

# History of the Partners for Rabies Prevention

Banna 2008

Launch at Fondazione Spinola Banna  
6-8 May 2008



# Partners for Rabies Prevention (PRP)



## Informal group of stakeholders – established 2008

- Public and private.
- GARC, CDC, FAO, OIE, WHO, PAHO, Animal welfare, Universities, Funders etc.
- Discuss and implement rabies prevention and control strategies
- GARC sits as the secretariat

## Five pillars:

1. Advocacy
2. Communications
3. Research
4. Capacity building
5. Pilot projects



## **Participants**

- Michael Attlan (Sanofi Pasteur)
- Kate Aultman (B & M Gates Foundation)
- Ferdinando Borgese (Novartis)
- Hervé Bourhy (Institut Pasteur)
- Deborah Briggs (ARC)
- Leon Russell (WVA)
- Gideon Bruckner (OIE)
- Natalia Cediël (FAO)
- Sarah Cleaveland (University of Edinburgh)
- Katinka de Balogh (FAO)
- Kim Doyle (Fondazione Spinola)
- Anthony Fooks (VLA)
- Karin Jager (Intervet)
- Francois Xavier Meslin (WHO)
- Thomas Müller (FLI)
- Anastasia Pantelias (B & M Gates Foundation)
- Olga Popova (Crucell)
- Charles Rupprecht (CDC)
- Carolin Schumacher (Merial)
- Noël Tordo (Institut Pasteur)

# Banna 2008

## Frustration of the rabies community

### **Expectations of members of informal PRP group**

- Informal group is to do something about the frustration felt by all.
- Objectives are captured in resolutions of scientific conferences but nothing happens afterwards.
- With all of us on the same level, e.g; where we are, where do we want to go?
- What could be done to get it more exposed, more transparency to implement recommendations.
- We need to be careful with large/vague objectives.
- Why is rabies currently not a priority. Need to attract more awareness, secure the link between decision makers and people dealing with rabies on a day to day basis. Need to change attitudes.

# Banna 2008 - Proposed Approach based upon PPC

## Current situation why an Informal group?

- No single organization can hope to solve the rabies problem alone
- Experience knowledge and skills can be shared more effectively within a partnership
- The growing momentum for rabies prevention activities across the world (WRD etc) must be sustained for the next decade

## Objectives – a working meeting

1. To provide a platform to share latest technology and practical information
2. To use the skills and capacity of all partners to further rabies awareness and prevention activities
3. To provide tools (field, laboratory, and health education materials) and share training
4. Generate partnerships for rabies prevention at a global and local level
5. Step up advocacy for rabies prevention at an international level



## Partners for Rabies Prevention

- Informal structure – no formal membership
- The PRP is open to all interested parties that are or wish to engage in rabies prevention/control
- Pooling our skills/resources

“To create a paradigm shift in human rabies elimination by using a “one medicine” approach to control and eliminate animal rabies” - Dr Thomas Muller

2009



# A common objective: the elimination of rabies

2013









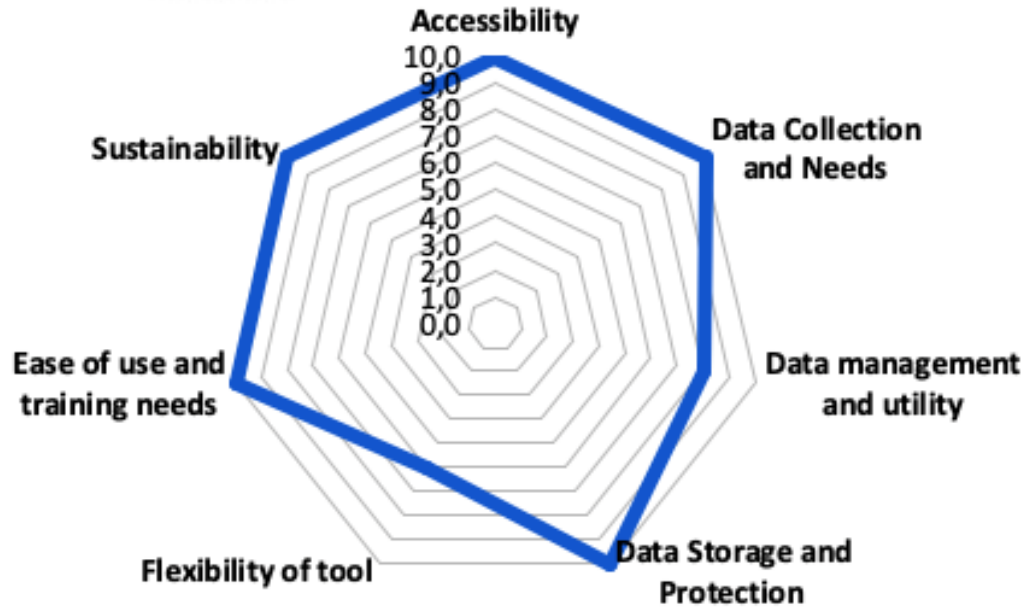
2018



31 August



# Surveillance and Information-sharing Operational Tool evaluation matrix



SUMMARY TABLE		
Category	Weighted Score	TOTAL SCORE
Accessibility	10,0	<b>91,4%</b>
Data Collection and Needs	10,0	
Data management and utility	8,0	
Data Storage and Protection	10,0	
Flexibility of tool	6,0	
Ease of use and training needs	10,0	
Sustainability	10	

## SCORING CRITERIA

Score	Weighted Score (of 10 total points)	eligible categories	Total point-value
5			

1 - Online, open access (e.g. mobile apps that are freely available on the Google play store, iOS App Store)

- DPM, immunocontraception
- Health economics of rabies
- Canine rabies blueprint
- Surveillance blueprint
- Global Atlas of Rabies
- Burden of dog rabies
- Fox rabies blueprint
- Landscape analysis
- Case for change
- BMGF projects
- Sisot-R (tools)
- SARE
- UAR

The PRP group has completed research on the reassessment of the global burden of canine rabies, a worldwide survey on human rabies surveillance and economic evaluations of rabies control programs. It also launched and updates the [Blueprint for Canine Rabies Prevention and Control](#) with tools and guidance to support surveillance activities and a Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE), which guides countries towards their rabies elimination goals.

Information on Meetings of the Partners for Rabies Prevention can be accessed [here](#).

PRP collaborative projects:

[Canine Rabies Blueprint](#)

[Fox Rabies Blueprint](#)

[Rabies Surveillance Blueprint](#)

[Reassessment of the Global Burden of Canine Rabies](#)

[Global Survey of Surveillance for Human Rabies](#)

[Economic Assessments of Rabies Control Projects](#)



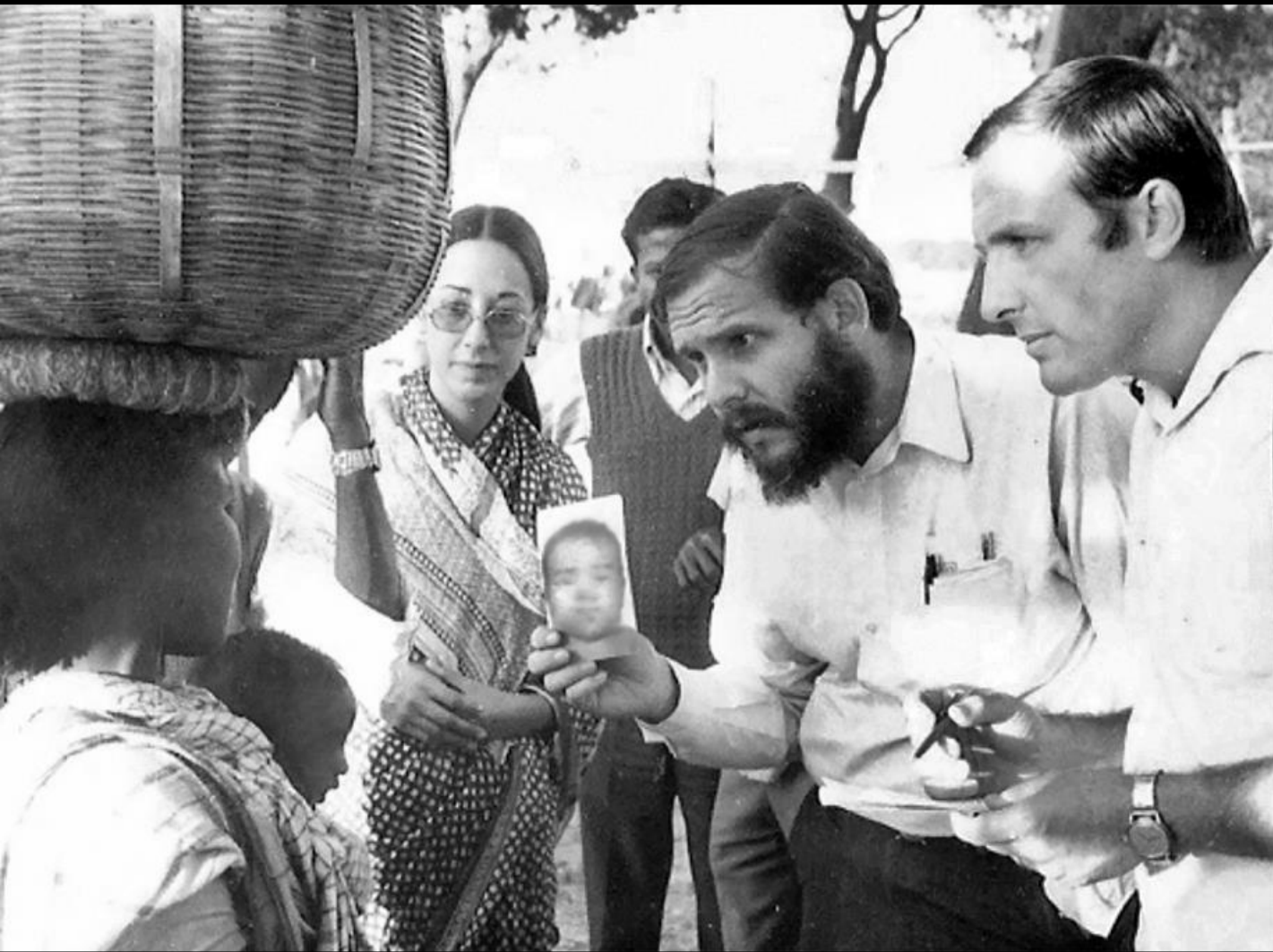
# Objectives – a working meeting

---

1. To provide a platform to share latest technology and practical information
2. To use the skills and capacity of all partners to further rabies awareness and prevention activities
3. To provide tools (field, laboratory, and health education materials) and share training
4. Generate partnerships for rabies prevention at a global and local level
5. Step up advocacy for rabies prevention at an international level

= UAR Forum

# Smallpox eradication

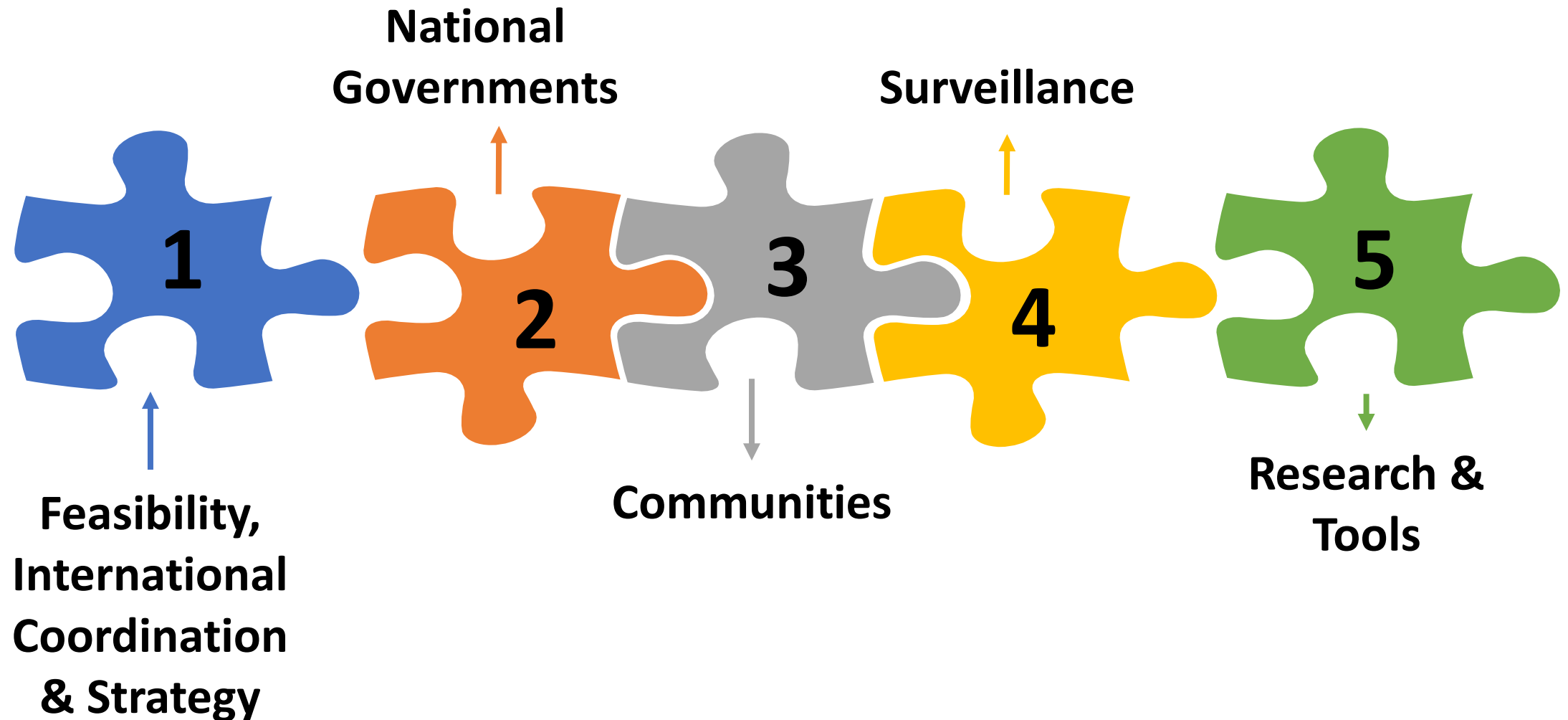


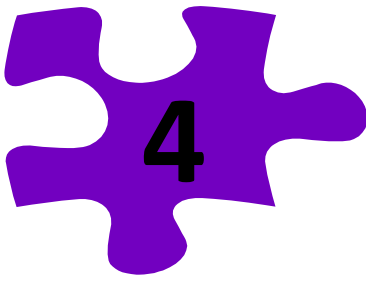
1. **International coordination**
2. **Simple-to-follow strategy**
3. **Feasibility**
4. **Support**
5. **Country-centric (national teams)**
6. **Community involvement**
7. **Surveillance**
8. **The importance of research**

Source: University of Michigan Library

(Fenner *et al.*, 1982; Aylward *et al.*, 2000)

# 5 Critical Factors in Smallpox and Rinderpest Eradication





# Surveillance

- Smallpox**
- Developed national and global systems for detection and reporting

- Rabies**
- Severely under-reported
  - Limited surveillance i.e. cycle of neglect (rabies Fermi paradox)

“From the beginning of the programme, surveillance for smallpox cases was a basic strategy of the campaign. As expected it proved to be the ultimate quality control measure, the guide to improved operations and the yardstick of progress.”

Henderson, 1987



“If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it”  
- Lord Kelvin





## National Gvt's/funding

### Smallpox

- Mostly funded by national governments

### Rabies

- Strategy country-centric
- Governmental buy-in required

“..nor was support for the programme generous, whatever the favourable cost-benefit ratios may have been...”

“..industrialized countries were reluctant contributors and UNICEF.... stated that it would make no contributions..”

“..cash donations to WHO during the first 7 years of the smallpox programme 1967-73, amounted to exactly US\$ 79500. That is not per year but the total for that entire period.”

Henderson DA, Bulletin of the WHO 1998, 76 (Suppl 2) 17-41



## Silas Majambere

Director of Scientific Operations at the Pan-African Mosquito Control Association and Associate Professor of Medical Entomology, [Université des sciences, des techniques et des technologies de Bamako](#)

“Today the agenda for malaria elimination in Africa is largely dominated by academics from high-income countries, international non-governmental organisations, drug and insecticide industries and funding bodies.

Most of them are geographically distant from the disease and its dire consequences.”

“To achieve malaria elimination on the continent, Africans need to own the agenda.

External partners must support the local agenda and avoid any sense of supremacy.”

“They should develop a strategy that is locally driven, long term and embedded in a larger country development plan.

And African governments need to reduce their over-reliance on external aid and increase local funding for health.

External handouts have rarely resolved a serious societal problem. Malaria is unlikely to be the exception.”

“empower affected communities to participate in the fight against malaria.

Africa is home to a growing and young population. It should be leveraged to implement innovative community-based interventions against the disease.”

# World Rabies Day 2022



**Rabies:**  
**One Health,  
Zero Deaths**





Trends from 2019, 2020 and 2021 WRD:

**Events registered:**

240 (2019);

252 (2020; 5% increase from 2019);

270 (2021; 7% increase from 2020).

**Countries participating:**

65 (2019)

55 (2020)

58 (2021)

World Rabies Day 2022



# Where are World Rabies Day events taking place?

or search for an event

Any Region ▼

Any Country ▼

2021 ▼



270 events from 58 countries



## Carlie - Rooivlag Hondsolheid Bewusmaking

Community

 WhatsApp



Carlie - Rooivlag Hondsdolhei...

WhatsApp

Like

Message



## Videos

[See all](#)



Kyk die video hieronder aangaande na ...

2

41 views · a year ago

## Page transparency

[See all](#)

Facebook is showing information to help you

Did you know that vaccinating 70% of dogs in at-risk areas can eliminate canine rabies?

By law, all dogs and cats in South Africa must be vaccinated against r... [See more](#)

Like

Comment

Share



Carlie - Rooivlag Hondsdolheid Bewusmaking



June 5 at 1:43 PM ·





# Perspective as the secretariat for the PRP

- Numerous passionate non-profits, charities and individuals make a very real difference in combatting animal and human rabies in their communities.
- Although often small, they are also critical partners and given the progression of the GSP and the UAR Forum, it would be feasible to repurpose the PRP as it has now achieved what it historically set out to do.
- In essence we would set out to be an alliance and home for all those smaller entities that play such a vital role in their communities.
- Endeavor to provide better support and encouragement to them, advocate for them and also help to align them globally with the UAR where fitting.



Thank you!