

Overview of the “Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination” and Workplan Development tool

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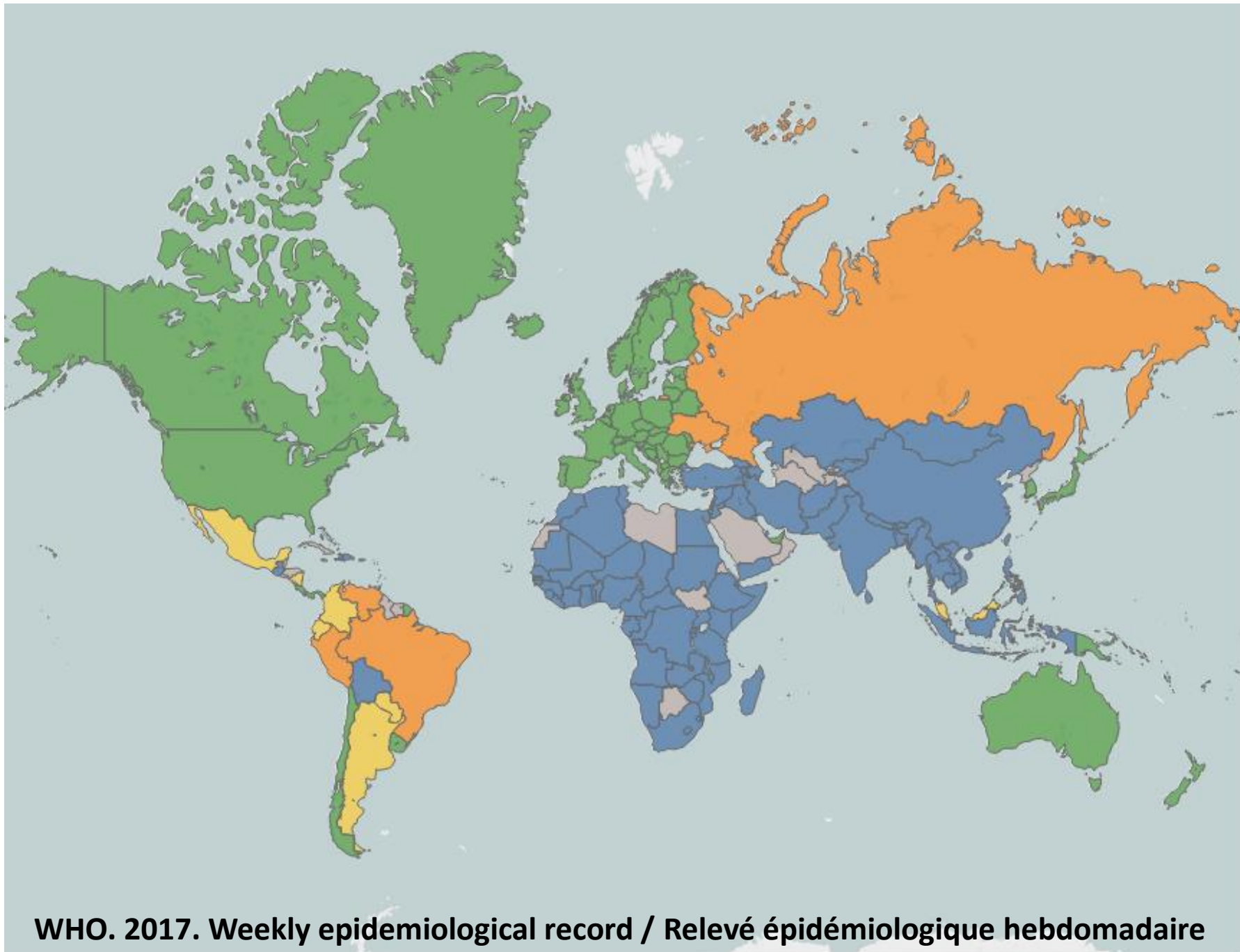
4th Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and North Africa

Rabies Expert Bureau (MEEREB) Meeting

Les Pensieres Center For Global Health, Veyrier-du-Lac - France

23 – 25 April 2018





WHO. 2017. Weekly epidemiological record / Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire

Rabies Elimination: Can it be done?

- 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

Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination

The use of the SARE tool

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



The SARE tool

- Serves as a **self-assessment and a practical guide** in developing a national rabies program
- Consists of specific activities that provide measurable steps in a chronological order
- **Provides practical guidance and examples** of how to implement rabies control activities

SARE Components

Prevention and
Control

Data Collection
and Analysis

Laboratory
Diagnosis

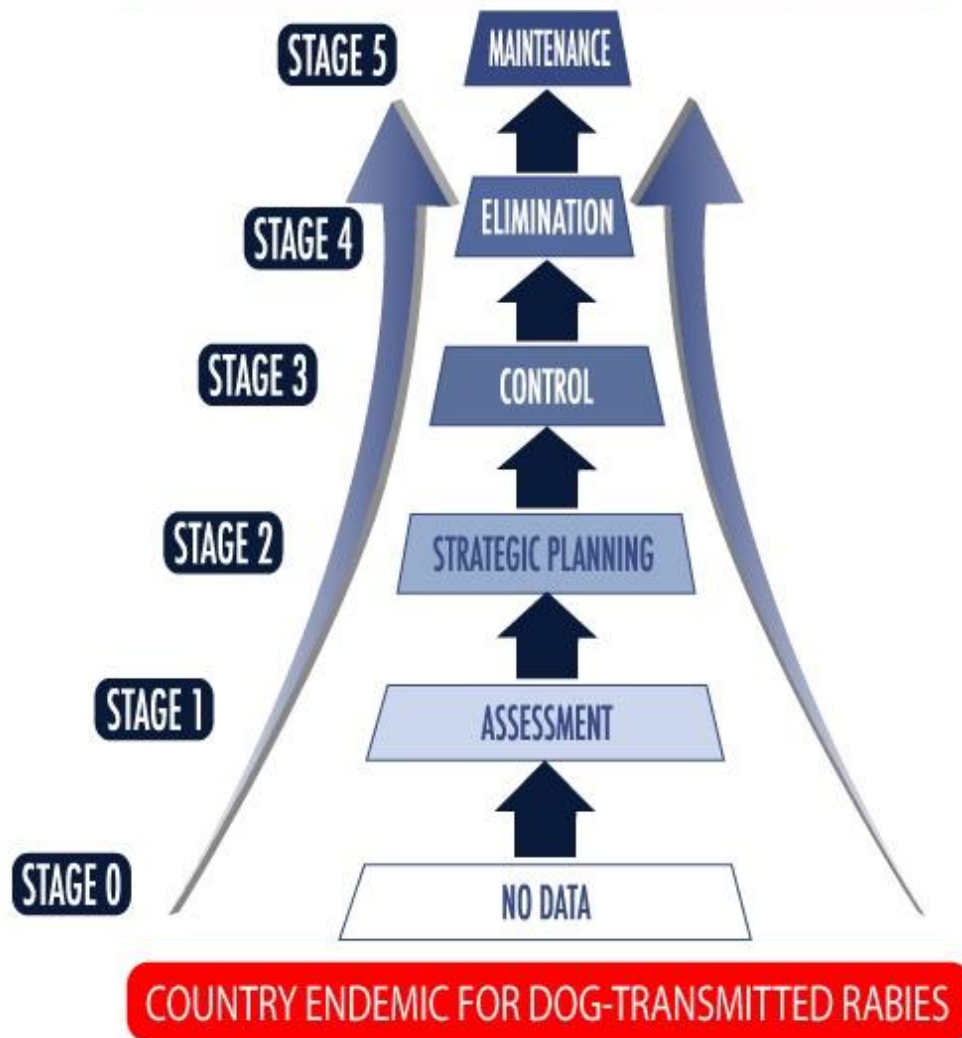
Dog Population
Management

Information,
Education and
Communication

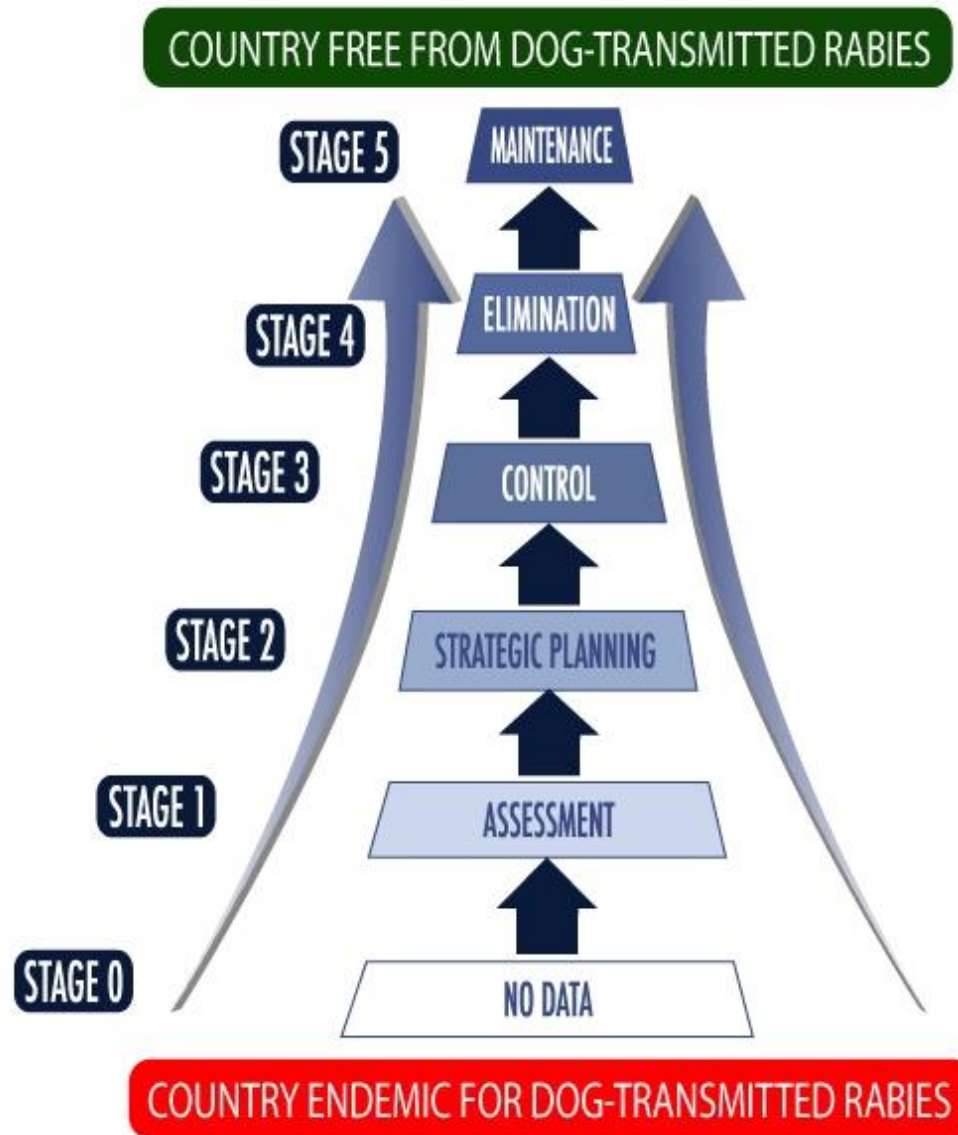
Legislation

Cross-cutting
Issues

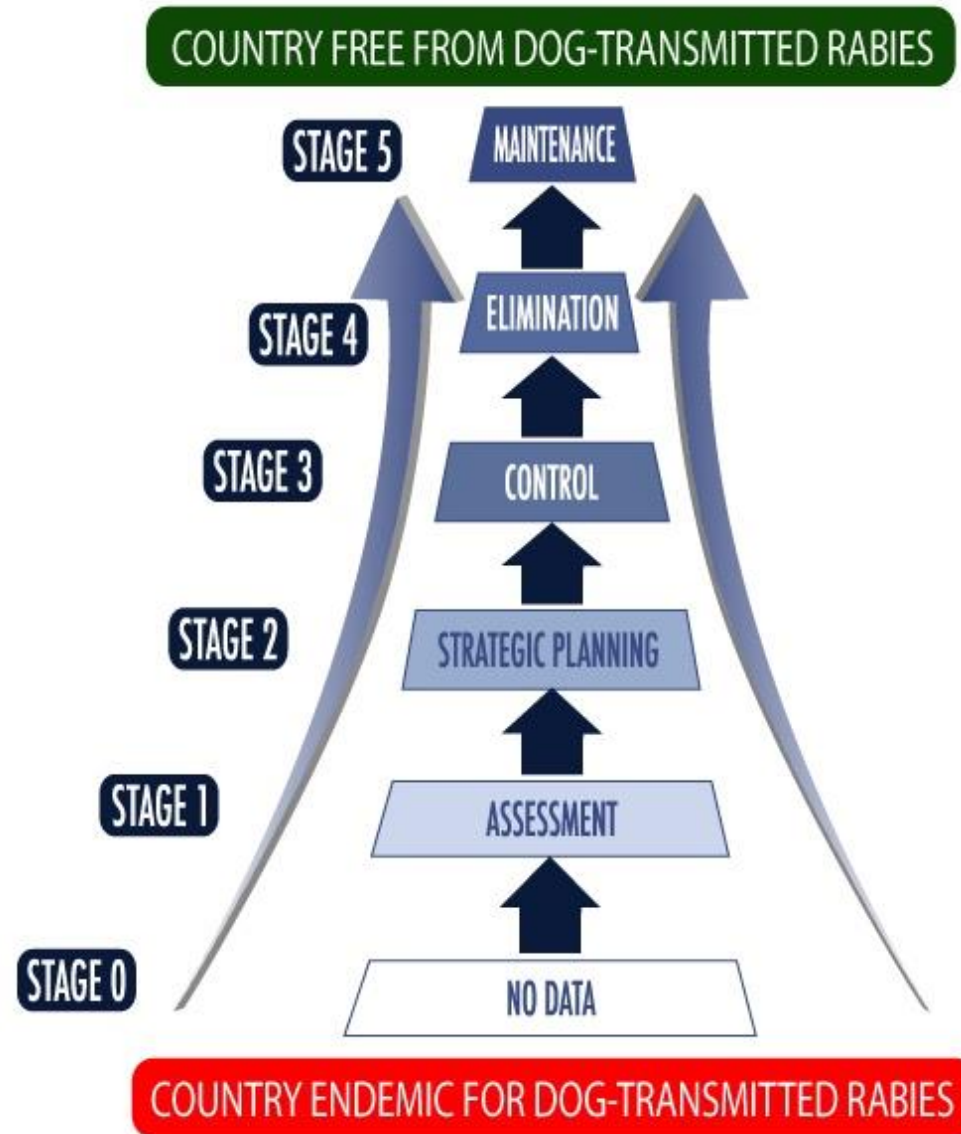
COUNTRY FREE FROM DOG-TRANSMITTED RABIES



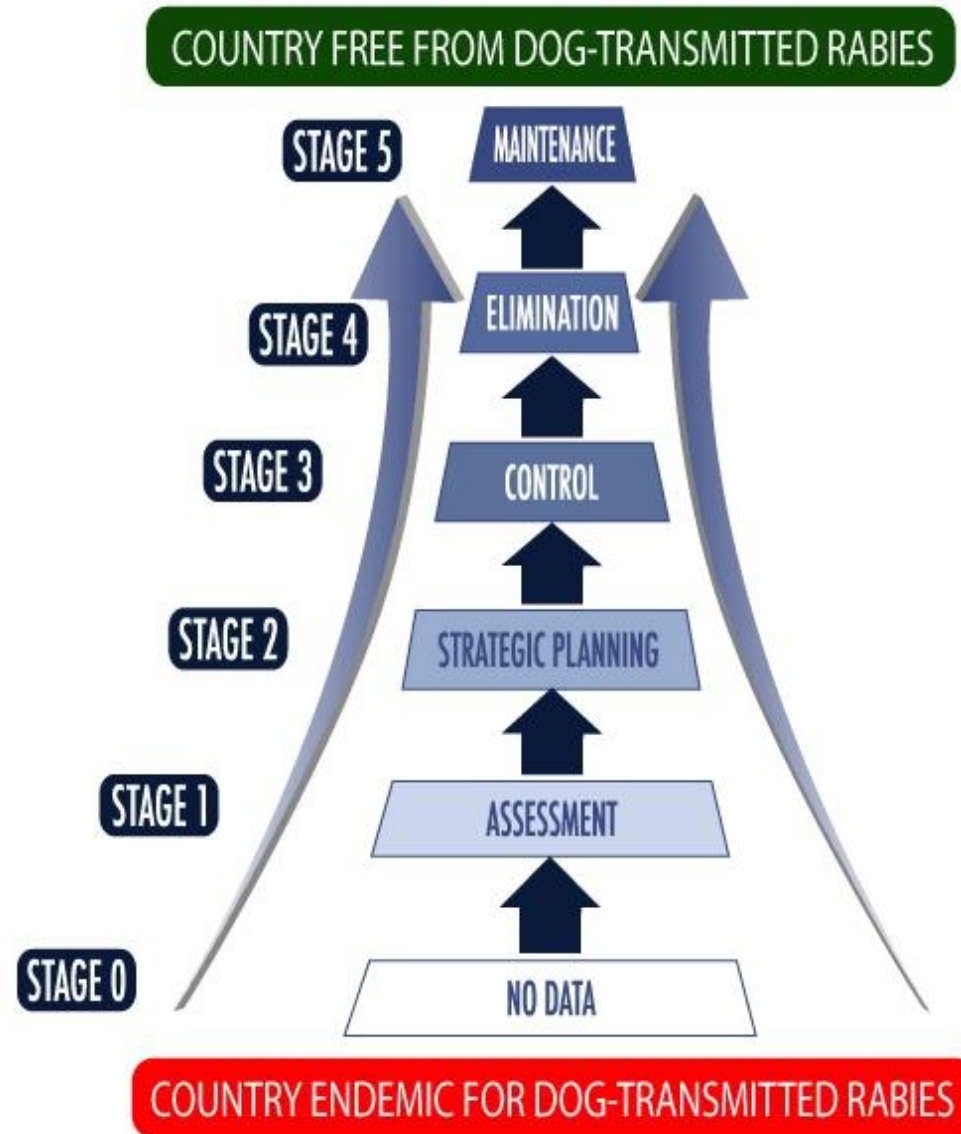
Stage 0: No information on rabies available, but rabies is suspected to be present



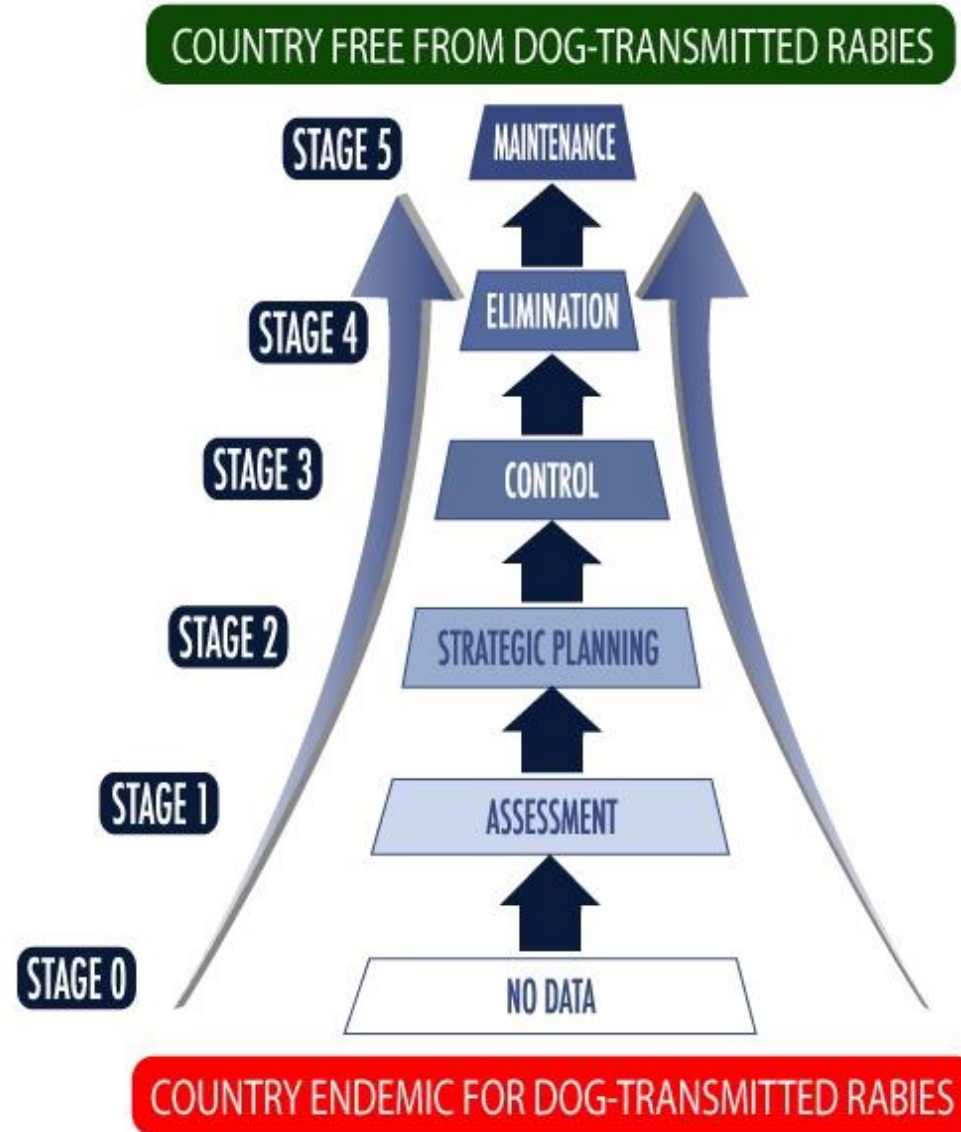
Stage 1: Assessment of the local rabies epidemiology, elaboration of a short-term rabies action plan



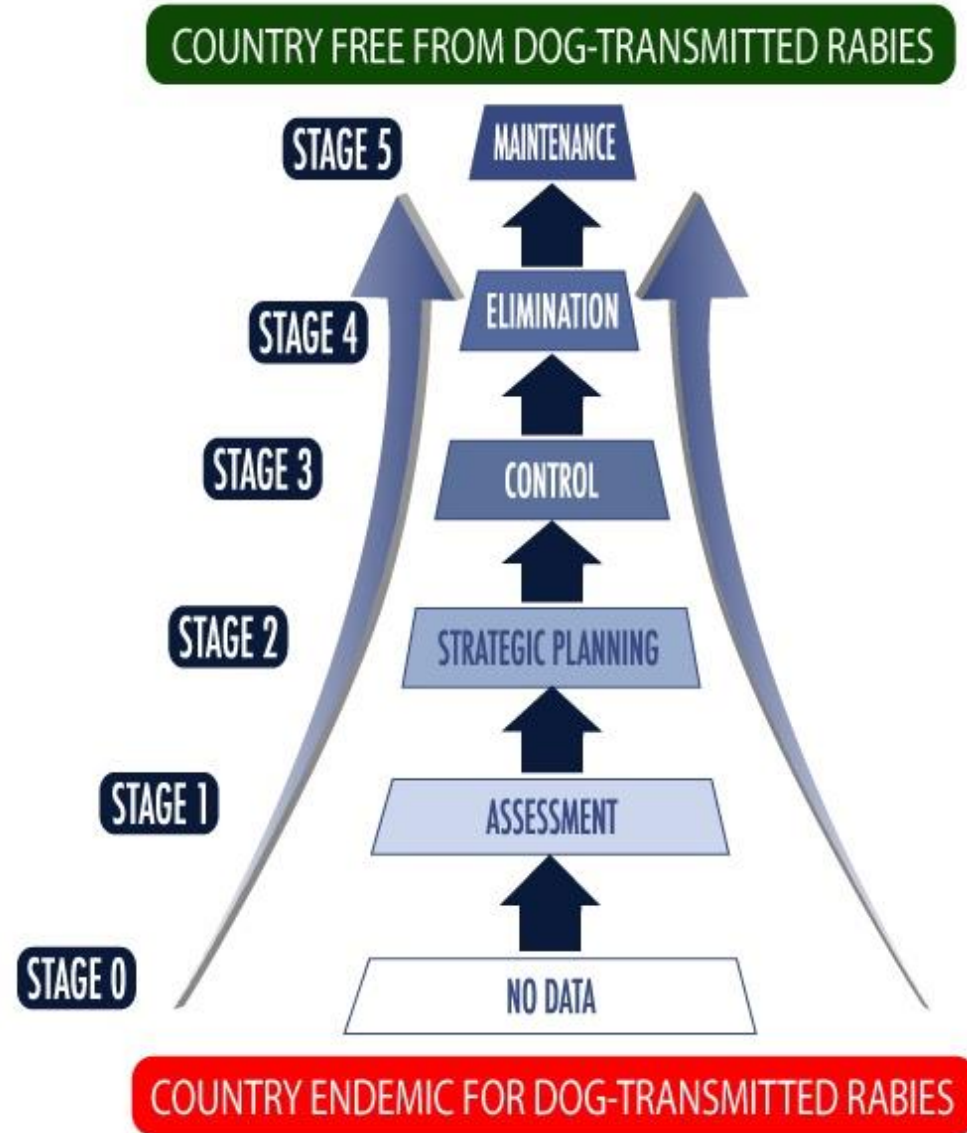
Stage 2: Development of a national rabies control and prevention strategy



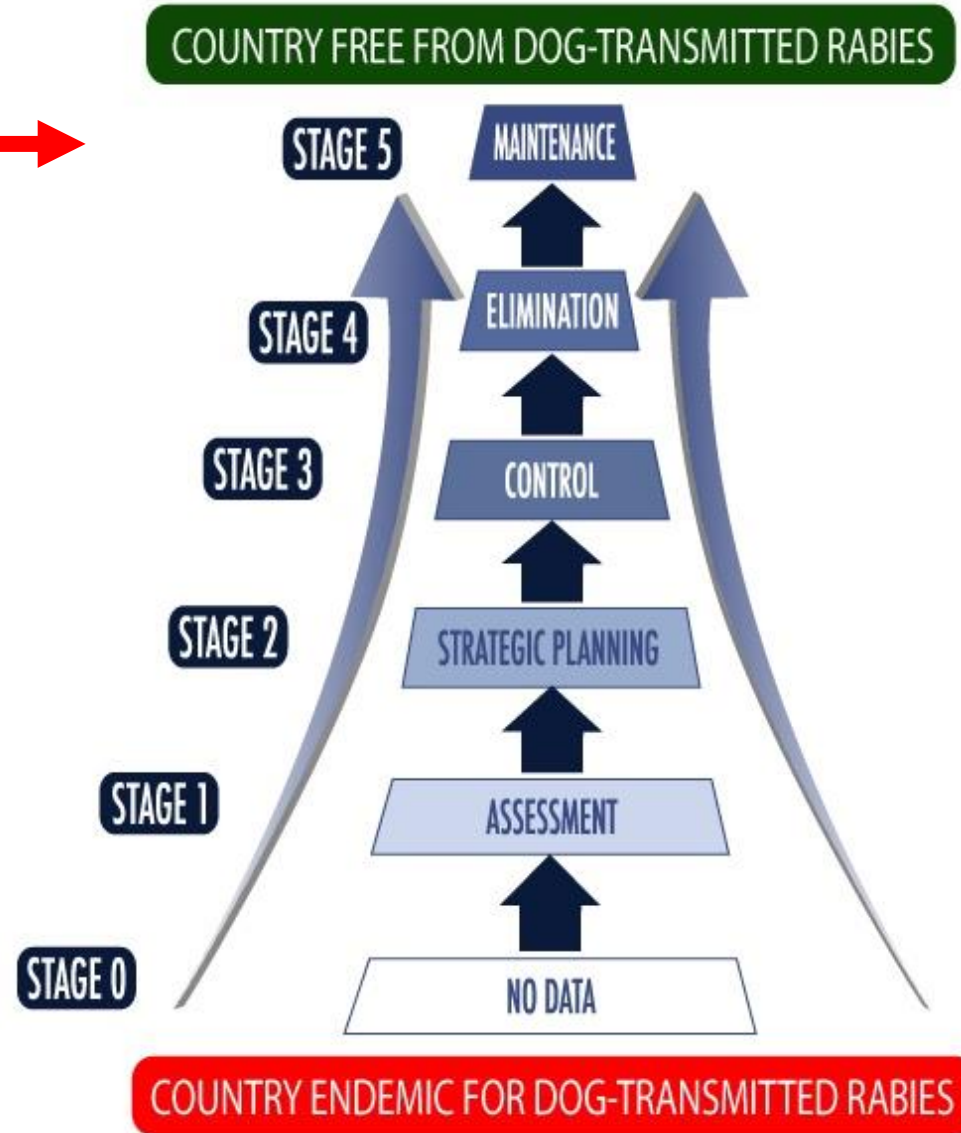
Stage 3: Full-scale implementation of the national rabies control strategy



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

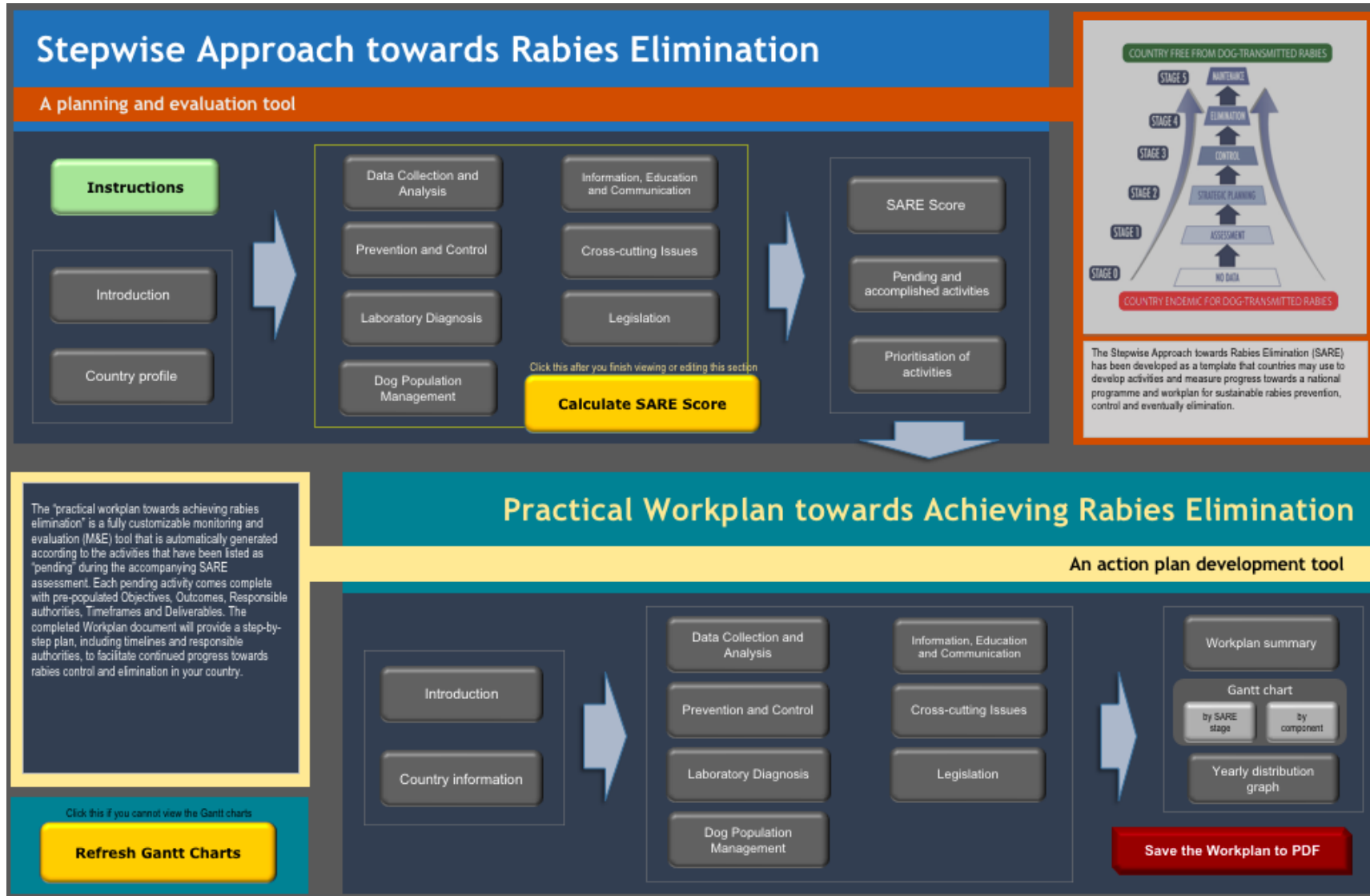


Stage 5: Freedom from human and dog rabies



How does the “Stepwise Approach Towards Rabies Elimination” assessment work

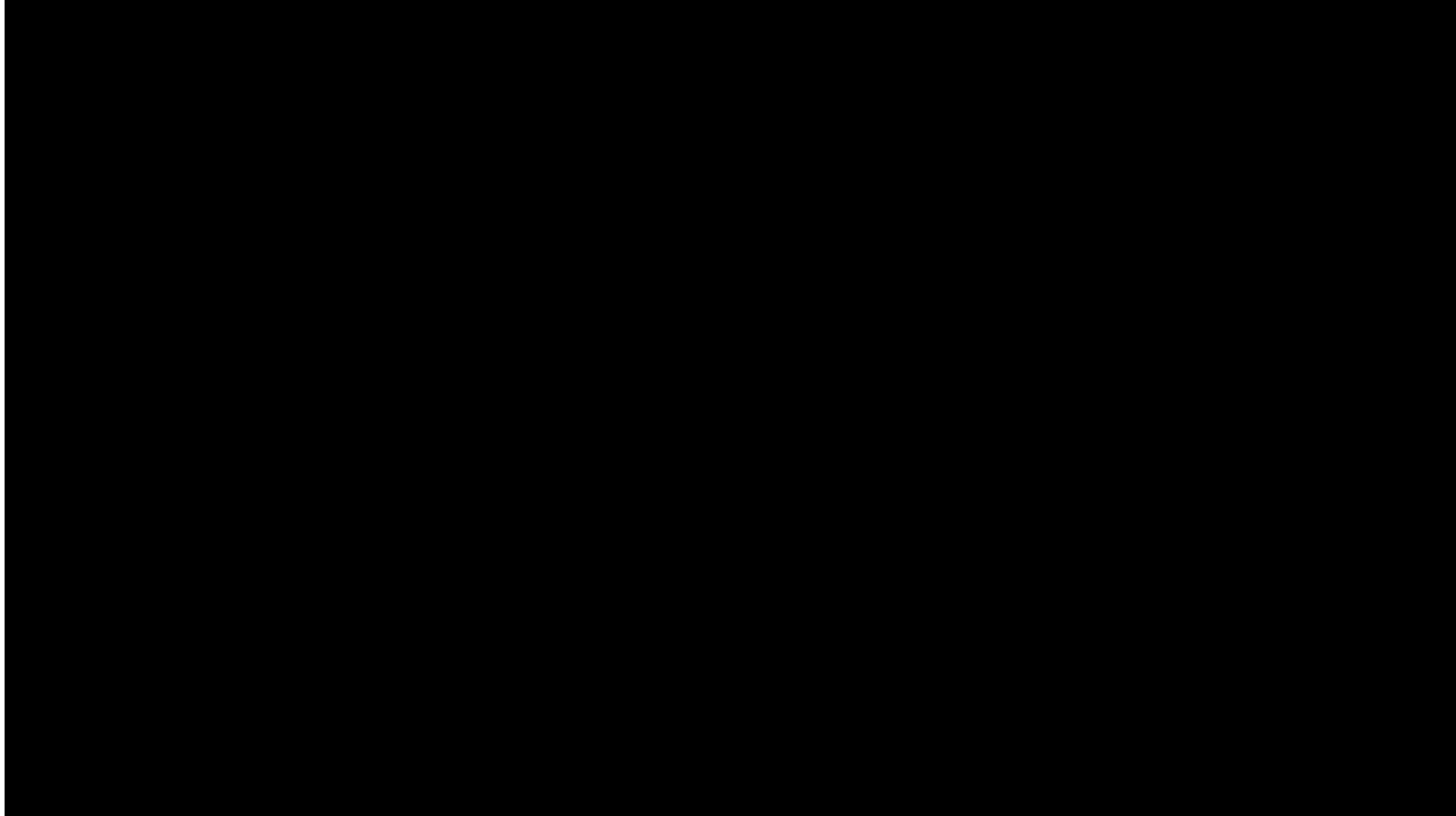
Demonstration of the SARE tool



Demonstration of the SARE Assessment

















Demonstration of the SARE Assessment












SARE assessment outputs

Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination - Example Country ,

STAGE 1,5

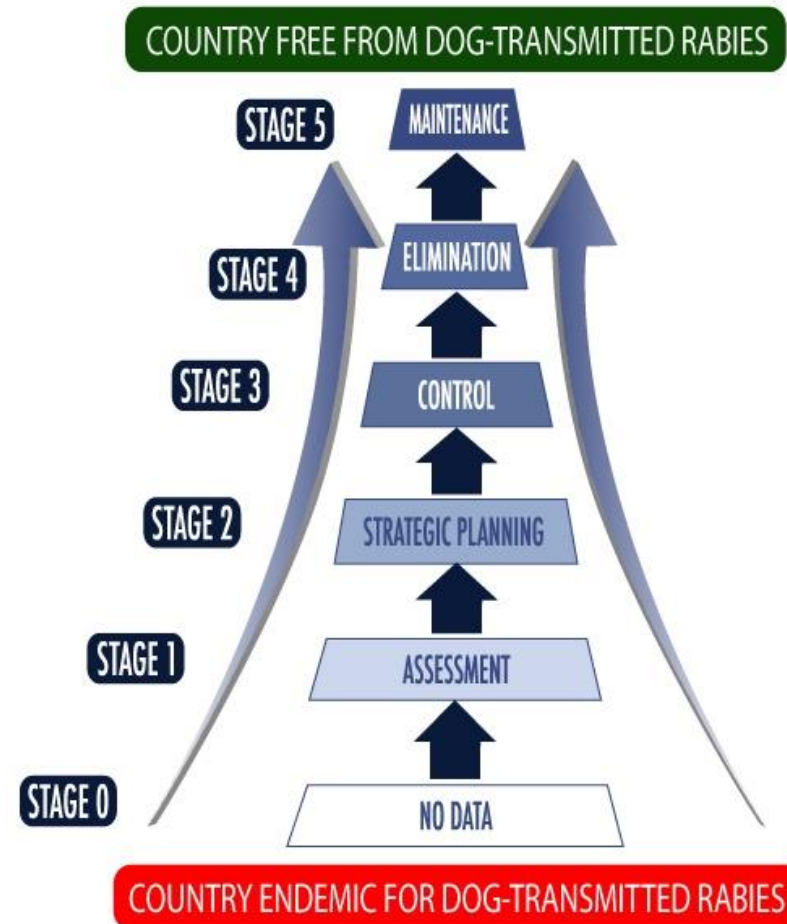
ACTIVITY SUMMARY		
COMPONENTS	PENDING ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES
Data collection and analysis <i>Total number of activities = 22</i>	12 	10 
Prevention and Control <i>Total number of activities = 26</i>	16 	10 
Laboratory diagnosis <i>Total number of activities = 13</i>	7 	6 
Dog population related issues <i>Total number of activities = 13</i>	9 	4 
Information, Education, Communication <i>Total number of activities = 21</i>	16 	5 
Cross-cutting issues <i>Total number of activities = 12</i>	6 	6 
Legislation <i>Total number of activities = 13</i>	3 	10 

STAGE SUMMARY				
STAGE*		PENDING ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	STAGE COMPLETED?
0	Total number of activities = 6	0	6 	COMPLETED
0,5				COMPLETED
1	Total number of activities = 44	10 	34 	COMPLETED
1,5				PENDING
2	Total number of activities = 31	21 	10 	PENDING
2,5				PENDING
3	Total number of activities = 23	22 	1 	PENDING
3,5				PENDING
4	Total number of activities = 10	10 	0	PENDING
4,5				PENDING
5	Total number of activities = 6	6 	0	PENDING

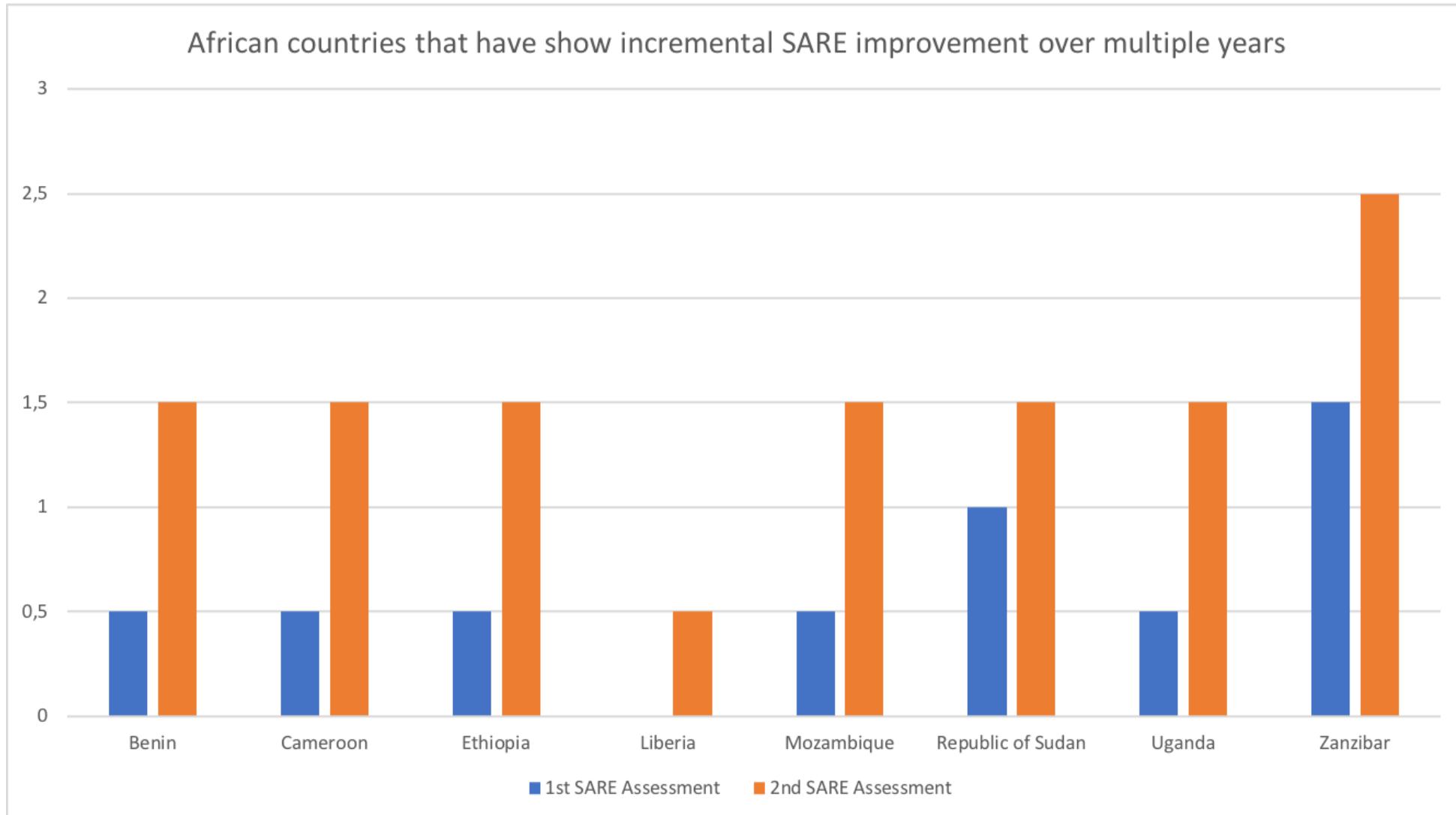
* Scores in increments of 0.5 show progress along a particular stage.

The SARE score

- The SARE score shows clear progress (or lack thereof)
- Allows countries/regions to measure their progress on any time frame



Example of incremental SARE increase



Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination
SUMMARY OF RABIES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

EXAMPLE COUNTRY

STAGE	DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS		PREVENTION & CONTROL		LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS		DOG POPULATION RELATED ISSUES		INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION	
	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished	Pending	Accomplished
0						Have contacts with an international rabies reference laboratory or international collaborating/reference center been established?				
						Has at least one human or animal rabies suspect sample been submitted to an international rabies reference laboratory for confirmation?				
1		Are dog rabies cases reported from a local to the national level?		Are vaccines for human rabies prophylaxis available in one or more parts of the country?		Is there capacity to conduct rabies diagnosis in at least one national laboratory (veterinary or medical laboratory)?		Have discussions been held with stakeholders to create a dog population management strategy at a local level?		Has an assessment been done to determine what message should be communicated to the target audience at a local level?
		Are human rabies cases reported from a local to the national level?		Has the supply and access to WHO pre-qualified human rabies vaccines for PrEP for professionals at risk been ensured in local areas?		Have several rabies suspect samples of animals or humans been submitted to a national laboratory and analysed?		Have you involved officials in waste management in your stakeholder meetings?		Have the target audiences been identified at a local level (e.g. at-risk communities, dog owners, children)?
		Are all human or animal rabies testing results being reported to a relevant international database such as WHO, OIE or PARACON?		Are dog rabies vaccines available in at least one location in the country?		Is animal rabies diagnosis conducted in at least one national laboratory?			Has an IEC plan* been developed and implemented on a small scale?	
		Is there capacity to analyze dog rabies data at the national level?		Has dog vaccination been initiated in some parts of the country?	Are rabies suspect samples of animals or humans submitted twice yearly to an international laboratory and analysed?					Has broad public awareness messaging started at a national level?
		Is there capacity to analyze human rabies data at the national level?		Has Integrated Bite Case Management (IBCM)* been implemented at a local level?						Has an assessment been undertaken to determine the training needs of the professionals at a local level?
		Has an animal rabies surveillance* system been established at the national level?		Have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for coordinated action on reported outbreaks* been established?						Have human and animal health professionals involved in rabies control been identified at a local level?

Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

Outcome – Pending activities

Pending activities need to be addressed in order to progress towards rabies elimination

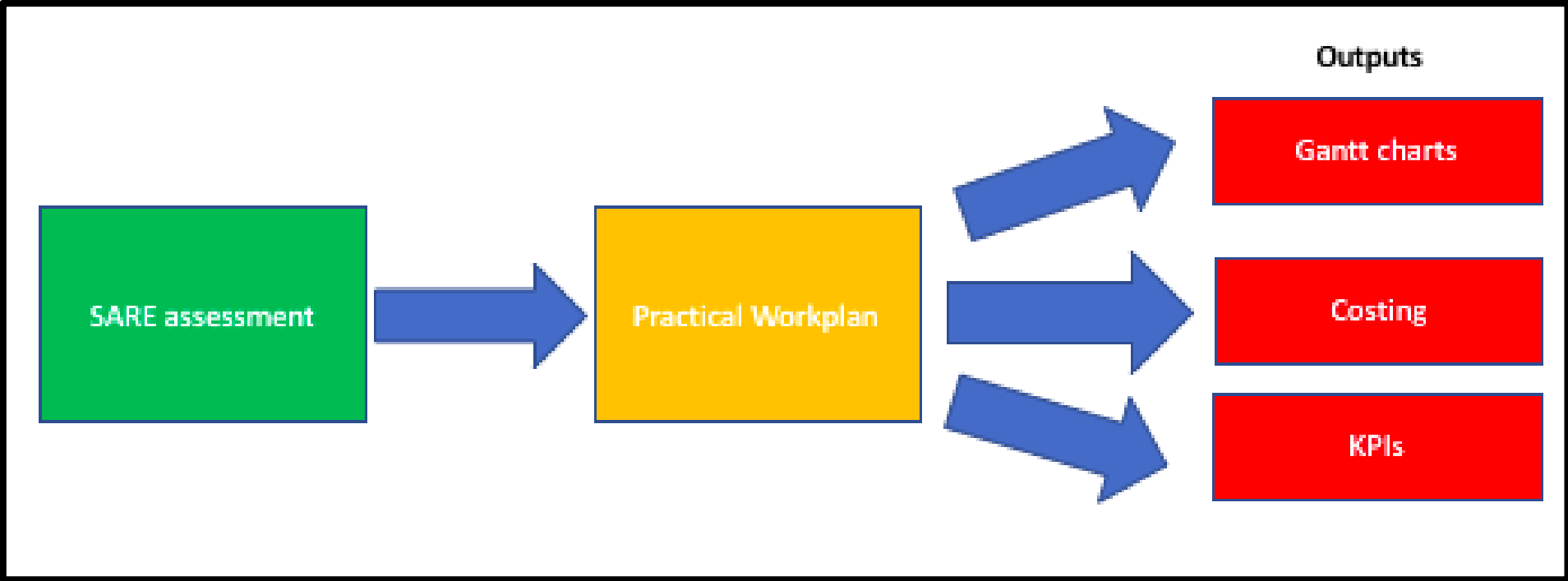
Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination PRIORITISATION OF RABIES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			EXAMPLE COUNTRY
		Refresh list of pending activities	Copy and paste to a new worksheet to edit
STAGE	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	NOTES
1	DCA	Is there capacity to analyze human rabies data at the national level?	No capacity currently available
1	DCA	Have dog population studies and KAP surveys been conducted to determine size, turn-over and accessibility of dogs for vaccination on a small scale?	
1	LAB	Are rabies suspect samples of animals or humans submitted twice yearly to an international laboratory and analysed?	
1	IEC	Has an IEC plan* been developed and implemented on a small scale?	Underway
1	IEC	Has a training plan been developed at a local level?	
1	IEC	Have training or refresher courses on rabies and public communication been initiated for professionals in human and animal health at a local level?	
1	IEC	Has an advocacy stakeholder analysis* been done at a local level and target audiences been identified?	
1	IEC	Has an advocacy plan* been developed and implemented at a local level?	
1	CCI	Have mechanisms for mobilizing emergency funds in case of an outbreak been identified?	Underway
1	LEG	Does legislation include measures for rabies outbreak response?	
2	DCA	Are human rabies surveillance systems, including feedback mechanisms, functioning and coordinated between administrative levels (national, province, district, municipal, etc.)?	We are working on mechanisms whereby feedback can be assured
2	DCA	Are animal rabies surveillance systems, including feedback mechanisms, functioning and coordinated between administrative levels (national, province, district, municipal, etc.)?	We are working on mechanisms whereby feedback can be assured
2	DCA	Is the on-going surveillance system for rabies being maintained?	
2	PCO	Has an assessment* been done to determine the availability and access to PEP (and PreP)?	This assessment is currently underway
2	PCO	Are WHO pre-qualified human rabies vaccines available and accessible in most parts of the country?	
2	PCO	Are dog vaccination campaigns regularly implemented in response to human cases and animal outbreaks?	
2	PCO	Have IBCM SOPs, including sharing of information between sectors, been agreed upon?	Currently underway
2	LAB	Has capacity for regular sample collection and transportation been established and functioning?	
2	DPM	Has a DPM* strategy and programme been drafted and shared with all relevant stakeholders at a local level?	Underway
2	DPM	Has the DPM strategy been finalized?	
2	DPM	Has dog population management been implemented at a local level?	
2	IEC	Has an IEC plan been implemented beyond a local level?	
2	IEC	Has the IEC plan been reviewed and updated?	
2	IEC	Has training of human and animal health personnel been conducted in most parts of the country?	
2	IEC	Have small-scale program successes been communicated to authorities/leaders in other parts of the country?	
2	IEC	Has an advocacy stakeholder analysis* been done at a national level and have the target audiences been identified?	
2	IEC	Has an advocacy campaign to national leaders/authorities been undertaken to ensure that a national rabies control strategy is created and properly resourced?	
2	CCI	Has the contribution and role of private sector been clarified and shared with other stakeholders?	
2	CCI	Has a national strategy for rabies prevention, control and eventual elimination been drafted, shared with all relevant stakeholders and finalised?	

Outcome – Pending activities

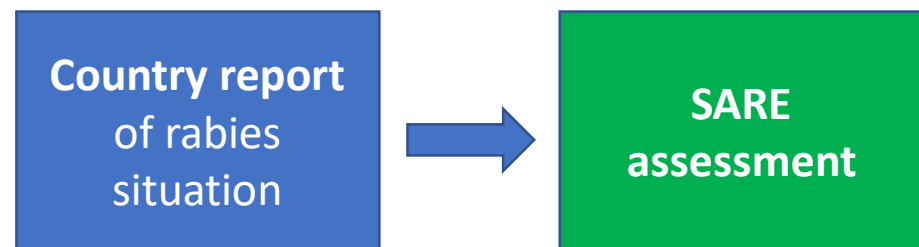
Pending
need
add
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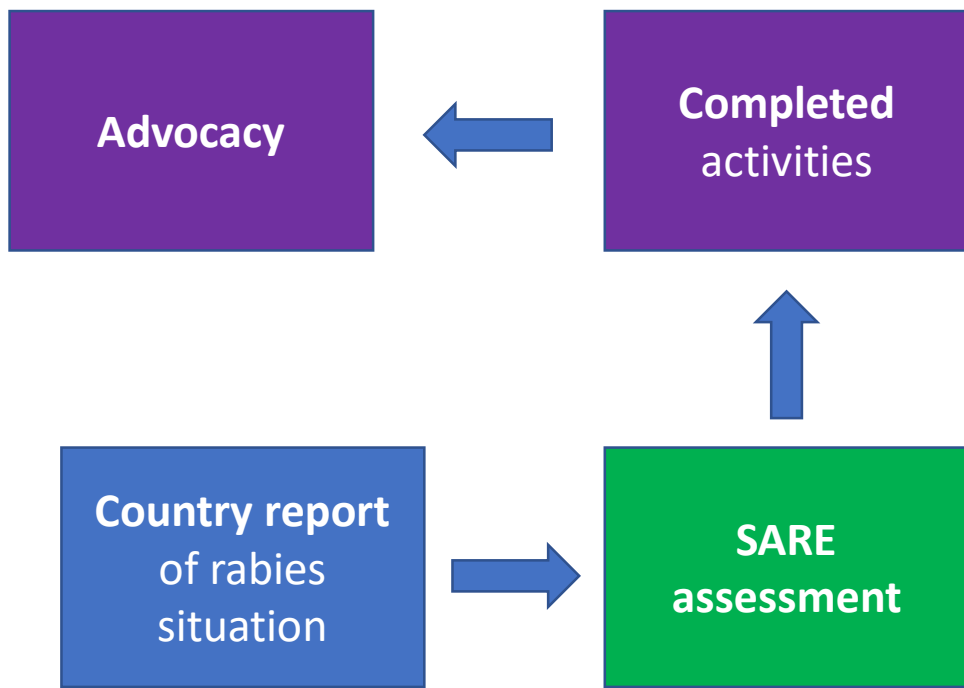
Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination PRIORITISATION OF RABIES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		EXAMPLE COUNTRY
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Refresh list of pending activities
Copy and paste to a spreadsheet

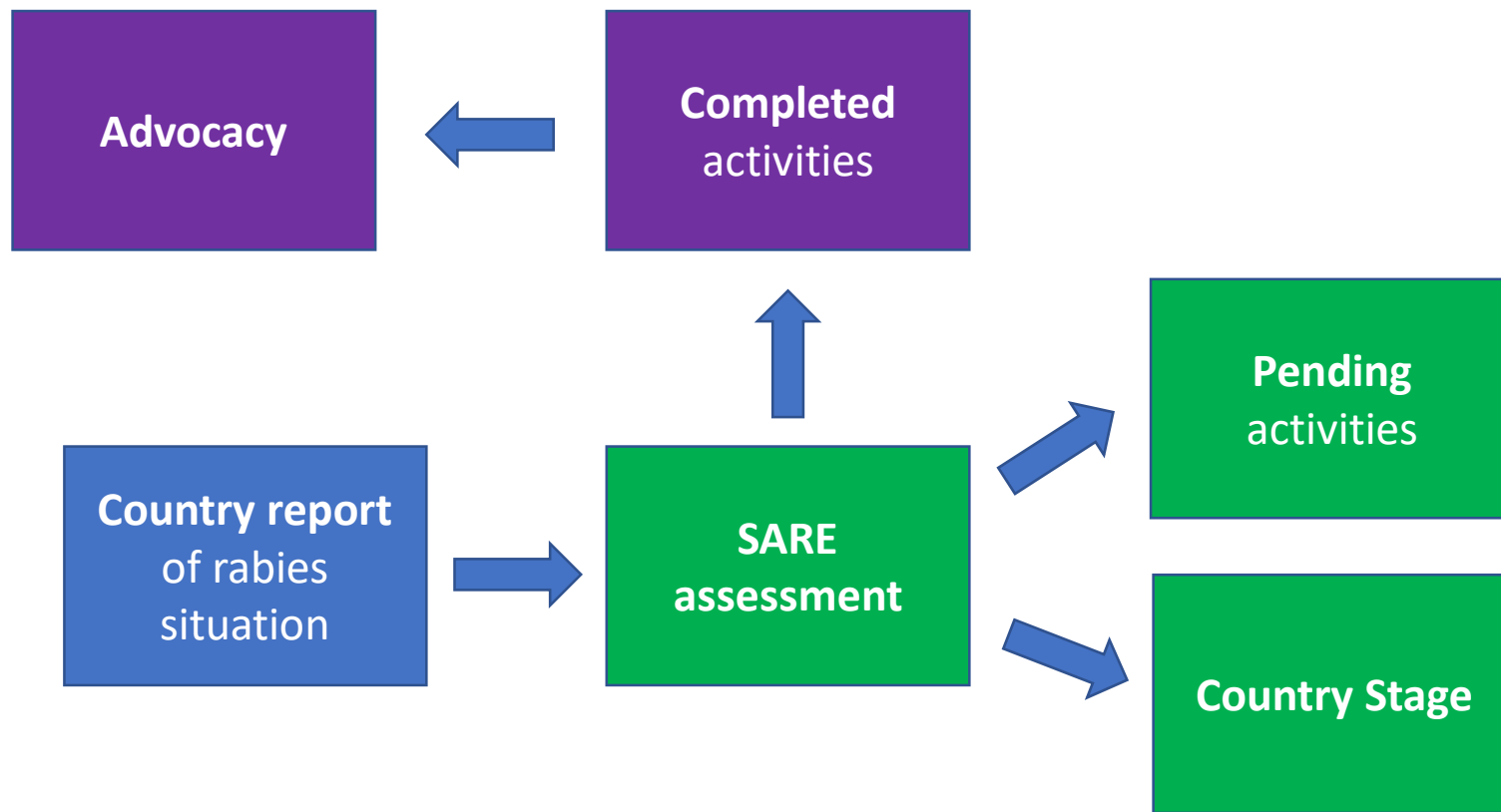


2	IEC	Has an advocacy campaign to national leaders/authorities been undertaken to ensure that a national rabies control strategy is created and properly resourced?	by feedback can be assured
2	CCI	Has the contribution and role of private sector been clarified and shared with other stakeholders?	by feedback can be assured
2	CCI	Has a national strategy for rabies prevention, control and eventual elimination been drafted, shared with all relevant stakeholders and finalised?	



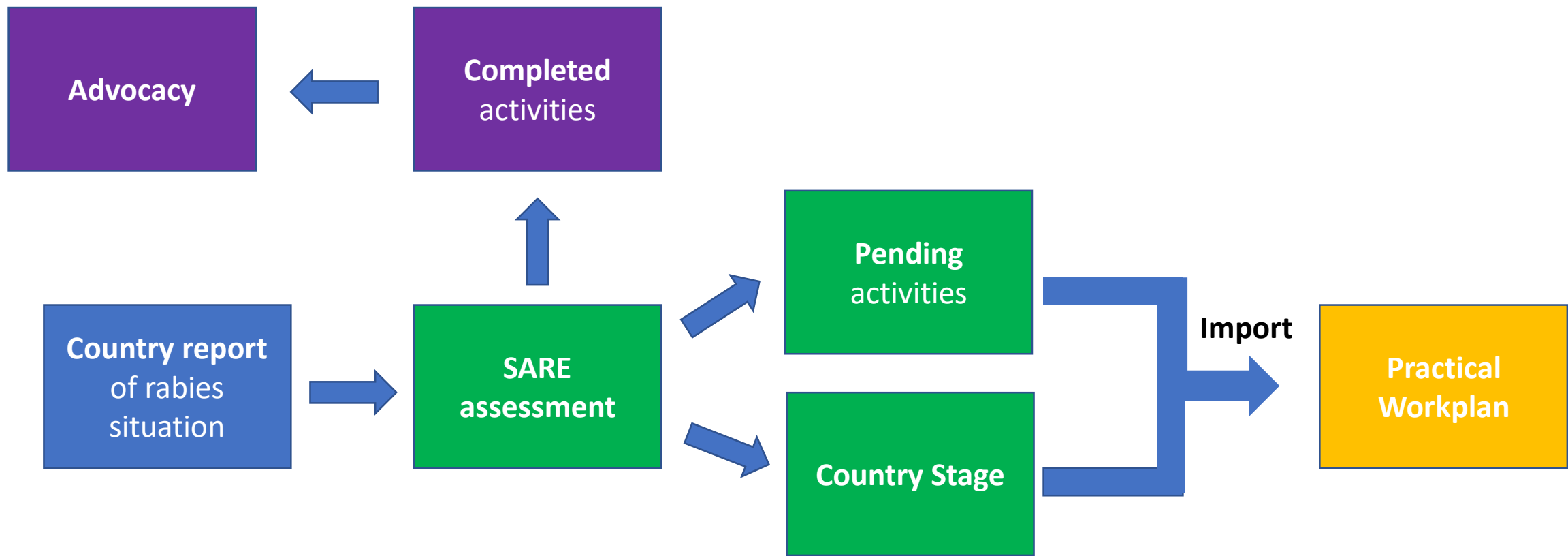


The accomplished activities are used for advocacy and the acquisition of funding required to ensure progress towards rabies elimination



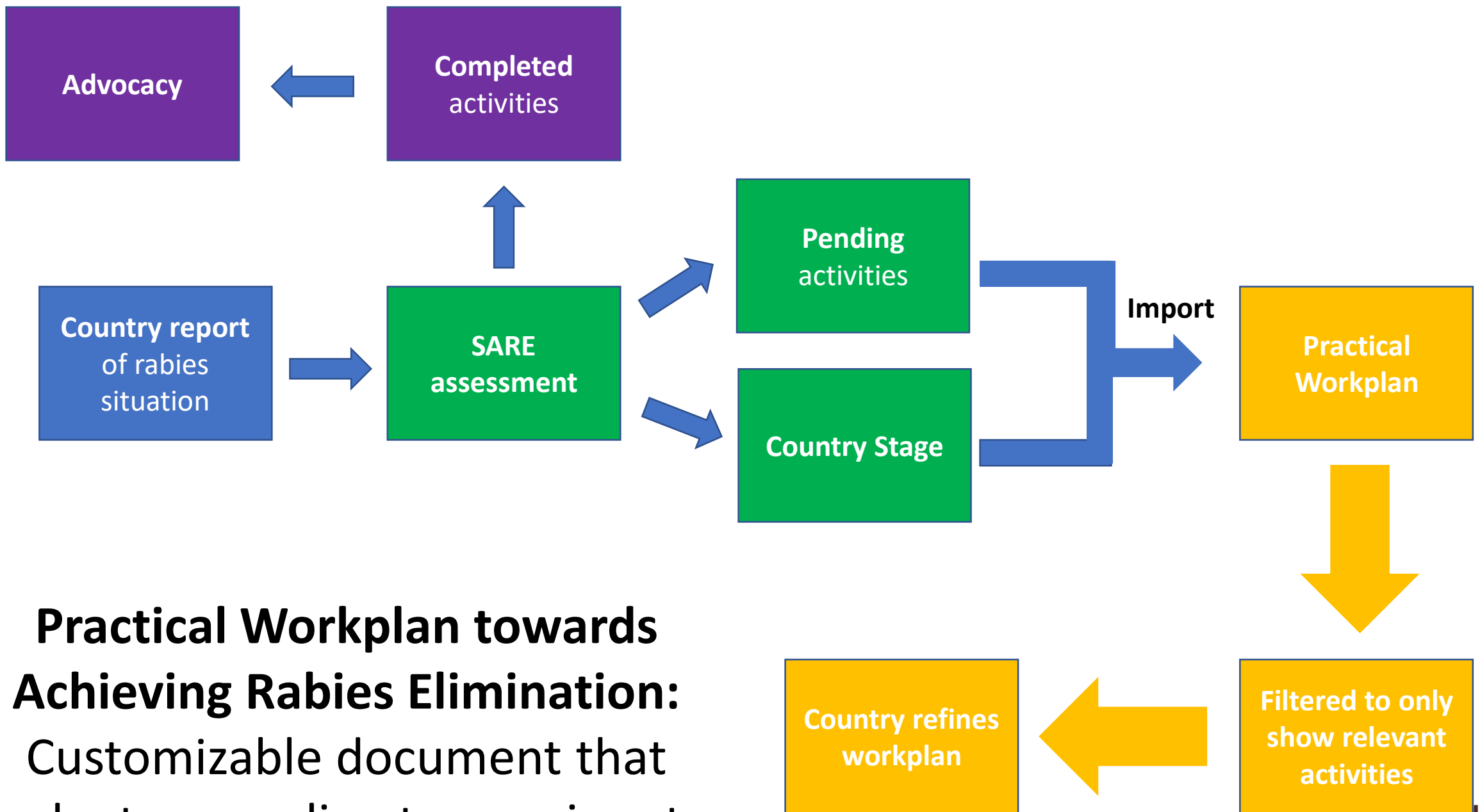
Pending activities, need to device on:

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

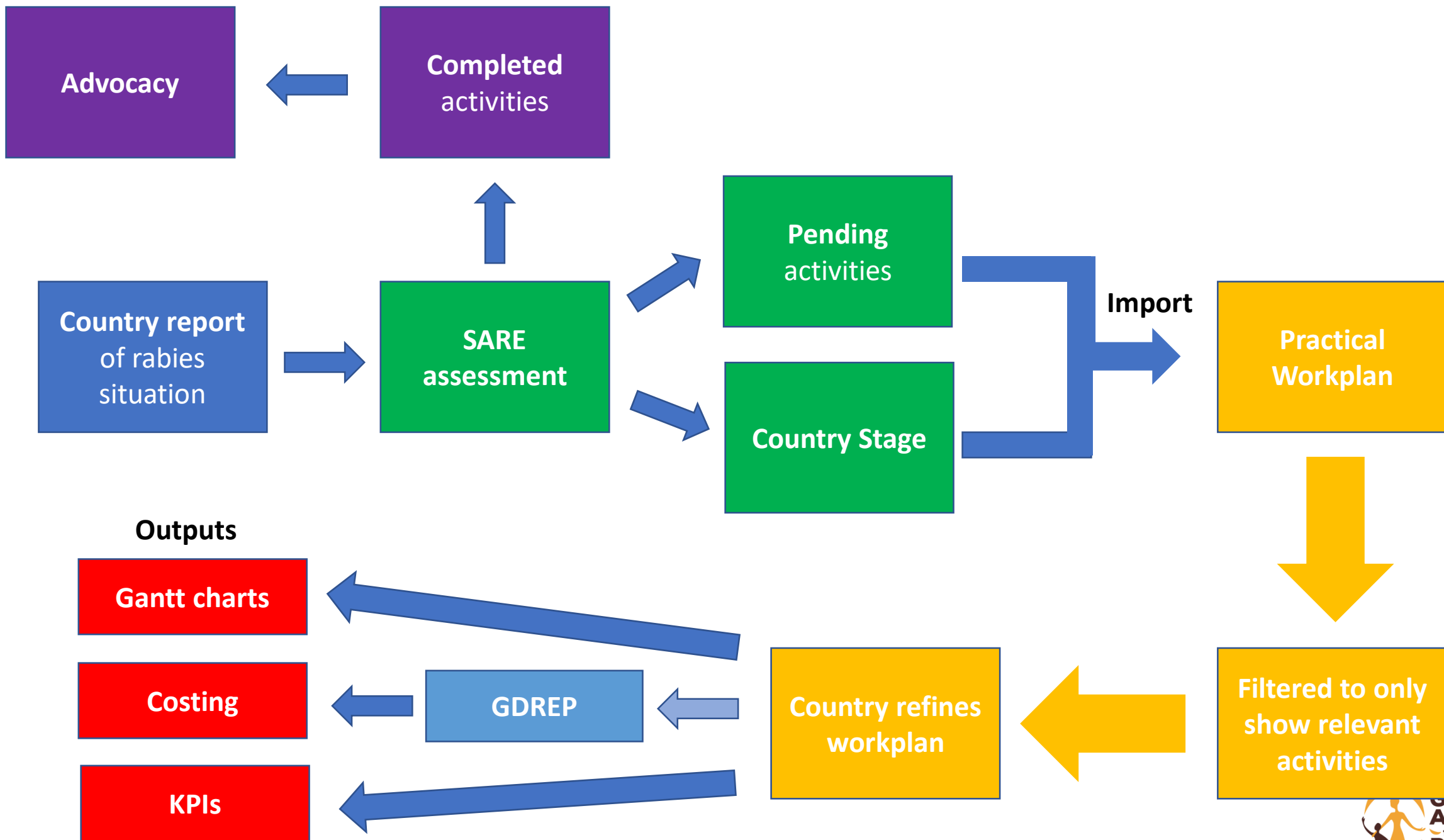


Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination:

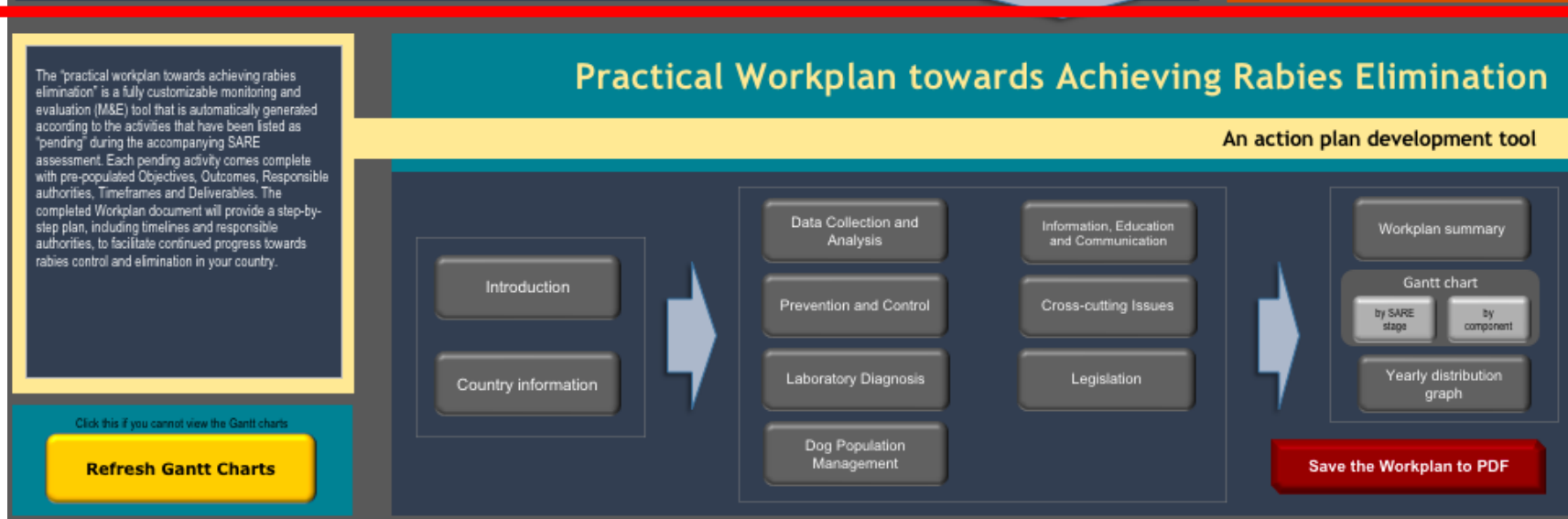
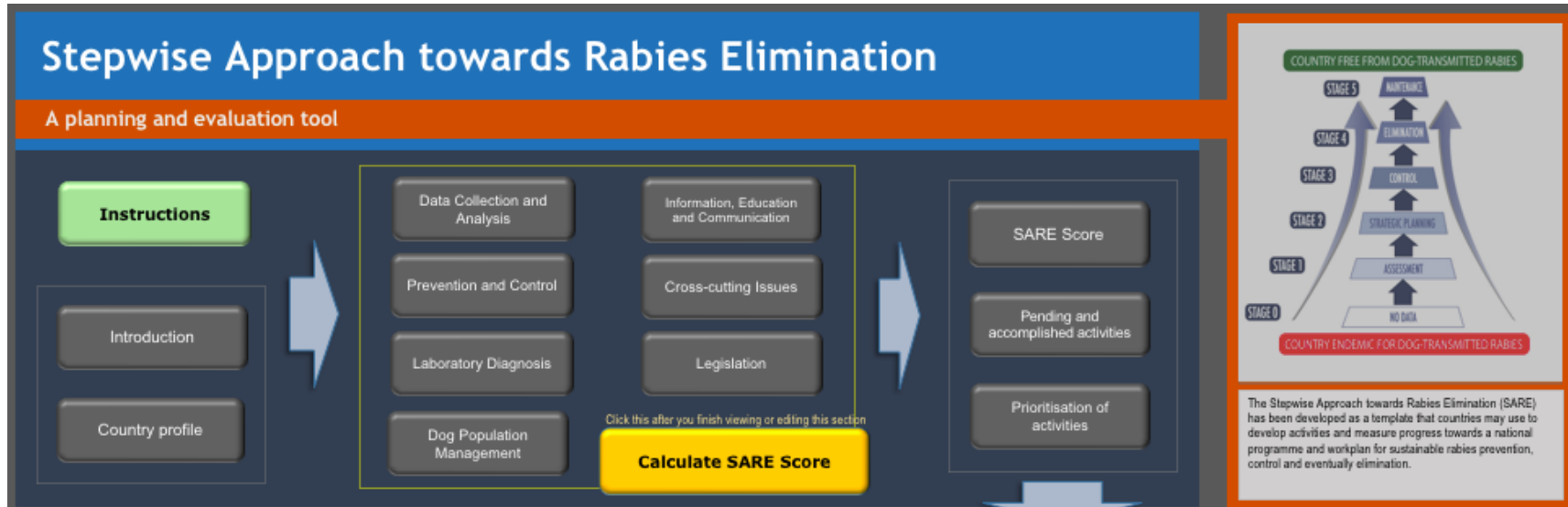
Automatically generates a country-specific workplan **based on the completed SARE assessment**



Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination:
Customizable document that adapts according to user input



Demonstration of the Workplan tool

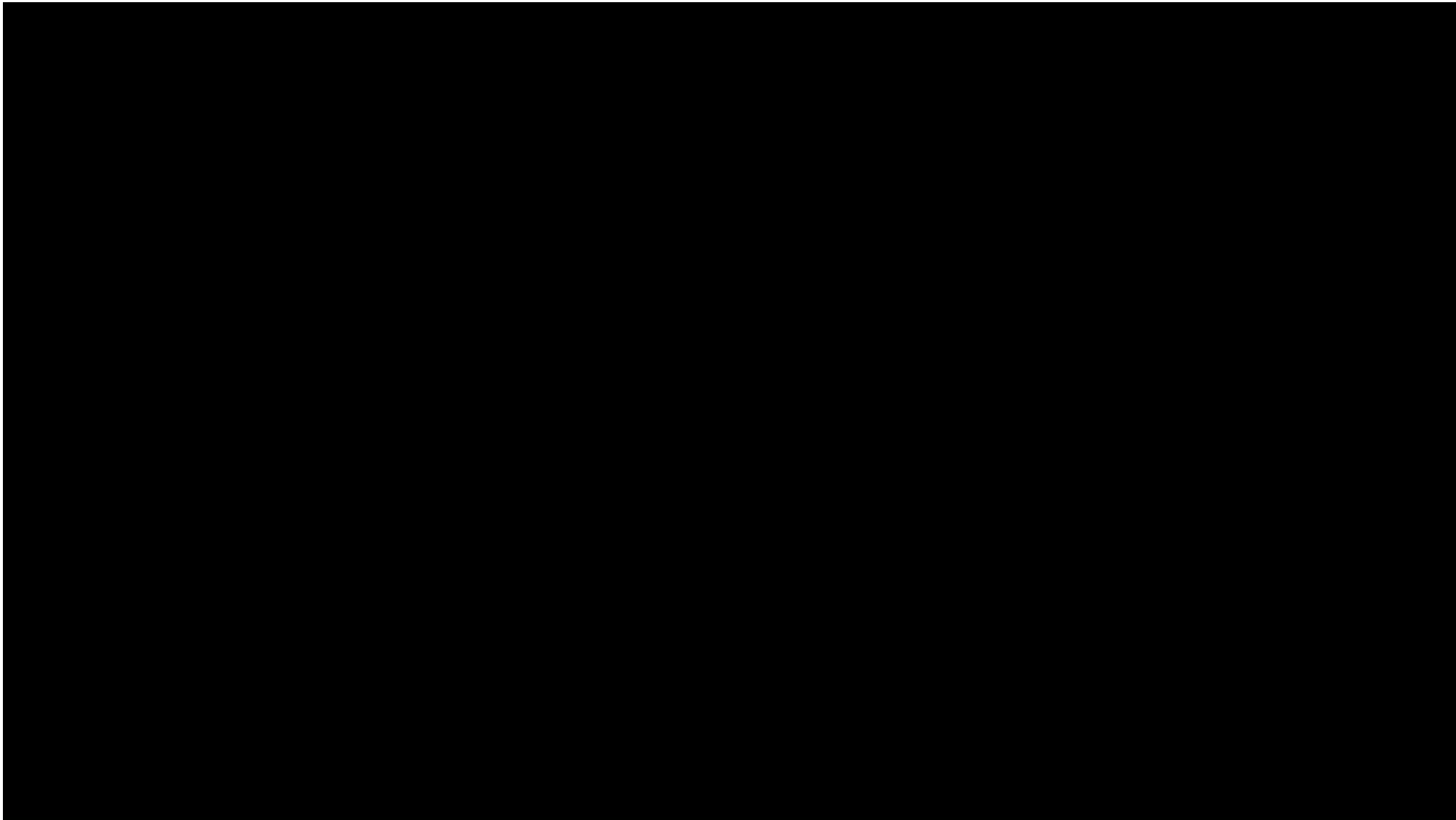


Demonstration of the Workplan tool

INSTRUCTIONS: Please edit the Objectives, Responsible authority, and Year of completion as applicable to your country

Stage	Theme	Pending activity	Comments from SARE tool	Objectives	Outcomes	Responsible authority	Number of years to completion (see above)	Deliverables
2	Outbreak response and other rabies control activities	Is there active response to outbreaks in line with established SOPs?	Funding limited, preventing routine IBCM investigations	<p>Identify whether SOPs have been shared with all relevant professionals;</p> <p>Identify whether relevant professionals have been trained on using the SOPs;</p> <p>Ensure that communication channels used to report outbreaks are functional;</p> <p>Ensure that sufficient resources and funding are available for active and continued outbreak response;</p> <p>Assess frequency of outbreak responses;</p>	Professionals actively respond to potential rabies outbreaks according to an established SOP;	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Health	1	<p>Number of professionals trained;</p> <p>Number of outbreaks reported;</p> <p>Number of outbreak responses;</p> <p>Report on frequency of reported outbreaks and frequency of responses;</p>

Demonstration of the Workplan tool



Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination

The final Workplan can be saved as a PDF and shared with all stakeholders and possible funding bodies

Practical Workplan towards
Approaching Rabies Elimination

ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA ISLAND)

SARE Stage 2,5



Last updated: ????

19

date

1

month

2018

year

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement

- The SARE tool has undergone various revisions and improvements through the technical inputs and support from the following organizations:
 - FAO, WHO, OIE
 - CDC
 - WAP

THANK YOU



www.rabiesalliance.org