









ARES Revision: Overview and

Theory of Change

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Revision of the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy

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Objectives

We want to use this session to do the following:

- Highlight the major revisions in ARES and present the ToC.
- Briefly share the reasoning and rationale behind making these changes.

But everyone should appreciate that this is just a <u>small part</u> of wider discussion and engagement. The insights and perspectives from all members will be **CRITICAL** to ensure the revised ARES is a product of good quality.

ARES Revision

ARES is a **key tool** for the region.

Provides guidance and direction to AMS to develop and implement national rabies strategies

Identify areas for improvement and highlight progress

Align and update ARES considering major international and regional developments and innovations.

Revised ARES overview

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Background

- Development of the first ARES
- Global rabies control and elimination activites
- Rabies situation in ASEAN member states

Rationale, goals and objectives for revised ARES

- Rationale
- Guiding principles
- Goal
- Objectives

Overview continued...

Framework for rabies elimination in ASEAN

- Theory of Change
- Phased approach to elimination
- Sociocultural framework
- Technical framework
- Organizational and One health framework
- Policy and legislative framework

Implementation of the ASEAN rabies elimination strategy

- Linkages and alignment with other ASEAN initiatives
- Demonstrating elimination
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Sectoral roles and responsibilities

Appendix

Strong consensus to maintain STOP-R framework

Alignment with "Zero by 30"

Socio-cultural framework

- •Community engagement and empowerment for rabies elimination
- Equity and inclusion
- •Responsible pet ownership
- Support the celebration of World Rabies Day
- National and regional knowledge sharing

Technical framework

- Dog vaccination
- •Pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis for humans
- Surveillance and Epidemiology
- Laboratory diagnostic capability
- Monitoring and control of dog movements
- Research
- Dog population management

Organizational and One Health framework for rabies elimination

- •Regional, national, and sub-national coordination
- Public-private partnerships

Policy and legislative framework for rabies elimination

- Political and financial support to national rabies elimination programs
- •Legislation and compliance
- •Resource mobilization

Zero by 30 framework

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

Updated and more comprehensive definition of rabies elimination with consideration of stages that AMS can progress through towards elimination and/or maintain rabies free status.

In alignment with Zero by 30 and the United Against Rabies Alliance Rabies Roadmap, the goal of the revised ARES is to end human deaths due to dog-mediated rabies in ASEAN by 2030.

The recommended definition of rabies elimination in rabies-endemic AMS by the end of 2030 is as follows:

- No human deaths from rabies in the past 12 months
- Very few or no dog rabies cases reported, in the context of widespread routine surveillance and field investigations for all suspected dog rabies cases or outbreaks

ASEAN Member States pursuing an accelerated rabies elimination program (e.g., a 2025 rabies elimination target) may also work towards the aspirational goal of demonstrating freedom from dog-mediated rabies in the entire country by the end of 2030.

For AMS that are presently rabies-free, the 2030 goal is to maintain rabies freedom, whilst maintaining or increasing capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to canine rabies incursions.

Beyond the 2030 goal of ending human rabies deaths, all ASEAN Member States should aim to eliminate dog rabies transmission and maintaining freedom from dog-mediated rabies by 2035.

Have a clear explanation of elimination in both human and animal populations.

Consideration of AMS that are Rabies-free.

Updates to technical activities recommended for rabies elimination to include **recent innovations** and **updated international guidelines.**

Developments in vaccine technology for both humans and animals

Innovations in rabies surveillance

Developments in laboratory diagnostics

Update areas of critical operational research

Emphasis on the One Health approach at different levels of government, with specific areas for operationalization and guidelines for sectoral roles and responsibilities.

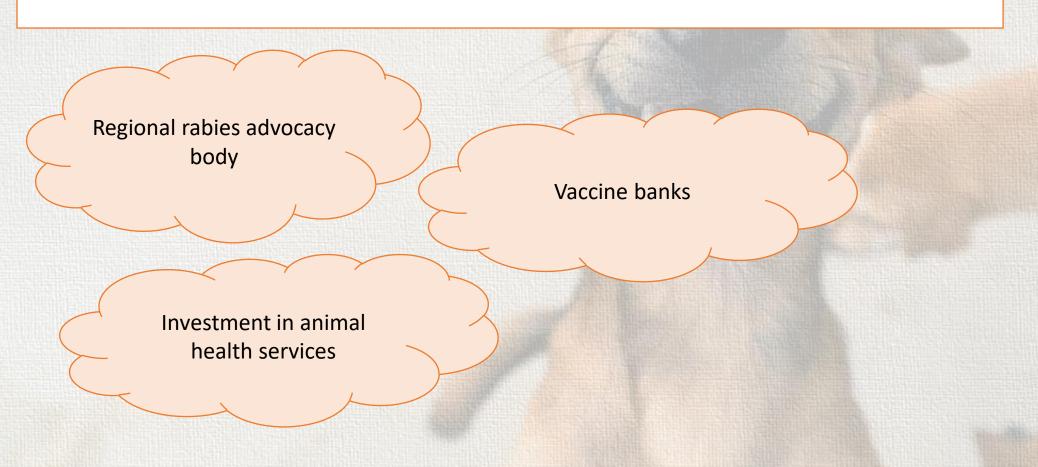
The One health idea has grown massively in the last five years. How does the revised ARES speak to these major developments and changes?

Section on sectoral roles and responsibilities

Linkages and alignments with national and regional One Health initiatives

How can One Health operationalization be improved?

Specific recommendations for regional resource mobilization to support the implementation of ARES.



Theory of Change: bringing it all together...

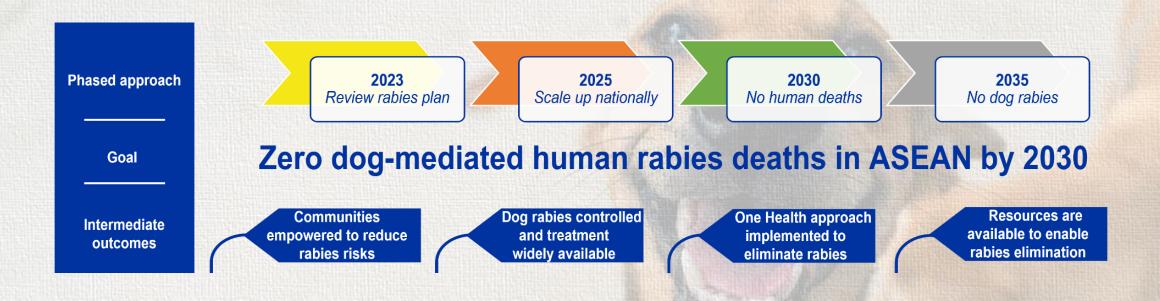
Phased approach 2023 2025 2030 2035 Review rabies plan Scale up nationally No human deaths No dog rabies Zero dog-mediated human rabies deaths in ASEAN by 2030 Goal Dog rabies controlled Resources are Communities One Health approach Intermediate available to enable empowered to reduce and treatment implemented to outcomes rabies elimination rabies risks widely available eliminate rabies Empower communities to Reach >70% dog vaccination Legislation and policy to Scale up vaccine banks and support One Health approach reduce their rabies risks financing to support equitable in risk areas Ensure equitable access Increase timely uptake of Trained human and animal access post-exposure prophylaxis Secure funding to implement to rabies prevention and health workers can detect and Strengthen surveillance for national elimination plans treatment respond to rabies **Activities** Observe World Rabies Day elimination goal Operationalise One Health at Establish regional advocacy Increase opportunities for Operational research to regional, national and subgroup to support rabies regional knowledge sharing accelerate elimination national levels elimination Low knowledge of and Dog vaccination coverage Constrained animal health Funding shortfalls and **Challenges** engagement with rabies below herd immunity workforce capacity competing priorities Gaps in access to timely risks and control strategies Cross-sectoral coordination treatment S ociocultural Technical Organizational Policy and **Action pillar** and One Health legislative

Children and adults continue to die from dog-mediated rabies in the ASEAN region.

Dog-mediated rabies is 100% preventable and rabies elimination is feasible with existing tools and approaches.

Problem statement

Theory of Change: a closer look



Let us start by taking a closer look at the goals and outcomes.

- 1) A clear and concise overall goal for ARES
- 2) Incorporation of phased approach to reflect different situations and circumstances of AMS
- 3) Four critical outcomes that help to reach the overall goal

Theory of Change: a closer look

Intermediate outcomes

Activities

Challenges

Action pillar

Communities empowered to reduce rabies risks

- Empower communities to reduce their rabies risks
- Ensure equitable access to rabies prevention and treatment
- Observe World Rabies Day
- Increase opportunities for regional knowledge sharing
- Low knowledge of and engagement with rabies risks and control strategies

S ociocultural

Dog rabies controlled and treatment widely available

- Reach >70% dog vaccination in risk areas
- Increase timely uptake of post-exposure prophylaxis
- Strengthen surveillance for elimination goal
- Operational research to accelerate elimination
- Dog vaccination coverage below herd immunity
- Gaps in access to timely treatment

Technical

Looking at individual pillars:

- Acknowledge that some activities will contribute to more than one outcome and may also be part of more than one "pillar."
- But to keep the design simple, ToC lists key activities for each of the four intermediate outcomes.
- ToC also highlights major challenges to currently achieving these outcomes.

Theory of Change: a closer look

Intermediate outcomes

Activities

Challenges

Action pillar

One Health approach implemented to eliminate rabies

- Legislation and policy to support One Health approach
- Trained human and animal health workers can detect and respond to rabies
- Operationalise One Health at regional, national and subnational levels
- Constrained animal health workforce capacity
- Cross-sectoral coordination

 Organizational and One Health Resources are available to enable rabies elimination

- Scale up vaccine banks and financing to support equitable access
- Secure funding to implement national elimination plans
- Establish regional advocacy group to support rabies elimination

Funding shortfalls and competing priorities

Policy and legislative

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THANK YOU



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