

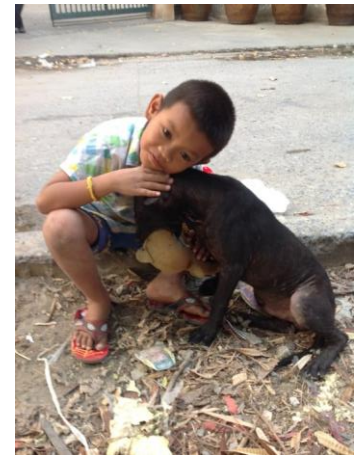
Rabies at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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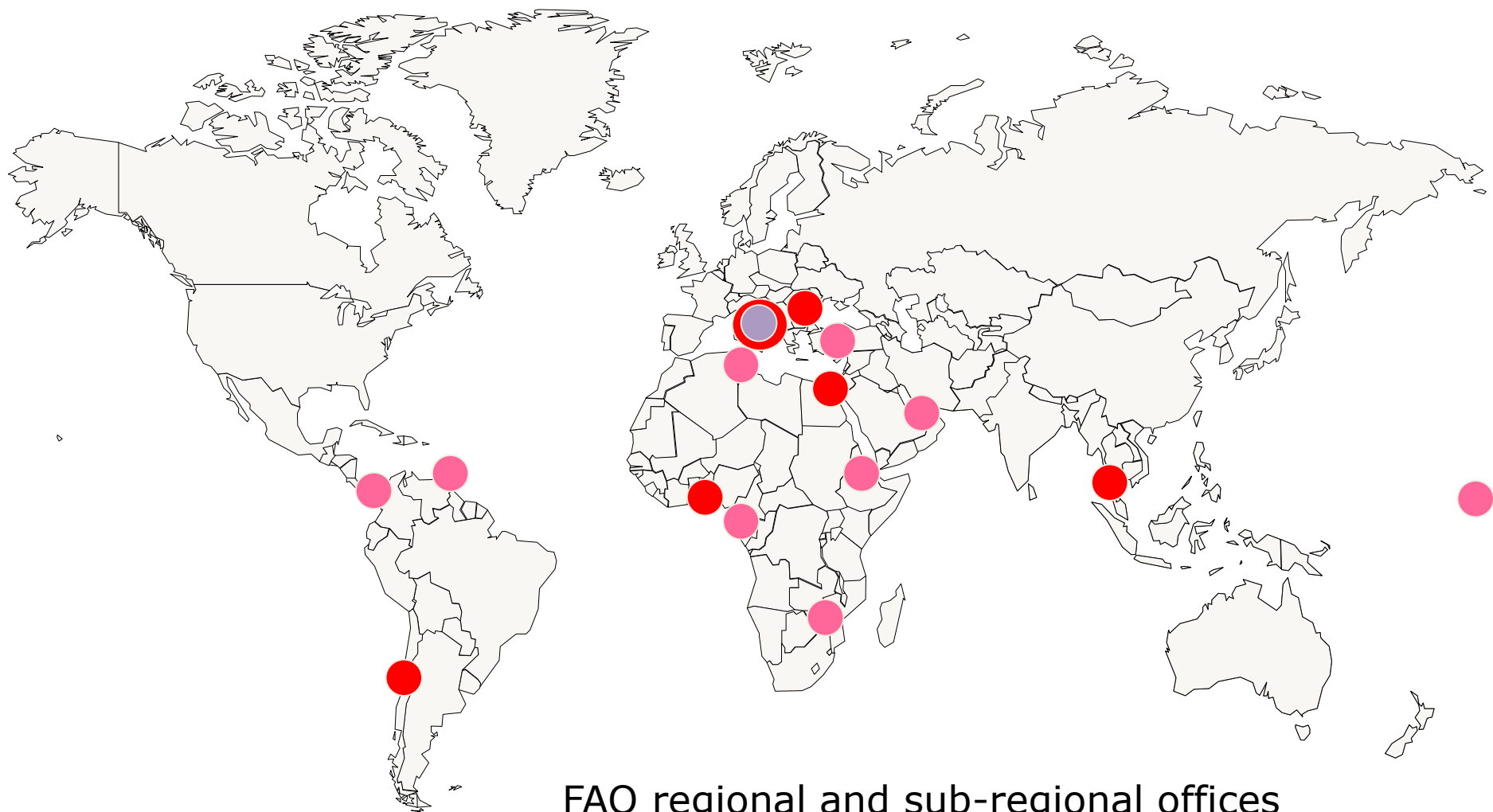
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FAO strategic objectives



1. Eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Enable sustainable development in agriculture, fisheries and forestry
3. Reduce rural poverty
4. Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises





- Director-General
- Departments
- Worldwide Offices
- Governing Bodies

Worldwide Offices



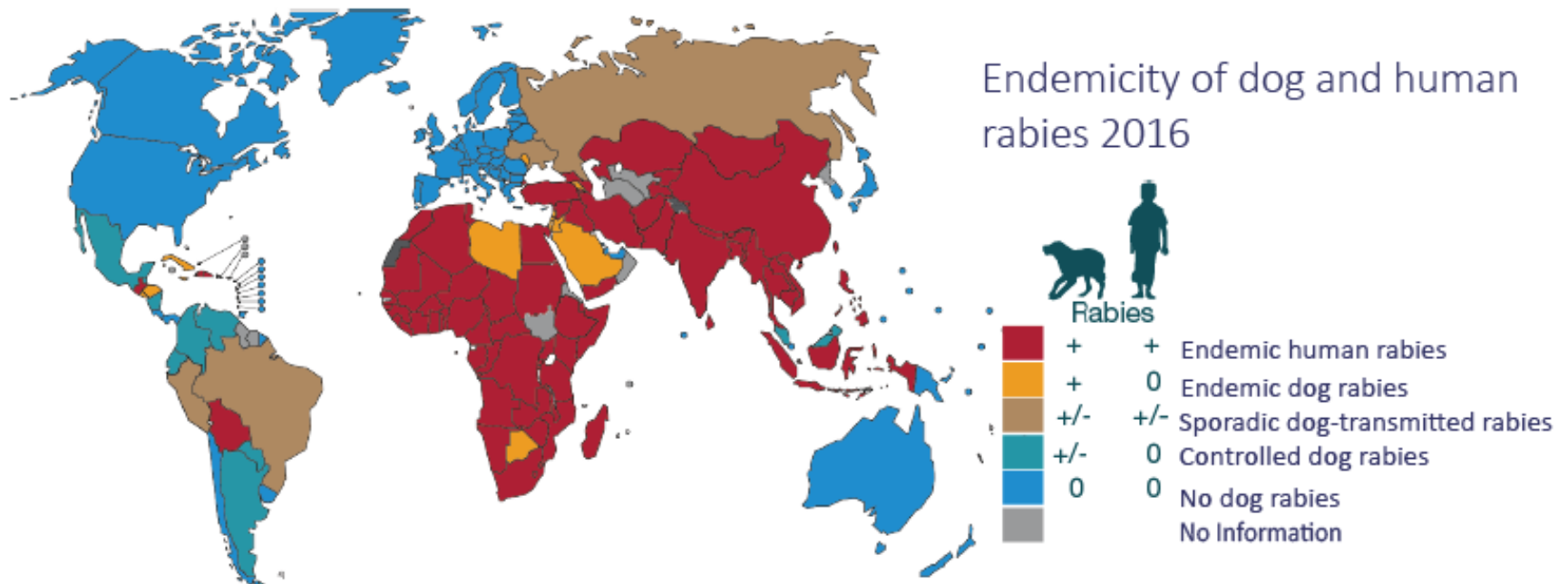
- Regional Offices
- Subregional Offices
- Country Offices
- Liaison Offices
- Partnership and Liaison Offices
- Information Offices
- National Correspondents
- Reset

Why does FAO work with Rabies?

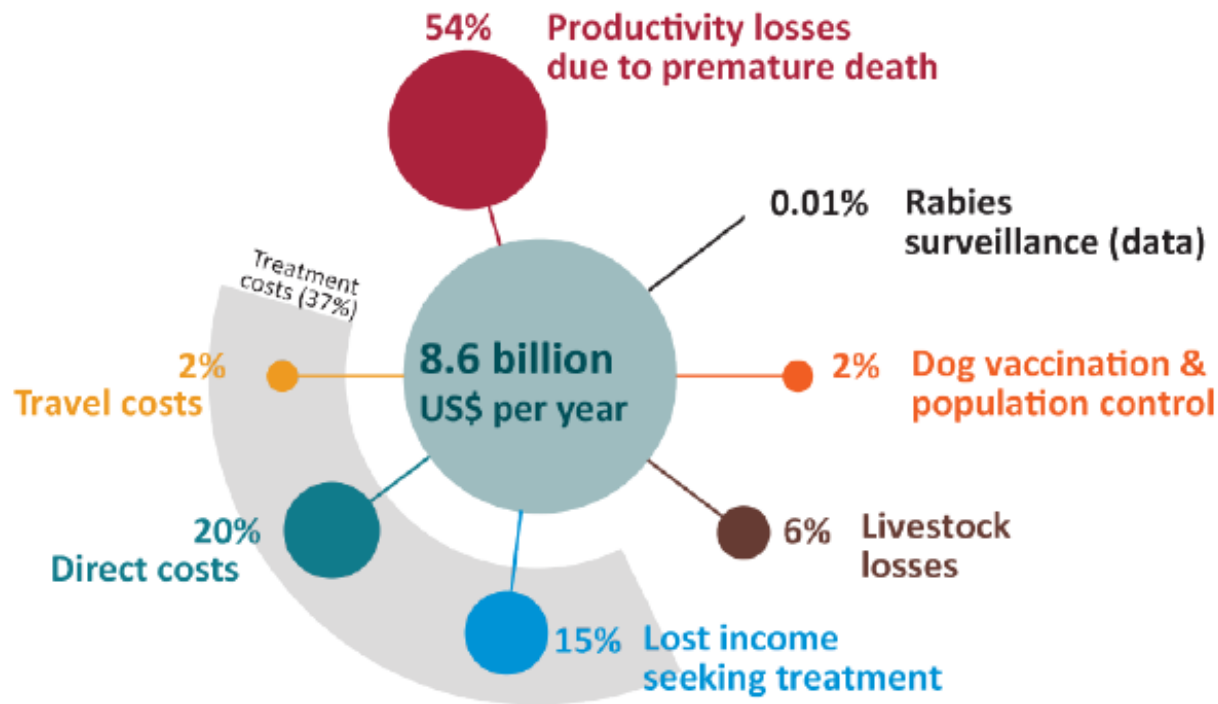
- Human health
 - Unnecessary deaths
 - Costs associated with treatment, loss of life
- Rabies kills livestock
 - Loss of food sources, income
 - Loss of animals used for farming and transportation



Most heavily impacts the poor and marginalized communities



Economic burden from rabies



Figures from K. Hampson et al., *The global burden of endemic canine rabies*.
PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Countries indicate that it is a priority disease

- Example from 14 countries where we are working in Africa:

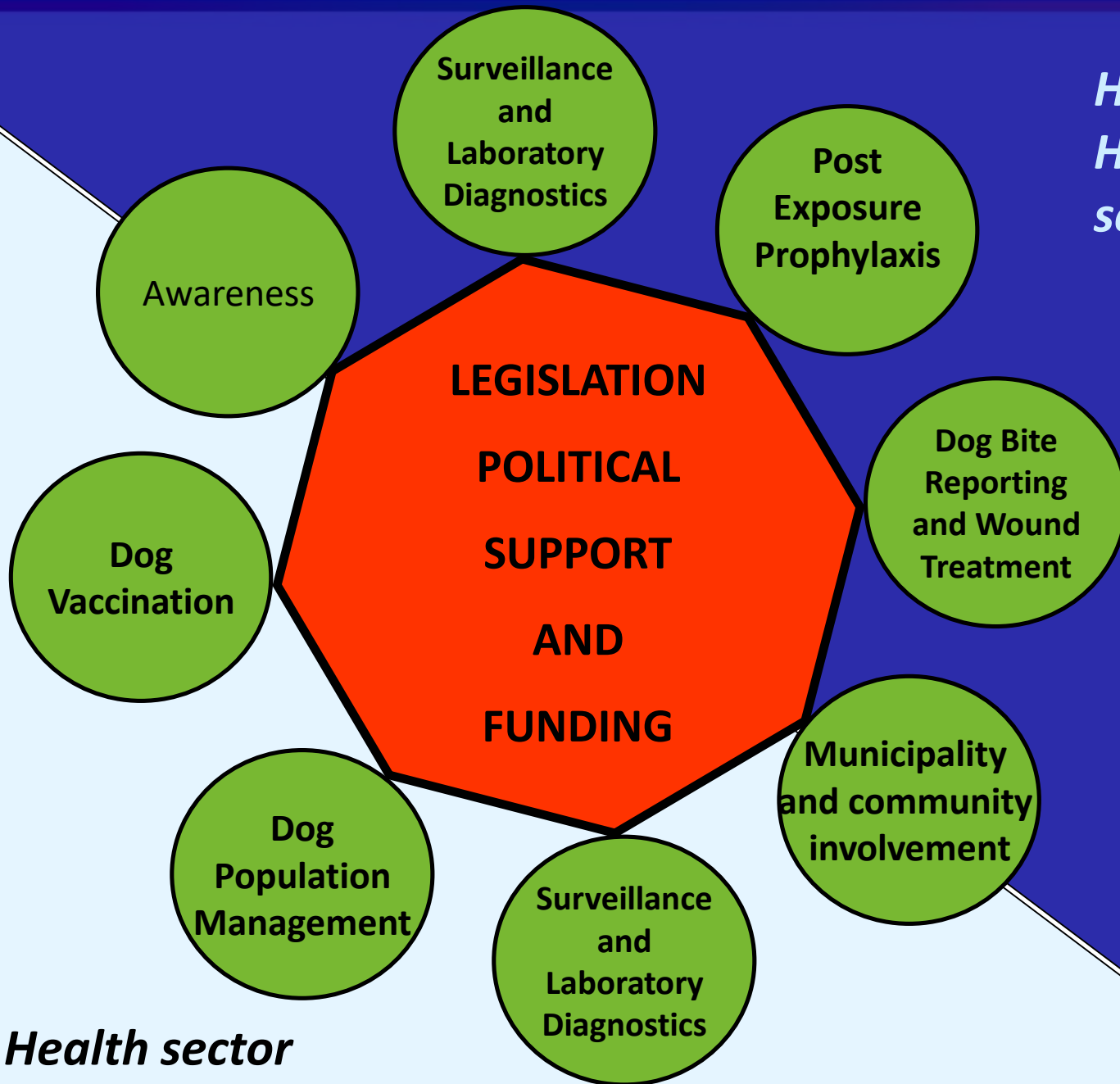
Disease	Percent of beneficiary countries that Prioritized	# of Countries (n=14)
Rabies	100%	14
Zoonotic Influenza (including Avian Influenza)	85%	11
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (incl. Ebola/ Marburg, CCHF, RVF)	62%	8
Anthrax	62%	8
Brucellosis	54%	7

Controlling rabies directly contributes to the SDGs:

- SDG1 – Ending poverty
- SDG2 – Ending hunger
- SDG3 – Good health and well-being



*Human
Health
sector*



Animal Health sector

One Health Tripartite collaboration



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global leader for
food and
agriculture



Global leader for
animal health
and welfare
standards



World Health
Organization

Global leader for
human health

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



April 2010

Tripartite agreement on collaboration Joint priorities since 2010 including:

- Rabies
- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Zoonotic Influenza

What is FAO doing?



Raising Awareness



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND RABIES PREVENTION AND CONTROL

WHY IS RABIES IMPORTANT AND WHAT IS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FAO'S MANDATE AND EVERYDAY WORK WITH ANIMALS LIKE DOGS?

Rabies has a significant impact on lives and livelihoods, particularly in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Rabies is a widespread, neglected and under-reported zoonosis which is 100% fatal in untreated humans and animals, causing a significant social and economic burden in many countries. The poor and marginalized communities are most heavily impacted as they often cannot afford treatment or transport for care. We know that human and canine rabies cases are largely underreported, and livestock rabies severely underreported. When livestock die from rabies, households lose important food sources, as well as assets for farming and transportation. Livestock become infected with rabies most commonly through dog or wild animal bites, including bats. It is important to remember that dogs play a number of important roles in people's lives, directly linked to livelihoods and food security. Dogs are used for hunting, herding livestock and guarding property. Communities become

disrupted by the menace of rabid animals which can prevent farmers from tending their fields, traders going to markets and children from going to school.

Working to prevent and eliminate rabies contributes directly towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which aims to "ensure health lives and promote well-being for all ages". Within that goal, a specific target calls for ending the epidemics of neglected tropical diseases, which would include rabies. Efforts to end rabies, which disproportionately affects poor and rural populations, also support progress towards SDG1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere) and SDG2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).



The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has become increasingly involved with rabies control including raising awareness, contributing to the development of the Blueprint for Rabies Prevention and Control (www.rabiesblueprint.com/), the Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) and by bringing together stakeholders from different sectors. FAO has been assisting countries in the design and implementation of rabies control programmes, in addition to developing and distributing educational materials, promoting World Rabies Day and fostering operational research.



A NEGLECTED ZOOLOGICAL DISEASE: DOG-MEDIATED RABIES ELIMINATING HUMAN DEATHS BY 2030

Rabies is a preventable and fatal viral disease that kills an estimated 59 000 people every year. The virus is transmitted to people and other animals from exposure to the saliva of infected animals through bites and scratches. Most deaths occur in children in poor and rural communities living in Asia and Africa, where awareness

about the disease and access to human and dog vaccines is limited. Over 99 percent of human deaths are caused by exposure to dogs that are infected with the rabies virus, despite the existence of safe, effective, and affordable dog rabies vaccines.

Rabies virus also kills livestock, which causes households to lose im-

portant food sources as well as assets for farming and transportation. When rabies is present, communities can be disrupted by the menace of rabid animals, which can keep farmers from tending their fields, traders from taking their goods to markets, and children from going to school.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

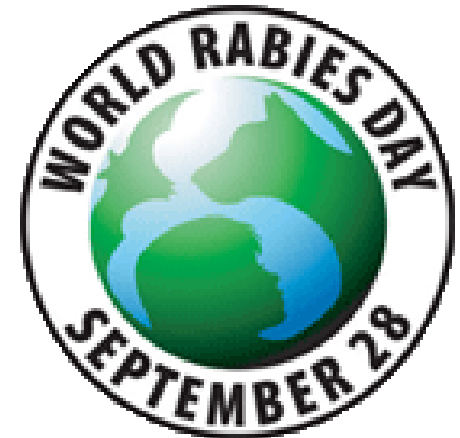
Rabies is a Neglected Zoonotic Disease, and while countries almost always identify rabies as a top priority, political commitment and funding for control of rabies remains insufficient. Inadequate awareness of the disease and its transmission, in addition to limited access to vaccines impede control efforts. As a result, dog-mediated rabies is still present in over 150 countries, and its true burden is much higher than what is reported as many cases are not recognized or recorded. This underreporting of rabies cases in animals and humans remains the main

reason for the lack of reliable data on the number of rabies cases and their impact on communities and society as a whole.

In 2015, the world called for action by setting a goal of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030 (Zero by 30).

HOW FAO AND KEY PARTNERS ARE RESPONDING

FAO has partnered with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and

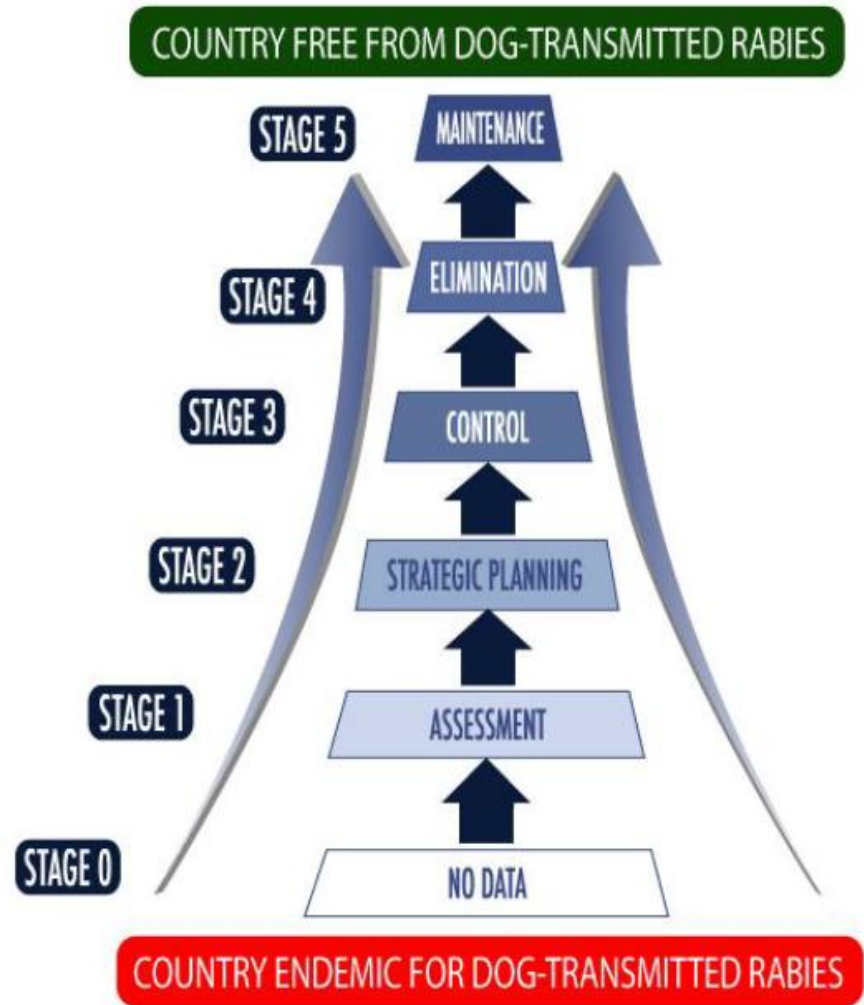
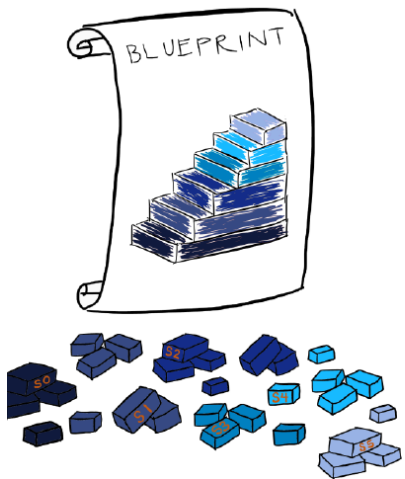


End rabies
Be a responsible
pet owner

โรคพิษสุนัขบ้า จะหมดไป
ถ้าคนไทยร่วมมือกัน



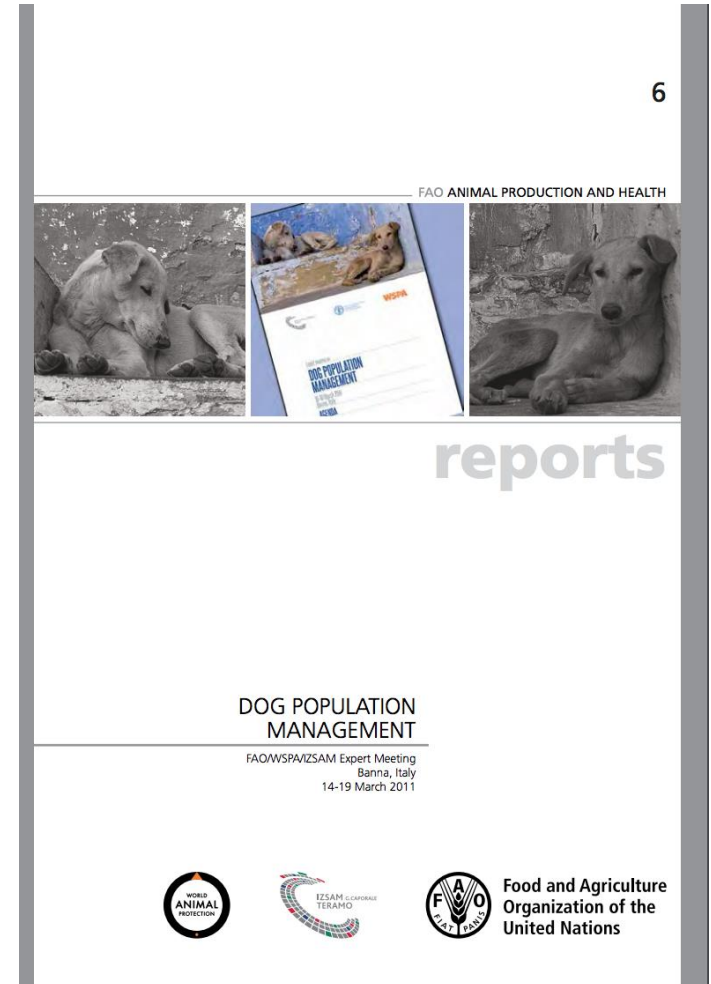
S - Stepwise A - Approach towards R - Rabies E - Elimination



http://caninerabiesblueprint.org/IMG/pdf/stepwise_approach_toward_rabies_elimination_sept_2014.pdf

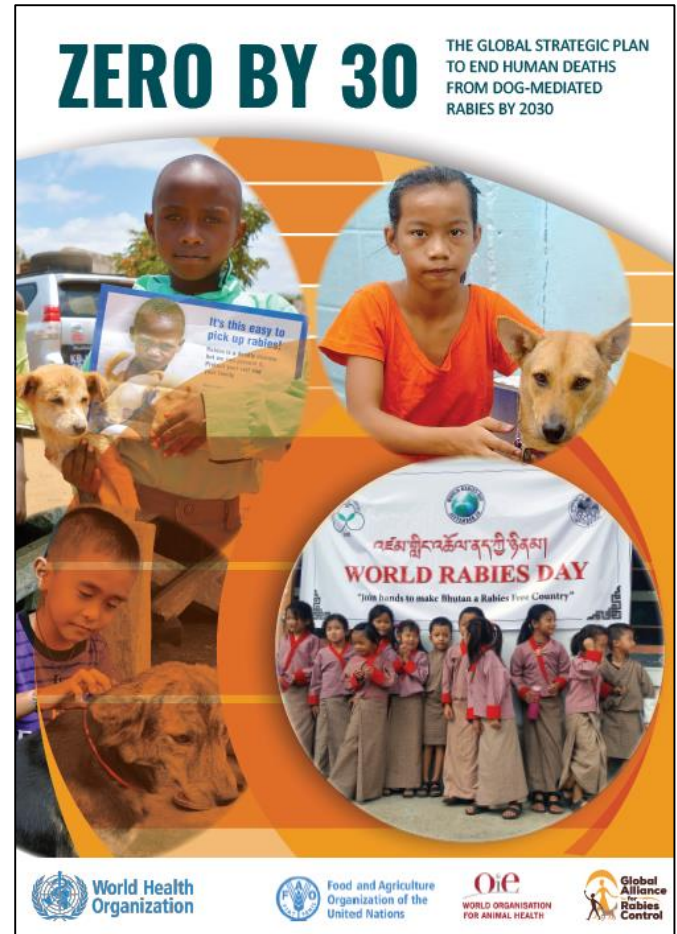
Dog Population Management

- E-consultation
- Invited papers from experts
- Expert meeting
- Objective: to identify options and give recommendations in line with international standards and best practices

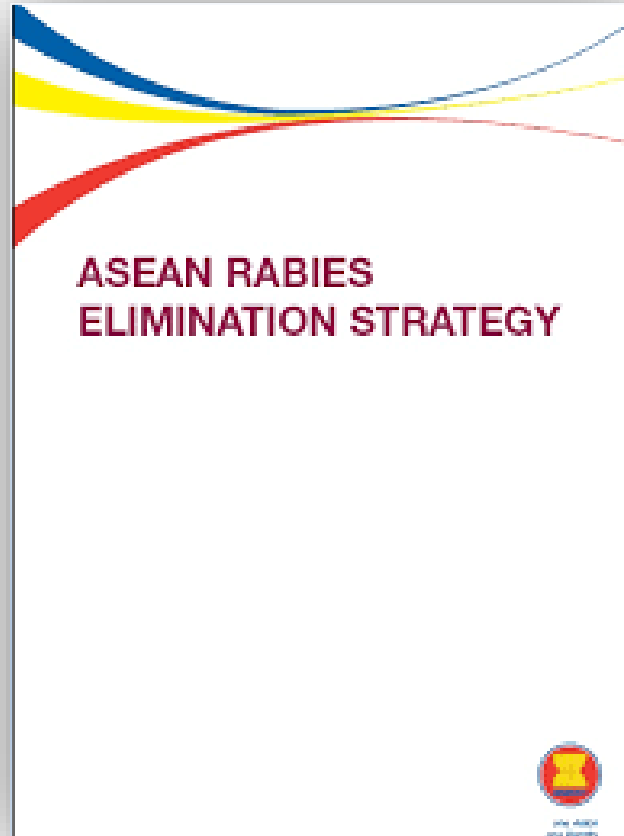


<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4081e.pdf>

Working closely with the WHO, OIE and GARC as the United Against Rabies collaboration



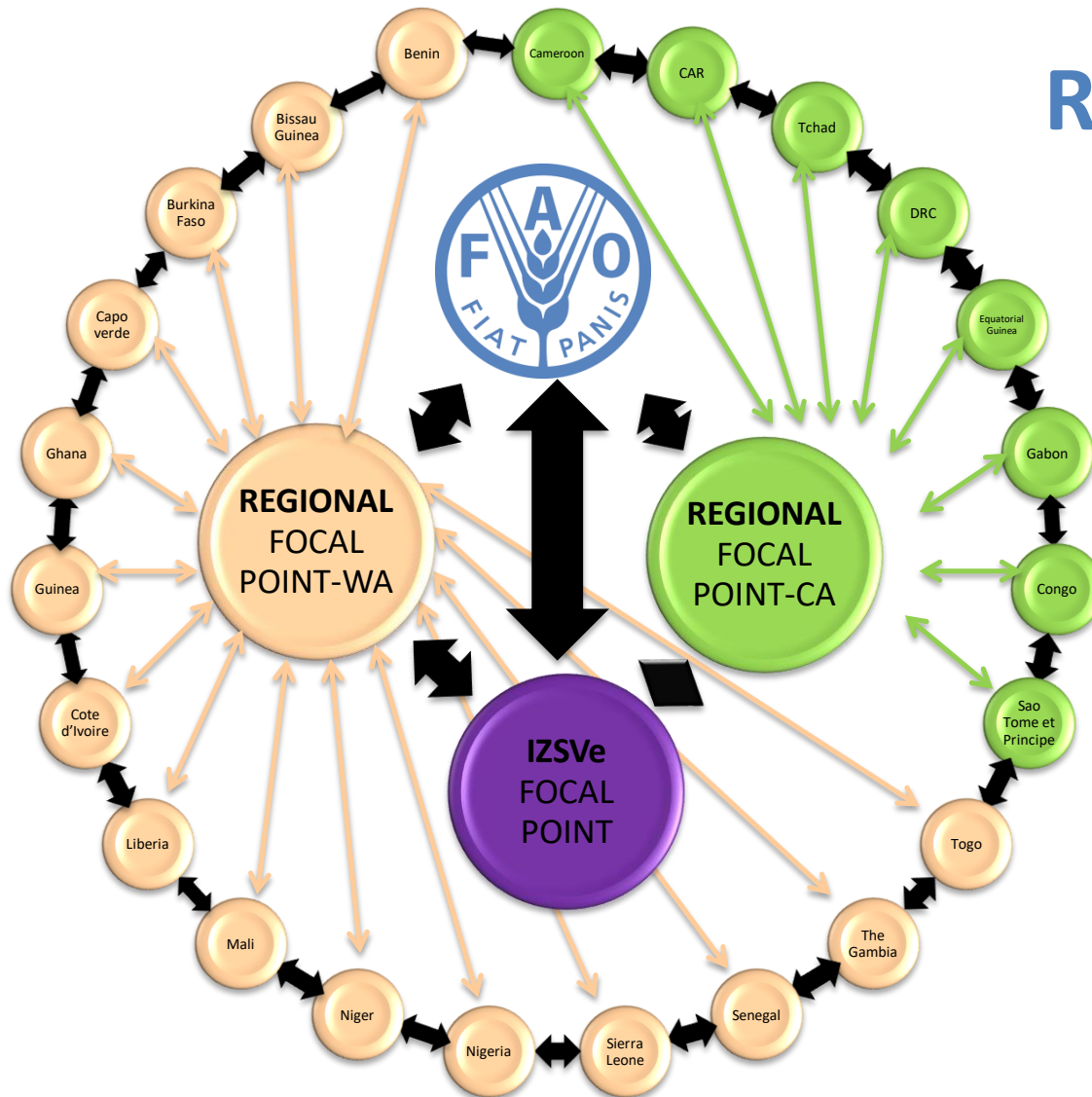
Support to Regional Elimination Efforts



Technical meeting on prevention and control of rabies in wildlife in Eastern Europe (Oct 2017)

- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine
- Involving veterinary epidemiologists, wildlife specialists and laboratory technicians
- Discussed SARE to control/eliminate wildlife rabies
- Discussed areas of cooperation on monitoring/managing stray dog populations, wildlife estimations, improvements to diagnostics, ...

RESOLAB Rabies subnetwork



Since 2010

Sharing :

- Quarterly reports
- Protocols (OIE)
- Meeting outcomes

Respond to Country requests

- Assistance to outbreak management
- Training on dog capture and vaccination (A-teams)
- Integrated bite case management
- Dog population management

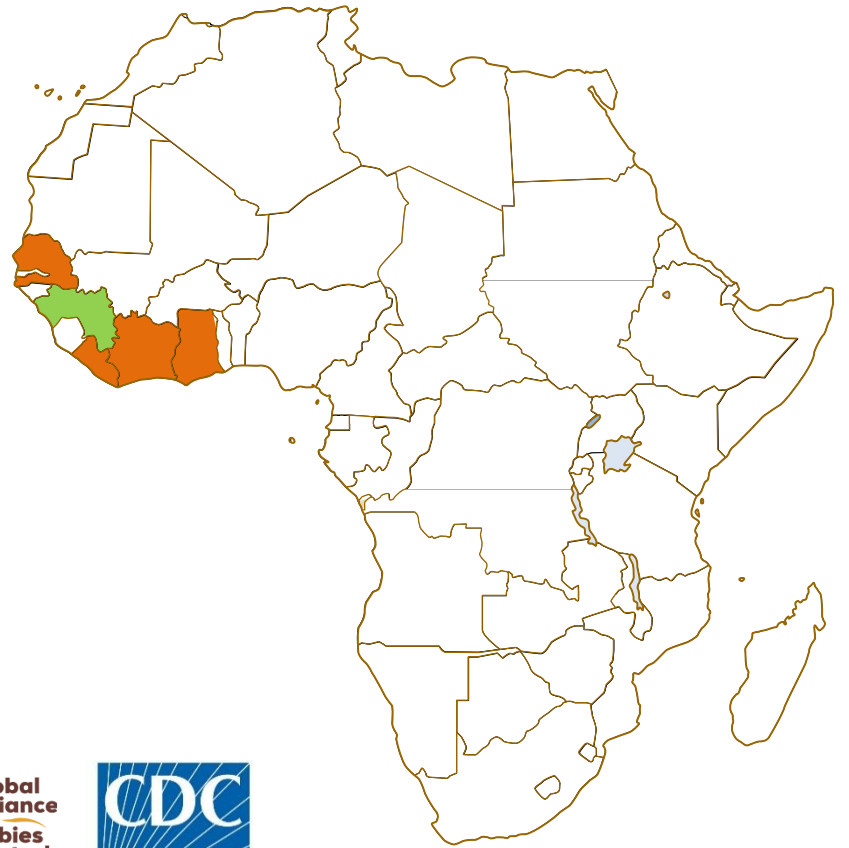




- Development of education and awareness materials
 - Including for primary and secondary school curricula
- Promote responsible pet ownership

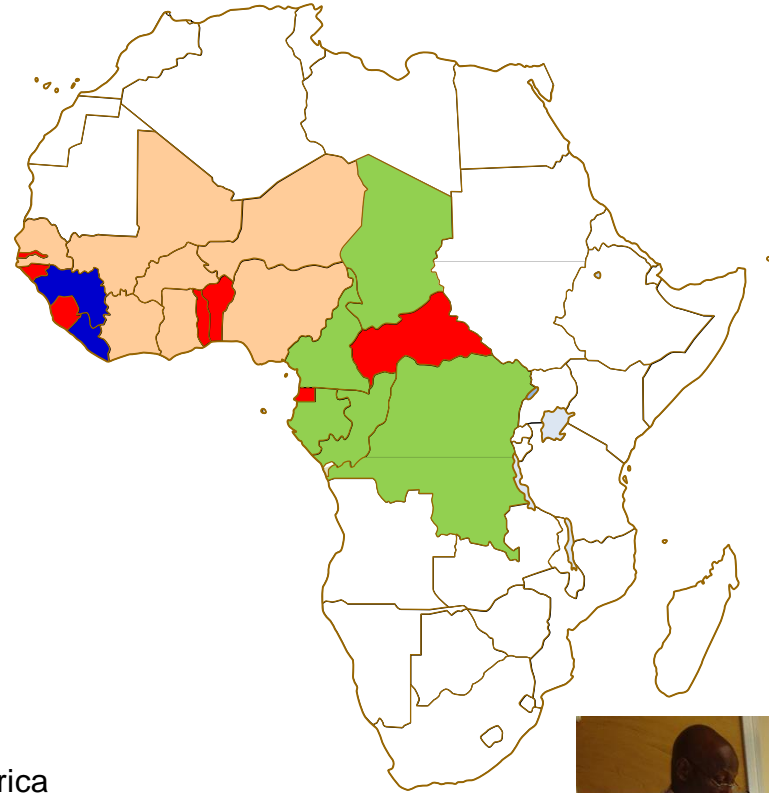
Rabies stakeholder meetings

- Develop a multisectoral action plan for rabies elimination by 2030 using the SARE assessment tool
- Develop a budgeted long-term canine vaccination programmes using the CDC's Global Dog Rabies Elimination Pathway tool



Strengthening laboratory diagnostic capacity

- Procurement of reagents equipments and consumables
- On-site **trainings** on diagnostic techniques (FAT, PCR and DRIT) in collaboration with IZSVe and GARC



- Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in Central Africa
- Effective rabies diagnostic capacity in West Africa
- Newly improved rabies diagnostic capacity
- No existing rabies diagnostic capacity



Thank you

