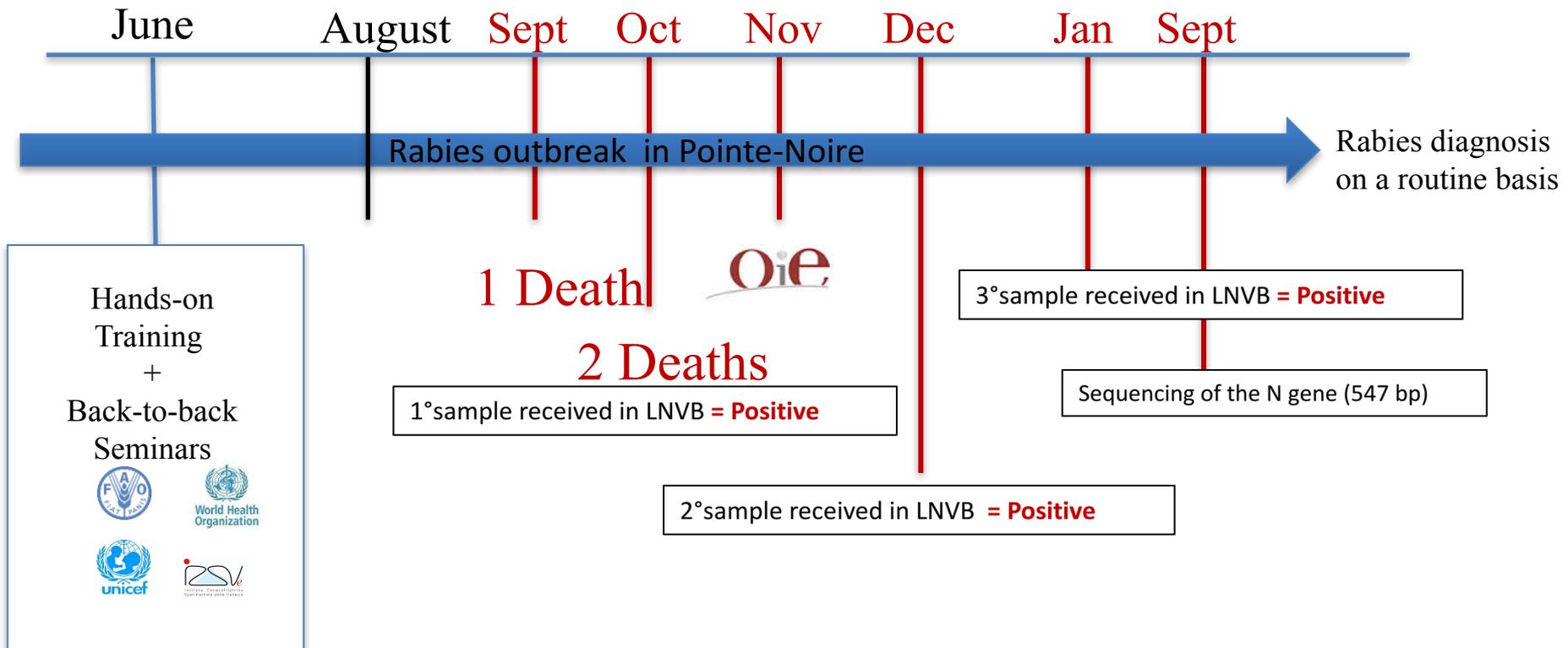
- Sampling and diagnosis
- Data sharing (OIE)

-  Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in Central Africa
-  Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in West Africa
-  Newly improved rabies diagnostic capacity
-  No existing rabies diagnostic capacity





Republic of Congo 2013: A lab success story



LNVB: Laboratoire National vétérinaire de Brazzaville



FAO in country support to reach the global goal



Objective 1: To efficiently prevent and respond

- Support massive dog vaccination campaigns
- Promote responsible dog ownership
- Support response to rabies outbreaks (ex. Congo in 2014)
- Awareness
- Etc...



Objective 2: To generate, innovate and measure impact

- Promote the use of existing tools (SARE, DGREP) and OIE vaccine bank
- Contribute to designing and implementing M&E activities
- Support capacity building on rabies surveillance



Lab activities under objective 2

- Procurement of reagents and equipment
- Proficiency Test on rabies
- On-site training on rabies diagnosis
- Networking including public health labs





Objective 3: To sustain commitment and resources

- Support the preparation and implementation of vaccine pilot plans in “FAO GHSA countries” as a follow up of national stakeholder meetings
- Support governments (esp. non FAO GHSA countries) for resource mobilization
- Sensitize donors and the private sector
- Participate in M&E activities
- Etc...





Thank you

UPDATE WHO GUIDANCE FOR COUNTRIES TO MOVE RABIES PROGRAMMES FORWARD

PARACON

Pretoria, 13-15 September, 2017

L.Knopf, B.Abela-Ridder

Neglected Zoonotic Diseases

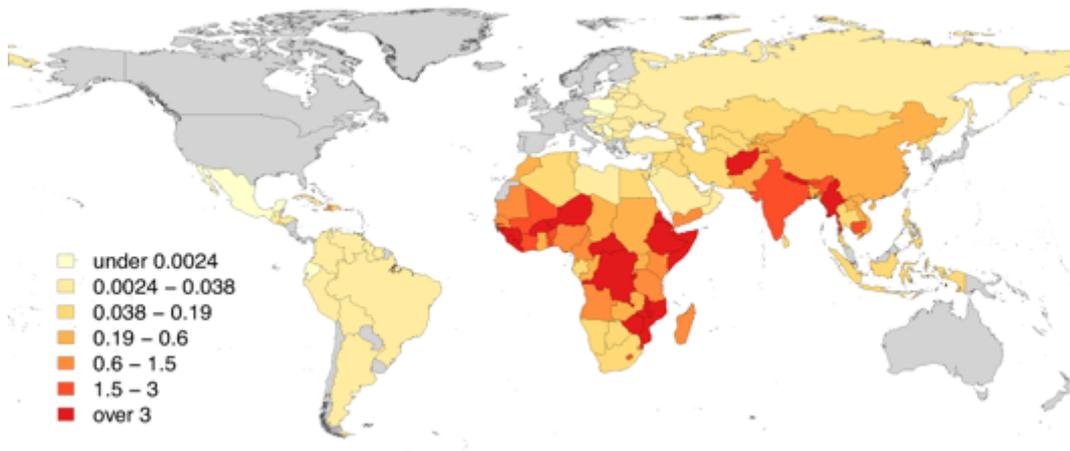
Department of the Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases WHO



**World Health
Organization**

Rabies is a neglected, vaccine-preventable disease

An indicator for impact on inequity



Rabies per capita death rates per 100,000 persons.

- 100% fatal
- ~60,000 deaths per year
- Dog bites cause ~ 95-99% of human cases
- Weak data and under-reported
- Mostly children
- Vaccine is a key component of the global plan and triggers national programmes

Our Goal:
Zero by 30

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Reaching Zero Rabies deaths by 2030

PREVENT

Awareness, responsible dog ownership, bite prevention and dog vaccination



RESPOND

Bite management and when necessary, post-exposure treatment



Reaching Zero Rabies deaths by 2030

GUIDANCE &
STANDARDS

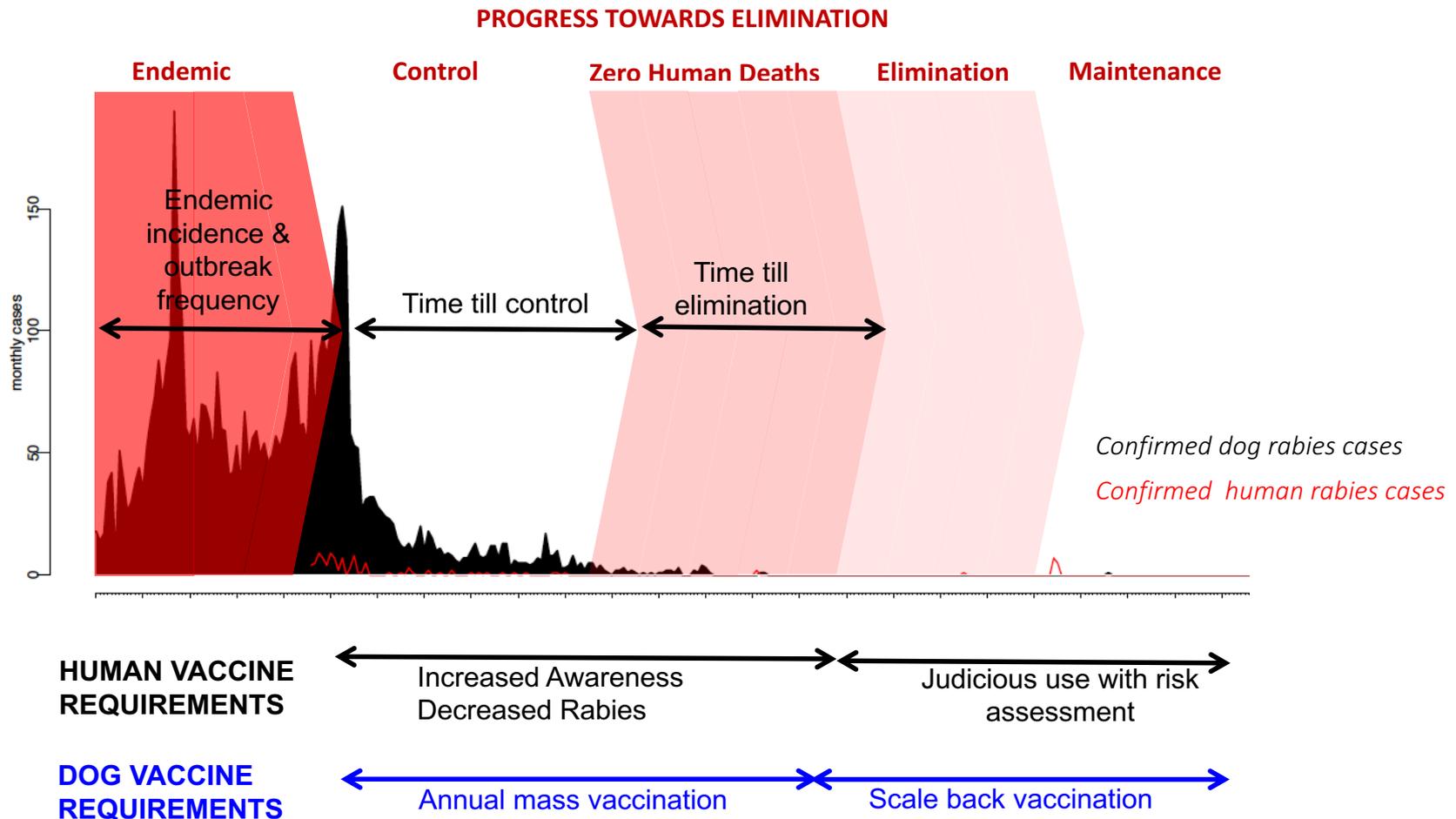
RESEARCH &
TECHNOLOGY

Innovation in tools and delivery

MONITOR
& EVALUATE



The evidence for reaching 0/30

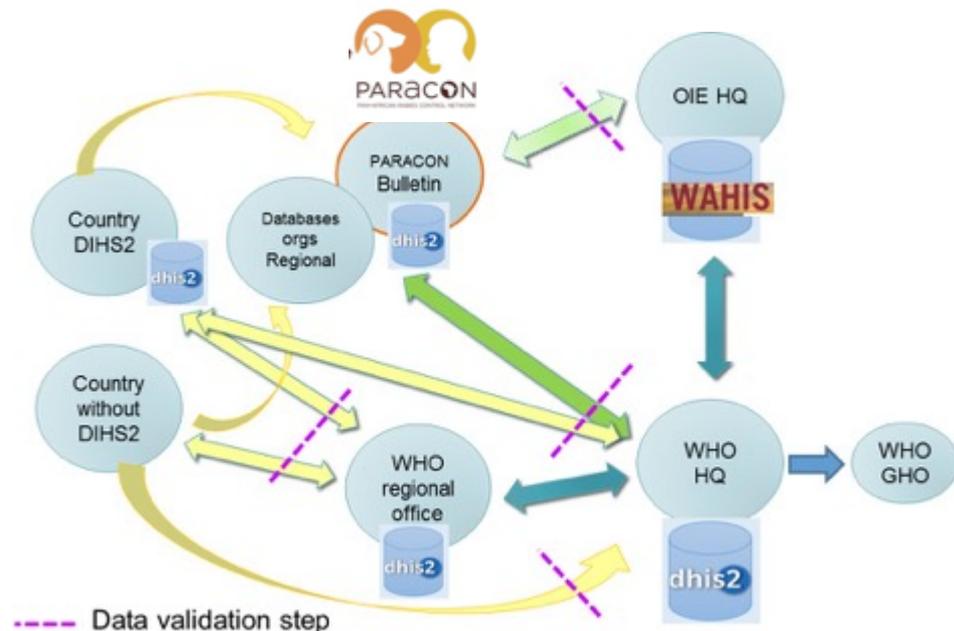
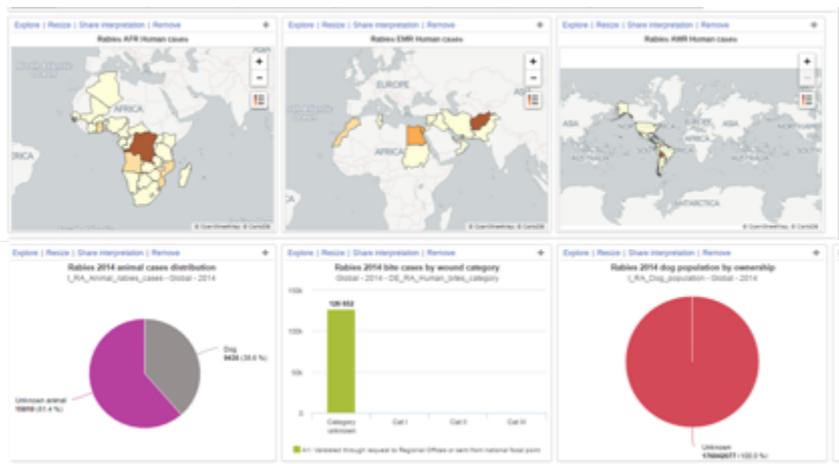


Rabies data @ WHO – present and future

Integrated Platform on surveillance and control of NTDs

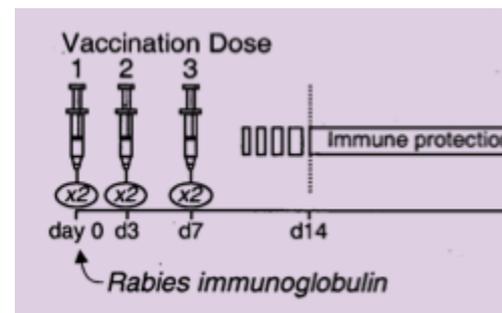
District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2):

- Rabies module included, harmonization
- Display of official key data in the GHO
- Linking rabies data between organizations
- Trainings in DHIS2



Revision WHO policy on rabies immunization

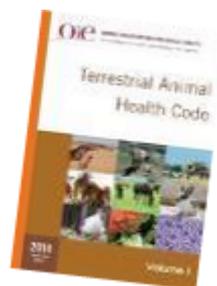
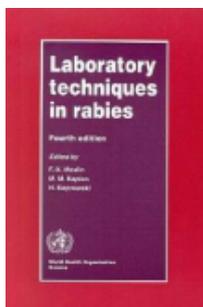
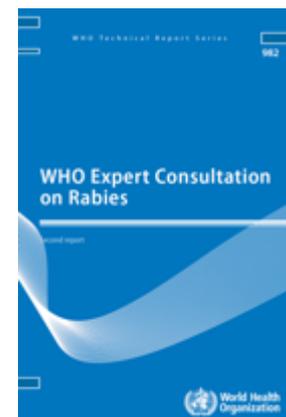
1. Assess **evidence and country practices in the use of human rabies vaccine and RIG**
2. **PrEP booster doses** and the cost-effectiveness of the interventions;
3. **Shortening of PEP & PrEP schedules;**
4. **Prudent use of RIG and monoclonal antibody use** to improve access to care /public health impact;
5. **Implementation and evidence** of the current recommendation on ID use of vaccines;
6. **Cost-effectiveness of vaccination** (modelling data);
7. Potential of **new vaccines** to improve delivery.



4th WHO Rabies Expert Consultation Meeting

Chulalongkorn University Hospital, Bangkok - 26-28 April 2017

- Practical approaches to improve surveillance in animals and humans including updates for the laboratory techniques
- Safe and feasible human and animal immunization policies
- Strategies to reduce over-use of scarce human biologicals
- Potential of new rabies biologics to improve delivery to (rural) communities
- Guidelines for palliative care of rabies patients
- Oral vaccination in dog vaccination campaigns
- Processes for countries to declare rabies freedom

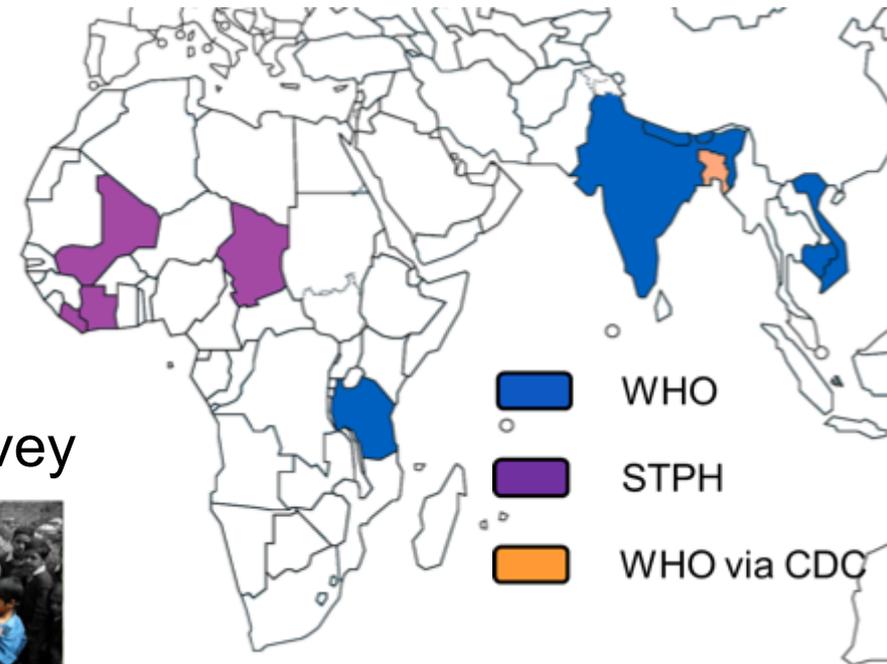


Collecting programmatic experiences

Potential Gavi VIS 2018

- Gavi supported country studies (2016-17): building the case for investment through gathering data and experience
- 10 large country baseline studies (community, hospital, evidence review and modelling)

- Over 24 countries participating in vaccine logistics and delivery survey



Modelling Consortium - Work Streams

Global plan zero rabies deaths by 2030

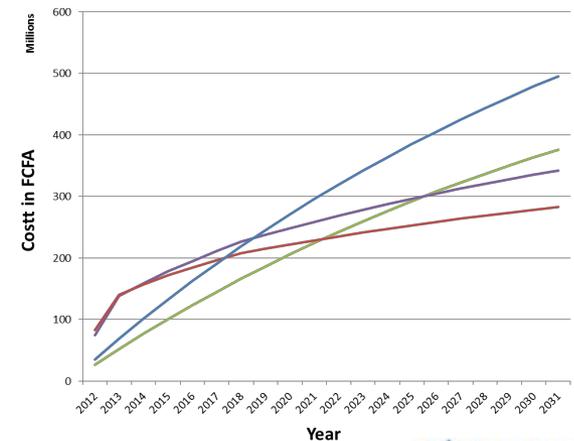
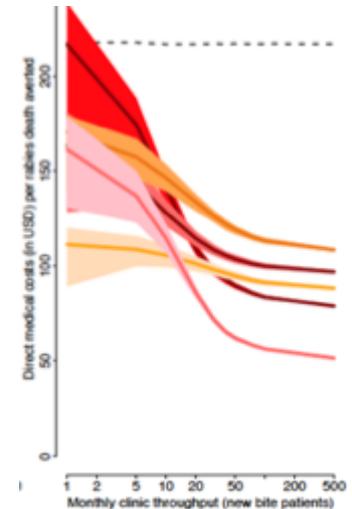
- estimate needs, *resources and socio-economic benefits* of the comprehensive plan to reach 0 rabies deaths by 2030

SAGE Working Group on rabies

- Improve *programmatic feasibility and clinical practice*
- Update of the WHO position paper on rabies immunization by exploring *cost-effectiveness of practices*

Programmatic aspects, potential GAVI investment

- forecast *biologic needs & operational scenarios for countries*
- to quantify the potential *impact of expanding access to human rabies vaccination*



Thank you!

RABIES

99%
human cases result from dog bites

One death
every 15 minutes worldwide

4 out of 10 deaths
are in children

2030

100% vaccine preventable

no bite no rabies

VACCINATE TO STOP TRANSMISSION

VACCINATE TO SAVE LIVES

learn how to interact

#rabies
28 September
World Rabies Day
www.who.int/rabies/en

World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int/rabies/en/>



Patrick Bastiaensen
Programme Officer
Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa
World Organisation for Animal Health

OIE Vaccine Banks RABIES Africa

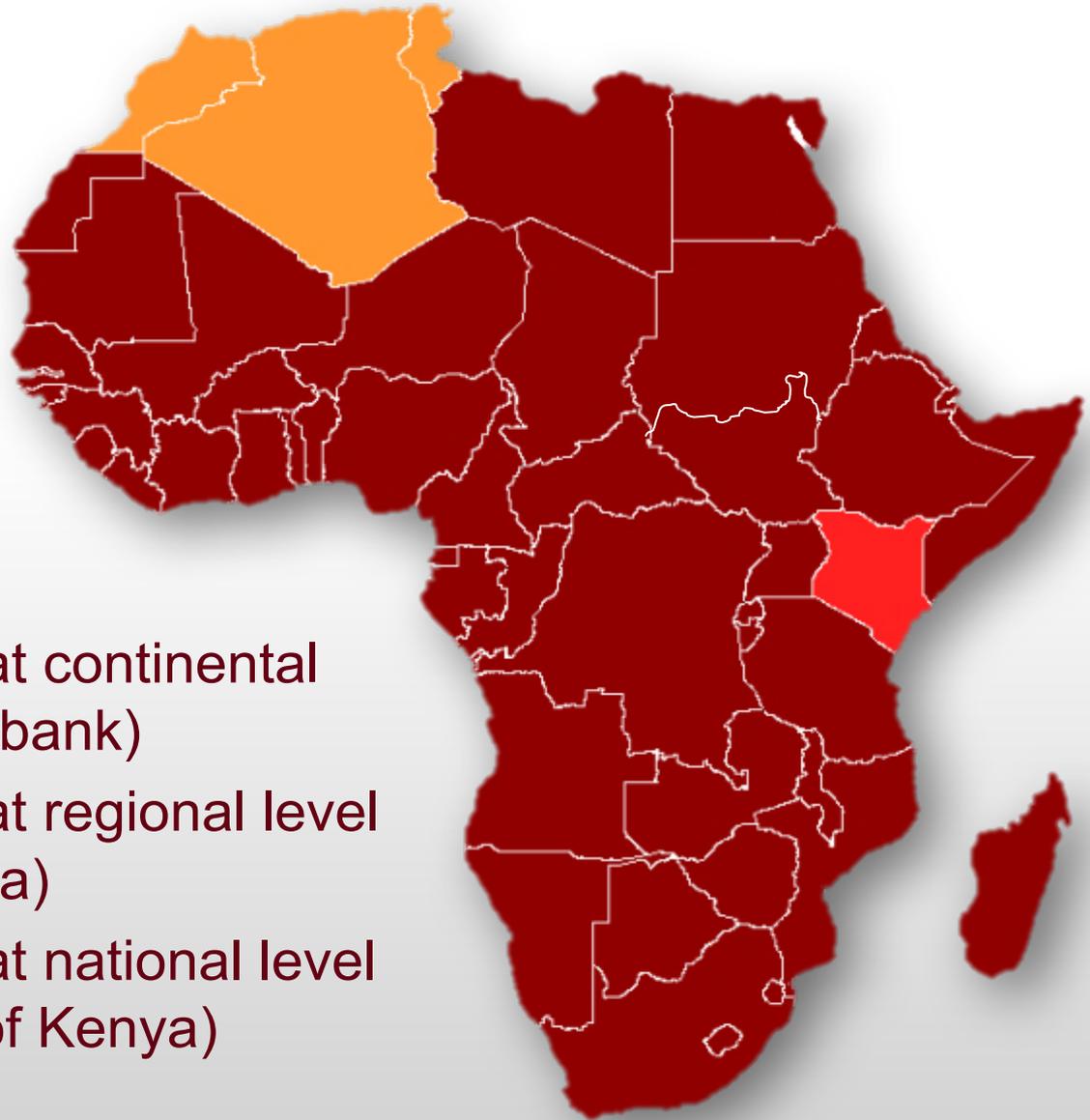
2nd sub-regional PARACON Meeting
Irene, South Africa 13 – 15 September 2017

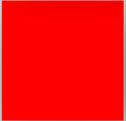
Strengthening Veterinary Services in Developing Countries



European Parliament

Rabies Pilot



-  Beneficiaries at continental level (vaccine bank)
-  Beneficiaries at regional level (northern Africa)
-  Beneficiaries at national level (government of Kenya)

OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank (dog vaccines)

- To source quality vaccines for mass-vaccination campaigns, in large quantities, at the best possible rate, avoiding tendering procedures (sole supplier, through the OIE);
- To benefit from a stock of vaccines on short notice, to kick-start mass vaccination campaigns, whilst waiting for the national tendering procedures to be completed;
- To manage outbreaks of rabies (emergency response measures, limited quantities).

CANINE RABIES VACCINES TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES

RABIES kills nearly **60,000 PERSONS PER YEAR** with more than **95%** of cases originating from **INFECTED DOG** bites.

By providing high-quality dog vaccines, the OIE Vaccine Bank helps countries implement vaccination campaigns and eliminate canine-mediated human rabies.

OIE VACCINE BANK FOR RABIES
 Vaccinating dogs today to save human lives tomorrow

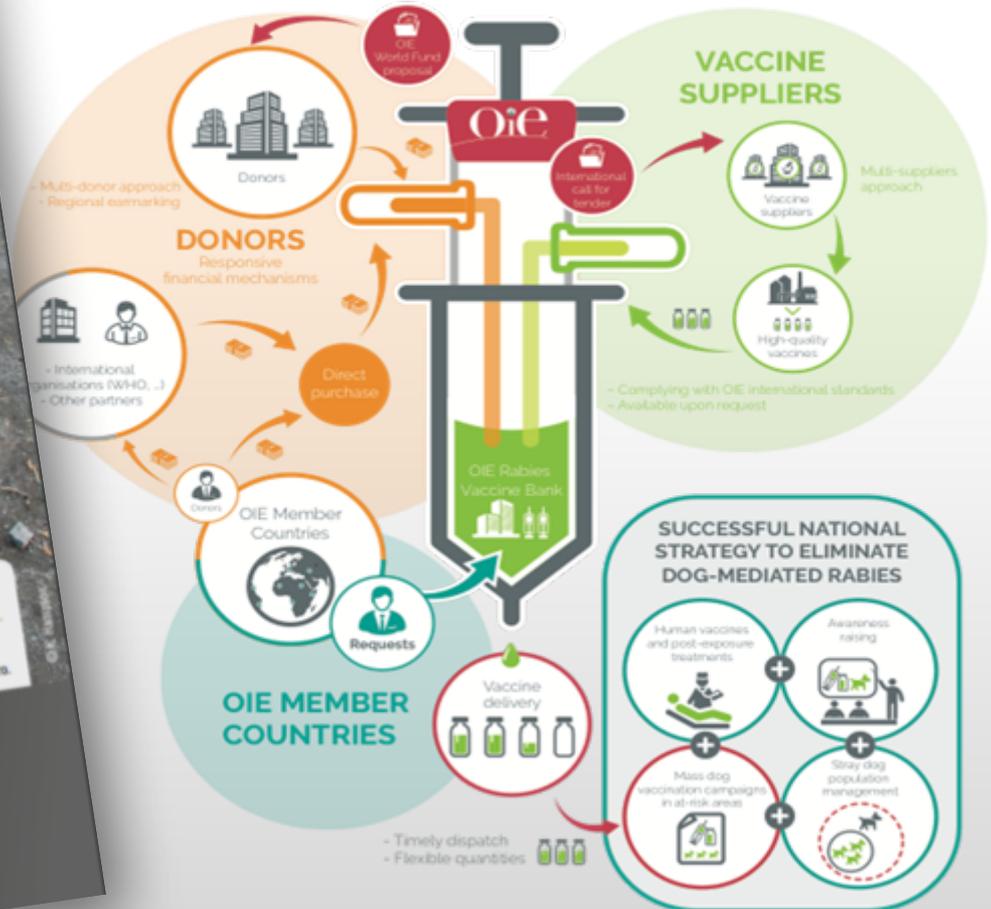
HOW DOES IT WORK?

Rabies takes one life every 15 minutes, most often a child's.
 Over 95% of cases originate in bites from infected dogs.

The best way to eliminate the disease is to stop it at its animal source: dogs.
 By vaccinating 70% of dog populations in at-risk areas, we can decrease the number of human cases to nearly zero.

By providing high-quality vaccines, the OIE Vaccine Bank helps countries implement vaccination campaigns and contribute to the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies.

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 Protecting animals, preserving our future



www.oie.int/rabies



OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank (dog vaccines)

- 20 ml (doses)
- 10 ml (doses)
- 1 ml (dose)
- 2 suppliers on stand-by
- min. 5,000 doses
- English
- French
- Spanish
- Arabic
- 10 days to 12 months



Burkina Faso

Gambia

Ghana

Namibia

Senegal

Togo

Tunisia

Through the Swiss
Trop. / PH Institute:

Chad

Mali

Through the WHO :

Central African Rep.

South Africa

Tanzania



Burkina Faso
Gambia
Ghana
Namibia
Senegal
Togo
Tunisia

Through the Swiss
Trop. / PH Institute:

Chad
Mali

Through the WHO :

Central African Rep.
South Africa
Tanzania



Beneficiary countries of the rabies vaccine bank since 2014 (including Kenya, SVSDC+R : 200,000)

Burkina (purchase)

Gambia

Ghana (purchase)

Namibia

Senegal

Togo

Tunisia

Through the Swiss
Trop. / PH Institute:

Chad

Mali

Through the WHO :

Central African Rep.

South Africa

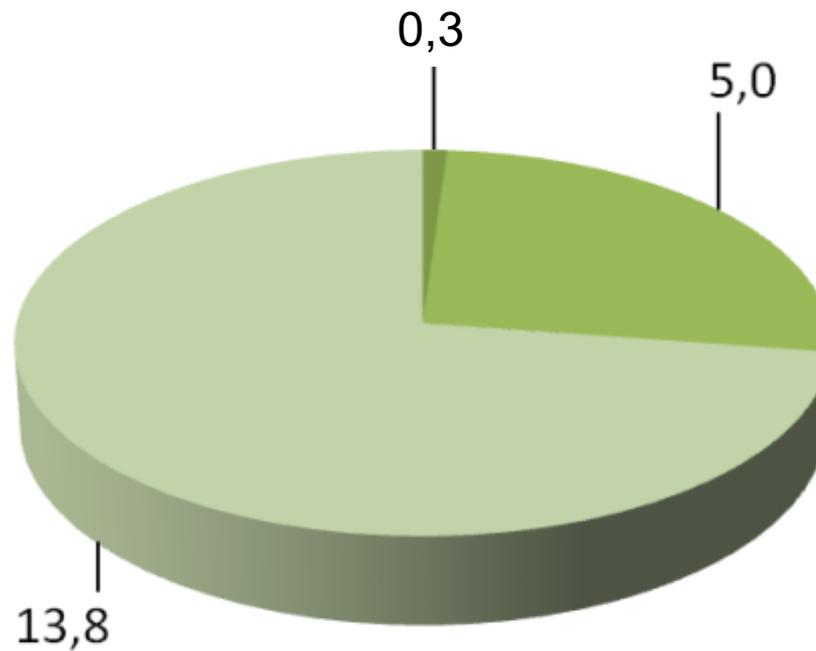
Tanzania



Beneficiary countries of the rabies vaccine bank since 2014 (including Kenya, SVSDC+R : 200,000)

Worldwide deliveries

19,1 million doses in
61 consignments to
27 countries



- Direct purchases
- OIE Facilitation
- WHO Facilitation



The OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank

Guiding Principles

Countries embarking on eliminating dog-mediated human rabies require easy access to quality-assured dog vaccines for planned campaigns and outbreak management

- The OIE Vaccine Bank provides:
 - Quality-related benefits
 - Fluid logistics
 - Cost-related benefits
 - Better coordination
- It is by no means exclusive or mandatory
- Trigger: Official Request from OIE Delegate (with numbers, justification and cold chain confirmation)

The OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank in the context of the 2030 Dog-Mediated Human Rabies Deaths Elimination

Currently:

A proven mechanism to initiate, stimulate, encourage, or contribute to regional or national vaccination campaigns at a low fixed cost at global level, while promoting a true One Health approach with a better collaboration between animal health and public health services at global, regional and national levels.

As we move forward in support of the goal to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies deaths by 2030

It may need to be scaled up in line with OIE policy on vaccine banks (currently being reviewed), and subject to public and/or private investments in resourcing national or regional rabies elimination plans.

Don't let Rabies kill this picture
Vaccinate dogs now



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Protecting animals, preserving our future

#Rabies

#ZeroBy30

www.oie.int/rabies

OIE rabies portal
www.oie.int/rabies

Thank you for your attention



Patrick Bastiaensen, with contributions from
Stéphane Renaudin,
Isabelle Dieuzy,
and Gregorio Torres (OIE)

www.rr-africa.oie.int m.africa.oie.int



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Overview of how tools combine to support a country elimination strategy

Kim Doyle, GARC

2017 PARACON Meeting



Tools to support countries

Technical tools:

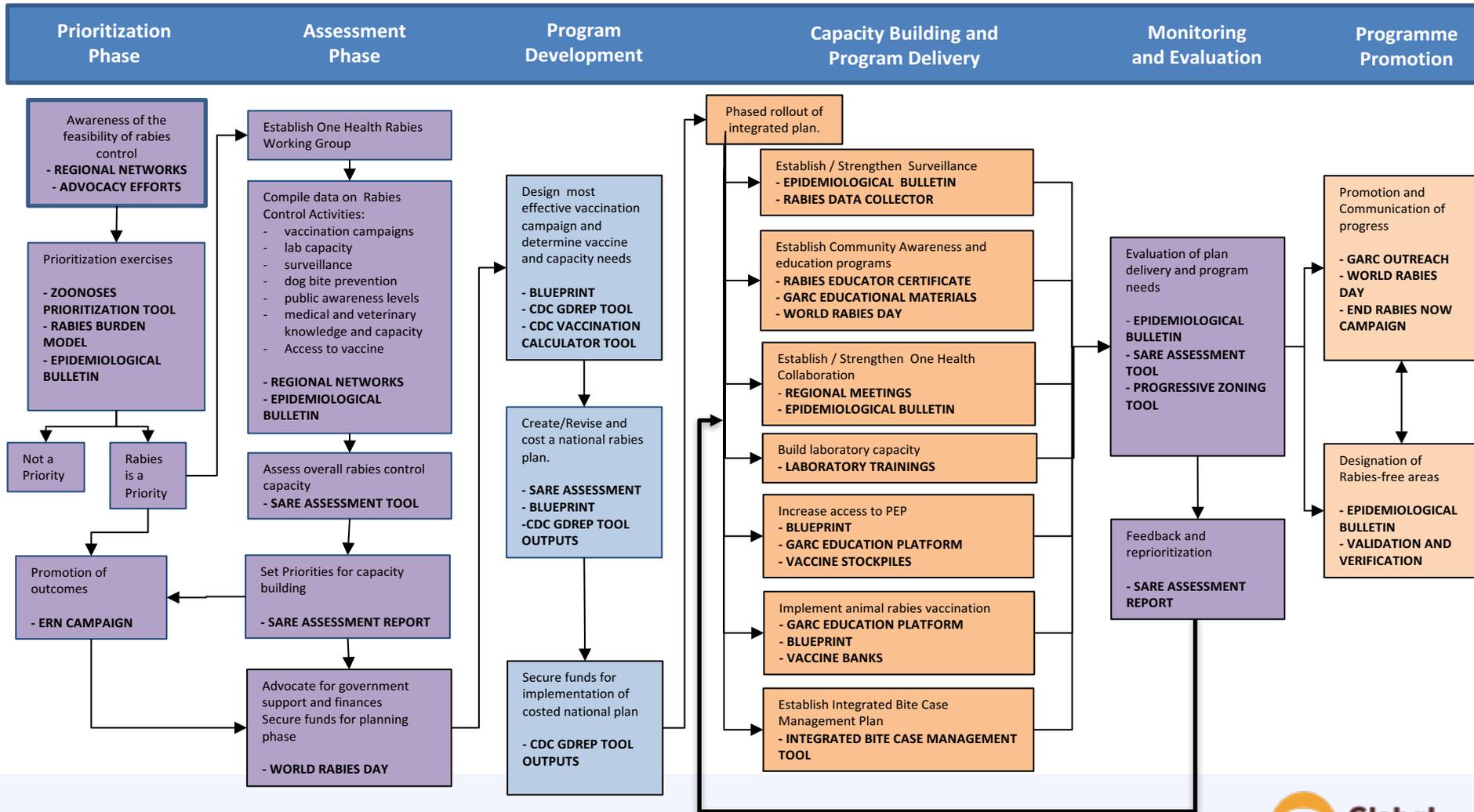
- OIE standards, WHO guidance
- Canine Rabies Blueprint, SARE
- Zoonosis prioritization tool
- Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin
- Vaccine usage modelling tools
- Educational training platforms
- Rabies Data Collector (RDC)
- Costing tool (GDREP)

And other support mechanisms:

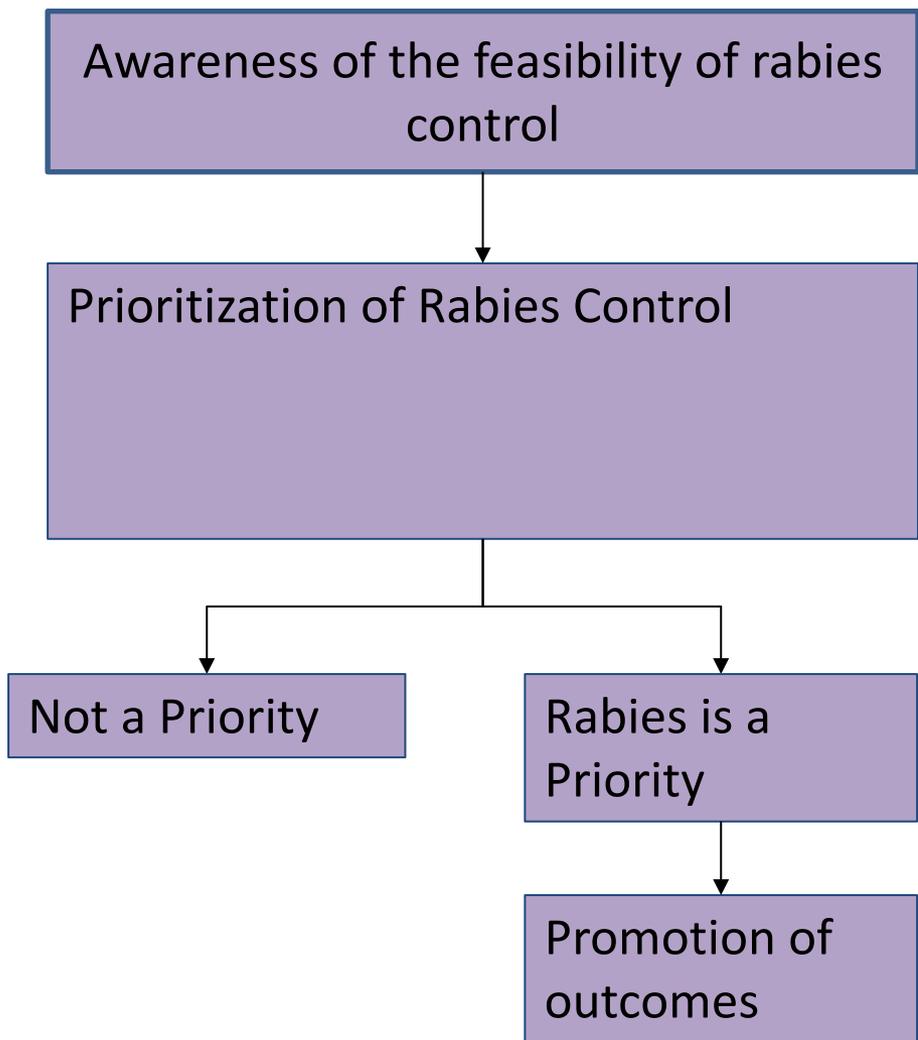
- Vaccine banks
- In-country trainings / Lab twinning projects

Here want to discuss what a whole package of support to countries might look like.

Supporting countries towards elimination



Prioritisation Phase



- REGIONAL NETWORKS
- ADVOCACY EFFORTS

- ZONOSIS PRIORITIZATION TOOL
- RABIES BURDEN MODEL
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN

- ERN CAMPAIGN

Assessment Phase

Establish One Health Rabies Working Group

Compile data on Rabies Control:

- vaccination campaigns
- lab capacity
- surveillance
- dog bite prevention
- public awareness levels
- medical and veterinary knowledge and capacity
- Access to vaccine

Set Priorities for capacity building

Advocate for government support and finances
Secure funds for planning phase

➤ **REGIONAL NETWORK MEETINGS**

➤ **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN**

➤ **SARE ASSESSMENT TOOL**

➤ **WORLD RABIES DAY**

Programme development

Design most effective vaccination campaign and determine vaccine and capacity needs

- **BLUEPRINT (= GUIDELINES)**
- **CDC GDREP TOOL**
- **CDC VACCINATION CALCULATOR TOOL**

Create/Revise and cost a national rabies plan.

- **SARE ASSESSMENT**
- **BLUEPRINT**
- **CDC GDREP TOOL OUTPUTS**

Secure funds for implementation of costed national plan

- **CDC GDREP TOOL OUTPUTS**
- **UNITED AGAINST RABIES STRATEGY**

Capacity Building and Program Delivery

Phased rollout of integrated plan.

Establish / Strengthen Surveillance

- RABIES DATA COLLECTOR
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Establish Community Awareness and education programs

- RABIES EDUCATOR CERTIFICATE
- GARC EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS
- WORLD RABIES DAY

Establish / Strengthen One Health Collaboration

- REGIONAL MEETINGS
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Build laboratory capacity

- LABORATORY TRAINING

Increase access to PEP

- BLUEPRINT
- GARC EDUCATION PLATFORM
- VACCINE BANKS

Implement animal rabies vaccination

- BLUEPRINT
- GARC EDUCATION PLATFORM
- VACCINE BANKS

Establish Integrated Bite Case Management Plan

- INTEGRATED BITE CASE MANAGEMENT TOOL

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation of plan delivery and program needs



Feedback and reprioritization of resources

- **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN**
- **SARE ASSESSMENT TOOL**
- **PROGRESSIVE ZONING TOOL**

- **SARE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Programme Success / Promotion

Promotion and Communication of progress

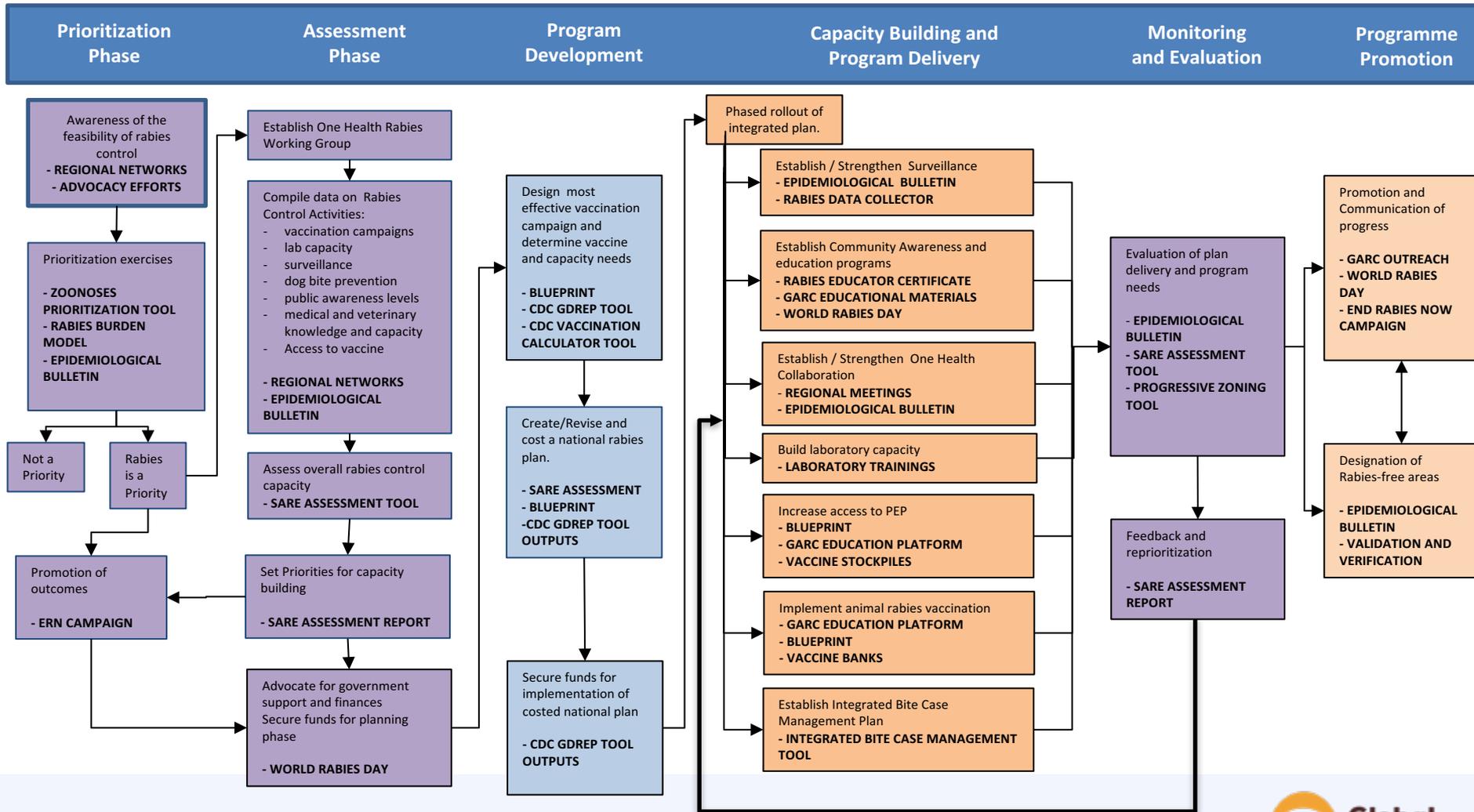


Designation of Rabies-free areas

- **GARC OUTREACH**
- **WORLD RABIES DAY**
- **END RABIES NOW CAMPAIGN**

- **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN**
- **VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION**

Supporting countries towards elimination



Thanks