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# Presentation on PMAT

Virtual Regional training workshop

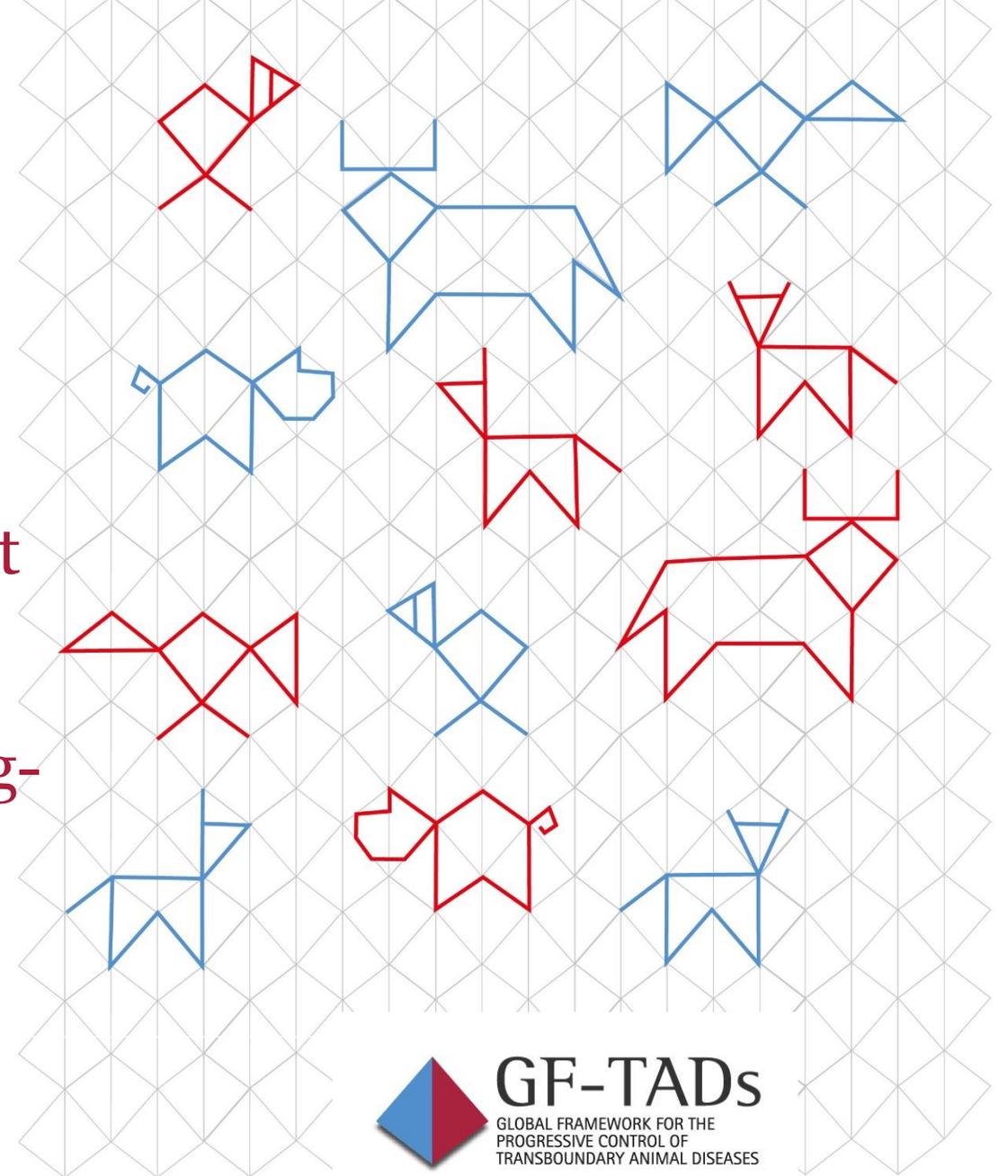
on

The OIE procedures for the endorsement  
of official control programmes  
concerning

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and dog-  
mediated rabies

4 to 6 May 2022

Simon Kihu



**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



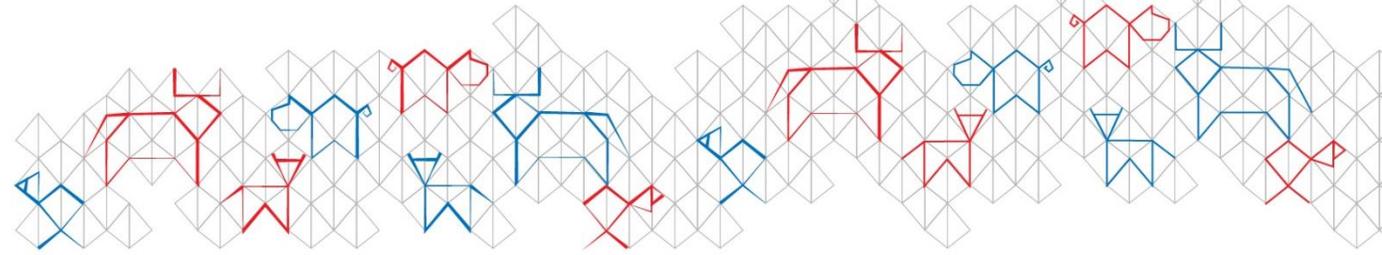
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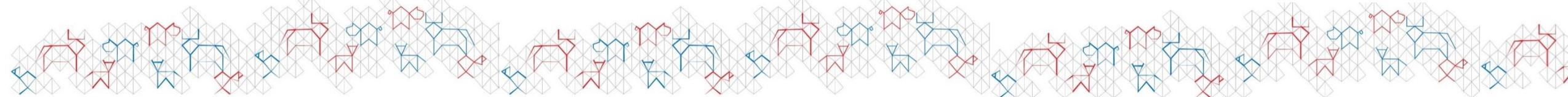


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## PMAT

- ❑ Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) Monitoring and Assessment Tool (**PMAT**) is a companion tool to the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (**GCES**) and a pillar of its implementation
  
- ❑ It serves to:
  - i) to qualify countries at the appropriate stage along the step-wise approach for the eradication of PPR (**assessment tool**) and
  - ii) to monitor progress within a given Stage and provide an indicative list of activities to implement in the year to come (**monitoring tool**)

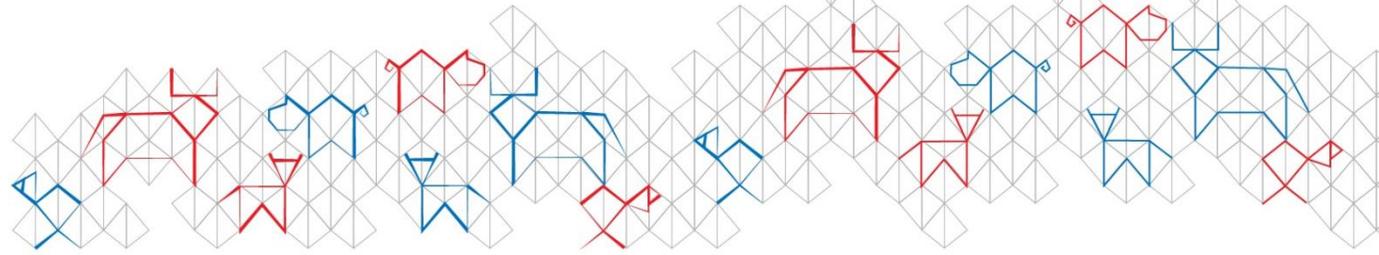


## First Generation PMAT

- ❑ To help members countries in its use, training sessions were provided during different PPR Regional Roadmap meetings since 2017.
  - ❑ However, reviews during countries' visits or meetings did show that the tool has not been properly used in many countries and sometimes it was not used at all.
  - ❑ Taking lesson from that situation, PPR-AC, at its meeting in July 2019 in Nairobi, recommended to FAO and OIE Managements that action be taken for the revise PMAT
-



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## PMAT In-depth review process

- ❑ FAO/OIE launched its revision at the beginning of 2020, with the aim to make it more user-friendly to promote its use by countries
  
- ❑ FAO/OIE PMAT revision expert team (the Team) convened to undertake the revision jointly with the PPR secretariat
  - 4 independent experts: Susanne Münstermann and Giancarlo Ferrari (OIE), Rabindra Singh and Jeffrey Mariner (FAO)
  - Supervisor of the expert team: Adama Diallo (former Chair of the PPR-GREN Bureau)



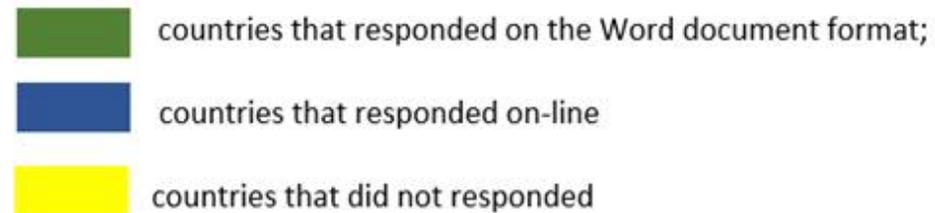
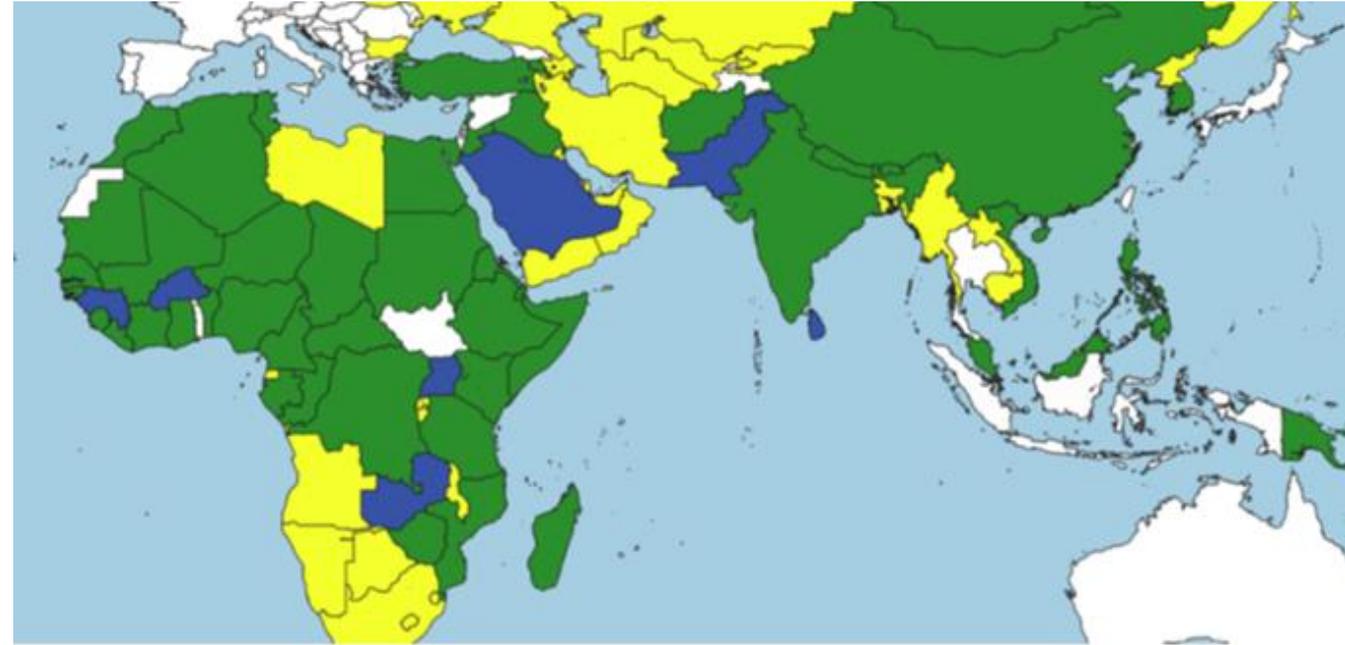
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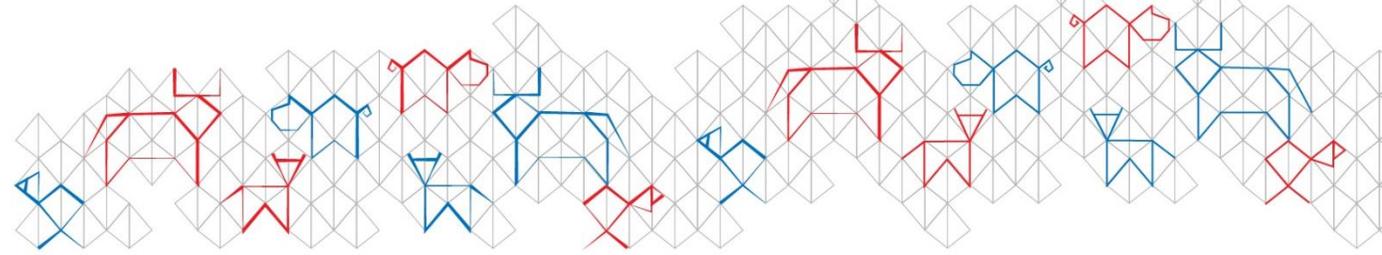
## PMAT In-depth review process

- ❑ Literature review (original PMAT, PPR GEP relevant docs, Report from OIE PVS-PPR mission docs, FAO sets of tools) (**Jan-March 2020**)
- ❑ Questionnaire for PMAT problem Identification developed by the Team and sent to PPR infected and at-risk countries (alternative to field visits to 3-5 countries originally foreseen on the CN) (**April- Sept 2020**)
- ❖ 63 out of 93 countries provided their feedback
- ❖ Filled questionnaires analysed by the Team





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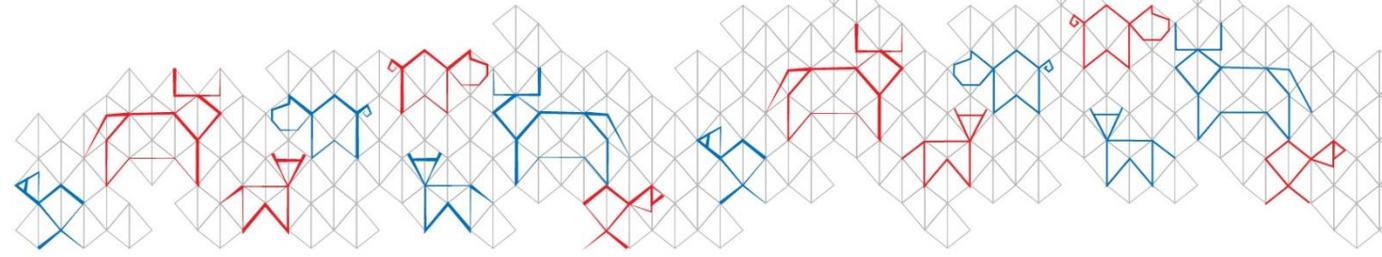


## Main findings on PMAT questionnaire:

- Useful for the assessment of the PPR eradication activities;
- Fit for purpose and would help identifying gaps in the PPR eradication pathways;
- Should include all three components of the GCES; Technical elements of PPR Eradication, Strengthening VS & focus on other priority SRDs
- Not widely used because too complex (more training needed);
- Too prescriptive in claiming the requirement of achieving ALL the activities of the previous stage in order to move to the next one;
- Restructuration of PMAT is wished and needed.

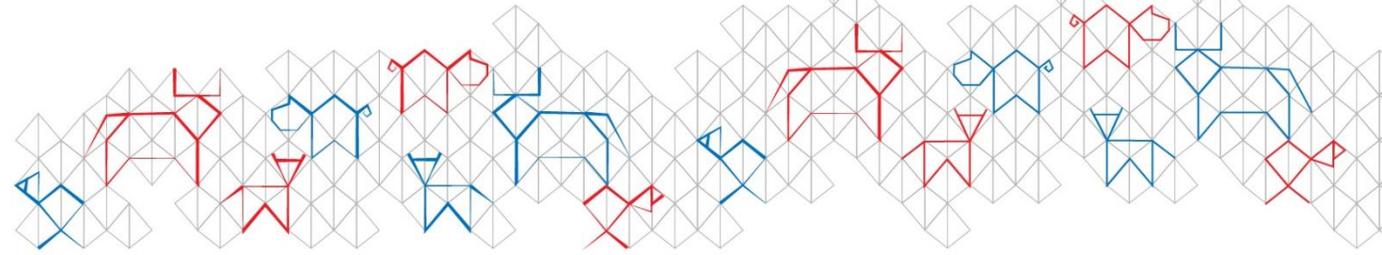


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## PMAT In-depth review process

- ✓ The Team developed a **revised draft PMAT questionnaire** in a new format (*Sept-Dec 2020*)
- ✓ The proposed new PMAT questionnaire underwent internal review at OIE and FAO (*Jan 2021*)
- ✓ Farther information gathered for the development of a **User Guide**
  - Meeting with RAG of SAARC: *18 Jan 2021*
  - Meeting with RAG of IGAD : *1 Feb 2021*
- ✓ Pilot of the draft revised PMAT (PMAT Questionnaire & User Guide) at the PMAT Training webinar for Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) countries : *24-25 March 2021*
- ✓ The draft revised PMAT (PMAT Questionnaire & User Guide) was presented for a final round of consultation at the “**Stakeholder workshop for the presentation and review of the revised PMAT**”: *3-4 June 2021*
- ✓ Finalised PMAT awaiting FAO/OIE final validation for publication



# PMAT Questionnaire structure

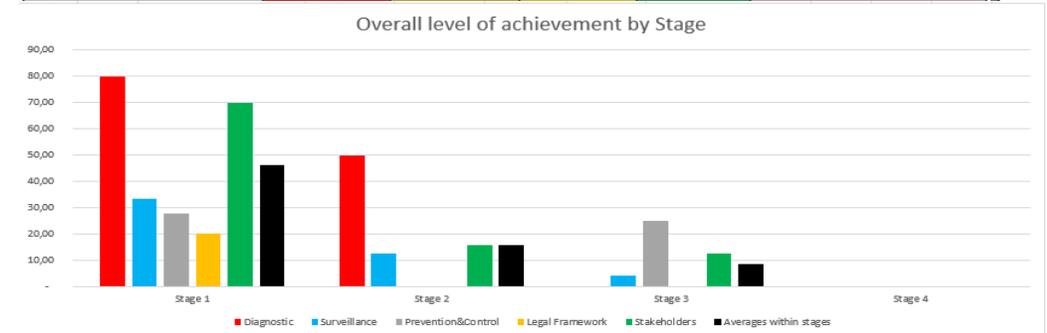
## Final PMAT2:

### PMAT2 Questionnaire:

- Restructured according to the five Technical Elements of the PPR GCES: Diagnostic System, Surveillance, Prevention and Control, Legal Framework, Stakeholders' Involvement
- Covers all the three Components of the PPR GCES (Component 1: PPR eradication, Component 2: Veterinary Services Strengthening, Component 3: Control of other priority diseases of small ruminants)
- A scoring system has been introduced to help quantify the level of achievement or completion of activities. The categorization of a country in a specific Stage is based on the level of achievement within the PPR specific component activities/achievements (Component 1); threshold to move to the next Stage has been reduced from 100% to 80%
- Allows outputs to be generated automatically in different graphs; generates automatically tables of pending activities to assist future work planning.

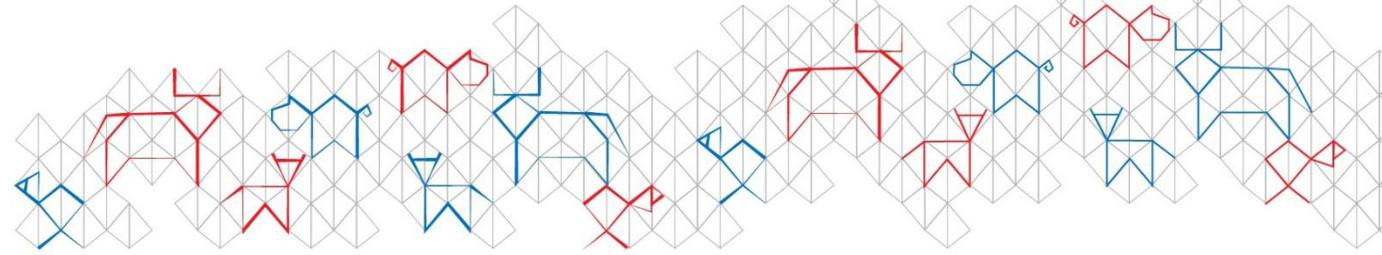
Stage	Question	Legal Framework - Component 1				
		STATEMENT	QUESTION	Level of Achievement** (please see the footnote)	Comments on achievements to date	Activities to be completed
Stage 1	Q1	PPR is a notifiable disease.	Is PPR indicated in your legislation as a notifiable disease?	<Select an option>		
	Q2	It is essential to develop a legal framework in support of PPR eradication since this provides the Veterinary Services, and national and local authorities with the necessary authority and capability to implement measures to eradicate	Is a work plan established for a legislation review regarding PPR eradication?	<Select an option>		
	Q3	A working group should be established to support the process of developing the legal framework needed for implementation of the PPR National Strategic Plan.	Is a multi-disciplinary working group established to work on legislation review regarding PPR?	<Select an option>		
	Q4	The OIE international standards specific for PPR, and the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code they refer to, should be taken into consideration in the process of amending/improving the legal framework.	Does the working group consider the OIE standards during its work to revise the legislation?	<Select an option>		
	Q5	The Veterinary Services should have the legal powers to delegate certain official PPR control activities to private animal health workers (sanitary mandate).	Is the sanitary mandate already included within the current legislation?	<Select an option>		

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %					
Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	80,00	50,00	-	-	32,50
Surveillance	33,33	12,50	4,17	-	12,50
Prevention&Control	27,77	-	25,00	-	13,19
Legal Framework	20,00	-	-	-	5,00





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## PMAT Questionnaire structure:

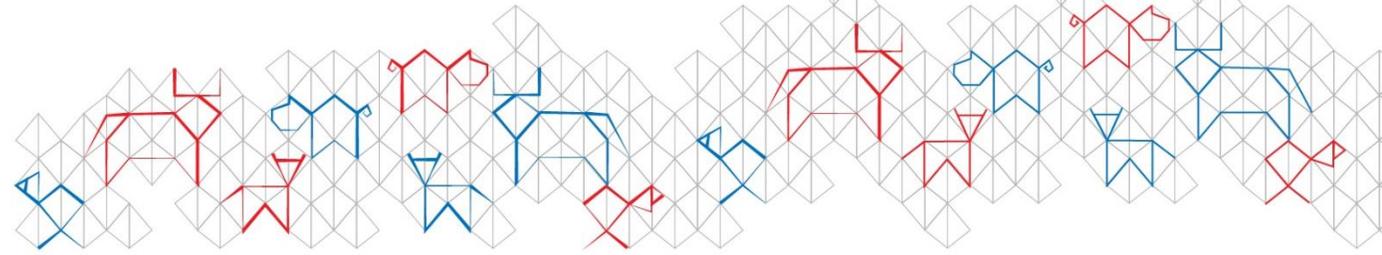
The questionnaire is available electronically and is divided into 11 individual worksheets named as follows:

- (1) Preliminary Info,
- (2) Diagnostic system,
- (3) Surveillance,
- (4) Prevention & Control,
- (5) Legislation Framework,
- (6) Stakeholders' involvement

Those first 6 worksheets have to be filled in by the users



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## PMAT Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire is available electronically and is divided into 11 individual worksheets named as follows:

- (7) Output,
- (8) Pending activities Stage 1,
- (9) Pending activities Stage 2,
- (10) Pending activities Stage 3 and
- (11) Pending activities Stage 4.

Those 5 last worksheets are automatically filled out according to the entries in first 6 sheets.



## Questionnaire Structure: FIRST WORKSHEET= Preliminary Informations

▲	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	<b>COUNTRY</b>											
2	List of officers filling the PMAT				Technical Element				Position			
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8	Date of completion											
9												
10	Notes											
11	(1) Please write only within the cells filled in grey color											
12	(2) It is assumed that there is one responsible officer for each of the five technical element. If this is not the case additional rows can be added											
13	(3) When inserting the date of completion please use the dd/mm/yyyy format											
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												

# Questionnaire Structure: : Organisation by Technical element, by Stage and then Component

## Case of the Diagnostic System, Component 1.

Stage	Question	Diagnostic system - Component 1					
		STATEMENT	QUESTION	Level of Achievement** (please see the footnote)	Comments on achievements to date	Activities to be completed	Timeline
STAGE 1	Q1	Diagnosis is the first step in the management of any disease. Throughout the implementation of the national PPR control and eradication activities, samples must be collected for laboratory testing in order to confirm or rule-out PPR virus infection.	Has the National Veterinary diagnostic capacity been assessed and is there EITHER at least one national laboratory designated for PPR diagnostic activities OR an agreement in place with at least one laboratory abroad to carry out this service?	<Select an option>			
STAGE 2	Q6	Field veterinary service personnel (veterinarian and veterinary paraprofessionals) are at the forefront of the animal disease diagnostic system. Therefore, they should have training and basic knowledge about PPR clinical signs and which samples should be taken for diagnostic testing.	Have field veterinarians received sufficient training in order to possess knowledge of the sample types and sample collection/transport requirements for PPR diagnostic testing?	<Select an option>			
STAGE 3	Q8	Reliability of test results is ensured through the implementation of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) system in diagnostic laboratories.	Is a QA/QC system for PPR diagnostic activities in place in the designated laboratory (or laboratories)?	<Select an option>			
STAGE 4	Q11	PPR virus full genome sequencing is now possible and carried out by many laboratories. The full genome sequence information is useful for molecular epidemiology as well as for virus sequestration.	Is full genome sequence information available for the PPR virus strain(s) collected in your country?	<Select an option>			

## Questionnaire Structure: : Organisation by Technical element, by Stage and then Component Case of the Critical Competencies, the Component 2.

Critical Competencies related to Prevention and Control - Component 2					
Stage	PVS CC	STATEMENT	OIE minimum level of achievement required	Country level of achievement	Comments on achievements to date
STAGE 1	CC 1.3	The veterinary services (VS) have access to CE (for appropriate PPR prevention and control activities) that is reviewed and sometimes updated, but it is implemented only for some categories of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals.	Level 3	<Select an option>	
STAGE 2	CC 1.1.A	The majority of positions requiring veterinary or other professional skills are occupied by appropriately qualified professionals at local (field) levels for appropriate PPR prevention and control activities.	Level 3	<Select an option>	
	CC 1.1.B	The majority of positions requiring veterinary paraprofessional skills are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications for appropriate PPR prevention and control activities and there is a variable level of veterinary supervision.	Level 3	<Select an option>	
	CC 1.2.B	The training and qualifications of veterinary paraprofessionals is of a fairly uniform standard that allows the development of some specific competencies for appropriate PPR prevention and control activities.	Level 3	<Select an option>	

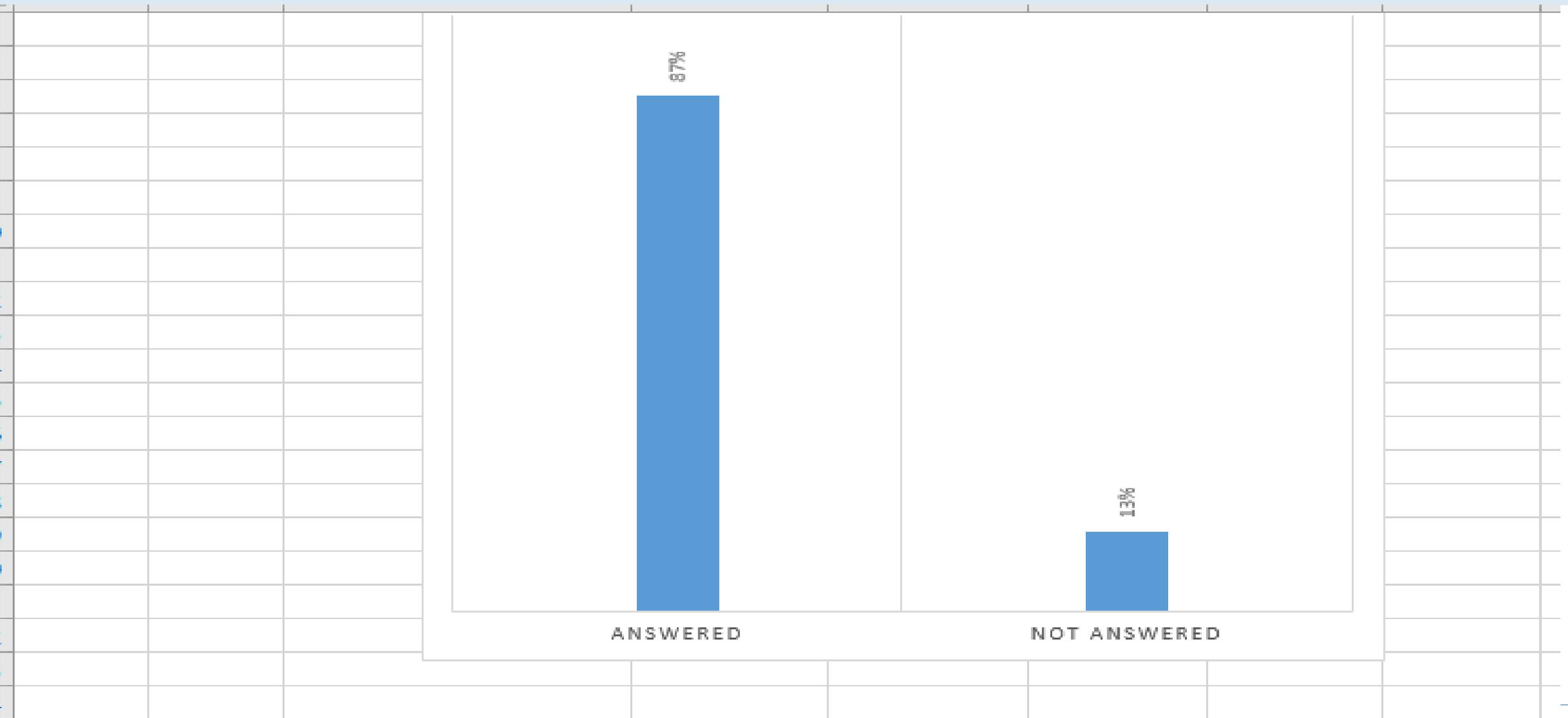
**Questionnaire Structure: : Organisation by Technical element, by Stage and then Component  
Case of the Other Small Ruminant Priority Diseases, the Component 3.**

**Other small ruminant diseases (country specific) - Component 3**

	<b>STATEMENT</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Comments on achievements to date</b>
<b>Q23</b>	<b>It is important and cost effective to combine prevention and control activities for PPR with activities against other small ruminant diseases.</b>	<b>Have you formulated and implemented PPR prevention and control activities in conjunction with activities against other small ruminant diseases?</b>	<b>&lt;Select an option&gt;</b>	

# Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

Graph indicating the percentage of questions answered.



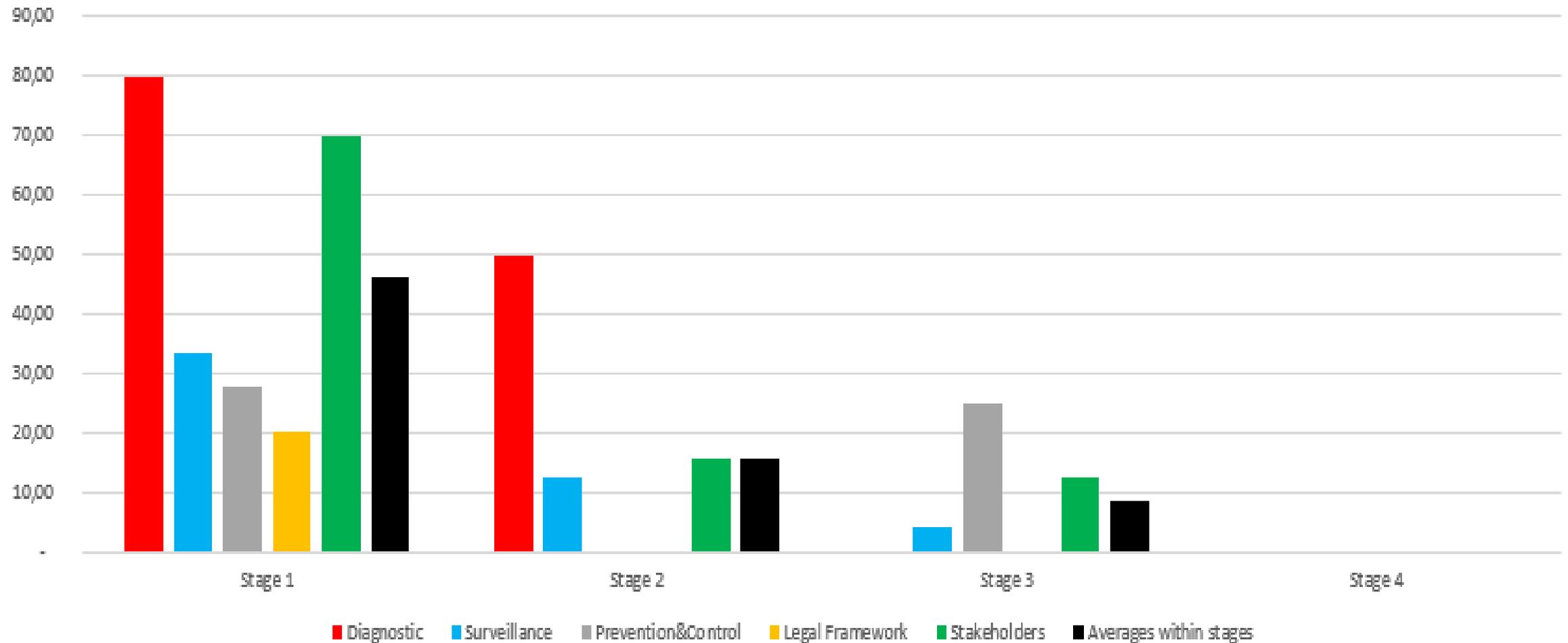
**Questionnaire Structure: Outputs**  
**Graph indicating the showing the overall level of achievements.**

**Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %**

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	80,00	50,00	-	-	32,50
Surveillance	33,33	12,50	4,17	-	12,50
Prevention&Control	27,77	-	25,00	-	13,19
Legal Framework	20,00	-	-	-	5,00
Stakeholders	70,00	15,63	12,50	-	24,53
Averages within stages	46,22	15,63	8,33	-	

**Questionnaire Structure: Outputs**  
**Graph indicating the showing the overall level of achievements.**

Overall level of achievement by Stage



## Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

**Example of the diagnostic system sheet filled in with comments, activities to be completed and timeline.**

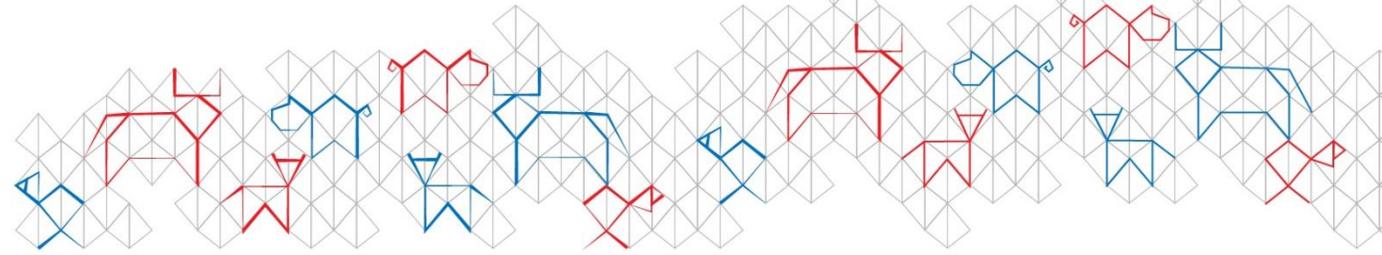
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			Diagnostic system - Component 1					
2	Stage	Question	STATEMENT	QUESTION	Level of Achievement	Comments on achievements to date	Activities to be completed	Timeline
3	STAGE 1	Q1	Diagnosis is the first step in the management of any disease. Throughout the implementation of the national PPR control and eradication activities, samples must be collected for laboratory testing in order to confirm or rule-out PPR virus infection.	Has the National Veterinary diagnostic capacity been assessed and is there EITHER at least one national laboratory designated for PPR diagnostic activities OR an agreement in place with at least one laboratory abroad to carry out this service?	Diagnostic services available at national level			
4		Q2	Currently, in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, the basic technique for PPR diagnosis is the ELISA for both the antibody and antigen detection.	Are staff trained to perform ELISA tests?	Yes			
5		Q3	Because PPR virus is highly infectious, early detection using diagnostic tests, and early response are key elements in the management of PPR. The diagnostic system in place must provide diagnostic test results in a timely manner.	Is (are) the designated national veterinary laboratory (laboratories) capable of analysing diagnostic samples from 80% of PPR outbreaks?	No	We have estimated that we are able to analyse samples from approximately 50% of PPR outbreaks	We have planned an awareness campaign among veterinarians and stakeholders to increase uptake to 80%.	31 October 2021

## Filling in the Questionnaire: Typical Activities

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
<b>Diagnostic</b>	Designation of at least one laboratory (at national level or outside the country) for PPR diagnosis.	Training of field veterinarian personnel on PPR clinical diagnosis and samples to be submitted to the laboratory for diagnostic testing.	Establishing QA/QC system in the designated PPR diagnostic laboratory with participation in inter-laboratory proficiency testing.	Full genome sequencing either at national level or outside the country for all PPRV collected samples; sequestration of all PPRV containing materials.
<b>Legal Framework</b>	Establishing a Working Group specifically to evaluate gaps in the veterinary legislation in regards to PPR control and eradication that need to be addressed. The Working Group should consist of legal experts and relevant stakeholders.	The Working Group holds meetings with stakeholders to better understand the economic impact of PPR control measures such as quarantine, vaccination, culling and evaluates approaches for financial assistance (compensation, emergency funding etc) best suited to these situations and submits proposals for relevant changes to legislation.	The Working Group proposes procedures for compensation and receives legal approval for these; the Working Group ensures that all legal provisions required for Stage 4 are being prepared while still in Stage 3 (e.g strengthening import control, biosecurity at marketplaces, compensation schemes)	The Working Group makes final adjustments to the legal framework to support Stage 4, including the provision for risk assessments to be carried out in trade partner countries prior to importation of small ruminants into the country.



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## PMAT Questionnaire: User guide

**User Guide** provides:

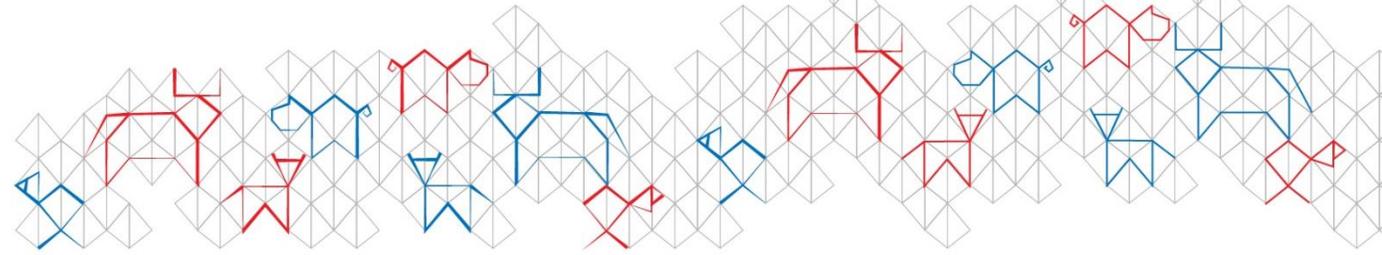
- ✓ A description of the structure of the PMAT questionnaire
- ✓ Detailed instructions with examples of how to complete the PMAT questionnaire
- ✓ Guidance on how to interpret the outcomes from filling in the questionnaire
- ✓ Examples of typical activities per Stage of the PPR stepwise approach
- ✓ Role, responsibilities and interactions between key stakeholders (e.g., national staff, RAGs, RECs, PPR Secretariat, representatives from the respective OIE and FAO regional/sub-regional offices) in the completion and review of the PMAT at the national, regional and international levels





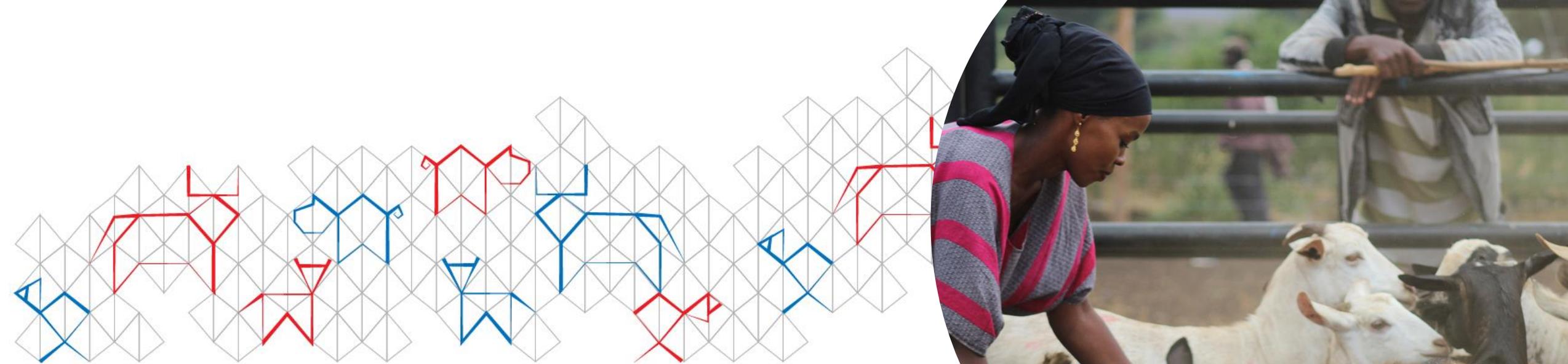


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## PMAT: Next steps

- PMAT2 to be used in the **GEP revision** for gathering of information from countries at the regional consultation meetings
- Translation of PMAT2 in **FR** (OIE) and **RU** (FAO)
- Development of a **tutorial**
- Tailored guidance to be provided to countries to complete the PMAT and assess its progress along the stepwise approach by establishing the mechanism of the **PPR Technical Support Experts (PPR TSE)**
- Development of an **on-line version** of PMAT2



Thank you for  
your attention