



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



13th Meeting of the Partners for Rabies Prevention

Implementing **ZERO BY 30** at country level

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RABIES

Les Pensières, Center for Global Health
Veyrier-du-Lac, France
13-15 June 2022

WHY IS IMPORTANT TO CONTROL RABIES

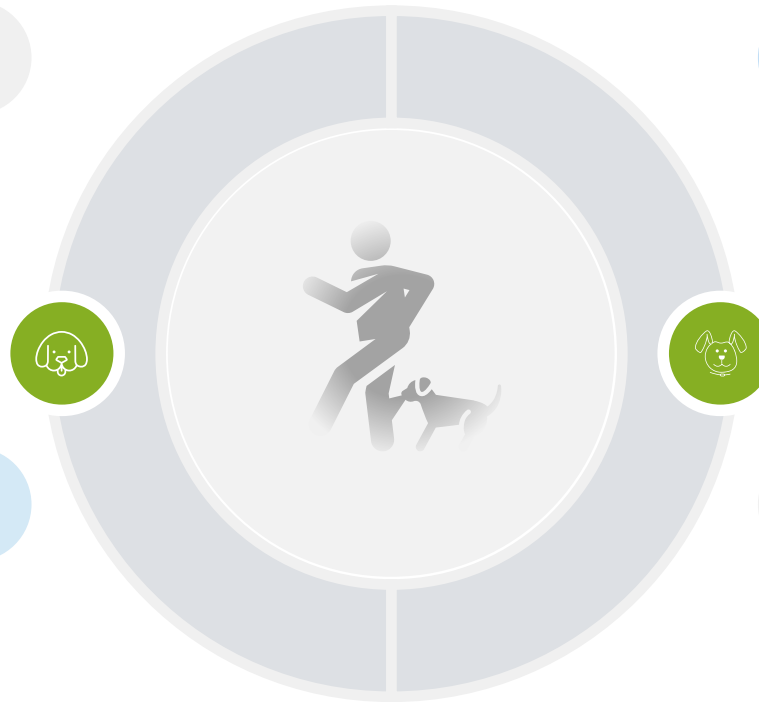
Supporting SDG-3, which aims to “ensure health and wellbeing for all”.

100% fatal in humans

Most of the human cases occur in Asia and Africa and 40% are below the age of 15 years.

Animal welfare

Safeguard animal welfare by the elimination of pain and suffering caused by the clinical disease itself and the avoidance of the indirect impact of inhumane culling.



Livestock losses

It was estimated that the economic impact of rabies is US\$8.6 billion annually, of which 6% are losses from livestock.

Rabies in dogs

Controlling rabies in animals, and especially in dogs, is the main way to prevent human cases.

1 every 9 minutes

1 person dies from rabies every 9 minutes and almost half of them are children.

99%

Up to 99% of human rabies infections are caused by a bite from a rabid dog.

KEY ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL



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**Awareness
& Education**

**Policy
National programs**

**Surveillance
& diagnostics**

**Preparedness
& responses**

**One Health
collaboration**

AWARENESS & EDUCATION

01



**Celebrating
World Rabies Day**

02



**KAP surveys and training
need assessment**

03



**Education and
awareness campaigns**

Policy

National programs

Support to the development of National Rabies Elimination Plans (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Senegal)

Supporting Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) assessments

In OH zoonotic disease prioritization, Rabies is among top 5 prioritized zoonotic disease in the countries (e.g. ECTAD Africa Countries)

Support mass dog vaccination (MDV) strategy (Bali and Bangladesh)

Dog population management interventions

Strengthening surveillance and control system

01

Provision of laboratory
equipment and reagents

02

On-site trainings on laboratory
diagnostic techniques (FAT, RT-
PCR, DRIT) in collaboration with
FAO Reference Center for rabies
(IZSVe) and Global Alliance for
Rabies Control (GARC)

03

Proficiency Test



2012 to 2022

Improvement of rabies diagnostic in Africa under FAO projects



Procurement of equipment, reagents and consumables



On site Trainings on FAT, RT-PCR and DRIT in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, DRC *et al*



Regional training on rabies diagnosis in Central Africa in Dec 2021 (FAO TCP)

Proficiency Tests 2017-2022

2017



- 13 countries
- 14 labs
- 13 performing FAT
- 11 performing RT-PCR
- 6 both methods



2020



- 12 countries
- 15 labs
- 13 performing FAT
- 8 performing RT-PCR
- 6 both methods



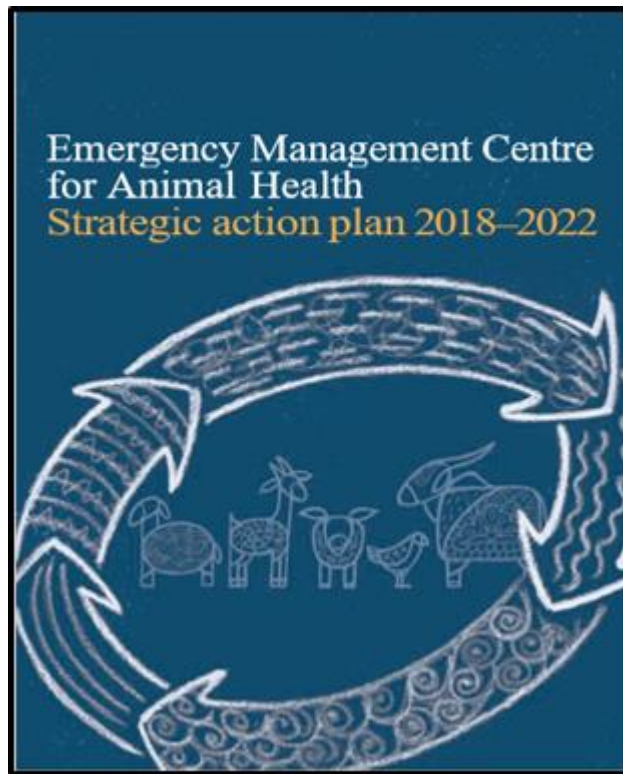
2022



- 16 invited countries
- 20 foreseen labs
- FAT & RT-PCR requested



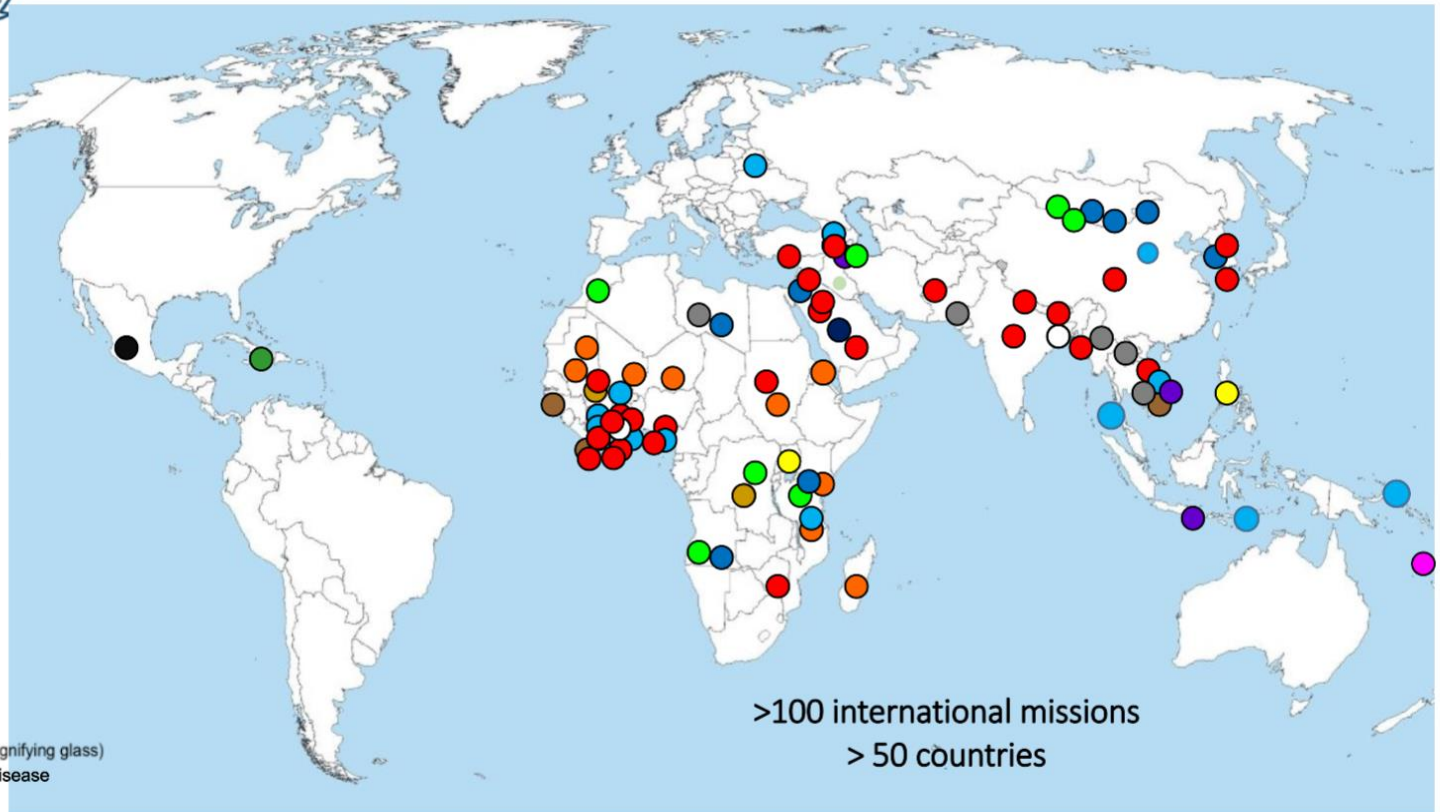
EMC rabies missions to Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia



Rapid missions to date

MISSIONS

- ASF
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- HPAI
- Multiple TADs
- PPR
- A/H1N1
- ERV
- FMD
- PRRS
- PTV
- RVF
- Rabies
- Unknown (magnifying glass)
- Newcastle Disease
- Mers-CoV
- Fish Kill



October 2006 – May 2020

CHALLENGES

COUNTRY LEVEL

- ❑ Stray dog: population management, vaccination
- ❑ National Action Plan: multisectoral
- ❑ Under-investment in essential diagnostic capacity in both human and animal health
- ❑ Limited support for the critical human resource (expert dog catchers)
- ❑ Not notifiable disease for human cases in some countries

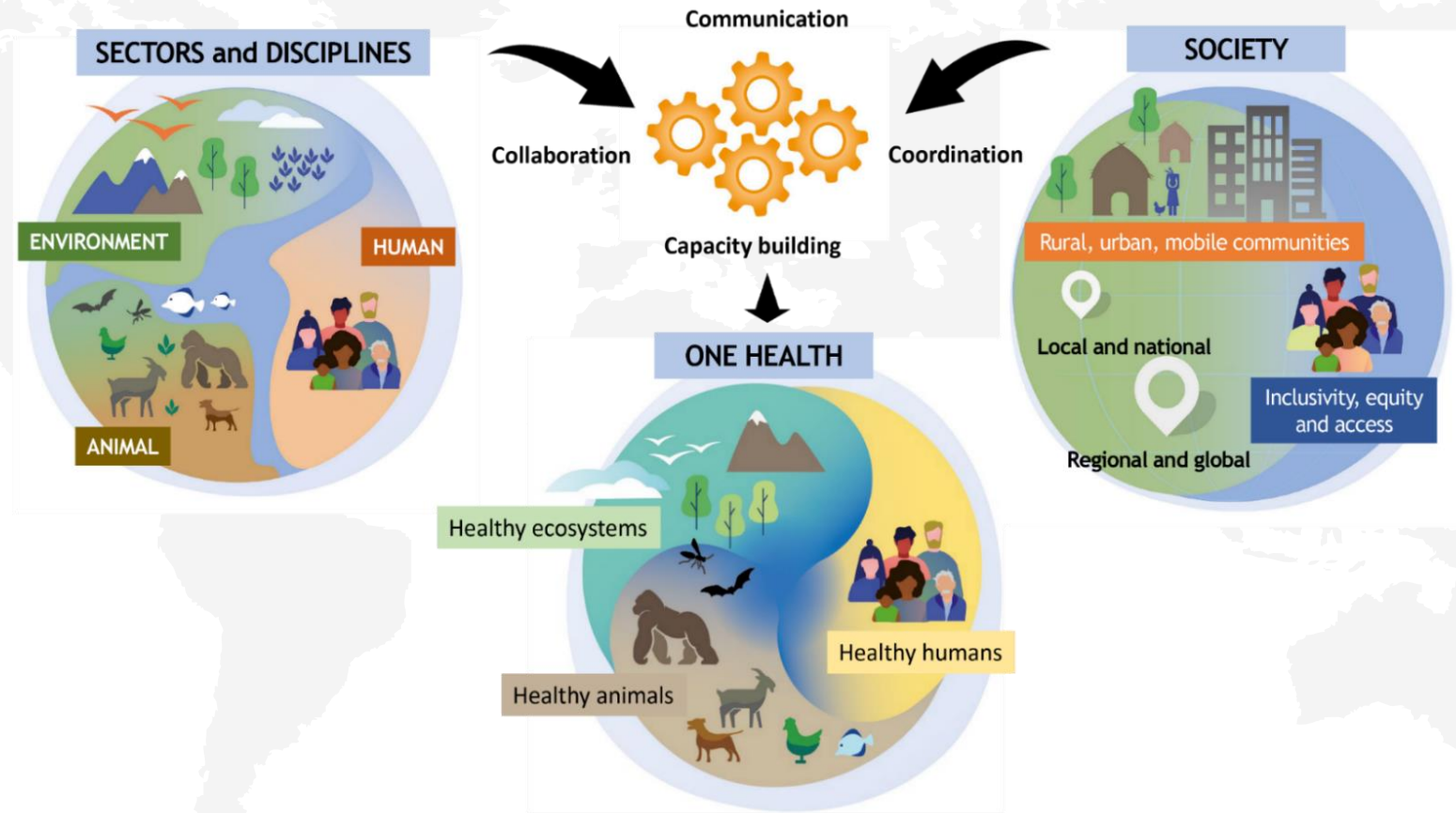
REGIONAL LEVEL

- ❑ Limited bi-lateral cooperation to build capacity, leverage tools, and expand best practices
- ❑ Quality of vaccines available
- ❑ Coordination across border areas: animal movement, vaccination

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- ❑ Human resource: animal health workers in pandemic response
- ❑ Restrictions: surveillance, investigation, vaccination
- ❑ Information sharing across sectors

Support One Health Platform on Country Level



ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION (OH JPA)

Action Track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemic

Action Track 3: Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

Action Track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health



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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Implementing
ZERO BY 30
at country level

THANK YOU