

Assessment format to be placed in STAGE 2 of the GCES

Outcome 1: the laboratory system works with a higher level of efficiency than in Stage 1, bio-molecular techniques are introduced

PMAT questionnaire for Outcome 1						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	– The country has the capacity to perform bi-molecular tests in compliance with international laboratory standards [A1 – I1, I2; A2 – I3, I4; A3 – I5]					
Q2	– There is a good understanding of all the PPR strains circulating and their distribution across the country [A4 – I6; A5 – I7]					
Q3	— The LIMS is the central repository of (PPR) information generated by the PPR laboratory network, and serves as a data management control tool; it is also responsible for generation of laboratory management reports and dissemination of PPR information (I6)					

Typical activities		Performance indicators	
A1	Train laboratory staff in bio-molecular testing methods and equip at least one laboratory, if the use of bio-molecular testing is an option	I1	— Number of laboratory staff trained to laboratory bio-molecular technics (<i>target</i> : at least five staff per laboratory)
		I2	— Number of national laboratories equipped and performing laboratory bio-molecular diagnostic tests (<i>target</i> : at least one per country – unless outsourcing is the preferred option) Alternatively indication (name) of which International Reference laboratory has been chosen for sending samples for bio-molecular testing should be given.
A2	Establish Standard Operating Procedures for bio-molecular testing and regularly update them	I3	— Number of revisions of the Standard Operating Procedures for bio-molecular testing (<i>target</i> : SOPs reviewed each year and last revision not to exceed 12 months) Alternatively the SOPs have been fully established to ship samples abroad;

		I4	— Ratio between the number of test performed out of the number of test submitted (<i>target</i> : 100%)
A3	Establish written protocols to define criteria to select samples eligible for being processed using bio-molecular techniques	I5	— Protocols describing the criteria to select samples for being further processed with bio-molecular tests have been fully established and applied in the routinary work of the laboratory (no specific target is set for this indicator)
A4	Test all submitted samples meeting the eligible criteria for bio-molecular testing	I6	— Percentage of clusters for which the characterization of the PPR virus has been obtained (<i>target</i> : 100%)
A5	The laboratory actively participates in international proficiency test led by either an International Reference Laboratory or a Regional laboratory designated as leading laboratory in the regional network.	I7	— Number of proficiency tests conducted (<i>target</i> : at least, one regional network test / year and 100% of identified problems at laboratory level investigated and solved).

Outcome 2: The surveillance system is further strengthened, mainly in its passive component

● PMAT questionnaire						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	– The network of slaughter houses (and slaughter slabs) throughout the country is fully contributing to the passive component of the national surveillance system [A1 – I1, I2]					
Q2	– The national surveillance system in place is able to capture PPR events in wildlife (which provide good indications of a possible spill over from domestic small ruminants) [A2 – I3; A3 – I4]					
Q3	– A list of wild animals susceptible to PPR is available and a possible case definition of PPR in wildlife is also available [A2 – I3]					
Q4	– The country fully benefits from its active participation in the regional epidemiosurveillance network (when existing) [A4 – I5]					
Q5	– The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies [CC I.2.B level 3]					
Q6	– The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspected cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system [CC II.5.B level 3]					
Q7	– Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets [CC II.12 level 4]					
Q8	– There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors [CC I.6.B level 3]					

➤ Typical activities		➤ Performance indicators	
A1	— Train inspectors in slaughterhouses to increase their awareness of PPR and its differential diagnosis (training should also address collection, storage and submission to the closest delivery place in proper condition and to avoid potential spoiling of test results)	I1	— Number veterinarians working at slaughterhouses trained to PPR clinical and differential diagnostic (target: 75% of veterinarians operating in slaughterhouses have received training and refreshed training on PPR with last training held no longer than 12 months ago and 100% no longer than two years).
		I2	— Number of samples submitted to the laboratory for testing originating from slaughterhouses (<i>target: 75% of suspected cases at the abattoir' pre and post-mortem inspection</i> are sampled (tissue samples collected from animals that presented changes) for PPR diagnostic
A2	— Design a procedure to improve external coordination with MoE and other organisations involved in wildlife management (notably for improved reporting of PPR cases in wildlife)	I3	— Number of clinical samples collected from wildlife suspected cases either shot or naturally found dead (<i>target: 50% of carcasses of naturally found dead wild animals susceptible to PPR and presenting symptoms that could relate to PPR are sampled and tested for PPR</i>)
A3	— Organise an awareness campaign on PPR for hunters	I4	— Number of meetings held with representatives of hunters to promote awareness about PPR in wildlife (<i>target: one national meeting with hunters and eventually at Regional level</i>).
A4	— Participate in Regional Epidemio-surveillance Network activities (when existing); feed the Network with appropriate set of data	I5	— Number of times that the agreed set of data to be shared within the regional network has been sent to the designated regional hub (<i>target: the transfer of data is always done according to the agreed schedule</i>).

Outcome 3: A targeted vaccination campaign is implemented

● PMAT questionnaire <i>for Outcome 3</i>						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	- The PPR Vaccination Campaign is delivered according to the Risk-based Control Strategy [A1 – I1; A2 – I2; A3 – I3, I4]					
Q2	- The vaccine distribution and delivery system is monitored on a regular basis and allows for immediate corrective actions if needed [A4 – I5, I6]					
Q3	- The vaccines used comply with OIE quality requirements [A1 – I1]					
Q4	- The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels [CC I.1.A level 3]					
Q5	- The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications [CC I.1.B level 3]					
Q6	- There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities [CC I.6.A level 3]					
Q7	- The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally [CC I.7 level 3]					
Q8	- Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis [CC I.8 level 4]					
Q9	- The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency [CC II.7 level 3]					
Q10	- The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary [CC IV.7 level 3]					

➤ Typical activities		➤ Performance indicators	
A1	— Formulate/design field vaccination Procedures (according to the strategy adopted by the country); for this purpose, the national PPR Committee appoints a specific Working Group	I1	— Number of Working Group meeting (<i>target</i> : at least two meetings in the first year after entering Stage 2)
A2	— Train field vaccination teams	I2	— Number of field veterinarians involved in vaccination field operations trained (<i>target</i> : 100% of field veterinarians involved)
A3	— Implement field vaccination (according to the strategy adopted by the country)	I3	— Intermediate vaccination coverage (<i>target</i> : at least 35% of the eligible animals are vaccinated 60 days after the beginning of the vaccination campaign (which represents 50% of the final expected 70% vaccination coverage)
		I4	— Final vaccination coverage (<i>target</i> : not less than 70% of eligible animals are vaccinated in each campaign) <i>Remark</i> : vaccination coverage is expressed as the number of animals administered with the vaccine divided by the number of animals eligible for being vaccinated in the target areas/sectors)
A4	— Conduct Post-Vaccination-Evaluation (PVE) with collection of data for evaluating the results of the vaccination programme and monitor the whole vaccination chain accordingly	I5	— Number of PVE undertaken (in order to evaluate for example the percentage of PPR clinical cases in vaccinated small ruminants populations, as an indicator of the vaccination effectiveness = number of cases in vaccinated population / total number of cases in the country) (<i>target</i> : one simplified PVE per year and one comprehensive PVE at key occasions e.g. when a country foreseen to move from one stage to a stage above (see description of the PVE tool in Annex 3.4)
		I6	— Temperature registration cards are used in each point of the vaccine distribution system (<i>target</i> : the temperature along the cold chain is always between +2°C and +8°C. Specific procedures for managing failures in the cold chain must be part of the cold chain monitoring system.
		I7	— Immune response (expressed as the percentage of animals developing a protective serological titre out of the number of animals actually administered with the vaccine) (<i>target</i> : at least 80% of animals should have a serological titre to be considered protective at 21 or 28 days post PPR vaccination).

Outcome 4: Additional measures are put in place to ensure the success of the vaccination campaign

● PMAT questionnaire for Outcome 4						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	- The PPR epidemiological situation is further understood thanks to the systematic investigations of PPR clinical outbreaks [A1 – x; A2 – I1, I2]					
Q2	- The vaccination measures have been further consolidated taking into account the results of systematic PPR clinical outbreak investigations [A2 – I1, I2]					
Q3	- The unregulated movements of small ruminants are not affecting the effectiveness of the control measures in Stage 2 [A3 – I3, I4]					
Q4	- The VS regularly analyse records and documented procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness [CC I.11 level 4]					

➤ Typical activities		➤ Performance indicators	
A1	— Design an outbreak investigation form to collate the following information: (i) possible date of introduction of the virus into the infected premises; (ii) possible means of introduction; and (iii) potential spreading		no specific indicator
A2	— Conduct investigations for all detected/reported outbreaks, whether in or outside the vaccination sectors/zones	I1	— Number of PPR clinical outbreaks investigated (<i>target</i> : 75% of PPR outbreaks are investigated).
		I2	Average number of days required from confirmation to the first visit for outbreaks investigation purposes (<i>target</i> : no more than one week from confirmation to first visit for epidemiological enquiries).
A3	— Implement movement controls between the vaccinated/non-vaccinated sectors/zones, in close collaboration with other Services involved (police notably)	I3	— Number of trainings on movement control of animals delivered to local police (<i>target</i> : at least one training at national level and possible other trainings at regional levels where appropriate (according to livestock populations and importance of movements) <i>Nota bene</i> : the responsibility of implementing movement controls is under VS responsibility but when it implies restriction measures, as defined in relevant regulatory texts, their

			enforcement will involve the police in this particular case no related indicator is proposed; however, a strong external coordination is expected to be put in place for the VS to supervise the police activities in small ruminants movement control
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Outcome 5: The legal framework is fully supportive of the control and prevention activities

● PMAT questionnaire <i>for Outcome 5</i>						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	– The impact of the control measures has been evaluated [A1 – I1]					
Q2	– The legal framework includes the necessary provisions for implementing the control measures foreseen in Stage 3 (notably compulsory vaccination of sheep and goats in the country or zone) [A2 – I2]					
Q3	– The legal framework provides for the financing of PPR control measures, such as operational expenses [A1 – I1]					
Q4	– The legal framework defines the prerogatives of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in PPR prevention and control measures [A2 – I2]					
Q5	– Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have the power to take legal action/initiate prosecution in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity [CC IV.2 level 3]					

➤ Typical activities		➤ Performance indicators	
A1	— Organise meetings of specific working groups (mixed Veterinary Services, other authorities, and stakeholders) to better understand the impact of control measures (including financial aspects) on stakeholders and upgrade the legislation framework to support field control activities	I1	— Number of PPR specific acts issued by the Veterinary Services in support of the field control activities (no specific targets are set)
A2	— Propose concrete amendments to update the legal framework conducive to efficient PPR prevention and control	I2	— Number of proposals submitted to update the legal framework (no specific target)

Outcome 6: The stakeholders fully contribute to the control efforts foreseen in Stage 2

● PMAT questionnaire for Outcome 6						
		Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Not applicable	Comments
Q1	– The livestock keepers and other actors (forest guards, etc) fully act as sentinels for the early detection of PPR clinical outbreaks [A1 – I1; A3 – I3; A4 – I4]					
Q2	– The livestock keepers are actively contributing to the implementation of the control measures foreseen in Stage 2 [A2 – I2; A3 – I3]					
Q3	– The Veterinary Services ensure communication of PPR legal framework and related documentation to actively involve the various stakeholders [A1 – I1; A2 – I2; A3 – I3; A4 – I4]					
Q4	– The VS contact point for communication provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes [CC III.1 level 4]					

➤ Typical activities		➤ Performance indicators	
A1	— Prepare and disseminate informative material to increase awareness among livestock keepers and thereby facilitate reports of suspected cases.	I1	— Number of awareness material printed and distributed (no specific targets set)
A2	— Prepare communication material to explain and convince (advocacy) all stakeholders particularly farmer that control of PPR is needed	I2	— Number of awareness meetings organized with livestock keepers (<i>target</i> : a least, on meeting at national level and possibly one meeting at regional level(Province, Directorate, district...) / year according to small ruminant populations
A3	— Organise meetings with the livestock keepers and their partners active in the field (NGOs, etc.)	I3	— Number of meetings held in the past 12 months with livestock keepers (<i>target</i> : at least one meeting at national level and possibly one meeting at regional level(Province, Directorate, district...) / year according to small ruminant populations
A4	— Should wildlife be identified among the issues to be addressed, organise meetings involving wildlife specialists and other stakeholders (such as hunters)	I4	— Number of meetings held with wildlife specialists and stakeholders to address issue related to wildlife (<i>target</i> : at least one meeting at national level and possibly one meeting at regional level(Province, Directorate, district...) / year according to small ruminant populations