



Monitoring and Evaluation of Zero by 30

❖ Recommendation in 2022 to ensure that a M&E framework was developed

❖ Challenges:

- Monitoring of **Zero by 30**; not the UAR Forum, and not of country level progress towards the Zero by 30 goal
- Data very sparse → of the available data, even less of this is official (i.e. reported to mandated organisations of WHO and WOAHA)
- Significant limitations of the data we have because of this – data presented is not likely to be accurate, but is reflective of data we've so far collated
- Therefore 'progress' over the next couple of years may simply be data that has been 'found' as opposed to true improvement

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Objective 1

To effectively use vaccines, medicines,
tools and technologies

Outcome 1.1. Rabies is prevented through increased awareness and improved education

- ❖ 1.1.1. Strategies put in place to educate and create awareness for rabies prevention
 - Number of countries with a national strategy that includes information, education and communication component

- ❖ 1.1.2. Localised tools and strategies created to promote responsible dog ownership
 - Number of countries with dog population management programmes or responsible dog ownership legislation (aligned with WOAHP Terrestrial Code)

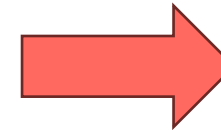


Outcome 1.2. Rabies is prevented through increased and effective dog vaccination

- ❖ 1.2.1. National strategies created and capacity improved for dog vaccination programmes
 - Number of countries with NSP validated by authorities and publicly available
 - Number of countries with WOAAH endorsed NSP
 - Number of countries reporting >70% vaccination coverage of dogs
- ❖ 1.2.2. High-quality dog vaccine banks established and vaccines delivered to countries
 - Number of countries receiving vaccine bank delivery from WOAAH vaccine bank
- ❖ 1.2.3. Countries supported to conduct effective dog vaccination campaigns
 - Number of countries receiving comprehensive support from UAR country partnership programme
 - Number of countries reporting regular (annual, or more frequent) national dog vaccination programmes

20 countries with a publicly available NSP

3 endorsed



Philippines
Namibia
Zambia

29 countries accessing WOAAH Vaccine Bank

Since development of Global Strategic Plan



How can we improve this?

- ❖ Do you have a draft national strategic plan?
 - What support do you need to get this validated by your competent authorities?

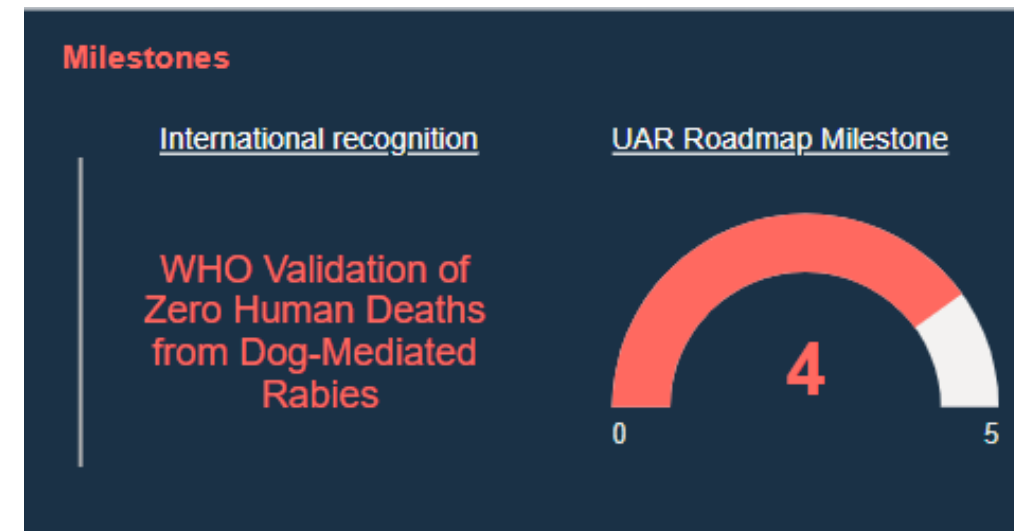
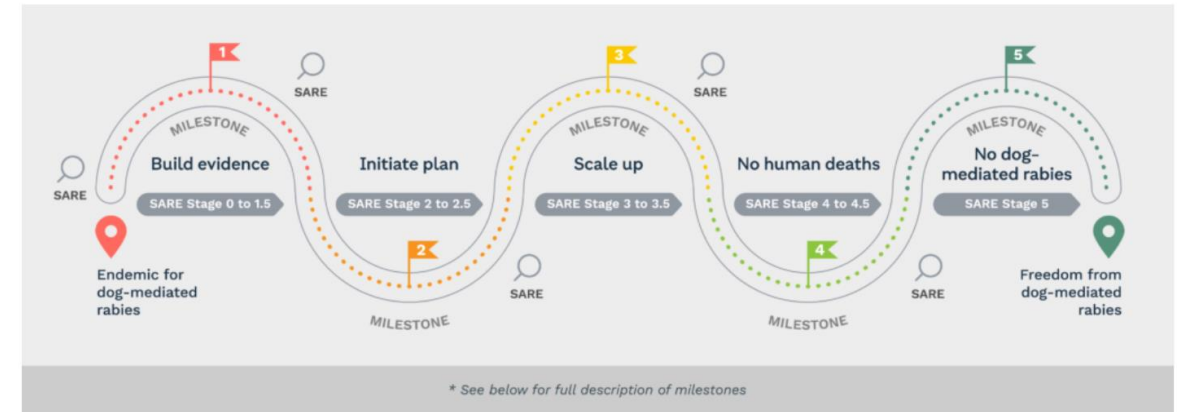
- ❖ Do you have a validated national strategic plan?
 - Please make this publicly accessible!
 - Don't have anywhere to make this publicly accessible? Then contact globalrabiescoordinator@woah.org
 - Consider WOAHP endorsement to increase the visibility and leverage support and resources

- ❖ Are you achieving >70% vaccination coverage of your dogs? Vaccinating regularly at a national level?
 - Include this in the data you report

Outcome 1.3. Human deaths from rabies exposures are prevented by ensuring equitable, affordable and timely access to healthcare, medicines and vaccines

- 1.3.1. Improved treatment, and effective prevention, of potential and confirmed rabies exposures in humans
 - Number of countries that have switched to intradermal vaccination
 - Number of countries that have implemented the recommended shortened 1-week WHO ID regime
 - Number of countries with adequate annual PEP supplies
- 1.3.2. High-quality and safe biological banks and stocks for humans established
 - Number of countries supported by GAVI
 - Number of countries using WHO PQ vaccines
- 1.3.3. Last mile strategy implemented to reach high-risk human populations
 - Number of countries that have achieved UAR Forum Roadmap milestone 4 or above
 - Number of countries that have achieved WHO validation of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies

The Rabies Roadmap



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Objective 2

To generate, innovate and measure
impact

Outcome 2.1. Policies and guidelines, and governance to prevent human deaths from rabies exposures are created and adopted at regional and national levels

2.1.1. Clear guidance, strategies, priorities and legal frameworks at global, regional and national levels provided to prevent human deaths

- Number of Tripartite and UAR Forum guidance/frameworks developed
- Number of countries that have used NSP template
- Number of countries where human rabies is a notifiable disease
- Number of countries with established and publicly available Treatment Guidelines

2.1.2. Efficient and effective governance of regional and national rabies elimination programmes established

- Number of countries with an identified point of contact for rabies



A generic template for developing a national strategic plan to eliminate rabies
January 2023

Minimum Data Elements for Monitoring and Evaluation of National and International Rabies Control Programs.
Version 4, Septe

Landscaping of Resource Partners for Rabies in [Country] – Template
Version 1, September 2022

communicating

coope

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Photo credit: © WDAH

United Against Rabies

www.unitedagainstrabies.org

Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies

Recommendations for field application and integration into dog rabies control programmes



49 countries with a national rabies point of contact



How can we improve this?

- ⌘ Have you used specific Tripartite or UAR Forum guidelines/documents to help your rabies control?
 - Let us know!
 - Have they been helpful? Do they need to be changed? How can we make them more useful?
- ⌘ Recommend a national point of contact (ideally for both human and animal health authorities to help coordinate across sectors)

Outcome 2.2. Appropriate technology and information are made available

2.1.3. Technology and health innovations to eliminate human deaths from rabies fostered

- Number of tools evaluated in the UAR Forum toolbox
- Number of countries reporting effective DPM programmes in line with WOAHA code
- Number of countries using ORV as a complementary tool for dog vaccination

8 tools in the toolbox (5 evaluated)

- Dog vaccination/program planning
- Economic analysis and budgeting
- Surveillance/IBCM
- Dog Population Estimation
- Data collection and management



Toolbox

From vaccination to education, we present a comprehensive online toolbox of guides, apps and other resources to help you plan, prioritise and implement your rabies control programmes.

[Find out more](#)

Are we missing more tools?

Outcome 2.3. Progress towards the goal is constantly and consistently monitored and reported

- 2.3.1. Robust disease surveillance in humans and animals established, supported by improved diagnostics
 - Number of countries with lab diagnostic capability for rabies in both humans and animals (aligned with WHO and WOAHA recommendations)
 - Number of countries with WHO Collaborating Centre, WOAHA Reference Laboratory or FAO Reference Centre for rabies
 - Number of countries reporting data to WHO
 - Number of countries reporting data to WOAHA
 - Number of countries implementing IBCM/risk assessment strategies
- 2.3.2. Accurate and comprehensive monitoring for new rabies cases
 - Number of countries reporting minimum data elements to WHO and WOAHA
 - Number of countries with rabies embedded in national surveillance system
- 2.3.3. Regular and high-quality results reporting on programme impacts
 - Number of countries with a UAR Forum roadmap score
 - Number of UAR Forum case studies developed

**16 countries have
Tripartite Laboratory/ Reference Centre
→ But only 7 are in rabies endemic countries**

**Approx half of the
countries listed by
WHO as having dog
rabies report data to
WHO and WOAHA**

**53 countries with
United Against
Rabies Roadmap
score**



Case Study: Namibia

Fighting rabies with a multisectoral One Health approach.

[View case study](#)

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Objective 3

To sustain commitment and resources

Outcome 3.1. Key stakeholders are consistently and comprehensively engaged

3.1.1. Increased stakeholder commitment through effective advocacy

- Number of UAR Forum members
- Number of countries represented by UAR Forum members

3.1.2. Sustained advocacy to highlight importance and feasibility of rabies elimination

- Number of UAR Forum webinars
- Number of UAR Forum podcasts
- Number of UAR Forum Social Media followers

68 Members

25 countries



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Outcome 3.2. Financial and other resources are effective and used efficiently

- ❖ 3.2.1. Funding commitments to reach zero human deaths from rabies ensured and sustained
 - Number of countries which have integrated rabies into their national annual budget

- ❖ 3.2.2. Sustainable programme financing strategies created, resources mobilized and use monitored
 - Number of partners at international level providing specific funding for rabies
 - Financial resources mobilized at international level for rabies

- ❖ 3.3.1. Results and impact of United Against Rabies Forum regularly monitored and reported to key stakeholders
 - Number of annual reviews of United Against Rabies published
 - Number of UAR Forum newsletters
 - Number of meetings/workshops where United Against Rabies Forum reported to stakeholders

United Against Rabies Forum **ZERO BY 30** One Health in Action
 OCTOBER 2020

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS

ELIMINATING RABIES IS AN ACHIEVABLE GOAL, IF WE WORK TOGETHER

The elimination of human deaths from dog-mediated rabies is entirely possible, yet rabies still kills one person every nine minutes, and almost half of them will be children. Today, rabies is a disease of poverty. The poorest and most marginalised are most at risk, not only from the trauma of dog bite and risk of death, but by rabies' harsh economic consequences, estimated to be over US\$ 8.6 billion per year. Many die due to high treatment costs or lack of access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). If no new action is taken, a million people will die from rabies by 2030.

A global plan for rabies control and elimination was agreed by FAO, the OIE and WHO in [Zero by 30: The Global Strategic Plan to End Human Deaths from Dog-mediated Rabies by 2030](#) (Zero by 30). Key elements include improved access to PEP, especially for the poorest, as well as mass dog vaccination, improved disease reporting and surveillance tools and community education and outreach.

The United Against Rabies Forum, announced by the Directors-General of FAO, the OIE and WHO in September 2020, seeks to accelerate the sustained effort needed to deliver on the vision of Zero by 30.

"We now have a chance to strengthen One Health coordination and regional cooperation... Uniting against rabies is an excellent way to put these ideas into action."
 Dr Qu Dongyu,
 Director General of FAO

"Despite the role of dogs as the main vector, their vaccination is not often prioritised in countries where human rabies is still present, for economic and structural reasons."
 Dr Mesquita Elias,
 Director General of the OIE

"COVID-19 has reminded us of the intimate links between our own health and that of animals and the environment. We can only end rabies with a One Health approach."
 Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,
 Director-General of WHO

The aim of the United Against Rabies Forum is to enable effective collaboration by a wide range of partners to achieve the goals set out in [Zero by 30: The Global Strategic Plan to Eliminate Human Deaths from Dog-mediated Rabies by 2030](#). In a high-level online programme announcing the Forum, Tripartite leaders emphasised the importance of a multisectoral One Health approach. www.uarforum.org

2023 United Against Rabies Forum: Feedback survey



- ⌘ Are the indicators suitable? Do they need to be refined?
- ⌘ How do we improve the data that we have to better reflect the true situation?
- ⌘ What other data sources do we need to search?
- ⌘ How do we collect reliable data on an annual basis, without significant added burden to stakeholders?
- ⌘ Next steps: include M&E framework within the UAR Forum website and update annually as we count down towards Zero by 30



Thank you!

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