



Anna-Maria Baka
Status Department, OIE

**Questionnaires for countries applying for
official recognition of PPR free status or endorsement of
PPR official control programme and feedback from
evaluation of PPR applications**

**Regional training workshop on the OIE procedure for the official status
recognition and endorsement of national official control programme with
regard to peste des petits ruminants (PPR) for targeted African countries
11 -13 June 2019, Nairobi, Kenya**

Outline

- Role of Questionnaire
- Layout of Questionnaires (PPR country/zonal status and PPR programmes)
- How to respond to each question
- Common shortcomings identified by the evaluating experts

Questionnaire specific to applying official recognition of PPR free status or endorsement of PPR official control programme

- In accordance with the SOPs
- In accordance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*
- Chapter 1.12.
- Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates

Article 1.12.1.: Questionnaire for OIE recognition of PPR freedom for a country

Article 1.12.1.: Questionnaire for OIE recognition of PPR freedom for a zone

Article 1.12.3: Questionnaire for the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR

PPR Questionnaire

CHAPTER 1.12.

APPLICATION FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE OF FREE STATUS FOR PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

Article 1.12.1.

Country free from infection with peste des petits ruminants virus

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support applications for official recognition of status as a country free from *infection* with peste des petits ruminants (PPR) virus in accordance with Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation in the country and the procedures currently applied, explaining how these comply with the *Terrestrial Code*.

The terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages. Weblinks to supporting documents in one of the official languages of the OIE may also be provided, where they exist.

Available at the OIE website

curisé | www.oie.int/en/standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/



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Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2018)

Overview

[Introduction to Specialist Commissions](#) | [OIE Observatory](#)

Terrestrial Code

[Access online](#)

Terrestrial Manual

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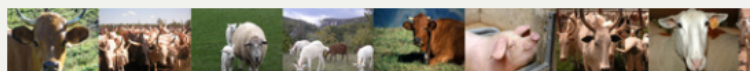
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> [FMD](#)

Peste des petits ruminants



OFFICIAL STATUS

+ [Map of PPR official status](#)

+ [List of PPR free Member Countries](#)

+ [Suspension/reinstatement of status](#)

+ [Questionnaire for PPR free status \(New 2018 version\)](#)

+ [Form for annual reconfirmation](#)

CONTROL PROGRAMME

+ [List of Member Countries control programme for PP](#)

+ [Questionnaire for PPR off](#)

+ [Form for annual reconfirm official control programme](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

+ [Disease cards](#)

[Animal health in the World](#) | [Standard Setting](#)

Information on aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases

OIE-Listed diseases 2019

Overview

Technical disease cards

The World Animal Health Information System

[Disease alerts](#) | [Data after 2004 \(WAHIS Interface\)](#)
[Data before 2005 \(Handistatus\)](#) | [Active Search](#)
[Simulation Exercises](#) | [Info list & RSS](#)

WAHIS-Wild Interface

World Animal Health

The OIE-WAHIS project

Official disease status

[Official recognition policy and procedures](#) | [FMD](#)
[CBPP](#) | [Rinderpest](#)
[Peste des petits ruminants](#) | [BSE](#)
[African horse sickness](#)
[Classical Swine Fever](#)

The role of the questionnaire



To assist Member Countries

To assist experts

To give more transparency to the evaluation process

To standardise the evaluation among countries

PPR Questionnaire layout : Status vs Programme

Questionnaire

PPR free country/zone status

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. PPR **eradication**
4. PPR laboratory diagnosis
5. PPR surveillance
6. PPR prevention
7. Control measures and contingency planning

Questionnaire

Endorsement of official control programme for PPR

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. PPR **control**
 - a) PPR **epidemiology**
 - b) PPR surveillance
 - c) PPR laboratory diagnosis
 - d) **Strategies**
 - e) PPR prevention
 - f-g) **Objective, timeline, performance indicators, funding**
4. Control measures and **emergency response**

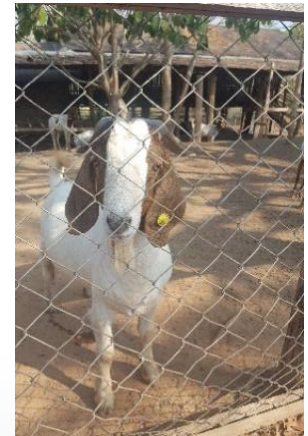
Introduction: set the context

- Geographical factors
 - Relevant to PPR dissemination
 - Countries sharing common borders, boundaries of country/zone, *protection zone* if clearly applied
 - Digitalised, geo-referenced map (**MUST** FOR ZONAL APPROACH!!)
- If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zone(s)* should be clearly defined
- Livestock industry
(and wildlife demographics if relevant)
- Slaughterhouses/markets



Veterinary system

- Legislation
 - In relation to the PPR
- *Veterinary Services*
 - Provisions of Ch. 3.1. and 3.2. of *Terrestrial Code*
 - How supervise and control all PPR-related activities
- Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups
 - Training and awareness programmes on PPR
- Role of private veterinary profession
 - PPR *surveillance* and control
- Animal identification system, movement control, paths of movements
- **OIE PVS evaluation and follow-up steps within PVS Pathway**



Veterinary system

Common shortcomings

- Concise summary of the important points on legislation, **relevant for PPR**, with cross-reference to Annexes
- Clear description of the capability of Veterinary Services – consideration of the PVS conclusion/recommendations
- Lack of specific info on PPR awareness on the part of farmers, veterinarians and other stakeholders
- Lack of description on identification system
 - i.e. voluntary or enforced dependent on magnitude of holdings; threshold for registration; species; production systems
- Lack on information on wildlife

PPR eradication/control (1)

- History/ Epidemiology in the country and surrounding countries
 - Date of first detection
 - Origin of infection, types and lineages present
 - Number and location of outbreaks
 - Maps of small ruminant density, movement patterns and estimated PPR prevalence
 - Highlighting current knowledge & gaps
 - Date of implementation of the control programme
- Legislation, organisation and implementation of the eradication campaign/ PPR control programme

continued..

PPR eradication/control (2)

- How PPR was/is controlled (vaccination, stamping out)
- Vaccines and vaccination
 - Type of the vaccine, species, vaccination programme
 - Licensing process of vaccines used
 - Effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.)
 - Documented evidence that the vaccine complies with Chapter 3.7.9. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual



PPR eradication/control

Common shortcomings

- Protocol of the vaccination programme
- Licensing process of the vaccine/Supervision of vaccine manufacturer
- Description of vaccine used and compliance with the OIE Terrestrial manual
- Post-vaccination monitoring
- System of reporting disease; whether compensation is given

PPR surveillance

- PPR suspicion
 - Procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)
 - Criteria to raise a PPR suspicion
 - Penalties for failure of reporting
- Clinical surveillance
 - Criteria for targeted surveillance, No. of animals examined
 - Monitoring performance of surveillance; indicators
- Table with suspect cases and follow-up
- Serological and virological surveillance
 - Design, criteria for targeted surveillance, No. of animals tested
 - Diagnostic tests, results
- Wildlife

PPR surveillance

Common shortcomings

- Lack of info on early detection system for investigation on suspect cases - Follow-up of PPR suspects
- Lack of detail on surveillance design
 - Number and type of samples, protocol, tests used
- Follow-up on sero-positives / false positives
- Lack of explanation when targeted surveillance is used

PPR diagnosis

- Laboratory diagnosis
 - List of labs approved by Competent Authority
 - Regular submission of samples?
- PPR approved laboratories
 - Accreditation, quality management systems
 - Inter-laboratory validations tests (ring tests)
 - Live virus handled?
 - Biosecurity and biosafety measures
 - Type of PPR tests undertaken

FOLLOW THE SAMPLE !



PPR diagnosis

Common shortcomings

- Clarity on the relationship and level of oversight between National Reference Laboratories and other official labs
- Participation in inter-lab proficiency testing and RESULTS
- ToR for appointing a laboratory in another country
- Clear statement on the relationship with an OIE Reference Laboratory

PPR Prevention

■ Coordination with neighbouring countries

Country should not be penalised due to the situation in a neighbouring country...

However,

Risk assessment and implementation of appropriate measures should be in place accordingly



■ Import control procedures

- Ports, airports, and land crossings (map)
- Regulations (countries from which import are authorized)
- Import measures (quarantine, testing), procedures, type and frequency of checks
- Actions taken on illegal import detection
- Statistics on imports for the past 24 months



PPR Prevention

Common shortcomings

- Lack of evidence of regional dialogue or engagement
- Lack of data for import controls in recent years
- Lack of information on illegal introduction of live animals or products (management, fate)

Control measures and contingency planning/ emergency response

- Procedures regarding suspected or confirmed cases (written guidelines)
- Various steps taken in the event of a PPR outbreak
 - Sampling and testing procedures used to ID & confirm
 - Actions taken to control the disease situation
 - Control and/or eradication procedures
 - Procedures used to confirm successful control
 - Compensation
 - Lack of contingency plan specifically for PPR
 - Lack of detail on structure of compensation

Official control programme submitted for endorsement

- Detailed plan on measures for control & eventual eradication of PPR
 - Objectives
 - **Timelines** (cessation of vaccinations, status to be achieved in the next past years)
 - **Performance indicators**
 - Description of funding & annual budgets for duration



PPR Official control programme submitted for endorsement

Common shortcomings

- PROGRAMME
- Description of the objectives
- **Timeline & performance indicators**
- When planned to stop vaccination
- Objectives to be achieved for the next 5 years (zones/country)
- NO OFFICIAL STATUS WITH VACCINATION FOR PPR!

Activities	Timeline of target to be reached in years					
	Before 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NID)						
National system developed (eartags and database) for small ruminants (SR)	Bring into action.					
Regulation and policy in place for compulsory identification (eartags) for animals being moved	50% of SR were eartagged. 100% of animals being moved were eartagged					
Percent of SR are eartaged or implanted microchip	50%	75%	90%	100%		
NID database system developed and passed acceptable for national roll-out				Bring into action		
NID database can completely be linked with all animal health database such as animal movement, vaccination, surveillance system and livestock product traceability system.				Bring into action		
NID is compulsory for all SR- %SR recorded in the database				50%	75%	100% of SR are recorded in NID database

All this information...



... in a 50-page dossier

Keep in mind (1):

To prepare the application:

- Enough resources (dedicated team, time and funds)
- Involvement of all services and stakeholders: farmer association, wildlife, private sector...

Keep in mind (2):

The experts who will assess your dossier

- Do not know your country
- Do not know its PPR situation
- Do not speak your language



Be clear, concise,



Detail the procedure that will give them confidence in the presented results,



Indicate a technical contact person

VIP - Very Important Points

- 👑 Put yourself in the experts' shoes
- 👑 Provide **documented** evidence
- 👑 Be concise and accurate in the description
- 👑 Clear cross-references
- 👑 Indicators and timelines



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Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

www.oie.int

disease.status@oie.int - oie@oie.int

