



Ending Rabies: Resolving the complex Rabies challenge in Nairobi City through a collaborative approach

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Rabies

- Rabies is an economically important, viral zoonotic disease of warm-blooded animals
- It is 99% fatal yet 100% preventable
- According to the Global Alliance for Rabies Control 59,000 human deaths per year are caused by dog mediated Rabies
- 40% these are children under the age of 15 years
- Rabies is still endemic in Kenya; National strategy for the elimination of Rabies by 2030



Brooke's Work in Kenya

OUR APPROACHES

- Community engagement**
- Equine owners/users capacity building on appropriate husbandry and technologies
 - Mentoring & support to Partners
 - Strengthening community groups/structures
 - School Program



Water provision to rural communities



BEA's equine health service provision cascaded capacity building & mentorship model in a snap....



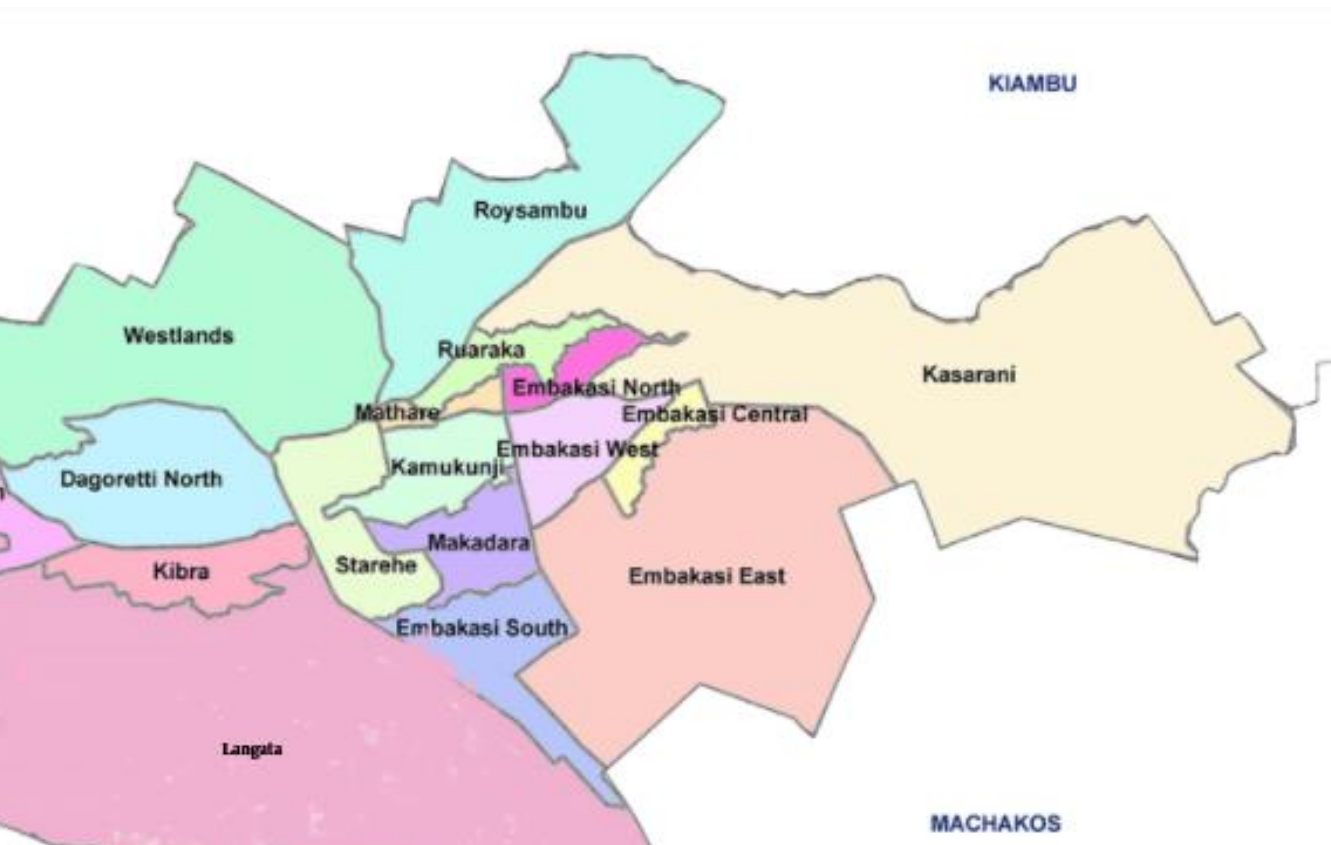
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OUR APPROACHES

Animal Health/Service Provision



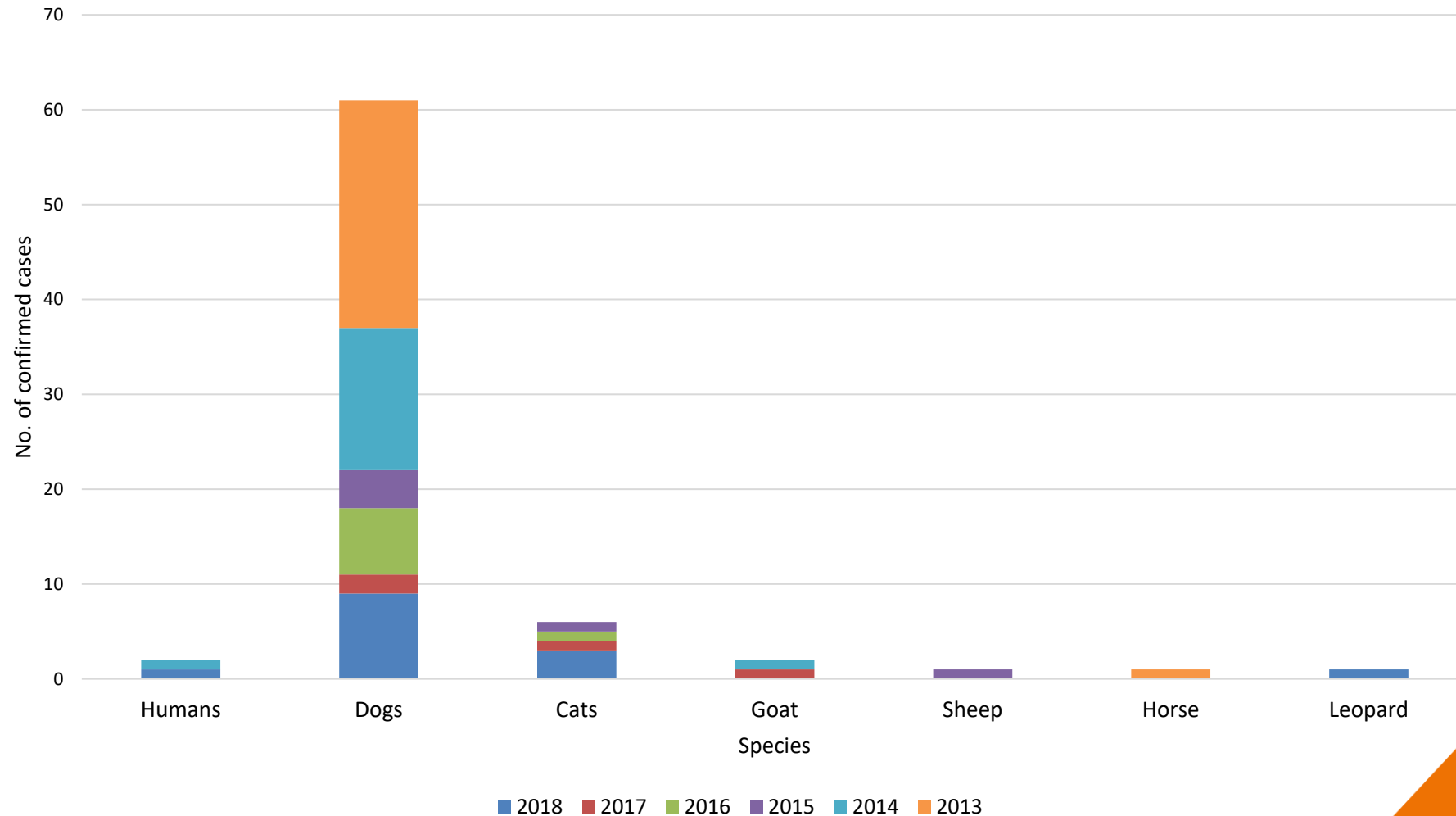
Nairobi City County

- The population of Nairobi is at 4,397,073
- Most dogs and donkeys in Nairobi are found in Kasarani, Embakasi East and Embakasi Central sub counties
- The donkeys are mainly used by youth for commercial purposes such as sale of water and hardware material while dogs are for guarding



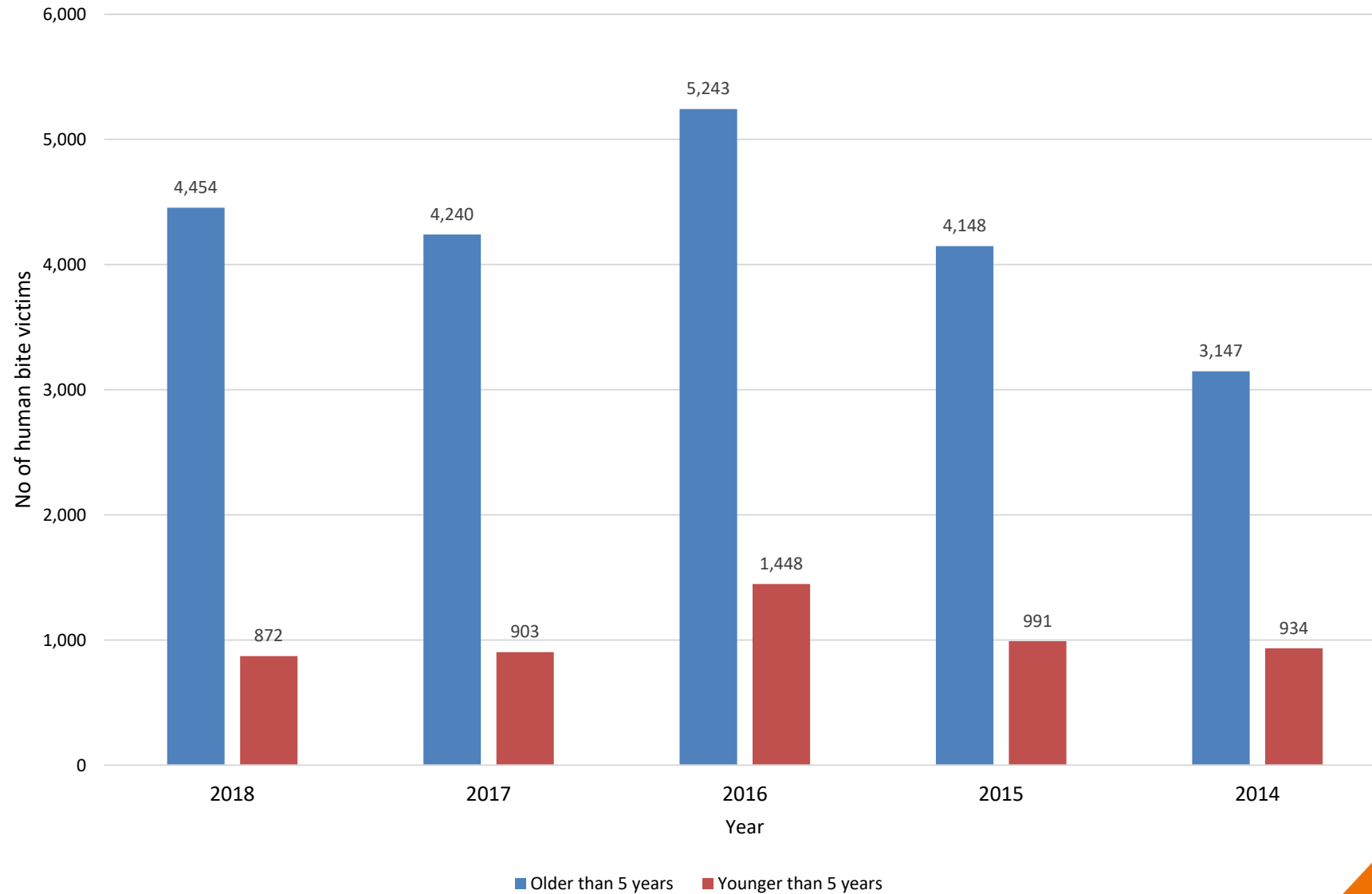
Status of Rabies in Nairobi County

Confirmed cases of rabies by species per year



Status of Rabies in Nairobi County

Number of human bite victims per year



Rabies Outbreak in Kasarani

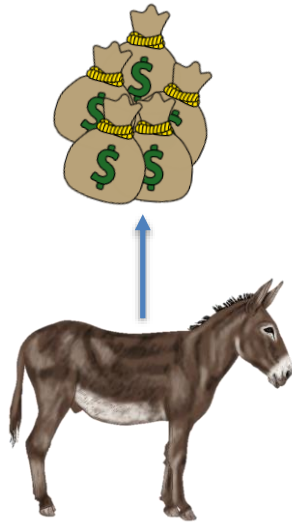


Relationship between dogs and donkeys

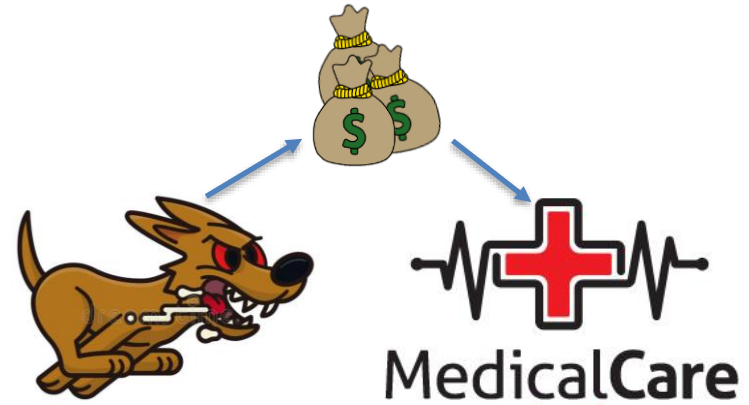


Impact of Rabies on Livelihoods

Let's talk about
MONEY 



VS



Donkey earns its owner an average of Ksh 11,390 per month vs
Average cost for post exposure prophylaxis is between Ksh 5,000 – 7,500

Intervention Outcome

- **2,104** dog and donkey owners in Nairobi acquired **information** on Rabies prevention and post exposure protocols through participation in the vaccination campaign and media coverage
- **1,654** dogs, **431** donkeys and **302** cats were **vaccinated** against Rabies
- Information on Rabies control was disseminated in different media reaching to many other donkey owners in the Kenya such as online media, bulk SMS and TV



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Dogs, Donkeys vaccinated in anti-rabies campaign

NEWS

By Rading Biko | December 3rd 2020



Nairobi City County Directorate of Veterinary Services, Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies, Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW), and Brooke East Africa has carried out a rabies vaccination campaign in Kasarani Sub County.

This follows a recent outbreak of rabies within the Sub-County where residents reported a case of 'wild' donkey at Stage 26.

The campaign aims to create awareness on the impact of Rabies on communities and reduce cases of human and animal Rabies through vaccination of the dog and donkey population. The vaccination centres included Kamulu Market, Twenty-Six, Kanjo, Ruai, Njiru, Githunguri, Utawala, and Mwiki areas at no cost.



Example of poster including facts about Rabies and details on vaccination dates and sites



FACTS ABOUT RABIES

- Rabies is a **preventable** viral disease
- Once clinical symptoms appear, Rabies is **100% fatal**
- Rabies is spread through **bites or scratches**, usually via saliva
- **Dogs** are the main source of human rabies
- **40%** of people bitten by suspect rabid animals are **children** under 15 years of age
- Immediate, thorough wound **washing with soap and water** after contact with suspect rabid animal is crucial and can save lives
- Persons bitten by suspect rabid animal need **post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**
- **Rabies vaccination**
- By **vaccinating 70%** of the dog population, we can eliminate human deaths from dog Rabies



The Nairobi City County Directorate of Veterinary Services in partnership with Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies (KENDAT), Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) and Brooke East Africa are running a Rabies vaccination campaign for dogs and donkeys. The campaign is being carried out to contain an outbreak in Kasarani Sub County. The vaccination is free of charge.

Day/ Date	Vaccination Centre
Thursday 26 th November, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamulu market • Twenty-Six
Friday 27 th November, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruai – Gituamba Primary • Muhuri Muchiri Stadium
Saturday 28 th November, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Githunguri – Kwa maji ya kanjo • Utawala – Fagilia grounds • Mwiki – Maisha grounds



#RabiesEndsHere #MtunzePundaDaima

For more info:
0720-830-260

www.nairobi.go.ke | www.kendat.org | www.anaw.org | www.thebrooke.org



Key Learnings

1. Power of Collaboration

Different partners brought different strengths to the table:

- **The County** provided data, vaccines and field personnel
- **The NGOs** provided financial support (disposable equipment and lunches), personnel and community networks to support in mobilization
- **Local Administration** used their networks to mobilize the community to bring their animals for vaccination
- **Media**

Collaboration needs to go beyond the vet profession. We need people across all sectors to participate; medics, teachers, social workers, local administration, politicians, media as was noted by Ngugi et al .

Key Learnings

2. Concerted Mobilization is key for success

Mobilization and the messages disseminated prior to the campaign can positively/ negatively affect the outcome



Good turnout of dog owners even though organizers are know for their work with donkeys

Key Learnings

3. Alleviating Community Livelihood Disruptions

Animals kept in cities serve a livelihood purpose:

- Dogs provide security; Cats control vermin; Donkeys serve as a source of income. Donkey owners who are members of the CBO through their affiliate groups were provided with female donkeys of working age as replacements for their donkeys



In a study in N'Djamena city, Chad, Rabies transmission in urban areas was found to be transmitted by humans carrying dogs from rural areas to the city.

Key Learnings

4. The power of long-term interventions

- Knee-jerk reactions/ interventions have short term success
- Long term success can be realized when we take time to study the area. Currently there have been new cases of Rabies reported within the sub county
- Our new approach is to concentrate on Kasarani Sub County:
 - Conduct dog ecology and epidemiology of Rabies study
 - Learn the human population dynamics and distribution



Key Learnings

5. Responsible Animal Ownership

- Understand the varied status of dog ownership i.e. fully owned, semi owned, free roaming, stray, is crucial in cities for purposes of Rabies control
- Most vaccination campaigns are free; not sustainable in the long run
- It is important that dog owners take up the cost of vaccinating their dogs annually
- Who caters for the cost of vaccination for dogs owned by the homeless or free loaming/stray animals?





Asante