



Combating human dog-mediated rabies through One Health in practice

An example from Burkina Faso

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BURKINA FASO

BACKGROUND

- ~70% of biting dogs are positive to rabies
- Higher number of bite cases recorded each year (>10,000)
- Low access to vaccination services (animal & human)
- 2017: JEE & 2nd most priority zoonotic disease
- 2019: Establishment of the NOHCP (MoH, MoA, MoE, MoR)
- 28 Sept 2020: Rabies Free BF was created



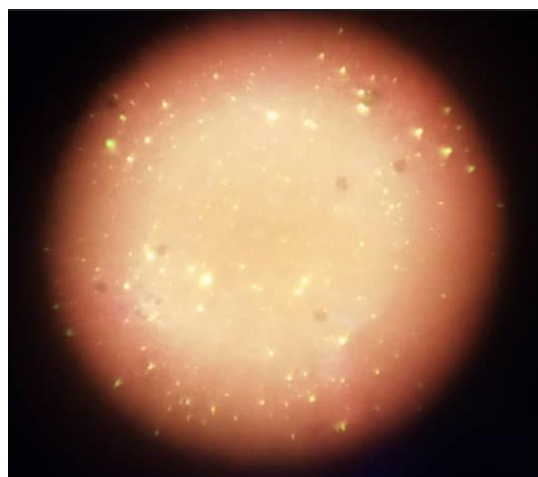
A ONE HEALTH APPROACH

- Rabies control is too complex to be managed through fragmented approaches
- The initiative is built on the key OH principles: multi- & trans-disciplinarity
- Multi-disciplinary team for joint actions

1. Controlling rabies in animal



Short vaccination campaigns in the vulnerable communities (dog, cat, monkey)



Search of rabid cases in animals (joint investigation, vet observation, laboratory)

2. Preventing rabies in human



Promoting appropriate management of bite people: access to PEP, Vet observation, Lab confirmation, advocacy for more available et accessible PEP services

3. Education and awareness raising



Rabies community and OH capacity building (pre-service & in-service): training sessions, on-site visits, conference & webinars, workshops, etc.



Community engagement, media and social media, exhibition & communication during local or national events

4. Research for evidence-based policy

Savadogo et al. *One Health Outlook* (2023) 5:9
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s42522-023-00086-1>

One Health Outlook

SHORT REPORT **Open Access**

The Rabies Free Burkina Faso initiative: an example of how one health-oriented civil society organizations can contribute towards the achievement of the rabies zero by 30 goal

UNIVERSITÉ CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR
ÉCOLE INTER-ÉTATS DES SCIENCES ET MÉDECINE VÉTÉRAIRES DE DAKAR (EISMV)

ANNÉE : 2022 N° : 50

Analyse des connaissances, attitudes et pratiques des vendeurs de viande canine en relation avec la rage dans les régions de la Boucle du Mouhoun, du Centre, du Centre-Ouest et des Hauts-Bassins au Burkina Faso

THESE
Présentée et soutenue publiquement le 26 Juillet 2022 à 9h00 devant la
Faculté de Médecine, de Pharmacie et d'Odontologie de Dakar
Pour obtenir le grade de
DOCTEUR VÉTÉRINAIRE (DIPLOME D'ÉTAT)

Promoting data collection and use for improved rabies control (thesis, publication, policy briefs, strategies)

- Civil society organizations as strong tools for the promotion of collaboration & coordination through (professional & community levels)
- Media and mobile technologies as innovative channels for stakeholder education and engagement
- Think big, Start small & and then Scall up → One Health-based rabies NSP developed & resources mobilization ongoing (e.g. Pandemic Fund)

Thank you for your attention

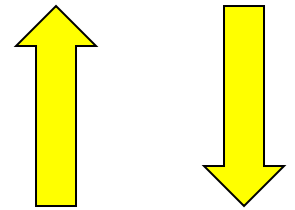
More information about Rabies Free Burkina Faso ? Contact Dr Madi SAVADOGO
Via Email: savadogo.madi@yahoo.fr

Detecting and Monitoring Outbreak Diseases in the Community: the case of Cambodia





Human
Health



Animal
Health

New (Detected)

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

1 day ago

Suspected event

Location

Number of case

Number of female

Number of hospitalized

Number of death

Description

Event date

Report date

Risk level

High

Source of Information

Is there any link to social or religious event?

Social or religious event detail

Contact Name

Chikungunya [Preview PDF](#)

Chikungunya report details

100

50

50

0

There were around 100 people who had fever, rash, joint pain and muscle aches. No deaths.

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

Verification

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

1 day ago

Risk Assessment

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

9 days ago

Investigation

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

7 days ago

Public Communication

20 Jul 2019, 16:47:00

Conclusion

Cambodia human and animal health event based surveillance (2019 - Now)

Using milestones and timeliness metrics to track progress



Event based real time data sharing

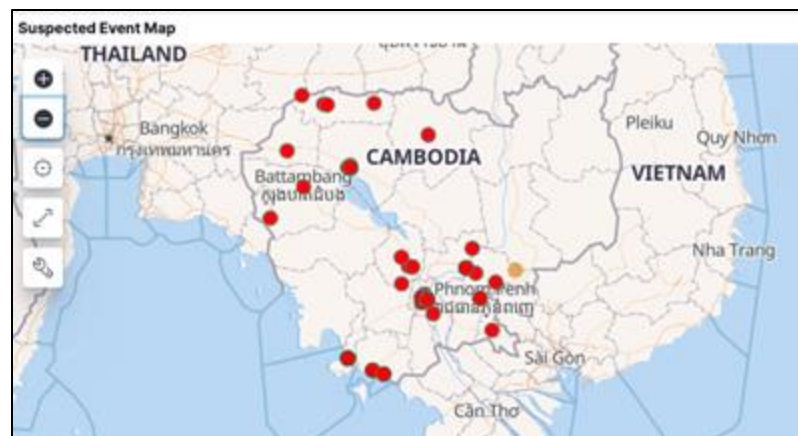


Events related to H9N2,
H5N1, Leptospirosis,
Anthrax, Rabies

**Cambodia Event
Monitoring System**



Events related to 8
infectious diseases:
H5N1, H7N9, Flu cluster,
Rabies, Influenza,
Diphtheria, Trichinosis,
Puffer fish





Innovation for Social Impact

kawsang.com

Preventing Epidemics and Pandemics through One Health in Practice

Catherine Machalaba, PhD MPH
Principal Scientist, Health and Policy

EPI-WIN Webinar

Voices from One Health professionals

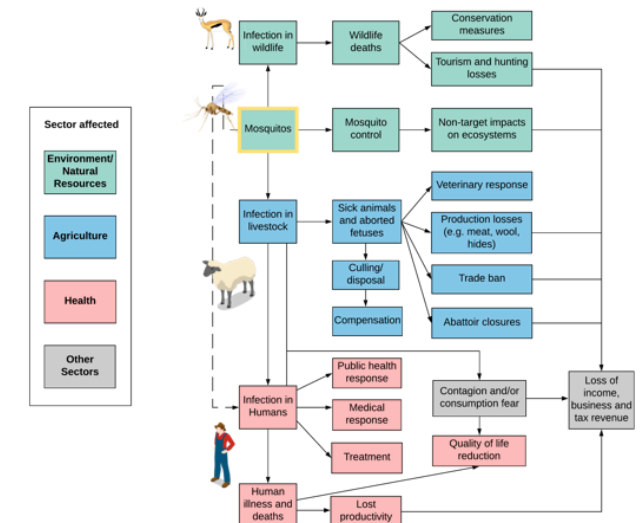
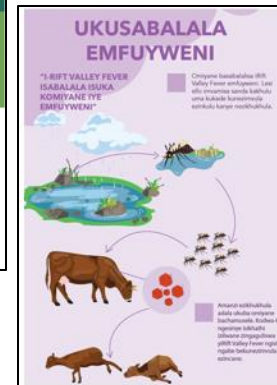
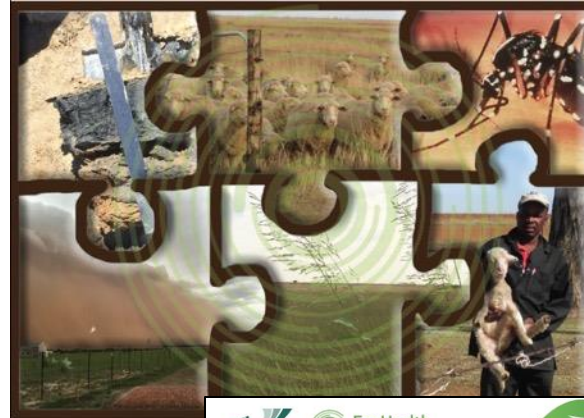
1 November 2023



One Health to Reduce the Risk of RVF

Project components (2014 -)

- Livestock
- Humans
- Wildlife
- Mosquito population ecology
- Vegetation
- Soil
- Laboratory
- Climate and weather
- Socio-economics and financing
- Food security risks
- Farm biosecurity
- Early warning system
- Risk communication and community engagement
- Stakeholder and partner coordination
- ...



The project depicted is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The content of the information does not necessarily reflect the position or the policy of the federal government, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

"Understanding Rift Valley Fever in the Republic of South Africa"
"Reducing the Threat of Rift Valley fever through Ecology, Epidemiology and Socio-Economics in South Africa"

One Health to Reduce Human-Wildlife Contact

Living Safely with Bats



Risk communication and community engagement



Land planning



Protecting species and sustainable livelihoods



Workforce development



Balancing Trade-Offs and Co-Benefits

ONE HEALTH

Healthy ecosystems

Healthy animals

Healthy humans

Box 1. OHHLEP One Health Definition Foundational Principles

1. Equity between sectors and disciplines.
2. Sociopolitical and multicultural parity (the doctrine that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities) and inclusion and engagement of communities and marginalized voices.
3. Socio-ecological equilibrium that seeks a harmonious balance between human—animal-environment interaction and acknowledging the importance of biodiversity, access to sufficient natural space and resources, and the intrinsic value of all living things within the ecosystem.
4. Stewardship and the responsibility of humans to change behaviour and adopt sustainable solutions that recognize the importance of animal welfare and the integrity of the whole ecosystem, thus securing the well-being of current and future generations.
5. Transdisciplinarity and multisectoral collaboration which includes all relevant disciplines, both modern and traditional forms of knowledge and a broad representative array of perspectives.

ONE HEALTH HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT PANEL

PREVENTION OF ZOO NOTIC SPILLOVER

FROM RELYING ON
RESPONSE TO REDUCING
THE RISK AT SOURCE

OHHLEP whitepaper/Opinion piece



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

OHHLEP 2021 and 2023