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- 2. Rabies in the Middle east
- 3. Global strategy for Rabies
- 4. United Against Rabies Forum
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- 6. Dog population format
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Global Burden of Rabies

- 3.7 million disabilityadjusted life years (DALYs) lost each year.
- Economic burden of 8.6 billion USD annually.
- 59,000 human deaths annually

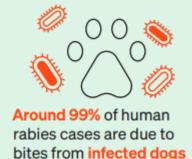
Zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030



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



That is one person every nine minutes



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

Rabies in the Middle east

WOAH Regional Commission for the Middle East - 2015

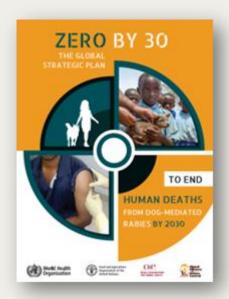
In the 83rd General Session of the WOAH, held in Paris in May 2015, the WOAH Regional Commission for the Middle East adopted 'Control of rabies in the Middle East with emphasis on stray dog control'

At the same time, the <u>survey</u> on 'Control of rabies with emphasis on stray dog control' highlighted key concerns impeding the efforts for dog mediated rabies

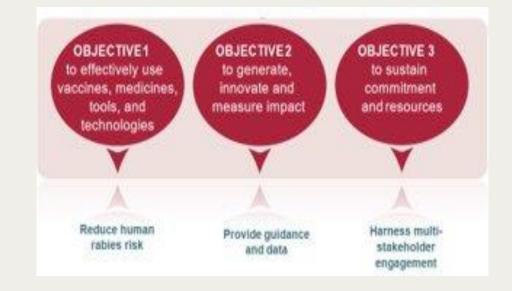
- Increase in dog bite cases & post exposure prophylaxis
- Underreporting of rabies cases
- Lack of adequate resources for dog population management
- Few countries are conducting mass dog vaccinations



Zero by 30 – The Global strategy for Rabies



- Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030
- Established global goal and common plan
- Has country-centric, One Health approach





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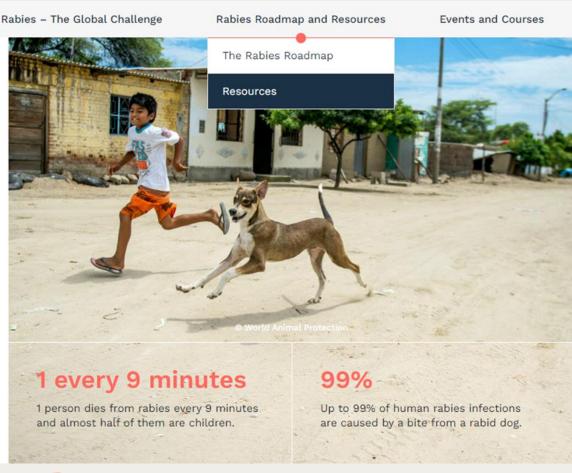
We are United Against Rabies.

United Against Rabies Forum

- World
 Organisation
 for Animal
 Health
 Founded as OIE
- Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

- Established by FAO, WHO and WOAH in September 2020 to **implement 'Zero by 30'**
- An inclusive network of stakeholders from a range of sectors with a common vision to achieve **zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030**
- Engage with the rabies community through website, webinars, newsletters, social media, podcast
- Coordinate stakeholders to better support countries in implementation of rabies control
- www.unitedagainstrabies.org

Tools and Resources



A generic template for developing a national strategic plan to eliminate dog-mediated rabies



Oie

The World Health Organization (WHC), World Organization for Admit He Hebber (TAC) and the Califord Alliance for Rabber Central (CARC) have form support countries in the elementation of day event and caloes. This collabora day event letter to be in a 2001 in 2018.

Minimum Data Elements for Monitoring and Evaluation of National and International Rabies Control Programs

Developed by United Against Rabies, Working Group 1

Katie Hampson, United Fred Lohr, United Ki Thumb! Mwengi, K Umme Ruman Siddiqi, 8 Naseem Salahuddin, I

Landscaping of Resource Partners for Rabies in [Country] – Template

Version 1, September 2022

Against Rables

Eduardo <u>Undurraga</u>





www.unitedagainstrables.org



World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Together, we can end all human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030.

Supported by FAO, WOAH and WHO (the Tripartite), the United Against Rabies Forum takes a multisectoral, One Health approach bringing together governments, vaccine producers, researchers, NGOs and development partners.







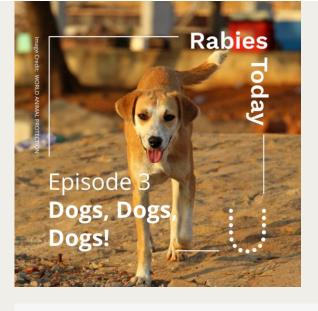


Voices for Change: the power of communication for rabies control

Join this United Against Rabies webinar to learn more about rabies communication, and how this can help drive progress towards Zero by 30.

Register here

Fundada como OIE



Join the Community and share your stories

Facebook

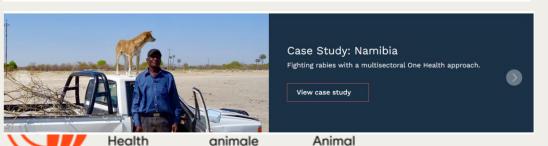
Twitter

Linked In

Instagram

Youtube

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News and Case Studies
Rabies experts urge Gavi to implement PEP investment
By: United Against Rabies

WOAH International Standards

Providing clear guidance, strategies, priorities and legal frameworks to prevent human deaths

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

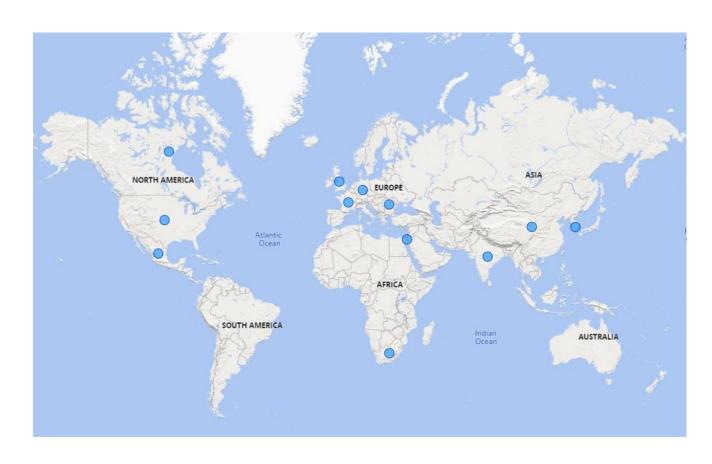
 Chapter 3.1.18 outlines diagnostic techniques for identification of rabies, guidance on sample collection and shipping, vaccine production requirements



Technical Support

Reference Laboratory Network for Rabies (RABLAB)

- Composed of 12 WOAH designated Reference
 Laboratories from around the world.
- Help Members improve their diagnostic capacity & surveillance
- Development and standardization of laboratory techniques
- Coordination of research and training activities.





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Rabies and the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

WAHIS – Global data platform for official information on animal health

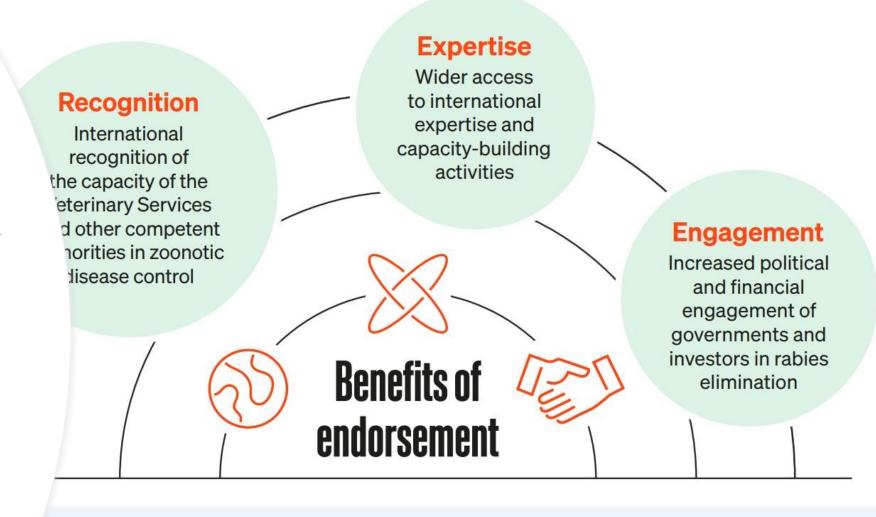


Reporting to WAHIS for Rabies

- 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.



Endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies



dorsed control programme also signifies:

crong partnership with, and support of, national public health authorities in the control of zoonotic diseases Contribution to the Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dogmediated rabies by 2030 Commitment to the One Health approach through multi-sectoral collaboration

Endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies

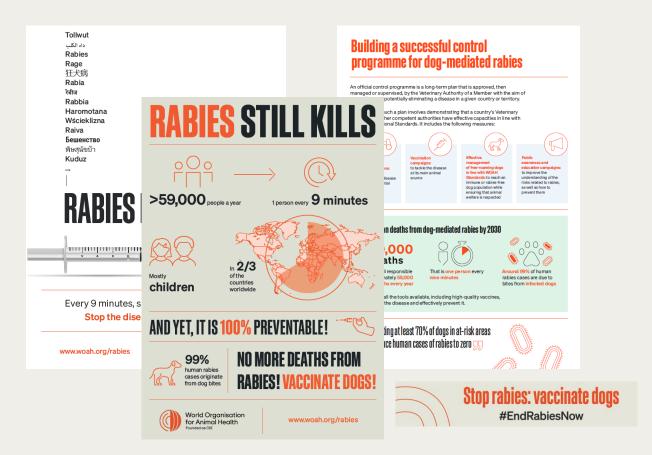
- Important to develop National Strategic Plan
- Template for developing the NSP available on United Against Rabies
 Forum
- Endorsement paves the way to self-declare freedom from dogmediated rabies
- Improved access to international and national resources and expertise
- Links to the United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap



Communication Resources

- WOAH Rabies infographic
- WOAH International poster
- WOAH vaccine bank infographic
- Endorsement of control programmes brochure
- Video on vaccination for the general public
- United Against Rabies





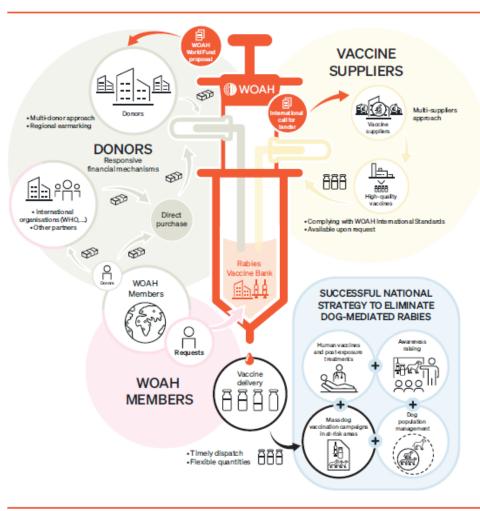


Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Fondée en tant qu'OIE

CANINE RABIES VACCINES TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES

RABIES kills nearly 59,000 PERSONS PER YEAR with more than 99% of cases originating from infected DOG BITES.

By providing high-quality dog vaccines, our vaccine bank helps countries implement vaccination campaigns and eliminate dog-mediated human rabies.



WOAH Rabies Vaccines Bank

- Provides high-quality dog vaccines to help countries implement dog vaccination campaigns
- Pre-established low, fixed price
- Facilitates access to vaccines for rapid response to urgent requests
- Catalyst for countries to design and implement national rabies elimination strategies
- Countries must show strong political will and plan for implementing rabies control
- Request must be submitted to WOAH via the Chief Veterinary Officer



Capacity building and training

- WOAH Reference Laboratories for Rabies (RABLAB) for supporting surveillance and diagnosis
- Laboratory twinning programmes to improve laboratory capacity
- Technical in-country support
- Virtual national and regional training workshops
- Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway support:
- PVS Evaluation with Rabies Specific Content (PVS+Rabies) and National Bridging Workshop with Rabies-specific approach (NBW+Rabies)



Chapter 7.7 Dog Population Management

Adopted at the 89th WOAH General Session (23-27 May 2022)

- ➤ The scope was redefined to focus on the welfare of dogs when implementing DPM programmes
- ➤ The objectives reworded and updated to take into consideration the WOAH activities around dog-mediated human rabies
- > The terminology was harmonised to be consistent with other TAHC Chapters
- New articles were added and reorganised to address the wider scope (i.e., roles and responsibilities) and to ensure most up-to-date guidance



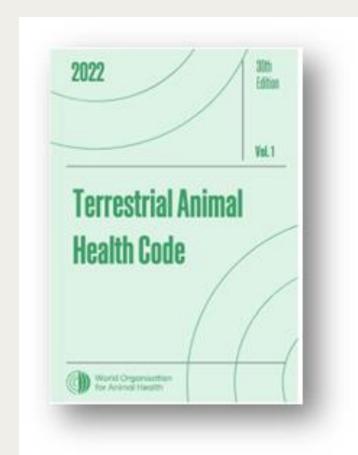
The new WOAH standards on Dog Population Management (DPM)

The WOAH TAHC Chapter 7.7 **Dog Population Management (DPM)** refers to the holistic approach that aims to improve the welfare of dogs, reduce problems they may present (free-roaming, attacks to humans and other animals, zoonotic diseases dissemination, environmental pollution, damage to properties, wildlife hybridization), and create harmonious co-existence with people and their environment.

A FREE-ROAMING DOG is "any owned or unowned dog that is without direct human supervision or control, including feral dogs"



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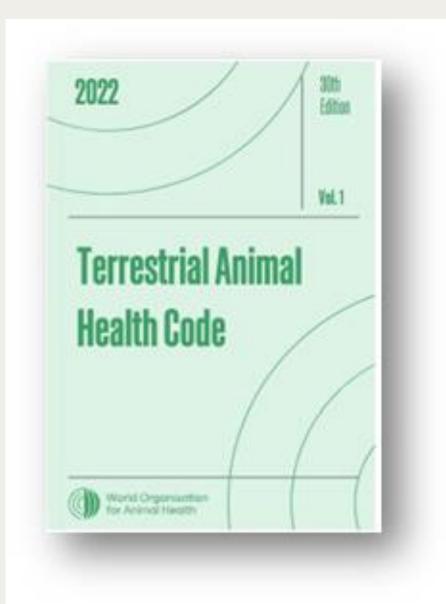


Since 2014, stray dog population control a priority topic of the WOAH Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe

- Regional roadmaps launched to achieve compliance with WOAH standards on stray dog population control by 2025 for the Balkans and by 2030 for West Eurasia in 11 Balkans and and 8 West Eurasia countries
- In 2019, other 4 Western European (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) Members
 joined the initiative
- Aligned to the Zero by 30 Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dogmediated rabies by 2030



- Control interventions should focus on root causes of the problem,
- Sources of dogs need to be identified and addressed, rather than just focus on measures targeting the existing free-roaming dog population.
- Essential to develop a medium to long-term (5 to 10 years), sustainable Dog Population
 Management strategy at country level, based on an actionable National Action Plan for implementation of tailor-made DPM
- **DPM** to be constantly monitored and evaluated.
- Require a systematic, comprehensive, coordinated and progressive approach to curb and finally eliminate the presence of free-roaming dogs



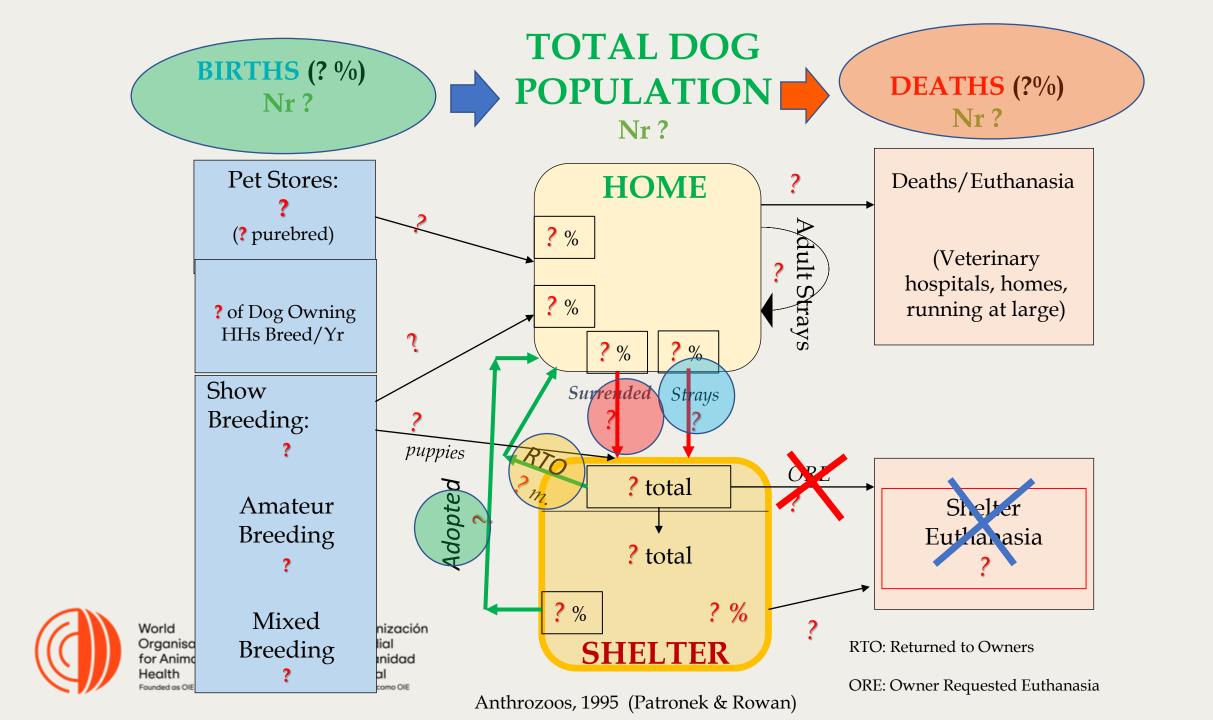


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- DPM has direct benefits to public health and safety, and to animal health and welfare.
- Dogs are a domesticated species and therefore dependent on human communities, thus there is an ethical responsibility to ensure their health and welfare even in the absence of ownership.
- The owned dog population is a common source of free-roaming dogs, DPM programmes should consider all dogs.
- Dog ecology is linked with human activities, therefore DPM should be accompanied by changes in human behaviour, including promotion of responsible ownership.
- Local dog population dynamics and community attitudes is a key element in determining whether and how DPM. programmes might contribute to rabies control and which tools would be most successful.
- Sources and drivers of free-roaming dogs and management goals differ across communities, *DPM programmes should be individually* tailored to local and national contexts, and they should be designed to be sustainable, aligned with legislative requirements, evaluated and adaptable.











Self-Assessment and Monitoring System for Dog Population Management

Self assessment and monitoring tools

Workshops, training and tailor-made assistance





Report of the WOAH mission to the KINGDOM of BAHRAIN Date: 7-9 March, 2023

DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT
IN THE KINGDOM BAHRAIN

BACKGROUN

On February the 17th, the WOAH Sub-Regional Representative of Also Dakai Dr. Mohamed has been constructed by the Delayer of Balaria Dr. Fujuri Sahah di Submo Medica Administration of Control of the Submo Medica Su

Since 2013, the Self-Assessment and Monteer Tool (MAM Tool 1.0) has been successful.

Tool 1.00 has been successful.

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Following a preliminary assessment of the responses received, a more in-depth fact-finding missions took place from the 7th to the 9th of March according to the attached agenda (Annex

¹ According to the WOAH Glossary, a FREE-RDAMING DOG is "any owned dog or unowned dog that direct human supervision or control, including firral dogs".



Public awareness and education campaign



WOAH Self-Assessment and Monitoring Tool (SAM Tool 2.0)

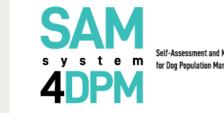
initially developed in 2015 in the form of electronic survey and reviewed in 2017 with a new section on rabies based on Chapter 8.15

To facilitate the implementation of the TAHC Chap.7.7 on dog population management and empower Veterinary Services

- ✓ to set a baseline on the national dog population management and free roaming dog control at national level;
- √ to measure compliance progress overtime;
- ✓ to conduct a series of capacity building activities, with a focus on both the welfare of dogs as well as public health aspects, including the rabies dimension;
- ✓ to identify possible gaps in the capacities to implement TAHC Chap.77 measures.

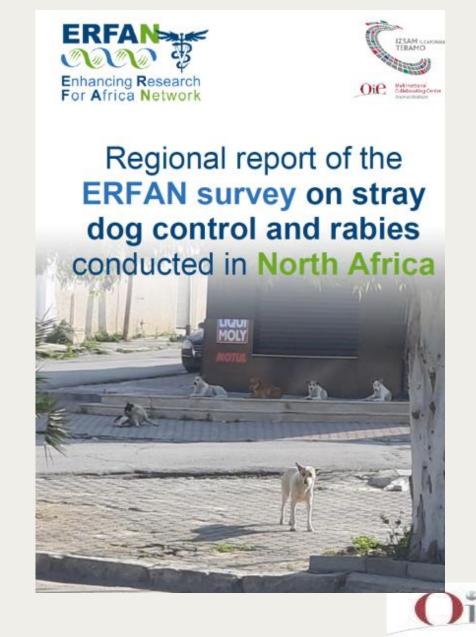


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Survey by WOAH Offices in Tunis and Brussels as well as the IZSAM/WOAH collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare in Teramo under the framework of REMESA.

Information and data provided by the report help establishing a baseline on stray dog and rabies situation in the targeted countries, against which, progresses might be assessed in the coming years.





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Evidences from Kingdom of Bahrein in 2023, a Dog Population Management programme should include the combination of the following measures:

- To implement a system for mandatory identification and registration of owned and un-owned dogs in a centralized database;
- To enhance the impact of the current CNR approach by launching a mass sterilization program for free-roaming dogs;
- To establish a rehoming centre for abandoned animals in accordance with standards set by the national legislative framework;
- To create a foster network of dedicated volunteers to take abandoned dogs into their homes temporarily;
- To strengthen environmental controls by removing access to resources in specific areas.



Report of the WOAH mission to the KINGDOM of BAHRAIN

Date: 7-9 March, 2023

DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT IN THE KINGDOM BAHRAIN

BACKGROUND

On February the 12th, the WOAH Sub-Regional Representative of Abu Dhabi Dr. Mohamed Alhosani has been contacted by the Delegate of Bahrain Dr. Fajur Sabah Al Saloom seeking technical assistance to support the Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture in addressing the issues posed by the growing numbers of free-roaming dogs in the country. Dr. Paolo Dalla Villa, Technical Officer - Disaster Management and Animal Welfare at the WOAH Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels was therefore asked to plan an onsite visit in order to assess the current situation and advice on how to progress on dog population management and free-roaming dog control.

Since 2014, the Self-Assessment and Monitor Tool (SAM Tool 1.0) has been successfully adopted by several WOAH Members in order to understand their national situation, progressively monitor the level of compliance with the WOAH standards and address the problem of free-roaming dogs at national level. An updated version of the SAM Tool 1.0 (SAM Tool 2.0) questionnaire (already used in the Balkans, Western Eurasia and North Africa to self-assess the level of compliance with the WOAH TAHC (Chap. 7.7 standards) and a survey specially prepared to gather additional information on dog population management approach in Bahrain were sent to the WOAH Delegate. Instructions for completion of these two survey forms were shared in preparation to the visit and discussed with the WOAH Delegate Dr Fajur Sabah Al Saloom, Dr Ebrahim Yusuf Ahmed and Dr Abbas Abdulla from the Control & Animal Health Department during an online preparatory meeting on February the 23rd.

Following a preliminary assessment of the responses received, a more in-depth fact-finding missions took place from the 7th to the 9th of March according to the attached agenda (Annex

¹ According to the WDAH Glossary, a FREE-RDAMING DOG is "any owned dog or unowned dog that is without direct human supervision or control, including foral dogs".

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Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Fondée en tant qu'OIE Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal Fundada como OIE The availability of data on the dog population size, dynamic and trends remain essential to set clear intervention objectives and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the DPM programmes

- Effective and enforced legislation.
- Clear definitions of roles It is extremely important to insist on a clear definition of competencies between and within certain levels of government (Central and Local) in supervising the implementation of laws and bylaws, especially with regard to ownership responsibility in the identification and registration of owned and unowned dogs.
- A successful and efficient implementation requires the involvement of more than one agency and stakeholder; and in turn is dependent upon the willingness of Competent Authorities and governmental agencies, local municipalities, Veterinary Services and the civil society to work together in a cohesive and consistent manner.

Recommendations

- Engage with WOAH and other rabies stakeholders to support national rabies control
 efforts.
- Use exiting guidelines and resources available
- Establish dog population management programs in line with WOAH Terrestrial code
 Chapter 7.7
- Mass dog vaccination is critical element elimination of dog mediated Rabies
- Development and implementation of country specific national strategic plan
- Identifying national point of contact for rabies

Thank you

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