



# International Reporting of Rabies Data

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## Why isn't rabies more of a priority?

- ❖ 'Public health authorities issue alert as cases of rabies increase'
- ❖ '...first rabies death, overseas traveller dies...'
- ❖ 'Fear of mass rabies outbreak...'
- ❖ '...surging risk of dogs arriving with rabies...attempt to prevent reintroducing canine variant...'
- ❖ '...struggles to arrest rabies outbreak'
  
- ❖ **Poor rabies data continues to result in poor political will and investment**





# Why should we report and share rabies data?

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- To improve understanding of **real burden** of rabies
- **Measure progress** towards targets and goals
- Demonstrate ownership and maximise transparency in **tracking global progress** towards Zero by 30
- **Validating success** by applying for international milestones
- **Inform resource** needs
- Enable **collaboration** across sectors at all levels
- Empower national **decision making** that meets local needs
- **Inform international policy** decisions including global health guidelines, international norms and standards
- **Global health advocacy**
- Advance **scientific understanding** of rabies transmission dynamics
- Meeting **WHO and WOAHA Member requirements**



# What data should I collect?

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

Version 4, September 2023



❖ Data should help inform national programme and monitor progress

❖ Available resources include:

- United Against Rabies Minimum Data Elements

Improving Data on Rabies

- WHO Toolkit for Routine Health Information Systems Data
- WHO GNARF
- WHO NTD Roadmap Tracker
- WHO NTD Country Profiles
- WHO Global Health Observatory
  
- WOAH Terrestrial Code and Manual





## What do I do with this data?

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- ⌘ Competent authorities (especially between human and animal health sectors)
- ⌘ Can facilitate by having a **national point of contact for rabies**
  
- ⌘ Field → National → International
  
- ⌘ Health authorities → WHO Global Health Observatory
- ⌘ Veterinary Services → WOAHA World Animal Health Information System
  
- ⌘ **Note:** There are some excellent tools available to help data collection and reporting – **this data should still be reported to WHO and WOAHA**



# Submitting data to WHO

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- ✦ Identify National Focal Point
  - ✦ Collate National Data
  - ✦ Validate Data
  - ✦ Submit Data

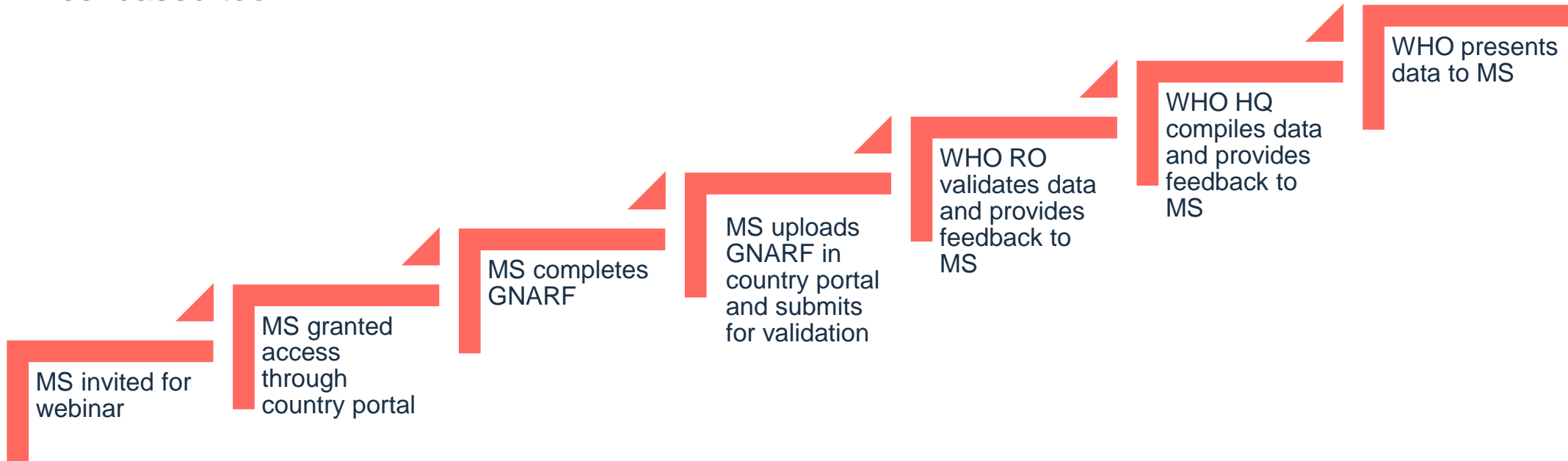
Which minimum key indicators does WHO collect?

- ✦ Number of human rabies cases
- ✦ Number of people exposed to animals (WHO wound category II or III)
- ✦ Number of people receiving rabies PEP
- ✦ Number of rabies cases in dogs and other animals
- ✦ Number of dogs in the country
- ✦ Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies



# Global NTD Annual Reporting Form (GNARF)

- Standardized document used by countries participating in the Global NTD Programme
  - tool for reporting **essential data, progress and activities** related to **NTD** control and elimination efforts within a given country
- Access through the country portal <https://countryportal.who.int/>
- Excel based tool





# Submitting data to WOAAH

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## What do we submit?

- ⌘ Early warning system for immediate management of alert notices
  - Event means single outbreak or group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a listed disease – for rabies this is the occurrence of one or more cases
- ⌘ Monitoring system
  - Six-monthly reports (Members can choose to enter data in WAHIS every month during six-month period)

## How do we submit?

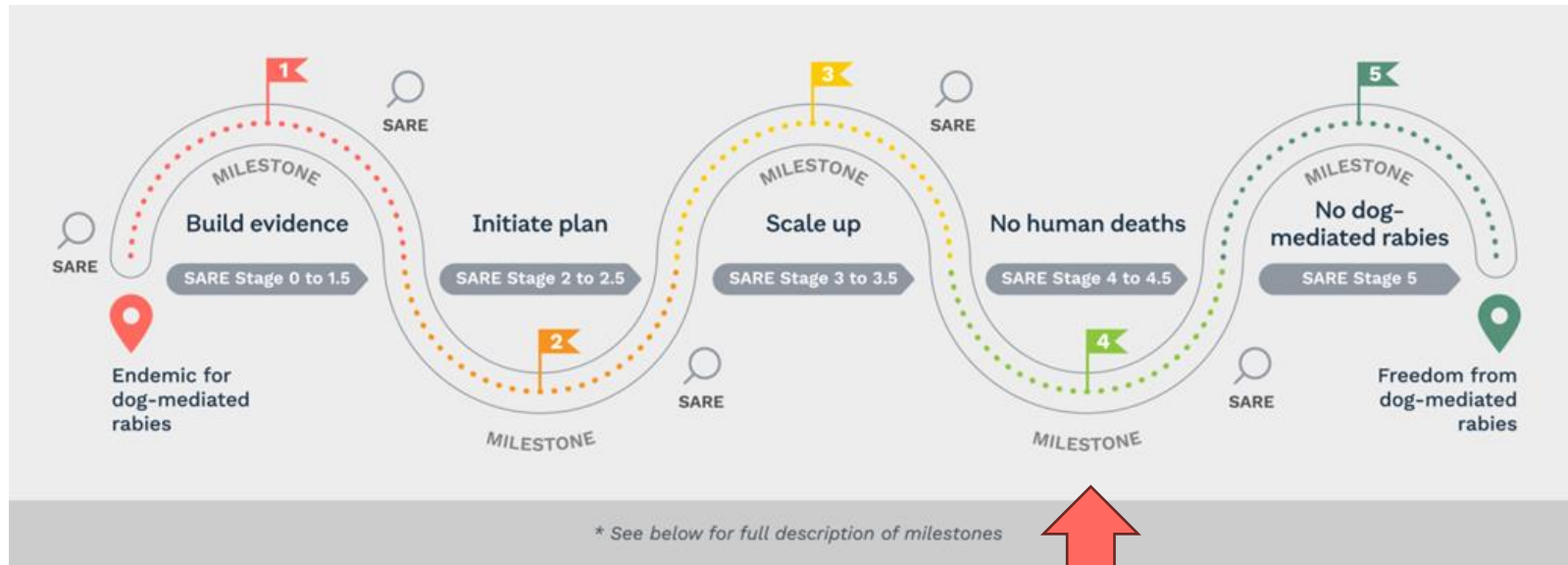
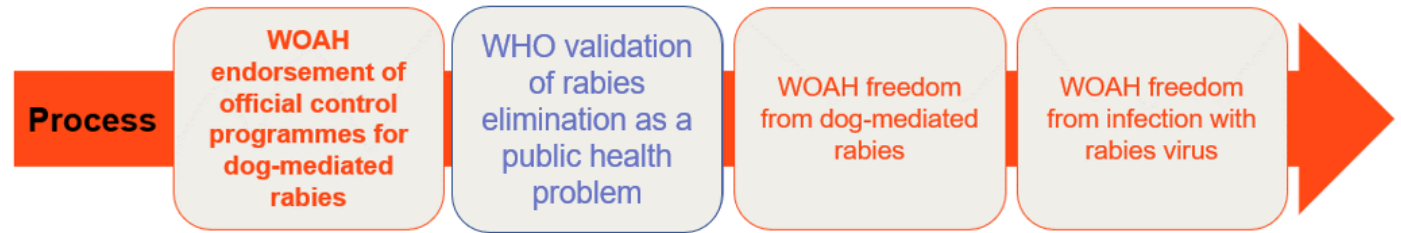
- ⌘ WAHIS provides a platform for collection, submission and access of all data provided by countries
- ⌘ Notification by focal points, under responsibility of the Delegate





# Are we progressing towards Zero by 30?

- Objective 1: to effectively use vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies
- Objective 2: to generate, innovate and measure impact
- Objective 3: to sustain commitment and resources



Zero by 30 goal



# Monitoring and Evaluation of 'Zero by 30'

- ❖ Established 2023, refined indicators for 2024 based on feedback from stakeholders, and data that could be collected
- ❖ Significant limitations → data sparse, and often not 'official'
- ❖ Data from 2023 to 2024 changed based on refined indicators, and what data could be found (not necessarily reflective of progress)
- ❖ Will be made available on UAR Forum website when updates are made

## **Objective 1: to effectively use vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies**

- ❖ Number of countries using intradermal PEP within public health system:
- ❖ Number of countries receiving dog rabies vaccines from WOAHP dog vaccine bank or PAHO revolving fund:
- ❖ Number of countries that have incorporated oral rabies vaccines into their dog rabies vaccination programmes
- ❖ Number of countries reporting adequate dog vaccination coverage through the WOAHP endorsement or WHO validation processes
- ❖ Number of countries that have received official support from Tripartite Rabies Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centres
- ❖ Number of countries that have a FAO Reference Centre, WHO Collaborating Centre, or WOAHP Reference Laboratory for rabies



# Monitoring and Evaluation of 'Zero by 30'

## Objective 2: To generate, innovate and measure impact

- ❖ Number of countries where rabies is a notifiable disease in humans and animals
- ❖ Number of countries reporting data to WOAHA WAHIS
- ❖ Number of countries reporting to **both** WHO and WAHIS (have reported to both WHO and WAHIS each year, for **at least 3** consecutive years)
- ❖ Number of countries with a UAR Roadmap Score
- ❖ Number of countries applying for WOAHA endorsement of official control programme
- ❖ Number of countries achieving WOAHA endorsement of official control programme (equates to UAR Roadmap score of 3)
- ❖ Number of countries applying for WHO validation of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies
- ❖ Number of countries achieving WHO validation of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies (equates to UAR Roadmap score of 4)
- ❖ Number of countries with WHO validation or WOAHA self-declaration (equates to UAR Roadmap score of 4+)

## Objective 3: To sustain commitment and resources

- ❖ Number of countries with a national strategic plan for rabies validated by competent authorities and publicly available
- ❖ Number of countries with a dedicated rabies point of contact (nominated by Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture)
- ❖ Number of countries with GAVI support for rabies PEP



# What can we do?

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## Improving data sharing and reporting

- ✧ Identify national point/s of contact for rabies
- ✧ Collect key indicators
- ✧ Share data
  - Between competent authorities
  - Internationally – contact WHO and WOAHA if support is needed on how to collect and report

## International milestones

- ✧ Does your country still have dog-mediated rabies, but a robust One Health control plan is in place?
  - Veterinary services should contact WOAHA regarding endorsement of official control programme for dog-mediated rabies.
- ✧ Has your country had zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies for at least 24 months?
  - Health authorities should contact WHO regarding validation procedures (WHO TRS 2018)
- ✧ Is your country free of dog-mediated rabies?
  - Veterinary authorities should contact WOAHA regarding self-declaration of freedom from dog-mediated rabies.



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