# Assessment format to be placed in STAGE 1 of the GCES

| • PMAT questionnaire to enter Stage 1 ('Entrance Gateway') | | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| Q1 | An Assessment Plan is available and endorsed by the Veterinary Authorities | | **No** |
| Q2 | A national PPR Roadmap contact person is appointed | **Yes** | |

**Outcome 1: The laboratory diagnostic capacity of the country is established**

**Outcome 1 A: in-country laboratory diagnostic capacity is established**

| • PMAT questionnaire for *Outcome 1a* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
| Q1 | —The structure of the PPR laboratory network in the country has been established [**A1 - I1, I2; A2 - I3, I4**] | X | | | | |
| Q2 | —The Lab staff have acquired the necessary competences to manipulate properly field samples and conduct PPR diagnostic [**A3 - I5; A4 - I6**] | X | | | | |
| Q3 | —The PPR laboratory network is providing test results in accordance to the established procedure both in terms of quality and timely criteria[**A5 - I7, I8, I9, I10**] | X | | | | |
| Q4 | —Samples from all regions (where small ruminants are present) of the country have been tested [**A2- I4; A4 - I6**] | X | | | | |
| Q5 | —For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis [CC II.1.A level 2] | X | | | | |
| Q6 | —The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation appear to be managed effectively and efficiently, but their regular funding is inadequate to support a sustainable and regularly maintained infrastructure [CC II.1.B level 3] | X | | | | |

| ➢ PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 1.a | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or Not achieved at all* | | |
| **Activity** | **Timeframe** | **Responsible staff** |
| **Activity 1** — | NA | |
| **Activity 2** — | NA | |
| **Activity 3** — | NA | |

| ➢ Typical activities for outcome 1.a | | ➢ Performance indicators | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | — Assess throughout the country existing laboratory facilities candidates to be designated as the National Laboratory that will be responsible for testing field samples.<br>*This process should lead to identify at least one laboratory that will act as national leading laboratory for PPR (Central National Laboratory)*Laboratories to be designated as Central National Laboratory and Provincial Laboratory* | **I1** | —Number of facilities in all countries involved in the PPR Control and eradication programme visited and assessed out by relevant experts of all those existing in the country (*target*: all of the existing facilities potentially candidate to be Central or Provincial Laboratory have been visited and assessed in the first 12 months after entering stage 1). |
| | | **I2** | —Number of designated laboratories out of those assessed and found eligible to become a leading laboratory (*target*: in each country participating to the PPR control and eradication programme, one laboratory is being designated as Central National Laboratory and others quality controlled laboratories are designated as Provincial Laboratories (within 3 months after the assessment) |
| **A2** | — Assess throughout the country existing laboratory facilities to be designated as peripheral units to receive and prepare samples before they are sent to the designated leading laboratory/ies | **I3** | —Number of facilities visited and assessed out of all those existing in the country (*target*: at least 70% of the existing facilities to become peripherical unit have been visited and assessed in the first 3 months after entering stage 1) |
| | | **I4** | —Number of facilities out of those assessed and found eligible to become designated peripherical units depending on the country administrative organisation; the peripheral unit will be under the responsibility of the Central or Provincial Laboratory or of the Regional VS (*target*: minimum number of 1 to several peripherical unit per regional administrative level (e.g. province, directorate, district)) according to the administrative organisation and to the livestock populations |
| **A3** | — Establish (or review) ELISA diagnostic procedures for antigen and antibody detection and train laboratory staff to its implementation | **I5** | —Number of laboratory staff trained on ELISA techniques in Central National Laboratory and eventually in Provincial laboratories (*target*: 100% of the staff that will be involved in the testing has received training before 12 months after entering into stage 1) |
| **A4** | — Train peripheral units' staff to manipulate PPR samples before they are sent to the leading laboratory for testing | **I6** | —Number of peripherical units staff trained on proper manipulation of PPR field samples and eventually on basic first level diagnostic techniques (*target*: 70 % of the staff has received training before 12 months after entering into stage 1, 100% before two years) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A5** | — Test samples (using basic ELISA techniques) and document them (if the laboratory has just started its activities) | **I7** | —Timeframe between receipt and testing of the samples for confirmatory purposes (i.e. clinical outbreaks) by the leading laboratory (*target*: five working days) |
| | | **I8** | —Timeframe between receipt and testing of the samples for surveys purposes (i.e. serological surveys) by the Central National Laboratory and the Provincial Laboratories and after the whole survey has been completed (*target*: 90 working days) |
| | | **I9** | —Timeframe between submission of a sample for confirmatory purpose to the peripherical units and testing by the Central National Laboratory and/or the Regional Laboratories (*target*: maximum 10 days) |
| | | **I10** | —Percentage of testing sessions that needed to be repeated out of the total number of sessions (*target*: not exceeding 10 % in a 12-month period) |
| **A6** | — Design a Laboratory Information and Management System (LIMS) – if not already existing | **x** | No specific indicator |

## Outcome 1 B: laboratory diagnosis is outsourced internationally

| ● PMAT questionnaire*For Outcome 1 B* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
| Q1 | —Diagnostic for PPR is carried out using outsourced capacity and there is a comprehensive description of the network of units involved in the manipulation of samples [A1 – I1] | | | | X | |
| Q2 | —The samples are properly handled from the field to the regional/international laboratory abroad [A1 – I1; A2 – I1; A3 – I2, I3, I4] | | | | X | |
| Q3 | —Samples from all regions (where small ruminants are present) of the country have been tested [A3-I2] | | | | X | |
| Q4 | —For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis [CC II.1.A level 2] | | | | X | |

| ➢ PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 1.b | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or Not achieved at all* | | |
| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
| **Activity 1** — | NA | |
| **Activity 2** — | NA | |

| ➢ Typical activities for outcome 1.b | | ➢ Performance indicators | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | — Formulate Standard Operating Procedures on how to handle field samples (if not already existing) | I1 | —Number of Central National Laboratory, Provincial Laboratories and peripherical units staff trained on proper manipulation and shipment of PPR field samples (*target*: 100% of the staff has received training before 24 months after entering into stage 1) |
| A2 | — Train all staff involved in the reception of field samples to receive, record, manipulate, package and ship the field samples received | | |
| A3 | —Collect and ship samples to an OIE or FAO reference laboratory | I2 | —Number of samples shipped out of those received (*target*: 100% samples) |
| | | I3 | —Average time required from receipt of samples to forwarding them to the unit that will ship abroad (*target*: five working days) |
| | | I4 | —Average time required from shipping abroad to receiving the result from the laboratory abroad (TAT) (*target*: two weeks) |

**Outcome 2 : A surveillance system is progressively established**

| • PMAT questionnaire*for Outcome 2* | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Q1** | —The implementation of the surveillance system with its passive and active (mostly) component and additional surveys has led to a good understanding of the dynamics of PPR virus in the entire country in domestic species [**A1 – I1; A2 - x; A3 – I2, I3; A4 – I4**] | X | | | | |
| **Q2** | —Value chains and risk analysis studies have provided a good understanding of hotspots and transmission pathways to an extent that those can be specifically targeted and mitigated (basis for implementing a Risk based strategic plan to move to stage 2) [**A5 – I5; A6 – I6**] | | X | | | |
| **Q3** | —Post-assessment visits have led to gain insights into the impact of PPR at epi-unit level both in terms of morbidity/mortality and socio-economic impact [**A3 – I2, I3**] | X | | | | |
| **Q5** | —The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.) [CC I.2.A level 3] | ✕ | | | | |
| **Q6** | —The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel [CC I.3 level 3] | ✕ | | | | |
| **Q7** | —The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment [CC II.3 level 3] | | X | | | |
| **Q8** | —The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically [CCII.5.B level 3] | X | | | | |

➢ **PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 2**

*Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or Not achieved at all*

| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
|---|---|---|
| **Activity 1** — Train veterinary officers from central and peripheral level on value chain and risk analysis | 3 years | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Activity 2** —(VS) Identify risks hotspots and transmission pathways using the value chains and risk analysis principles | 3 years | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |
| **Activity 3 -** | | |

| ➢ **Typical activities** | | ➢ **Performance indicators** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | —Formulate/design and implement an overall monitoring/surveillance system (with its active and passive components) | **I1** | —Number of field veterinarians trained to conduct active surveillance (*target:* at least one veterinarian per administrative level – Province, Directorate, district…- and according to livestock populations is trained*)* |
| **A2** | —Develop related Procedures for each component (continuing vs. *ad hoc* surveys) of the surveillance system, as well as Forms to register data | | No specific indicator |
| **A3** | —Implement a post-assessment evaluation Form to quantify the clinical and (possibly) the socio-economic impact at this Stage. Visit confirmed clinical outbreaks for such purposes | **I2** | —Number of post-assessment visits out of the number of confirmed clinical outbreaks (*target:* 75%) |
| | | **I3** | —Maps of the geographical distribution of the clinical outbreaks confirmed (*target*: at least one annual map) |
| **A4** | —Design (and possibly implement already at this Stage) an information system in support of surveillance activities (each component and sub-component of the system should be managed through an information system | **I4** | —Map of the distribution of serum samples collected (should serologic surveys be implemented), their number and the test results (in the past 12 months) (*target:* at least one annual map) |
| **A5** | —Train veterinary officers from central and peripheral level on value chain and risk analysis | **I5** | —Number of Veterinarians at central, regional (Province, Directorate, district….) level involved in value chain and risk analysis trained (*target*: 75% of the staff has received training before 12 months after entering into Stage 1, 100% before two years ) |
| **A6** | — (VS) Identify risks hotspots and transmission pathways using the value chains and risk analysis principles | **I6** | —Number of meetings organized by the Veterinary Services to identify and involve stakeholders along the value chain. Evidence of meetings should be available through minutes of the meetings (*target*: at least one meeting per year at national level and if possible one meeting during the first two years at each regional level)Number of hotspots identified (no specific targets) |

**Outcome 3:The ability of field veterinarians to relate health events to PPR is improved**

| ● PMAT questionnaire*for Outcome 3* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
| **Q1** | —PPR occupies an appropriate place in the veterinary education curricula and in training programmes (specialized and continuing education) to maintain professional knowledge at national levels. [**A1 – I1, I2**] | × | | | | |
| **Q2** | —The Field Veterinary Network covers the whole territory and any clinical outbreak (or suspicion) of PPR can be investigated by a field veterinarian in the next day [**A2 – I3, I4**] | × | | | | |
| **Q3** | —The public sector of the VS develops accreditation/authorisation /delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed [CCIII.4 level 3] | | | × | | |
| **Q4** | —The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures [CCIII.5.A level 3] | × | | | | |
| **Q5** | —The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives [CCIII.5.B level 3] | × | | | | |

| ➢ **PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 3** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or not achieved at all* | | |
| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
| **Activity 1** — | | |
| **Activity 2** — | | |
| **Activity 3** — | | |

| ➢ **Typical activities** | | ➢ **Performance indicators** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | —Train field veterinarians to increase their awareness about 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 of field veterinarians trained on PPR diagnostic (including differential diagnostic) (*target*: at least one veterinarian per regional level (Province, directorate, district and according to livestock populations has received training before 12 months after entering into Stage 1) |
| | | **I2** | —Number of PPR suspicions by veterinarians (*target*: increasing trends in the first year after entering into Stage 1) |
| **A2** | | **I3** | —Number of new private veterinarians engaged in PPR prevention and control activities in remote areas (*target*: at least one to several new veterinarian is exercising per |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — Provide incentives for the installation of private veterinarians in remote areas to capture PPR clinical events | | region (Province, Directorate, District) and according to livestock populations |
| | | **I4** | – Maximal distance from a Field Veterinary Unit to a farmer (*target*: few kilometres to 25 kilometres in agropastoral and mixed crop production systems and from 25 km to 50 km in pastoral/nomadic production systems) |
| | | | |

**Outcome 4: A national PPR Committee is established to coordinate all activities related to PPR prevention and control measures**

| ● PMAT questionnaire*for Outcome 4* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Fully achieved** | **Partially achieved** | **Not achieved** | **Not applicable** | **Comments** |
| **Q1** | –The National PPR Committee has been established and there is evidence that the Committee takes relevant decision on medium to long term planning in relation to PPR control/ eradication [**A1 – x; A2 – I1**] | X | | | | |
| **Q2** | –A mechanism and procedures to visit PPR suspected and confirmed outbreaks are in place and guarantees that some follow-up action is taken not to discourage livestock keepers from reporting [**A3 – I2**] | X | | | | |

| ➢ **PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 4** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or not achieved at all* | | |
| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
| **Activity 1** — | | |
| **Activity 2** — | | |

| ➢ **Typical activities** | | ➢ **Performance indicators** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | —Define the modus operandi and tasks of the National PPR Committee | **x** | No specific indicator |
| **A2** | —Organise meetings of the PPR Committee and prepare meeting reports | **I1** | —Number of meetings held by the national PPR Committee (*target*: at least one meetings per year) |
| **A3** | —Formulate/design and implement a Standard Operating Procedure for a response mechanism (appropriate to this Stage) in case of a suspected/confirmed outbreak*(In order for such procedures to be fully implemented, it is necessary that awareness material be prepared and distributed to livestock keepers (see Stage 1 Outcome 6).* | **I2** | —Number of days to have a response mechanism in place after a clinical case of PPR is suspected or confirmed (*target*: no longer than 10 days) |

**Outcome 5: The legal framework is improved during this stage to ensure that the Veterinary Services have the authority to take action**

| ● PMAT questionnaire *for Outcome 5* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
| Q1 | - The PPR legal framework is being developed/modernized in consultation with stakeholders of the small ruminants sector [A1 – I1, I2; A2 – I3] | | X | | | |
| Q2 | –The OIE international standards on PPR (as well as those more horizontal on surveillance, notification, certification etc) are taken into account when developing/modernizing the PPR legal framework [A2 – I3] | X | | | | |
| Q3 | –The legal framework provides a comprehensive basis for the VS to complete activities foreseen in Stage 1 (collection, transmission and utilisation of epidemiological data relevant to PPR) [A2 – I3] | | X | | | |
| Q4 | - The legal framework provides the possibility for the Veterinary Authority to delegate specific tasks related to PPR official activities (such as vaccination) to private veterinarians [A2 – I3] | | | X | | |
| Q5 | - The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack the formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains [CC IV.1 level 3] | | X | | | |

| ➢ PPR Roadmap Table for Stage 1 Outcome 5 | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or not achieved at all* | | |
| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
| **Activity 1** ——(National PPR Committee)Establish specific Working Groups (involving competent authorities, legal experts and relevant stakeholders) to evaluate gaps in the veterinary legislation with regard to PPR that may need to be addressed | 3 years | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |
| **Activity 2** ——(WGs) Propose concrete amendments to update the legal framework conducive to efficient PPR prevention and control | 2 years | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |
| **Activity 3** — | | |

| ➢ Typical activities | | ➢ Performance indicators | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | —(National PPR Committee) Establish specific Working Groups (involving competent authorities, legal experts and relevant stakeholders) to evaluate gaps in the veterinary legislation with regard to PPR that may need to be addressed | **I1** | —Number of meetings of the Working Groups held in the past 12 months to address legislation issues (*target*: at least one meetings in the first year after entering Stage 1) |
| | | **I2** | —Number of views / concerns expressed by the relevant stakeholders taken into account (*target*: 100% comments made by relevant stakeholders are responded orally during or after the meetings and 75% in writing to the 'authors') |
| **A2** | —(WGs) Propose concrete amendments to update the legal framework conducive to efficient PPR prevention and control | **I3** | —Number of amendments proposed to update the PPR legal framework (*target*: no specific target as it is really dependant on the existing framework, whether comprehensive or not) |

**Outcome 6: A communication campaign is organised to inform all stakeholders on the vision, required actions and why they are put in place**

| ● PMAT questionnaire *for Outcome 6* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully achieved | Partially achieved | Not achieved | Not applicable | Comments |
| **Q1** | - Veterinary Services ensure that communication of veterinary legislation and related documentation to stakeholders is established [**A1 – I1; A2 – I2**] | | **X** | | | |
| **Q2** | - Stakeholders are aware and share the control/eradication vision and support the activities to be implemented in the next stages [**A2 – I3**] | | **X** | | | |
| **Q3** | - The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties [CC III.2 level 3] | | **X** | | | |

| ➢ **PPR Roadmap Table for Stage1 Outcome 6** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Please report in this Table the activities above that have been partially or not achieved at all* | | |
| Activity | Timeframe | Responsible staff |
| **Activity 1** — Prepare/develop communication material to inform stakeholders on PPR control and ultimately the eradication Vision | 3 years | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |
| **Activity 2** — Disseminate the material to all stakeholders involved in PPR prevention and control activities | 3 year | Veterinary Authorities of Federal and Provincial Governments |
| **Activity 3** — | | |

| ➢ **Typical activities** | | ➢ **Performance indicators** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | —Prepare/develop communication material to inform stakeholders on PPR control and ultimately the eradication Vision | **I1** | —Number and type of awareness material developed for each category of stakeholders (traders, transporters, private vets, etc) (*target*: at least a set of material is developed in the first year after entering Stage 1) |
| **A2** | —Disseminate the material to all stakeholders involved in PPR prevention and control activities | **I2** | —Number of meetings held with field veterinarians/livestock keepers at national and regional levels (*target*: at least one national meeting / year and according to livestock populations, one regional meeting by region /year) |
| | | **I3** | —Number of PPR suspected outbreaks reported by livestock keepers who act as sentinels (*target*: increasing trend) |