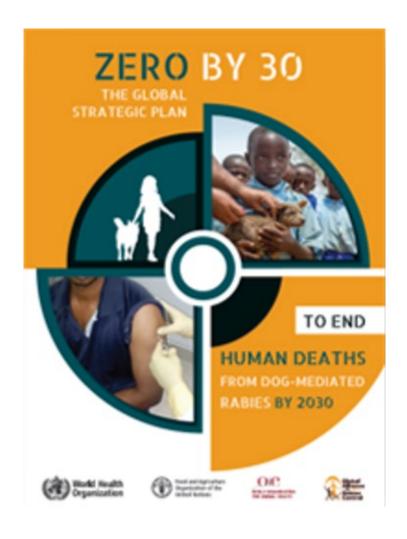


Presentation Outline

- 1. Global Strategic plan for Rabies
- 2. United Against Rabies Forum
- 3. WOAH Support for dog mediated Rabies elimination
- 4. Activities of WOAH and WOAH Reference Laboratories in the Asia Pacific Region
- 5. Way Forward

Global strategic plan for Rabies



- Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030, i.e Zero by 30
- Established global goal and common plan
- Has country-centric, One Health approach
- Integrates rabies prevention with other healthcare interventions strengthen health systems
- Engages stakeholders throughout the world in the fight to end rabies.

Zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030



Rabies is still responsible for approximately 59,000 human deaths every year



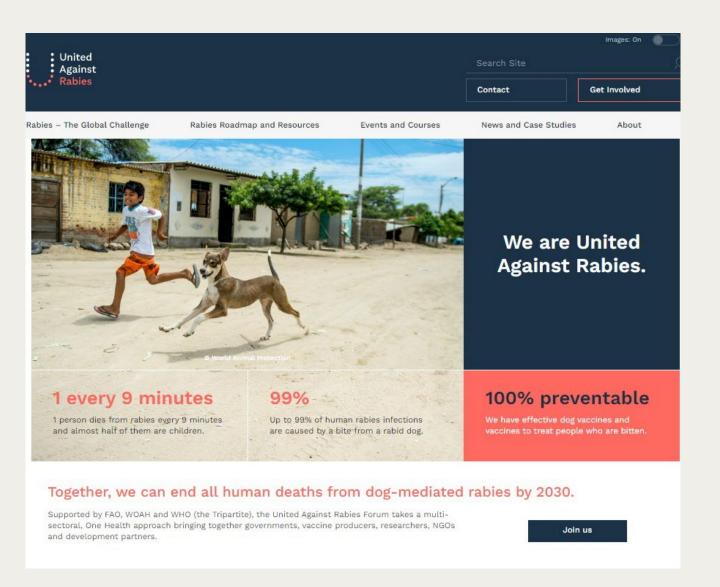
That is one person every nine minutes



rabies cases are due to bites from infected dogs

Yet we have all the tools available, including high-quality vaccines, to eliminate the disease and effectively prevent it.

United Against Rabies Forum



- Established September 2020 to implement 'Zero by 30'
- An inclusive network of stakeholders from a range of sectors: 68 organisations
- Communication (website, social media, newsletters, webinars) – www.unitedagainstrabies.org
- Advocacy Tools and resources
- Case studies
- Promoting networking and collaboration between partners
- Facilitating access to technical expertise

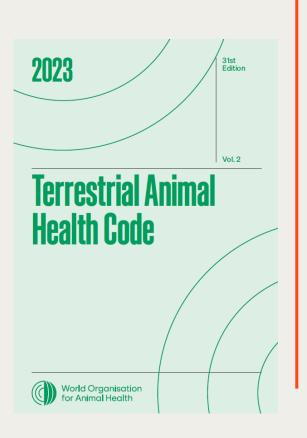
WOAH Support for dog-mediated Rabies elimination



Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

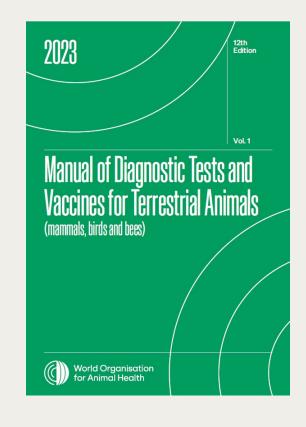
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal Fundada como CIE

WOAH International Standards



1. Terrestrial Animal Health Code

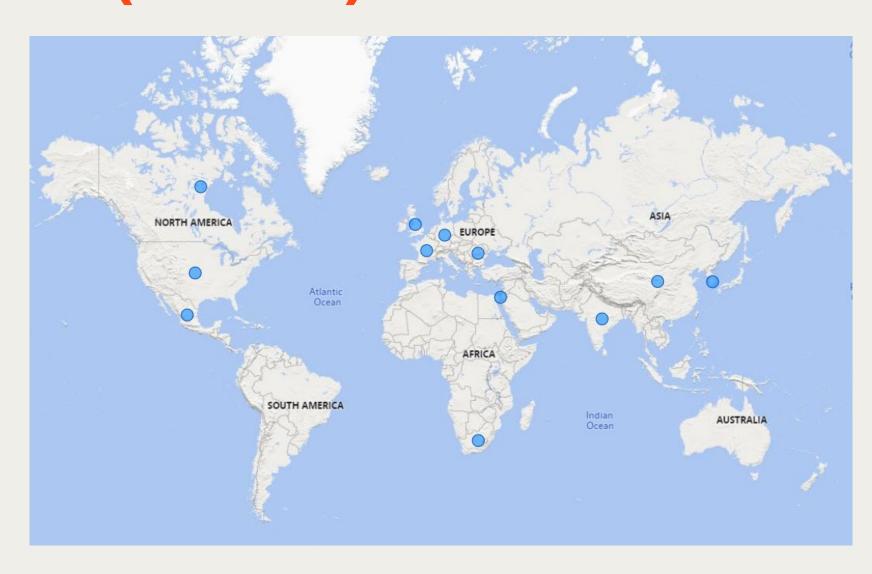
- Chapter 1.1 provides guidance on notification
- Chapter 5.11 provides model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferrets originating from rabies free countries
- Chapter 7.7 provides guidance on management of free-roaming dogs and responsible dog ownership
- Chapter 8.15 includes case definitions, guidance on recognition of rabies free countries or zones, surveillance recommendations, endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies



2. Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
Chapter 3.1.18 outlines diagnostic techniques for identification of rabies,
guidance on sample collection and shipping, vaccine production
requirements

Reference Laboratory Network for Rabies (RABLAB)

- Composed of 12 WOAH designated Reference Laboratories (only 3 are from Asia)
- Help Members improve their diagnostic capacity & surveillance
- Development and standardisation of laboratory techniques
- Coordination of research and training activities



World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

Reporting to WAHIS for Rabies

- Rabies is priority zoonotic disease,
- It is 'listed' by WOAH in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- Members are obliged to report occurrence of rabies in domestic and wild animals to WOAH through WAHIS
- Notification is done by Focal Points under the responsibility of the Delegate.

Capacity Building

- Training and support in surveillance and diagnosis
- Laboratory twinning programmes
- Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)Pathway support:

PVS Evaluation with Rabies Specific Content (PVS+Rabies)

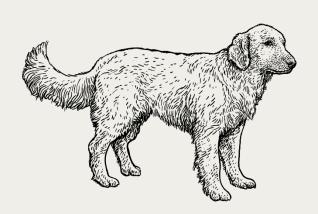
National Bridging Workshop with Rabiesspecific approach (NBW+Rabies)

Rabies Vaccines Bank

- Provides high-quality dog vaccines at low, fixed price
- Member can access vaccine through donation by WOAH, third party or direct purchase.
- Delegate can request officially for vaccines by discussing with Regional/SR representatives and writing to the DG
- More than 45 countries received



WOAH Endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies



- Endorsement an important milestone in rabies elimination → paves the way to Zero by 30
- Improved access to international and national resources and expertise
- 3. Links to the United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap

For more information SCAN the QR code



WOAH Communication Tools for Rabies

- **Engaging communities**
- Improve rabies education and awareness
- Global event to highlight rabies
- 28 September World Rabies Day



Building a successful control programme for dog-mediated rabies

ficial control programme is a long-term plan that is approved, then ged or supervised, by the Veterinary Authority of a Member with the aim of lling and potentially eliminating a disease in a given country or territory.

enting such a plan involves demonstrating that a country's Veterinary and other competent authorities have effective capacities in line with ternational Standards. It includes the following measures:



ulations:

the disease otential ly as



campaigns: to tackle the disease at its main animal



Effective management of free-roaming dogs in line with WOAH Standards: to reach an immune or rabies-free dog population while ensuring that animal welfare is respected

Public awareness and education can to improve the understanding risks related to as well as how t prevent them

ıman deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030

59,000 deaths

s is still responsible pproximately 59,000

an deaths every year



That is one person every nine minutes



Around 99% of huma rabies cases are due bites from infected of

we have all the tools available, including high-quality vaccines, eliminate the disease and effectively prevent it.

16 Vaccinating at least 70% of dogs in at-risk areas can reduce human cases of rabies to zero 5757



Dog population management

Integrating dog population management for effective rabies control

Dog population management (DPM) is essential to achieve dog-mediated rabies elimination. This multi-faceted approach aims to enhance the health and welfare of dogs and mitigate the public health and safety issues that they can cause to society.

Over 700 million dogs worldwide 75% are roaming freely



What makes an effective DPM programme?

In the framework of rabies control and elimination, it is a prerequisite to ensure that a sufficient amount of dogs is vaccinated to obtain immunity at population level. To achieve this coverage, key measures include:



- Ensure mass vaccination coverage
- At least 70% of the dog population in



- 2. Catch, Neuter, Vaccinate, Return Prevent birth of new unvaccinated dogs
- Enhance dog welfare and life expectancy



3. Education & outreach:

- Raise awareness about responsible dog
 - Promote adherence to vaccination



When applied, these measures can avoid resorting to the mass culling of dogs, often carried out without respecting animal welfare recommendations.

Towards the end of rabies

Investing time and resources in dog population management undeniably supports the end of rabies, by helping obtain a high vaccination coverage amongst the root causes of the transmission to humans. Around 59,000 fatalities could be avoided every year, and this approach is a steppingstone towards our common goal of zero human rabies deaths by 2030





WOAH Activities on Rabies in the Asia Pacific Region

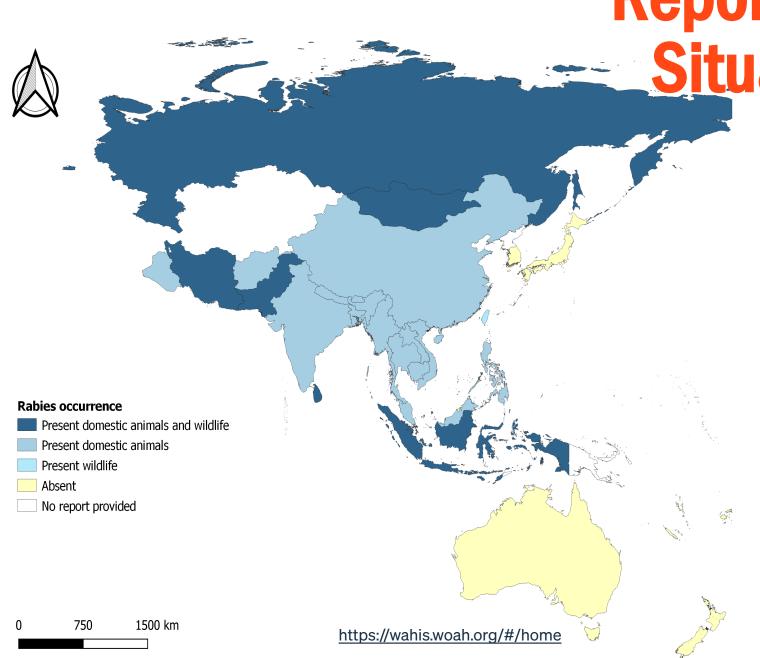
Dr Kinzang Dukpa, Dr Lesa Thompson, Dr Ronello Abila, Dr Kinley Choden, Mr Stéphane Renaudin



Reported Animal Rabies
Situation and progress
in Asia Pacific

- Rabies still endemic
- COVID-19 effect
- Transboundary animal disease emergencies
- No significant progress

World Animal Health Information System data for 2019-2023



Key progress

Key areas	Updates since 2022
National Strategic Plans on rabies	India – State Action Plan for Rabies Elimination (SAPRE) in many states Sri Lanka – launched in 2023 Cambodia – Endorsement process
Rabies diagnosis	Training for South Asia
Mass dog vaccination (MDV)	Training on MDV for South Asia + few countries in Southeast Asia
Dog population management (DPM)	Bhutan – 100% sterilisation and vaccination of free-roaming dogs nation-wide
Oral rabies vaccination initiatives	Indonesia, Thailand completed pilot studies Thailand using ORV as part of official vaccination program Pilot studies to begin in Cambodia, Myanmar Indonesia – Rabitec® oral rabies vaccine now registered and officially approved for use

- Revised ASEAN rabies elimination strategy
- Endorsement process
- WHO Regional Technical Advisory Group for dogmediated human rabies in the South-East Asia Region established

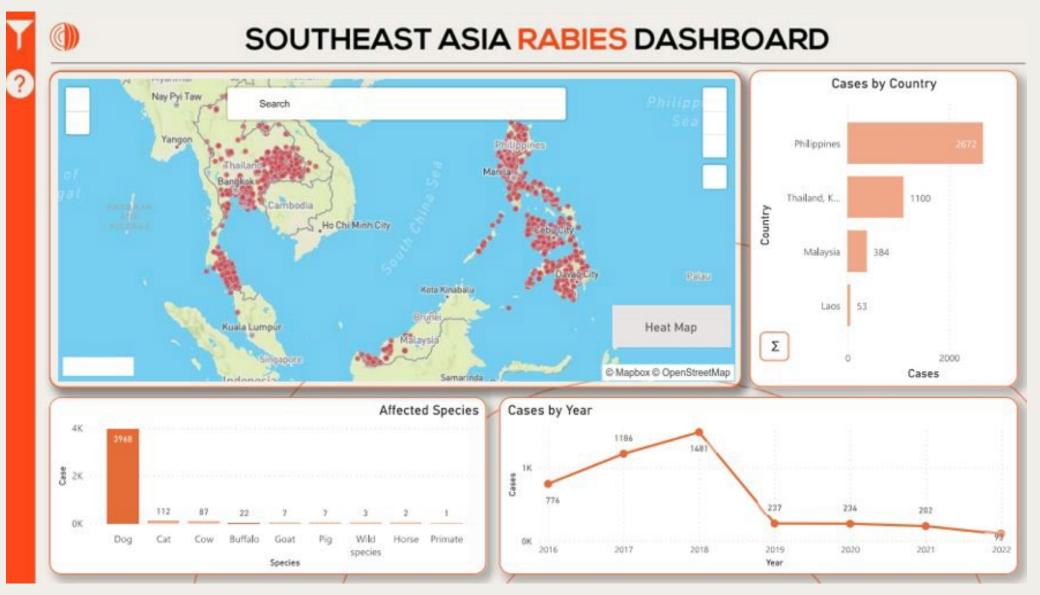
Activities in South-East Asia

At the regional level, WOAH works with the ASEAN towards the endorsement of a revised ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES)

- ARES is currently being revised in line with the Global strategy of 2030.
- Currently undergoing ASEAN endorsement process



Activities in South-East Asia: forth-coming



Please note that the data presented here is based on reported cases from ARAHIS for the period 2016-2022. Data gathering is still ongoing.

Activities in South-East Asia

At the national level, WOAH implements a set of complementary activities to support its Members:

- Providing guidance and technical support to update the national rabies control and elimination Strategy (Cambodia)
- Involving local authorities and city mayors in the fight against rabies (Indonesia)
- Dog population estimation/demographics (Bali, West Timor)
- PVS evaluation focus rabies in (Indonesia)
- National Bridging Workshop Rabies focused (Bali)
- Providing access to the WOAH Rabies Vaccine Bank upon requests from its Members (Indonesia, Cambodia, Brunei, Timor Leste)
- Supporting ORV pilot campaigns (Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar)
- Communication materials produced (eg: <u>Protect Communities: Indonesia's Great Effort to Combat Rabies YouTube</u> and <u>Rabies WOAH Asia</u>)



Certificate

Official control programme for dog-mediated rabies of the Philippines

This is to certify that, following a recommendation of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE approved on 27 May 2021 that the Philippines be recognised as having an official control programme for dogmediated rabios endorsed by the OIE in accordance with the previsions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2019).

This recognition is based on the documentation submitted to the OIE by the Delegate of the Philippines. The OIE Delegate of the Philippines has the obligation to submit annual updates on the progress in the implementation of the official control programme and information on significant changes in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.







Dr Munique Doit Director General



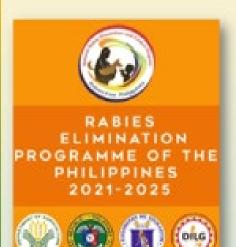


PHILIPPINES:

Strategy endorsed by WOAH



Key Strategies for Rabies Elimination



- SOCIO-CULTURAL
- **TECHNICAL**
- ONE HEALTH
- **COLICY & LEGISLATIVE**
- **R**ESOURCES



Australian Aid 夲









The role of Oral Rabies Vaccines

Key issues with dog vaccination

- Free roaming dogs major reservoir of rabies virus in Asia Pacific Region
- Difficulty and costly to catch free-roaming dogs
- Inadequate vaccination coverage
- Increasing wildlife rabies cases

ORV in dogs – key points to consider

- Third generation live modified vaccines are largely safe, effective: "<u>First Oral Rabies Vaccine for Dogs WOAH Bulletin"</u>
- Pilot studies in Thailand and Indonesia promising results
- Indonesia Rabitec® oral vaccine registered and officially approved
- WOAH supporting ORV initiatives in Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Singapore
- WOAH recognize the value of ORV as complementary to parenteral vaccination in free roaming dogs, education and access to PEP

Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies

Recommendations for field application and integration into dog rabies control programmes

















Regional Training of Trainers Workshop on Mass Dog Vaccination

2022, Veterinary College, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Key topics

- Mass Dog Vaccination concepts, methods, tools (WVS App, Hand catching)
- Dog Population Management (dog population surveys, dog shelters)
- Dog rabies surveillance (sampling and lateral flow assays)
- Oral rabies vaccination concepts and demo on oral bait hand out (only baits used)



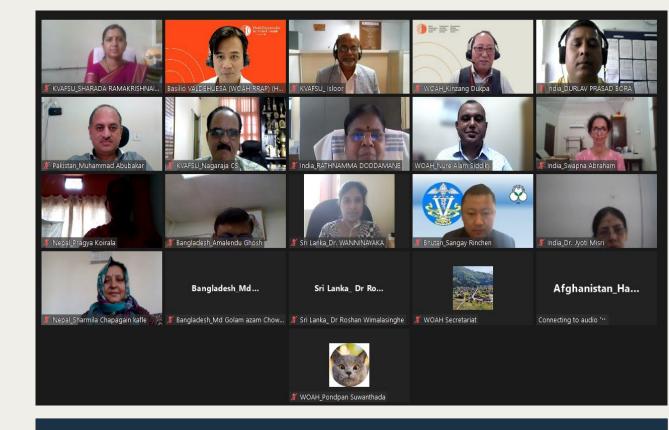


24 government officials working on rabies control from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka

South Asia Rabies Laboratory Network (SA-RABNET)

Key objectives of the Network

- To provide a platform for sharing of information and experiences amongst the National Lead Rabies Laboratories (NLRLs) of the SAARC Members on rabies diagnosis, surveillance and control;
- To facilitate building capacity for rabies diagnosis, surveillance and control and other technical assistance to the Network members.
- WOAH RR AP & KVAFSU joint coordination



Second SA-RABNET Meeting 23 November 2023

SA-RABNET launched in April 2023

Bhutan – Chair

Nepal – Co-Chair

Members nominated by WOAH Delegates

Activities undertaken by WOAH Reference Laboratories (India, China, Republic of Korea)

Dr Shrikrishna Isloor



Activities in South Asia - WOAH Reference Lab. in India

2019: Workshop Kathmandu, Nepal **Enhancing Progress Towards Rabies** Elimination 'Zero by 30' in the SAARC

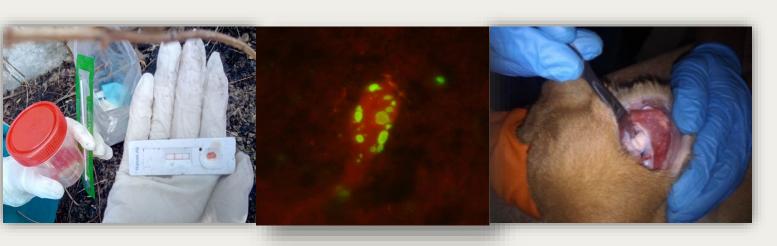




WOAH Virtual Training Series for SAARC Sub-region

2020: Brain sampling, Diagnosis of rabies

















WOAH Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Animal Rabies Diagnosis for South Asia

January 2023, WOAH Reference Laboratory, Veterinary College, Bangalore, India)

Key topics

- Occipital foramen approach for brain sampling
- Lateral Flow Immunoassays (LFA)
- Direct Fluorescent Antibody test (DFA)
- Direct rapid immunohistochemistry test (dRIT)



14 government officials working on rabies control from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka including an observer from Zambia



Brain sampling and rabies rapid test in Nepal

Dog



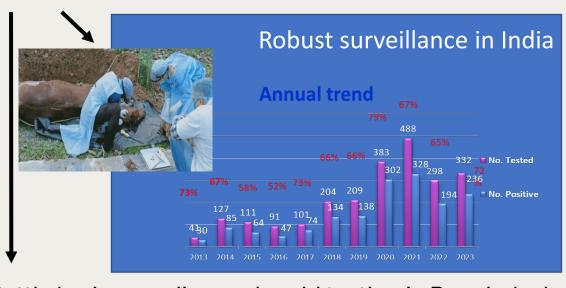


Cattle

Cat



Impact of the Training



Cattle brain sampling and rapid testing in Bangladesh



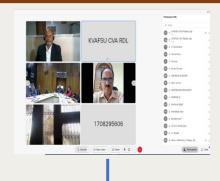


Photo courtesy: Dr Naresh Joshi (Nepal), Dr Sajedul (Bangladesh)

Enhancing Diagnosis of Rabies in Animals in India

National level: Support by: WOAH RL, NCDC, Min. of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, CVA

2022 - Virtual mode



2022, 2023 - Hands on experience / training





Subnational (State & UT) level: Support by: WOAH RL; CVE; DAHD, Govt. of India; WHO-APCRI









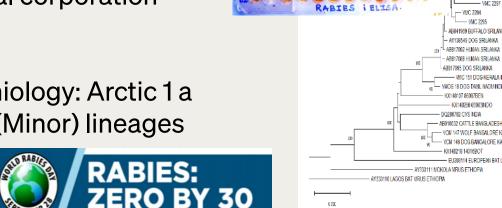




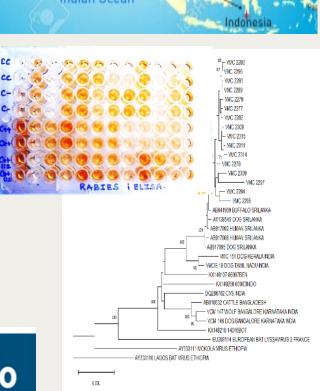


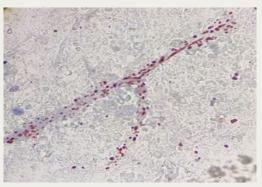
Other activities of WOAH reference laboratory in India

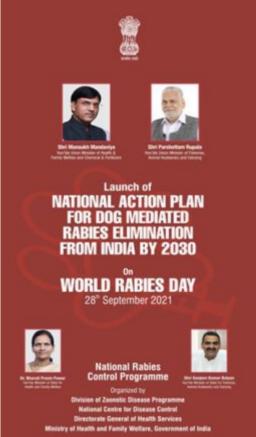
- Support in capacity building in the region
- Support in developing the National Action Plan for Elimination of Dog mediated human Rabies for India
- Development of cost-effective rabies diagnostics in house dRIT, ELISA as per the WOAH Standards.
- **Leading the UAR Rabies Country Partnership** Programme between India and Nepal
- Support for rabies elimination efforts in Bengaluru city in collaboration with municipal corporation (BBMP) and Mission Rabies
- Understanding molecular epidemiology: Arctic 1 a (Major) and Indian subcontinent (Minor) lineages











Awareness for general public on World Rabies Day, India

28 September 2023





























WOAH Reference Laboratory in China

Key support in improving the molecular surveillance and diagnostic capacity in the Asia pacific region

WOAH Regional Virtual Training Workshop on Molecular Epidemiology Techniques (MET) for Rabies 2021 (with WOAH Reference Laboratory at CVRI China P.R.)

WOAH Regional Virtual Training Workshop on Molecular Epidemiology Techniques (MET) for Rabies, 2nd round 2022 (with WOAH Reference Laboratory at CVRI China P.R.)

Upcoming - WOAH Regional Information Sharing Meeting on Molecular Epidemiology Techniques (MET) for Rabies 22 November 2023 (with WOAH Reference Laboratory at CVRI China P.R.)

Key topics

- 1. Training on molecular epidemiology techniques
- 2. Sharing phylogenetic analysis information on rabies virus across the region
- 3. Follow-up experience sharing & joint projects by Members & WOAH Reference Laboratory at CVRI

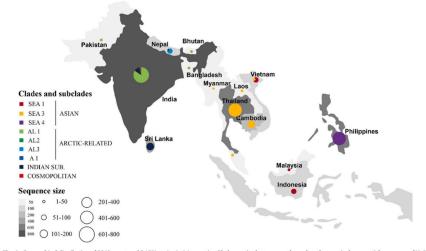


Fig. 4. Geographical distribution of 2368 genotyped RABV strains in 14 countries. Phylogenetic clusters were drawn based respectively on partial sequences of N, P, M, G, L, and full or nearly full genome (see Results and Discussion). Each country is labeled by a pie chart showing the endemic RABV subclades in different color and the number of sequences in pie size.

Zhang, L., Sun, S., Gong, W., Thompson, L., Cruz, J., Dukpa, K., Gonzales, R.M., Tu, Z., He, B., Liu, Y. and Tu, C., 2023. Large-scale phylogenetic analysic eyeals genetic diversity and geographic distribution of rabies virus in South-East and South Asia. Infection. Genetics and Evolution, p.105472.



Bayesian Stochastic Search Variable Selection (BSSVS) approach was used to analyze transmission routes of RABV subclades in China and neighboring countries.

Scientific research and control of rabies

Molecular Epidemiology of Rabies in the Philippines, 2023. A research project between CVRI, China P.R. and ADDRL, BAI, Philippines (jointly supported Ministry of Science and Technology of China and Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines) Key activities:

- 1. Understanding genetic diversity, distribution and transmission dynamics of RABV in the Philippines
- 2. Establishing an animal rabies information system

Upcoming program: <u>UAR Rabies Country Partnership Programme</u>

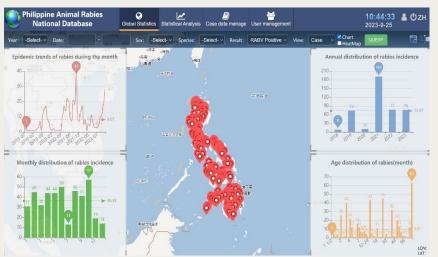
between China and Indonesia, 2024 -25 Twinning between WOAH Reference Laboratory at CVRI, China P.R. and Diseases Investigation Centre (Bukittinggi), Indonesia

Key activities:

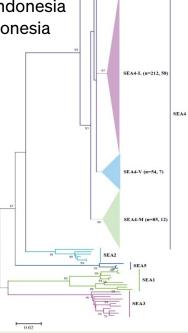
1. Enhancing diagnostic capacity of national reference laboratory at Bukittinggi, Indonesia

2. Establishing nationwide epidemiology and surveillance network of rabies in Indonesia

3. Piloting dog rabies elimination in Bengkalis island, Indonesian



Phylogenetic analysis of RABVs in the Philippines





Diseases Investigation Centre Bukittinggi, INDONESIA



Phylogenetic analysis of RABVs in the Philippines

Activities of WOAH Reference Laboratory in Republic of Korea

 The training on rabies FAVN testing at APQA of Republic of Korea in October 2023 to 12 veterinarians from 5 Asian countries (Philippines, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan)



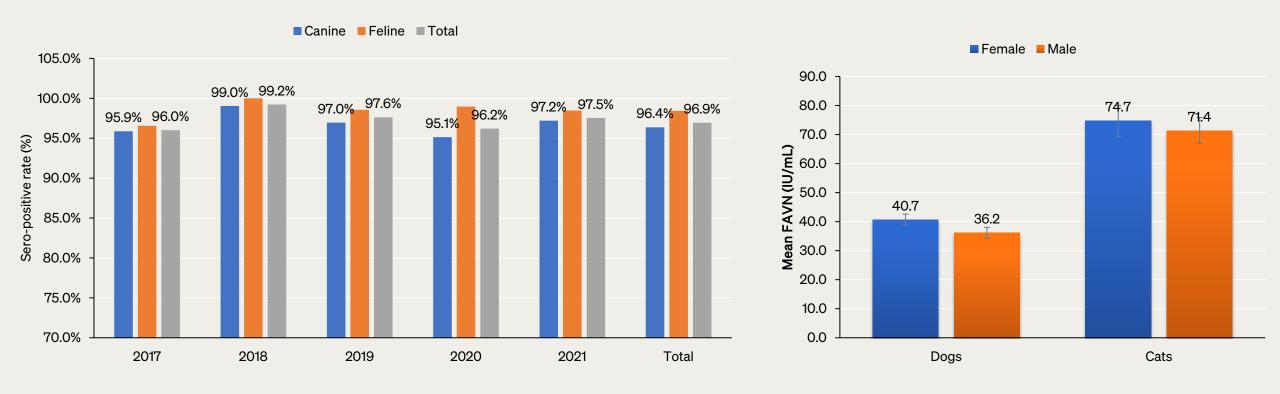


Source: Dr Dong-Kun Yang , (WOAH Rabies Expert) Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Republic of Korea

Activities of WOAH Reference Laboratory in Republic of Korea

Support in Rabies serology for pet travel

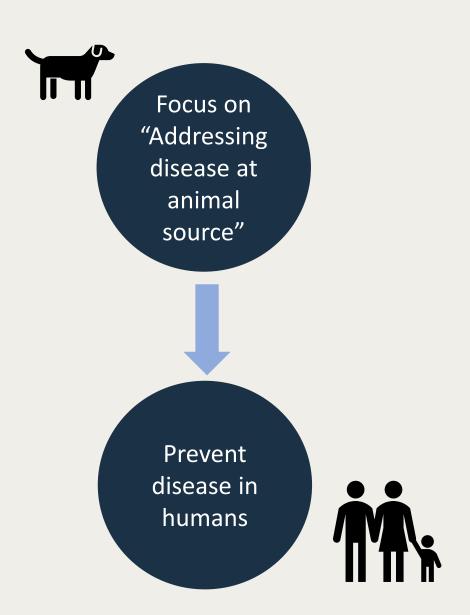
Rabies neutralizing antibodies in cats and dogs for travel abroad by using FAVN test



In total, 2367 dog and 894 cat sera, the sero-positive rates against rabies were 96.4% and 98.4% in dogs and cats, indicating that rabies vaccines induce sufficient protective VNA titers.

Mean rabies VNA titers were higher in cats than dogs, and females in dogs and cats each showed a little higher rabies VNA titers than males.

WAY FORWARD: How WOAH Delegates can support to end rabies



Elimination of dog mediated rabies elimination is possible

- 1. Nominate a rabies focal point from the country
- 2. Develop national strategy plan for dog mediated rabies elimination based on One health
- 3. Coordinate with public health and other stakeholders
- 4. Designated national lead agency for overall coordination
- 5. Make rabies a notifiable disease in animal
- 6. Dedicated resources (funds, human)
- 7. Use good quality vaccines
- 8. Strategic & coordinated mass dog vaccination (MDV)
- 9. Dog population management to complement the MDV
- 10. Enhance field-level rabies surveillance
- 11. Cross border surveillance and control

WAY FORWARD: How WOAH can support to end rabies



WOAH is available for supporting Members

Member can use the:

- WOAH vaccine bank
- Conduct National bridging workshop & PVS
 Evaluation with Rabies Specific Content
- UAR forum experts & network
- Discuss with the WOAH reference laboratory in India, Republic of Korea and China
- Discuss with the WOAH Regional and Sub Regional offices for how we can support you.

Thank you

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World Organisation for Animal Health

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal Fundada como OIE

