



# OIE requirements and questionnaire on the endorsement of official control programme for PPR

Virtual regional training workshop on the OIE procedures for the endorsement of official control programmes with regard to peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and dog-mediated rabies

4 to 6 May 2022



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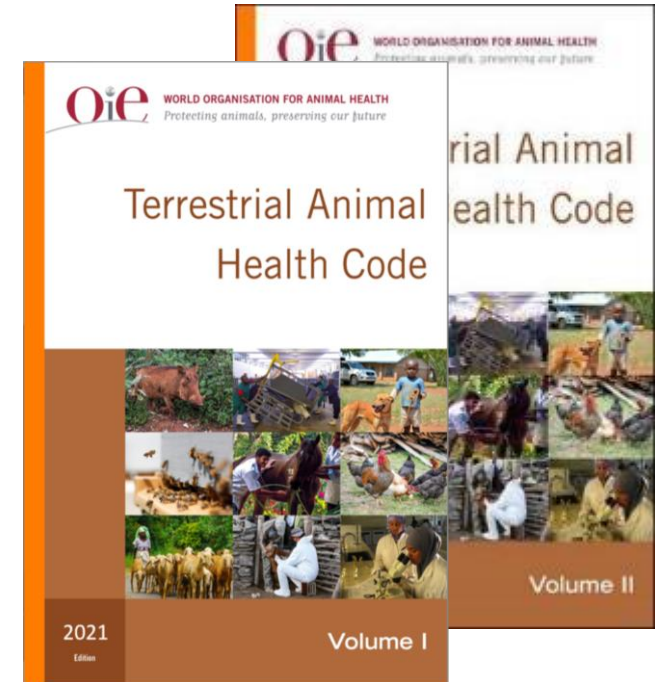
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# OIE endorsement of PPR official control programme

## The dossier

- ✓ Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*
- ✓ Complete –relevant template Questionnaire of Chapter 1.12. of the *Terrestrial Code* or from the OIE website
- ✓ No more than 50 pages + appendices (properly cross-referenced) + executive summary
- ✓ Maintenance: Dedicated annual reconfirmations



[www.oie.int/terrestrial-code](http://www.oie.int/terrestrial-code)



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## Horizontal Chapters

- Ch. 1.1. Disease notification
- Ch. 2.1. Import risk analysis
- Ch. 1.4. Animal health surveillance
- Ch. 3.3. Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Ch. 3.4. Veterinary legislation
- Ch. 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation
- Ch. 4.18. Vaccination
- Section 5 Import/export procedures

## 14.7. PPR Chapter

Article 14.7.1.	General provisions, including case definition
Article 14.7.2.	Safe commodities
Article 14.7.3. to 14.7.7.	Articles related to status: PPR free country/zone/compartiment containment zone/ recovery
Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.25.	Recommendations for importing commodities
Articles 14.7.26.	Virus inactivation
Article 14.7.27. to 14.7.33.	Surveillance
Article 14.7.34.	Endorsement of the official control programme

## Article 14.7.34. : OIE endorsed official control programme for PPR

- Objective for Member Countries is to progressively improve the situation in their territories and **eventually attain free status** for PPR
- On a **voluntary basis**, when the measures have already been implemented programme
- Should be **applicable to the entire territory** even if on a zonal basis

## Article 14.7.34. : OIE endorsed official control programme for PPR

- Evidence of capacity of VS
- The measures have been already implemented when the official control programme is presented for adoption
- Information on epidemiology of the disease in country
- Surveillance (including in wildlife), diagnostic capabilities, vaccination/vaccine used in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Terrestrial Manual*, strategy to identify vaccinated animals
- Workplan & Timeline, including the timeline for transition to the cessation of vaccination
- Performance indicators



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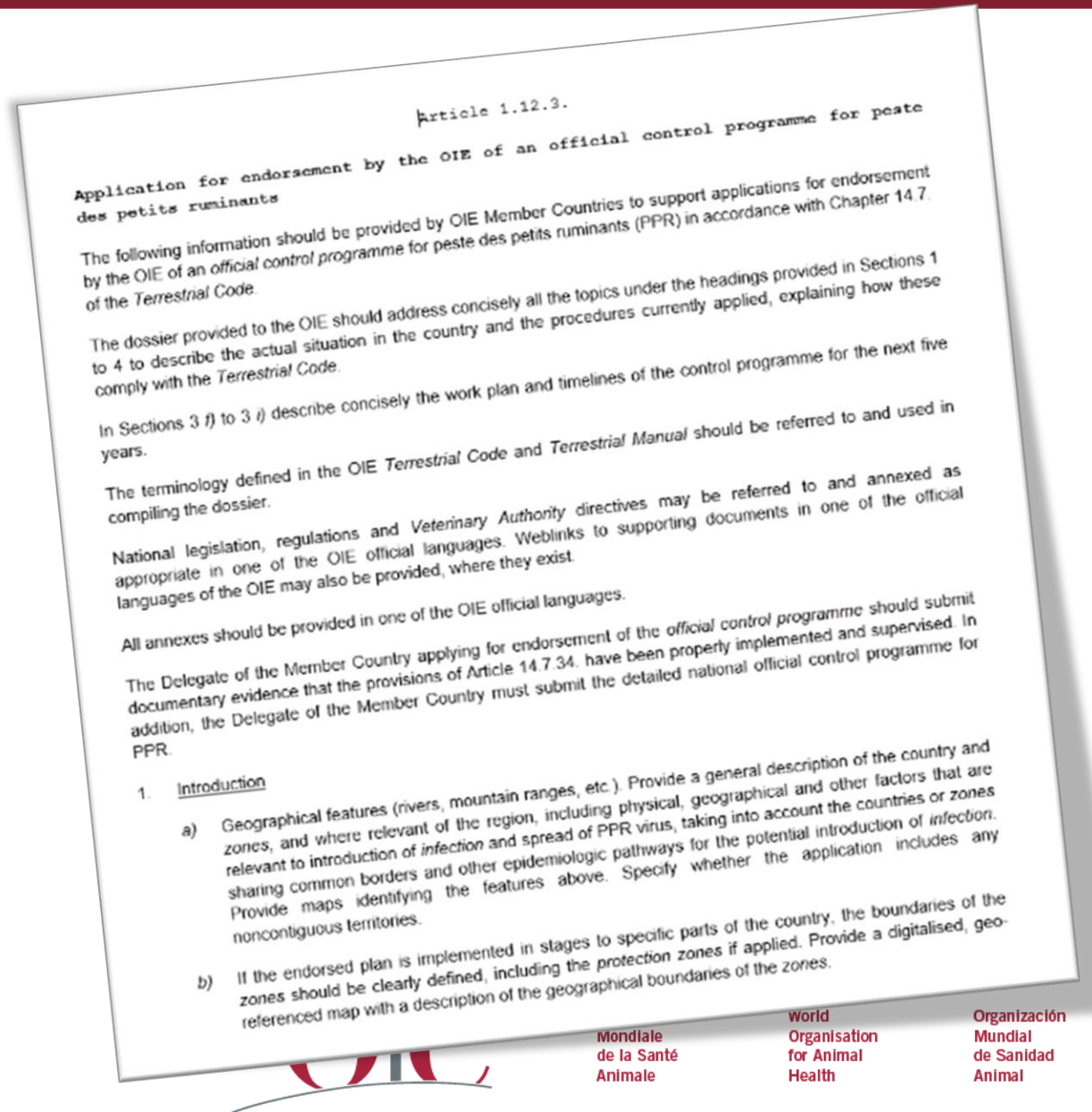


- ✓ To assist Members
- ✓ To assist experts
- ✓ To give more transparency to the evaluation process
- ✓ To standardise the evaluation among countries



# Questionnaire layout

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



# 1. Introduction: set the context

- Geographical factors
  - Relevant to PPR dissemination
  - Countries sharing common borders, boundaries of country/zone, *protection zone* if clearly applied
- 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





## 2. Veterinary system

- Legislation
  - In relation to 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
- Lack on information on wildlife

## 3. Official Control Programme

### a) Epidemiology:

- Situation of PPR in the country and region/trade partners
- History: first detection and origin of infection, types and lineages present
- Number and location of outbreaks
- Species involved, maps of small ruminant density, movement patterns and estimated PPR prevalence
- Highlight current knowledge & gaps
- Date of implementation of the control programme

# 3. Official Control Programme

## b) PPR Surveillance

- PPR suspicion including criteria to raise a PPR suspicion
- Procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and incentives to report/Penalties for failure of reporting
- Clinical surveillance – how, what is included and follow-ups
- Serological and virological surveillance: Yes/No, how often, target populations, sampling strategy; detailed plan and tests used.
- Monitoring performance of surveillance; indicators
- Risk-based surveillance: Design, criteria for targeted surveillance, No. of animals tested
- Surveys for vaccine coverage, population immunity, diagnostic tests, results
- Outcomes of outbreak investigations, awareness, community involvement in surveillance
- Wildlife populations involvement or justifications if not included

## Surveillance

- Lack of information on early detection system for investigation on suspect cases – detail of follow-up on PPR suspects
- Lack of detail on surveillance design
- Not detailed summary table for at least last 24 months – suspected, sampled (sample type), tested and testing methods, results (by species)
- Lack of explanation when targeted surveillance is used
- Lack of detailed protocol on vaccination coverage

## 3. Official Control Programme

### c) PPR diagnosis (*Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 3.7.9. of the Terrestrial Manual are applied*)

- 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
- If PPR laboratory diagnosis is not carried out in the country,
  - names of the laboratories in other countries providing the service
  - arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for reporting results



***FOLLOW THE SAMPLE !***



## 3. Official Control Programme

### d) Strategies

- Description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the PPR programme
- Description of and rationale for specific control strategies adopted
- Vaccination – strategy, type, schedule, recording, assessment of coverage and population immunity

# Shortcomings: PPR diagnosis and strategy

- Clarity on the relationship and level of oversight between National Reference Laboratories and other official labs
- Participation in inter-lab proficiency testing, validation and RESULTS
- Clear statement on the relationship with an OIE Reference Laboratory
- Protocol of the vaccination programme
- Description of vaccine used and compliance with the OIE *Terrestrial Manual*
- Post-vaccination monitoring

## 3. Official Control Programme

### e) PPR prevention

- Coordination with neighbouring countries
- Import control procedures
  - Regulations (countries/zones from which import of susceptible spp. or products are authorized)
  - Risk assessment and summary of imports in the last 24 months
  - Ports, airports, and land crossings (map)
  - Import measures (quarantine, testing), procedures, type and frequency of checks
  - Frequency and actions taken on illegal import detection

*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*

### 3. Official Control Programme

#### Workplan, performance indicators, timelines and assessment of the plan

- SMART **workplan** including
- **Performance indicators** of most important areas and steps for improvement SMART workplan with timelines for the next five years
- The control plan to be **monitored** and successes measured since the date of implementation
- **Timelines** (cessation of vaccinations, status to be achieved in the next five years)
- Description of **funding & annual budgets** for the duration



## 4. Control measures and emergency response

- Procedures regarding suspected or confirmed cases (written guidelines/contingency planning)
- Various steps taken in the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR outbreak
  - Quarantine measures imposed
  - Sampling and testing procedures used to ID & confirm
  - Control and/or eradication procedures
  - Procedures used to confirm successful control
  - Compensation
  - Critical risk control points targeted

- Lack of contingency plan specifically for PPR
- Lack of detail on structure of compensation

# Remember

 Involvement of all relevant stakeholders & secure resources (dedicated team, time, and funds)

 Put yourself in the experts' shoes

 Provide **documented** evidence

 Be clear and concise in the descriptions

 Clear cross-references

 Timeline & Performance indicators





# Thank you!

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