

# DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDISED REPORTING TEMPLATES FOR ABATTOIR SURVEILLANCE OF CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Operational Manual  
Version 2  
October 2025

**Prepared by:** Lucía Manso-Silván, Garoma Desa Hedeta,  
Geoffrey M. Muuka and Massimo Scacchia.



World Organisation  
for Animal Health

Regional Representation for Africa  
[rr.africa@woah.org](mailto:rr.africa@woah.org)

Nairobi, Kenya  
24 – 27 March 2026



# DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDISED REPORTING TEMPLATES FOR ABATTOIR SURVEILLANCE OF CBPP

## Operational Manual

### Draft Version 2.0

**Prepared by:** Lucía Manso-Silván, Garoma Desa Hedeta, Geoffrey M. Muuka and Massimo Scacchia

**Date:** 29<sup>th</sup> October 2025

**Edited by :** Patrick Bastiaensen

---

## Recommended Citation

**WOAH.** *Development of standardised reporting templates for abattoir surveillance of CBPP.* 29 October 2025, Nairobi.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the *World Organisation for Animal Health* (WOAH) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by WOAH in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of WOAH.

© WOAH, 2025



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WOAH endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WOAH logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: *"This translation was not created by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and WOAH is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition."*

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>) and any arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the *United Nations Commission on International Trade Law* (UNCITRAL).

**Third-party materials.** Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

**Sales, rights and licensing.** Publications of the World Organisation for Animal Health are available either on the WOAH website ([www.woah.org](http://www.woah.org)) or can be purchased through the WOAH online bookshop ([www.woah.org/en/ebookshop/](http://www.woah.org/en/ebookshop/)).



**Disclaimer.** The development of this Manual was sponsored by the Republic of Italy. The content of the information does not necessarily reflect the position or the policy of the Republic of Italy, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

Cover image : cattle in Mashare, Namibia (c) Massimo Scacchia (IZS Teramo) 2008.

## Contents

|                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Foreword.....                                        | 6  |
| Acknowledgements.....                                | 7  |
| 1. Purpose and Objectives .....                      | 8  |
| 2. Scope .....                                       | 8  |
| 3. Definitions.....                                  | 9  |
| 4. Role & Responsibilities.....                      | 9  |
| 5. Materials / Tools .....                           | 10 |
| 6. Procedure.....                                    | 10 |
| 6.1. Define surveillance indicators.....             | 10 |
| 6.2. Design of the reporting template.....           | 11 |
| 6.3. Pilot testing of the template.....              | 11 |
| 6.4. Validation and approval .....                   | 11 |
| 6.5. Implementation.....                             | 12 |
| 7. Quality Assurance .....                           | 12 |
| 8. Health, Biosecurity, and Data Protection .....    | 13 |
| 8.1. Biosecurity and Occupational Safety.....        | 13 |
| 8.2. Data Security and Confidentiality.....          | 13 |
| 9. Completion Criteria.....                          | 13 |
| 10. Example of Standardised Reporting Template ..... | 14 |

## Foreword

Reliable, harmonised, and timely data are at the heart of effective surveillance for *Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia* (CBPP). As countries strengthen their abattoir-based surveillance systems, the ability to systematically record ante-mortem and post-mortem findings becomes essential for early detection, traceability, and coordinated response to this transboundary animal disease.

This **Standardised Reporting Template** has been developed as a supplementary tool to the *Guidelines on Harmonised Procedures for Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Inspection for CBPP Surveillance*. It provides abattoirs, official veterinarians, meat inspectors, data officers, and competent authorities with a unified structure for capturing high-quality CBPP-related data. When consistently applied, the template supports evidence-based decision-making, enhances comparability of information across regions, and reinforces national commitments to WOAHA surveillance and reporting standards.

This tool is also intended to facilitate integration with national and regional animal health information systems, ensuring that abattoir surveillance contributes meaningfully to broader epidemiological intelligence, including risk assessment, disease control planning, and the evaluation of CBPP trends over time.

The *World Organisation for Animal Health* (WOAH) remains committed to supporting its Members in Africa in strengthening surveillance capacities. The development of this reporting template reflects the collaborative efforts of technical experts, laboratories, field teams, and regional partners dedicated to improving the detection and control of CBPP.

**Dr. Karim Tounkara**  
**Regional Representative for Africa**  
**World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)**

## Acknowledgements

The development of this Standardised Reporting Template was made possible through the contributions of many individuals and institutions committed to advancing CBPP surveillance across Africa.

WOAH gratefully acknowledges the scientific guidance and leadership of the WOA Reference Laboratory for CBPP at IZS Teramo, under the leadership of Dr. Massimo Scacchia, whose technical oversight and extensive expertise in CBPP diagnostics and lesion classification were essential to the refinement of the reporting fields and lesion reference structures used in this template.

We further acknowledge the work of the principal authors: Lucía Manso Silván, Garoma Desa Hedeta, Geoffrey M. Muuka, and Massimo Scacchia, whose technical contributions shaped the operational clarity and usability of this tool.

Special appreciation is extended to the WOA Regional Representation for Africa, in particular the Regional Technical Leads for CBPP, Dr. Viola Chemis and Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen, whose administrative coordination, technical review, and follow-up ensured alignment between this reporting template and the broader CBPP surveillance guidelines.

We also thank the national veterinary services, official veterinarians, abattoir inspectors, epidemiology units, and data management teams who provided insights into data needs, field practicality, and national reporting structures. Their input was invaluable during the design, pilot testing, and validation phases of this tool.

WOAH expresses its sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Italy for the financial support that enabled the development of both the harmonised inspection guidelines and this complementary reporting template.

## 1. Purpose and Objectives

This manual provides step-by-step guidance for the development of standardised reporting templates to support abattoir-based surveillance of *Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia* (CBPP) in line with WOAH standards and recommendations.

The objectives are:

- To ensure harmonised, accurate, and timely data collection and reporting across all participating abattoirs.
- To promote consistency and standardization in the recording of ante-mortem and post-mortem findings related to CBPP at abattoirs and inspection sites.
- To enhance data quality, reliability, and comparability to support national and regional CBPP surveillance systems.

## 2. Scope

These standardised reporting templates are intended to guide the systematic collection, documentation, and reporting of data generated during ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections at abattoirs, slaughter slabs, and other meat inspection facilities engaged in the surveillance of CBPP, in line with WOAH standards and recommendations.

This procedure applies to:

- Veterinary epidemiologists and official veterinarians involved in abattoir-based surveillance.
- Abattoir data officers responsible for data entry and verification.
- Public health and animal health surveillance teams at local, district, and national levels.
- In under-served and/or remote areas, traditional leaders and local community representatives may also be involved, provided they have received appropriate training and supervision.
- Data management and analysis personnel responsible for validation, storage, and interpretation of surveillance data.

It covers the design, validation, and implementation of standardized reporting templates used to record CBPP-related findings during routine meat inspection.

### 3. Definitions

- **CBPP:** A highly contagious respiratory disease of cattle caused by *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (Mmm), characterised by inflammation of the lungs and pleura.
- **Abattoir-based surveillance:** The systematic observation, detection, and recording of clinical symptoms and/or lesions consistent with CBPP or suspected cases identified during ante-mortem and post-mortem meat inspection at abattoirs, slaughter slabs, or other authorized meat inspection facilities.
- **Template:** A structured data-collection form (digital or paper-based) used to ensure harmonized and consistent recording of CBPP surveillance information in accordance with WOH standards.

### 4. Role & Responsibilities

|                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Official Veterinarian / Veterinary Officer</b> | Define key epidemiological indicators, case definitions, and lesion criteria consistent with WOH guidelines. Provide oversight to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data collected at abattoirs. |
| <b>Data Management Officer</b>                    | Design, format, and update the standardized reporting template, ensuring alignment with national and regional CBPP surveillance systems.                                                              |
| <b>Quality Assurance Focal Point</b>              | Review and validate the templates for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with WOH standards and national procedures.                                                                              |
| <b>IT Support Unit</b>                            | Deploy, maintain, and troubleshoot digital reporting templates, ensuring data integrity and secure transmission (where applicable).                                                                   |
| <b>Community Liaison / Traditional Leaders</b>    | Leaders and local community representatives may be engaged in surveillance activities operating under supervision of the Competent Authority.                                                         |

## 5. Materials / Tools

- Photos collection of CBPP lesion and definitions.
- Data dictionary (variables, units, formats).
- Template design software (Excel, Google Sheets, or DHIS<sub>2</sub> if digital).
- Pilot testing feedback forms.

## 6. Procedure

### 6.1. Define surveillance indicators

Data elements and template development steps:

- **Identify key variables to be captured:**

- Animal identification (ear tag or unique ID).
- Origin of animal (farm, village, district, or holding).
- Breed, age, and sex.
- Type of clinical symptoms .
- Type and anatomical location of lesions consistent with WOAHP CBPP case definitions.
- Date of inspection and abattoir/slaughter facility code.
- Name and/or identification number of the inspecting official veterinarian.

- **Define data format and coding:**

Specify whether each variable is numeric, categorical, or free text, and develop standardized codes for abattoirs, inspectors, and administrative areas in line with national animal health information systems.

- **Develop a CBPP-specific lesion classification reference table:**

Prepare a photo-collection and table describing recognised gross pathological lesions associated with CBPP, following the WOAHP *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, including lesion codes and definitions to facilitate harmonized data entry and analysis.

## 6.2. Design of the reporting template

- Develop a draft template that includes all mandatory data fields identified under Section 6.1.
- Use clear column headers, standardized variable names and codes, and terminology consistent with WOAHA reporting standards.
- Incorporate data validation and control rules (e.g. drop-down menus, numeric limits) to minimize entry errors and improve data quality.
- Provide dedicated fields for signatures, names, and identification numbers of the official veterinarian and other authorized inspectors.
- Ensure the template format (paper or digital) is compatible with national animal health information systems managed by the *Competent Authority (CA)*.

## 6.3. Pilot testing of the template

- Select at least two abattoirs or slaughter facilities representative of different operational contexts for pilot testing.
- Conduct training sessions for abattoir staff, data officers, and official veterinarians on the proper use of the template and data-entry procedures.
- Collect and record data over a defined trial period (e.g. four weeks), under the supervision of the *Competent Authority*.
- Evaluate the completeness, consistency, and usability of the data collected, documenting any technical or procedural challenges.
- Incorporate feedback from pilot sites to refine and finalize the template prior to nationwide implementation.

## 6.4. Validation and approval

- Present pilot test results to the CBPP surveillance programme coordinators and the *Competent Authority (CA)*.
- Revise and refine the reporting template based on feedback from field users, data officers, and quality assurance focal points.
- Conduct a final validation review under the supervision of the *CA* to confirm that the template meets national and WOAHA surveillance standards.
- Obtain formal approval and endorsement from the *Competent Authority* prior to official implementation.

## 6.5. Implementation

- Distribute the final approved template (digital and/or printed version) to all official and registered abattoirs, slaughter slabs, and authorized meat inspection facilities engaged in CBPP surveillance.
- Conduct structured training sessions for official veterinarians, inspectors, and data officers to ensure consistent use of the template and adherence to data-entry standards.
- Monitor compliance and data quality during the first month of implementation through supervisory visits and remote data review.
- Provide technical support, also using Veterinary Remote Assistance, and corrective feedback where necessary to ensure full alignment with WOAHP data reporting requirements.

## 7. Quality Assurance

- To maintain the reliability and integrity of abattoir-based CBPP surveillance data, a continuous quality assurance system shall be implemented under the supervision of the Competent Authority.
- Conduct random audits of submitted reports each month to verify data accuracy and completeness.
- Cross-check clinical symptoms and lesion records against the original ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection notes maintained at abattoirs.
- Document audit findings and communicate feedback to abattoirs, official veterinarians, and data officers.
- Implement corrective actions and follow-up reviews where non-conformities or data inconsistencies are identified.

## 8. Health, Biosecurity, and Data Protection

To ensure the safety of personnel and the integrity of data collected during CBPP surveillance:

### 8.1. Biosecurity and Occupational Safety

- All staff involved in meat inspection and data collection shall follow biosafety and biosecurity protocols consistent with WOAHA recommendations and national regulations.
- Appropriate *personal protective equipment* (PPE) must be worn when handling carcasses or potentially infectious materials.
- Facilities must have designated areas for disinfection and safe waste disposal in compliance with veterinary public health standards.

### 8.2. Data Security and Confidentiality

- Digital and paper records must be handled in accordance with national data protection and privacy legislation.
- Access to surveillance data shall be restricted to authorized personnel designated by the Competent Authority.
- Data transmission and storage systems should include security measures to prevent unauthorized access, modification, or loss of information.

## 9. Completion Criteria

The procedure is considered complete when:

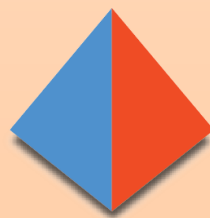
- The template is approved, distributed, and in use in all designated abattoirs.
- Routine surveillance data is submitted in the correct format with  $\geq 95\%$  completeness.

## 10. Example of Standardised Reporting Template

| Field                   | Description                      | Format / Example    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date of Inspection      | Date when animal was inspected   | YYYY-MM-DD          |
| Abattoir Code           | Unique code of abattoir          | ABT-01              |
| Animal ID / Tag No.     | Official ear tag or ID number    | 12345678            |
| Origin / Farm Code      | Source farm or holding code      | FARM-23             |
| Sex                     | M = Male, F = Female             | F                   |
| Age Category            | Age group (Calf, Adult)          | Adult               |
| Symptoms<br>Lesion Type | CBPP lesion classification       | Fibrinous Pleuritis |
| Lesion Location         | Anatomical site                  | Left lung           |
| Severity Score          | 0 = None, 1 = Mild, 2 = Severe   | 2                   |
| Samples collected       | Lung, pleural fluid, lymph nodes | Pleural fluid       |
| Inspector Name / ID     | Person performing inspection     | J. Smith            |
| Remarks / Notes         | Additional observations          | “Adhesions present” |
| Signature               | Inspector’s signature            | —                   |







# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE



World Organisation  
for Animal Health