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GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF RABIES – OIE PERSPECTIVE

2016 World Rabies Day CPD Program

Sai Rock Hotel, Mombasa Kenya, 27 September 2016

Agenda

- **OIE, its History, Mandates and Standards**
- **OIE Standards Setting Process**
- **Dog-mediated Human Rabies**
- **International Effort to Eliminate Dog-mediated Human Rabies**
- **Critical Success Factors for the Global Framework**
- **OIE Rabies Vaccine Banks**
- **Rabies Vaccine Deliveries by OIE through the Vaccine Banks**
- **OIE WRD 2016 Message**

Chapter 1

OIE, its History, Mandates, and Standards

An intergovernmental organisation
established
20 years before the United Nations

1924

Creation of the
Office International
des Epizooties
(OIE)

Headquarters in
Paris (France)

1945

Creation of the
United Nations

Regional
Representations

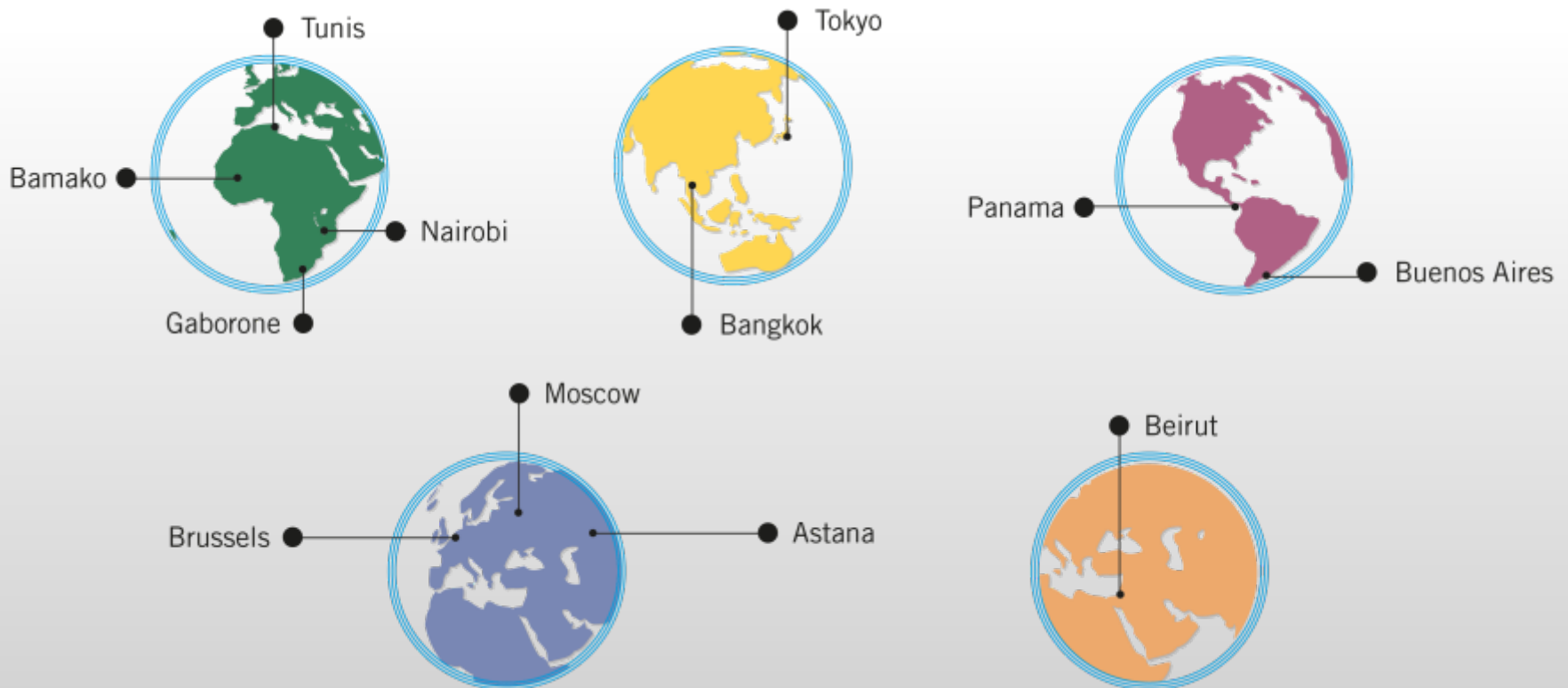
2003

New Name:
World Organisation
for Animal Health
(OIE)

Sub-Regional Representations
& Sub-Regional Offices

Regional (RR) and Sub-Regional (SRR) Representations

Under the direct authority of the Director General
Collaborate closely with Regional Commissions



World Organisation for Animal Health



Established in 1924

5 regions 180 countries

<http://www.oie.int>



Certain countries belong to more than one region

⇒ Liberia and South Sudan joined the OIE in May 2014

Mandate of the OIE

“to improve animal health, animal welfare and public health protection world-wide”

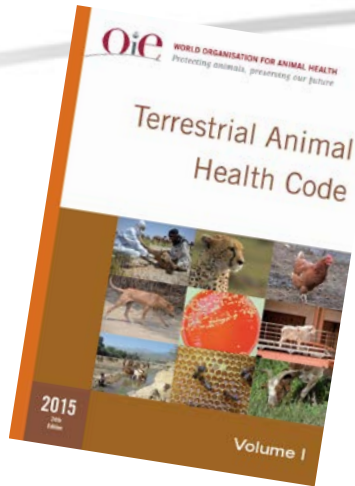


Our mandate

- Transparency (WAHIS)
- Veterinary scientific information (disease control)
- Safe Trade (WTO)



OIE Terrestrial Animals Standards



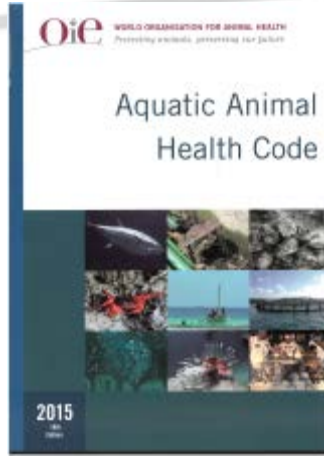
- *Terrestrial Code*: Standards for disease control and safe international trade



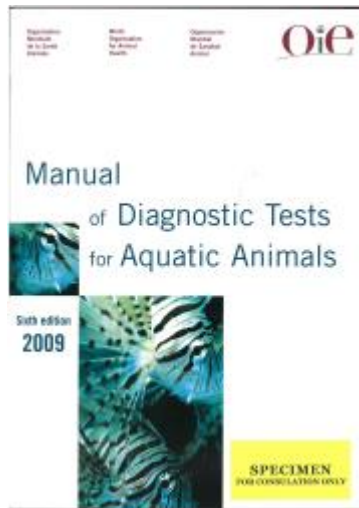
- *Terrestrial Manual*: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods and requirements for the production and control of vaccines

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/overview/>

OIE Aquatic Animals Standards



- *Aquatic Code*: Standards for disease control and safe international trade



- *Aquatic Manual*: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods

Chapter 2

OIE Standards Setting Process

OIE Standard Setting Process



Member participation

Democratic

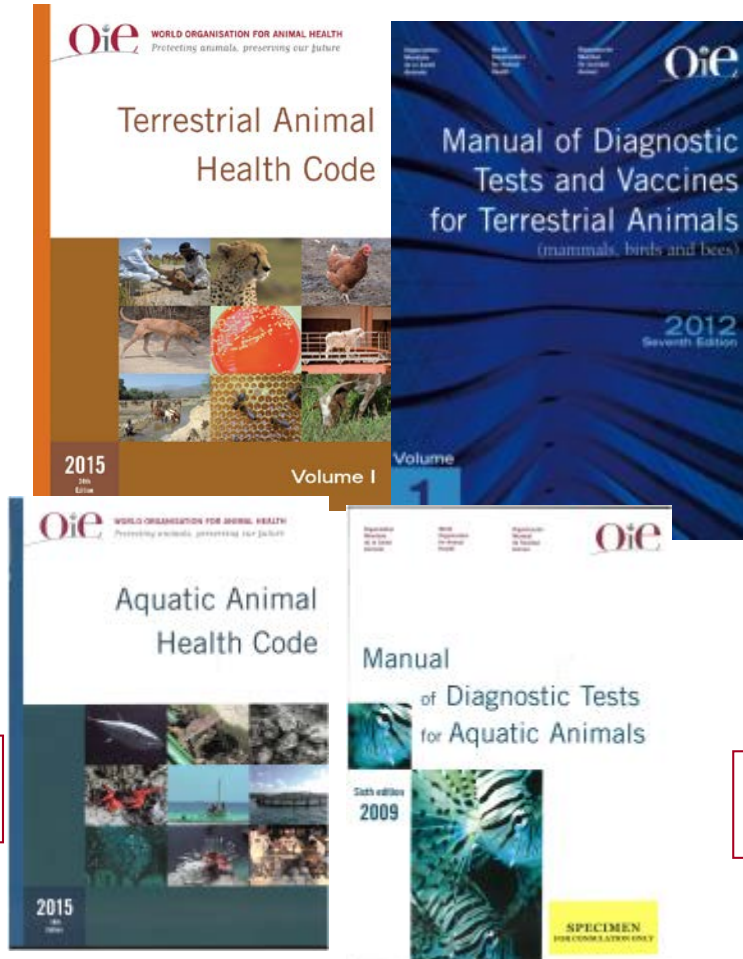
Transparent

Rapid & flexible

Science based

Well-established

International collaboration



Commissions,
OIE delegates,
stakeholders



Request



Specialist
Commissions
(Scientific & Code)



Support (Expert Advice:
Ad hoc Groups)



Specialist
Commissions
(Scientific & Code)



Draft text



ASSEMBLY



Adoption



Member
Countries
Comments



Development of
international
standards

OIE
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

Vertical

Chapter 8.13
Infection with
Rabies virus

Chapter 5.11
Certificate

Chapter 2.1.13
Rabies (Manual)

Horizontal

Chapter 7.7
Stray dogs
population
control

Chapter 1.1
Notification

Chapter 1.4
Surveillance



Chapter 3

Dog-Mediated Human Rabies

Dog-mediated Human Rabies



- Dog-mediated human rabies still kills **tens of thousands of people** every year, **mostly children** in developing countries. **Yet it is possible to eradicate it** and we already have the tools to do so.
- **More than 95% of human rabies cases** are caused by dog bites: by vaccinating 70% of dogs, we can eliminate almost all human rabies.

Chapter 4

International Effort to Eliminate Dog-mediated Human Rabies

International Effort to Eliminate Rabies

- **The international reference organisations in the health field, the OIE and WHO, share the same determination to eradicate rabies. It was with this aim that they organised a joint global WHO/OIE Conference in December 2015, [“Global Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies: The Time Is Now!”](#)**

International Effort to Eliminate Rabies

- Following this conference, a [Global Framework for the Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies](#) (OIE/WHO/FAO/GARC) was published. Its goal: to harmonise actions worldwide and provide flexible and achievable directives to countries and regions to reduce the number of human deaths caused by canine rabies to zero by 2030, in participating countries.
- Among the proposed measures was the mass vaccination of dogs in at-risk areas. The framework was then approved by the 180 Member Countries of the OIE in a resolution adopted at the 83rd OIE General Session, in May 2016.

International Effort to Eliminate Rabies

- The eradication of rabies is one of the priority areas of work of the Tripartite, made up of the FAO, OIE and WHO. With GARC, the Tripartite also published a [*Rationale for Investing in the Global Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies*](#) in 2015. This document sets out the following principles:
 - Human rabies transmitted by dogs can be eradicated by vaccinating dogs.
 - Vaccinating dogs against rabies is now advised as the **most effective way of preventing** human deaths from rabies.

Global Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies: The Time Is Now!

The Global Framework
FIVE PILLARS - (STOP-R)

- **S**ocio-Cultural
- **T**echnical
- **O**rganisation
- **P**olitical
- **R**esources

Global Framework - Pillar 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 behavioral change and plan feasible delivery of services.

Global Framework - Pillar 1: Socio-cultural

- **Activities under Pillar 1 include:**
 - Awareness
 - Responsible dog ownership
 - Bite prevention and treatment
 - Post-Exposure prophylaxis
 - Community engagement

Global Framework - Pillar 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.

Global Framework - Pillar 2: Technical

- **Activities under Pillar 2 include:**
 - Vaccination
 - Logistics
 - Diagnostics
 - Surveillance
 - Technical Support
 - Proof of concept

Global Framework - Pillar 3: Organization

- The One Health approach of close collaboration is applied.
- Leadership, partnership and coordination for rabies elimination activities comes from the human health and animal health sectors and other stakeholders.
- **Activities under Pillar 3 include:**
 - One Health
 - Good Governance
 - Harmonisation
 - Coordination
 - Indicators and performance
 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Global Framework - Pillar 4: Political

- Success depends on political will and support for elimination of dog-mediated human rabies.
- Political will results from rabies elimination being recognized as a national, regional and global public good.
- **Activities under Pillar 4 include:**
 - Political support
 - International support
 - Legal frameworks
 - Demonstrating impacts
 - Regional engagement

Global Framework - Pillar 5: Resources

- Rabies elimination activities frequently span several years and therefore require sustained, long-term support.
- **Activities under Pillar 4 include:**
 - Case for investment
 - Business Plans
 - Investment

Chapter 5

Critical Success Factors for the Global Framework

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

Critical Success Factors



- Promote vaccine banks and other strategies to acquisition of rabies immunological to ensure sufficient supply of quality-assured rabies vaccines and human immunoglobulin
- Reach remote, rural and at-risk populations
- Performance measurement at all levels
- Maintain trained and motivated implementation personnel

Chapter 6

OIE Rabies Vaccine Banks

OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank

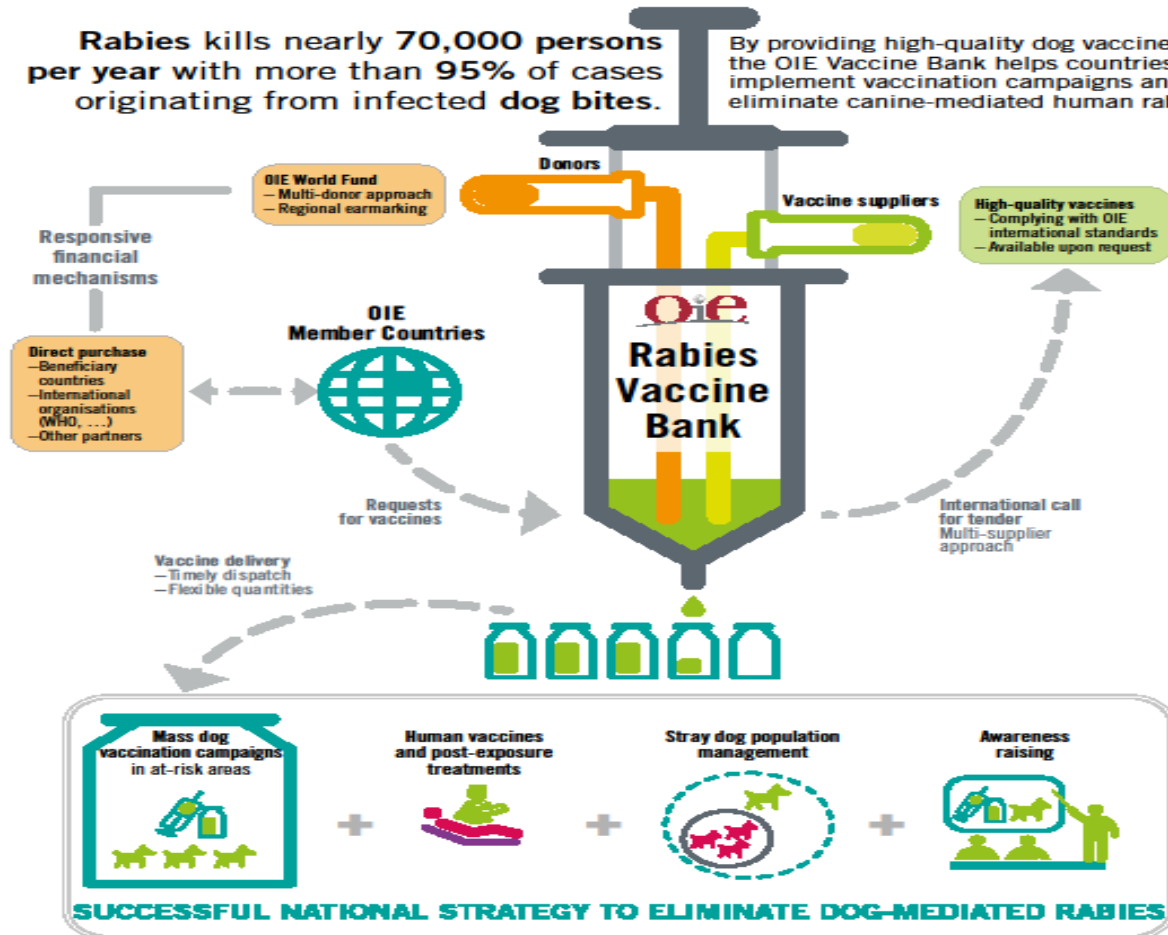


OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

CANINE RABIES VACCINES TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES

Rabies kills nearly 70,000 persons per year with more than 95% of cases originating from infected dog bites.

By providing high-quality dog vaccines, the OIE Vaccine Bank helps countries implement vaccination campaigns and eliminate canine-mediated human rabies.



www.oie.int/rabies

Support to OIE Member Developing Countries Access to OIE Rabies Vaccine Banks

- **Support to OIE Member developing countries** is essential. With the financial assistance of the European Union, Australia, Germany and France, the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund has already enabled several steps to be taken, such as the creation of a canine rabies Vaccine Bank for the use of some of the poorest countries in Africa and Asia.

Chapter 7

Rabies Vaccine Deliveries by OIE Through the Vaccine Banks

Success with Rabies Vaccine Banks

- To date (Aug. 2016), 12.5 million rabies vaccines have been supplied by the OIE. Of these, 4 million have been directly delivered by the OIE to 15 countries to aid their national vaccination programmes.
- An additional 3.5 million doses have been ordered by countries or international organisations, bringing the total number of rabies vaccines requested to over 16 million.

Success with Rabies Vaccine Banks

- In addition, in the framework of the Tripartite Alliance (WHO, OIE, FAO) on rabies control, the World Health Organization (WHO) has decided to place its procurement orders for canine vaccines through the OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank.
- As of August 2016, 11 million doses of rabies vaccines were purchased by WHO through the OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank for delivery to the Philippines, South Africa and Tanzania.
- This model guarantees the availability of **high-quality vaccines, which meet the OIE's intergovernmental standards**, their rapid provision on the ground, and a price obtained by worldwide competitive tender among potential providers

Chapter 8

OIE Message for WRD 2016

OIE Message for WRD 2016



- Educate
- Vaccinate
- Eradicate

Thank you for your attention



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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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