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China, Mongolia, and Central Asia Episystem Workshop for Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) eradication

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With support from:

中华人民共和国农业农村部
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China



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GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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PMAT milestones and development of new tools

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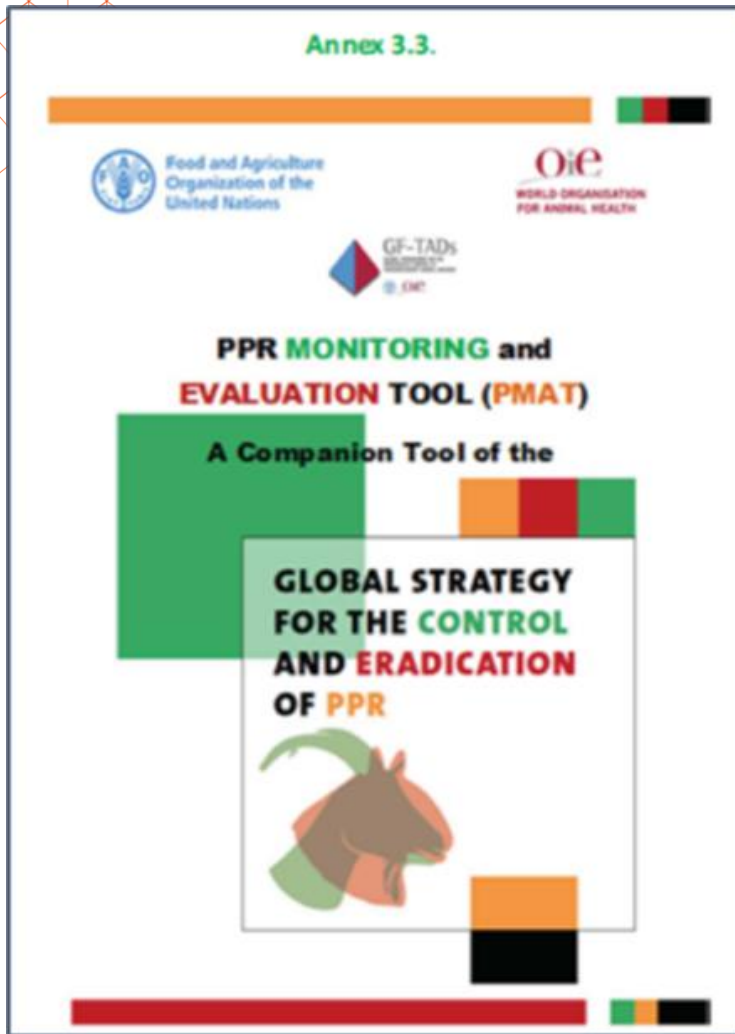
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PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

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

- ❑ It serves to:
 - ✓ qualify countries at the appropriate stage along the step-wise approach for the eradication of PPR (**assessment tool**)
 - ✓ 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
- ❑ Feedback from Members revealed that the tool was not properly used and sometimes not used at all.

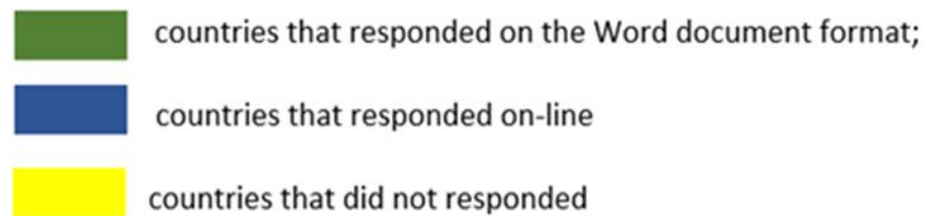
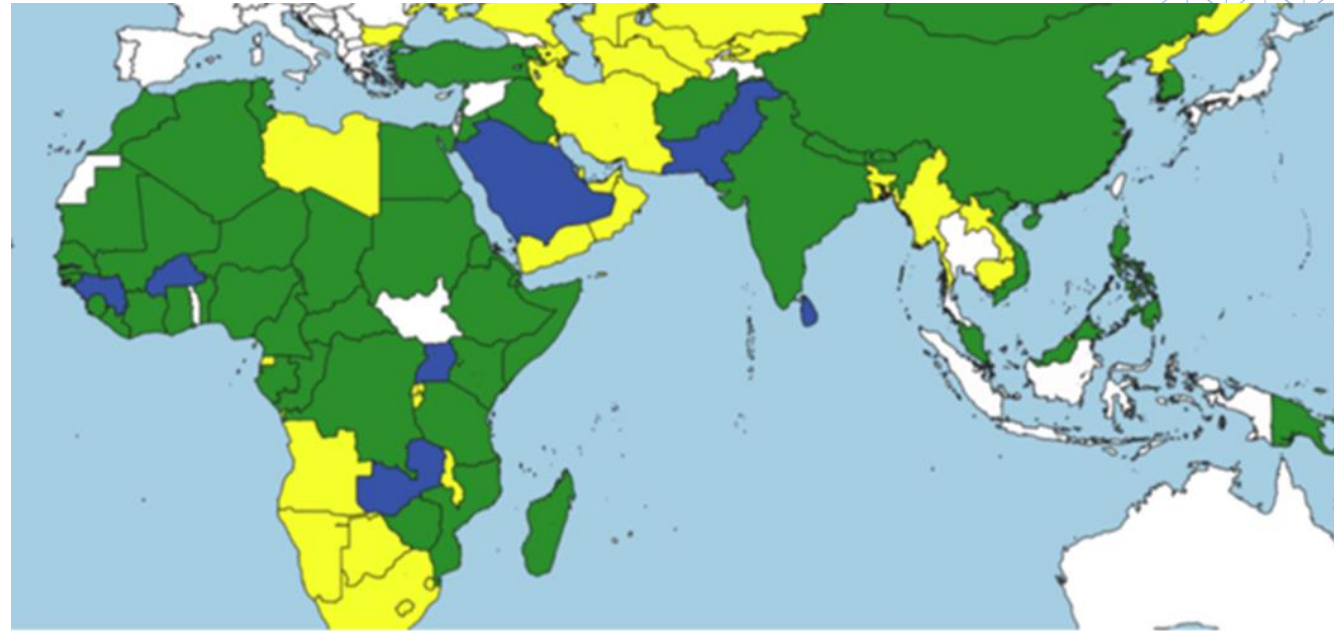


In 2019, the PPR Advisory Committee recommended FAO and WOAH to revise the PMAT

PMAT In-depth review process

- ❑ PMAT revision by five independent experts with support from the PPR Secretariat
 - Literature review
 - Questionnaire to collect Members' feedback (63/93 countries responded)

→ PMAT developed in a new format:
PMAT Questionnaire & User Guide



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

PMAT 2 Questionnaire structure

- Contains a scoring system to quantify level of achievement and completion of activities
- The categorisation to a specific Stage is based on the level of achievement within the **PPR specific component** (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.**
- Automatic generation of outputs in different graphs and 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:

- (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:

(7) Output,

(8) Pending activities Stage 1,

(9) Pending activities Stage 2,

(10) Pending activities Stage 3

(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 and Stage

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: Critical Competencies of the performance of VS (Component 2)

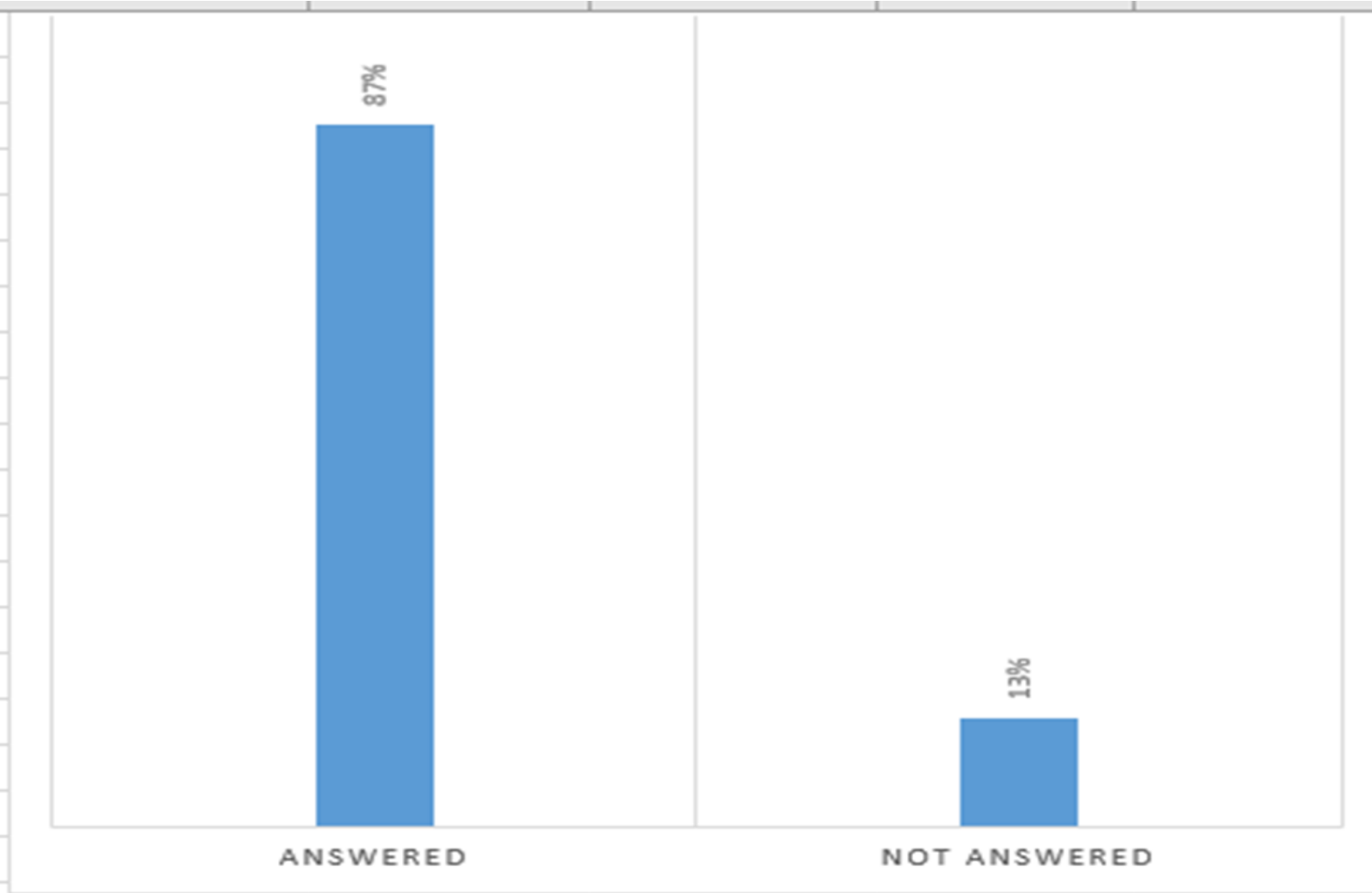
Critical Competencies related to Prevention and Control - Component 2					
Stage	PVS CC	STATEMENT	OIE minimum level of achievement required	Country level of achievement	Comments on achievements to date
STAGE 1	CC I.3	The veterinary services (VS) have access to CE (for appropriate PPR prevention and control 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: 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 Outputs

Graph indicating the percentage of questions answered



PMAT Outputs

Table indicating the overall level of achievement

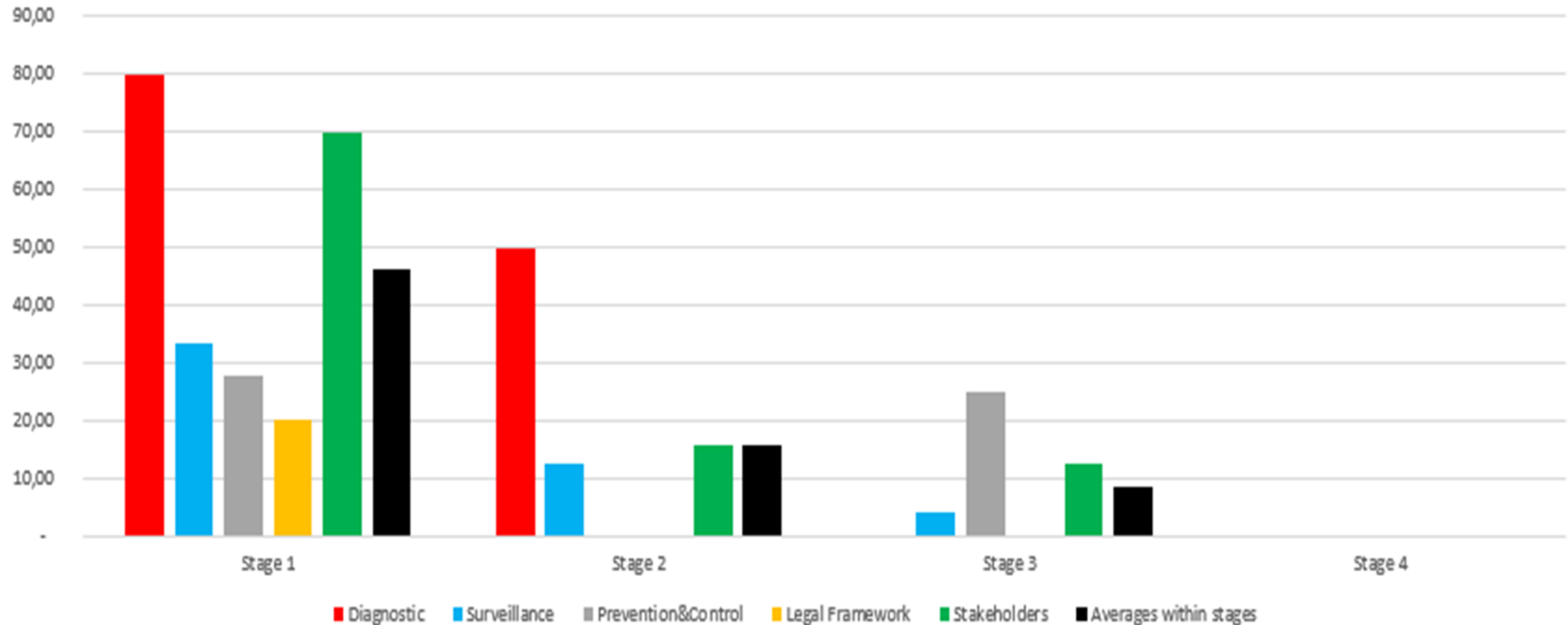
Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

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 Outputs

Graph indicating the overall level of achievement

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.

	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 on how to complete the PMAT questionnaire and interpret the results
- ✓ 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

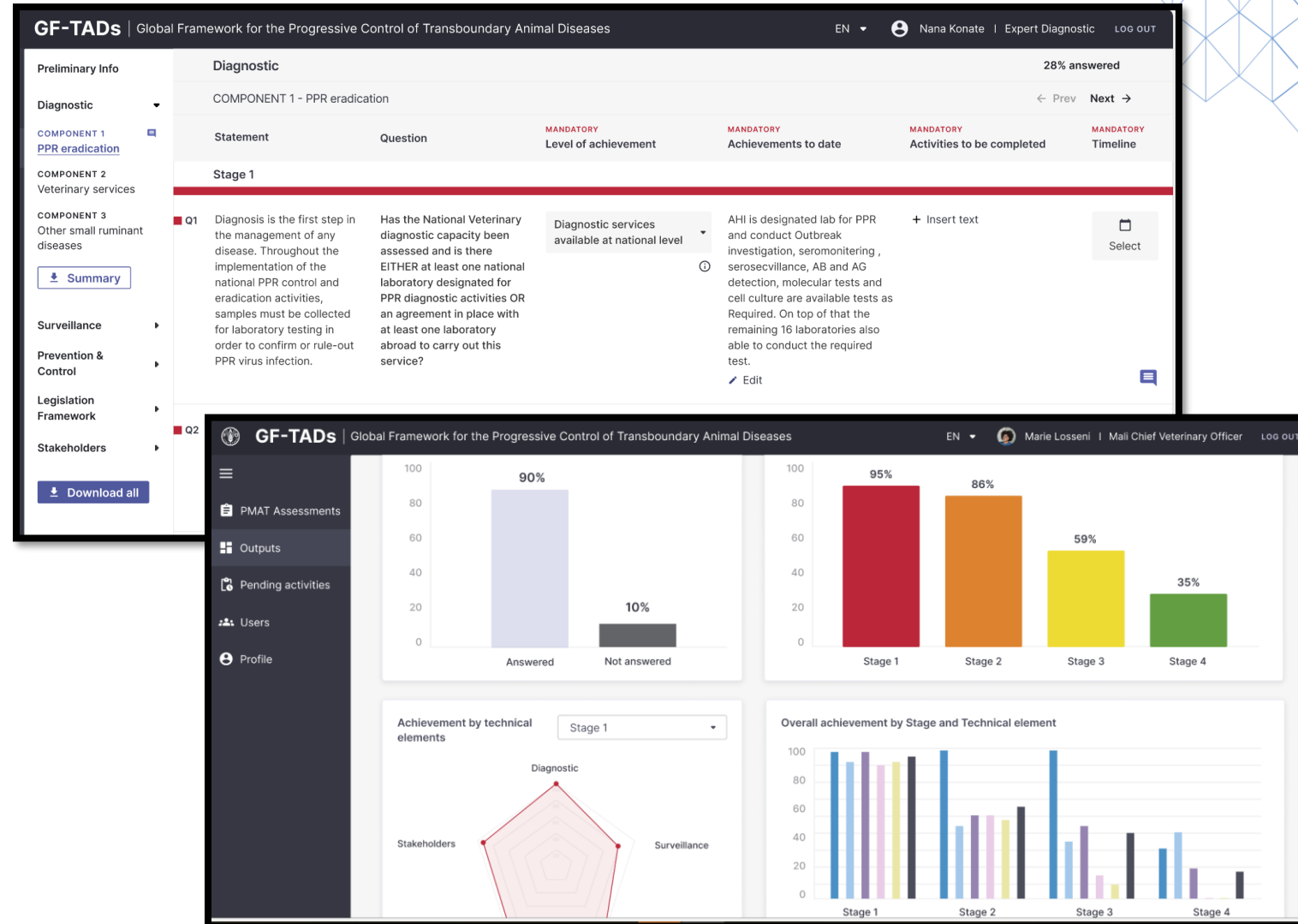
Examples of Typical Activities

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Diagnostic	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.
Legal Framework	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 a digital version of the PMAT2:

- ✓ Facilitate filling the PMAT as a collaborative exercise
- ✓ Enable PMAT online submission
- ✓ Facilitate PPR Secretariat and RAG to access and analyse the submitted data
- ✓ Easy access to previous PMAT submissions
- ✓ Secure system to archive submitted PMATs



Work in progress: 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

The screenshot shows the top of the PMAT interface. It features three logos: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). The main title is "Peste des Petits Ruminants Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)". Below the title, it says "Module One Introduction" in red and blue text. To the right is an illustration of three ruminants (a brown goat, a white goat, and a white sheep) with a red circle around the white goat, a red pie chart, and a red upward-trending arrow. At the bottom right is a blue "Start" button.

The screenshot shows the top of the PMAT interface. It features three logos: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). The main title is "Peste des Petits Ruminants Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)". Below the title, it says "Module Two Stakeholders roles in the PMAT" in red and blue text. To the right is an illustration of three ruminants (a brown goat, a white goat, and a white sheep) with a red circle around the white goat, a red pie chart, and a red upward-trending arrow. At the bottom right is a blue "Start" button.

Work in progress: E-learning modules

- ✓ **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)

The screenshot shows the top of the e-learning module interface. It features three logos at the top: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). Below the logos, the title "Peste des Petits Ruminants Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)" is displayed. The main content area includes the text "Module Three" in red and "Completing the PMAT" in blue. To the right is an illustration of three ruminants (a brown goat, a white goat, and a yellow sheep) with a red magnifying glass over the white goat, a red pie chart, and a red upward-trending arrow. At the bottom center is a blue "Start" button.

The screenshot shows the top of the e-learning module interface, identical to the one above. It features the same three logos at the top: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). Below the logos, the title "Peste des Petits Ruminants Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)" is displayed. The main content area includes the text "Module Four" in red and "Interpreting and using the PMAT outputs" in blue. To the right is an illustration of three ruminants (a brown goat, a white goat, and a yellow sheep) with a red magnifying glass over the white goat, a red pie chart, and a red upward-trending arrow. At the bottom center is a blue "Start" button.

PMAT2: Next steps

- ❑ PMAT2 User Guide will soon be published on FAO's and WOAHA's websites
- ❑ Translation of PMAT2 to be done in other languages
 - FR (WOAH) and RU (FAO)

Thank you

Questions?

