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Using the outputs of PVS Evaluations,
JEE missions and IHR-PVS National Bridging
Workshops for Rabies control and elimination

SAARC Rabies Webinar
“Updates and progress in the SAARC region towards elimination
of dog-mediated human rabies by 2030”
18-20 May 2020



Tripartite efforts in support of Rabies control

- Rabies is one of the key Tripartite topics
- **Tools for Re-enforcement of Human Health, Animal Health and Food Safety National Services:**
 - PVS Pathway – PVS Evaluations +/- Rabies specific content
 - IHR-MEF – Joint External Evaluations (JEEs)
 - IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshop (NBWs) +/- Rabies focus

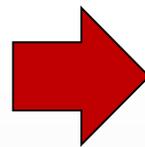
One Health Frameworks



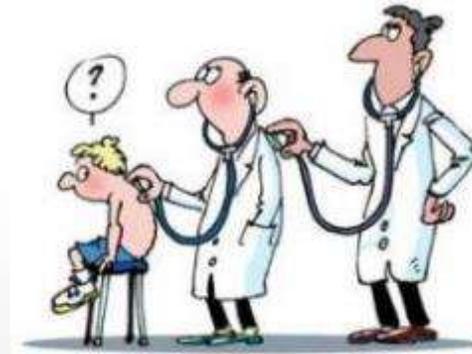
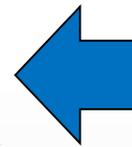
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



Global Health Security



OIE Code
PVS Pathway
PVS Evaluation +/- Rabies
PVS Gap

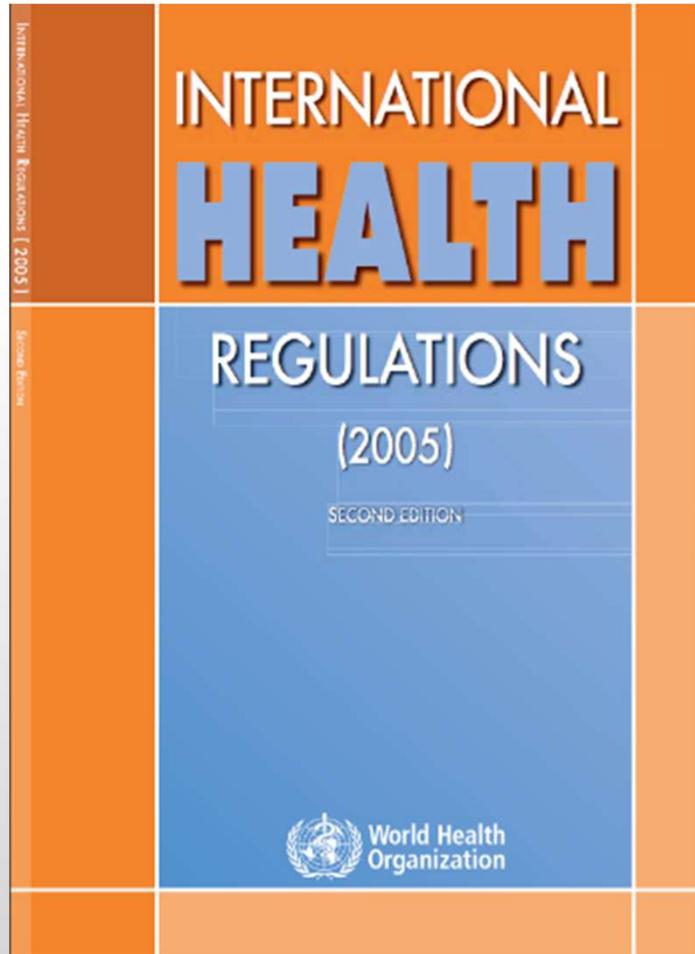
WHO IHR
IHR MEF
JEE (with PVS expert)
NAPHS



FAO to support countries to follow-up on recommendations



International Health Regulations



The International Health Regulations are a legally binding instrument of international law to:

- a. assist countries to work together to save lives and livelihoods endangered by the international spread of diseases and other health risks and
- b. avoid unnecessary interference with international trade and travel.

WHO Joint External Evaluations (JEEs)

- Evaluation is structured around **19 technical areas**, grouped in **4 core areas**
- Technical areas of particular interest for Rabies:
 - **Zoonotic disease**
 - **Surveillance**
 - **Risk communication**
 - **Also national laboratory system, legislation, reporting, etc.**

COUNTRY EVALUATION TOOL

PREVENT

National legislation, policy and financing
IHR coordination, communication and advocacy
Antimicrobial resistance
Zoonotic disease
Food safety
Biosafety and biosecurity
Immunization

DETECT

National laboratory system
Surveillance
Reporting
Human resources

RESPOND

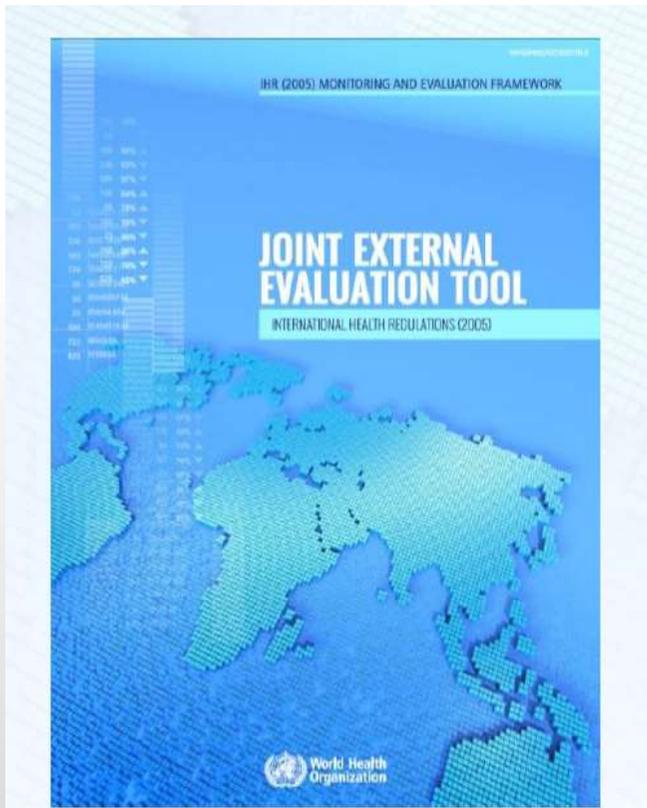
Emergency preparedness
Emergency response operations
Linking public health and security authorities
Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment
Risk communication

IHR RELATED HAZARDS AND POINTS OF ENTRY

Points of entry
Chemical events
Radiation emergencies



Technical areas of JEE



No.	Technical Area
1	➔ National Legislation, Policy and Financing
2	➔ IHR Coordination, Communication and Advocacy
3	Antimicrobial Resistance
4	➔ Zoonotic Disease
5	Food Safety
6	Biosafety and Biosecurity
7	➔ Immunization
8	➔ National Laboratory System
9	➔ Real Time Surveillance
10	➔ Reporting
11	➔ Workforce Development
12	Preparedness
13	Emergency Response Operations
14	Linking Public Health and Security Authorities
15	Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment
16	➔ Risk Communication
17	➔ Points of Entry
18	Chemical Events
19	Radiation Emergencies

IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF)



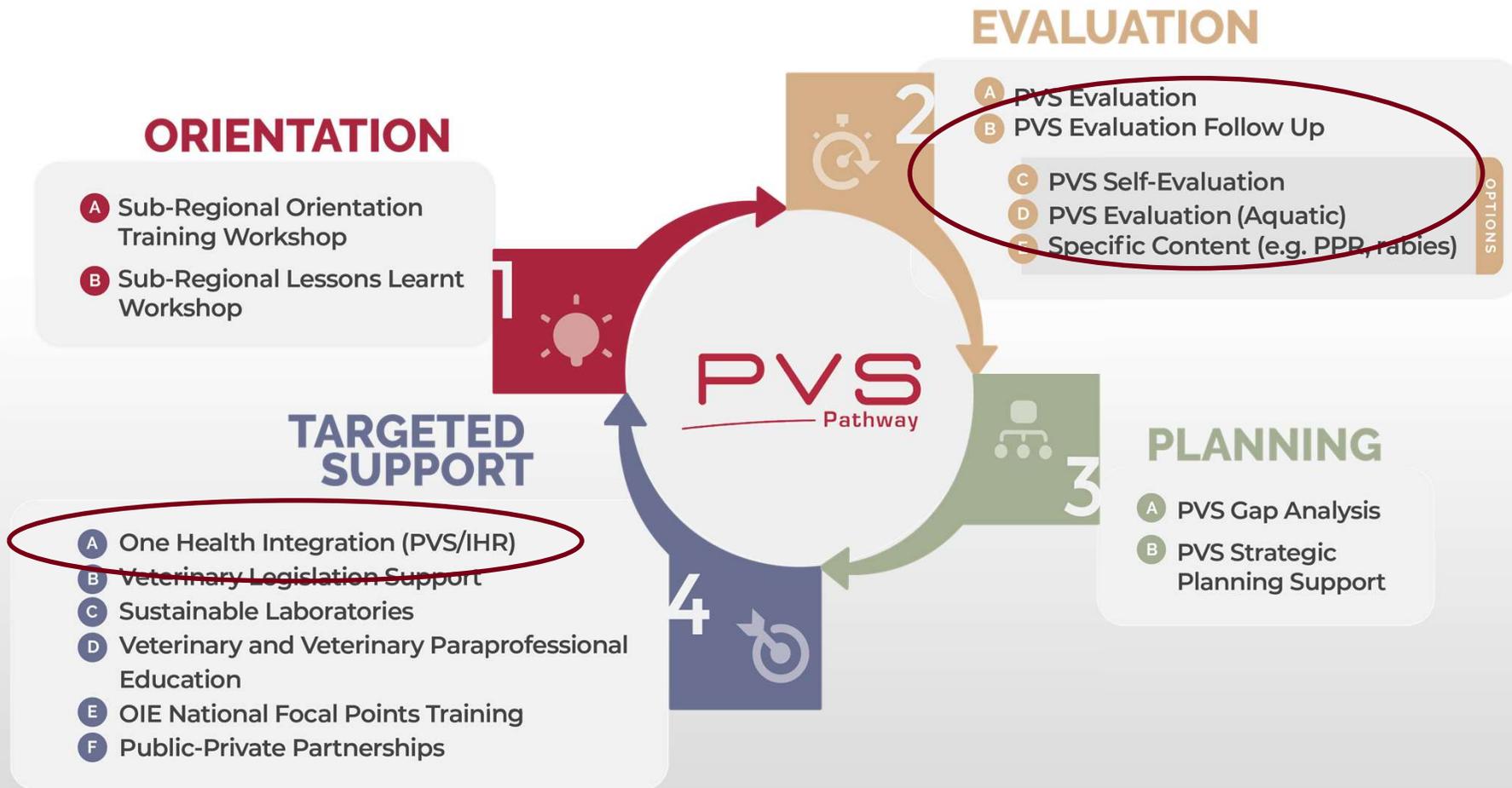
	JEE (WHO)	PVS Evaluation (OIE)
Full name	Joint External Evaluation	Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation
Framework	The JEE is one of the 4 components of the IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	The PVS Evaluation is the first step of the PVS Pathway
Objective	Assesses the capacities of the country to respond to their co	Assesses the capacities of Veterinary Services with OIE
Obligation		
Assessors		
Format	Self assessment site visit	(its) of
Indicators	48 indicators	Competencies (in 4 components)
Scoring	Each indicator is scored on a 1-5 scale	
Gaps identified	✓ For each indicator	
Recommendations	✓ For each indicator	
Confidentiality	Report is made public	To be decided by the country
Follow-up	Outcomes to feed into National Action Plan for Health Security	Outcomes to feed into PVS Gap Analysis

State of play

JEEs: 113

PVS Evaluations/Follow-Ups: 203

PVS Pathway



PVS Tool

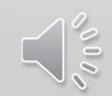
CHAPTER I HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES		1
I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services	2
I-2	Competency and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals	4
I-3	Continuing education	6
I-4	Technical independence	7
I-5	Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes	8
I-6	Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services	
I-7	Physical resources and capital investment	
I-8	Operational funding	
I-9	Emergency funding	
CHAPTER II TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY		
II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	
II-2	Risk analysis and epidemiology	
II-3	Quarantine and border security	
II-4	Surveillance and early detection	
II-5	Emergency preparedness and response	
II-6	Disease prevention, control and eradication	
II-7	Animal production food safety	
II-8	Veterinary medicines and biologicals	
II-9	Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use	
II-10	Residue testing, monitoring and management	
II-11	Animal feed safety	
II-12	Identification, traceability and movement control	32
II-13	Animal welfare	34
CHAPTER III INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS		--
III-1	Communication	
III-2	Consultation with stakeholders	
III-3	Official representation and international collaboration	
III-4	Accreditation/authorisation/ delegation	39
III-5	Regulation of the profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body	40
III-6	Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes	41
III-7	Veterinary clinical services	42
CHAPTER IV ACCESS TO MARKETS		43
IV-1	Veterinary legislation	44
IV-2	International harmonisation	46
IV-3	International certification	47
IV-4	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	48
IV-5	Transparency	49
IV-6	Zoning	50
IV-7	Compartmentalisation	51

I-6 Coordination capability of the VS - external coordination

II-4 Surveillance and early detection

II-6 Disease prevention and eradication

etc



PVS Evaluation with Rabies Specific Content

- **PVS-Rabies mission:**
 - “classic” OIE PVS Evaluation (Follow Up) + specific content on national VS capacity with respect to **dog-mediated rabies** control and/or eradication.
 - Approach similar to existing PVS-PPR missions

- Methodology developed with GARC, FAO, WHO and PVS experts
 - **Guiding Principles document**
 - **Rabies Annex template**
 - **SARE assessment** promoted as background for mission

- 2019 pilot mission cancelled



PVS-Rabies

- 28/45 CCs relevant for Rabies

CC II.6	<p>The authority and capability of the VS to control or eradicate nationally important <i>diseases</i> present in the country, such as through a combination of vaccination, domestic movement control, establishing <i>containment zones</i>, <i>biosecurity</i> measures (including farm biosecurity), isolation and/or culling/stamping out.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Generic LoA</div>
	<p>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent and control <u>rabies</u> in the country, such as through a combination of awareness campaigns, dog population management, dog vaccination, domestic movement control of dogs, rabies outbreak management, establishing <i>containment zones</i> or isolation of rabies-suspect animals.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Difference in LoA (ex: +1, - 2)</div>
Disease prevention, control and eradication	Findings:		
	Recommendations:		

Generic
CC definition

Contextualised
for rabies

PVS-Rabies

Guiding questions – Ex. for CC II-6:

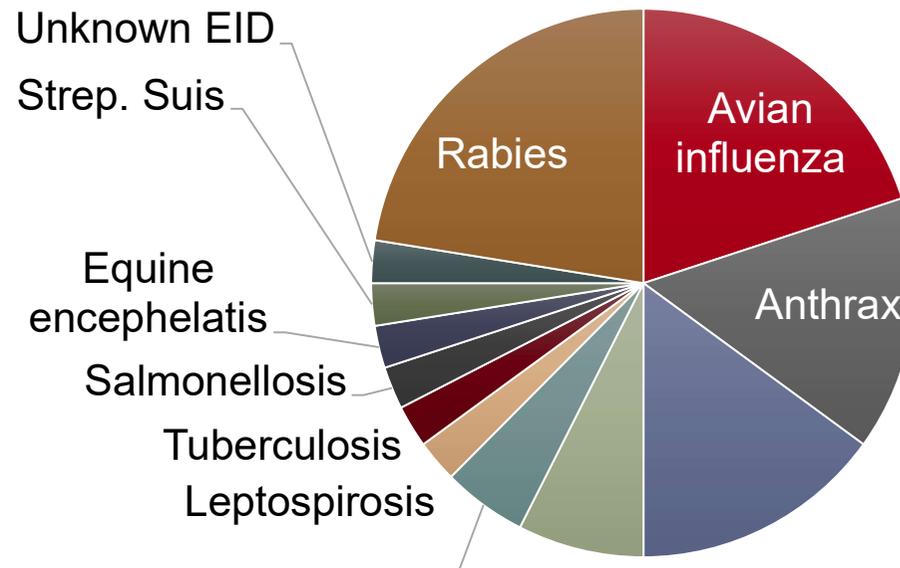
- **Question(s) for consideration that may assist (for guidance only - not to be included in report):**
- *Is there a National Rabies Coordinator/rabies focal point and a National Rabies or One Health Committee appointed by the relevant Ministry or Department to oversee the Rabies programme's implementation? What is the role of the VS in this activity?*
- *Are Rabies positive results systematically investigated? (with tracing backwards and forwards, with follow up investigations)?*
- *Has the dog vaccination coverage being estimated? Does the country set a vaccination coverage target proportionate to the risk assessment? Is the actual coverage assessed or evaluated?*
- *Has Rabies incidence decreased, increased or stayed the same over time? Or is this unknown?*
- *What plan is in place to meet surge capacity for vaccine in the face of sudden increased demand?*
-
- **Questions extracted from the SARE assessment, for consideration that may assist (for guidance only - not to be included in report):**
- *Has dog vaccination been initiated in some parts of the country? (PCO Stage 1)*
- *Are mass dog vaccination campaigns reaching at least 70% of the total dog population conducted according to the plan described in the national rabies strategy? (PCO Stage 3)*
- *Have potential rabies-free zones been identified where animal rabies cases caused by the canine rabies variant have been absent for at least a 2-year period? (PCO Stage 3)*

IHR/PVS NBW - Methodology

- The **level of intersectoral collaboration** is assessed, not capacities.
- **5 case studies (zoonoses)** to assess the level of collaboration for 14 technical areas:
 - laboratory, surveillance, national/local coordination, communication, risk analysis, field investigation, response...

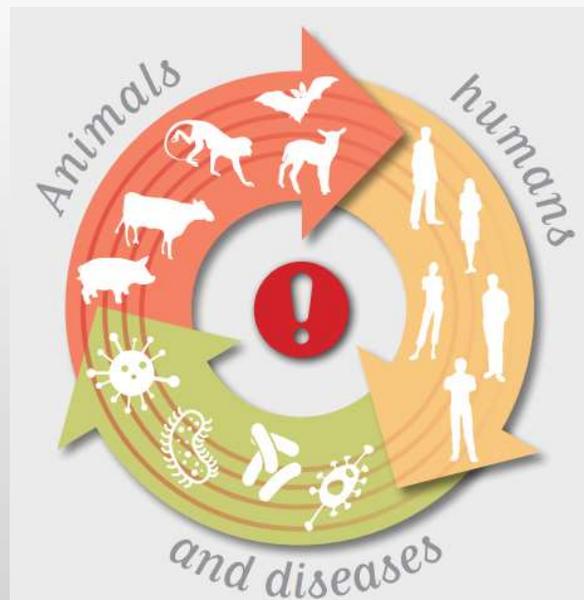
32
NBWs

Diseases used for case studies



IHR/PVS NBW - Methodology

- From a **disease-level** assessment to a **system-level** understanding of **gaps** in collaboration.
- **Gaps and recommendations** relevant to collaboration are **extracted** from **JEE** and **PVS Evaluation** reports.
- A joint **Road Map** to improve collaboration is developed



IHR/PVS NBW - Methodology

- From a **disease-level** assessment to a **system-level** understanding of **gaps** in collaboration.
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Action	Timeline	Cost	Impact	Respons.	Process
COORDINATION AT HIGH, TECHNICAL, AND LOCAL LEVELS					
Objective 1: Establish high level national mandate for One Health collaboration					
1.1 Sign Memorandum of Understanding on mutual collaboration	February 2019	+	+++	Legal and Technical Departments of MHSP, MARD, and Ministry of Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agree to draft MoU at high level 2) Set up a working group 3) Draft MoU including Animal and Human Health inputs 4) Conduct consultations in each sector 5) Approve the MoU by all involved parties 6) Commence MoU
1.2 Establish a National Multisectoral Committee on Zoonoses (NMCZ) according to the MoU provisions	April 2019	+	+++	MHSP, MARD, and Ministry of Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establish a working group 2) Develop ToR for NMCZ 3) Develop a working plan of the NMCZ 4) Approve establishment of NMCZ for coordination on zoonotic diseases of common interest in line with ToR.
Objective 2: Enhancing formal One Health coordination authority structures and frameworks					
2.1 Review legislation relevant to One Health and control of zoonoses	December 2019	++	+++	Technical and legal experts from different sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) NMCZ to establish a working group of technical and legal experts from different sectors 2) Develop ToRs 3) Report to NMCZ periodically 4) Final report and recommendations are to be approved by NMCZ
2.2 Establish joint technical sub-committees for priority zoonoses to develop strategic joint response plan and/or update contingency/control plans	October 2019	++	+++	National Multisectoral Committee on Zoonoses (NMCZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NMCZ to establish technical sub-committees for specific zoonoses of common interest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brucellosis • Anthrax • Tuberculosis • Rabies • Avian Flu • West Nile Fever • Leishmaniasis - Appoint epidemiologists, laboratory, and other relevant specialists in each group - Each sub-committee to develop ToRs - Final reports and recommendations are to be approved by NMCZ
2.3 Appoint focal points for intersectoral coordination at national and regional levels	June 2019	++	+++	NMCZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominate focal points at national and regional levels - Develop ToRs / job description - Focal points become the secretaries of NMCZ - Develop SOPs for focal points - Train focal points



IHR/PVS NBW - Rabies

- Methodology being developed in collaboration with FLI
- **Potentials:**
 - Raise the profile of rabies in the country
 - Improve intersectoral collaboration – a key challenge for rabies control
 - Using a rabies focus to improve the system as a whole

- Zero by 30:

“Investing in rabies elimination saves lives and strengthens both human and veterinary health systems. A collaborative response, through rabies programmes, contributes to disease prevention and preparedness. This means integrated rabies elimination is a model for One Health collaboration.”



Conclusions

- Intersectoral collaboration is essential for a successful management of Rabies
- PVS Evaluations and JEEs offer a whole-system snapshot of Member Countries' capacities, including some directly relevant to Rabies control
- PVS-Rabies missions will complement SARE assessments and support national Rabies control plans
- IHR-PVS NBWs: unique opportunity for Health Sectors to meet and progress jointly
- NBWs – Rabies: in response to countries' demand for a Rabies One Health exercise

Thank you for your attention



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