



Harnessing Satellite Data: Combating Rabies in Northern South Africa

SPEAKER: Prof George Chirima
Research Ream Manager ARC-NRE



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Authors: Chirima JG^{1,3}, Mogano, K² and Sabeta C³

1 Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria Gauteng, South Africa

2 University of the Free State, Qwaqwa Campus

3 University of Pretoria Gauteng, South Africa



Why Earth Observation Enhances Rabies Combat Strategies-Value

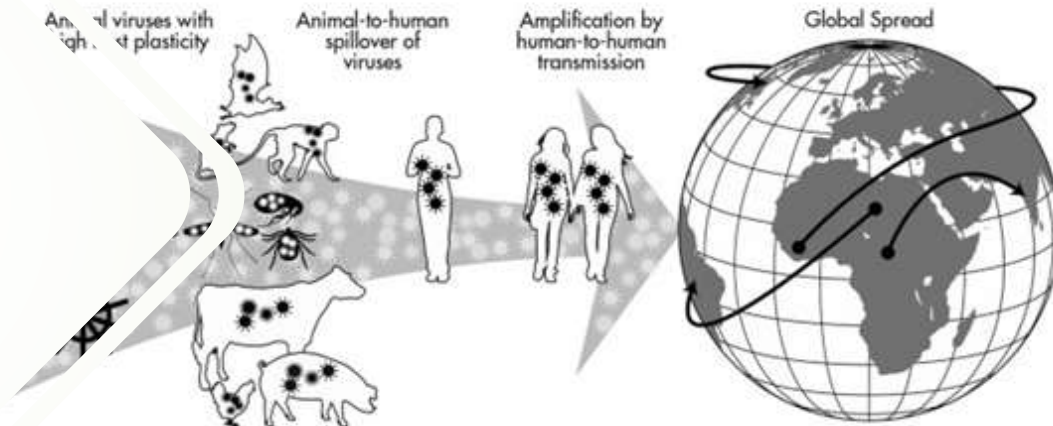
- ▶ Earth Observation provides real-time environmental data to track disease risk areas.
- ▶ Satellite data helps identify habitats conducive to rabies host species.
- ▶ Combining Earth Observation with AI approaches improves outbreak prediction accuracy.
- ▶ Supports targeted vaccination campaigns and resource allocation.
- ▶ EO data bridges gaps in surveillance, especially in remote and rural regions.

Human rabies transmitted by dogs: current status of global data, 2015

Anna S. Fahrion,* Alexei Mikhailov,* Bernadette Abela-Ridder,* Jolene Giacinti,* Joanne Harries*

Rage humaine transmise par les chiens: état actuel des données mondiales, 2015

Anna S. Fahrion,* Alexei Mikhailov,* Bernadette Abela-Ridder,* Jolene Giacinti,* Joanne Harries*



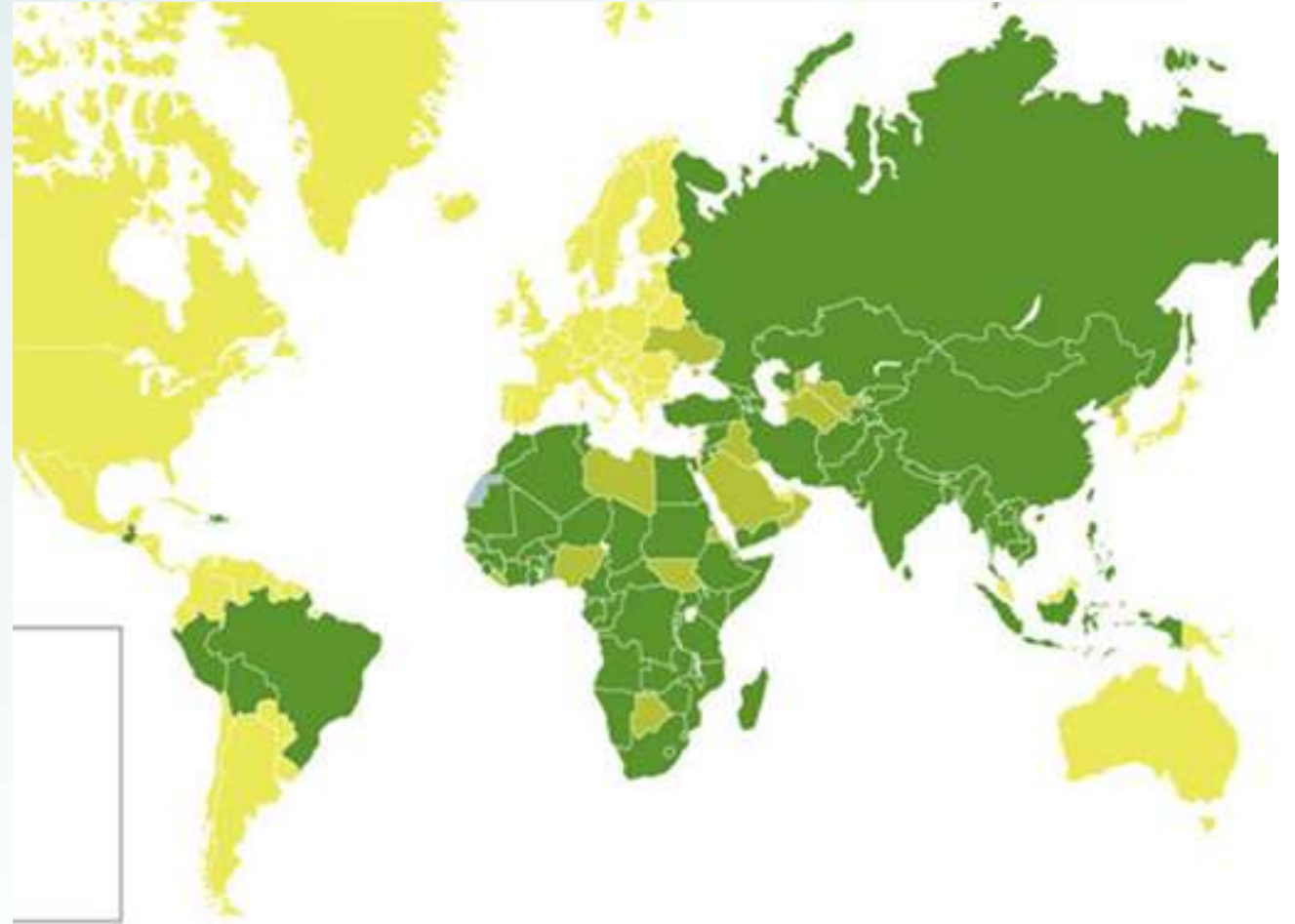
What do we know?

Rabies is a zoonotic infectious disease affects all mammals (*Rhabdoviridae* family).

Estimated 59 000 human deaths annually (average 20 cases in South Africa).

The majority-deaths are dog-mediated and occur rural areas (Africa & Asian).

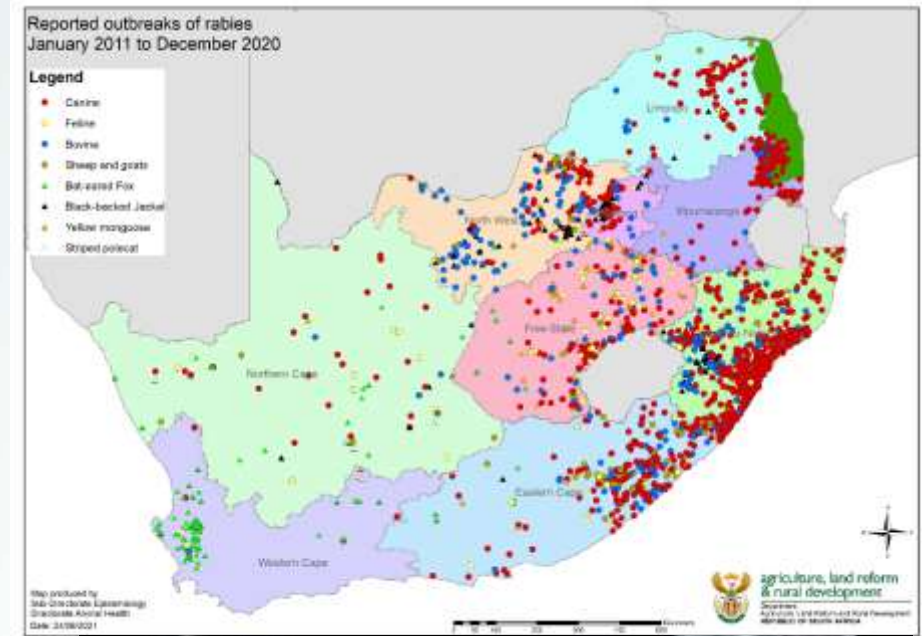
Safe and efficacious anti-rabies vaccine are available.



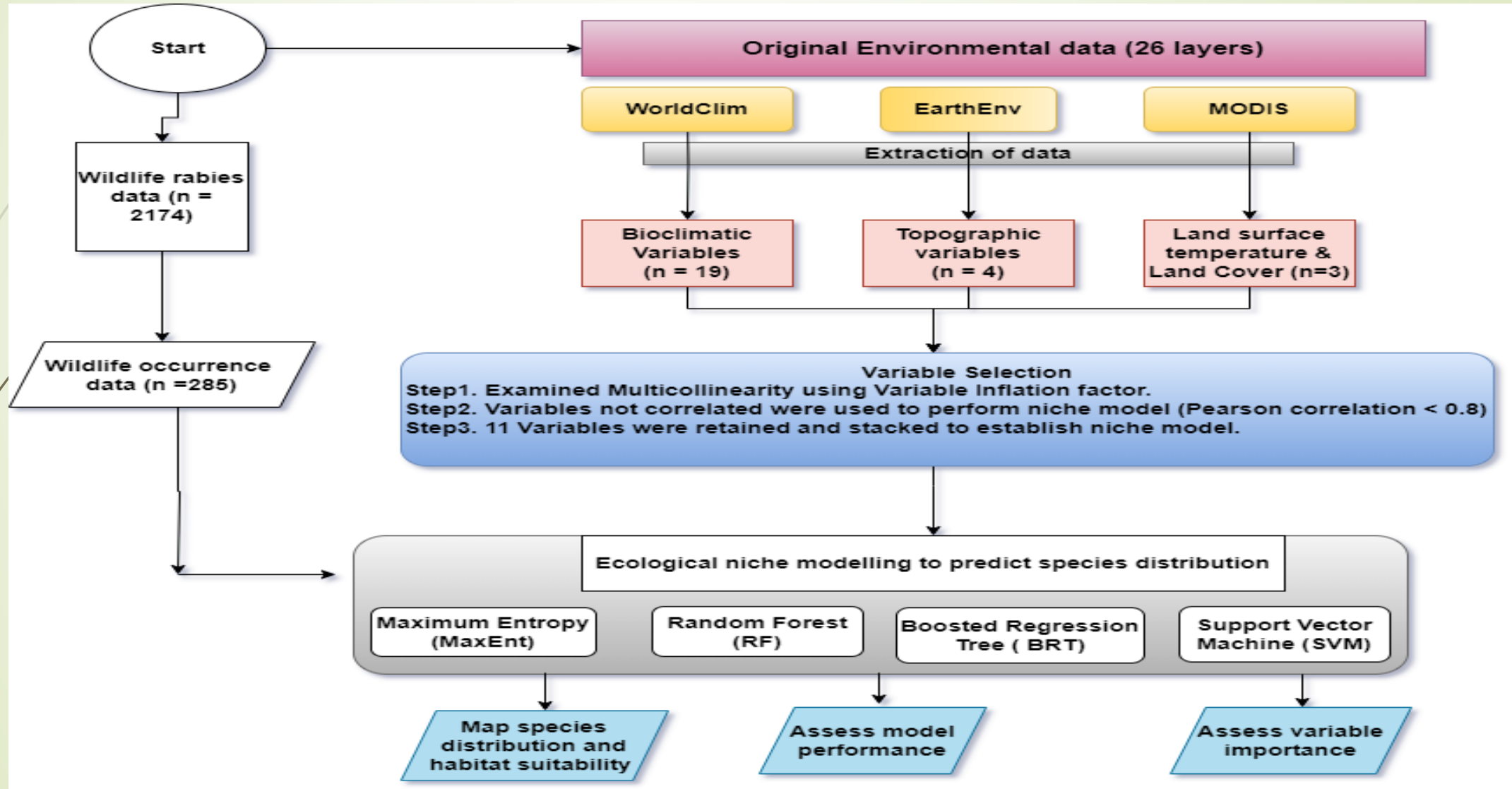
Nature Reviews | Diseases

What do we know for SA?

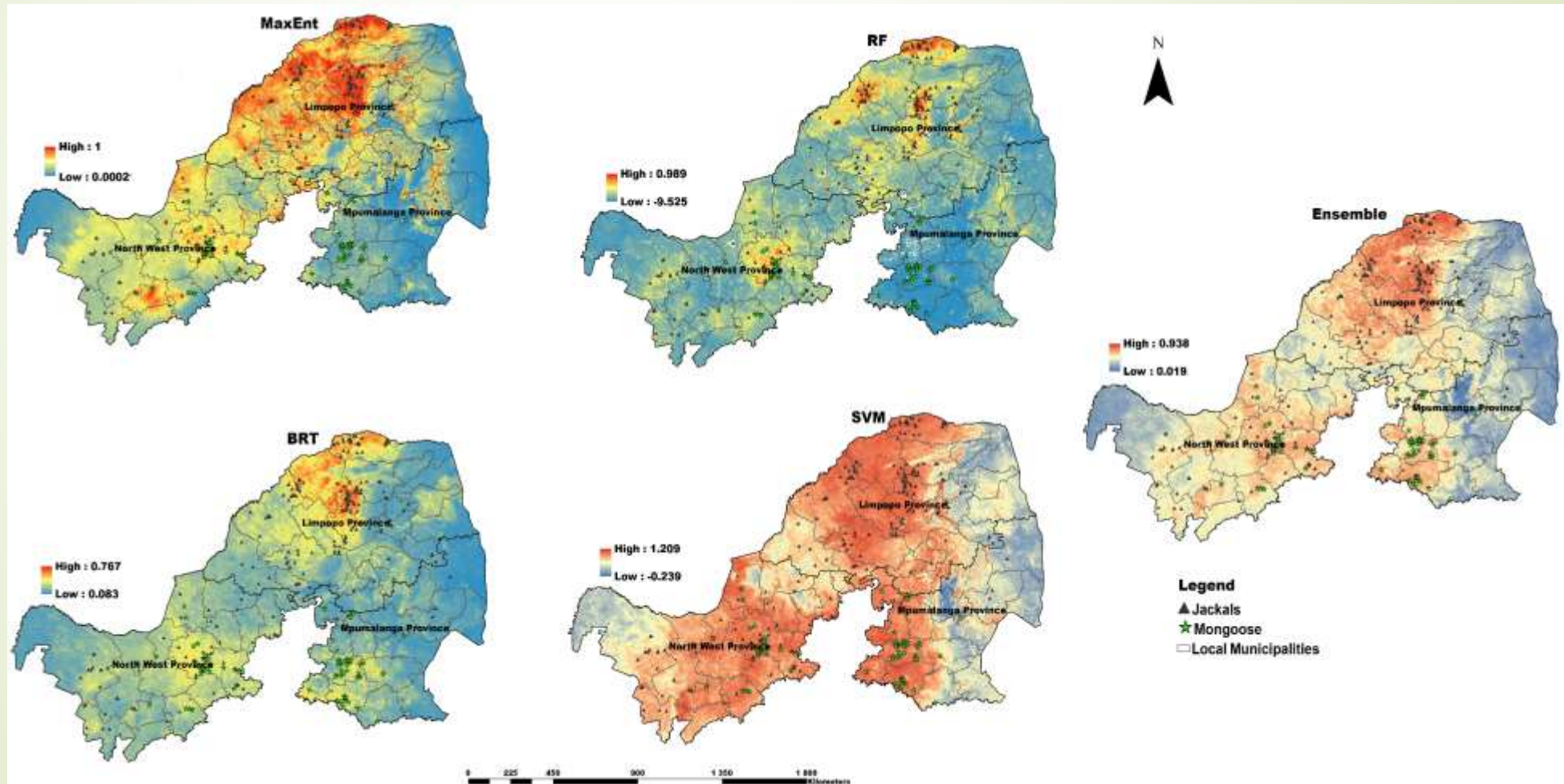
- Rabies cycles are maintained in both domestic dogs and wildlife species (black-backed jackals, bat eared foxes and the yellow mongooses).
- Several outbreaks linked to black-backed jackals have occurred:
 - Limpopo – 1993/4, 1998, and 2006.
 - Mpumalanga – 2000–2002 & 2005-2007, 2008-2010
 - North West – 1997/8, 2003 and 2016/17
 - Gauteng – 2010/2011 and 2016 (outside the study area).
- EO data & Rabies data are available but under utilized for these purposes



Rabies distribution



Spatial distribution of wildlife rabies host



Key Messages from EO applications to Rabies Control

- Strategic Vaccination Planning Requires Accurate Host Mapping**

Spatial distribution-essential to guide effective vaccination efforts and resource allocation.

- Embrace Advanced Predictive Tools**

Incorporate **neural networks** and other machine learning methods to enhance accuracy in disease forecasting.

- Understand Ecological Niches to Improve Targeting**

Precise intervention strategies.

- Target Hotspots and Optimize Efforts**

Disease hotspots-ensure equitable and efficient distribution of control efforts.

- Evaluate Impact of Vaccination Campaigns**

Determine whether vaccine campaigns are reducing transmission effectively.

- Is vaccine campaigns making a difference?**

Policy Implications

- **Enhanced Surveillance and Monitoring**

Policies should support the integration of EO data with existing surveillance systems to enhance the accuracy and timeliness of outbreak predictions

- **Targeted Vaccination Campaigns:** Policies should prioritize the use of EO data to identify and target vaccination efforts in high-risk areas, ensuring efficient use of resources and better control of rabies outbreaks.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:** The need for continuous monitoring and evaluation of vaccination campaigns to determine their effectiveness is emphasized.
- **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** The project involves collaboration between various departments to leverage the expertise of different sectors
- **Leveraging the power of satellite data and advanced predictive tools.**

Thank You



science, technology
& innovation

Department:
Science, Technology and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



sa air force

Department:
Defence
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

