THE SNAKEBITE BURDEN
Snakebite envenoming kills 81,000–138,000 people every year and permanently disables 400,000 more. Women and children account for 30–45 percent of snakebite cases, and rural workers in impoverished rural communities in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia are at greatest risk.

The majority of snakebite victims have poor access to health services. Because antivenom is often unavailable at healthcare facilities, its price is so high, and its quality often dubious, many snakebite victims seek alternative treatment from traditional healers, although it is ineffective. Snakebite patients who do receive proper medical treatment with antivenom are often forced further into poverty, even destitution, to pay for treatment.

The costs to the individual, their families, their communities and their countries are staggering.

KEYS TO REDUCING THE SUFFERING
Reducing the global burden of snakebite envenoming is possible with concerted global action. The greatest needs in low- and middle-income countries are to:

1. **Gather evidence** on snakebite incidence rates, which are believed to be massively under-reported, along with data on the price, availability and affordability of snakebite treatment, including antivenom.

2. **Improve health-seeking behaviours, prevention and first-aid treatment** by educating communities and normalising the use of snakebite prevention tools, like bed nets and footwear.

3. **Improve treatment and strengthen health systems** by ensuring consistent access to safe, effective, affordable, appropriate and quality-assured antivenom and other medical assistance.
WHAT WHO MEMBER STATES CAN DO

We encourage Member State delegations to take action on snakebite envenoming in the following ways:

1. Support the Snakebite Envenoming Resolution.
2. Write to the WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros Ghebreyesus, to ask for his commitment and strong WHO leadership to tackle snakebite envenoming.
3. Coordinate briefings with country-level stakeholders, particularly your Ministry of Health, on recent advancements on snakebite envenoming at the WHO and the WHA.
4. Advocate for a centrally-coordinated national snakebite control programme in your country.

HEALTH ACTION INTERNATIONAL’S ROLE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SNAKEBITE

Health Action International’s Snakebite Programme is mobilising global, national and local action on snakebite envenoming. We successfully campaigned for the inclusion of snakebite envenoming on the WHO’s ‘Category A’ list of NTDs in 2017.

Currently, we are providing technical support to the WHO in the development of its Snakebite Roadmap and to WHO Member States regarding...
the Draft Resolution on Snakebite Envenoming. In sub-Saharan Africa, our Programme is developing a much-needed evidence base on snakebite incidence rates and the price, availability and affordability of antivenom by gathering data from healthcare facilities. Through the formation of multi-stakeholder groups, comprised of healthcare professionals, herpetologists, toxicologists, pharmacists and civil society representatives, this research will provide health authorities with recommendations for effective snakebite management, particularly in rural communities. Further to this, we are equipping civil society with advocacy tools based on the research evidence so they can press for greater action on snakebite. We are also raising awareness and knowledge about snakebite prevention, first-aid and treatment in snakebite-affected communities and among civil society and healthcare workers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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Read our action plan on snakebite at bit.ly/ha-i-snakebite.

Find the Snakebite Resolution at bit.ly/snakebite-resolution.