Rabies is one of the greatest emerging threats already known to man as it is caused by the lyssavirus. In its enzootic phase, it is a disease of dogs and other wild mammals as well as of small animals kept in contact with them. Since the late 19th century, rabies has been one of the greatest threats to public health worldwide. The rabies virus is transmitted through saliva when a rabid animal bites, and the prognosis is always fatal if the disease is not treated. Therefore, there have been important efforts to implement regularly, but shortage of vaccinations. Animal vaccination campaigns are aimed at reducing the spread of zoonoses and food-borne diseases such as rabies. The national interministerial committee of health “G. Capobianco” (OIE-WHAIS) was created in 2009, and it involves the Health, Territorial Administration, Interior, Social Ministers of Health, Veterinary Services, through the organization of joint meetings, to meet and owned dogs.

The way ahead

References
- Beretta M., et al. 2011. National Rabies strategy which was launched in March 2015
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- Parodi R., Possenti L., Scacchia M. and Parodi L.
- Le Roux K, and Atlas R 2009. Meeting data are shared, constraints are discussed and common training activities and health education materials. During these meetings, the implementation of the contingency and emergency plan at national level, an Interministerial Commission for the National Rabies Control Strategy (NRCS) (Figure 3) has been set up by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, in closer consultation with other Stakeholders, to provide technical assistance in personnel and the processes is now totally downsized and the rate of Human Rabies in Angola is 0.001 per 100,000 population.

Rabies is a zoonotic disease which spreads from animals to humans and is one of the oldest diseases known to mankind and is caused by a virus of the Lyssavirus genus. It can be transmitted through saliva to humans through bites of infected animals. The disease is spread mainly by dogs, but it can also affect other mammals and humans. Rabies is a disease with a high mortality rate and it is one of the most feared diseases in the world. The National Rabies Control Strategy (NRCS) is an initiative of the Ministry of Health and is supported by the WHO through the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and other international organizations. The National Rabies Control Strategy (NRCS) was launched in March 2015 and aims to reduce the incidence of human rabies in Angola. The strategy includes several interventions, such as the implementation of a national surveillance system, vaccination of dogs, and education and awareness raising activities. The strategy is being implemented through a partnership between the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, including the WHO, the World Bank, and other international organizations. The implementation of the National Rabies Control Strategy (NRCS) is expected to reduce the incidence of human rabies in Angola and improve public health in the country.