

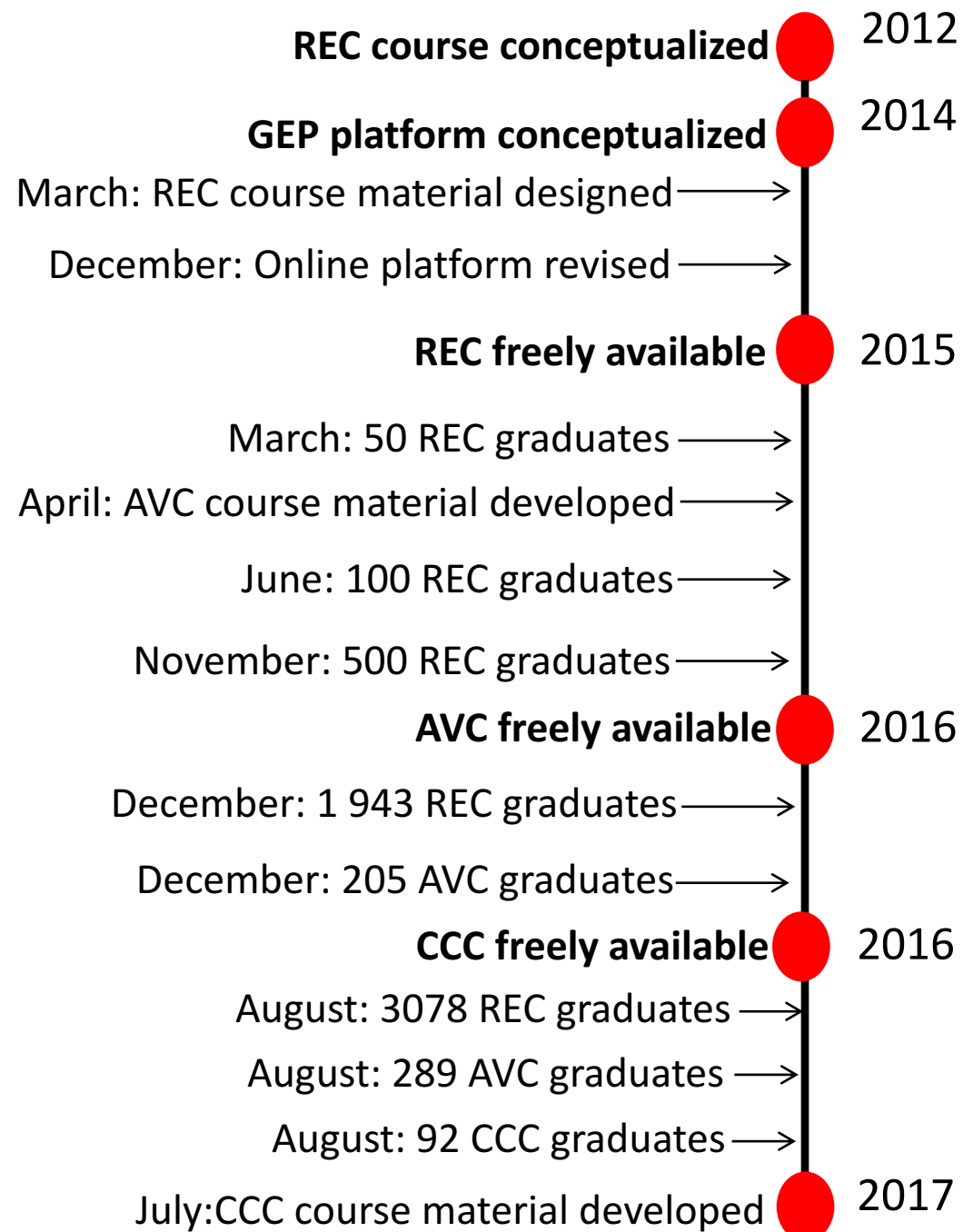
GARC Education Platform (GEP)

Andre Coetzer

2nd Regional PARACON Meeting


South Africa, 2017





Rabies Educator Certificate

- The REC is a free online course for anyone interested in learning how to prevent rabies
- The REC include:
 - What is rabies and how do people and animals get the disease
 - How to avoid dog bites and prevent rabies
 - Caring for animals
 - Understanding the role of a community educator in preventing dog bites and rabies
 - Communicating with people



**BECOME
A QUALIFIED
RABIES EDUCATOR**

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Anyone can apply for this **free** course. It is self-paced and can either be studied online or downloaded and studied offline.

There are five modules applicable to all situations, regardless of geographical location

- What is rabies and how do people and animals get the disease?
- How to avoid dog bites and rabies
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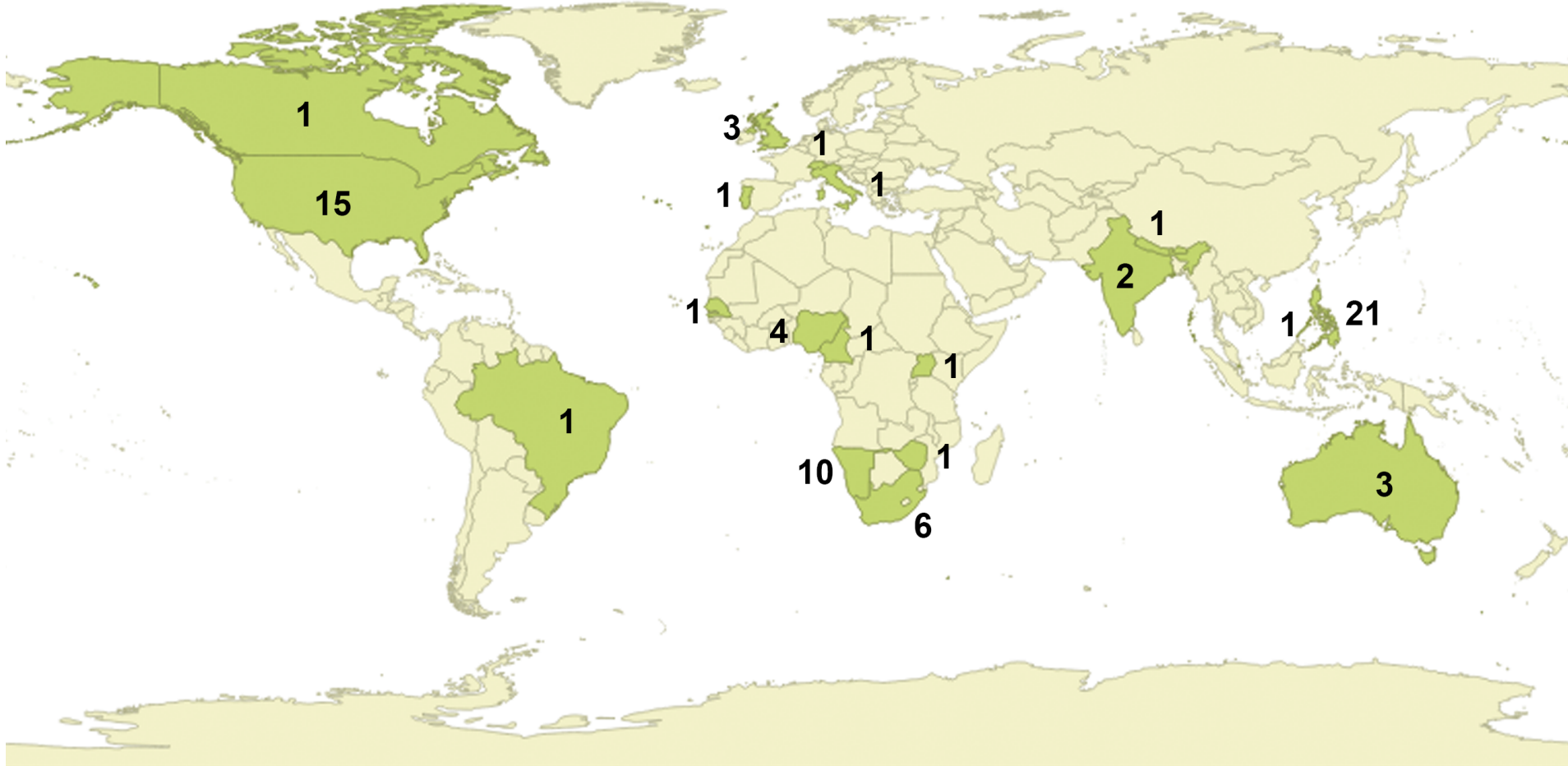
The final assessment is online and successful candidates receive a Certificate of Achievement.

Enrol now at:
education.rabiesalliance.org



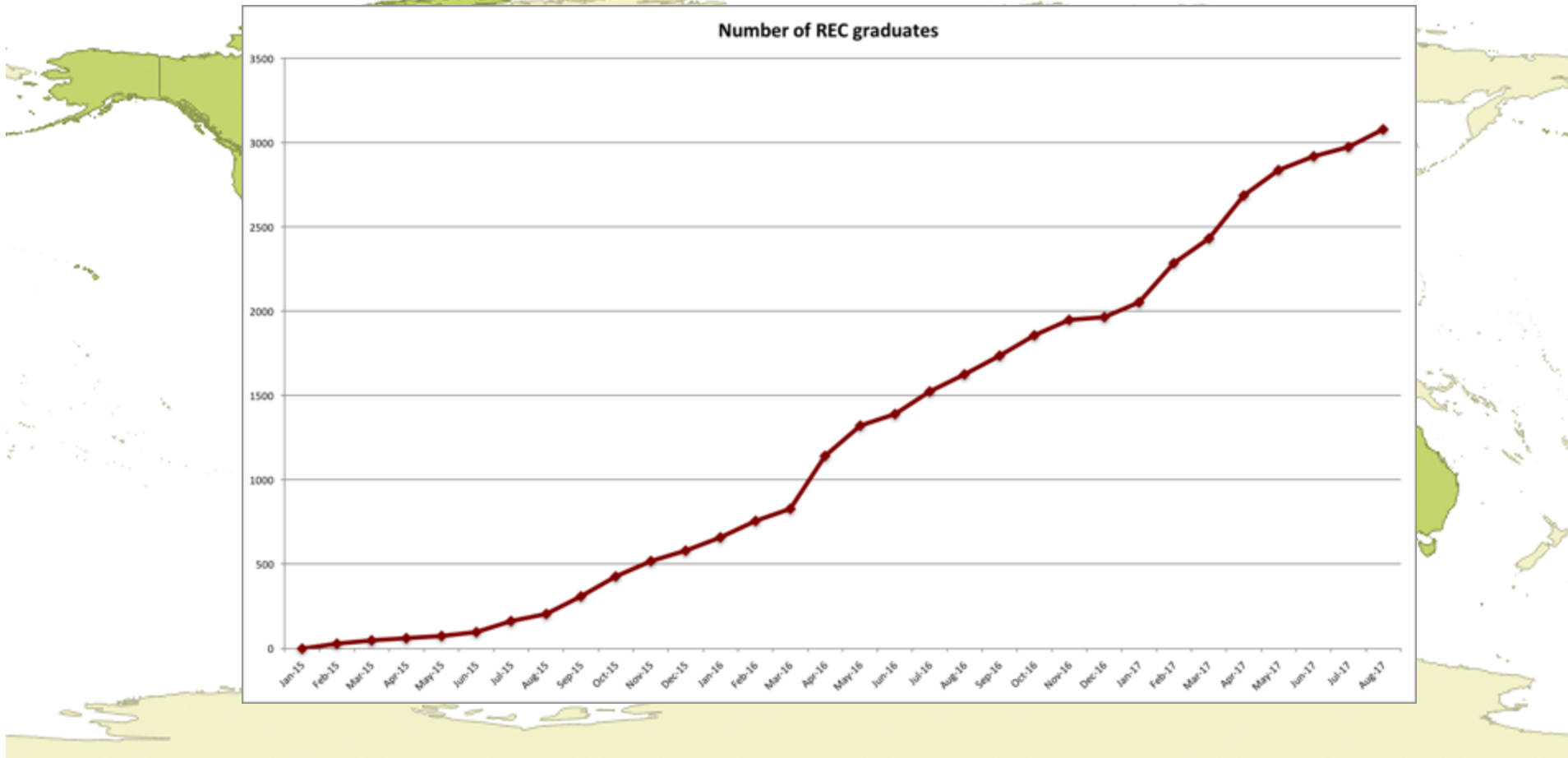
REC graduates (April 2015)

Global distribution of REC certified educators

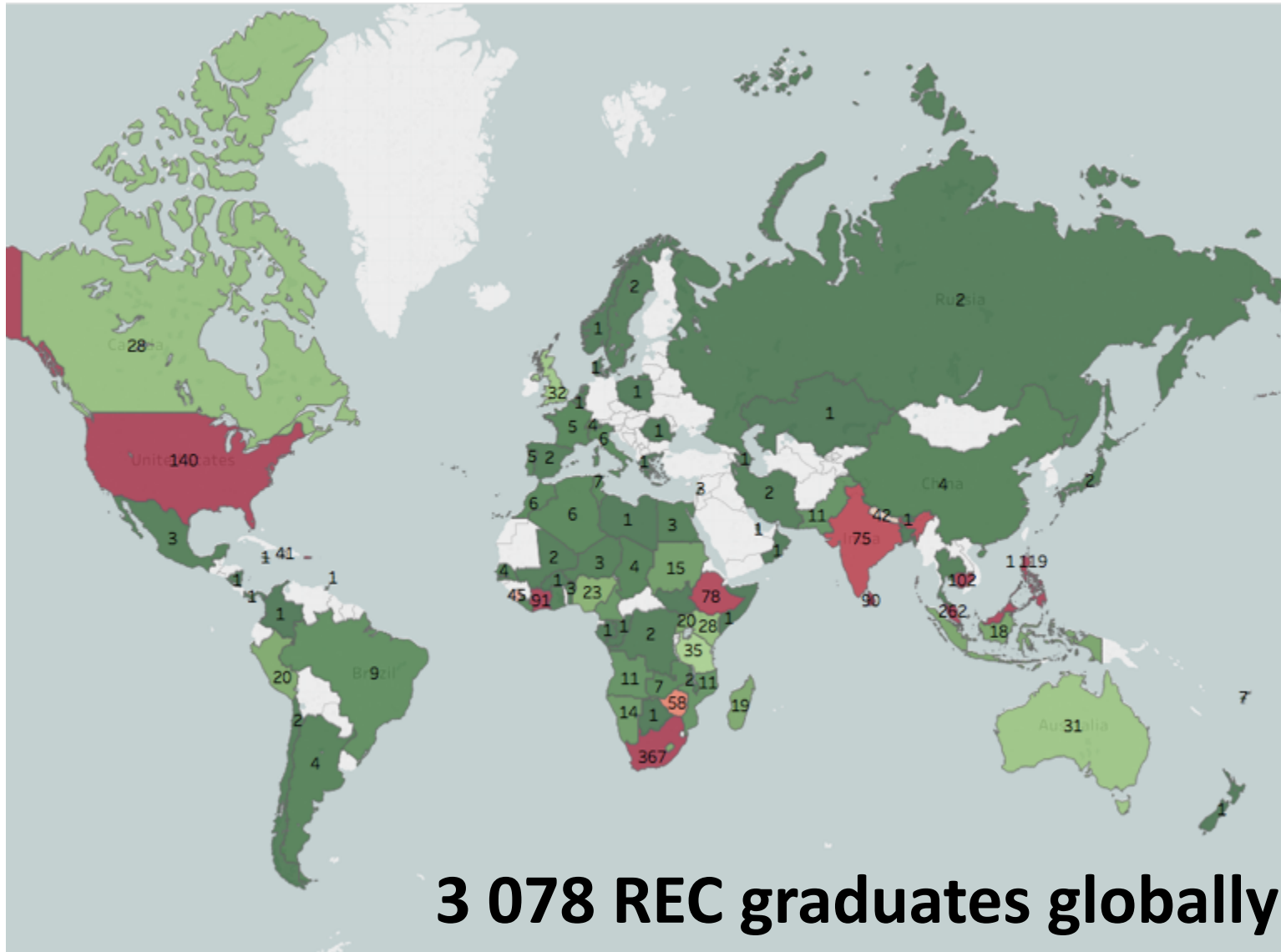


REC graduates (April 2015)

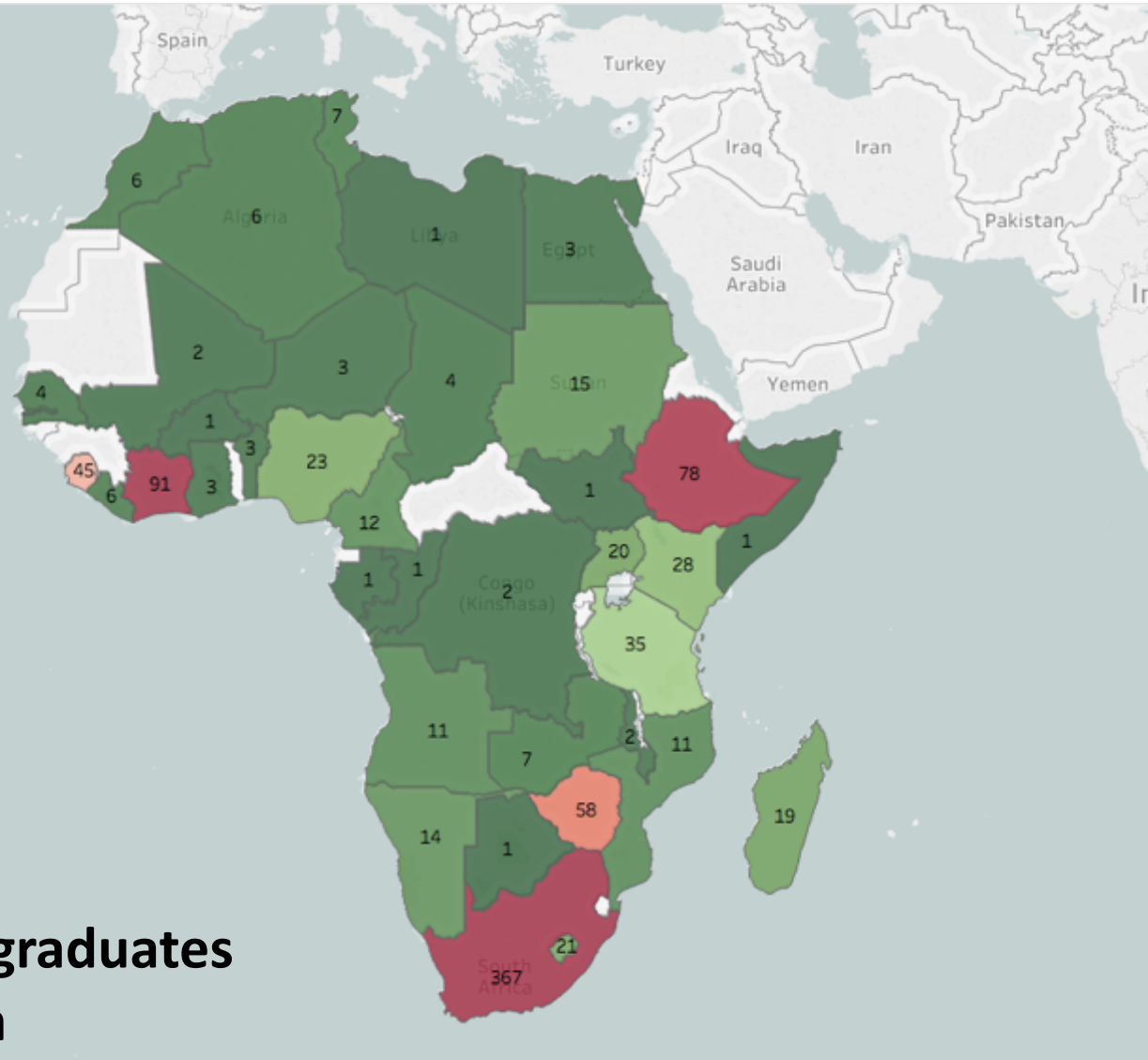
Global distribution of REC certified educators



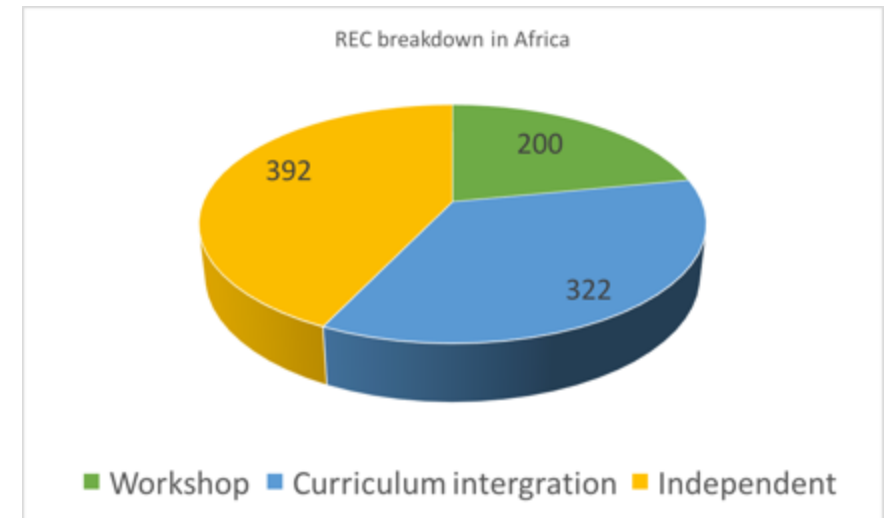
REC graduates (September 2017)



REC graduates in Africa (September 2017)



914 (30%) graduates
from Africa



Animal Handling and Vaccination Certificate

- The Animal Handling and Vaccination Certificate (AVC) focusses on **good animal handling** and the **proper administration of vaccine**
- The AVC covers:
 - The role of the animal handler and vaccinator
 - Understanding animal behaviour
 - Effective ways to approach dogs
 - Equipment needed to catch and handle dogs
 - Effective vaccine administration techniques



AVC: An essential course for individuals involved in dog vaccination programmes

The Animal Handling and Vaccination Certificate (AVC) is a free online course that is designed for professionals working in the field to vaccinate dogs against rabies. It provides essential knowledge and skills to help you handle and vaccinate dogs in a safe, effective and humane manner.

It is ideal for use as part of a physical training programme under the guidance of a professional, or as a refresher for trained handlers and vaccinators who want to update themselves on techniques based on the latest scientific knowledge of canine behaviour.

The course has five modules:

- ▶ The role of the animal handler and vaccinator
- ▶ Understanding animal behaviour
- ▶ Effective ways to approach dogs
- ▶ Equipment needed to catch and handle dogs
- ▶ Effective vaccine administration techniques

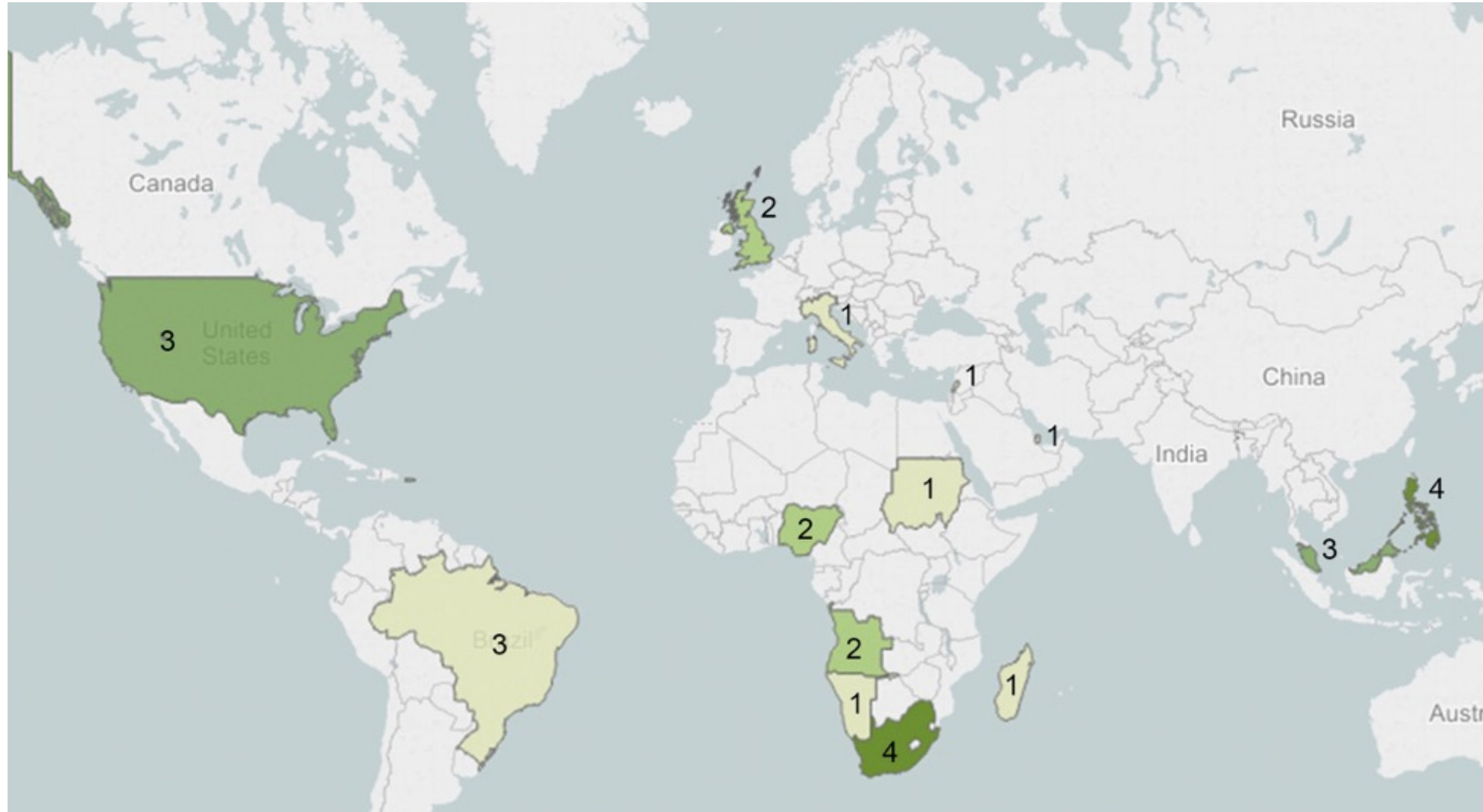
The AVC is self-paced and can be studied online or downloaded and studied offline. It can only be accessed after completing the Rabies Educator Certificate, which provides basic knowledge on rabies prevention and raising awareness in the community.

The final assessment is online and successful candidates receive a Certificate of Achievement.

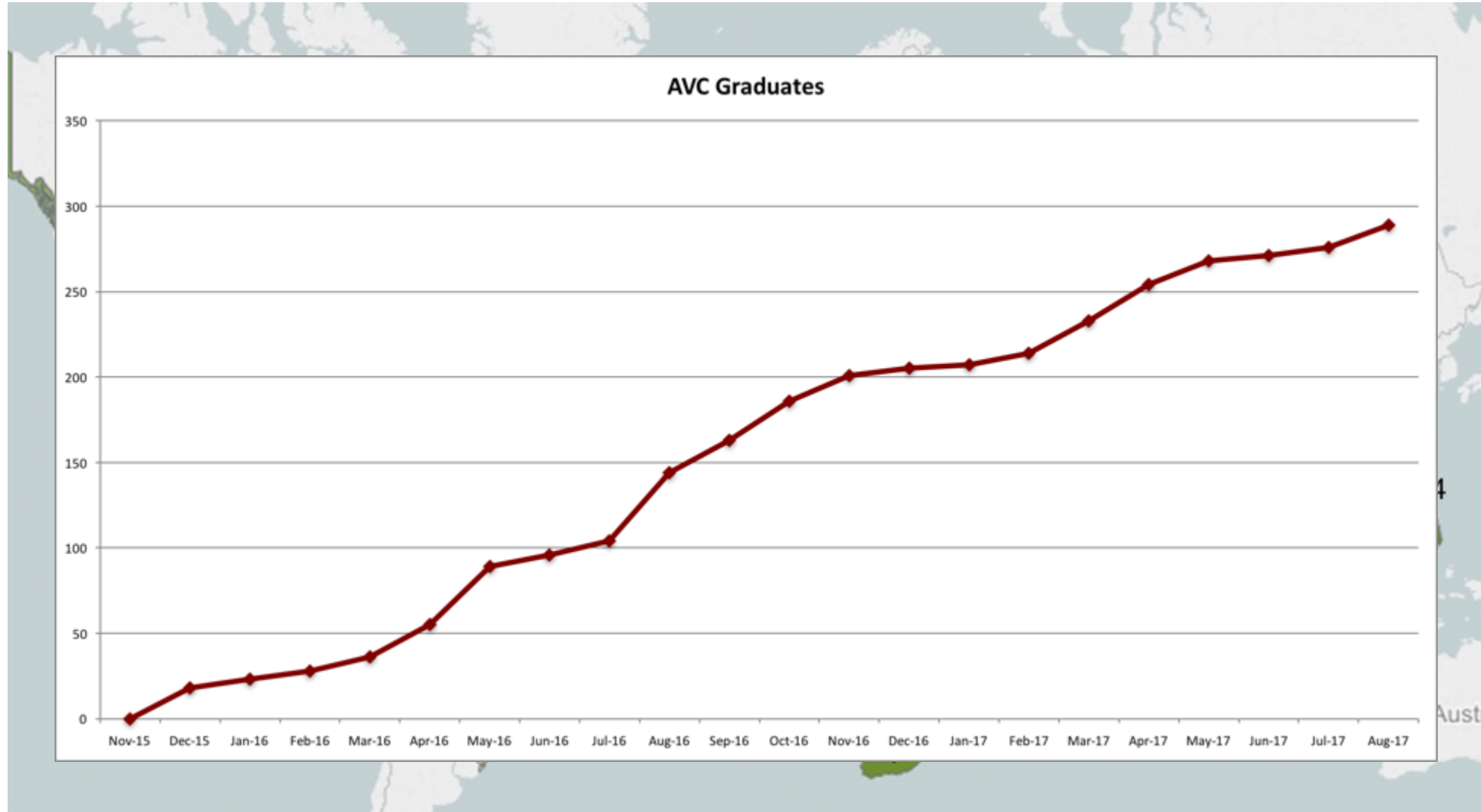
Enrol now at : education.rabiesalliance.org



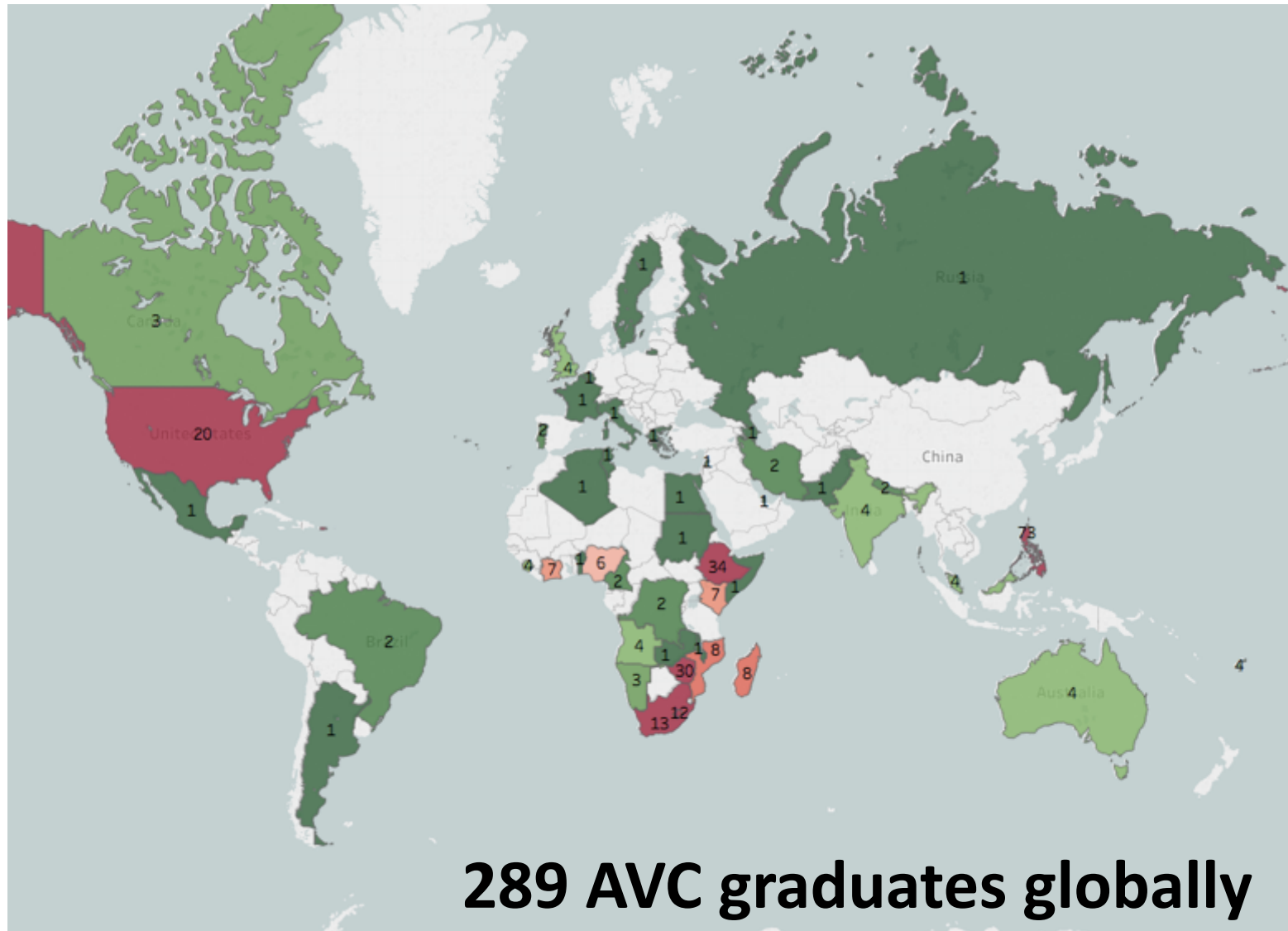
AVC graduates (February 2016)



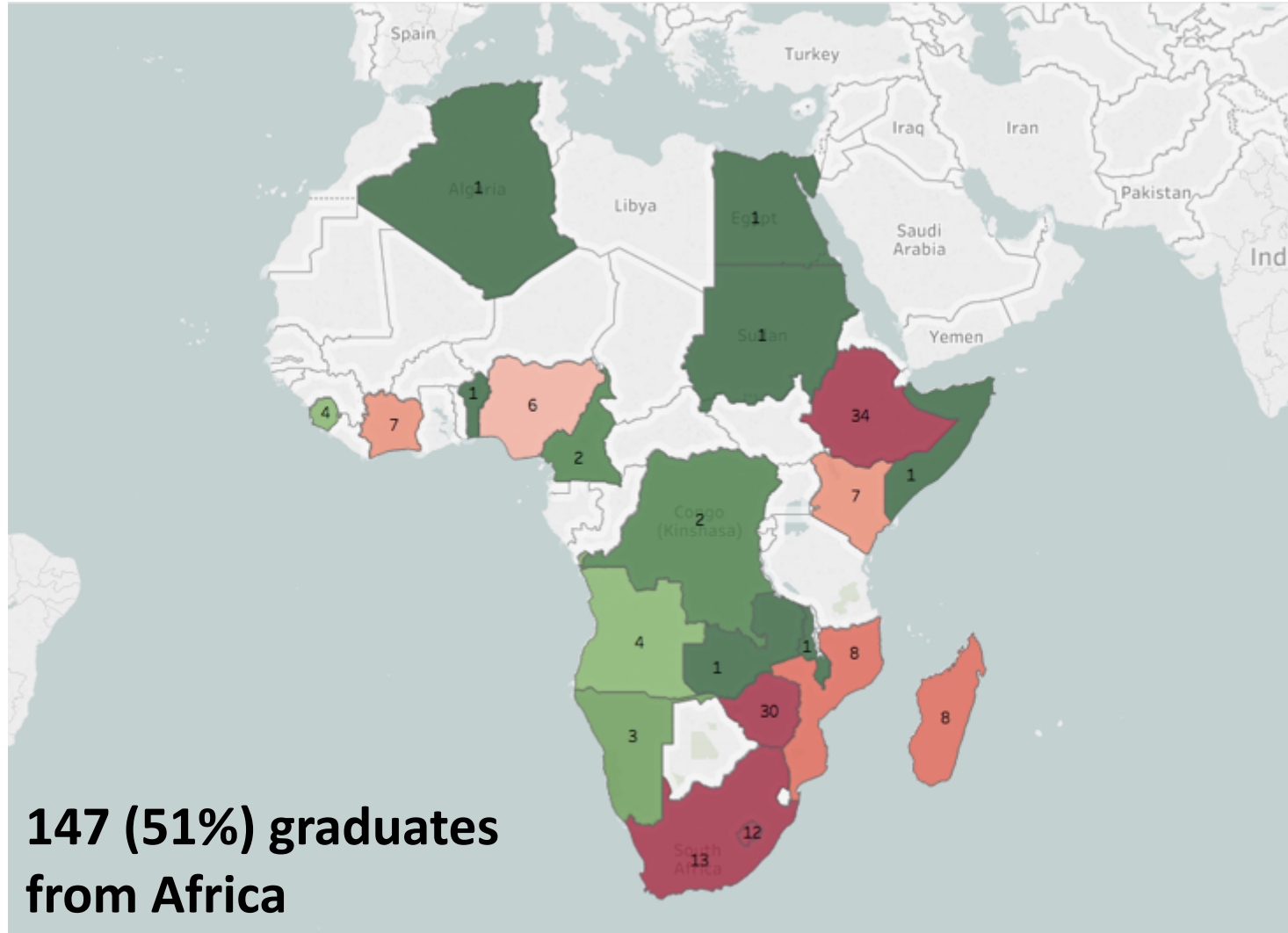
AVC graduates (February 2016)



AVC graduates (September 2017)



AVC graduates in Africa (September 2017)



Community Coordinator for rabies Certificate (CCC)

- The CCC helps individuals to become the focal point for rabies prevention in their community. **The course provides skills to manage common situations such as bite incidents, potential rabies cases, and follow up for post-exposure treatment.**
- The CCC covers the following:
 - Building a relationship with community leaders
 - Building links with the medical and veterinary sector
 - The Coordinator's role during mass dog vaccination campaigns
 - The Coordinator's role during a bite case or possible rabies exposure
 - Waste management within the community



Global Alliance for Rabies Control

Become an integral part of **rabies prevention** in your **community** with the **Community Coordinator for Rabies Certificate**

Designed to provide more advanced and in-depth training for graduates of the Rabies Educator Certificate (REC), the free online **Community Coordinator for Rabies Certificate (CCC)** course helps individuals to become the focal point of rabies prevention in their community.

The CCC course will help you develop the following skills:

- Coordinating the community on rabies control
- Building relationships with community leaders
- Building links with the medical and veterinary sector
- Assisting with mass vaccination events in your community
- Managing bite cases or possible rabies exposures
- Managing waste in the community

The course content includes quizzes and case scenarios to enhance learning, and is an ideal tool for rabies control programme staff who are directly involved in the community, veterinary and public health officials, teachers, welfare workers and other professionals.

The CCC is self-paced and can be studied online or downloaded and studied offline. The CCC can only be accessed after completing the REC, which provides basic knowledge on rabies prevention and raising awareness in the community.

The final assessment is online and successful candidates receive a Certificate of Achievement.

Enrol now at:
<https://education.rabiesalliance.org>

Course Work

Relationship

Community Leaders

Health Sector

Veterinary Sector

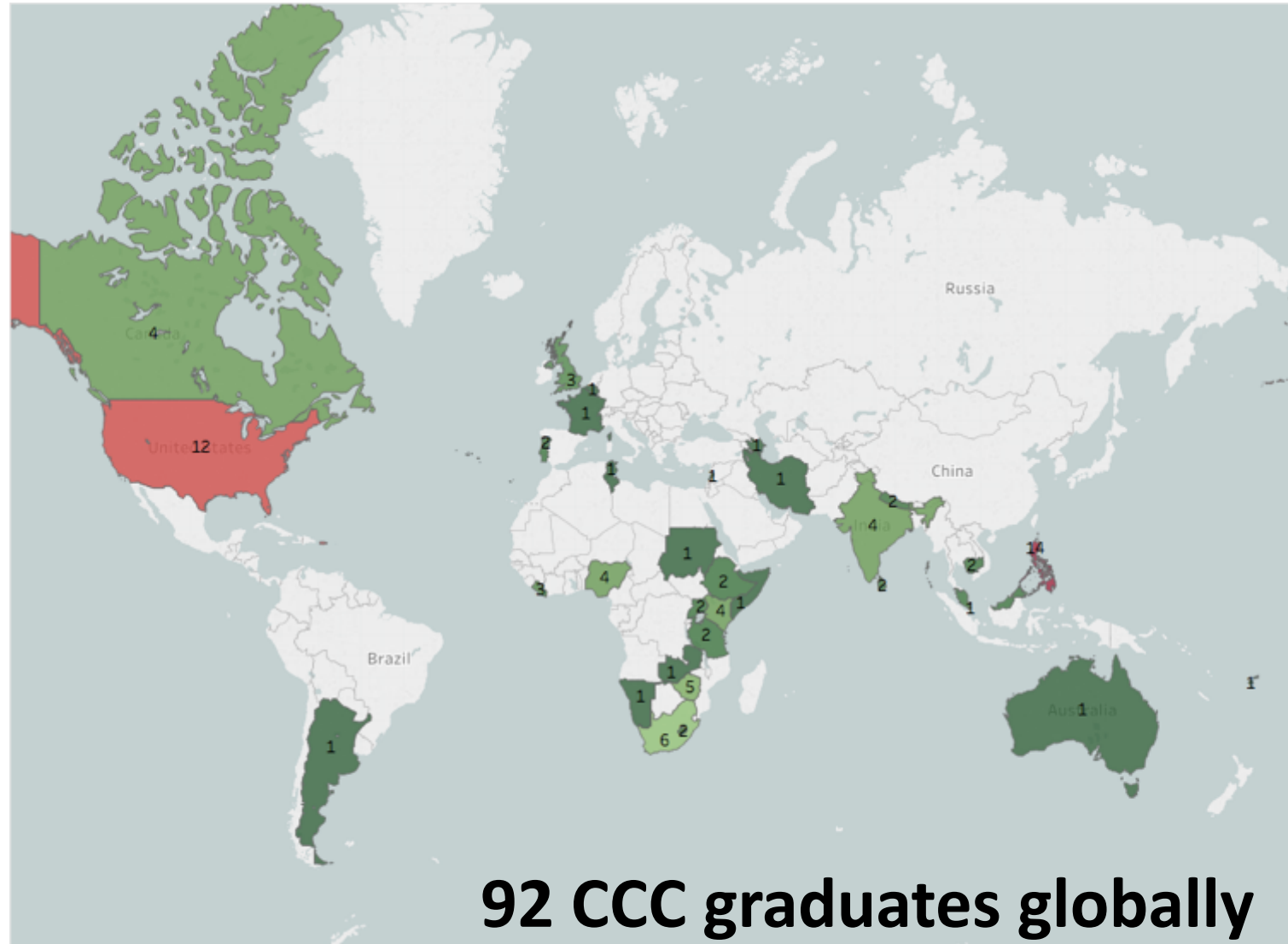
Community Coordinator for rabies Certificate

Specific Role

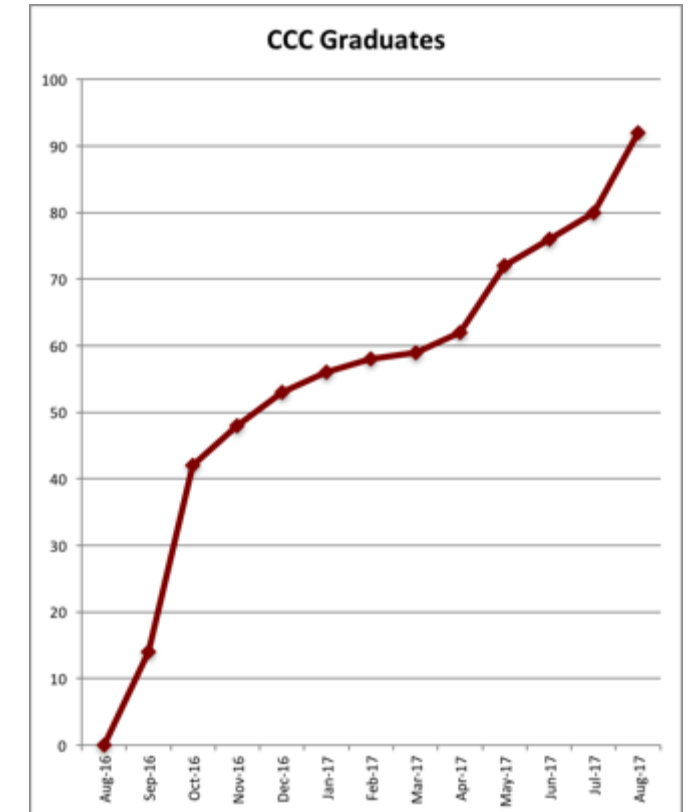
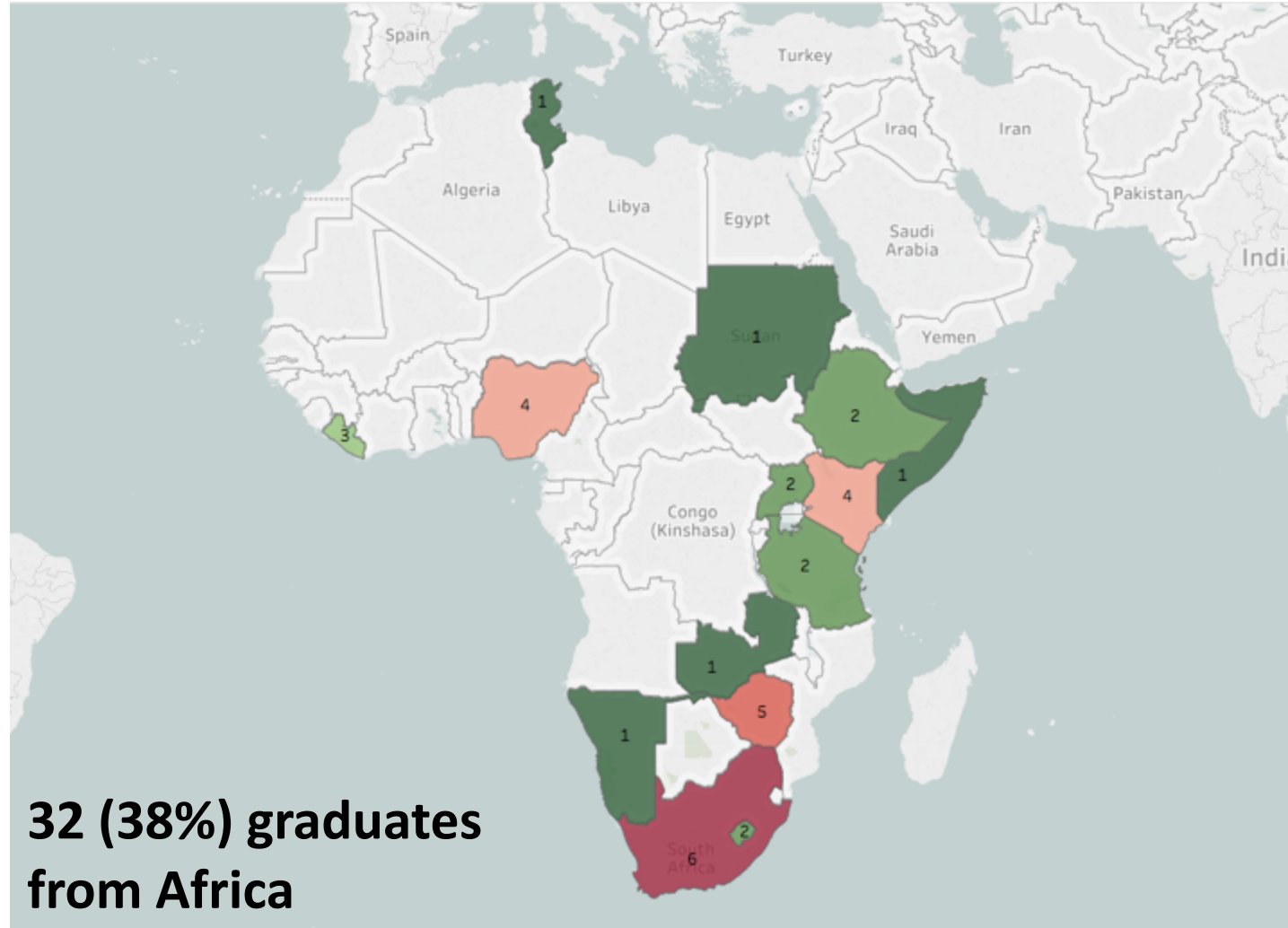
Mass Vaccination Event

Bite Exposure

CCC graduates (September 2017)

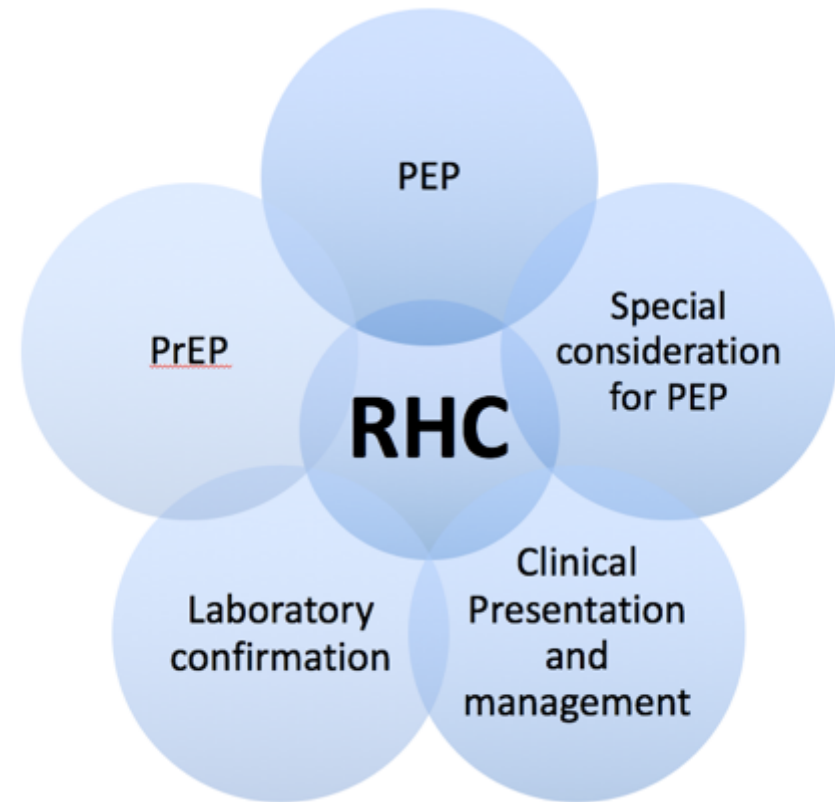


CCC graduates in Africa (September 2017)



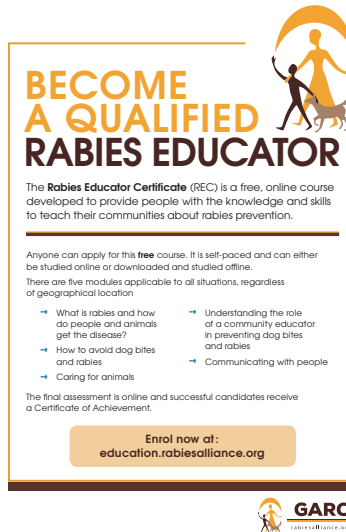
Rabies Healthcare Certificate

- The RHC is a profession-specific course developed to teach or refresh professionals working in the human healthcare sector regarding aspects of human rabies and its prevention.
 - Management of potential rabies virus exposure cases
 - Administration of rabies biologics
 - the clinical diagnosis of suspect human rabies cases
 - laboratory investigation of suspect rabies cases.
- **The course material covers the most updated guidelines from the World Health Organization (WHO).**



Further growth and progress

We would like to encourage you to enroll for all of the courses after the meeting in order to set an example in your country



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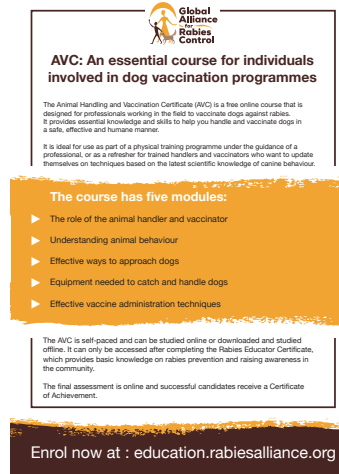
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- Communicating with people
- Caring for animals

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GARC
Global Alliance for Rabies Control



AVC: An essential course for individuals involved in dog vaccination programmes

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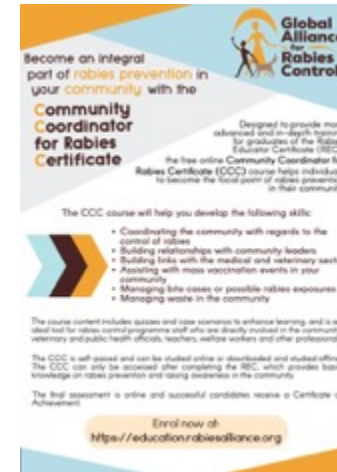
The course has five modules:

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- Effective ways to approach dogs
- Equipment needed to catch and handle dogs
- Effective vaccine administration techniques

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The final assessment is online and successful candidates receive a Certificate of Achievement.

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Become an integral part of rabies prevention in your community with the Community Coordinator for Rabies Certificate

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The CCC course will help you develop the following skills:

- Coordinating the community with regards to the control of rabies
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Enrol now at:
<https://education.rabiesalliance.org>

Distribute the GEP promotional pamphlets on your USB drives

Education as a World Rabies Day Activity



THANK YOU



www.rabiesalliance.org

Enhancing medical and veterinary public health on Rabies control in resource-limited settings through Customized OnLine Training (COLT)

Hervé Bourhy

National Reference Centre for Rabies, WHO Collaborative Centre for Reference and Research on Rabies,

Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

FOR RESEARCH, FOR HEALTH,
FOR OUR FUTURE

General objectives of the workshop on rabies

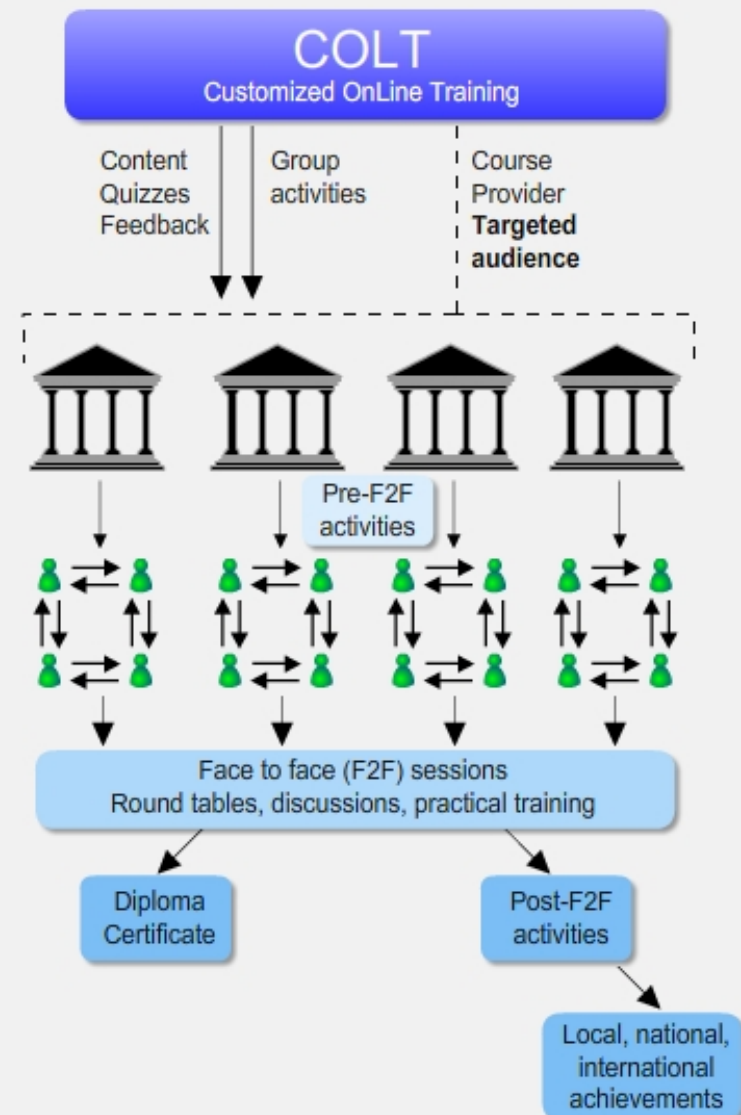
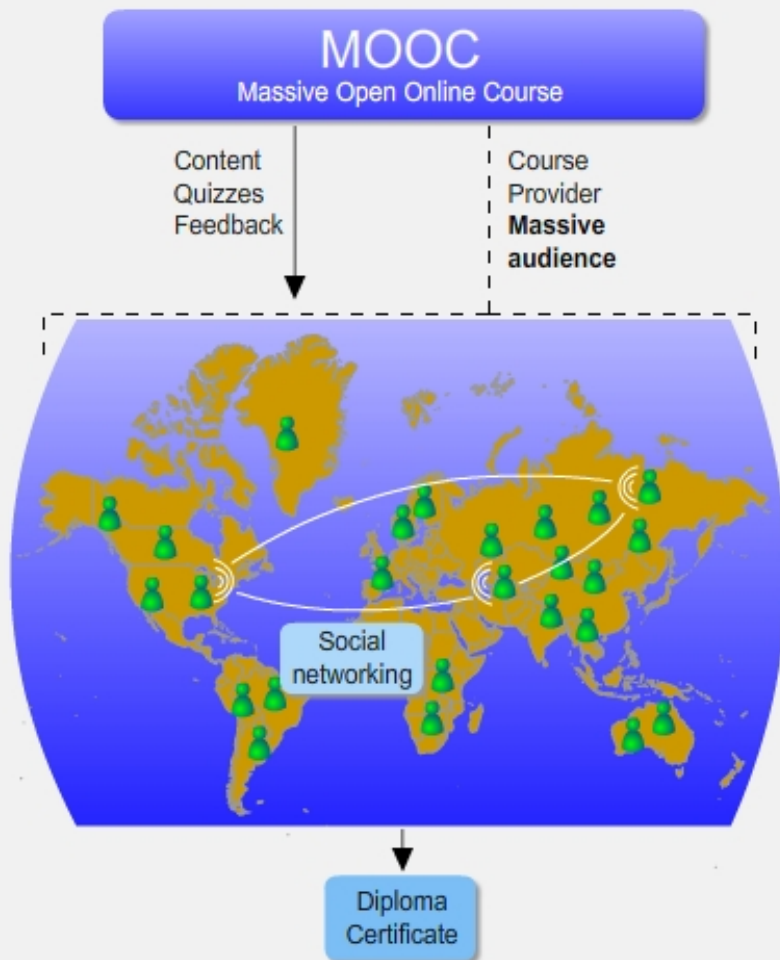
Organized by Institut Pasteur, Paris, France in collaboration with HSET fondation and University of Lausanne, Switzerland

- To provide a practical training on “**rabies surveillance and control**” for students and professionals of animal and human public health sectors.
- To emphasize the need of multidisciplinary approach and intersectoral cooperation (One Health).
- To address critical issues of the present rabies situation in endemic countries



Support of WHO and OIE
In collaboration with FAO and GARC
Many sponsors from private companies

COLT: E-learning + face to face meeting



Advertising and pre-selection



Atelier : surveillance et contrôle de la rage Institut Pasteur - Dakar, 03 au 14 Décembre 2013

Ce cours de 10 jours est organisé, à Dakar, Sénégal, par l'Institut Pasteur de Dakar, avec le soutien de l'Institut Pasteur de Paris, le département de Biochimie de l'Université de Lausanne, la Fondation HSeT (Health Sciences eTraining), l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et le consortium européen PREDEMICS.

L'objectif de ce cours est d'offrir une formation pratique sur la rage focalisée sur le contexte africain, pour les étudiants, professionnels et décideurs travaillant ou souhaitant travailler dans les secteurs de la santé publique humaine et animale. Ce cours mettra l'accent sur l'importance d'une approche pluridisciplinaire et d'une coopération intersectorielle. Plusieurs grands objectifs abordant des questions essentielles sur la situation actuelle de la rage dans les pays en développement et en particulier en Afrique seront ciblés au cours de cet atelier de formation :

- Compléter les connaissances sur les zoonoses émergentes et ré-émergentes comme la rage.
- Enrichir les connaissances sur les données épidémiologiques sur la rage, en particulier celles concernant son incidence.
- Améliorer la prophylaxie contre la rage en Afrique en mettant l'accent sur des solutions pratiques pour améliorer l'accessibilité de la population à la prophylaxie antirabique post-exposition.
- Diffuser les protocoles de contrôle de la population canine validés internationalement.
- Discuter de la mise en œuvre de stratégies de lutte contre la rage en Afrique.
- Accroître la sensibilisation à la rage des populations africaines.

Ce cours s'appuiera sur des documents déjà existants de l'OMS et/ou d'autres organisations internationales et tirera profit des nouvelles possibilités offertes par l'apprentissage à distance (e-Learning). En effet, une pré-formation, par e-Learning, sera dispensée, afin de sélectionner les candidats dans un premier temps, puis de préparer les stagiaires sélectionnés à participer activement aux discussions et aux ateliers pratiques au cours de la formation à Dakar. Cette session de pré-formation nécessitera un travail personnel d'une durée équivalente à environ 70 heures. Les stagiaires auront accès à cette pré-formation par le biais d'une page web dédiée.

Lors de l'atelier à Dakar (10 jours), l'accent sera mis sur les sessions pratiques (démonstrations, travail de laboratoire ou séances de travaux pratiques) qui viendront compléter la partie théorique (session de pré-formation et conférences).

La réussite à ce workshop permettra l'obtention de 5 ECTS (crédits universitaires européens) à l'Université de Lausanne - Suisse.

Langue : français (principalement) et anglais (pour quelques conférences, mais une traduction en français sera assurée).

Profil souhaité des participants : médecins, vétérinaires et spécialistes en maladies infectieuses, virologie et/ou épidémiologie ayant au moins un niveau Licence et préférentiellement un niveau Master 2. Les agents de santé publique impliqués ou souhaitant s'engager dans le contrôle des zoonoses sont les bienvenus. Les inscriptions en provenance d'Afrique et d'autres pays en voie de développement sont encouragées. Les inscriptions provenant d'autres régions du monde seront considérées.

Pas de frais d'inscription. Les dépenses locales (logement, nourriture) seront couvertes par l'organisation. Plusieurs bourses de voyage seront offertes par le comité d'organisation.

Date limite d'inscription : 27 Juillet 2013.

Pour l'inscription et plus d'informations sur l'atelier, connectez vous sur le site Web à l'adresse suivante : <http://premedics.hse-training.eu> (menu de gauche : Courses & Workshop sous Surveillance et contrôle de la rage). Le formulaire d'inscription est disponible en ligne.



- Pre-registration (on line)
Around 100-120 applications
- Pre-selection (File + CV) using web tool and teleconference
- Registration

35 candidates (12-14 countries)

Free of charge



Final selection



Validation (level and motivation)

Opening of web site (username + password)

Individual assesment of the work performed:
ex: time of connection: 2h15-10H

Quizz

30 candidates (12-14 countries)

Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies

Pasteur Institute – Dakar



2 phases

- Individual work, reading, learning
- Work in 5 groups: writing of a national control program for rabies

Coordination of the 5 groups and presentation of the results

Dedicated web-site and forum

(<http://predemics.biomedtrain.eu>)

(70 h of work)

PREDEMICS Rabies workshop in Iran

[Home](#)[Print](#)[Search](#)[Glossary](#)[My notes](#)[Sitemap](#)[Rabies workshop in Iran](#)

Preworkshop activities

First part

Learning objectives

- Fill the knowledge and information gap on emerging and re-emerging zoonoses such as rabies.
- Understand current problems involved in the lack of reliability of rabies epidemiological data. They should be able to provide simple and efficient solutions to improve local and national evaluation of the burden of rabies.
- Understand how the medical prophylaxis of rabies in the Middle East and Asia can be improved emphasizing on practical solutions to increase accessibility of the population to post-exposure prophylaxis
- Understand the importance of dog population management and control of rabies in dogs to improve rabies epidemiological situation and be able to discuss and comment the implementation of these strategies in the Middle East situation.

Use the left-hand menu to access the learning activities, the online content and the forum. The picto ! in blue next to the title indicates that the webpage is mandatory.

Online self learning

Going deeply in all the different pre-workshop activities is time-consuming. Do not start too late, you might not be able to cover the proposed training program entirely.

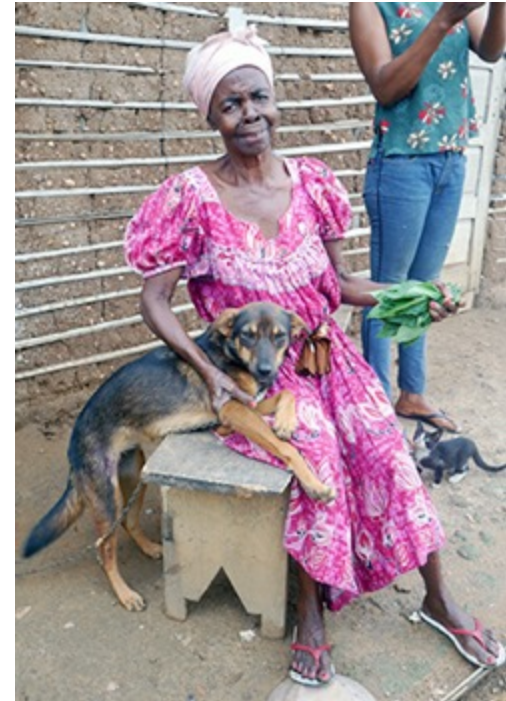
To be fully prepared for the face-to-face workshop session, students need to:

1. **Read the articles and consider the Thought Questions associated with each article.** These articles have been annotated with definitions, animations, and other content in order to clarify key concepts.
 - Article 1: "[More insight into the incidence of human rabies in developing countries](#)"
 - Article 2: "[Re-evaluating the burden of rabies in Africa and Asia](#)"
 - Article 3: "[The feasibility of canine rabies elimination in Africa](#)"
 - Article 4: "[Evidence-based control of canine rabies](#)"
 - Article 5: "[Rabies vaccines: WHO position paper—Recommendations](#)"
 - Article 6: "[The Middle East and Eastern Europe rabies Expert Bureau \(MEEREB\) third meeting: Lyon - France \(7 - 8 April, 2015\)](#)" and its  thought questions.

[▶ Getting started](#)[▶ Information](#)[▶ Workshop management](#)[▼ Learning activities](#)[▶ Pre-selection activities](#)[▼ Pre-Workshop activities](#)[▶ First part](#)[▶ Second part](#)[▶ How to write a paper](#)[▶ Workshop activities](#)[▶ Course evaluation](#)[▶ Post-Workshop activities](#)[▼ Online resources](#)[▶ Basic concepts in virology](#)[▶ Epidemiology basic concepts](#)[▶ Lyssavirus](#)[▶ Statistics](#)[▶ Links & Documents](#)[▼ Communication tools](#)[▶ Forum](#)[▶ My profile](#)

General content of the teaching activities

- Generalities about rabies virus
- Epidemiology
- Systems of surveillance
- Prevention
- Control
- Dog vaccination
- Dog population management
- Education and community participation
- Post exposure prophylaxis
- Rabies diagnosis
- Analysis of scientific papers



Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies

Pasteur Institute – Dakar

Evaluations



The activities were designed to favor

- Debates,
- Discussions
- Analysis of local contingencies

to find practical, economical and reliable solutions to the present situation of rabies

- Hands-on activities
- Demonstrations

Workshop activities

11 days

Lectures

Round tables

Hands on activities

Improvement of epidemiological records

Network of surveillance, epidemiological data collection (human and animal cases, exposed and treated patients, data base management, determination of epidemiological trends)

Laboratory Diagnosis (Animal and humans)

Shipmen and collection of specimen
FAT, DRIT, LFD, virus isolation, serology, PCR

Dog vaccination campaign

Dog behavior, strategy, local implementation

Dog population survey

Theory and field demonstration

Knowledge attitude and practice studies

Theory and field studies

Management of exposed patients

Visit at the rabies clinic

Management of suspected cases of rabies in humans

Complementary tools for epidemiological investigation

Modelisation, phylogenetic studies

How to write a paper

Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies



Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies

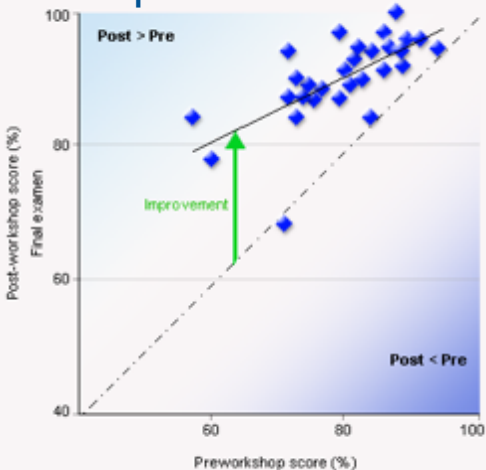


Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies

Evaluations



Completion rate=86%



- **8 ECTS MASTER (European Credit Transfer System)**

Unil
UNIL | Université de Lausanne

- **Evaluation of the course by the trainees: in average the best score for 75% of them and better scores for 94% of them**

Post workshop activities: deliverables (Ex Dakar: 9 months)



- 12 pilot rabies investigation programs written
- 8 manuscripts completed (2 submitted for publication)
- National plan for the control and surveillance of rabies in Senegal
- 9 training sessions of health professionals (at the local or provincial level) and already 3 at the national level (Madagascar, South Africa, Ivory Coast).
- 2 national meetings grouping the different partners and ministries and promoting the one health approach in rabies control (Madagascar and in South Africa)
- Documents prepared and distributed in South Africa, Madagascar and Algeria.
- 205 messages and documents have been exchanged using the forum of the web site
- Further training followed 3 trainees

COLT: a paradigm shift in the concept of teaching neglected and zoonotic diseases

- A unique opportunity for mixing experience and knowledge between international, experts on rabies and a very motivated group of students
- Large mentoring efforts developed before, during and after the workshop by the management and teaching team (helped by facilities developed in the framework of COLT)
- Provide high quality education material and scientific support to young talented people working in public health in developing countries
- Promotes leadership among a young generation of educated and responsible health researchers and managers
- Builds a regional/continental community

➤ Surveillance and control of rabies

A paradigm shift in learning: Customized online training and onsite training course (COLT)

8 ECTS University of Lausanne

*Bourhy et al.,
Bull World Health Organ 2015*



★ Dakar 2013
28 participants
13 countries

★ Phnom Penh
2015
19 participants
12 countries

★ Yaoundé 2016
25 participants
12 countries

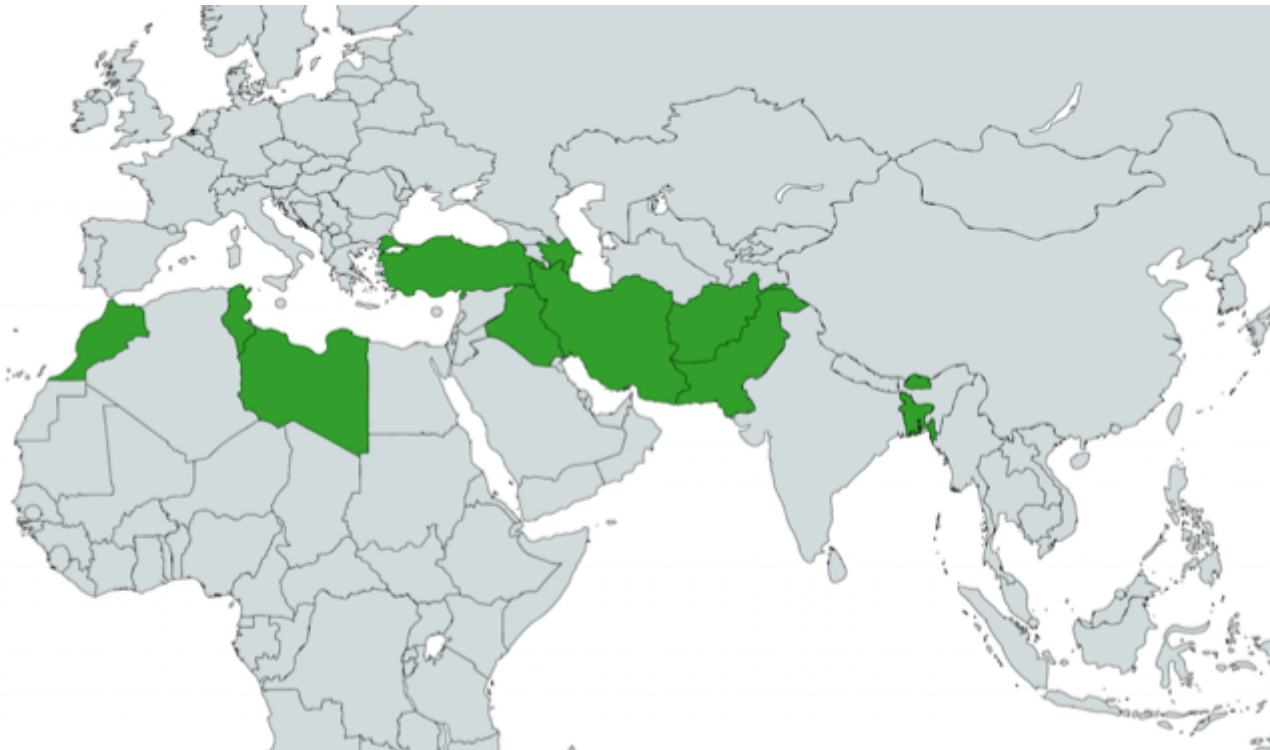
★ Tehran 2017
25 participants
11 countries



Workshop on Surveillance and Control of Rabies

Pasteur institut of Iran

October 8th – 19th 2017



● 25 trainees :

- 11 countries
- 10 Veterinarians
- 8 Medical Doctors/ Med officers
- 3 Public Health officers/ Epidemiologist
- 4 Virologist/ Scientists

Next one in 2019...



Thank you for your attention



Rabies vaccination campaigns in Malawi

Dr Julius Chulu (Ph.D., MVSc, BVSc, BSc, CVSc)

Department of Animal Health & Livestock Development Malawi

Dr Dagmar Mayer

Country Manager Mission Rabies



Outline

- Rabies status
- Control Strategy
- Dog Vaccination Project/programme



Rabies status in Animals

- Rabies is endemic throughout the country: >30 cases are confirmed/year.
- The real incidence is probably much higher
- It is estimated that for every case reported, there is at least one, unreported.
- In humans, the low number of medical returns shows that there are about 10 human cases recorded each year.



Rabies control Strategies in Malawi

- The main control strategy is targeted canine vaccination campaigns
- Before 1983, was on an ad hoc basis
- 1983 regional teams were formed that conducted annual dog vaccination campaigns
- These proved to be too costly (44% costs for personnel, 35% for transport costs and 21% for vaccines)
- Currently vaccinations are conducted by ADDs in collaboration with District Assemblies and NGOs/Private sector.
- 1983-2008 rabies week, now a month



Main Challenges!!

- Not been able to achieve the recommended **70% vaccination** coverage in high-risk dog populations
- Inadequate collaboration with other relevant stakeholders
- Working with estimates (APES)

Proposed Way forward

- Strengthen public awareness
- Strengthen collaboration with all relevant stakeholders (Rabies Focus Group, publication in the Lancet 2012)
- Strengthen the diagnostic capacity
- Carry out dog ecological studies
- Collaborative dog vaccination projects





Rabies vaccination campaigns in Southern Malawi since 2015



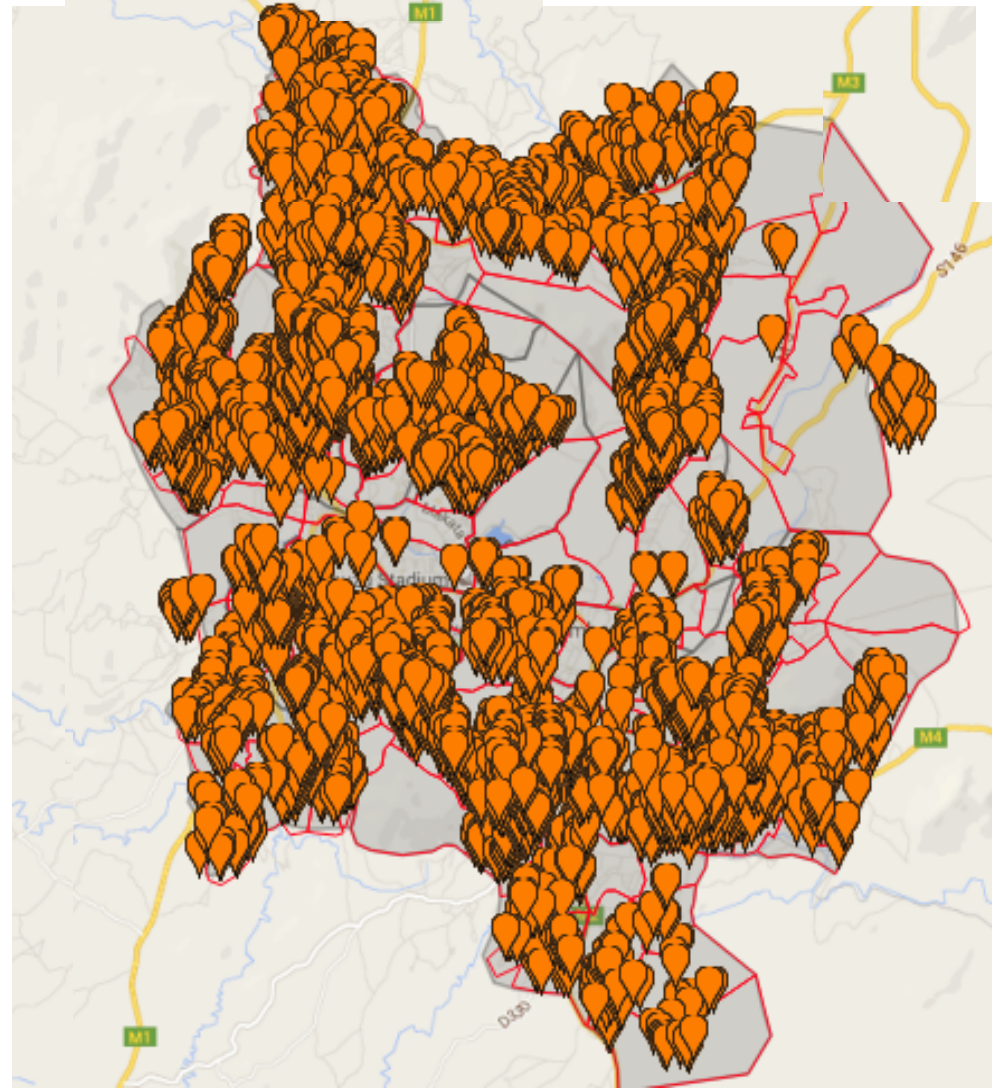
DAHLD and Mission Rabies working closely together

- Mass dog vaccination
- Rabies Education
- Rabies Surveillance



Blantyre City mass vaccination drives

- Dog population surveys prior (20:1 confirmed)
- Systematic approach – City divided into smaller working areas
- Areas are covered week by week
- Static points on weekends
- Door to door during the week
- Annual campaigns accomplished for three consecutive years
- Coverage of >70% has been achieved



Blantyre City mass vaccination campaigns



2015

Total dogs
vaccinated
35,216

Total
animals
vaccinated
37,019

2016

Total dogs
vaccinated
35,612

Total
animals
vaccinated
41,474

2017

Total dogs
vaccinated
34,078

Total
animals
vaccinated
38,765

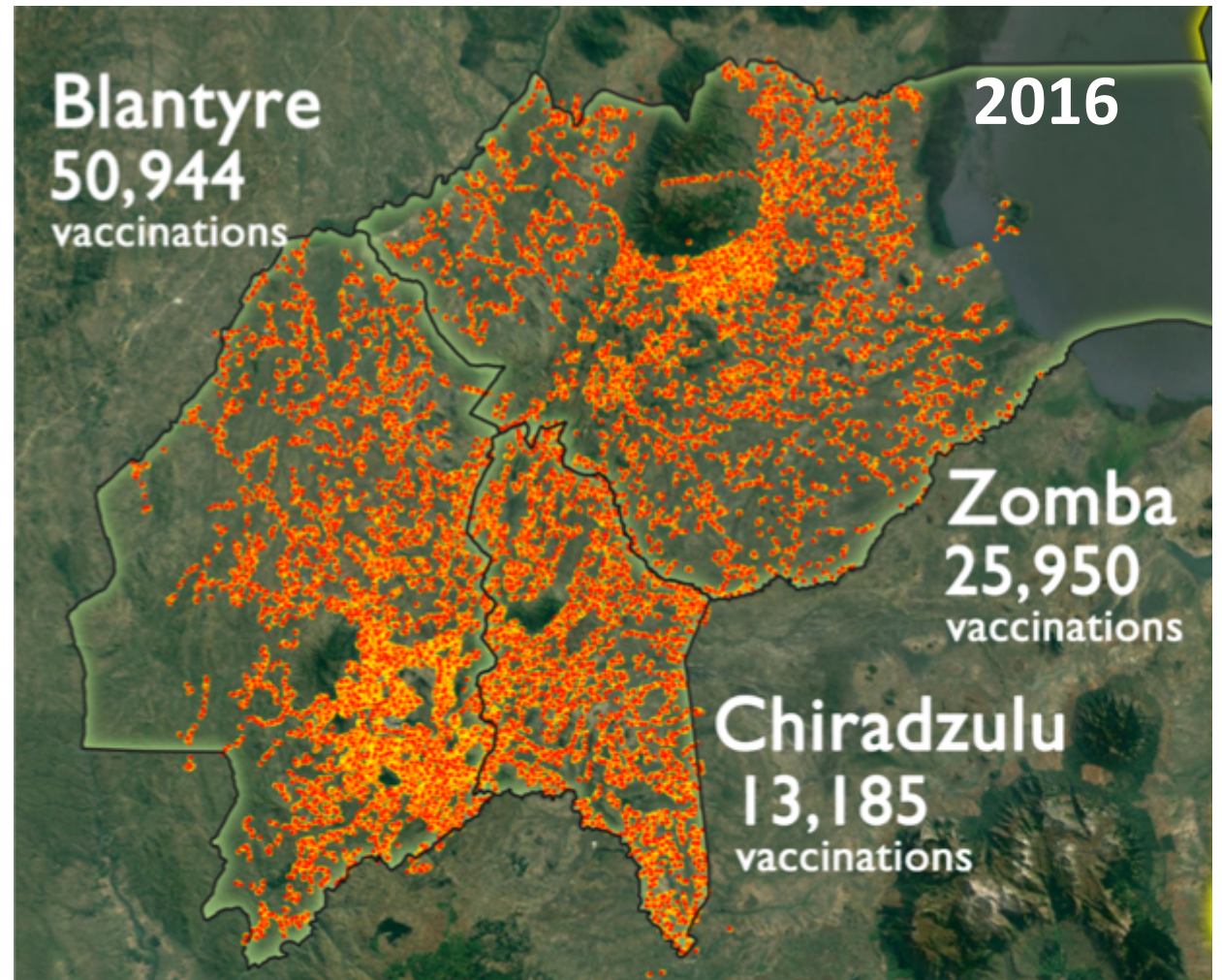
**Mean coverage
>70%**



Expansion of initial campaign to neighboring districts



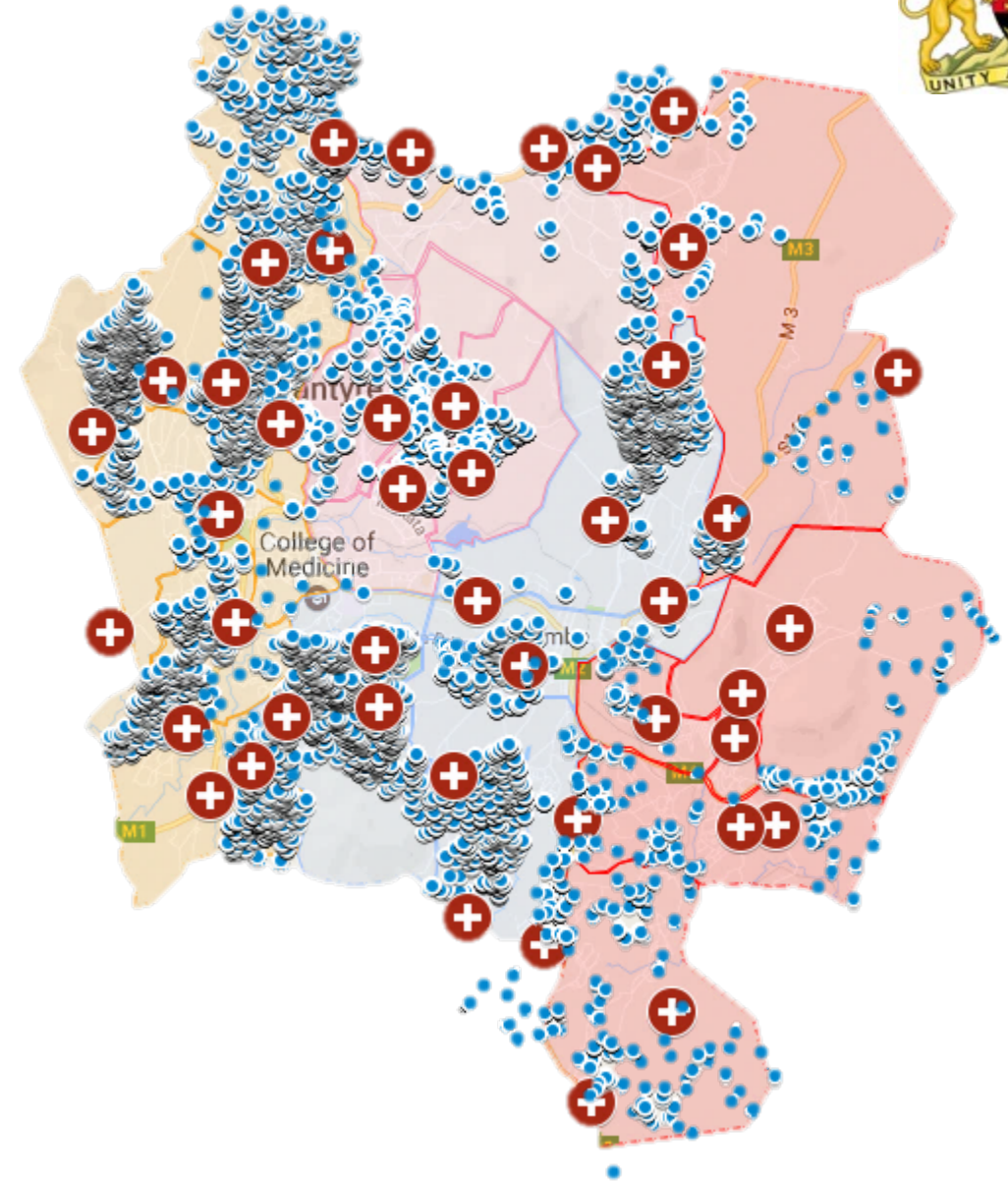
- Pilot project in Blantyre City May 2015 (3 consecutive years have been completed)
- Expansion into Blantyre district June to November 2015 (repeated 2016; third year is currently ongoing)
- Zomba City August 2016 (June 2017 + planned for 2018)
- Zomba and Chiradzulu district August to November 2016 (currently ongoing + planned for 2018)



Data collection

Smartphone integration

- Supports epidemiological analysis
- Geospatial data
- Team direction in the field



Education


- Close Collaboration with Ministries of Education and Health
- Targeting 80% of primary schools
 - Bite prevention
 - Rabies “first aid”
- Community awareness
 - Health Centres
 - Traditional authorities



PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM RABIES

RABIES IS A DEADLY VIRUS THAT CAN INFECT PEOPLE AND WARM BLOODED ANIMALS

THESE ANIMALS CAN GET RABIES
They are mammals



RABIES IS TRANSMITTED BY A RABID DOG BITE IN MOST HUMAN CASES


HOW DO ANIMALS & PEOPLE GET RABIES?

✓ SALIVA Through bites, through scratching

✗ BLOOD URINE FAECES

IF YOU THINK A DOG MAY HAVE RABIES DON'T APPROACH IT CALL A VET!

SOME WARNING SIGNS FOR RABIES IN DOGS



STROKE DOGS SAFELY

LOOK FOR HAPPY BEHAVIOUR
A dog that comes towards you with a wagging tail and relaxed posture is likely friendly.

LET THEM APPROACH YOU
Hold your hand out as a fist and let the dog sniff you. If the dog stays calm you can stroke the dog safely.

Stop if you feel unsafe or spot signs of stress

HELP YOUR COMMUNITY
Help bite victims get to a doctor within 24 hours of any dog bite for 5 injections

Don't litter food waste to avoid migrant stray dogs.

Get your dog rabies vaccinated every year

Report a biting dog to your local vet or animal charity to pick up and rabies test.

IF A DOG IS NOT VACCINATED

1. A rabid dog bites another dog and rabies virus enters the body via the wound.
2. Rabies travels via the nervous system to the brain.
3. The virus multiplies and is shed in the saliva - the dog becomes ill and infectious.

This dog will die of rabies.

IF A DOG IS VACCINATED

1. A dog is taken to a vet yearly for rabies vaccination. The dog produces antibodies.
2. A rabid dog bites this dog. Rabies virus enters the wound.
3. The antibodies kill the rabies virus and the vaccinated dog stays healthy and safe.

Logos: MISSION RABIES, WVS, DogsTrust, www.missionrabies.com, MSD, Mayhew International



Surveillance

- Collaboration with Government Veterinary Lab
- Collecting data of dog bite cases (around 200 every month in Blantyre City)
- Rabies Hotline (follow up on suspected rabies cases)
- Diagnostic confirmation of suspected cases (lateral flow test and dFAT)



Possibly national expansion in the future

28 Districts, 4 Urban Centre

- 13 Districts in Southern Region
- 9 Districts in Central Region
- 6 Districts in Northern Region

Mission Rabies currently working in 3
Districts – Blantyre, Zomba, Chiradzulu

Proposal to use same District Strategy to cover
each region systematically, 'windscreen wiper'
moving north





Thank you very much!



ETHIOPIA: APPROACH TO CAPACITY BUILDING

Maria Belu, DVM

The Ohio State University



INTRODUCTION

- Veterinarian, MPH candidate
- Veterinary Public Health Resident at Ohio State University
- Global One Health Initiative at OSU
 - Projects in Africa, Asia, Caribbean and S.America
 - Numerous public health projects
 - Ethiopia: Rabies, Brucellosis and AMR



COLLABORATION

- Trainings have been conducted with CDC (Center of Disease Control) and GARC (Global Alliance for Rabies Control).
- In country partners: MoLF (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries), Urban Agriculture and EPHI (Ethiopian Public Health Institute)
- Approach
 - Sustainability
 - Train the trainer
 - From classroom to advanced field training



APPROACH: SET UP FOR SUCCESS

➤ **Beginner**

- Classroom (August 2016)
- GARC Certificates (Rabies Educator & Animal Handling and Vaccination)
- Hands on with equipment/handling

➤ **Intermediate**

- Field training (December 2016)
- Animal Handling/Behavior/ Equipment training

❖ Planning and Training Meeting (March 2017): Shareholder meeting

➤ **Advanced**

- 6 week advanced field training (May 2017)

BEGINNER: CLASSROOM

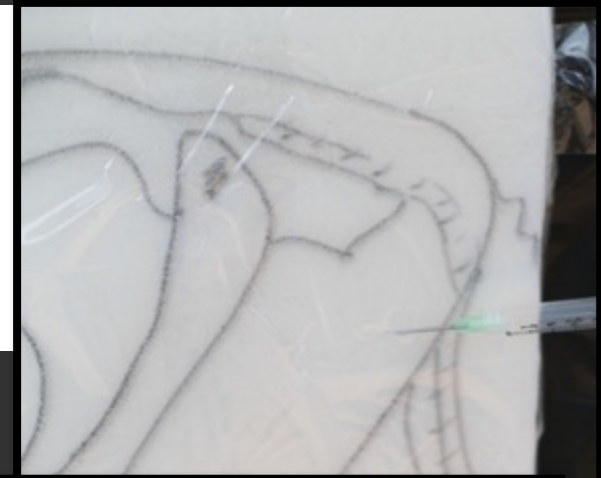
➤ August 2016

➤ **PowerPoint Presentation**

- Pathophysiology of Rabies
- GARC Certificates (Daniel Stewart)
- Vaccination Strategy pros and cons
- Sedation and euthanasia

➤ **Hands on**

- Demonstrations by trainers
- Walk around community
- Foam board for vaccination
- Toy dog for control pole/restraint/vaccination
- Practice utilization of tools



INTERMEDIATE: 2 WEEK FIELD TRAINING

➤ December 2016

- CP and DD
- Two weeks spent vaccinating in two subcities (Kirkos and Gullele)
- SRS training
- Helped identify challenges in trainees and community



SHAREHOLDER MEETING

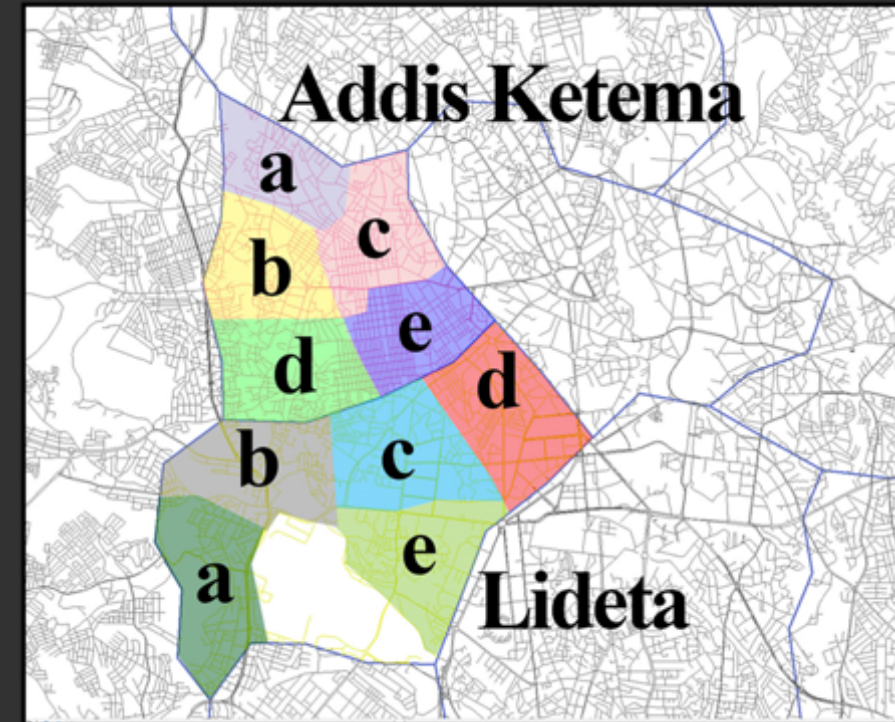
➤ March 2017

- Shareholder meeting (Urban Ag, MoLF, subcities veterinarians others etc.)
- Shared outcomes from December
- Lessons Learned/Challenges/Solutions
- Training on sensitization, site selection, personnel
- SRS training
- Planned May Advanced Field Training



ADVANCED: 6 WEEK FIELD TRAINING

- Targeted two subcities chosen by in-country partners
- 6 week field training
 - Week 1: In classroom training/refresher
 - Week 2-4: Teams lead by OSU/CDC/GARC
 - Week 5-6: Teams more self-sufficient
- Ramped up pace from December training
 - Tapered approach: Develop proficiency/confidence
 - Main focus: Training/Efficiency
- Outcomes: Trained 24 staff who can train others. Identified champions to lead vaccination efforts.



CHALLENGES

- Fear of dogs even amongst professionals
 - Requires patience and extensive training on reading canine body language
- Solution?
 - Hands on training
 - Recommend including vaccination campaign as part of veterinary curriculum



CHALLENGES


➤ Fake Vaccinators

- Encountered during our December Training
- Forced pilot to focus on DD

➤ Solutions?

- Awareness/Education Campaign
- Created Urban Ag approved Rabies Certificate that can serve as model for national certificate
- Embosser makes it harder to fake. UA provided seal



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<div style="text-align: right;">  </div>					
Owner's Name and Address የውሃው ባለቤት ስም እና አድራሻ					
ስም First		የአባት ስም Last		የቤት ለገሰሳ ስም Pet Name	
ከተማ House No.		ክፍለ ከተማ Kebele	ወረዳ Subcity	የቤት ቆጥር City	
Vaccine name and batch number					
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TAKE HOME POINTS

➤ **Capacity Building**

- Start with classroom/videos/dry labs
- Field training
- Scale up to full mass vaccination campaign slowly

➤ **Identify unique challenges to your region**

- Fear of dogs
- Buy-in from decision makers
- Fake vaccinators
- Sufficient workforce
- Education and sensitization of the population. Why should I vaccinate my dog?
- Responsible dog ownership (affects many aspects of vaccination campaign)

THANK YOU!



1st Meeting of the Directors of Rabies Control Programs in East Africa, Kenya, Nairobi 7-9 February 2017



Introduction

- Hosted by the Zoonotic Disease Unit (Kenya)
- Supported by Global Alliance for Rabies Control and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- About 40 participants from Governments, Local and International Partners
- 4 EAC Governments represented
 - Kenya
 - Tanzania
 - Ethiopia
 - Rwanda

Meeting Objectives

- To bring rabies control directors to;
 - Analyse current status of national canine rabies elimination programs in region
 - Establish role of regional planning consortium comprised of rabies country directors
 - Determine regional and national target for canine rabies control
 - Propose strategies and road map to achieve elimination of canine rabies throughout the region
 - Identify regional resources that can be leveraged or gaps that need to be addressed

The Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination

- Each country conducted a self-assessment SARE
- After determining the gaps, participants were asked to identify the main actions required to move country forward
- About Five priority activities were determined for both short term and Medium term:
- Common priority activities from each of the countries to feed to the proposed regional roadmap

Rabies Business Plan

- Applied **Global Dog Rabies Elimination Pathway** (GDREP) model
- Estimates for the Region Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania used;
 - dog population
 - human dog ratio
 - Current vaccine coverages
- The region needs \$ 23 million USD to achieve elimination by 2030

Key Points agreed during Meeting

- EA Considered rabies control should be a free public good
- Endorsed the global framework for rabies control with target date of 2030 of no canine mediated human rabies deaths
- Participants' approved sharing of information and data through network as PARACON bulletin
- Represented counties agree to work towards sustainable rabies control initiatives in collaboration with the EAC, One Health commission and the AU (i.e AU-IBAR, Africa CDC)

Key Points agreed during Meeting cont'

- Kenya to be 1st Rotational chair of EA Rabies for 2 years
- Responsible for developing the EA roadmap in consultation with member countries
 - Consider publication of roadmap to feature at PARACON meeting latter in 2017!

Follow up Meeting (informal)

- “What makes large-scale vaccination programmes work: exchange of experiences between Latin America and Africa”
- Workshop hosted by the Boyd Orr Centre for Population and Ecosystem Health, University of Glasgow, Arusha, Tanzania (27-28 March 2017)
 - Discussions on FMD and Rabies Vaccine production, procurement and delivery

Side meeting of Kenya and Tanzania

- Initiate cross border discussions along the Mara Ecosystem
- Leverage on the research teams in Serengeti (Tz) and Masai Mara (Kenya)

Next Steps

- Side meeting at PARACON 2017 to discuss progress
- Plan for a formal meeting by end of 2017 to drive the roadmap

Journal List > HHS Author Manuscripts > PMC5568643



[Trop Med Infect Dis](#). Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 Aug 23.

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NIHMSID: NIHMS894273

[Trop Med Infect Dis](#). 2017; 2(3): 29.

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The Formation of the Eastern Africa Rabies Network: A Sub-Regional Approach to Rabies Elimination

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Abstract

Go to: 

International rabies networks have been formed in many of the canine-rabies endemic regions around the world to create unified and directed regional approaches towards elimination. The aim of the first sub-regional Eastern Africa rabies network meeting, which included Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda, was to discuss how individual country strategies could be coordinated to address the unique


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[The Pan-African Rabies Control Network \(PARACON\): A unified approach to eliminating canine rabies in Africa](#) [Antiviral Res. 2015]

[Progress towards eliminating canine rabies: policies and perspectives from Latin America](#) [Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2015]

[Implementation of an intersectoral program to eliminate human and canine rabies: the Bohol Rabies P](#) [PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2012]

[The impact of poverty on dog ownership and access to canine rabies vaccination: results from a knowledge](#) [Infect Dis Poverty. 2017]

World Animal Protection: Dog Population Management and the focus on Veterinary Interventions



Tennyson Williams
Africa Director

2nd sub-regional PARACON Meeting

**St. George Hotel, Pretoria, South Africa
13th – 15th September 2017**

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

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.

Fact Sheet



- 30 years of humane DPM worldwide - Latin America, Europe, Asia Pacific & Africa. At present in 10 countries across the world.
- One million dogs vaccinated so far and next million on the go.
- Impacted, educated and created awareness in schools & communities. Approximately over 10 million lives touched.
- Supported rabies elimination in Zanzibar; established their rabies control & humane DPM programme.
- Influenced change of animal welfare policy e.g. Kenya.
- Influenced curriculum change in universities/polytechnics and primary schools.
- Stopped/ reduced culling in several countries through mass dog vaccination.

Status of Dog population in Africa



- Africa has a fast growing population of over 1 billion people and where there are people there are dogs. Approximately 10 million dogs
- Due to competing economic and social needs there is lack of prioritization of rabies and dog population issues.
- In Africa most people are resource constrained therefore dogs rank low in order of priority – free roaming, unvaccinated, poor husbandry (welfare)

What we know



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,
- Current investments in rabies elimination efforts e.g. ZDUs, Human resource capacity, Infrastructure, inadequate budgetary allocations, inadequate policies and strategies, and
- **that change needs to happen!**

Our Approach



Ref: Taylor, Louise H. et al. July 2017: The Role of Dog Population Management in Rabies Elimination – A Review of Current Approaches and Future Opportunities. Frontiers in Veterinary Science.

- 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, Kenya and Sierra Leone.
- Through our ongoing partnership with GARC, we are also hoping to have this approach also adopted in other countries where we work.

Rationale for DPM



- The main concern for Africa is zoonotic transmission of rabies from dogs to humans & livestock **leading to loss of lives & livelihoods**
- The usual response is to cull dog populations
 - Expensive, Inhumane, Ineffective (**problem returns almost immediately – Scientifically proven**)
- Mass vaccination has instead been proven to be the best solution for the elimination of dog mediated rabies

Change in current paradigms



- Breaking the belief that mass culling controls rabies
- Accepting that rabies control should be a free public good
- Aim to catalyze long term behavior change
- Develop sustainable solutions

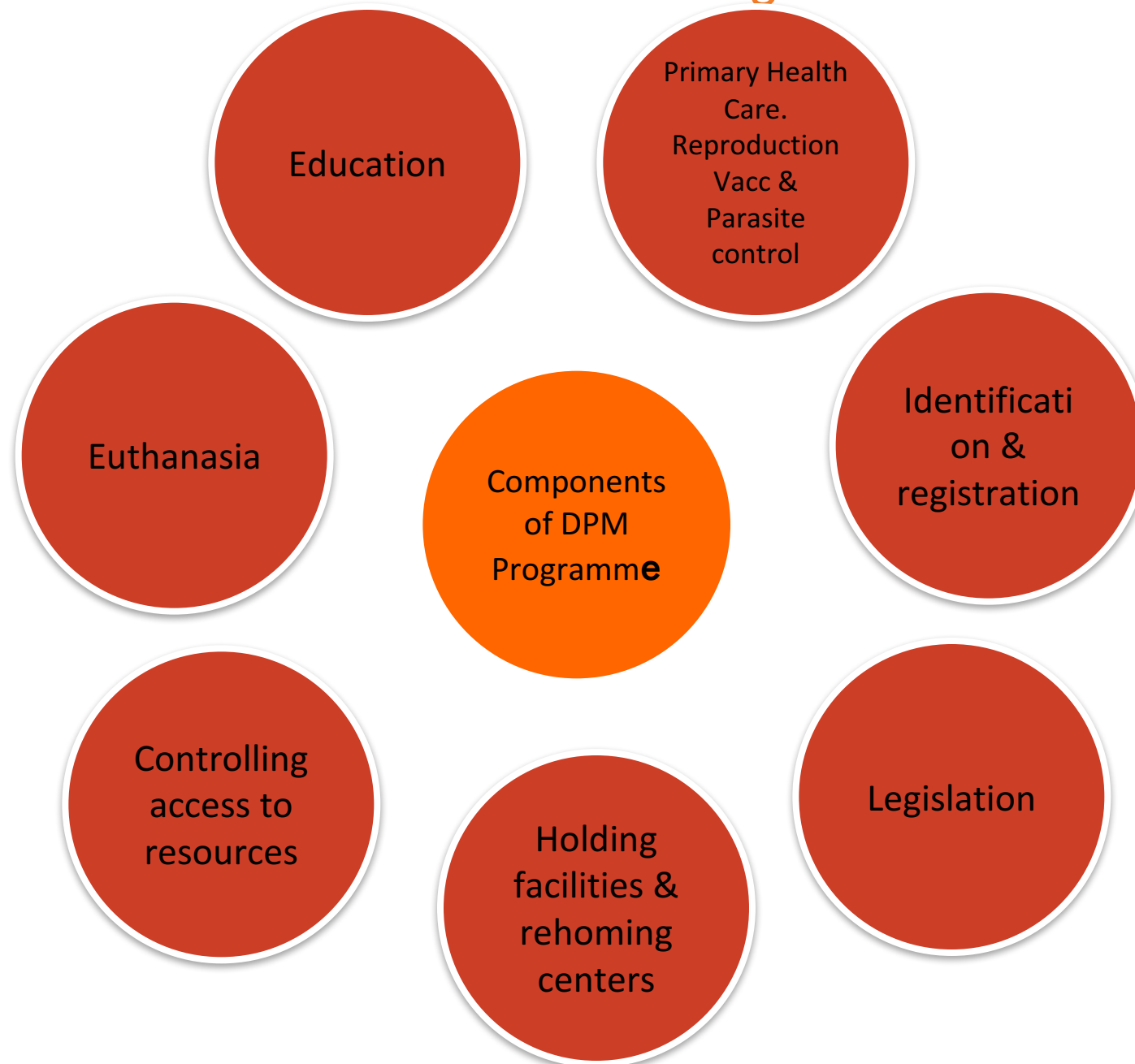
Dog Population Management and Rabies Control

Key components of sustainably achieving Immediate Priority; 70% Herd Immunity



- Competent Authority need to have the desire; political and financial support of higher authorities; capacity & competency to deliver an effective vaccination campaign
- Dog owners need to understand why they must vaccinate their dogs and be willing and capable of presenting them for immunisation
- Dog owners must understand their role in contributing to the roaming dog population and its negative impacts on neighbours and rabies control, and take responsibility for minimising roaming dogs

Components of an Effective DPM Programme





Kenya



- Worked with Dogs in Makueni, Baringo, Mombasa
- Support to the development of a national rabies elimination strategy - 2014
- Collaboration with Makueni County government, 'Dollar for dollar' financial partnering.
- First round mass vaccination trial:- Over 89,000 dogs vaccinated (60,000 vaccines us , 30,000 Makueni County) and basic health care provided.

...



- Started training teachers, education officers and livestock extension officers as TOTs in rabies and dog welfare aimed at pupils and farmers
- In 2016 cases of rabies in cows and goats confirmed (1 Honey badger transmission), Suspected rabies cases Not confirmed in dog (carcass destroyed). Non confirmed human cases (improved dog bite follow-up ??).
- Collaborated with KVA on WRD and other programmes
- Working with Nairobi County AW – By Laws
- Working with National Government on the animal welfare Act



Sierra Leone



- ❖ Establishment of a national livestock and animal welfare rabies control taskforce.
- ❖ Finalization of draft animal welfare and Livestock Act at Attorney General's office – allows humane DPM with jurisdiction.
- ❖ Draft National Rabies elimination and DPM strategy being developed and now ready for launch.
- ❖ Capacity building of Freetown City Council to undertake pilot project in Freetown. Staff & Infrastructure
- ❖ Ownership by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
- ❖ Collaboration with national WHO, FAO offices, GARC and other NGO's



Zanzibar (2005 – 2015)



- Results following DPM efforts in Zanzibar between 2008 and 2014:
- 65% decrease in dog bite incidences
- 100% decrease in human rabies deaths
- Last death was a child registered in November 2013
- 0 cases of confirmed or suspected rabies in dogs as at December 2013. (Please note there was a surveillance gap)
- 2016 - 5 new cases of rabies (due to improved, working surveillance system – GARC).

Engagement at Regional level



- Our Africa 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 both a national and regional strategies and plans that sovereign countries have signed up to.
- Regional plans ideally achieved through institutions mandated to set these up including:
 - African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
 - Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Launch of the Africa Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS) and the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW)

Engagement at regional level



- This provides an opportunity for us here at PARaCoN to lobby and technically support this endeavour.
- 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 within the one health tripartite.
- Based on our experiences around the world (including ongoing engagements in Africa), we are available to offer support to countries within the platform.

Conclusion



- Improving the welfare of dogs which supports elimination of rabies is key priority for World Animal Protection and we are currently running a global campaign (Better Lives 4 Dogs) 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, communities across Africa to ensure that we realise our common vision of a 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.

Partners





Dog Population Management and
Rabies Control