



# DRIVING PROGRESS TOWARDS RABIES ELIMINATION

New WHO recommendations on human rabies immunization  
and results of Gavi's Learning Agenda on rabies

&  
2<sup>nd</sup> international meeting of the Pan-African  
Rabies Control Network (PARACON)

Meeting Report  
12–14 September 2018,  
Johannesburg, South Africa



World Health  
Organization



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**Suggested citation.** Driving progress towards rabies elimination: New WHO recommendations on human rabies immunization and results of Gavi’s Learning Agenda on rabies & 2nd international meeting of the Pan-African Rabies Control Network (PARACON). Meeting Report, 12-14 September 2018, Johannesburg, South Africa. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

**Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data.** CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>AFR</b>     | WHO African Region   |
| <b>ARACON</b>  | Asian Rabies Control Network                               |
| <b>AVC</b>     | Animal Handling and Vaccination Certificate                |
| <b>CCC</b>     | Community Coordinator for Rabies Certificate               |
| <b>CDC</b>     | Centres for Disease Control and Prevention                 |
| <b>GDL</b>     | GARC Data Logger (GDL)                                     |
| <b>COLT</b>    | Customised online training and onsite training course      |
| <b>CSRS</b>    | Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire |
| <b>dFA</b>     | direct fluorescent antibody test                           |
| <b>DHIS</b>    | District Health Information Software                       |
| <b>DPM</b>     | Dog Population Management                                  |
| <b>DRIT</b>    | direct-rapid immunohistochemical test                      |
| <b>EAC</b>     | East African Community                                     |
| <b>ECTS</b>    | European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System           |
| <b>EPI</b>     | Expanded Program on Immunisation                           |
| <b>eRIG</b>    | equine rabies immunoglobulin                               |
| <b>FAO</b>     | Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations     |
| <b>hRIG</b>    | human rabies immunoglobulin                                |
| <b>IBCM</b>    | integrated bite case management                            |
| <b>ID</b>      | intradermal  |
| <b>IM</b>      | Intramuscular  |
| <b>IPC</b>     | Institut Pasteur du Cambodge                               |
| <b>JEE</b>     | Joint Evaluation Exercise                                  |
| <b>KAP</b>     | Knowledge, Attitude, Practices survey                      |
| <b>KPI</b>     | Key Performance Indicators                                 |
| <b>MOU</b>     | Memorandum of Understanding                                |
| <b>NGO</b>     | Non-Governmental Organisation                              |
| <b>NTD</b>     | neglected tropical disease                                 |
| <b>NTV</b>     | nerve tissue vaccine                                       |
| <b>OIE</b>     | World Organisation for Animal Health                       |
| <b>OVD</b>     | oral vaccination for dogs                                  |
| <b>PARACON</b> | Pan-African Rabies Control Network                         |
| <b>PEP</b>     | post-exposure prophylaxis                                  |
| <b>PQ</b>      | pre-qualified  |
| <b>PWARE</b>   | Practical Workplan towards Achieving Rabies Elimination    |
| <b>RAG</b>     | South African National Rabies Advisory Group               |
| <b>REB</b>     | Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin                            |
| <b>REC</b>     | Rabies Educator Certificate                                |
| <b>RHC</b>     | Rabies Healthcare Certificate                              |
| <b>RIG</b>     | rabies immunoglobulin                                      |
| <b>RMAb</b>    | Rabies Monoclonal Antibody                                 |
| <b>SADC</b>    | Southern African Development Community                     |
| <b>SAGE</b>    | Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization        |
| <b>SARE</b>    | Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination               |
| <b>SDG</b>     | Sustainable Development Goals                              |
| <b>UAR</b>     | United Against Rabies                                      |
| <b>USAID</b>   | United States Agency for International Development         |
| <b>VAWZ</b>    | Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe                  |
| <b>VIS</b>     | Vaccine Investment Strategy                                |
| <b>WAHIS</b>   | World Animal Health Information System                     |
| <b>WAP</b>     | World Animal Protection                                    |
| <b>WHO</b>     | World Health Organization                                  |
| <b>WRD</b>     | World Rabies Day   |
| <b>ZNSPCA</b>  | Zimbabwe Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals  |

## SESSION 1: OPENING

### Opening remarks WHO and GARC

*Presented by: L. Nel & B. Abela-Ridder*

- “To reach the 2030 goal we need to do better and do things differently “
- What does it mean to prioritise rabies? What should we prioritise rabies over? Rabies should be elevated to the same level as the other transboundary animal diseases to provide a more rational/practical approach from the perspective of the Animal Health Sectors and Governments. Effective surveillance and diagnosis will continue to build the case for rabies burden and the cost of this disease. Vaccination of dogs is the agreed upon approach to prevent human rabies and elimination of the disease, but timely Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is also important to prevent human deaths. This requires the education of communities and professionals and the availability of vaccine, and ideally rabies immunoglobulin (RIG).
- Rabies control is a public good and every failure is a tragedy. Governments should be accountable for rabies deaths given its preventable nature. We need to start thinking differently if we are going to have any hope of reaching the 2030 target for the elimination of canine-mediated human rabies.
- GARC and WHO are working across sectors and disciplines to network, share experiences, measure outcomes and impacts and integrate these into a larger system to eliminate rabies.
- We need to build surveillance and generate data to convince policy makers to include rabies in the health systems and ensure equitable access to rabies prevention to make a difference in the lives of people. No one sector can do this alone and efforts need to be additive and coordinated across ministries, civil society, academia, welfare and pharma.
- We need to collaborate and strengthen networks to provide support for countries now and in the future.

### Scene setting & meeting overview: Objectives, expected outcomes, working methods

*Presented by: L. Nel*

If we can bring the different aspects together, we will have a tree that thrives and produces the fruits of success. It requires many elements and a large degree of cooperation, but this is achievable.

*Presented by: B. Abela-Ridder*

Neglected tropical diseases are a proxy for disadvantage. They are preventable, yet prevalent, affect populations with little voice, do not travel widely, carry stigma and discrimination, cause morbidity and mortality. Data and research are limited. It is our ethical obligation to prevent rabies through awareness, dog vaccination and timely care of bite victims.

The objectives of the meeting are as follows:

- Disseminate new WHO recommendations on human rabies immunization and rabies control tools.
- Discuss results of the GAVI Learning Agenda on rabies and progress made on rabies control

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码

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