



Patrick Bastiaensen

Programme Officer

Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa

World Organisation for Animal Health

*Activities of the World Organisation for
Animal Health (OIE) pertaining to rabies*

1st Meeting of the Directors of Rabies Control Programmes in East Africa
Nairobi, Kenya

8 – 9 February 2017



The four pillars of the OIE

Improving animal health and welfare worldwide



STANDARDS

for international trade of animals and animal products



TRANSPARENCY

of the world animal disease situation



EXPERTISE

Collection and dissemination of veterinary scientific information



SOLIDARITY

between countries to strengthen capacities worldwide



under the mandate given by the WTO

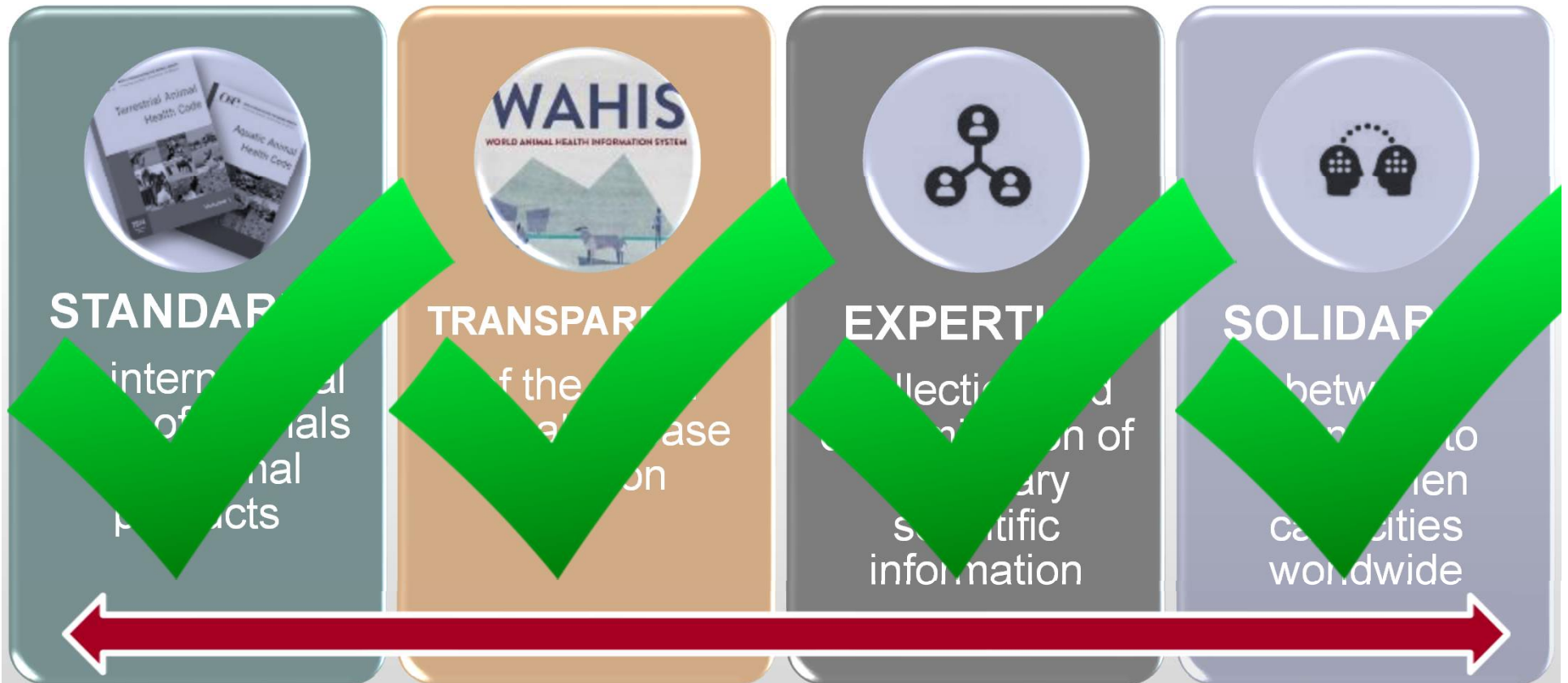
including zoonoses

animal disease prevention and control methods

Capacity building tools and programmes

The four pillars of the OIE in terms of rabies

Improving animal health and welfare worldwide



under the mandate given by the WTO

including zoonoses

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Capacity building tools and programmes

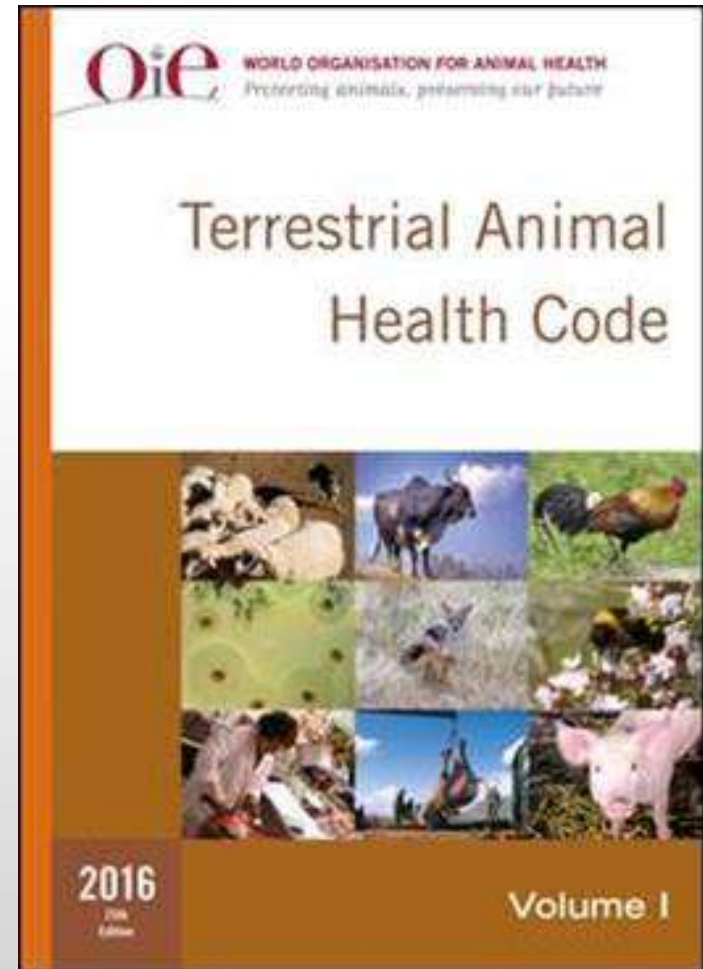
International standards : Code

- Chapter 8.13. Infection with rabies virus :

Lyssavirus, rabies genotype 1

- Chapter 5.11. Model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferrets originating from countries considered infected with rabies

- *Chapter 7.7. Stray dog population control*



International standards : Code

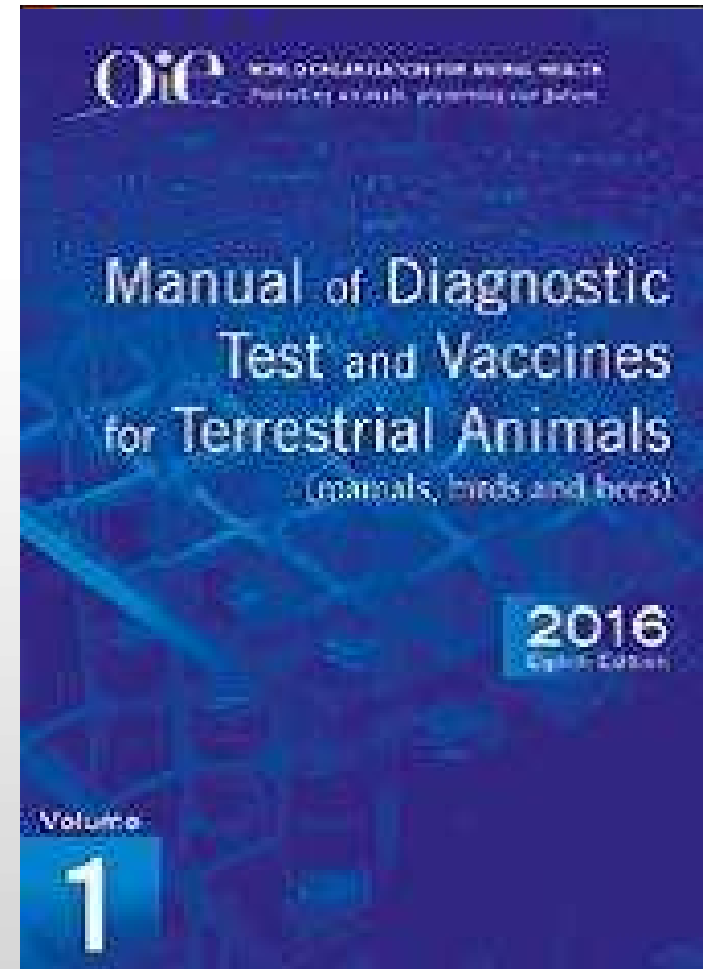
A country may be considered free from rabies:

- When the disease is notifiable
- When...disease surveillance ...has been in operation for the past 2 years,....;
- When regulatory measures for the prevention of rabies are implemented
- When no cases of indigenously acquired rabies virus infection has been confirmed during the past 2 years; and
- When no imported case in the Orders *Carnivora* or *Chiroptera* (bats) has been confirmed outside a quarantine station for the past 6 months.

International standards : Manual

- Chapter 2.1.17. Rabies (infection with rabies virus).

Last revised in May 2013



OIE Reference Laboratories

- Canada
- China (PRC)
- France
- Germany
- Korea
- Mexico
- **South Africa**
- UK
- USA



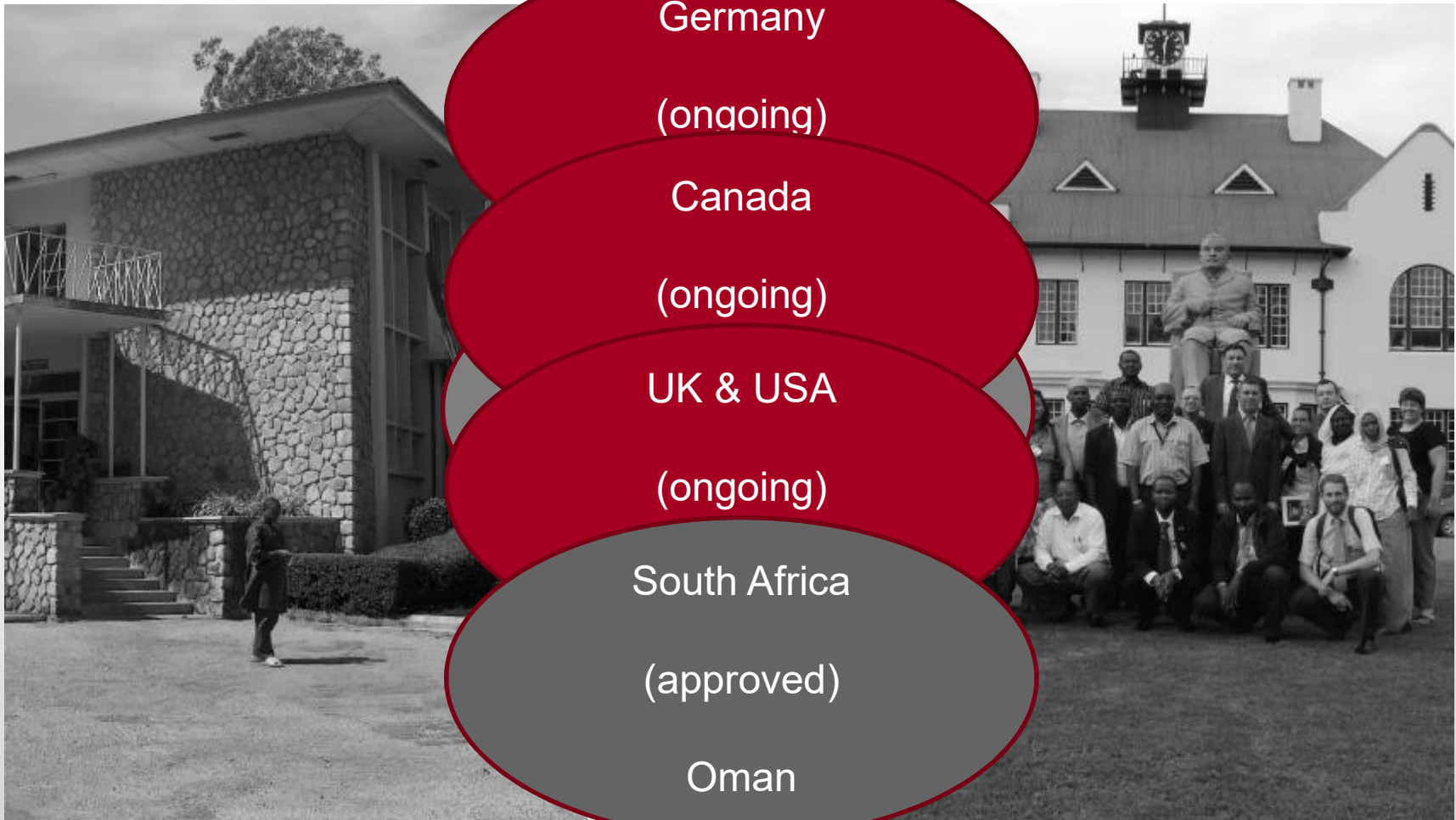
OIE Reference Laboratories : twinning



OVI, South Africa
(concluded)
NVRI, Nigeria

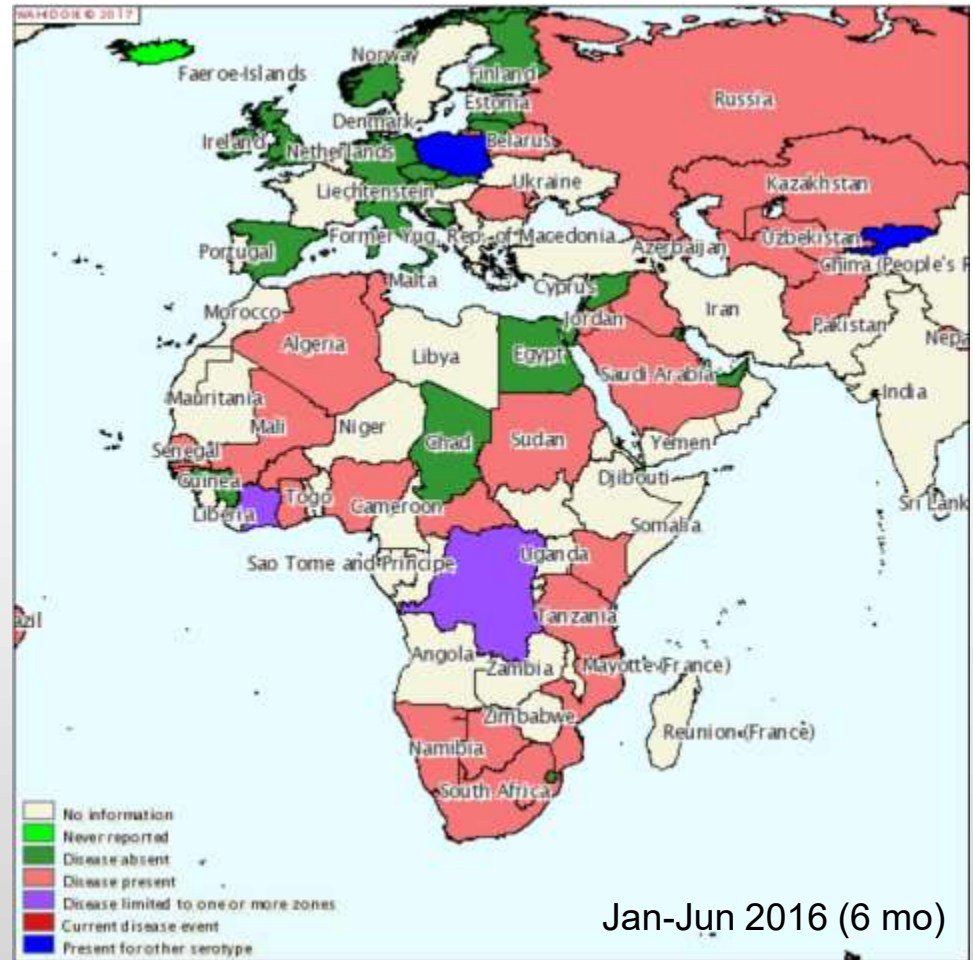


OIE Reference Laboratories : twinning



International reporting requirements

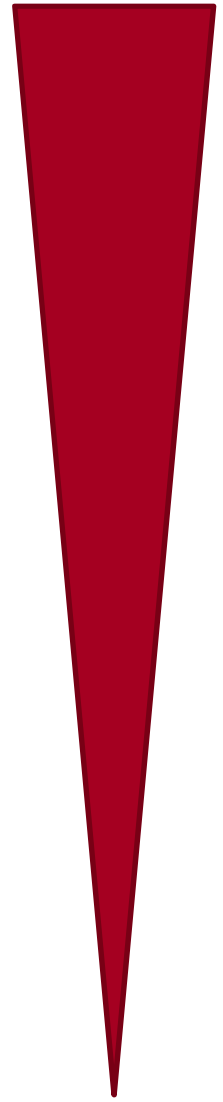
- WAHIS
- 2015 : 2,218 animal cases in Africa
- Compare this to +/- 22,000 human cases p.a. (10%)





OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank (dog vaccines)

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



OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank (dog vaccines)

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



OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank (dog vaccines)

Kenya : 200,000 doses (October 2016)

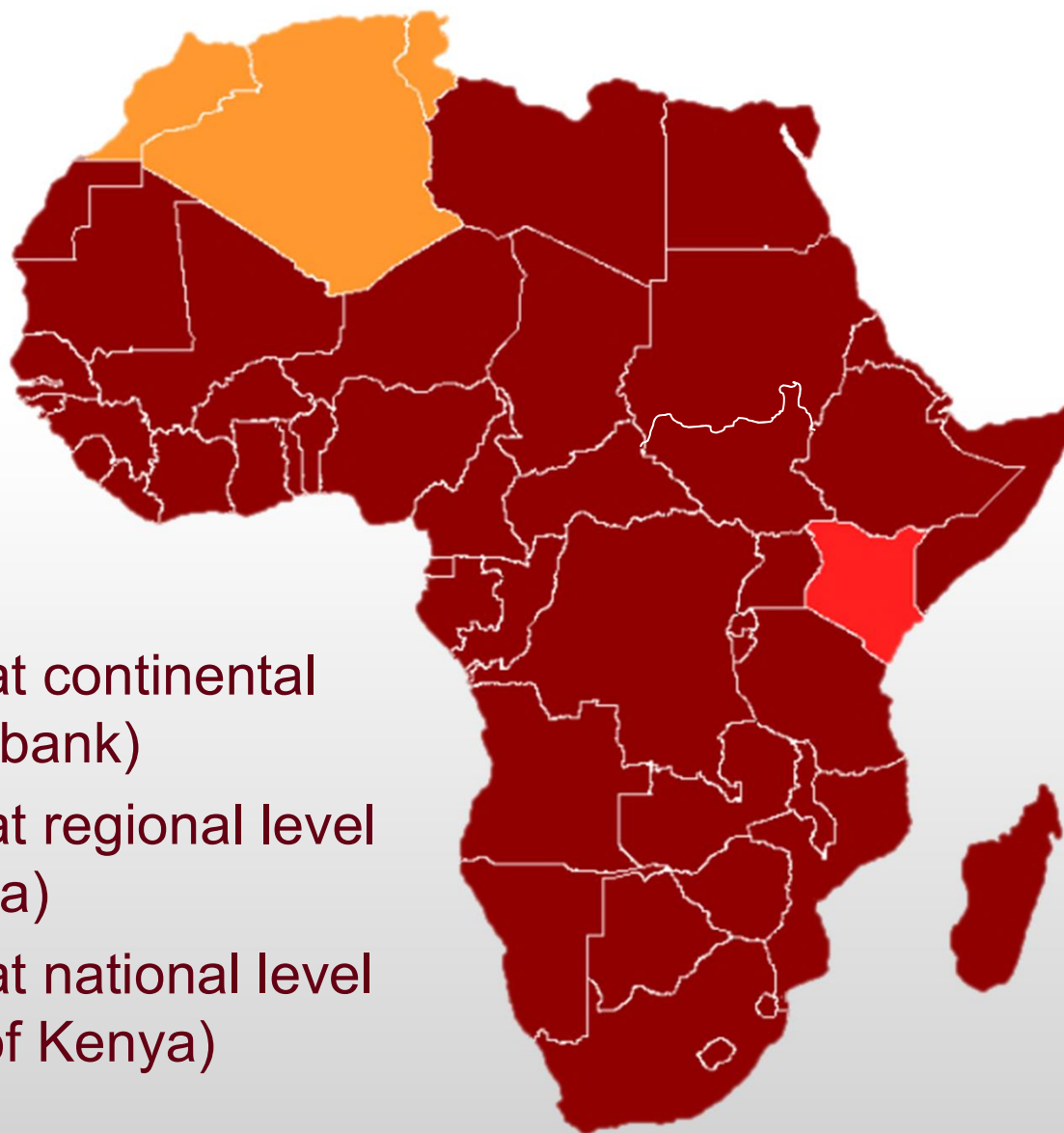





Strengthening Veterinary Services in Developing Countries



Strengthening Veterinary Services in Developing Countries





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





WORLD RABIES DAY
SEPTEMBER 28

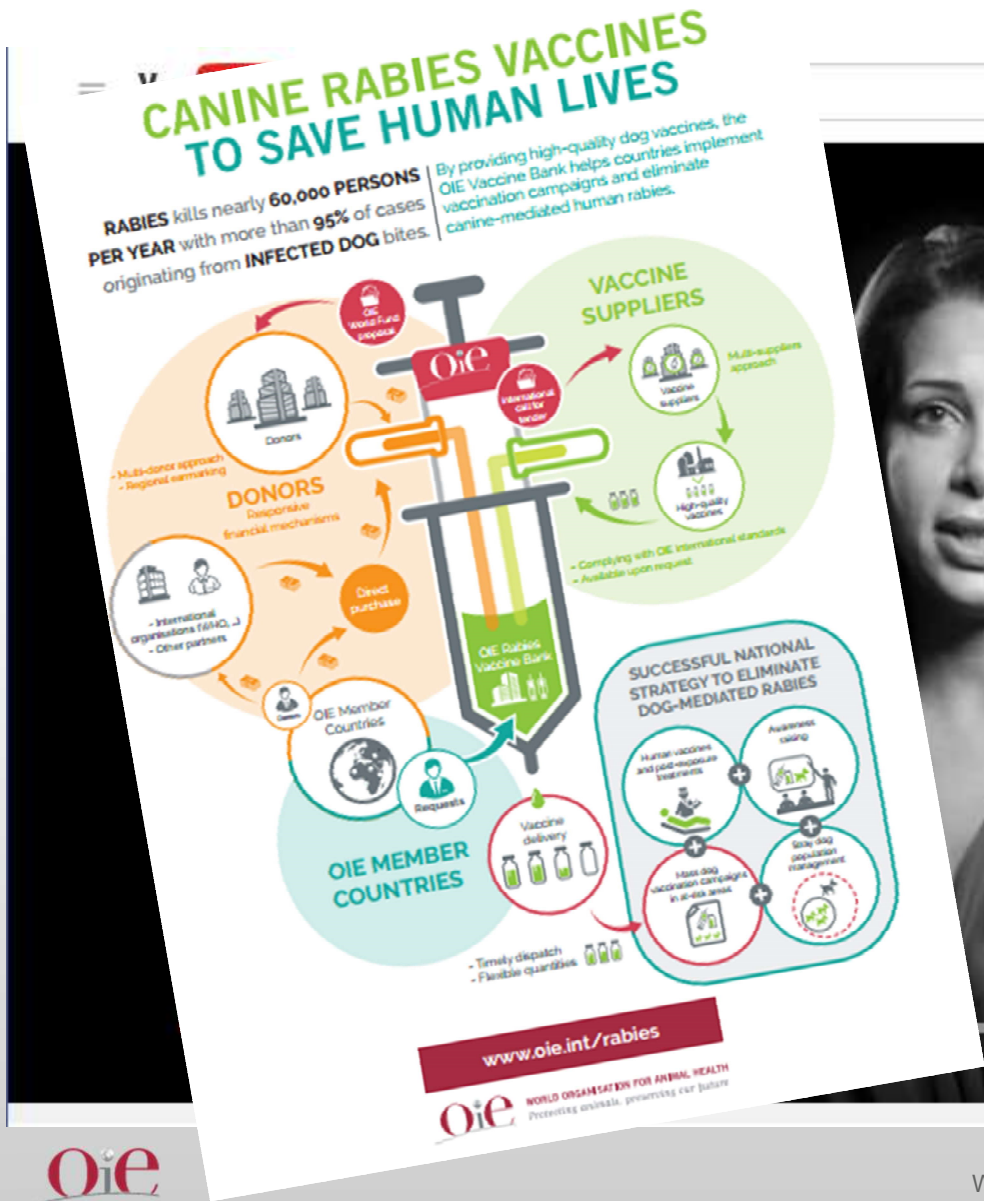
THE KENYA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION
African Union



WORLD RABIES DAY
SEPTEMBER 28



Communication, information, awareness



HRH PRINCESS HAYA AL HUSSEIN
 OIE Goodwill Ambassador





we were able to adapt to the country's needs by providing an increasing number of vaccines over a three-year period,



Vaccinate your dog! Protect yourself!



0:16 / 1:20

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8v_bfa4fLo



Tripartite cooperation

The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration

Sharing responsibilities
and coordinating global activities
to address health risks at the
animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note



OIE



April 2010

Tripartite cooperation



GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES

WHO/OIE Conference on rabies 10-11 December 2015



Tripartite cooperation



Tripartite cooperation

World Health Organization
OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
 Protecting animals, preserving our future

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Global Alliance for Rabies Control

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES

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.

Dog-mediated human rabies kills tens of thousands of people every year worldwide. Freedom from dog-mediated human rabies is a global public good and is feasible with currently available tools.

The five pillars of rabies elimination (STOP-R)

- 1 SOCIO-CULTURAL**
 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
 - Diagnosics: 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

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

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

with **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** and support of **GARC**



Tripartite

BUSINESS PLAN



WHO FAO OIE GARC



RABIES

(Geneva, 10-11 December 2015),
for the global elimination of
actions and provide adaptable,

RESOURCES

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



In conclusion : three points

- OIE is committed to the One Health cooperation accross sectors, together with WHO, FAO and GARC (at international level) and Member States
- OIE is ready to support a regional rabies elimination initiative in Eastern Africa
- OIE Vaccine bank needs buy-in from more donors, programmes and projects

NO MORE DEATHS FROM RABIES

A young girl with braided hair, wearing a purple dress, is holding a small white puppy. The background is dark and textured, possibly a wall or a large poster. The text 'NO MORE DEATHS FROM RABIES' is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The words 'NO MORE DEATHS FROM' are in a dark red color, while 'RABIES' is in a light grey color.

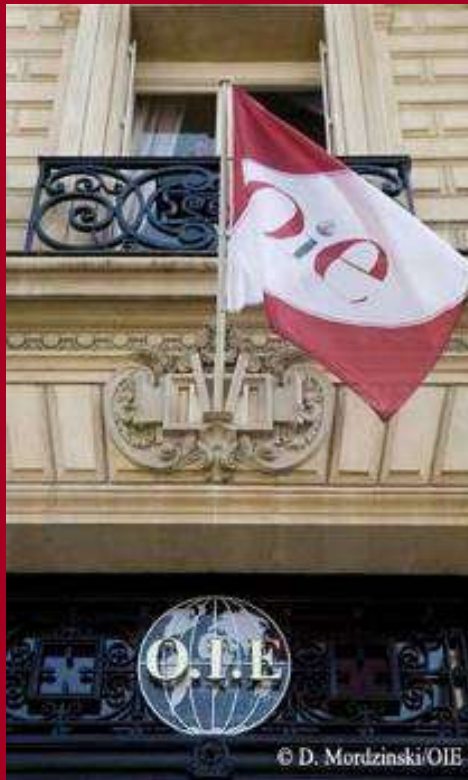
**NO MORE
DEATHS FROM**

RABIES

OIE rabies portal
www.oie.int/rabies



Thank you for your attention



Patrick Bastiaensen, with contributions from
Samuel Wakhusama,
Alain Dehove,
Isabelle Dieuzy,
Emily Tagliaro
and Gregorio Torres (OIE)

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



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

