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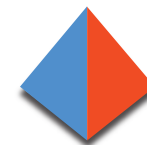


World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

# Introduction to PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

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Regional Advisory Group meeting on PPR  
Baku, The Republic of Azerbaijan  
2 July 2024



## GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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## Content

1. Introduction to PMAT
2. PMAT User Guide
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4. PMAT e-learning
5. PMAT digitization
6. Future activities

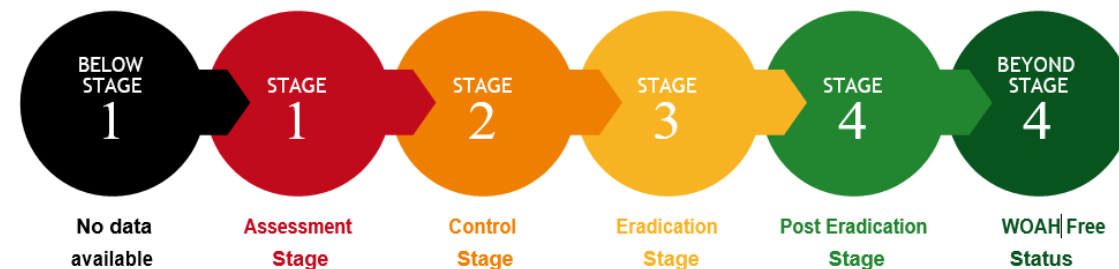


# PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

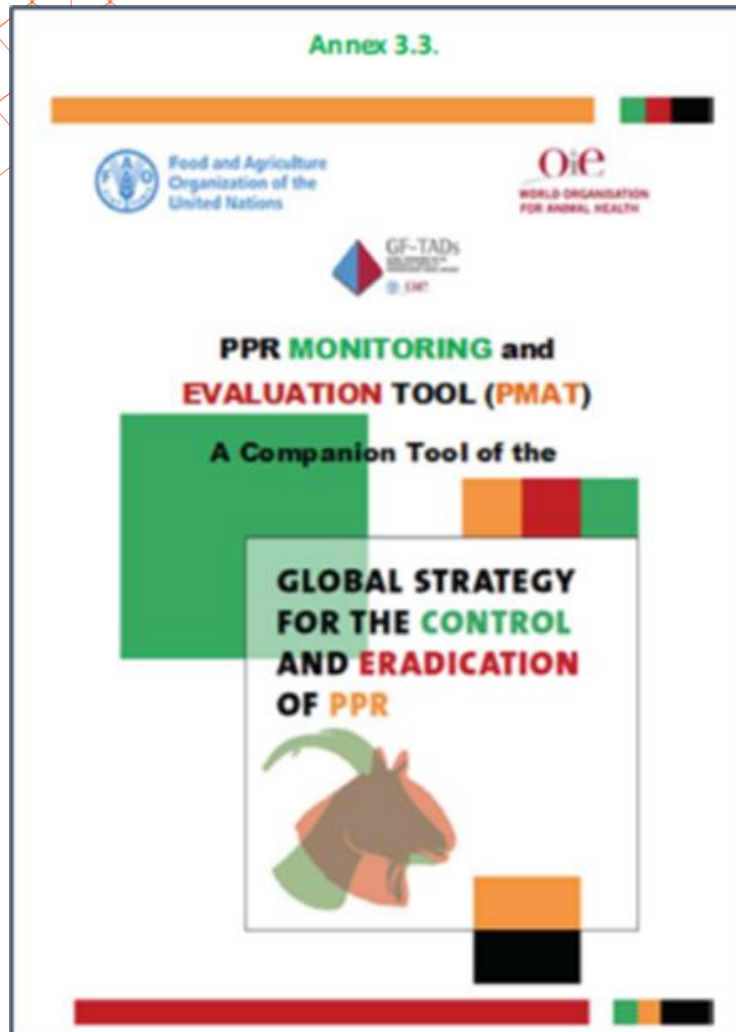
❑ Companion tool to the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES) and a pillar of its implementation

❑ It serves to:

- ✓ to qualify countries at the appropriate stage along the step-wise approach for the eradication of PPR (**assessment tool**) and
- ✓ 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



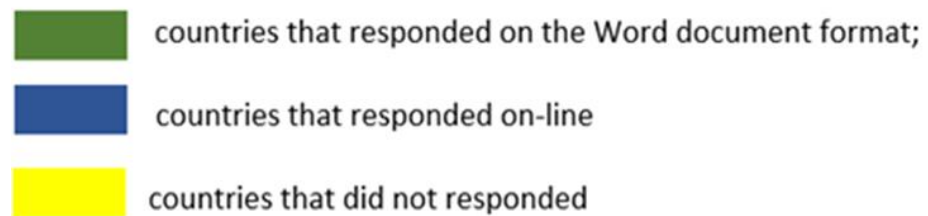
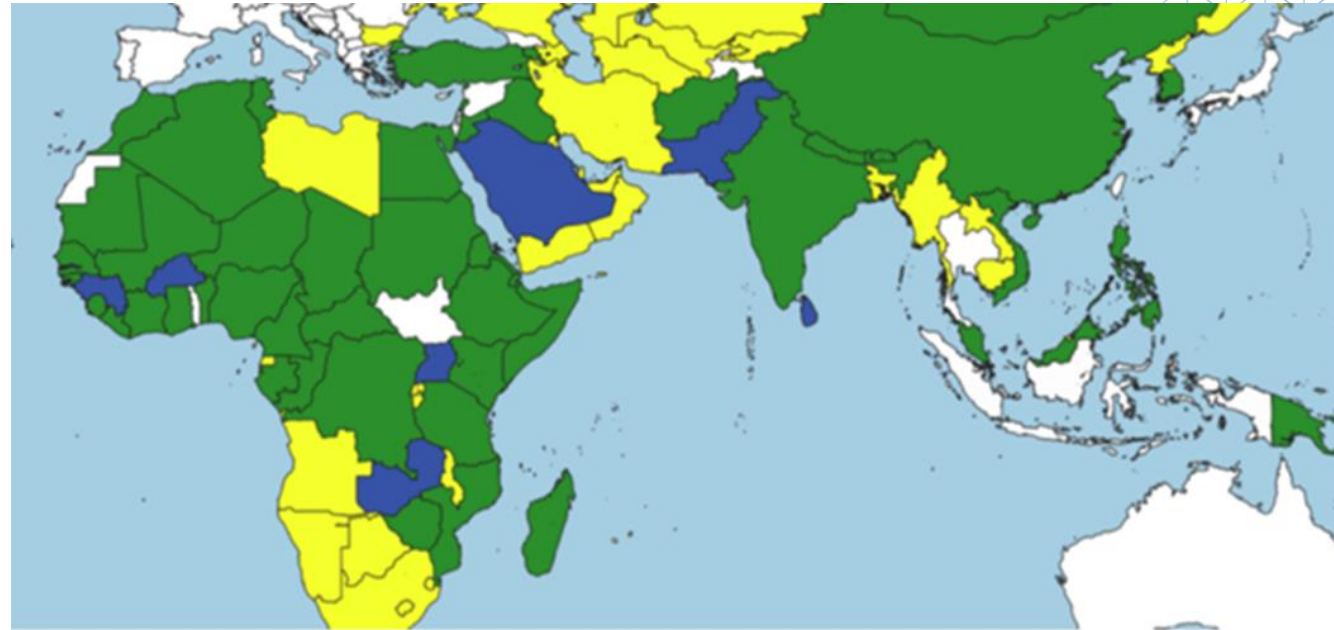
- ❑ First generation PMAT in use from 2017 to 2020: training sessions provided to Members during PPR Regional Roadmap meetings
- ❑ Feedback from Members revealed that the tool was not properly used and sometimes not used at all.



PPR Advisory Committee meeting (July 2019, Nairobi): recommended to FAO and WOAHA to revise the PMAT

# PMAT In-depth review process

- ❑ FAO/WOAH launched PMAT revision in 2020
- ❑ FAO/WOAH PMAT revision expert team (the Team) of 5 independent experts
- ❑ The Team undertook the revision jointly with the PPR secretariat
  - Literature review
  - Questionnaire for PMAT problem identification to collect Members' feedback
  - 63 out of 93 countries provided their feedback



# 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;
- 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;
- Should include all three components of the GCES; Technical elements of PPR Eradication, Strengthening VS & focus on other priority SRDs;
- Therefore, restructuring of PMAT was necessary

## PMAT In-depth review process

- ❑ The Team developed a revised draft PMAT questionnaire in a new format
- ❑ The new PMAT questionnaire underwent internal review at WOAHA and FAO
- ❑ The draft revised PMAT (PMAT Questionnaire & User Guide) was piloted 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 has undergone several iterations of review and is awaiting FAO/WOAH final validation for publication

# PMAT 2 Questionnaire structure

## PMAT2 Questionnaire:

- Restructured along 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%
- <!/ Important note: The achievement of 80% when moving to Stage 4 will not be sufficient if vaccination has not ceased.**
- Allows outputs to be generated automatically in different graphs; generates automatically tables of pending activities to assist future work planning.



# PMAT2 Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire is divided into 11 individual worksheets, the first 6 sheets are named as follows:

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

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

## PMAT2 Questionnaire structure

The subsequent part of the questionnaire sheets are follows:

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

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

# PMAT Questionnaire Structure: FIRST WORKSHEET= Preliminary Information

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	COUNTRY											
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												

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

## Case of the Diagnostic System (Component 1)

Stage	Question						
		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>			

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

## Case of the Critical Competencies of the performance of VS (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 I.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 I.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 I.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 I.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>	

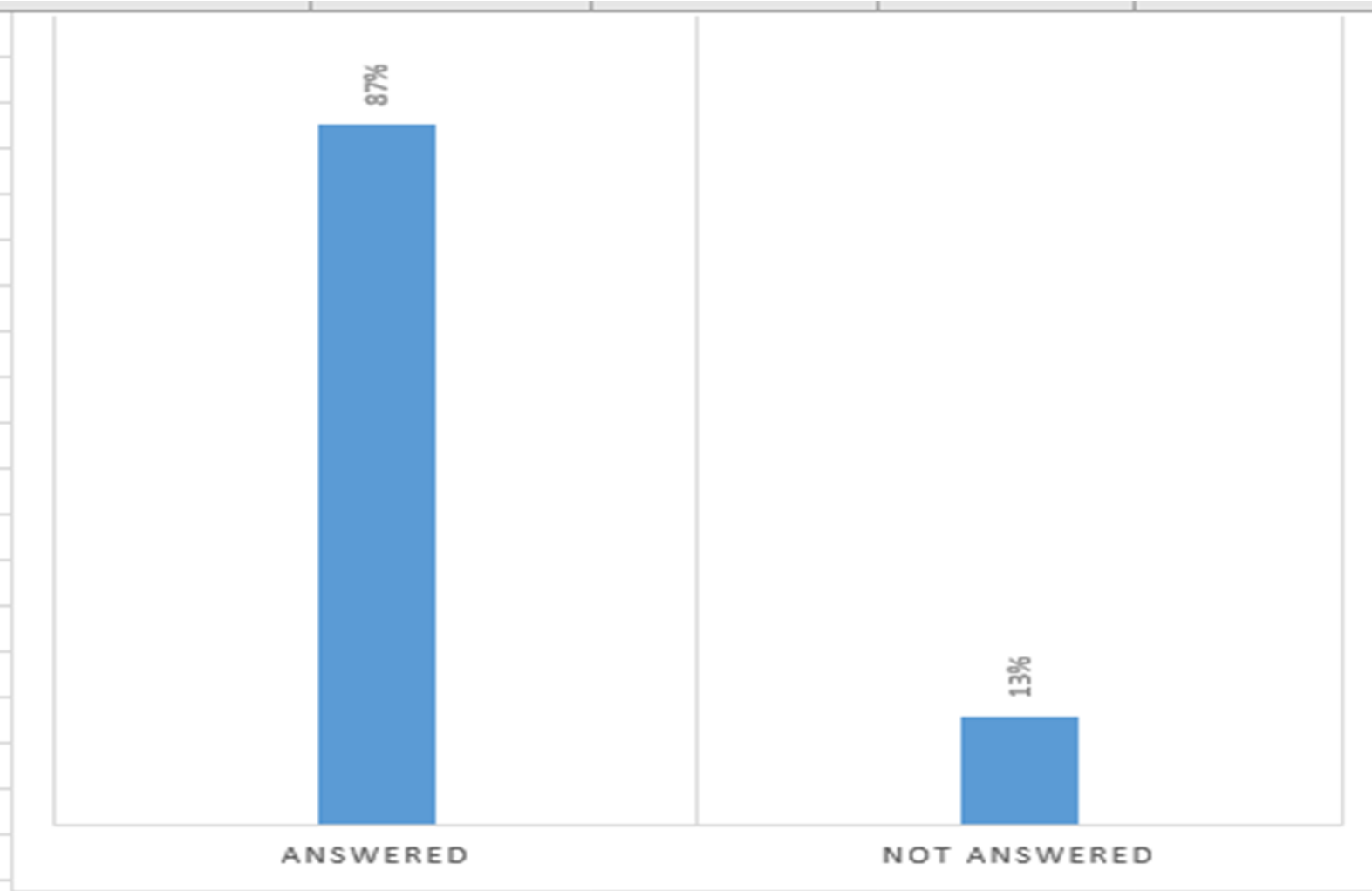
**PMAT Questionnaire Structure:**  
**Organisation by Technical element, by Stage and then Component**  
**Case of the Other Small Ruminant Priority Diseases (Component 3)**

Other small ruminant diseases (country specific) - Component 3

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

# PMAT Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

Graph indicating the percentage of questions answered



## PMAT Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

Graph indicating the showing the overall level of achievements.

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

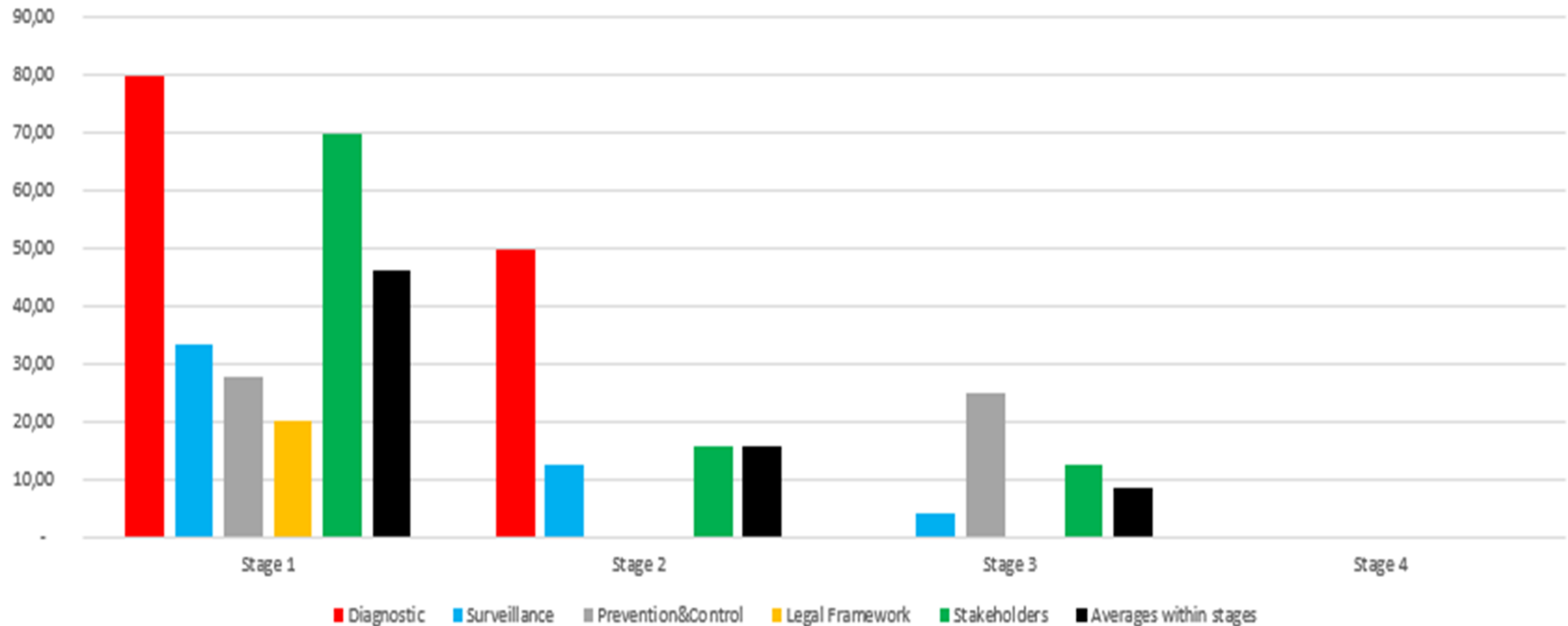
Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	80,00	50,00	-	-	32,50
Surveillance	33,33	12,50	4,17	-	12,50
Prevention&Control	27,77	-	25,00	-	13,19
Legal Framework	20,00	-	-	-	5,00
Stakeholders	70,00	15,63	12,50	-	24,53
Averages within stages	46,22	15,63	8,33	-	



# PMAT Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

## Graph indicating the overall level of achievements.

Overall level of achievement by Stage



# PMAT Questionnaire Structure: Outputs

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

A3    Diagnostic

STAGE 1				
Technical Element	QUESTION	Level of achievement	Comments on achievements to date	Activities to be completed
Diagnostic	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 outsourced abroad		
	Are staff trained to perform ELISA tests?	Not Applicable (Diagnostic services outsourced abroad)		
	Is (are) the designated national veterinary laboratory (laboratories) capable of analysing diagnostic samples from a representative proportion of PPR suspected outbreaks?	Not Applicable (Diagnostic services outsourced abroad)		
	Have representative sets of serum samples from all regions of the country where small ruminants are present been tested for PPR antibodies?	Yes		

Diagnostic    Surveillance    Prevention&Control    Legal Framework    Stakeholders    OUTPUT    Pending activities Stage 1

# PMAT 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

# PMAT2 : User guide

- ✓ 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 Technical element and Stage of the PPR stepwise approach
- ✓ Roles, responsibilities and interactions between key stakeholders (e.g., national staff, RAGs, RECs, PPR Secretariat, representatives from the respective WOH and FAO regional/sub-regional offices) in the completion and review of the PMAT at the national, regional and international levels

# PMAT2 : User guide

## Examples of 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.



# PMAT2: Work in progress

## □ Development of PMAT2 e-learning modules:

- ✓ **Module one:** Explains the stepwise approach of the PPR Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES), the role and importance of the five technical elements
- ✓ **Module two:** Defines the stakeholders involved, explains their roles and responsibilities and describe their interaction at national, regional, and inter-regional level
- ✓ **Module three:** instructions on how to practically complete the PMAT questionnaire
- ✓ **Module four:** explains how to evaluate the PMAT outputs and use these for work-planning and strategic implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Peste des Petits Ruminants Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

**Module Four**

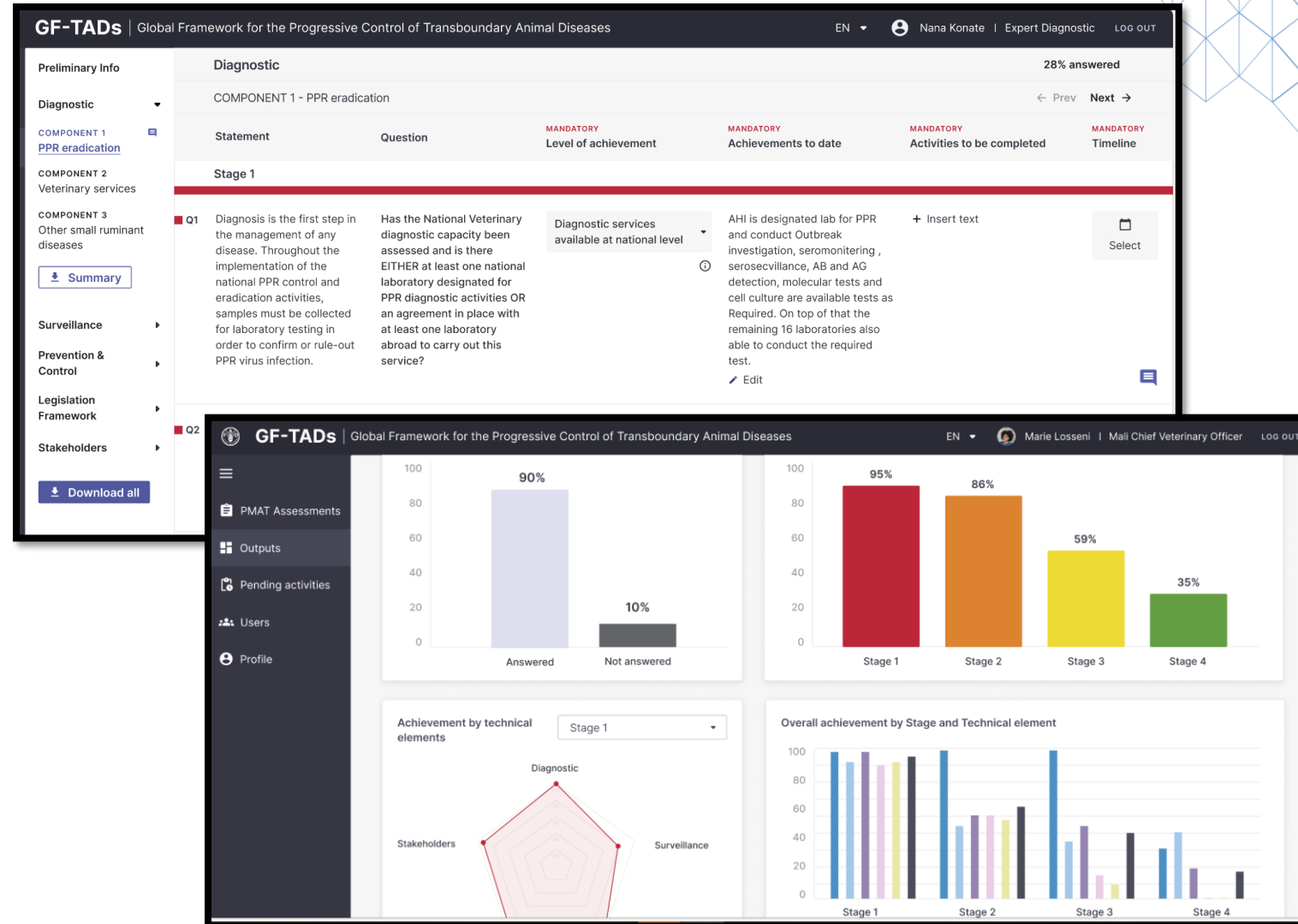
Interpreting and using the PMAT outputs

Start

# PMAT2: Work in progress

## Development of a digital version of the PMAT2:

- ✓ facilitate users at country level to run the assessment as a collective exercise and facilitate
- ✓ enable PMAT online submission
- ✓ facilitate users at PPR Secretariat and RAG to access and analyse the data submitted
- ✓ serve as a secure centralised system to archive, track, search, and submit PMATs so that countries can have access to previous PMAT submissions





## PMAT2: Next steps

- ❑ PMAT2 in in the process for publication on FAO and WOAHA website
- ❑ Translation of PMAT2 to be done in other languages  
-FR (WOAHA) and RU (FAO)

# Thank you

