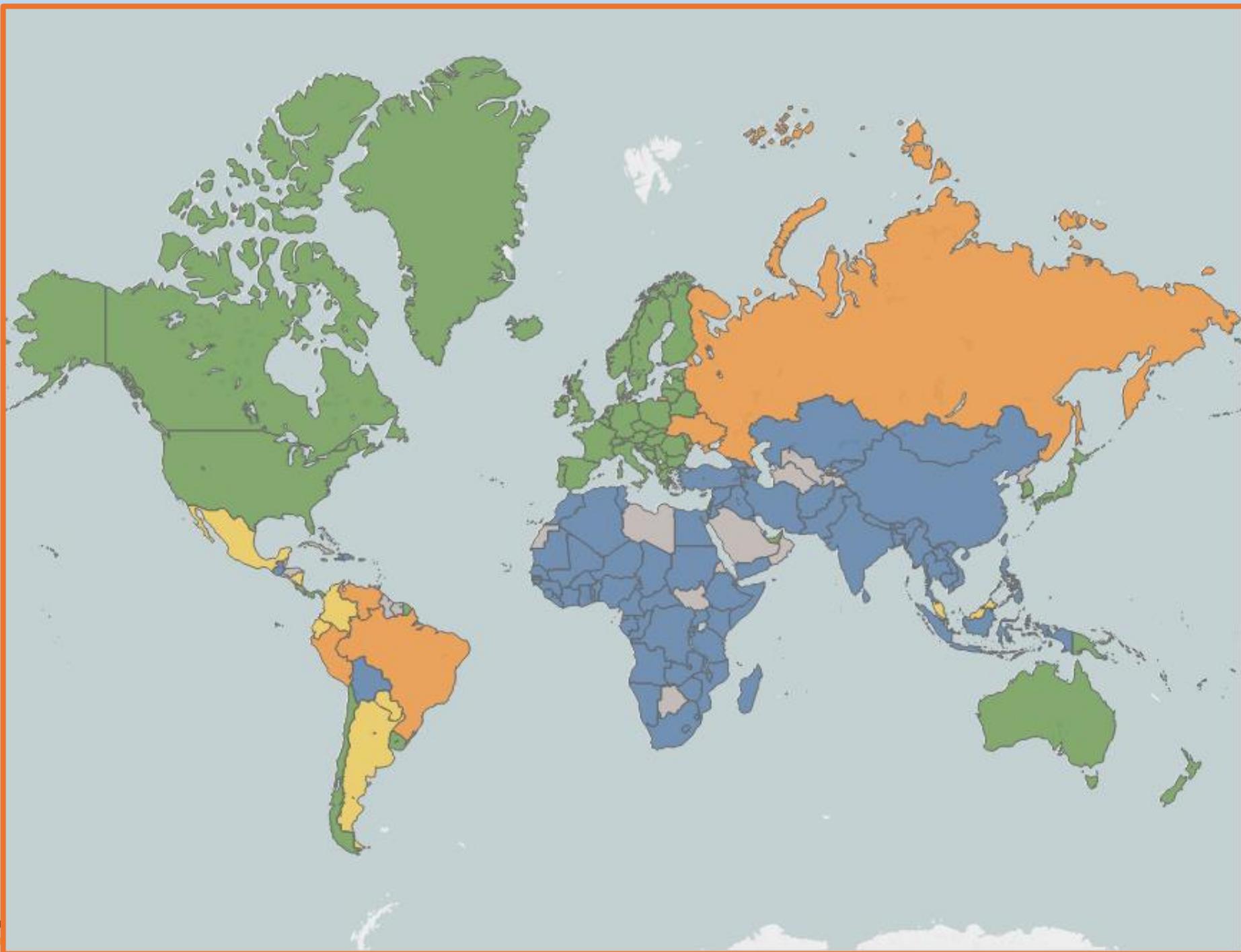


# Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) Assessment and Rabies Elimination Workplan Development

*On behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control*



# Rabies Elimination: Can it be done?

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- 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-MEDIATED 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.*

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 country and regional strategies.

### The five pillars of rabies elimination (STOP-R)

#### 1 SOCIO-CULTURAL

Rabies control involves a wide range of stakeholders including the general public. The socio-cultural context influences rabies perceptions and dog-keeping practices of at-risk populations. Understanding the context guides approaches to motivate behavioural change and plan feasible delivery of services.

**Includes activities for:**

- Awareness: build awareness of dog-mediated rabies as a preventable global public health problem including through participation in initiatives such as World Rabies Day and the EndRabiesNow campaign
- Responsible dog ownership: promote responsible dog ownership and dog population management practices, including dog vaccination, in accordance with OIE standards
- Bite prevention and treatment: develop and implement education programmes on bite prevention and first aid for both children and adults
- Post-exposure prophylaxis: increase awareness and understanding of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) imperatives and options including intradermal administration
- Community engagement: encourage community involvement and engagement in activities to eliminate dog-mediated rabies

#### 2 TECHNICAL

Effective animal health and public health systems are required to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies. These systems must be strengthened and resourced appropriately, and gaps identified and filled.

**Includes activities for:**

- Vaccination: ensure safe, efficacious and accessible dog and human vaccines and immunoglobulins, and promote and implement mass dog vaccination as the most cost-effective intervention to achieve dog-mediated human rabies elimination
- Logistics: collect data on needs forecasts to inform the vaccine procurement system and to create and sustain the logistics and infrastructure required for effective delivery and implementation of mass dog vaccination programmes and PEP administration
- Diagnostics: ensure capacity and capability for rapid and accurate rabies diagnosis through accessible, well equipped laboratories and trained personnel
- Surveillance: support improved surveillance, sampling, reporting, and data-sharing
- Technical support: provide guidance and technical support for the development and tailoring of regional and national plans, including promoting the use of existing tools
- Proof of concept: support proof-of-concept programmes, and then scale up through leveraging of success

#### 3 ORGANIZATION

The One Health approach of close collaboration is applied. Leadership, partnership and coordination for rabies elimination activities arise from the human health and animal health sectors and other stakeholders.

**Includes activities for:**

- One Health: promote the One Health approach and intersectoral coordination through national and regional networks
- Good governance: establish good governance, including clear roles, chain of command, measurable outcomes and timelines
- Harmonization: align work plans and activities with national and regional priorities and approaches fostering synergies among sectors
- Coordination: coordinate and combine human resources, logistics and infrastructure of other programmes and initiatives, as appropriate and feasible
- Indicators and performance: identify targets and their indicators to support performance measurement, including surveillance and validation data, to identify areas requiring attention or extra support
- Monitoring and evaluation: support monitoring and evaluation of national plans to ensure timely and cost effective delivery

#### 4 POLITICAL

Success depends on political will and support for elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. Political will results from recognition of rabies elimination as a national, regional and global public good.

**Includes activities for:**

- Political support: political support is essential and most relevant during and following country instability (political upheaval, natural disasters, etc.)
- International support: encourage countries to request a resolution on dog-mediated human rabies elimination through the World Health Assembly (WHO) and the General Assembly of Delegates (OIE)
- Legal frameworks: establish and enforce appropriate legal frameworks for rabies notification and elimination
- Demonstrating impacts: demonstrate the compelling case for mass dog vaccination programmes and their impact on protecting and saving human lives
- Regional engagement: support active national and regional engagement and cooperation to commit to a rabies elimination programme and promote the exchange of lessons learnt and experiences to leverage resources and engagement

#### 5 RESOURCES

Rabies elimination activities frequently span several years and therefore require sustained, long-term support.

**Includes activities for:**

- Case for investment: promote the case for investment in dog-mediated human rabies elimination to persuade countries, policy makers and donors of the feasibility, merit and value of investing in rabies elimination strategies
- Business plans: prepare business plans based on the Global Framework for Dog-mediated Human Rabies Elimination
- Investment: encourage different forms of investment and partnerships (private and public investment) to leverage resources and engagement

#### CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- ③ Long-term political and social commitment
- ③ Community engagement
- ③ Sustainable vaccination of 70% of the at-risk dog population
- ③ Proof of concept: start small, scale up
- ③ Sufficient resources, logistics and infrastructure
- ③ Promote vaccine banks and other strategies for acquisition of rabies immunoglobulins to ensure sufficient supply of quality-assured rabies vaccines and human immunoglobulin
- ③ Reach remote, rural and at-risk populations
- ③ Conduct performance measurement at all levels
- ③ Maintain trained and motivated implementation personnel

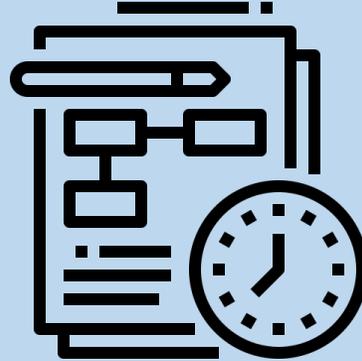
**STRATEGIC VISION: zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030 in participating countries**

# The use of the SARE

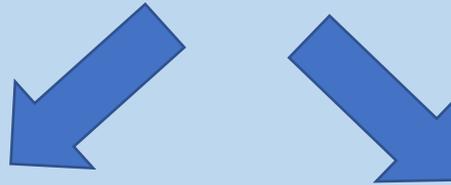
- Where to start the process of eliminating rabies?
- How far is a country really in their efforts?
- How can elimination efforts be advanced?



# The use of the SARE



Excel-based M&E Framework

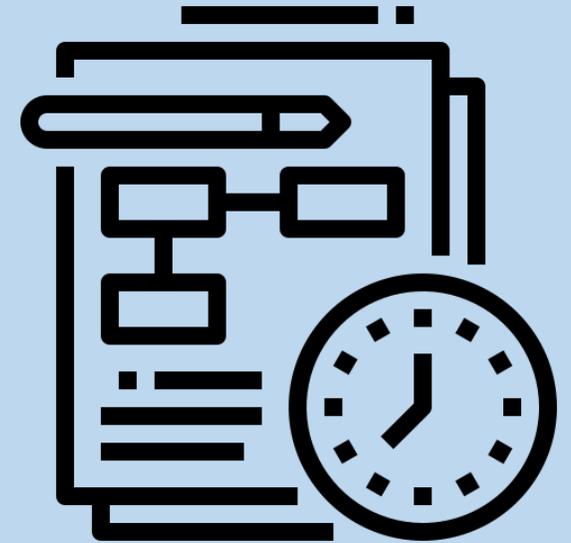


Provides **practical guidance** on how to **start or expand** all the **rabies control activities** that are needed to control and eliminate dog-mediated rabies.

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.



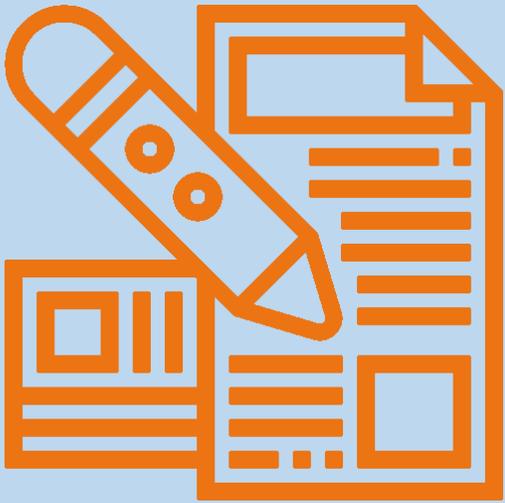
Excel-based M&E Framework

# The use of the SARE



# The use of the SARE

**The SARE will help you to:**



**Develop or revise your national strategy**



**Develop a medium-term workplan**

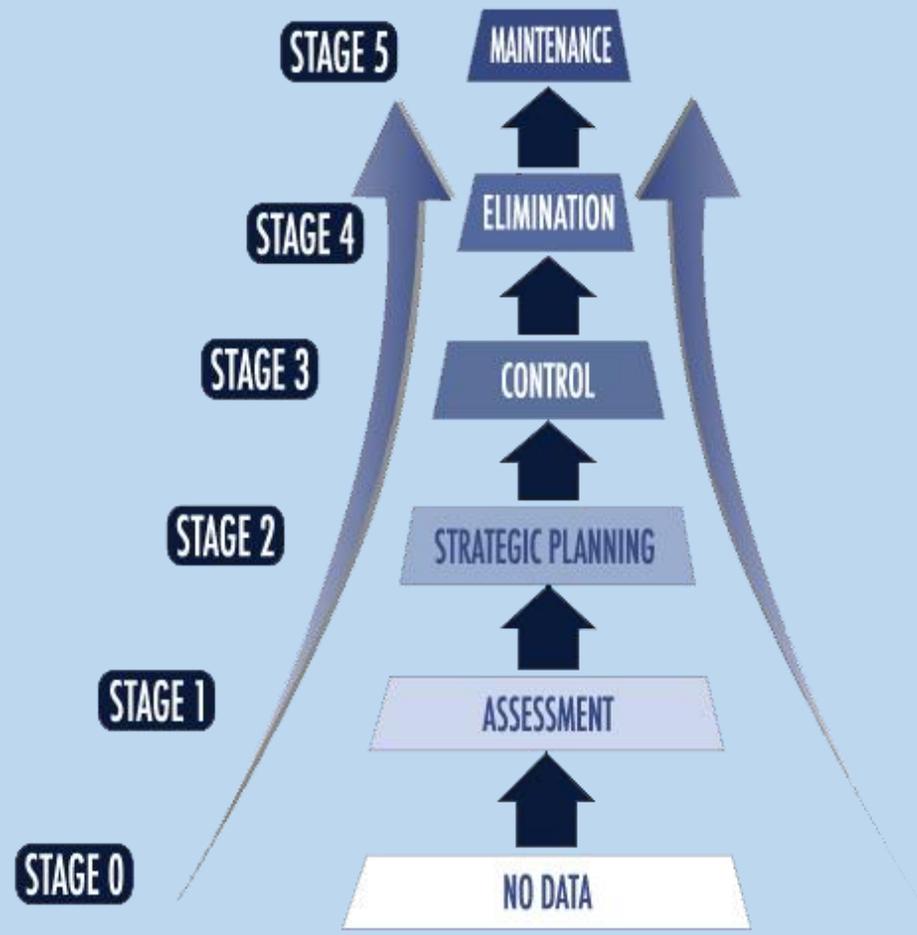


**Demonstrate progress**



**Highlight successes**

COUNTRY FREE FROM DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES

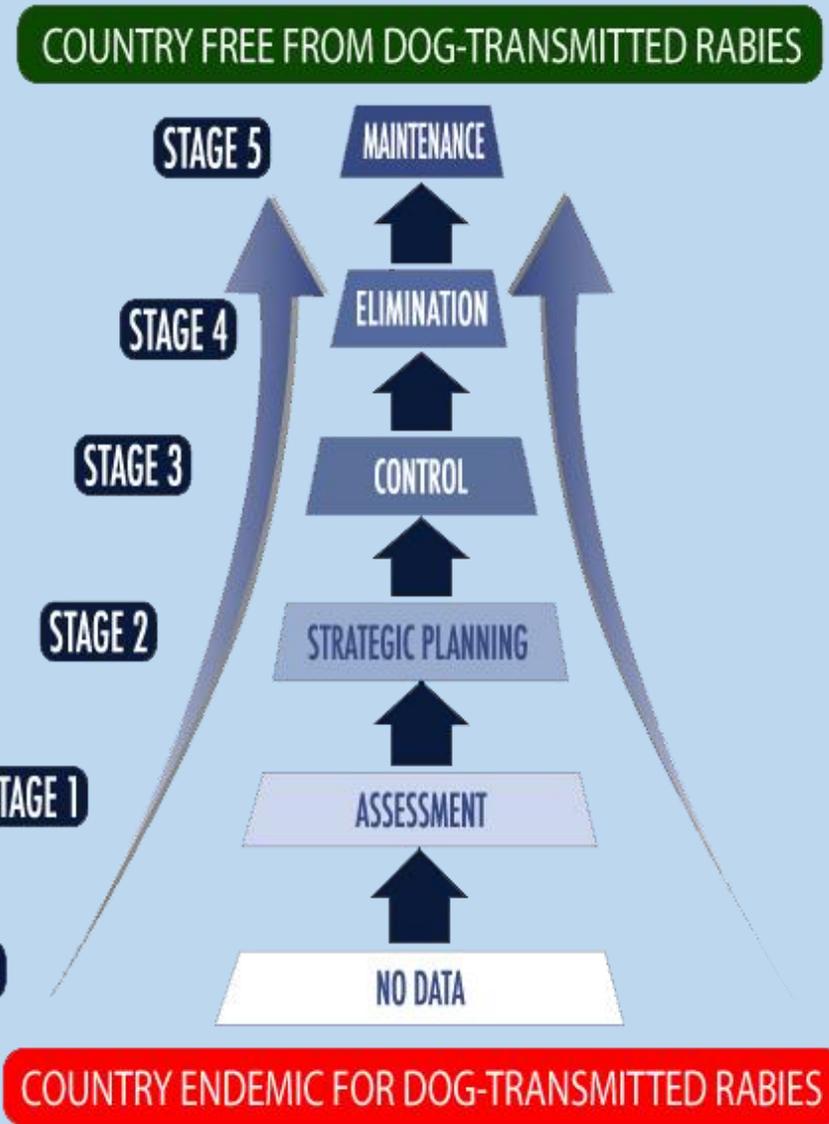


COUNTRY ENDEMIC FOR DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES

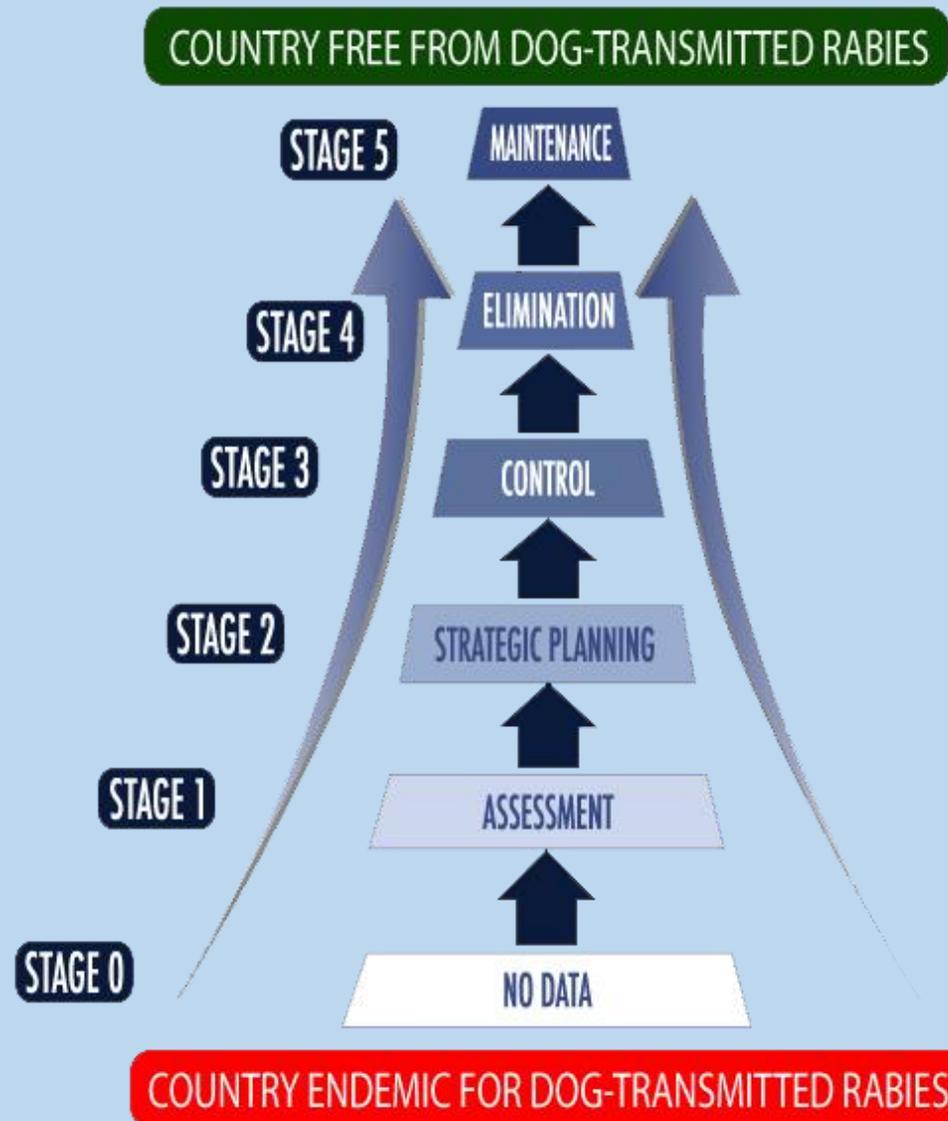
Stage 0: No information on rabies available, but rabies is suspected to be present



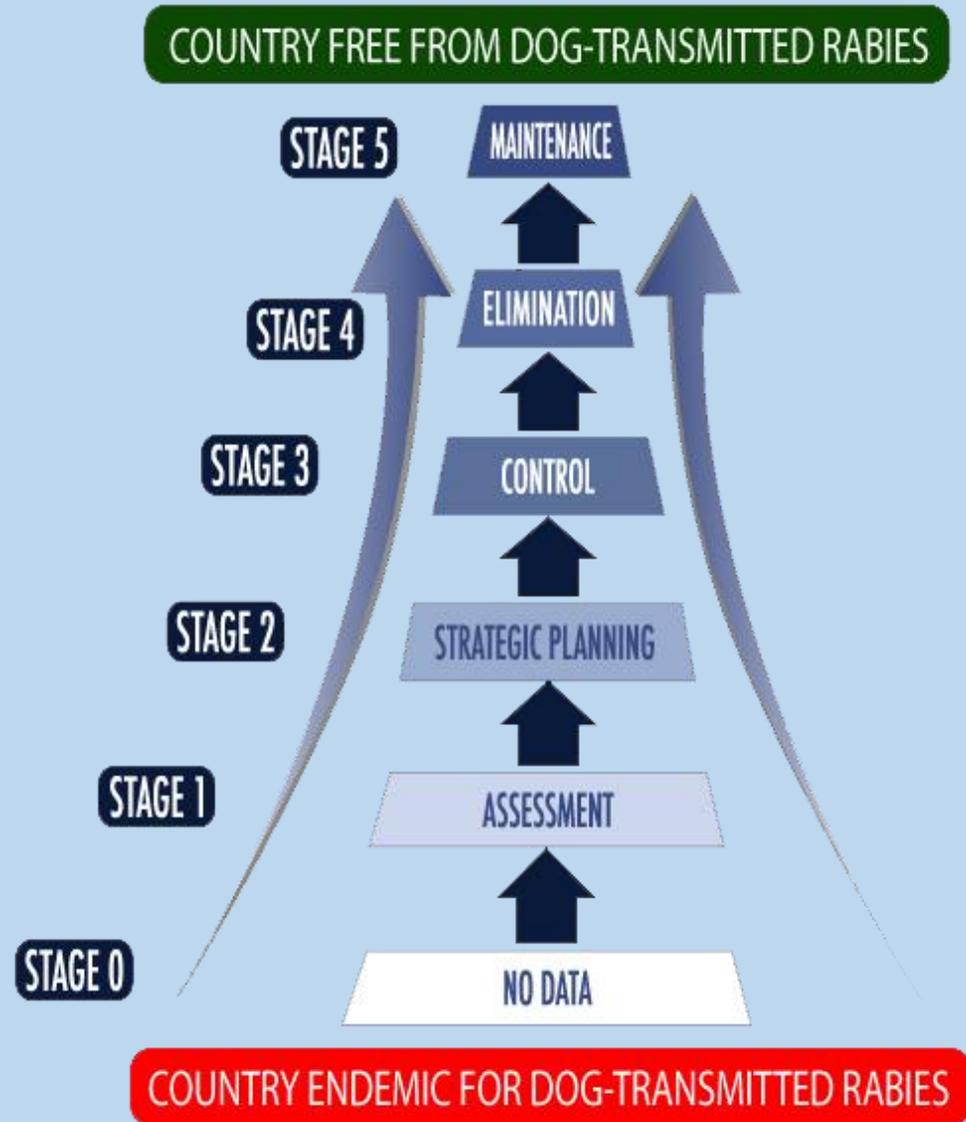
STAGE 0



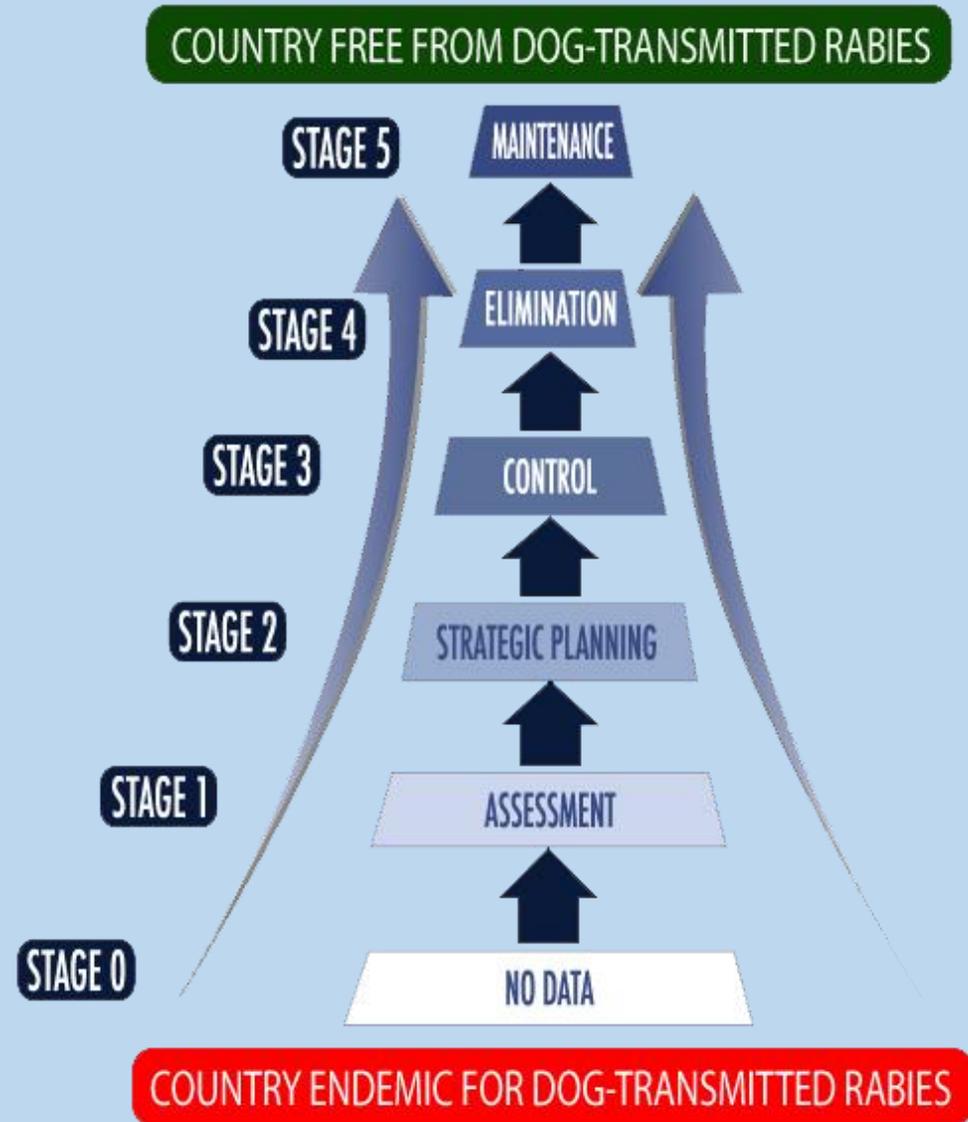
Stage 1: Assessment of the local rabies epidemiology, elaboration of a short-term rabies action plan



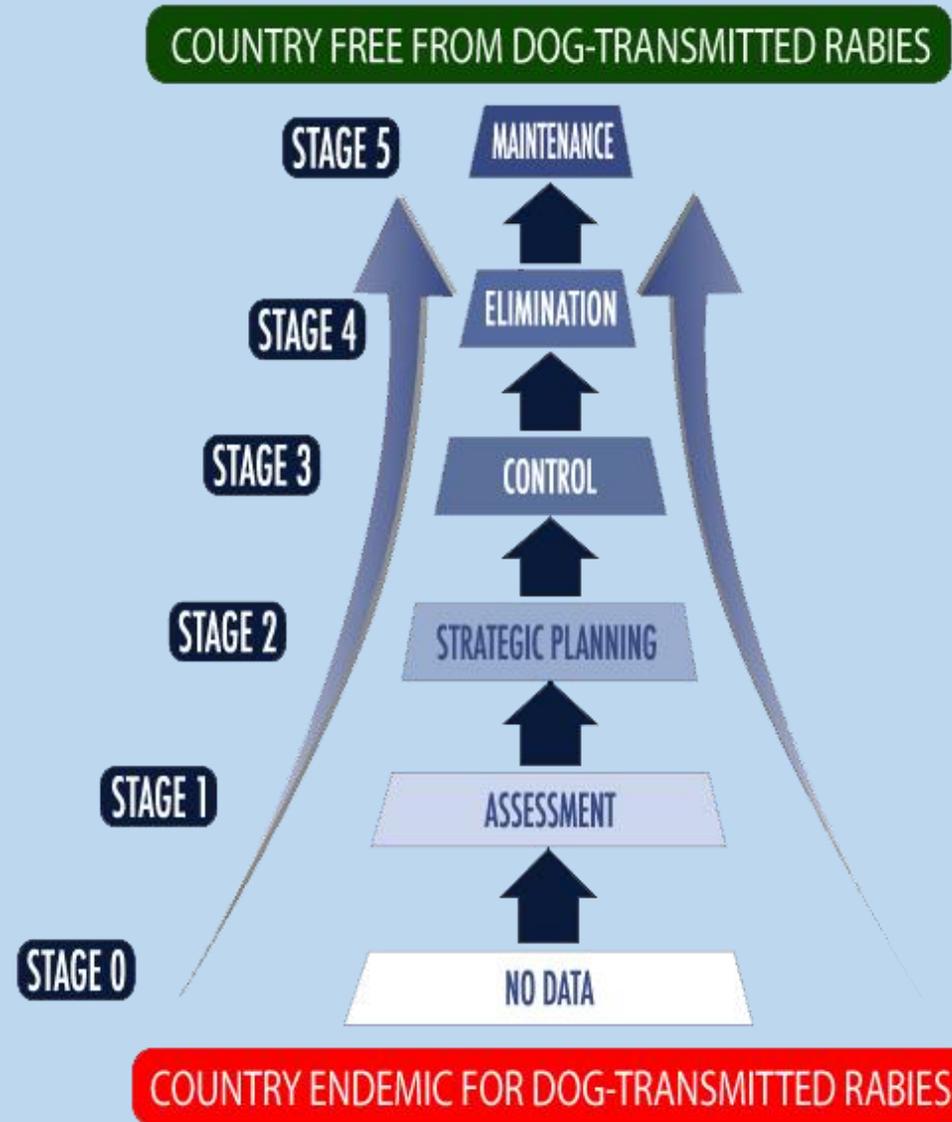
Stage 2: Development of a national rabies control and prevention strategy



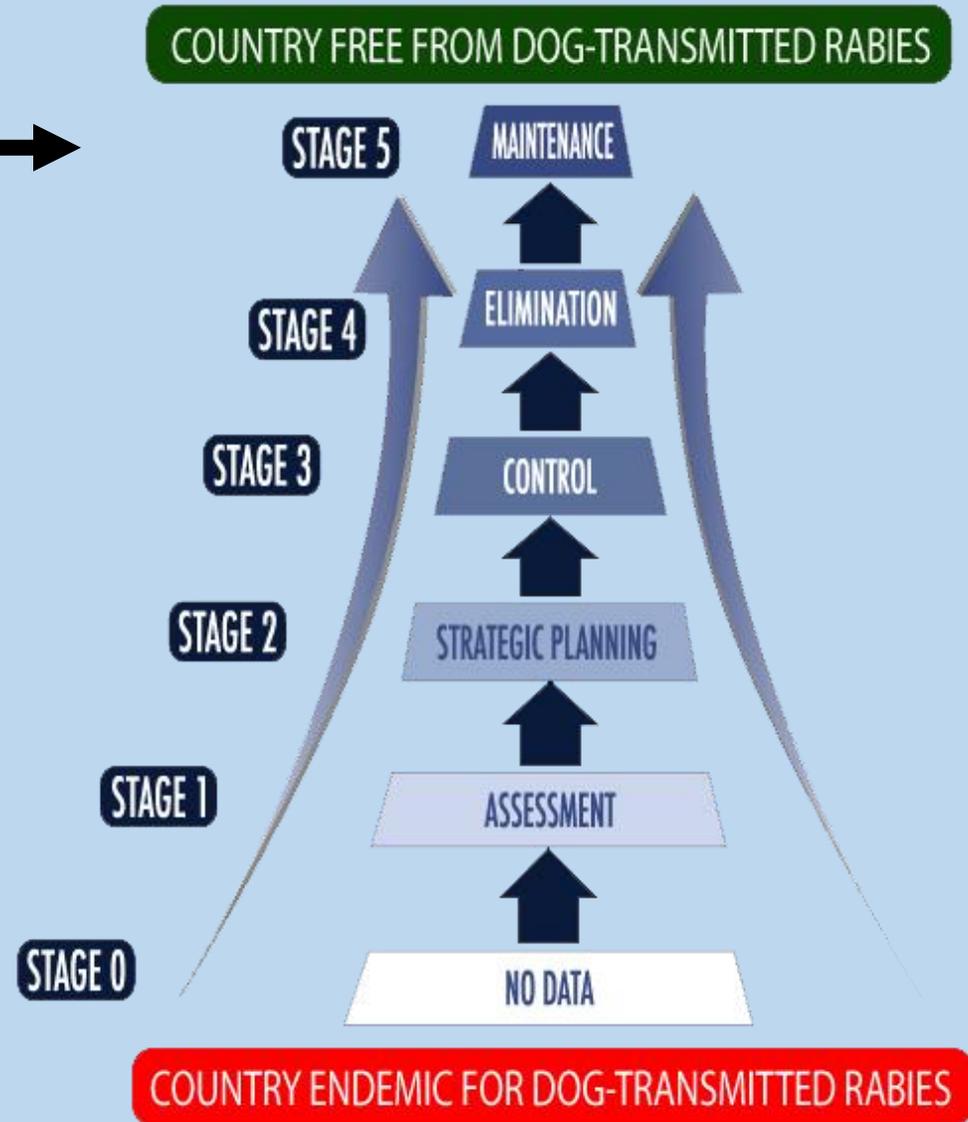
Stage 3: Full-scale implementation of the national rabies control strategy



Stage 4: Maintenance of freedom from canine-mediated human rabies; Elimination of dog rabies



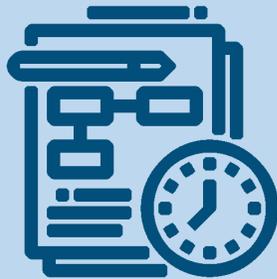
Stage 5: Freedom from human and dog rabies



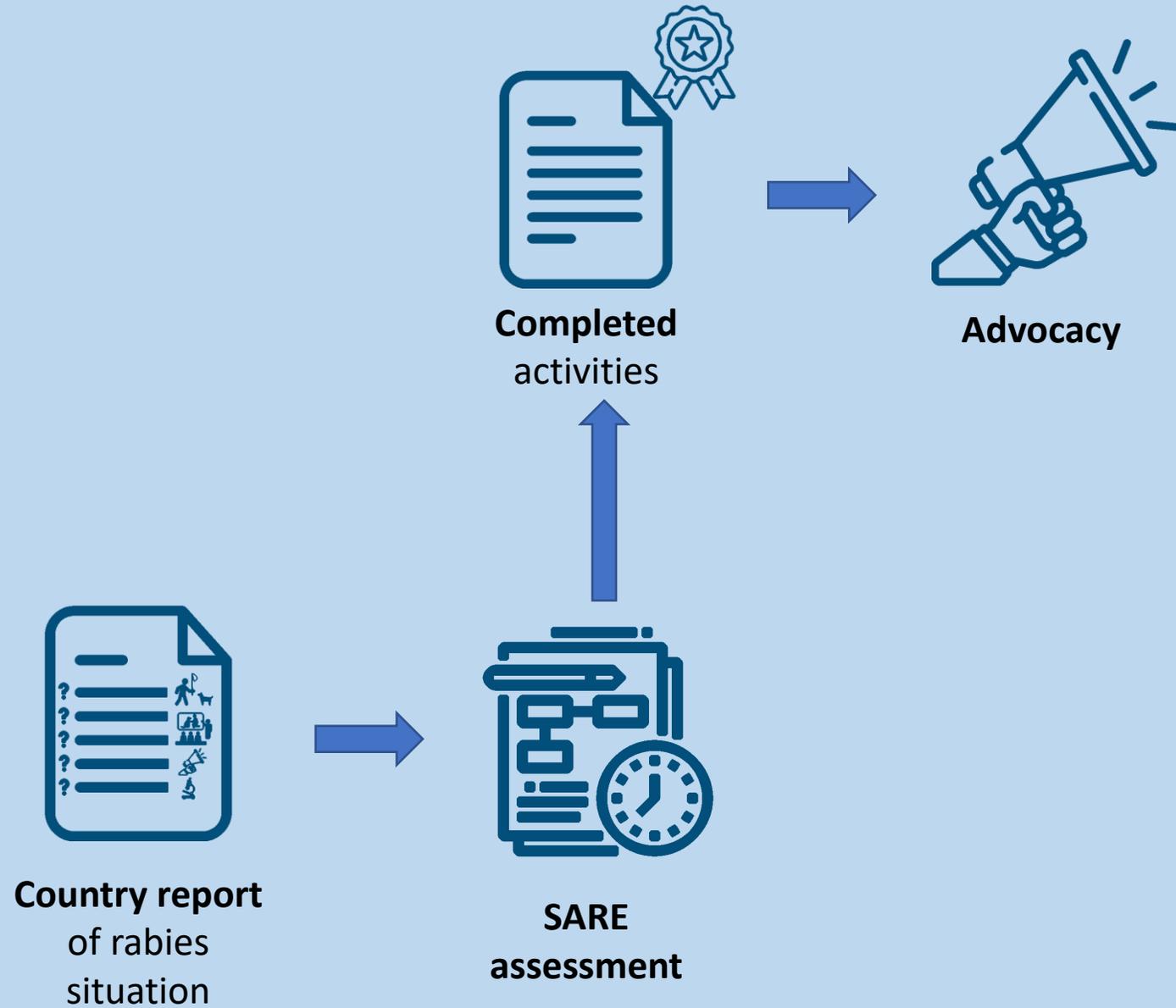
How does the SARE assessment work?



**Country report  
of rabies  
situation**



**SARE  
assessment**









Completed

Communication

Fundraising

## Pending activities, need to decide on:

- **how** to complete them.
- **who** will complete them.
- **when** this will be done.



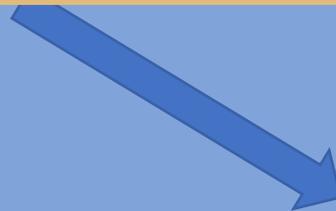
### Workplan



Country report  
of rabies  
situation



SARE  
assessment



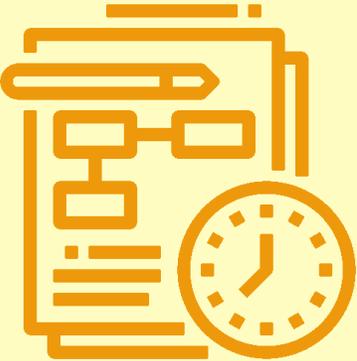
Country Stage

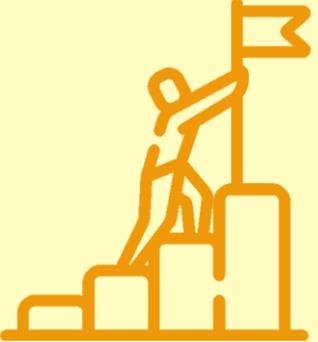
# The process

✓ ✗ ?  
Yes/No/I don't know answer

  
Definitions and terminology

SARE  
Activity

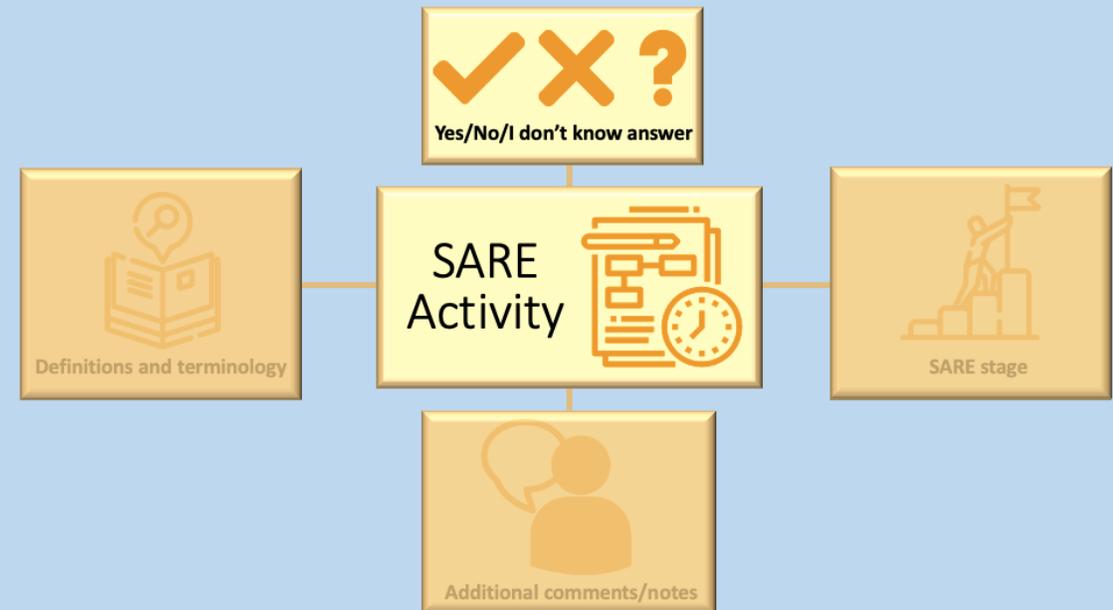


  
SARE stage

  
Additional comments/notes

# Answering the question for the SARE activity

- 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.



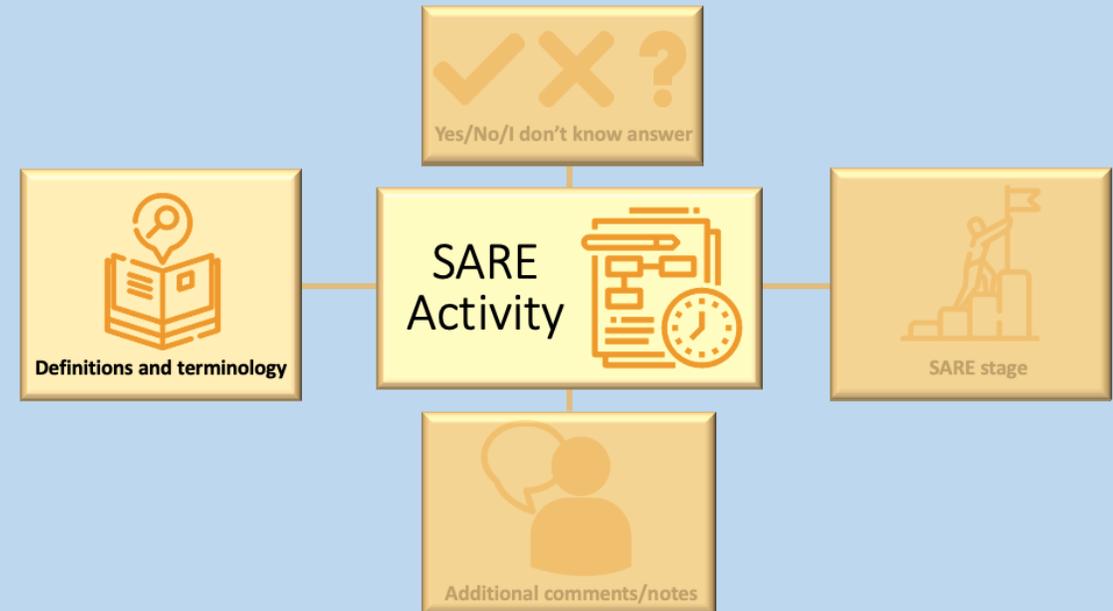
# Answering the question for the SARE activity

- 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

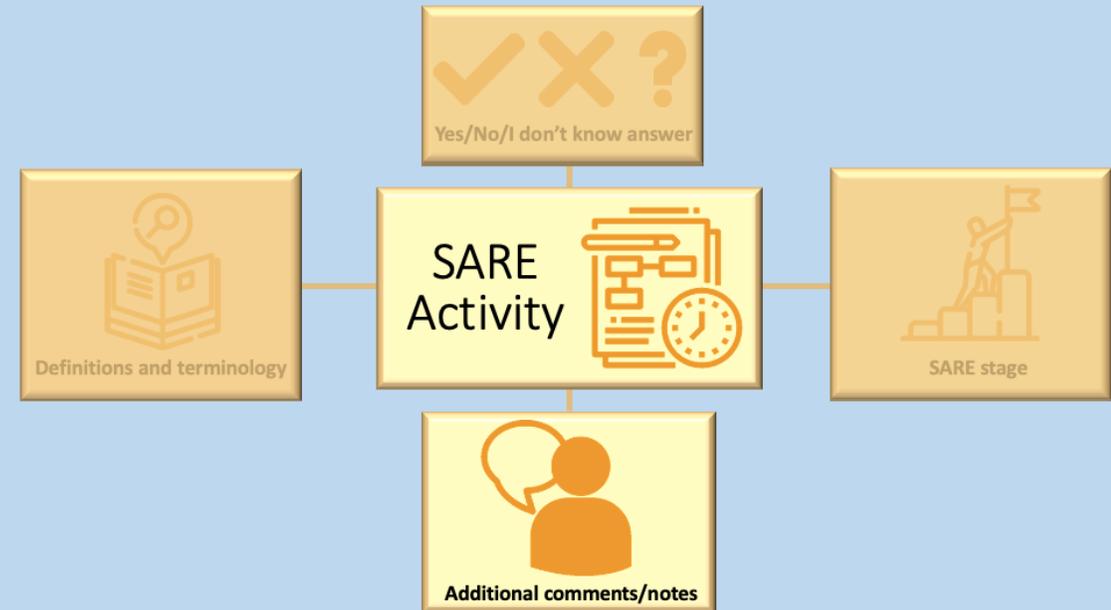
- The additional comments are only available for certain questions.

These will either:

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

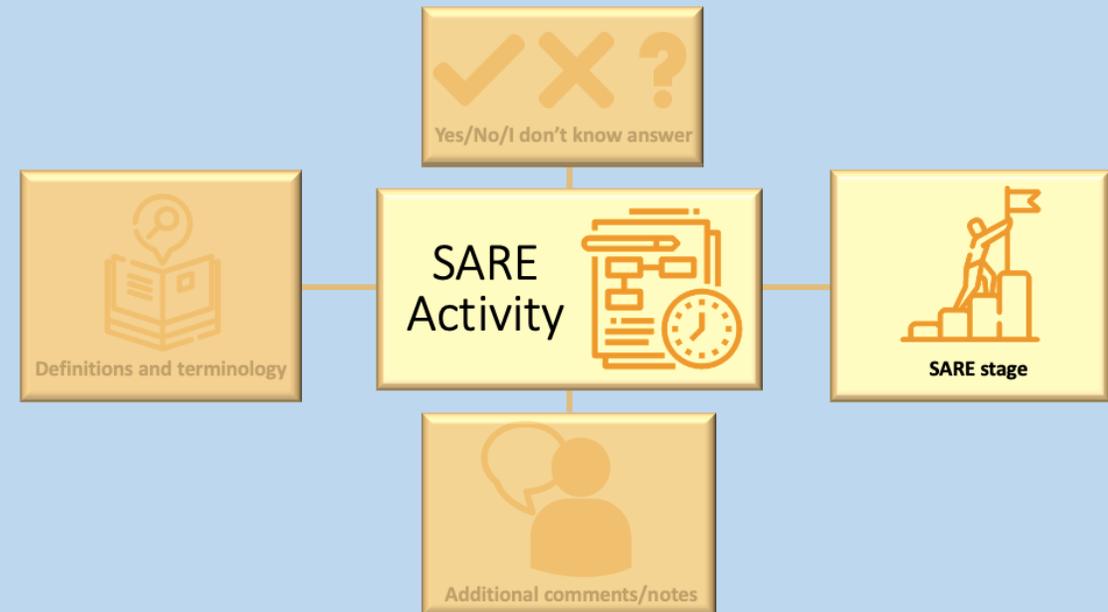
OR

- Request specific information from you.



# SARE Stages

- 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

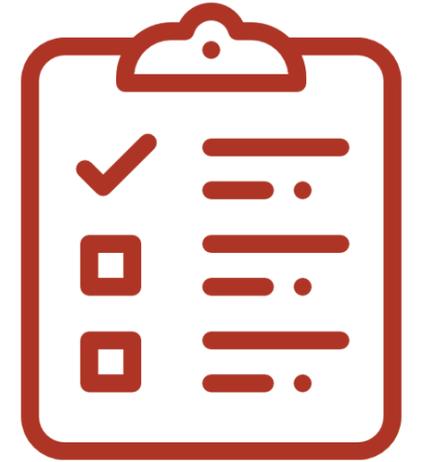
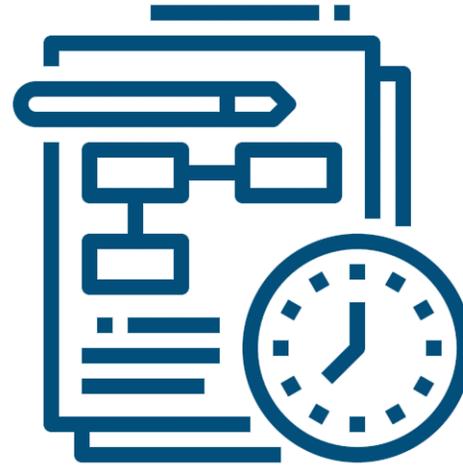


Up to one year

# Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination



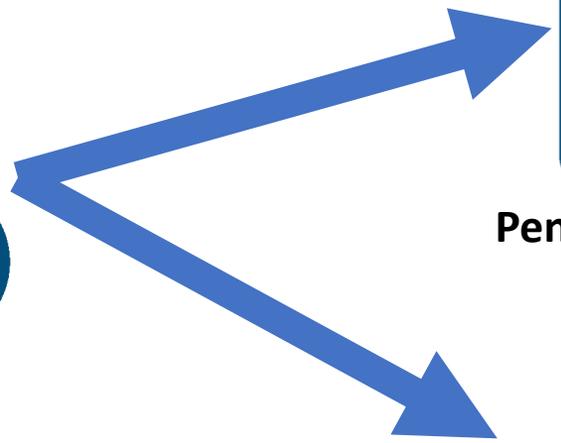
Up to one year



Less than a week



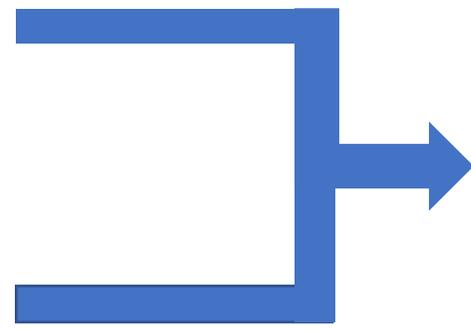
**SARE  
assessment**



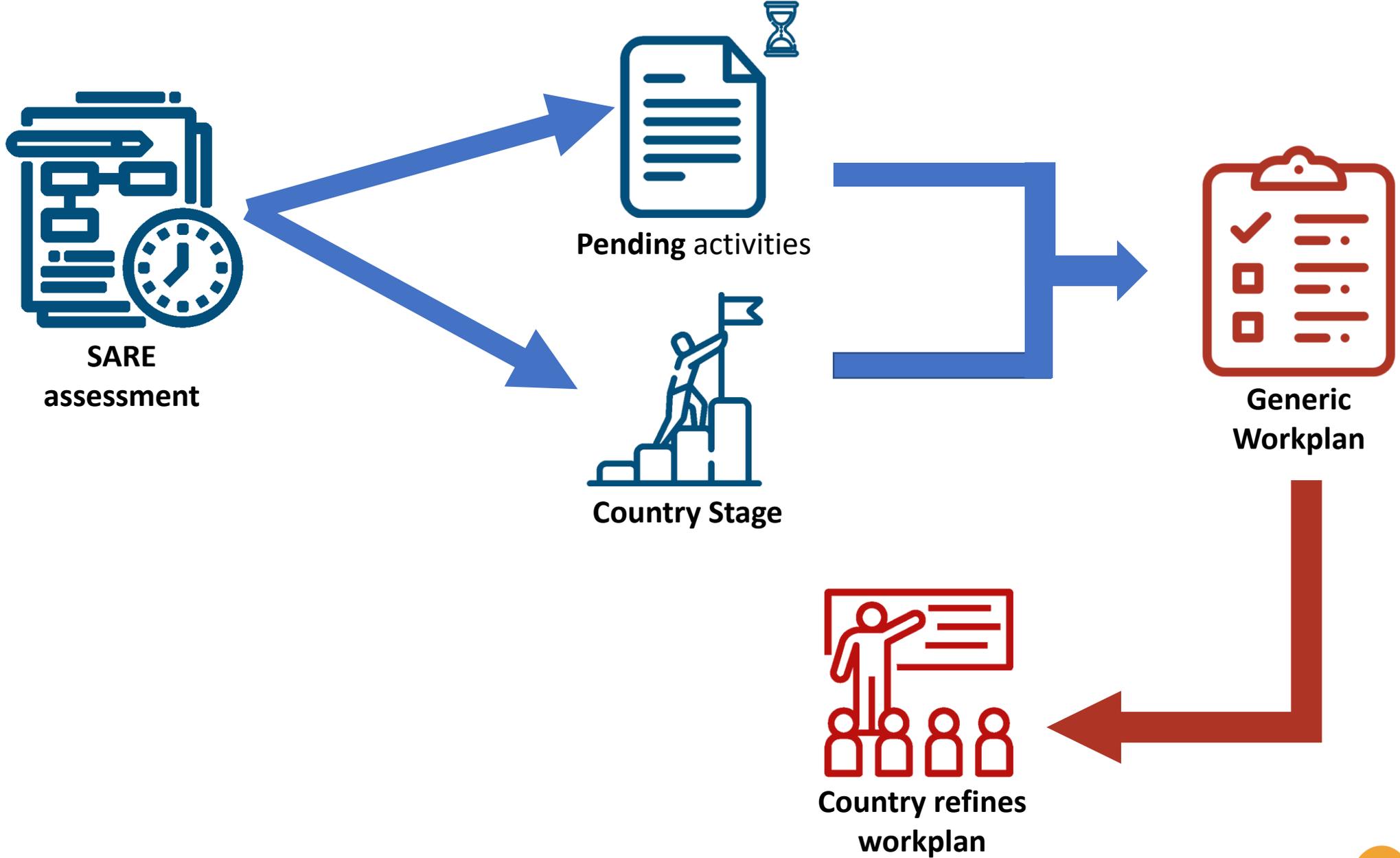
**Pending activities**



**Country Stage**



**Generic  
Workplan**





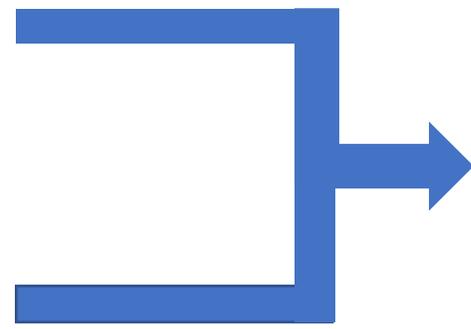
SARE assessment



Pending activities



Country Stage



Generic Workplan

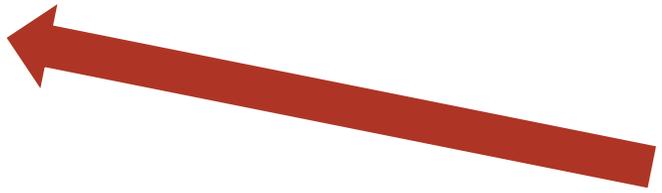
Outputs

Outputs

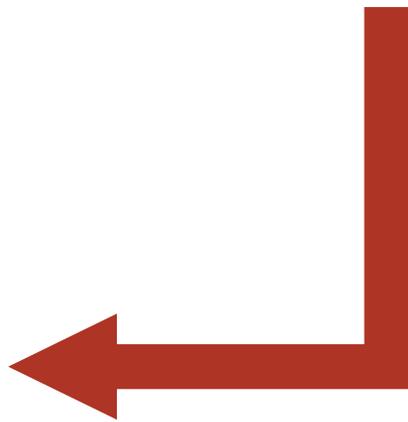
- Gantt charts
- Costing
- KPIs



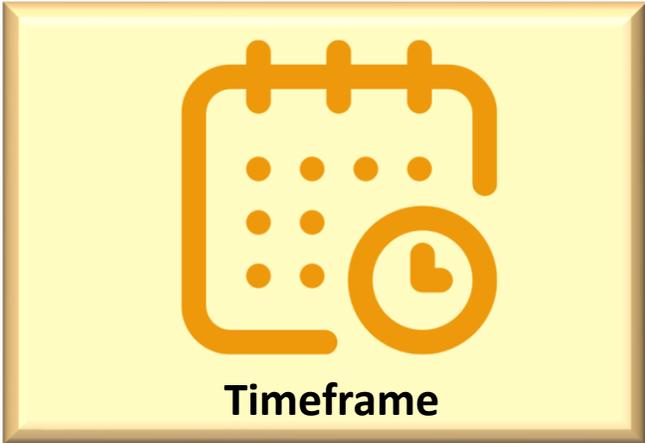
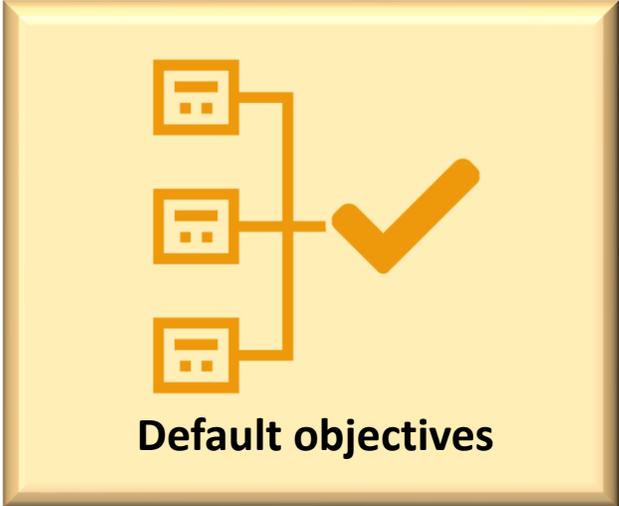
Country-specific Workplan



Country refines workplan

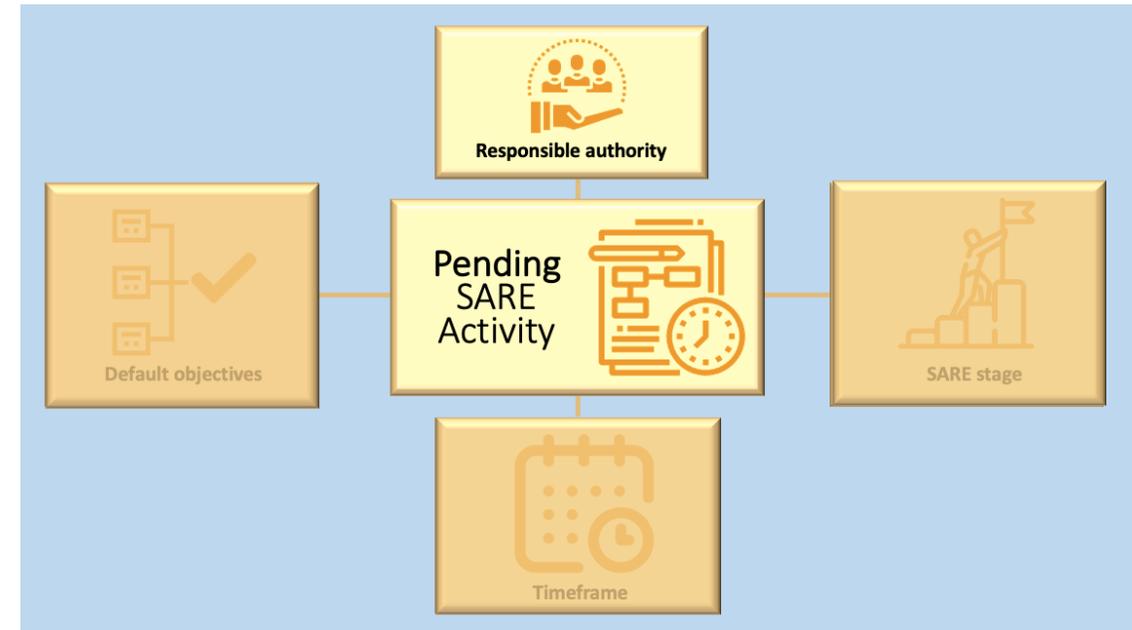


# The process



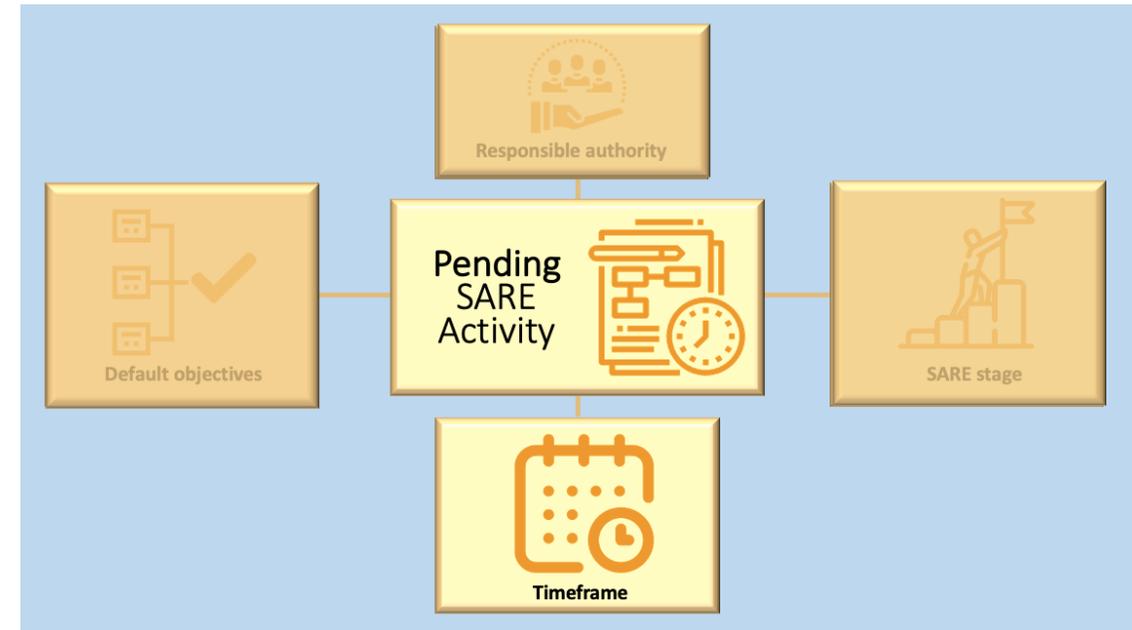
# Deciding who the responsible authority will be for each pending activity

- 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.



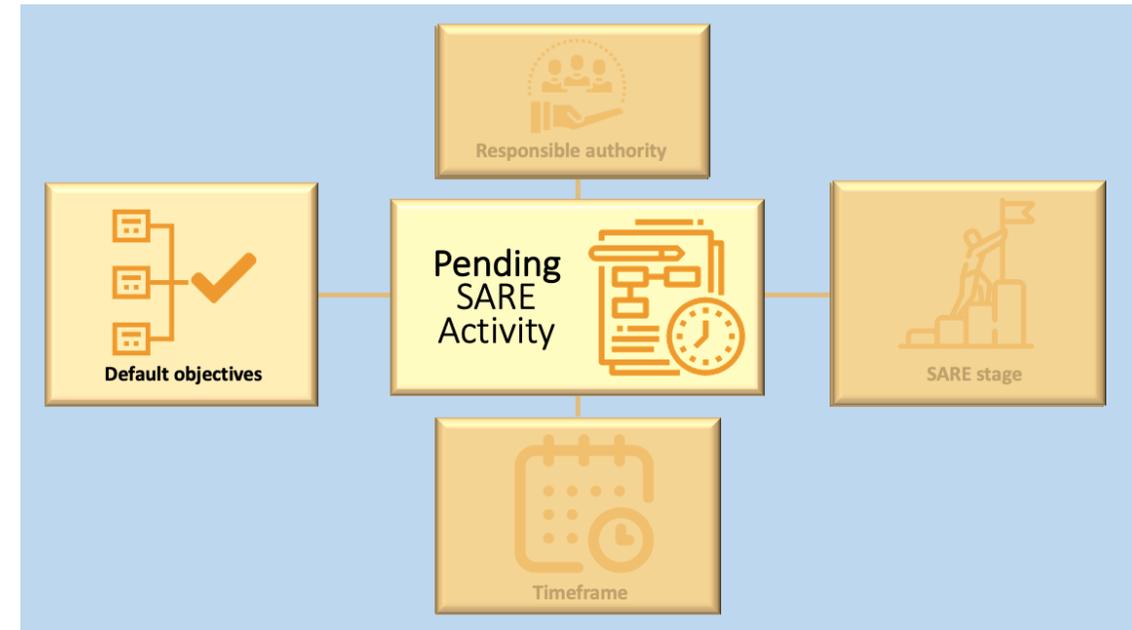
# Determining the timeframe for each pending activity

- 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.



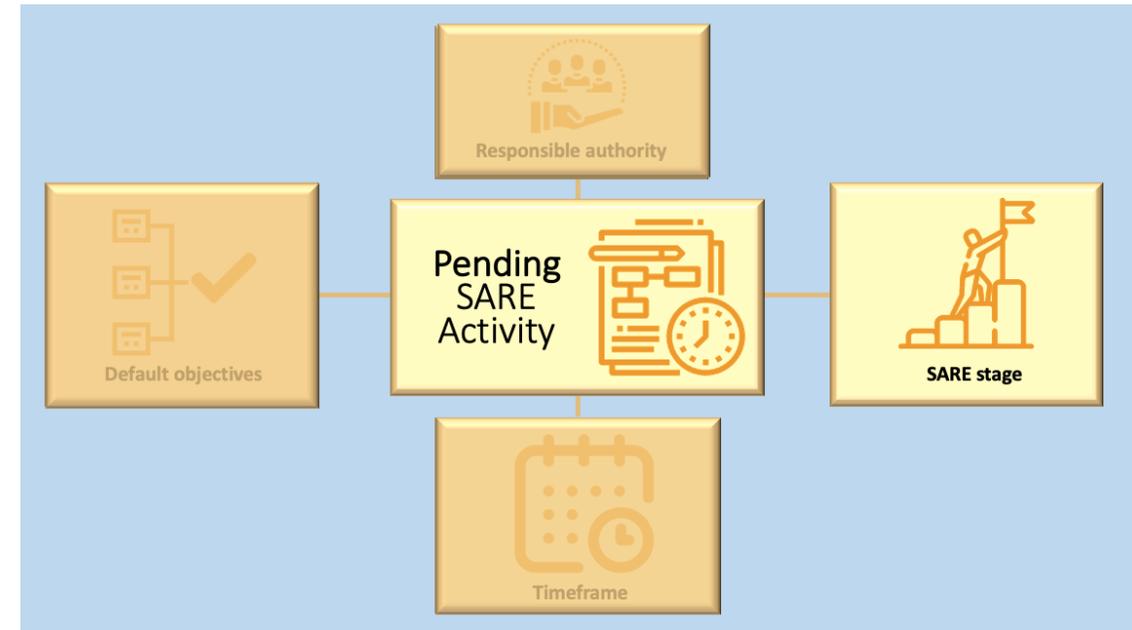
# Default objectives

- 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.



# SARE Stages

- 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.



**SARE assessment**

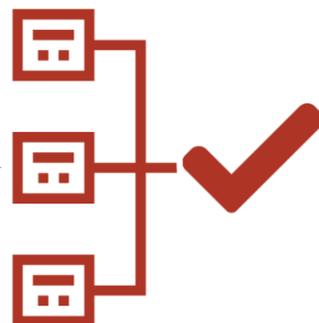
**SARE Workplan**



Pending activities



Responsible authority



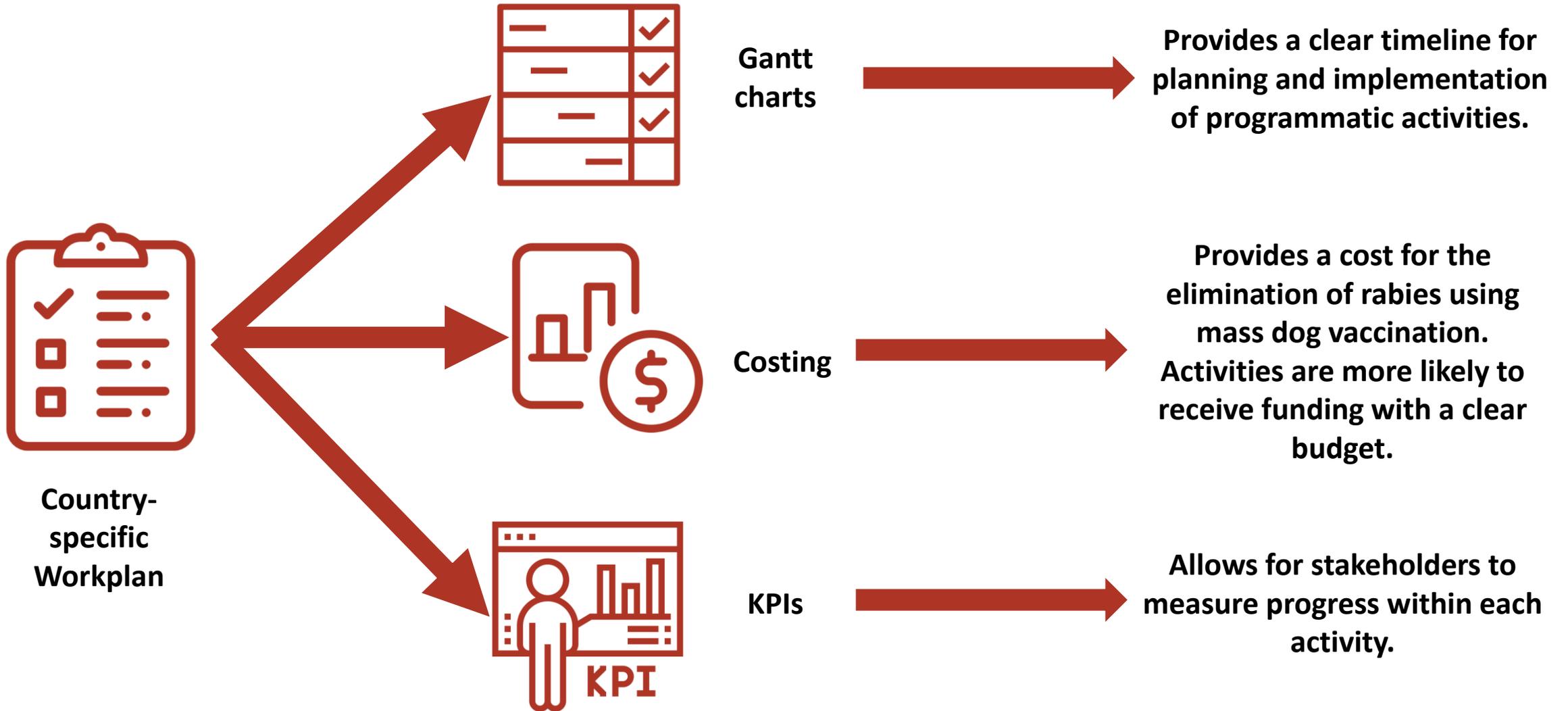
Objectives



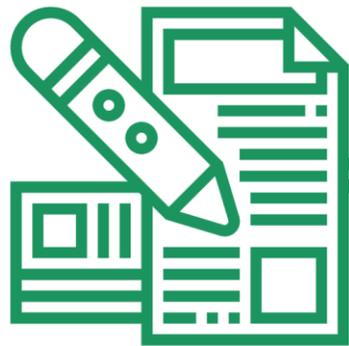
Country-specific Workplan



Timeframe



# Workplans that support National Strategies



National  
Strategic  
Plan

- 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.

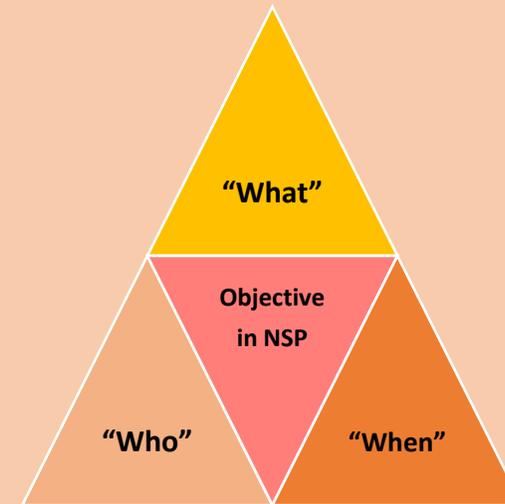


# Workplans that support National Strategies

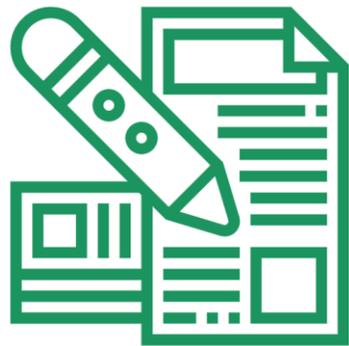


Country-specific  
Workplan

- 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.



# Workplans that support National Strategies



**National  
Strategic  
Plan**



**Country-  
specific  
Workplan**



**Successful  
rabies  
elimination**

THANK YOU



[www.rabiesalliance.org](http://www.rabiesalliance.org)

