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https://www.swisstph.ch/en/about/eph/human-

demonstrate that engaging in vaccination campaigns is the dominant strategy for most countries, even without coordinated action between them. Moreover, Swiss TPH quantified how coordinated policy measures across African countries could impact rabies incidence and associated costs. We show that coordinated dog mass vaccination between countries and Postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) would lead to eliminating dog rabies in Africa with total welfare gains of USD 9.5 billion (95% CI: 8.1 – 11.4 billion) between 2024 and 2054 (30 years). Coordinated disease control between African countries can lead to more socially and ecologically equitable outcomes by reducing the number of lost human lives to the disease to almost zero and possibl

pathogen can be detected in the environment, in wildlife or domestic animals; and the better human, animal, and environmental surveillance communicate with each other to prevent an