



GARC

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR RABIES CONTROL

www.rabiesalliance.org

Supporting Global Rabies Elimination

Prof Louis Nel
Executive Director, GARC
and University of Pretoria
Vrede en Lust, 25 October 2016

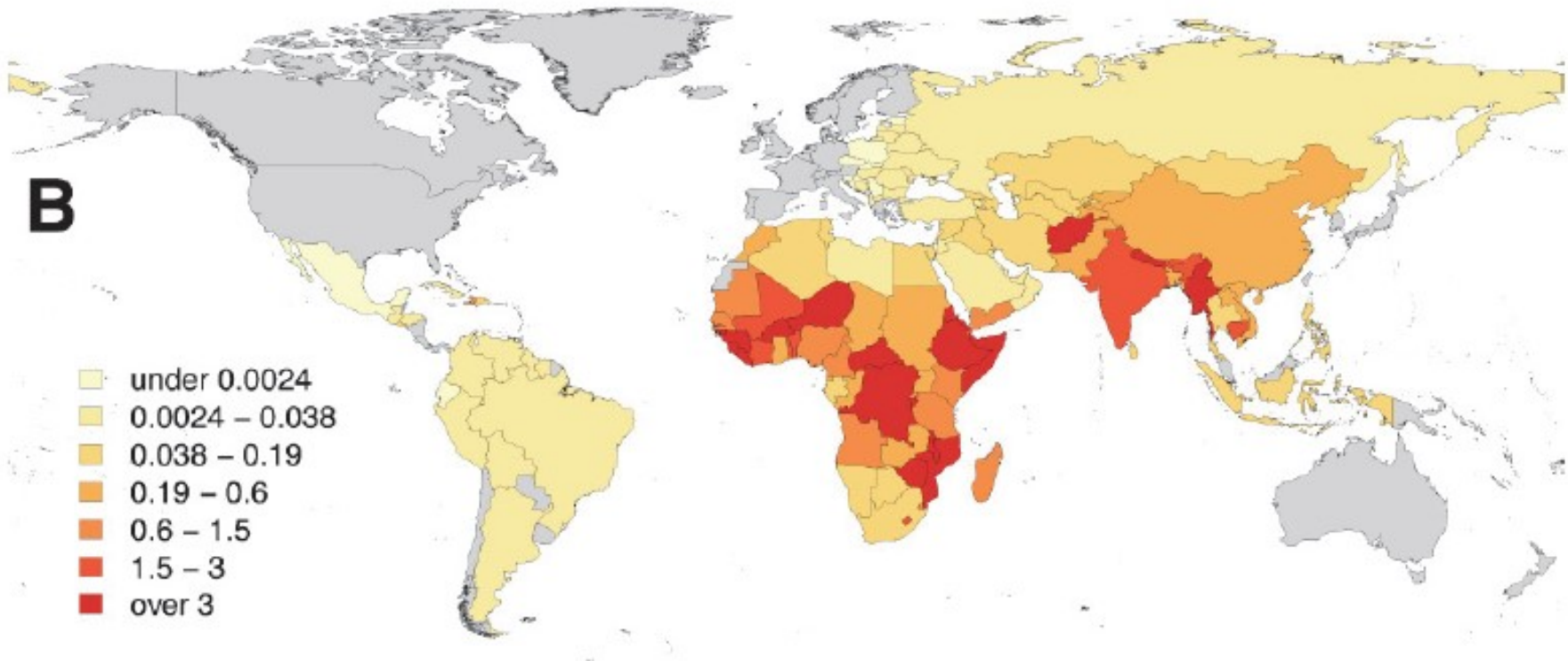


Why Rabies?

- Horrific disease of animals, humans
- Ancient but new. Known in some parts of the world for 1000's of years, became only establish in many other parts of the world in the last decades, where it is today most rampant – Africa, large parts of Asia.
- Fully preventable, completely unnecessary
- Elimination is possible and has been demonstrated in various parts of the world



Per capita human death rates from canine rabies



Around 59,000 human deaths per year.

Hampson et al (2015) [Estimating the global burden of endemic canine rabies.](#)



How big is the problem?

The absence of a figure is the absence of value



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Estimating the Global Burden of Endemic Canine Rabies

Katie Hampson^{1*}, Laurent Coudeville², Tiziana Lembo¹, Maganga Sambo³, Alexia Kieffer², Michaël Attlan², Jacques Barrat⁴, Jesse D. Blanton⁵, Deborah J. Briggs⁶, Sarah Cleaveland¹, Peter Costa⁶, Conrad M. Freuling⁷, Elly Hiby⁸, Lea Knopf⁶, Fernando Leanes⁹, François-Xavier Meslin¹⁰, Artem Metlin¹¹, Mary Elizabeth Miranda⁶, Thomas Müller⁷, Louis H. Nel¹², Sergio Recuenco⁵, Charles E. Rupprecht^{6,13}, Carolin Schumacher¹⁴, Louise Taylor⁶, Marco Antonio Natal Vigilato⁹, Jakob Zinsstag¹⁵, Jonathan Dushoff¹⁶, on behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control Partners for Rabies Prevention

Globally:

59,000 deaths, 3.7 million DALYs, \$8.6 billion USD in losses every year

Global burden of dog rabies

59,000

PEOPLE DIE EVERY YEAR
FROM RABIES

Over 99%

OF HUMAN CASES ARE DUE
TO THE BITE OF A DOG.



160 PEOPLE

DIE FROM RABIES
EVERY SINGLE DAY

100%

OF HUMAN RABIES CASES
CAN BE PREVENTED

**Every 10
Minutes,**

SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD,
SOMEONE DIES OF RABIES.

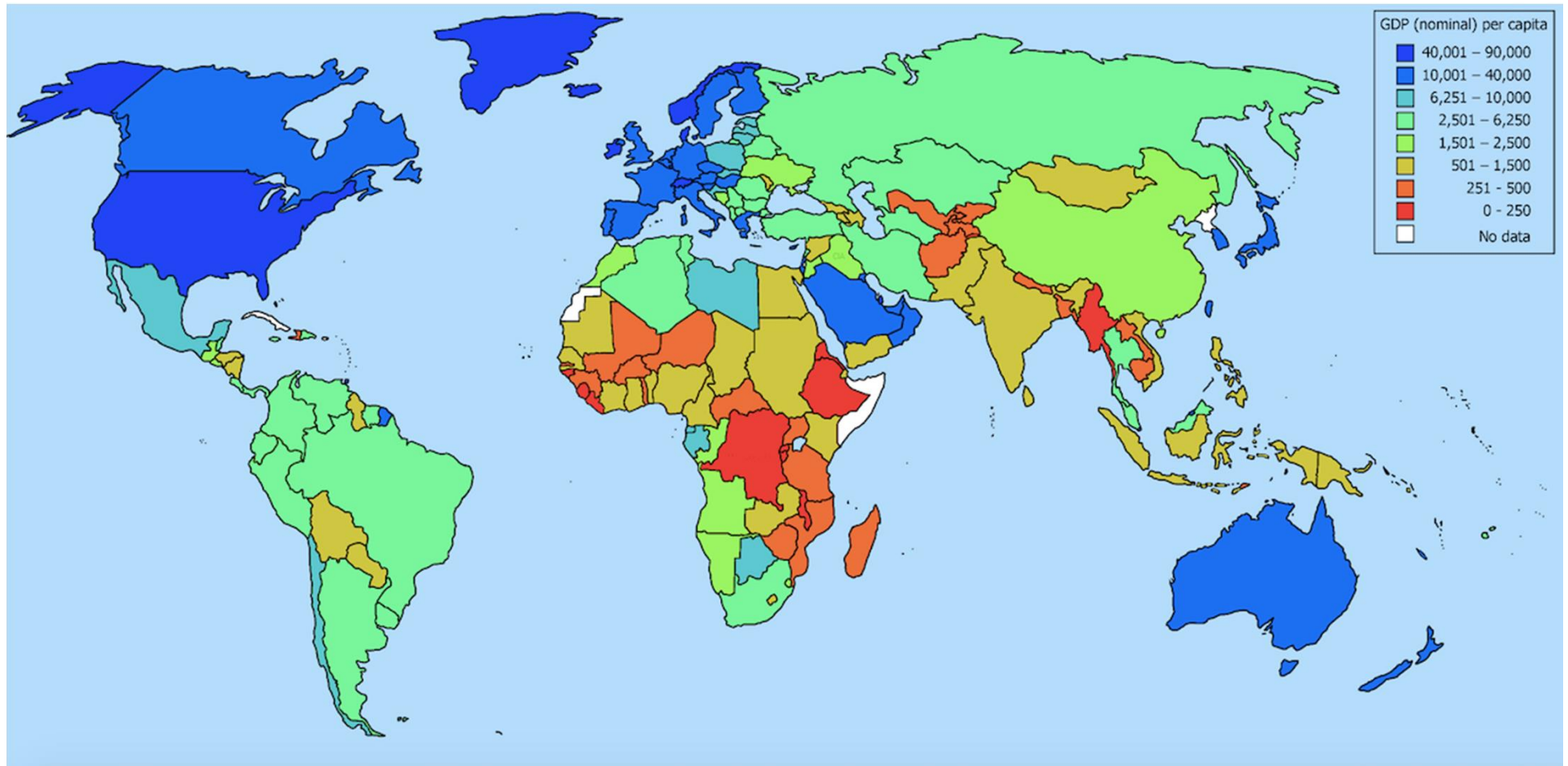
84.7%

OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION
IS LIVING WITH A
RISK OF CANINE RABIES



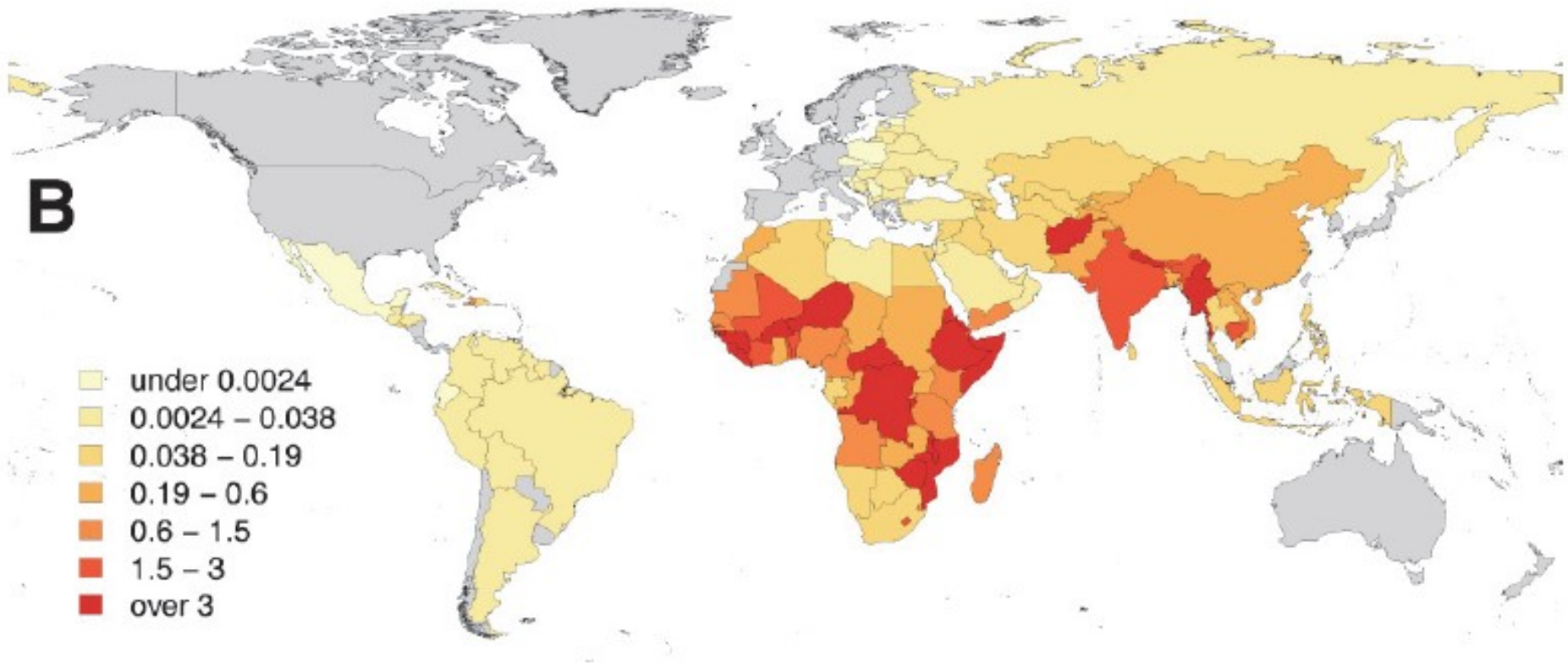


Per capita nominal GDP

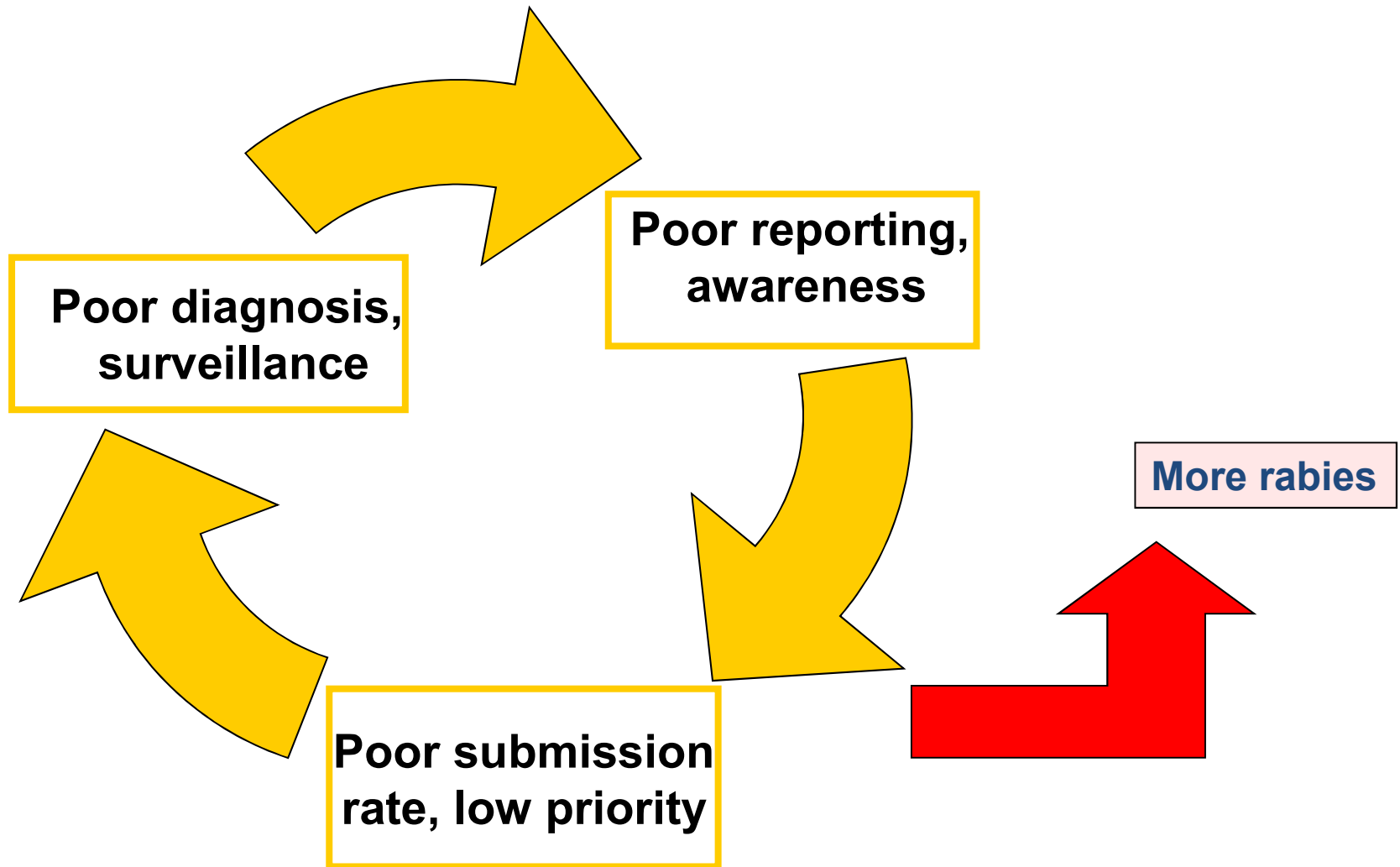


IMF, 2005

Per capita human death rates from canine rabies



Lab diagnosis, surveillance and rabies: The circle of neglect



Rabies

- Ancient!
- Most Fatal Disease!
- Completely Preventable

Why Neglected?

Who is responsible?

1. Dogs not economically vital
2. Public health impact not appreciated

Veterinary neglect of free roaming dogs.

Underreporting:

Laboratory diagnosis non-existent and misdiagnosis common

Global health agenda:
Dog rabies in developing world

Less newsworthy than novel strains of influenza or coronaviruses etc.

Rural communities:

- Poverty
- Remote location
- Poor infrastructure
- Negligible health care

Rabies:

- Most Fatal Disease
- Completely Preventable

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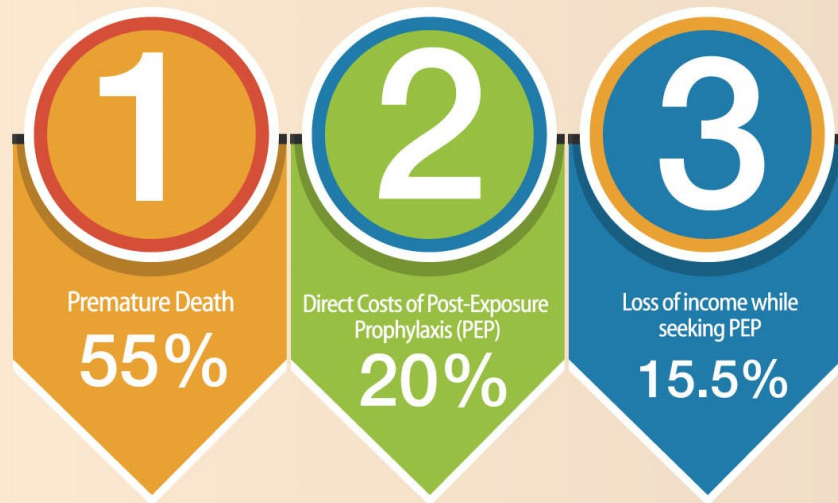
Rural communities:

- Poverty
- Remote location
- Poor infrastructure
- Negligible health care

IGNORE

💰 The Cost of Rabies:

The economic cost of rabies is \$8.6 bn annually



(source: Dr Katie Hampson, Glasgow University)

BUT we need:

1. Mass dog vaccination campaigns;
2. Information campaigns aimed at local populations;
3. Medical and Veterinary sectors working together;
4. Improved surveillance to monitor control efforts;
5. Improved access to human health care (vaccines and anti-rabies sera).

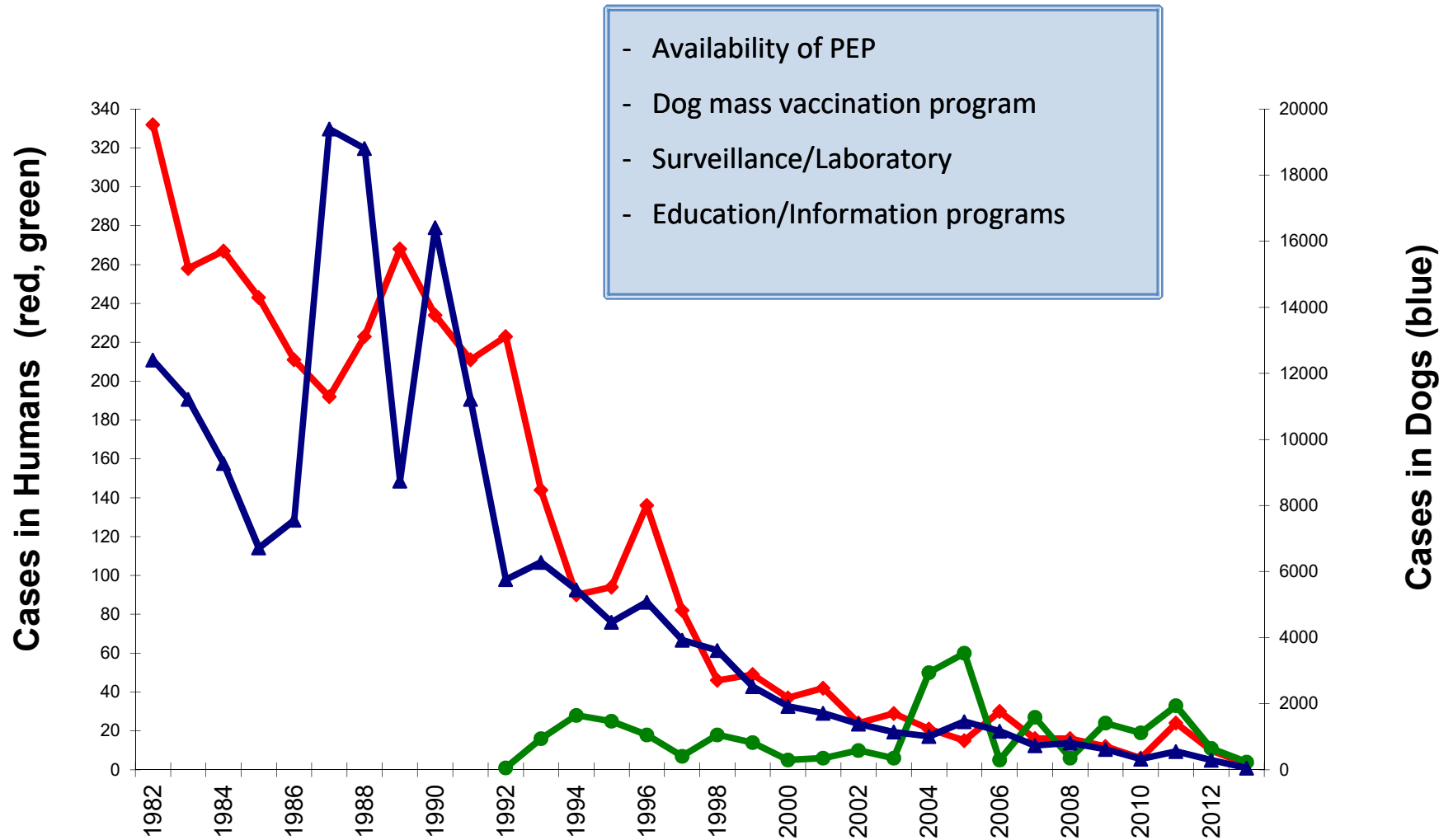


Investment in **dog vaccination** is the single most effective way of reducing the disease burden. At the moment, dog vaccination accounts for just **1.5% of rabies costs**.



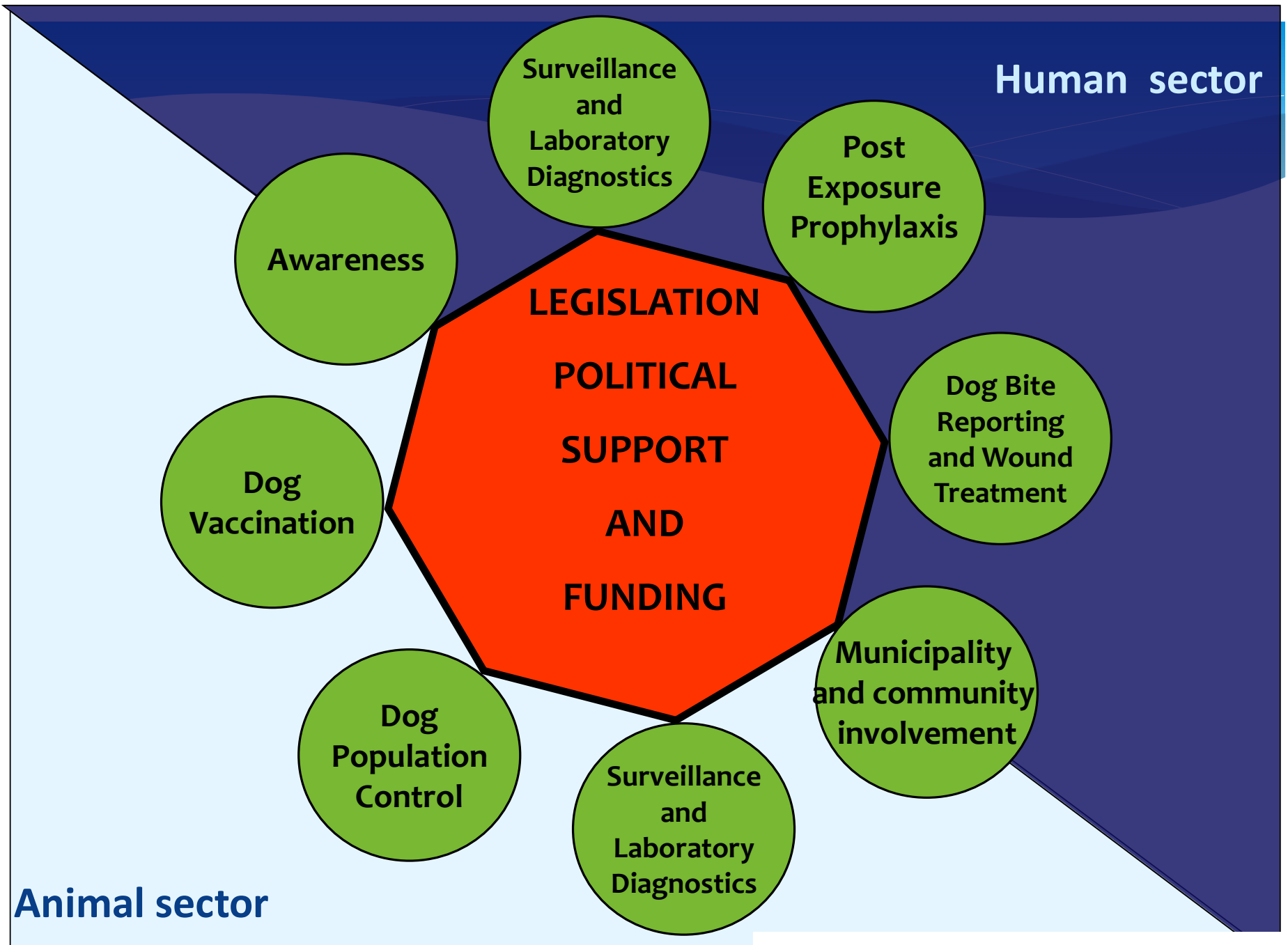
Rabies Cases across Latin America, 1982 – 2013

Graph drawn by PAHO, from SIRVERA data



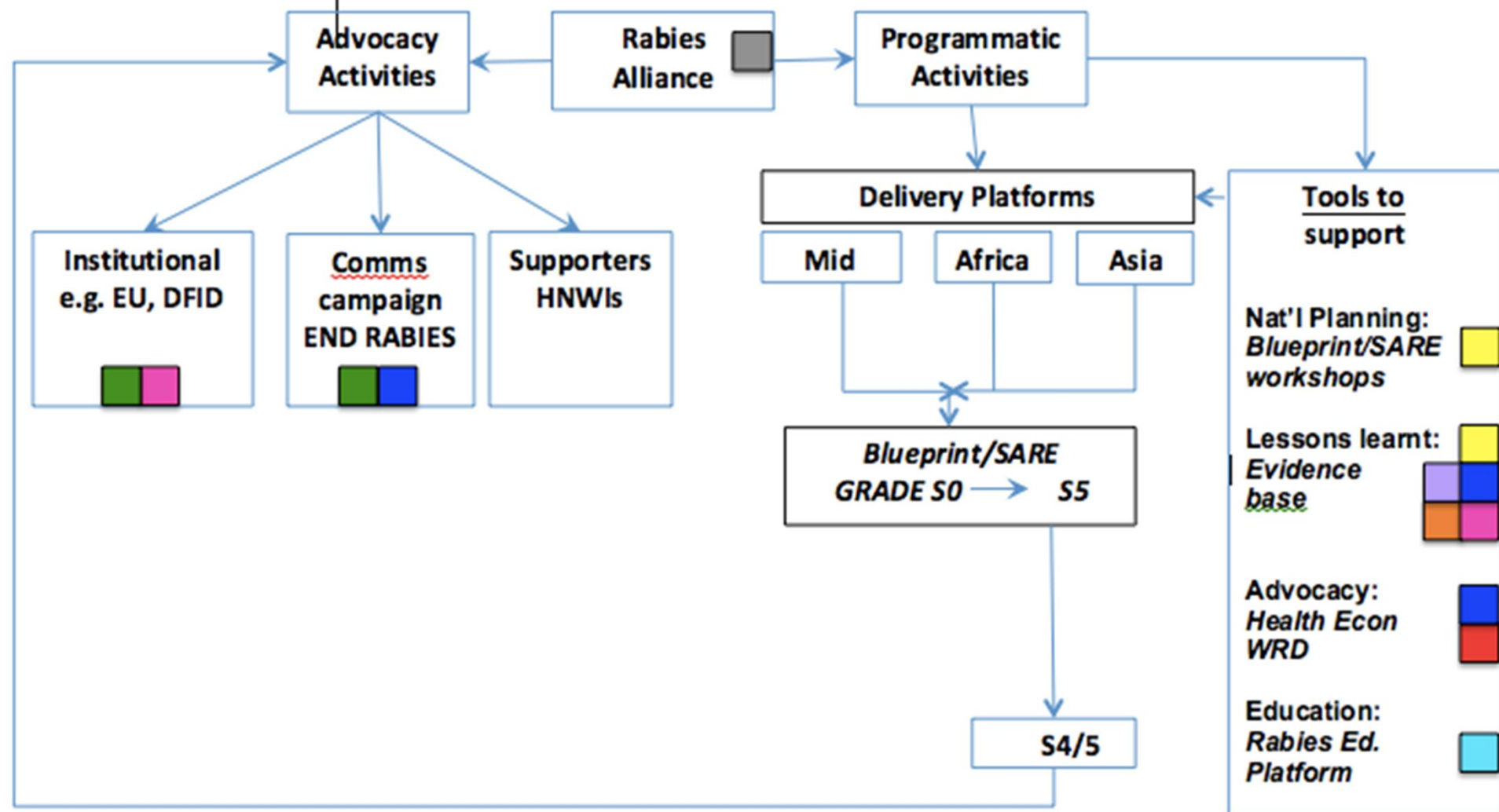
The One Health Triad





With credit to Katinka de Balogh, FAO

RABIES ELIMINATED BY 20??



ADVOCACY/FUNDING

Raise funds \$\$

GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS

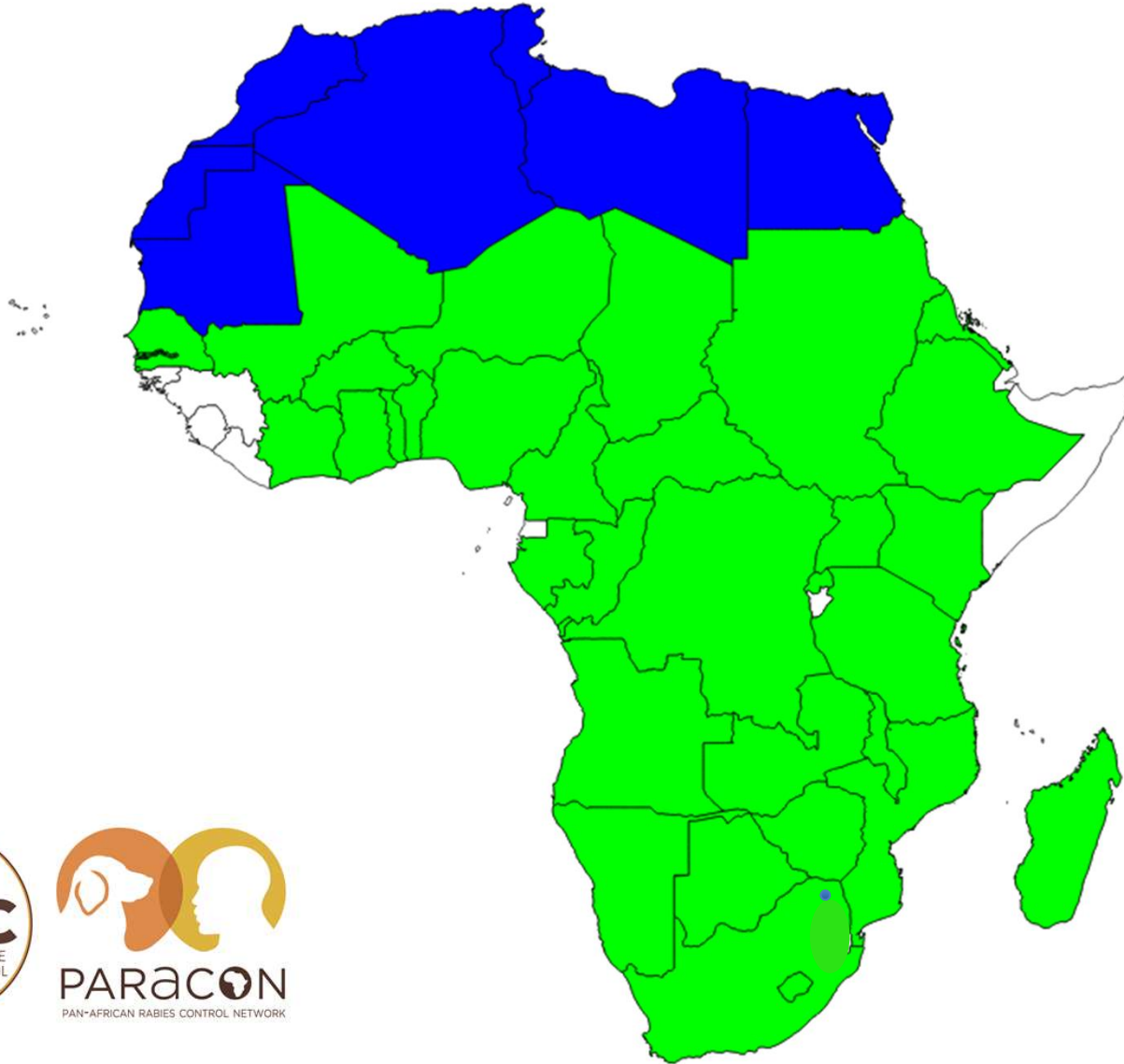
Spend \$\$

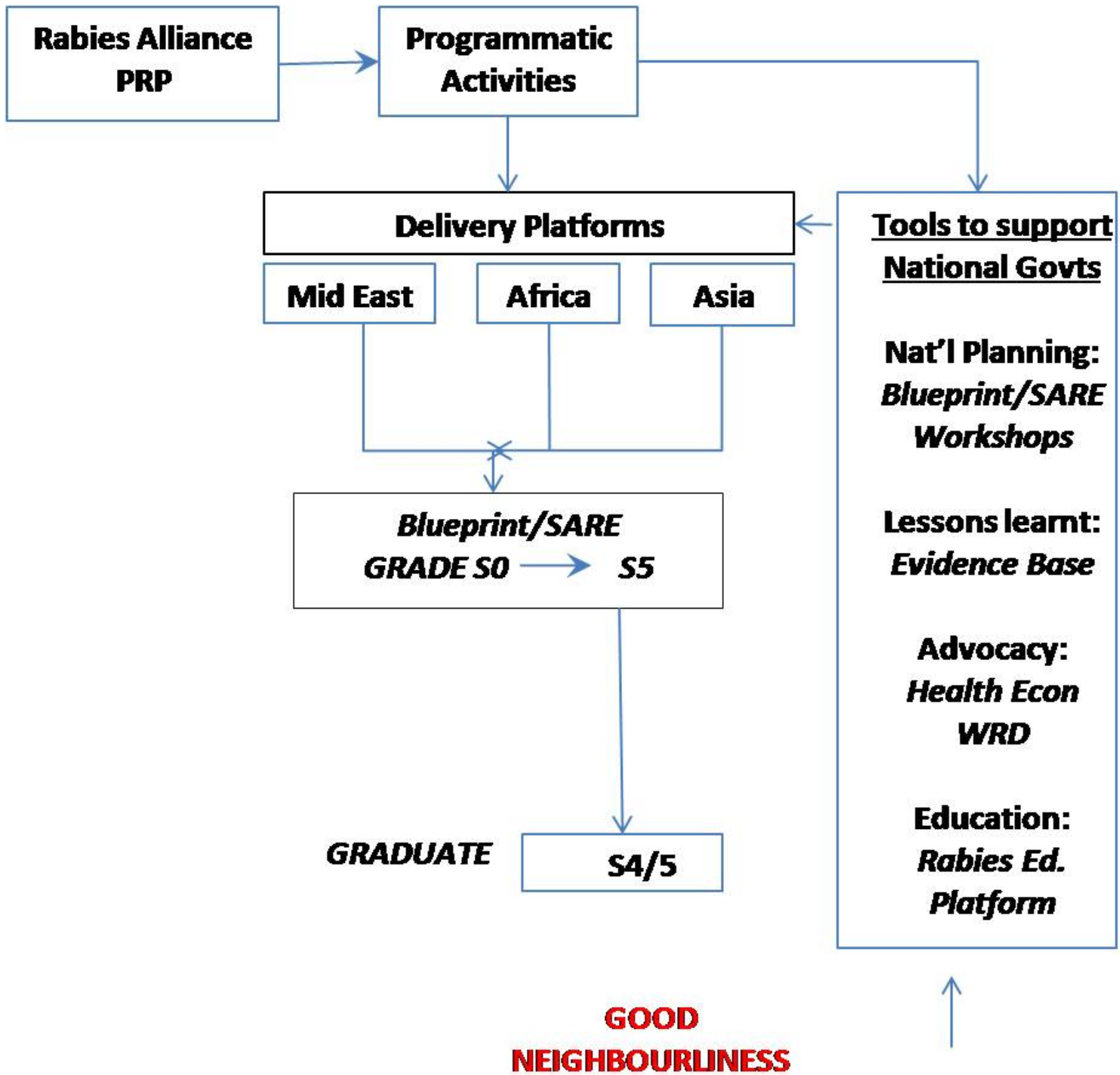
Pan African Rabies Control Network

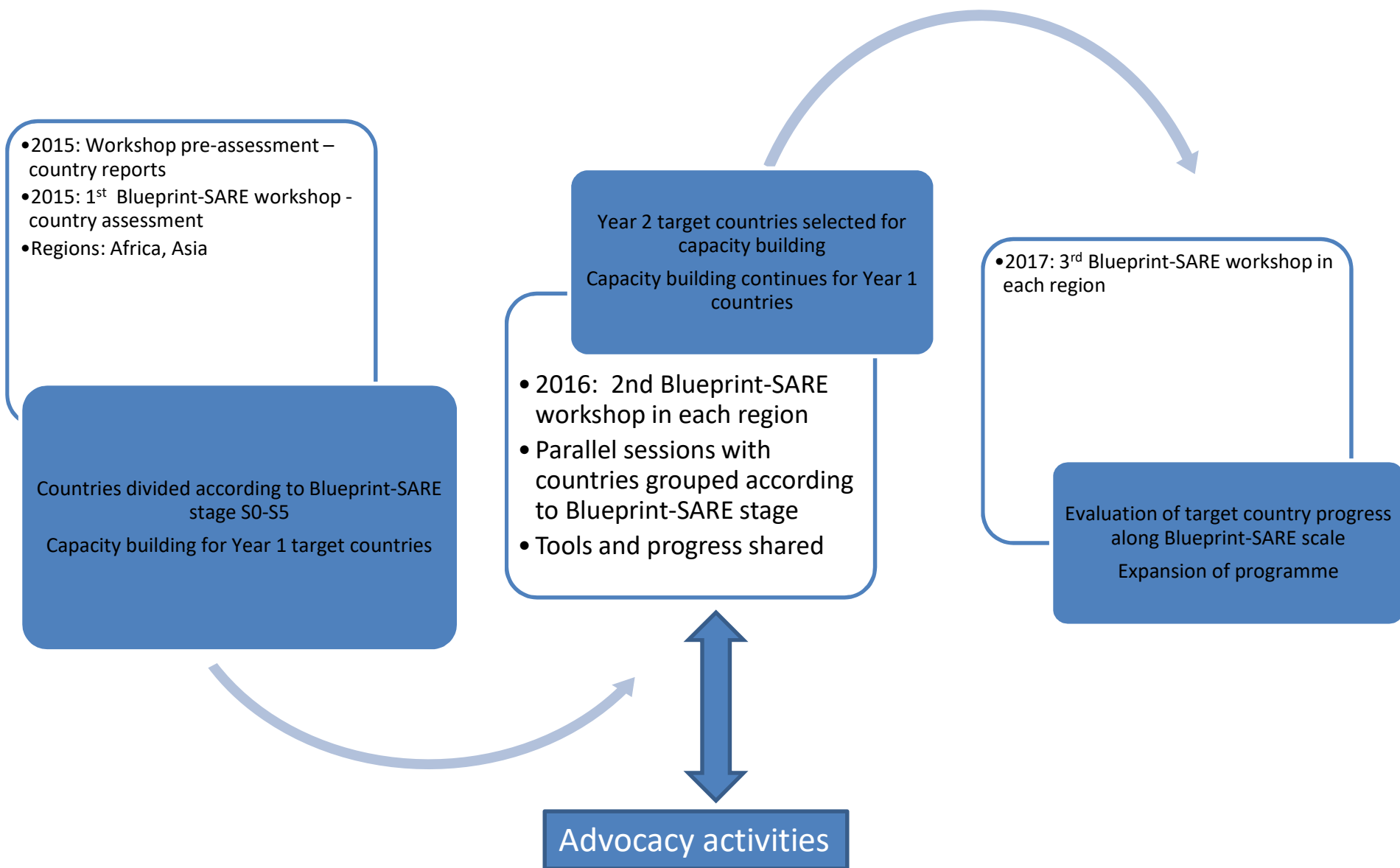


ABOUT US

Pan African Rabies Control Network









www.RabiesBlueprint.org

rabiesblueprint

The Blueprint for Rabies Prevention and Control has been developed by global rabies experts to serve as a guide for countries that would like to prevent human rabies by eliminating animal rabies within their borders.

It provides access to all relevant international guidelines for rabies control and prevention, together with practical information, advice and case studies on how rabies control can be achieved.



What area of rabies are you most interested in?



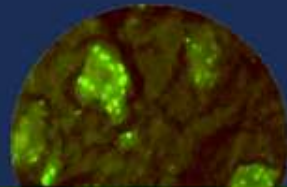
Canine rabies

Visit caninerabiesblueprint.org



Fox rabies

Visit foxrabiesblueprint.org



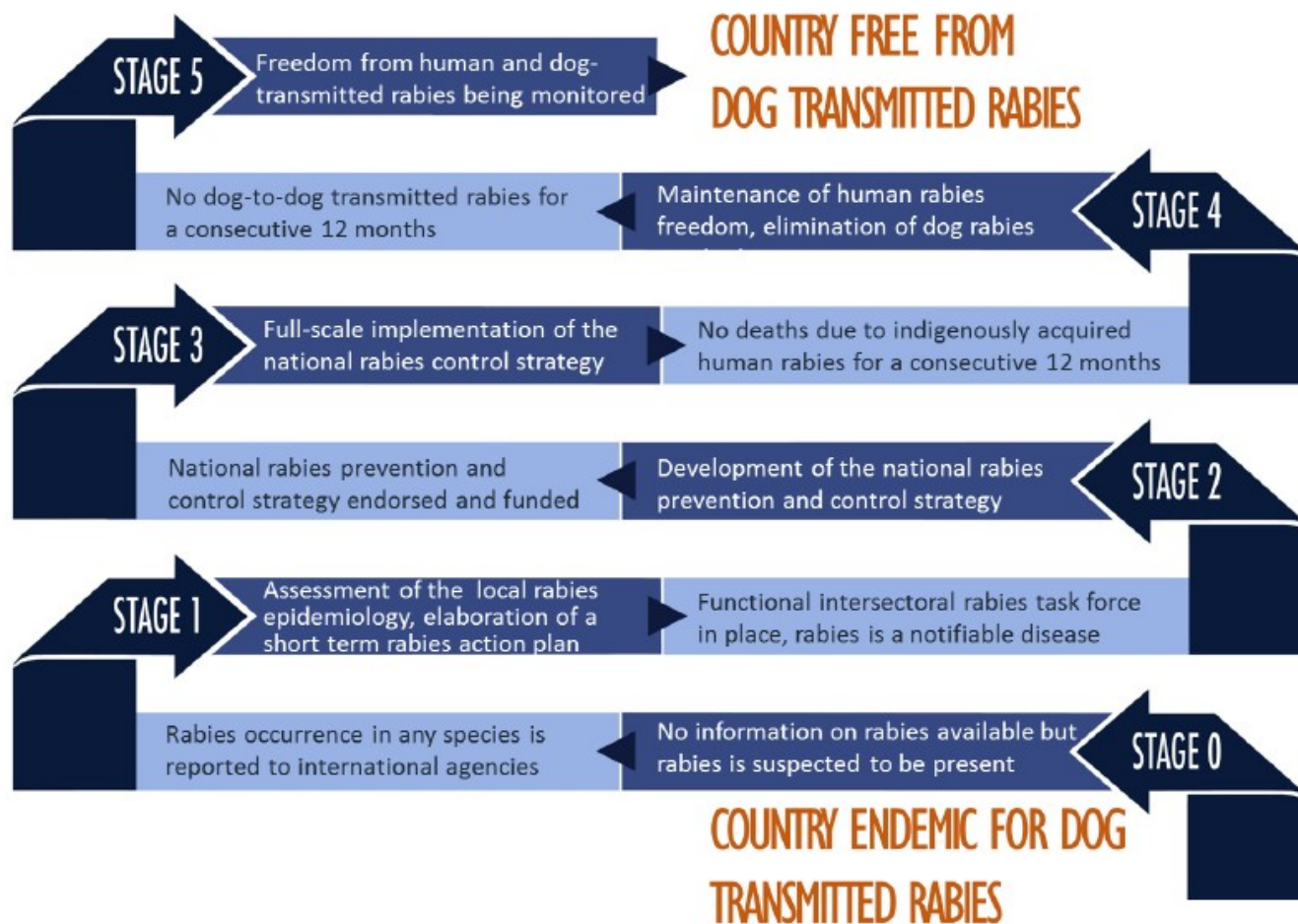
Rabies Surveillance

Visit rabiessurveillanceblueprint.org

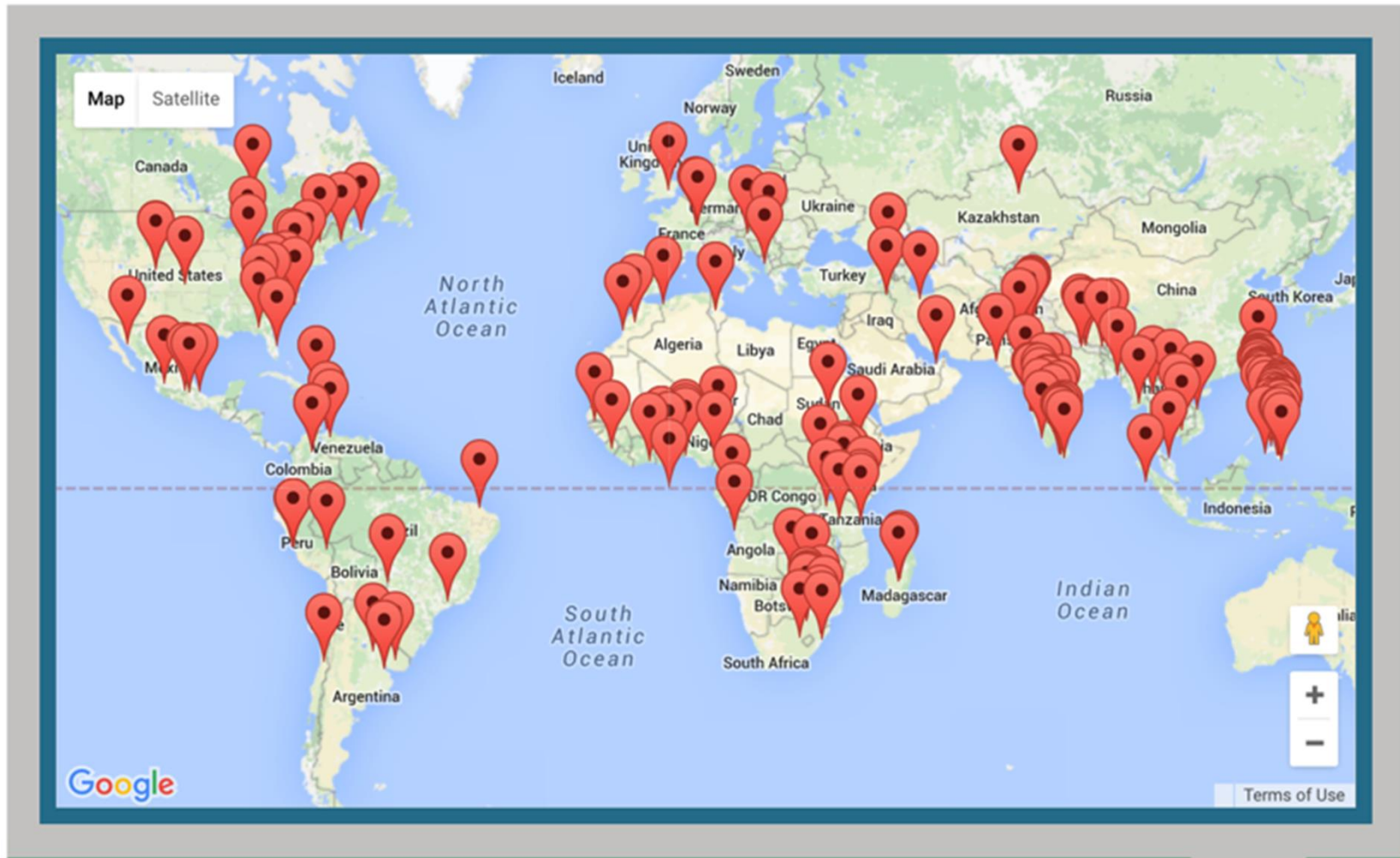


caninerabiesblueprint.org

a blueprint for the control of rabies
in dog populations



WRD2016: Educate, Vaccinate, Eliminate



rabiesalliance.org/world-rabies-day/events/report-event





End Rabies Now Campaign

GARC-WAP prioritisation workshop, 25-26 October 2016; Franschhoek, South Africa



Date	Time	Topic	Activity	Presenter
Tuesday, 25 October 2016 DAY 1 Session 1	08:00 – 08:30		Registration	
	08:30 – 08:45	Welcoming address: GARC	Presentation	Louis Nel
	08:45 – 09:05	PARACON progress report	Presentation	Andre Coetzer
	09:05 – 09:15	Country representative introduction – Lesotho	Presentation	Country Representatives
	09:15 – 09:25	Country representative introduction – Mozambique	Presentation	Country Representatives
	09:25 – 09:35	Country representative introduction – Swaziland	Presentation	Country Representatives
	09:35 – 09:45	Country representative introduction – Zanzibar	Presentation	Country Representatives
	09:45 – 09:55	Country representative introduction – Zimbabwe	Presentation	Country Representatives
	09:55 – 10:10	Rabies Blueprint – Use in SARE	Presentation	Andre Coetzer
	10:10 – 10:30		Discussion session	
	10:30 – 11:00		Coffee/Tea break	
Day 1 Session 2	11:00 – 11:20	SARE Workshop Intro	Presentation	Terence Scott
	11:20 – 12:30		SARE Workshop: Overview and Case studies	

GARC-WAP prioritisation workshop, 25-26 October 2016; Franschhoek, South Africa



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Day 1	13:30 – 15:30		SARE Workshop: SARE Output tool	Facilitators: Andre Coetzer & Terence Scott
Session 3				
Chair:				
	15:30 – 15:50		Coffee/Tea Break	
Day 1	15:50 – 16:20	GARC Education Platform: Overview	Presentation	Andre Coetzer
Session 4	16:20 – 16:35	Rabies Advocacy: End Rabies Now campaign	Presentation	Louis Nel
	16:35 – 16:55	World Animal Protection: Dog Population Management and the focus of WAP on veterinary neglect	Presentation	Nick De Souza
	16:55 – 17:05	World Rabies Day 2016: Educate, Vaccinate, Eliminate – Feedback session	Presentation	Andre Coetzer
	17:05 – 17:30		WRD Brainstorming and country feedback	
	18:30 -		Drinks followed by BBQ dinner	

GARC-WAP prioritisation workshop, 25-26 October 2016; Franschhoek, South Africa



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Date	Time	Topic	Activity	Presenter
Wednesday, 26 October 2016	08:30 – 08:45	Importance of Data	Presentation	Terence Scott
	08:45 – 09:00	Introduction to the PARACON bulletin	Presentation	Andre Coetzer & Terence Scott
DAY 2	09:00 – 10:00		PARACON bulletin registration and walkthrough	
Session 1				
	10:00 – 10:30		Coffee/Tea break	
DAY 2	10:30 – 12:15		PARACON bulletin workshop: Data entry, visualisation and generating reports	
Session 2				
	12:15 – 13:15		Lunch	
DAY 2	13:15 – 13:30	Versatility and implementation of the PARACON bulletin	Presentation	Andre Coetzer
Session 3	13:30 – 13:55	Recap of yesterday's SARE workshop experience	Presentation	Terence Scott
	13:55 – 15:00		SARE Prioritization Workshop	
	15:00 – 15:15		Time for delegates to create presentations	

GARC-WAP prioritisation workshop, 25-26 October 2016; Franschhoek, South Africa



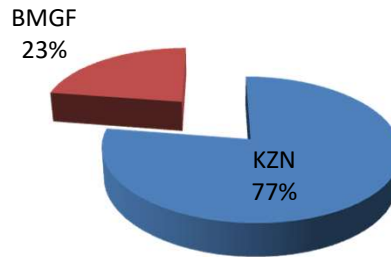
	15:15 – 15:35		Coffee/Tea break	
Day 2 Session 4	15:35 – 15:55	Country priority activity analysis – Zimbabwe	Presentation	Country representatives
	15:55 – 16:05	Country priority activity analysis – Zanzibar	Presentation	Country representatives
	16:05 – 16:15	Country priority activity analysis – Swaziland	Presentation	Country representatives
	16:15 – 16:25	Country priority activity analysis – Mozambique	Presentation	Country representatives
	16:25 – 16:35	Country priority activity analysis – Lesotho	Presentation	Country representatives
	16:35 – 16:55	Meeting Recap: Developing a National Strategy using available tools	Presentation	Andre Coetzer & Terence Scott
	16:55 – 17:30		Discussion session	
	17:30 – 17:45		Closing Remarks	
	18:30 -		Drinks followed by BBQ dinner	

End of Workshop



The definition of success: Sustainability

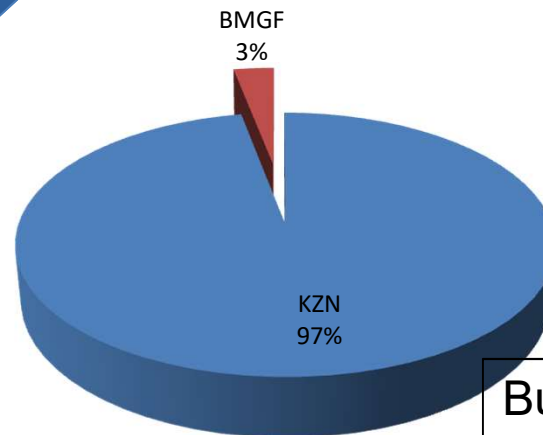
BMGF Contribution to operational budget 2010



KwaZulu Natal Rabies control program



Total Rabies budget



Budget:

- R12m (year 1)
- R56m (year 5)

Rabies:

- >400 (year 1)
- <10 (year 5)

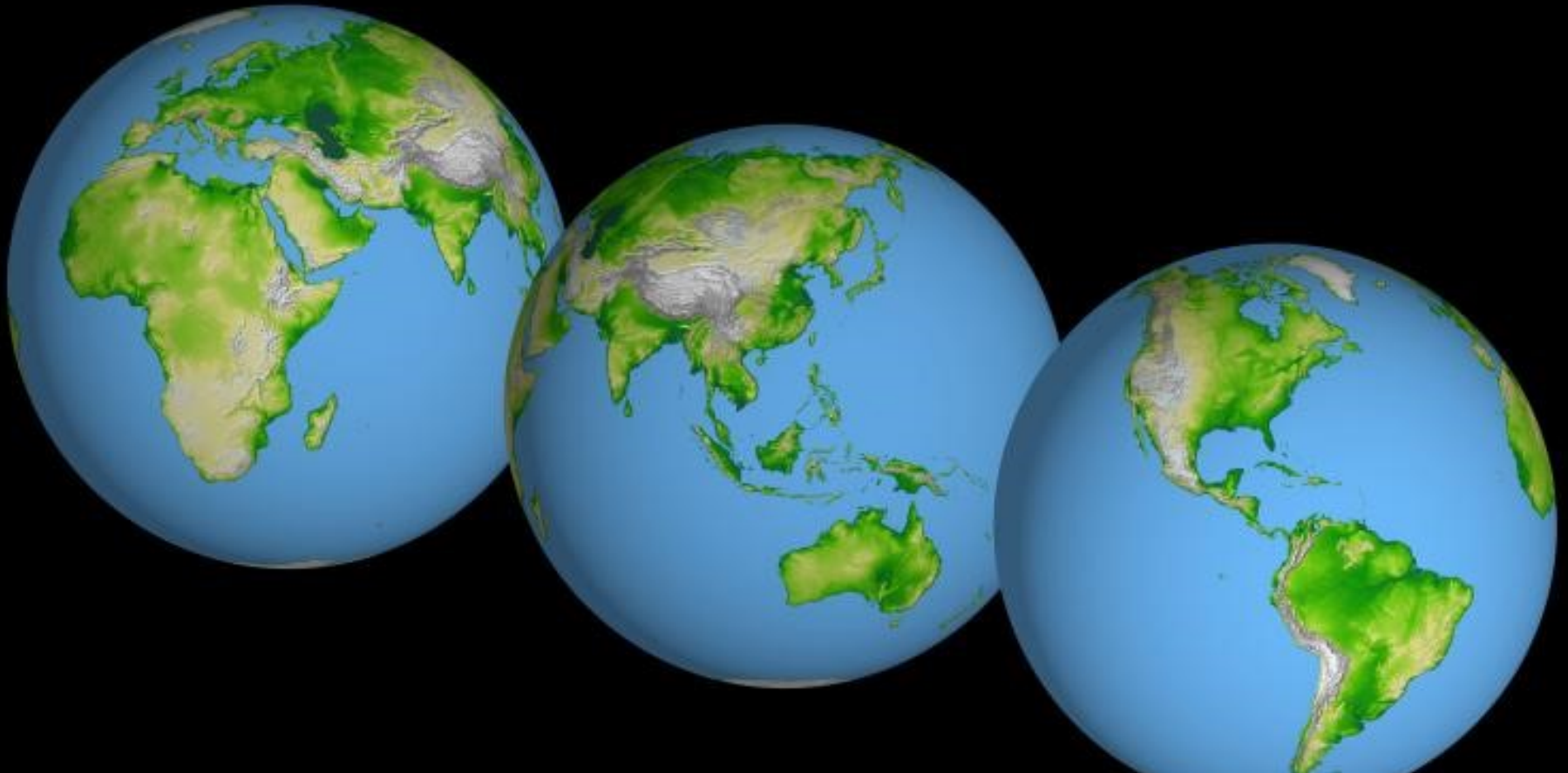
DOG RABIES SHOULD BE HISTORY



Pan African Rabies Control Network

Louis Nel

Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARCC)
and University of Pretoria, South Africa





Pasteur's Rabies vaccine, 1885

836

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

VOLUME XXIX, NO. 1513.

PASTEUR'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

Five years ago the great French chemist Louis Pasteur determined to find a remedy for hydrophobia. His discovery of a method of inoculation by which cattle and sheep were enabled to defy anthrax, or spleen fever, led him to believe that the virus of rabies could be used in a similar way for the protection of human beings. In June, 1884, he had solved the problem so far as the inoculation of dogs was concerned, but not until October last was he able to announce that by inoculation men could be protected. That announcement was made at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. M. PASTEUR then had two patients under treatment. He now has more than seventy. His process is described as follows: A rabbit is inoculated with a fragment of spinal marrow taken from a rabid dog. In fifteen days the rabbit becomes mad and dies. A second rabbit is inoculated with a bit of spinal marrow taken from the first, and the inoculation is repeated until sixty rabbits have been used. With each successive inoculation the virus becomes stronger, and the period of incubation is shortened, until, in the case of the sixtieth rabbit, it is only seven days. The chemist discovered some years ago, while experimenting with the virus of foot-and-mouth, that it could be weakened or attenuated only by exposure to dried air. Bits of marrow from the inoculated rabbits, graded with reference to the strength of the virus and the date of extraction, were exposed to dried air in bottles. In this way M. Pasteur procures a supply of virus graded from a specimen that is so attenuated as to be almost powerless up to a specimen that is fresh and that will cause hydrophobia in an animal in seven days. The person who has been bitten is inoculated under the skin by means of a Pravaz syringe containing sterilized liquid in which a small piece of marrow has been dis-



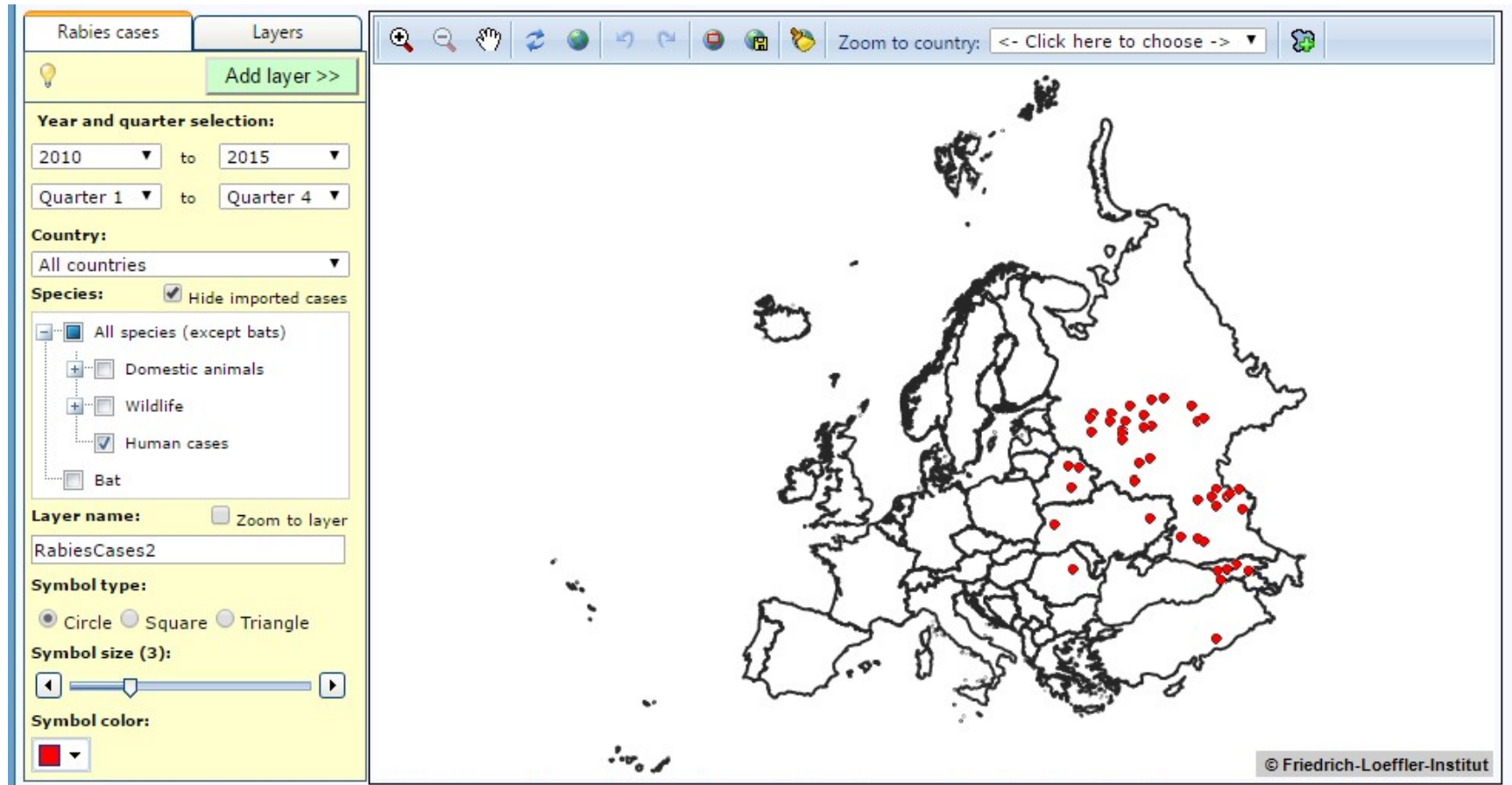
M. Pasteur.
AN INOCULATION FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—From "L'Illustration."

solved. Spinal marrow containing virus of the greatest virulence is first used. Virus of greater power is used in successive inoculations, until at last the most powerful is introduced. By degrees the system becomes accustomed to it, and M. Pasteur holds that after safely subsiding the last inoculation of the series the patient is proof against hydrophobia. The first of the chemist's patients was Joseph Meister, an Alsatian. He was bitten in July last. Eminent physicians of Paris were of the opinion that he could not escape a terrible death unless he should be saved by this process. In ten days he was inoculated thirteen times, and the virus used in the thirteenth operation was of the greatest strength. It caused the death of a rabbit in seven days, but had no effect upon MEISTER. When the discovery was made known to the Academy of Sciences the inoculation was two hundred days old, but MEISTER was in perfect health. The length of the period of incubation in cases of hydrophobia varies greatly, ranging from twenty-five or thirty days to one year, and cases are reported in which the disease did not appear for two or three years. In a great majority of cases, however, rabies is developed within six months. M. Pasteur is confident that his treatment will be effective if it shall be applied at any time before actual hydrophobia appears. Four children being in Algeria were bitten on August 26. That the dog was mad is proved by the fact that one of them died in October of acute hydrophobia. The three who survived reached Paris on October 25, and were inoculated. They have returned to Algeria, and are said to be in good health. Owing to the varying length of the period of incubation, cautious physicians are not ready to admit as general that the assumed value of inoculation has been proved. They prefer to wait until time and numerous cases

**“An Inoculation for Hydrophobia—From *L’Illustration*,”
Harper’s Weekly 29:1513 (December 19, 1885), p. 836.
Bert Hansen Collection, New York**



Deaths from Rabies in Europe now



from 2010 to 2015 – 55 human deaths

source: Rabies Bulletin Europe

Global burden of dog rabies





The Cost of Rabies:

The economic cost of rabies is \$8.6 bn annually



(source: Dr Katie Hampson, Glasgow University)

BUT we need:

- 1 Mass dog vaccination campaigns;
- 2 Information campaigns aimed at local populations;
- 3 Medical and Veterinary sectors working together;
- 4 Improved surveillance to monitor control efforts;
- 5 Improved access to human health care (vaccines and anti-rabies sera).



Investment in **dog vaccination** is the single most effective way of reducing the disease burden. At the moment, dog vaccination accounts for just **1.5% of rabies costs**.

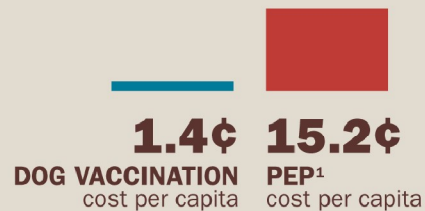


GARC's aims

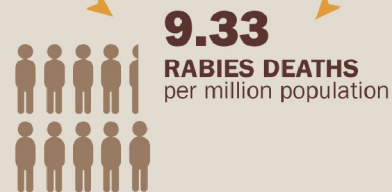
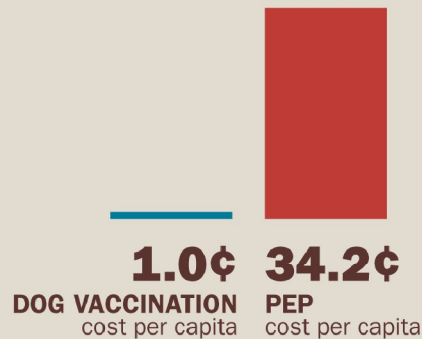
- To unite a community
- To start raising awareness
- To identify and fill the gaps in knowledge and tools for rabies management.
- To demonstrate what can be achieved
- To encourage applied research
- To build the case for international investment

Current Spending on Rabies Vaccination

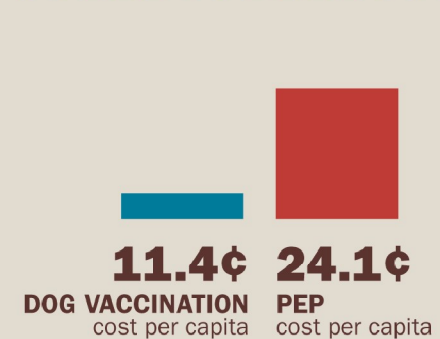
AFRICA



ASIA



LATIN AMERICA



¹ PEP - Post Exposure Prophylaxis is a course of vaccinations that protects a person against rabies after exposure to the virus. Costs are in US currency.

Source: Estimating the Global Burden of Endemic Canine Rabies, K. Hampson et. al. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2015 May;9(5)

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Health

'Preventable rabies kills 160 people per day'

HOME SEARCH

The New York Times

MONEY ISSUE
Great American
ey Swap



RETRO REPORT
A Flame Retardant That
Came With Its Own Threat
to Health



The Uphill Battle to Better
Regulate Formaldehyde

Long-Te
Adds to
Implant

HEALTH

Rabies Deaths Higher Than Previously Thought The Telegraph

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Rabies still kills 5,000 every month. Vaccinations should be a no-brainer

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Rabies jabs could save 60,000 killed by dog bites a year - first global study - TRFN

By REUTERS

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India | Fri Apr 17, 2015 8:25pm IST

Rabies jabs could save 60,000 killed by dog bites a year - first global study - TRFN

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ICC Cricket World Cup 2015

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RELATED KEYWORDS: Rabies-Prevention-Group | Global-Alliance-For-Rabies-Control
Over a 3rd of global rabies deaths take place in India



RESEARCH NEWS

Rabies kills 59 000 people worldwide each year, study estimates

THE HUFFINGTON POST

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Sarah B Katie Hc



Deborah Briggs
Chair of the Board for the Global Alliance for Rabies Control

What Does Dog Rabies Cost the World Today?

हिन्दी मराठी বাংলা संगम

2 NEWS

SEARCH

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Vaccinate dogs to save lives

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Over a 3rd of global rabies deaths take place in India

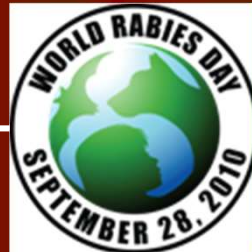
**IF YOU WANT TO
GO FAST, GO ALONE.
IF YOU WANT TO
GO FAR, GO TOGETHER.**

-AFRICAN PROVERB



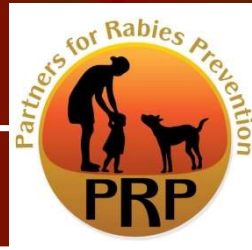
Global Alliance for Rabies Control

2007



World Rabies Day

2008



Partners for Rabies Prevention

2010

2011-2015

2013-2015

Rabiesblueprint.com

Burden of rabies

HE of rabies

ELIMINATE CANINE RABIES

Introduction

Roles and Responsibilities

Infrastructure, legislative framework, costs and funding

Communications plan

Operational activities

A stepwise approach to planning and evaluation

→ 6.1 Why a tool for stepwise rabies control?

→ 6.2 The Concept behind SARE

→ 6.3 Overarching principles for planning and evaluating

→ 6.4 Overview of the stages

→ 6.5 Stage 0

→ 6.6 Stage 1

→ 6.7 Stage 2

→ 6.8 Stage 3

→ 6.9 Stage 4

→ 6.10 Stage 5

LINKS

CONTRIBUTORS

[Home page](#) > [ELIMINATE CANINE RABIES](#) > A stepwise approach to planning and evaluation

A stepwise approach to planning and evaluation

The Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) has been developed as a template that countries may use to develop activities and measure progress towards a national programme and strategy for sustainable rabies prevention, control and eventually elimination.

See [here](#) for a PDF version of this section.

- [6.1 Why a tool for stepwise rabies control?](#)
- [6.2 The Concept behind SARE](#)
- [6.3 Overarching principles for planning and evaluating](#)
- [6.4 Overview of the stages](#)
- [6.5 Stage 0](#)
- [6.6 Stage 1](#)
- [6.7 Stage 2](#)
- [6.8 Stage 3](#)
- [6.9 Stage 4](#)
- [6.10 Stage 5](#)



Day 3

Thursday 11 June: Morning session

08:00 – 08:15	Potential for the Blueprint/SARE in western Africa	Presentation	<u>Hervé Bourhy</u>
08:15 – 08:30	Potential for the Blueprint/SARE in eastern Africa	Presentation	Sarah <u>Cleaveland</u>
08:30 – 08:45		Discussion	
08:45 – 09:00	Education/Innovation: GARC/ <u>Netcare</u> bite prevention booklet	Presentation	René <u>Grobler</u>
09:00 – 09:15	Education/Innovation: E-Learning and training exercises in West Africa	Presentation	<u>Hervé Bourhy</u>
09:15 – 09:30	Education/Innovation: GARC programmes (Philippines)	Presentation	Chari <u>Amparo</u>
09:30 – 09:45	GARC Education Programmes: The Rabies Educator Certificate	Presentation	Andre <u>Coetzer</u>

Rabies Educator certificate



South Africa



Philippines





WRD 2013 Tripartite statement



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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FAO, OIE and WHO unite for World Rabies Day to call for elimination of disease

Mass dog vaccinations and public awareness key to breaking cycle of transmission



Livestock can become infected with rabies by dogs or wildlife, resulting in economic losses and impacting food

27 September 2013, Rome - The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have issued the following joint statement on the occasion of World Rabies Day.

UNITED AGAINST RABIES

On World Rabies Day – 28 September – FAO, OIE and WHO unite in their goal to eliminate human rabies and control the

Day 3

Thursday 11 June: Afternoon session

11:45 – 12:45		WORKSHOP 3: GARC Education Program (GEP) workshop		
12:45 – 14:15		Lunch		
14:15 – 14:45		Completion of GEP questionnaires and discussion		
14:45 – 15:00	Education and innovation: Mobile phone technology	Presentation	Emmanuel <u>Mpolya</u>	
15:00 – 15:15	Education and innovation: Mobile phone and Clicker technology	Presentation	Terence Scott	
15:15 – 15:30		Discussion		
15:30 – 16:00		Coffee break		
16:00 – 16:45		WORKSHOP 4: WRD brainstorming and registration		
17:30 – 18:00		Rapporteur feedback and discussion	Nicolette Wright and Louise Taylor	
18:00 – 18:15		Summary and closing	Louis Nel	



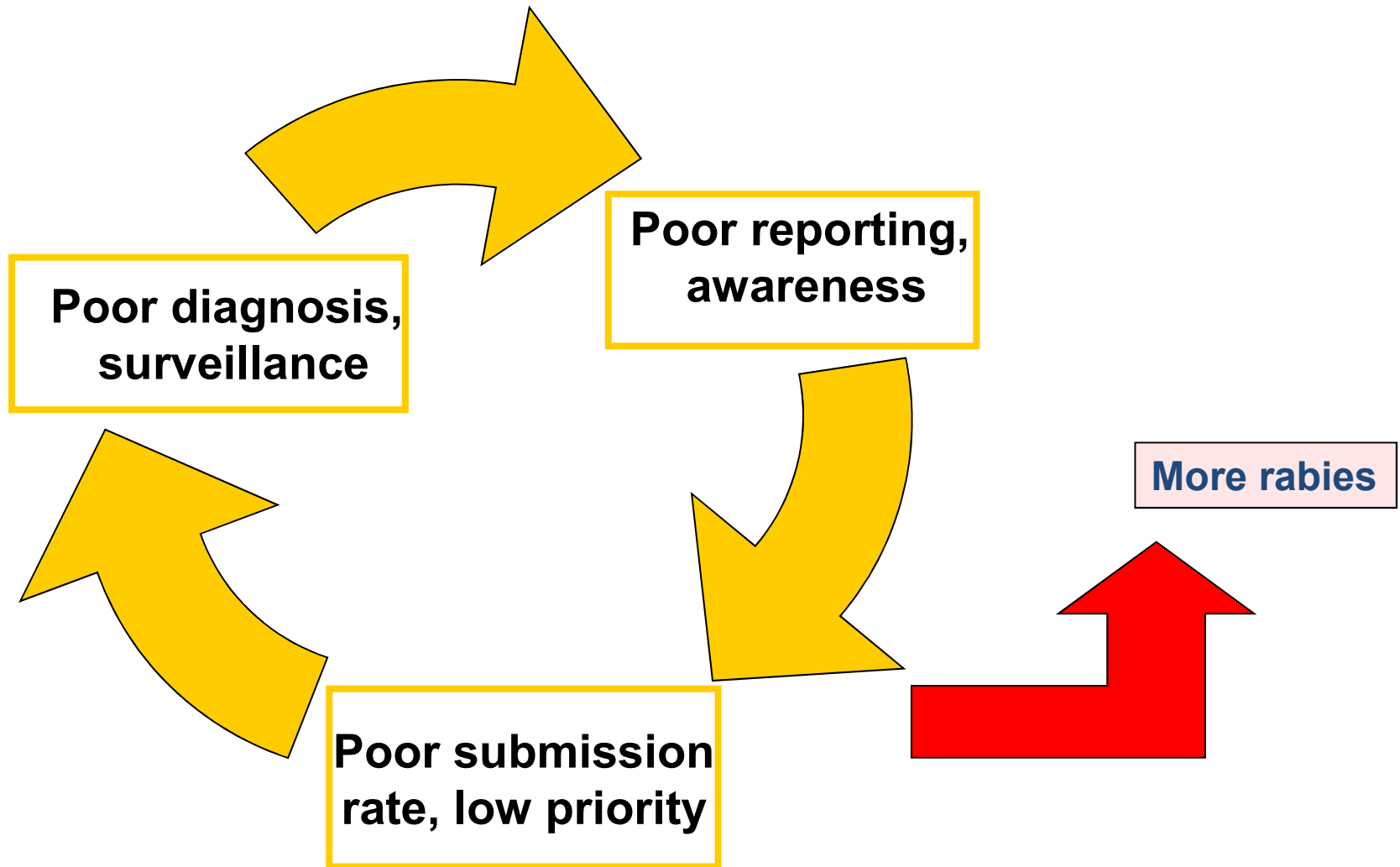
**Donors and partners made this inaugural PARACON possible.
Our sincere appreciation goes to:**

- **FAO, OIE, WHO**  **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**  **World Organisation for Animal Health**  **World Health Organization**
- **Sanofi Pasteur, Merial, MSD**  **SANOFI PASTEUR**  **MERIAL**
A SANOFI COMPANY  **MSD**
Animal Health
- **World Animal Protection** 
- **UBS Optimus Foundation**  **UBS**

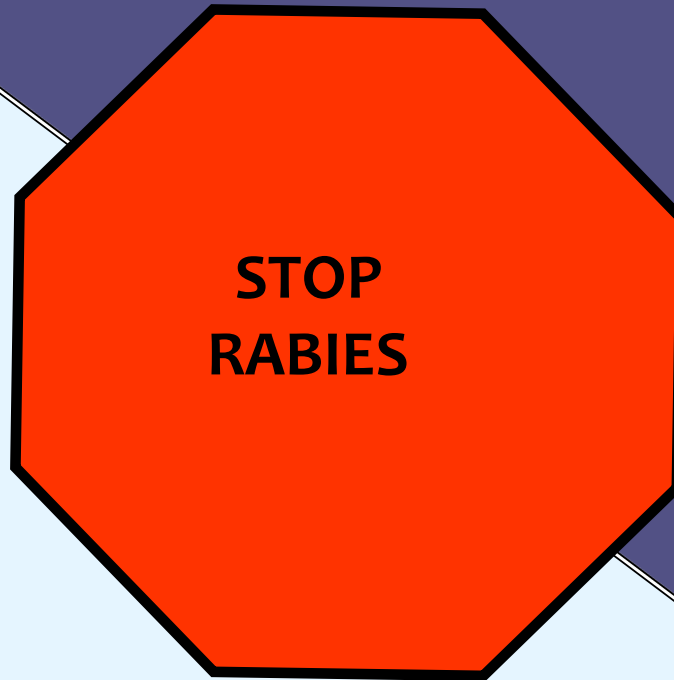
**IF YOU WANT TO
GO FAST, GO ALONE.
IF YOU WANT TO
GO FAR, GO TOGETHER.**

-AFRICAN PROVERB

Lab diagnosis, surveillance and rabies: The circle of neglect



Humans



Animals

Supporting Global Rabies Elimination

Combined Burden of Rabies in PARACON Countries

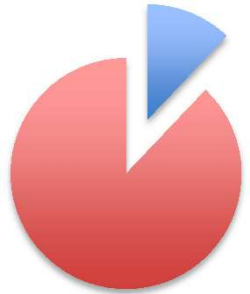
Deaths per annum - up to 60% are children
Exposures to rabies

18387
634393

Courses of Post Exposure Prophylaxis
Disability Adjusted Life Years

968162
1151113

Investment on Prevention v Cost of Incidence



Investment in Prevention
Cost of incidence
Total cost

All figures in US\$

129,896,607
944,623,606
1,074,520,213

Investment in Prevention



Surveillance
Dog population management
Dog vaccination
Post Exposure Prophylaxis
Total Investment in Prevention

87890
390272
12205740
117212705
129,896,607

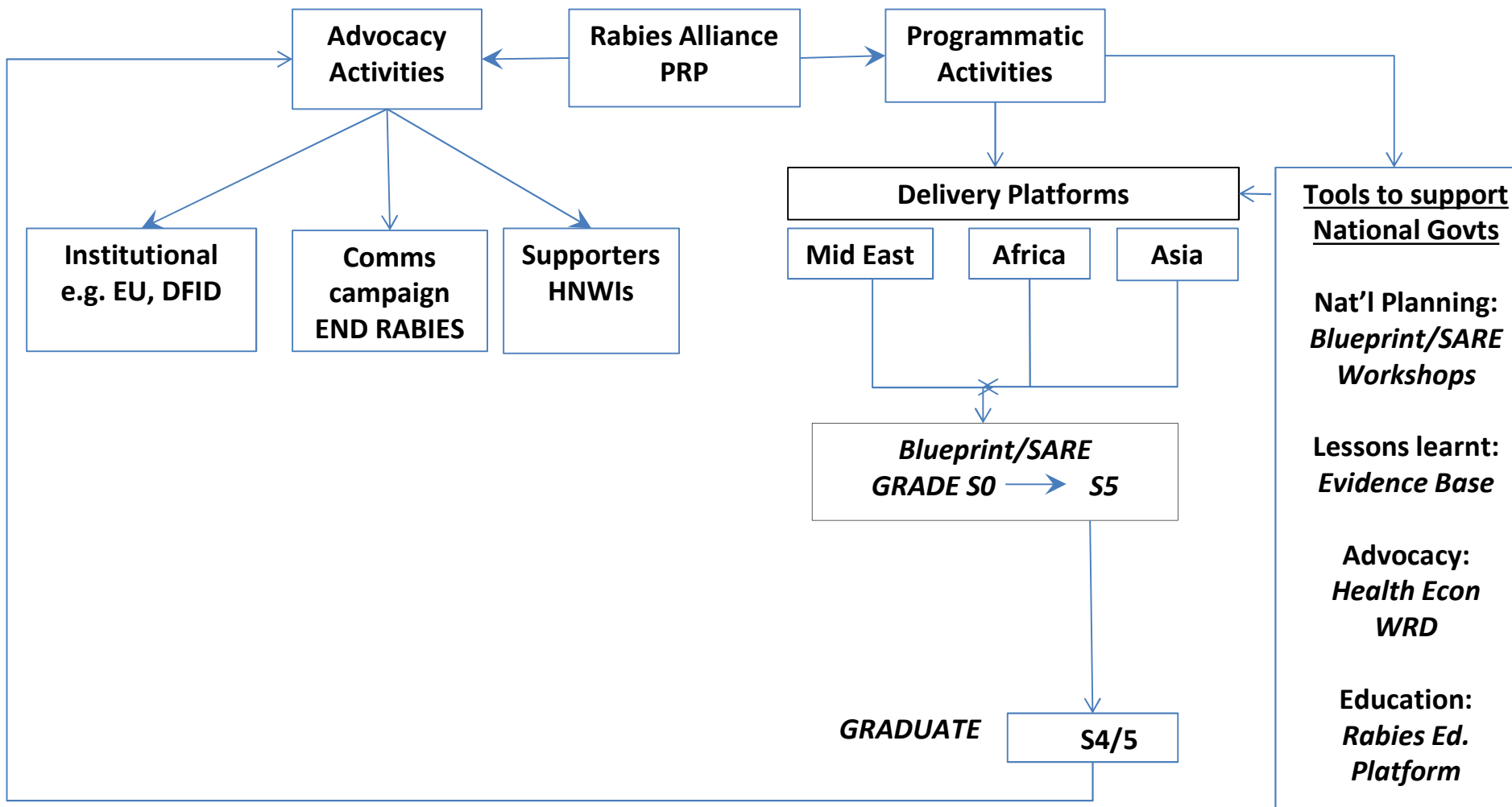
Cost of Incidence



Travel costs
Lost income
Livestock losses
Productivity losses from premature death
Total Cost of Incidence

8907567
29173336
249523499
657019202
944,623,606

RABIES ELIMINATED BY 2030?



ADVOCACY/FUNDING

Raise funds \$\$

GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS

Spend \$\$



Generating the evidence base: Disease burden



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Estimating the Global Burden of Endemic Canine Rabies

Katie Hampson^{1*}, Laurent Coudeville², Tiziana Lembo¹, Maganga Sambo³, Alexia Kieffer², Michaël Attlan², Jacques Barrat⁴, Jesse D. Blanton⁵, Deborah J. Briggs⁶, Sarah Cleaveland¹, Peter Costa⁶, Conrad M. Freuling⁷, Elly Hiby⁸, Lea Knopf⁶, Fernando Leanes⁹, François-Xavier Meslin¹⁰, Artem Metlin¹¹, Mary Elizabeth Miranda⁶, Thomas Müller⁷, Louis H. Nel¹², Sergio Recuenco⁵, Charles E. Rupprecht^{6,13}, Carolin Schumacher¹⁴, Louise Taylor⁶, Marco Antonio Natal Vigilato⁹, Jakob Zinsstag¹⁵, Jonathan Dushoff¹⁶, on behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control Partners for Rabies Prevention

Generating the evidence base: Health Economics

Evaluation of cost-benefit of rabies prevention and control

Feb 2015





FONDATION MÉRIEUX

Paracon nations will consider the BP and SARE in their National strategies for rabies Control and elimination

Paracon nations will develop national strategies for rabies control and elimination Based o

The Global Burden of Endemic Canine Rabies

A Major New Study from the Global Alliance for Rabies Control and its Partners for Rabies Prevention



What is Rabies?

- 1 Rabies is a viral disease that affects the central nervous system.
- 2 Once the symptoms appear, the disease is always fatal.
- 3 Rabies is transmitted by the bite of a diseased animal – most commonly a dog.
- 4 Rabies especially affects children in developing countries.
- 5 Rabies is one of the world's most deadly zoonotic diseases.

We can eliminate human, canine and livestock deaths from canine rabies by vaccinating **70%** of dogs.



Perspective - Dr B. Mtei (OIE) at the occasion of SEARG 2011

“...brings me to the idea of FAO, OIE and WHO, we always talk of pathways (Rinderpest, FMD pathways).....

is it not time ... to start seriously thinking about a progressive rabies control pathway in Africa, where we ... can see progress being made in the control of this disease...

I believe WHO, OIE and FAO would be very much interested in participating in developing such ... progressive rabies control pathway ... and the countries can move ahead, rather than coming here every year and listening to the same story all over.”