



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



PVS Pathway and One Health tools for efficient Veterinary Services

22 – 24 March 2023, Bangkok, Thailand

ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES)

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PROGRESS ON ARES FRAMEWORK REVISION

The 29th ASWGL Meeting, 2021

- NOTED Indonesia proposal to review ARES as the follow up of ASEAN-Tripartite Rabies Meeting in 2018
- AGREED for Viet Nam and Indonesia to lead the initiatives
- ASWGL endorse the ASEAN-Tripartite Rabies Meeting via ad

The 30th ASWGL Meeting, 2022

- WOAHA present the review of ARES Framework including the future timeline on the review on ARES
- AGREED on the formation of core group to review ARES
- AGREED for ASEC to communicate internally on the collaboration between

ARES Revision Workshop, January 2023

- Goals and objectives
- Links to ASEAN initiatives
- Governance & leadership
- Theory of change
- Elimination framework (STOP-R or Zero by 30)
- Phased approach in ASEAN Roles, responsibilities and

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Aspirational Goal

To control and eliminate rabies in ASEAN Member States by 2030 and to maintain region freedom.

The objectives are:

1. To increase ASEAN cooperation to eliminate rabies and maintain rabies-free status in rabies-free areas of ASEAN.
2. To strengthen capacities of the Veterinary Services and Human Health Services to support technical activities that support rabies prevention and control.
3. To establish and continuously strengthen the coordinating and supporting mechanisms among stakeholders involved in rabies prevention and control.
4. To obtain and sustain high-level governmental engagement, providing an enabling political environment in support of rabies elimination initiatives that involve community, civil society, government and non-government sectors and international partners.

S.T.O.P Pillars

The ARES builds on lessons learnt from the rabies control programmes in the region and the constraints identified by ASEAN Member States in previous meetings to develop the socio-cultural, technical, organizational and political (S.T.O.P.) pillars.

SOCIO-CULTURAL framework for rabies elimination

TECHNICAL framework for rabies elimination

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ONE HEALTH framework for rabies elimination

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE framework for rabies elimination

Progress on ARES Framework Revision

Development of ToR to revise ARES 2022	January to March	ToR developed
Consultation and sharing of ToR to ASEAN Member States through ASEAN Secretariat	March – April 2022	ToR endorsed
Launch of Expression of interest and recruitment of Consultant	March to July 2022	completed
Review AMS's national rabies situation and control programmes and prepare report with recommendations (by the Consultant)	July to September 2022	Planned
Facilitate a workshop with ASEAN members, in particular ASWGL and ASEAN Health Cluster 2 and Contact Points on Rabies Elimination, to revise ARES	October 2022	Planned
Revise ARES based on the report and in line with the Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030	October to December 2022	Planned

Progress on ARES Framework Revision

Nossal Institute for Global Health was recruited to work together with WOAHA and AMS

Initial Inception Meeting conducted on 26 September 2022 attended by representative from ASWGL and AHC 2

The proposed deliverable workplan (Annex 1) was circulated to ASWGL for further feedback by 17 October 2022



SARE TOOLS

7 Domains

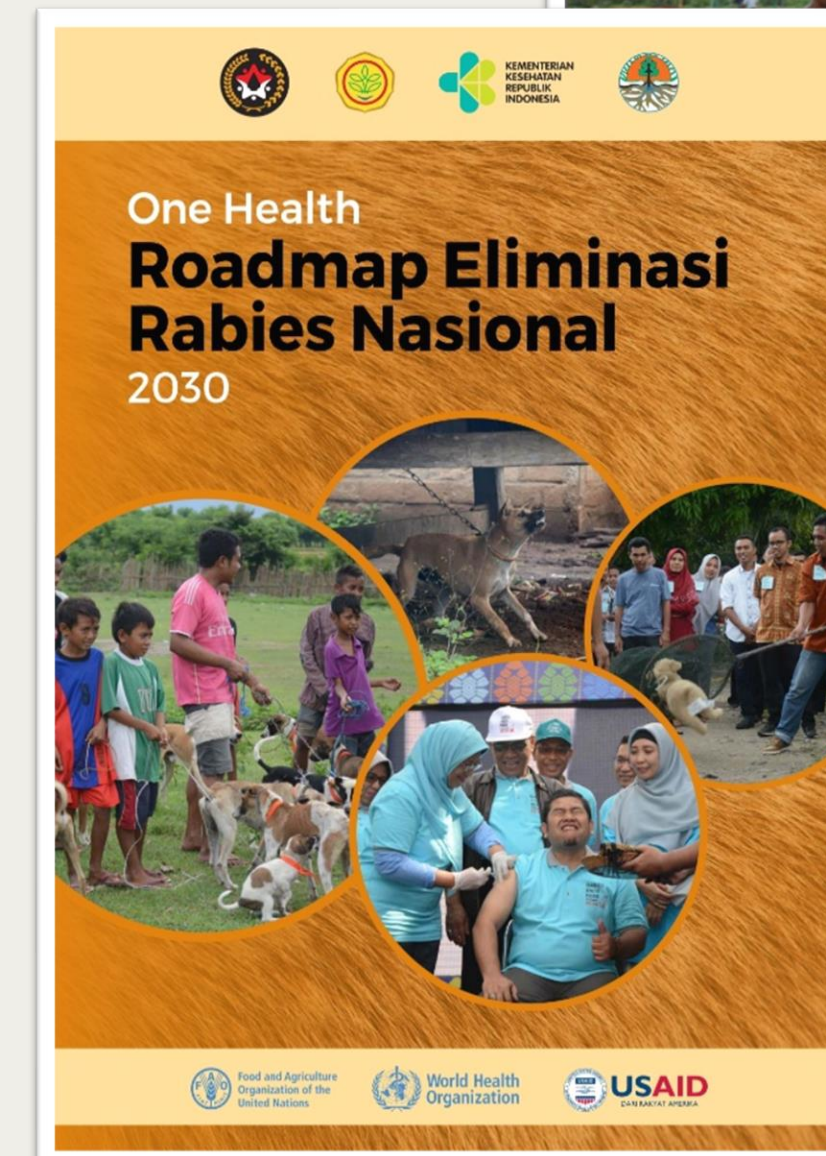
(Legislation; Data collection & analysis; Laboratory diagnosis; Information, education, and communication; prevention and control, Dog population management; cross cutting issues)

6 Stages

0 - 5 ; zero information to freedom

INDONESIA: One Health Rabies Control Programme

1. Develop national rabies elimination guidelines
2. Develop One Health rabies control roadmap
3. Implement rabies control strategies:
 - a. Mass dog vaccination (MDV)
 - Oral rabies vaccination (ORV)
 - b. Integrated bite case management (IBCM)
 - c. Zoonosis and EIDs information system (SIZE)
 - d. Dog population management (DPM)
 - e. Rabies cadre empowerment
 - f. Public awareness

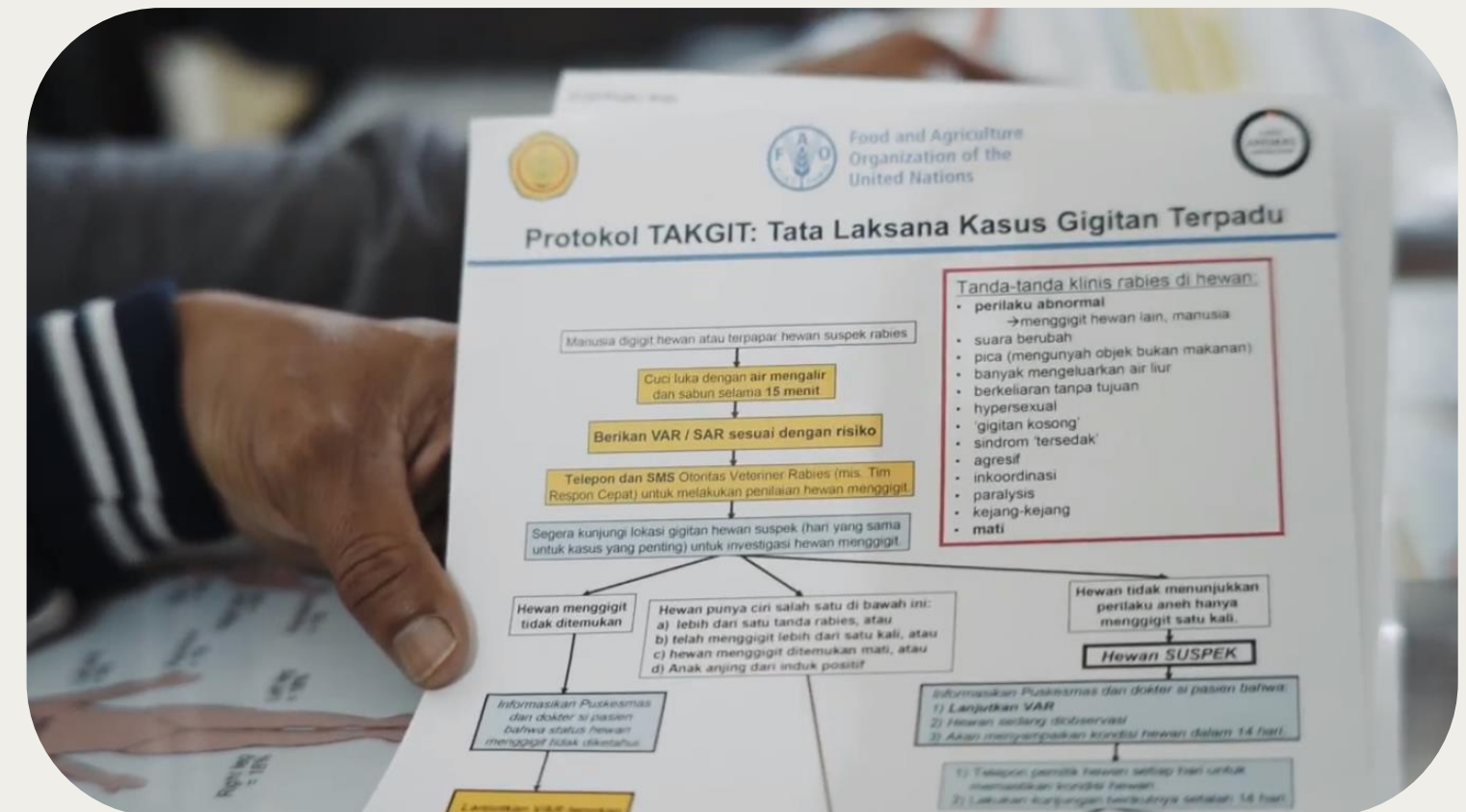


IBCM - Start 2011

IBCM is a One Health protocol to enhance networking among different sectors (animal-wildlife health and public health) in managing and responding bite cases

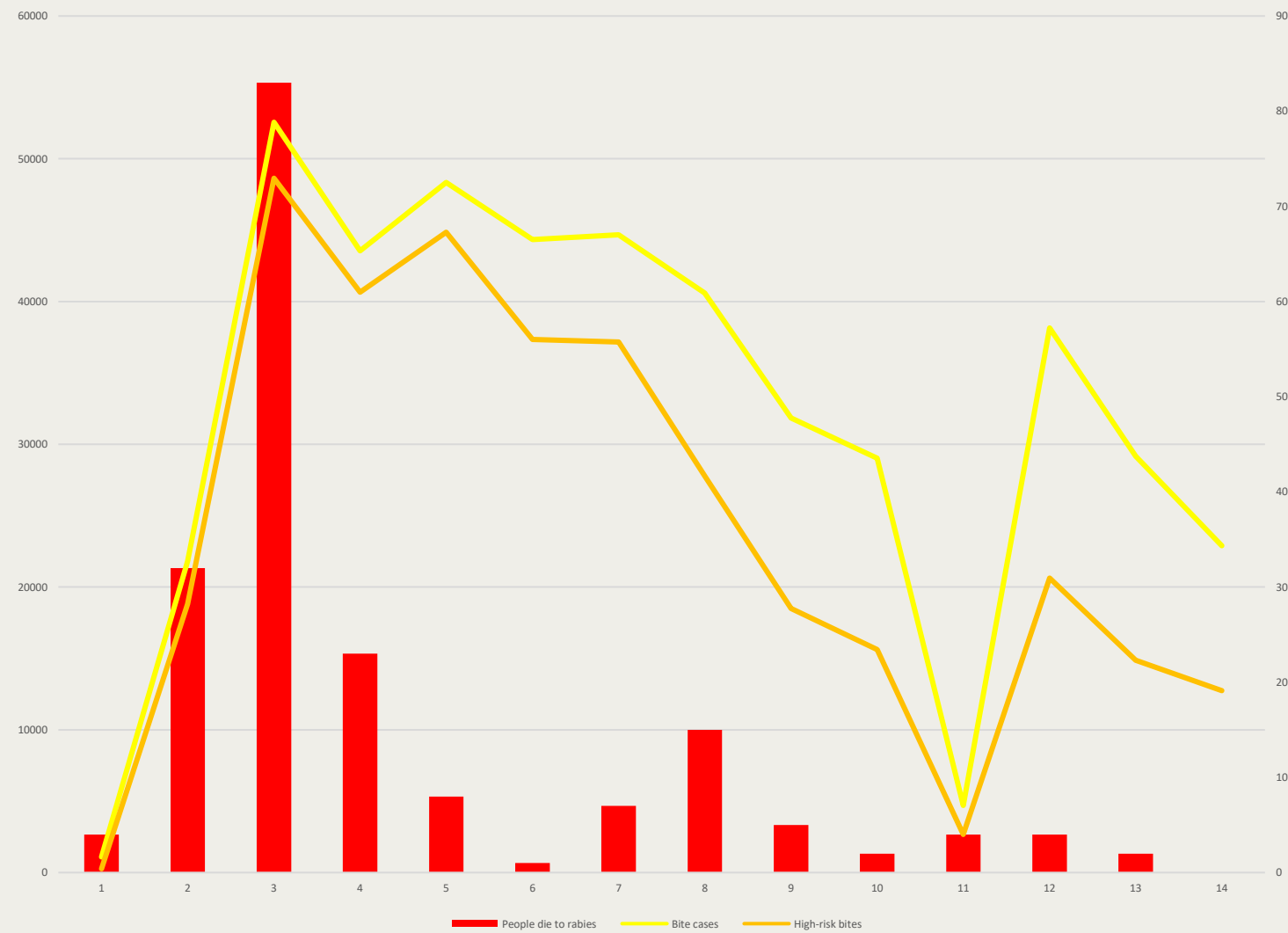
IBCM improved:

1. Coordination and communication between sectors
2. Response to bite cases
3. Sample submission to animal health laboratory
4. Human case management
5. Surveillance activities



IBCM: adds value to cooperation between animal and human health

Benefit humans by combating disease in animal populations



1. Prior to the implementation of IBCM in Bali in 2011, there were an average of 2.22 deaths per 1,000 reported cases of rabies-transmitting animal bites.
2. Following the first IBCM training, the average incidence of human death from rabies dropped to 0.23 cases per 1,000 bites.
3. The average incidence of rabies deaths decreased further after the IBCM refresher training, with only 0.07 cases of death occurring every 1,000 bites.

THANK YOU

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