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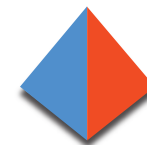
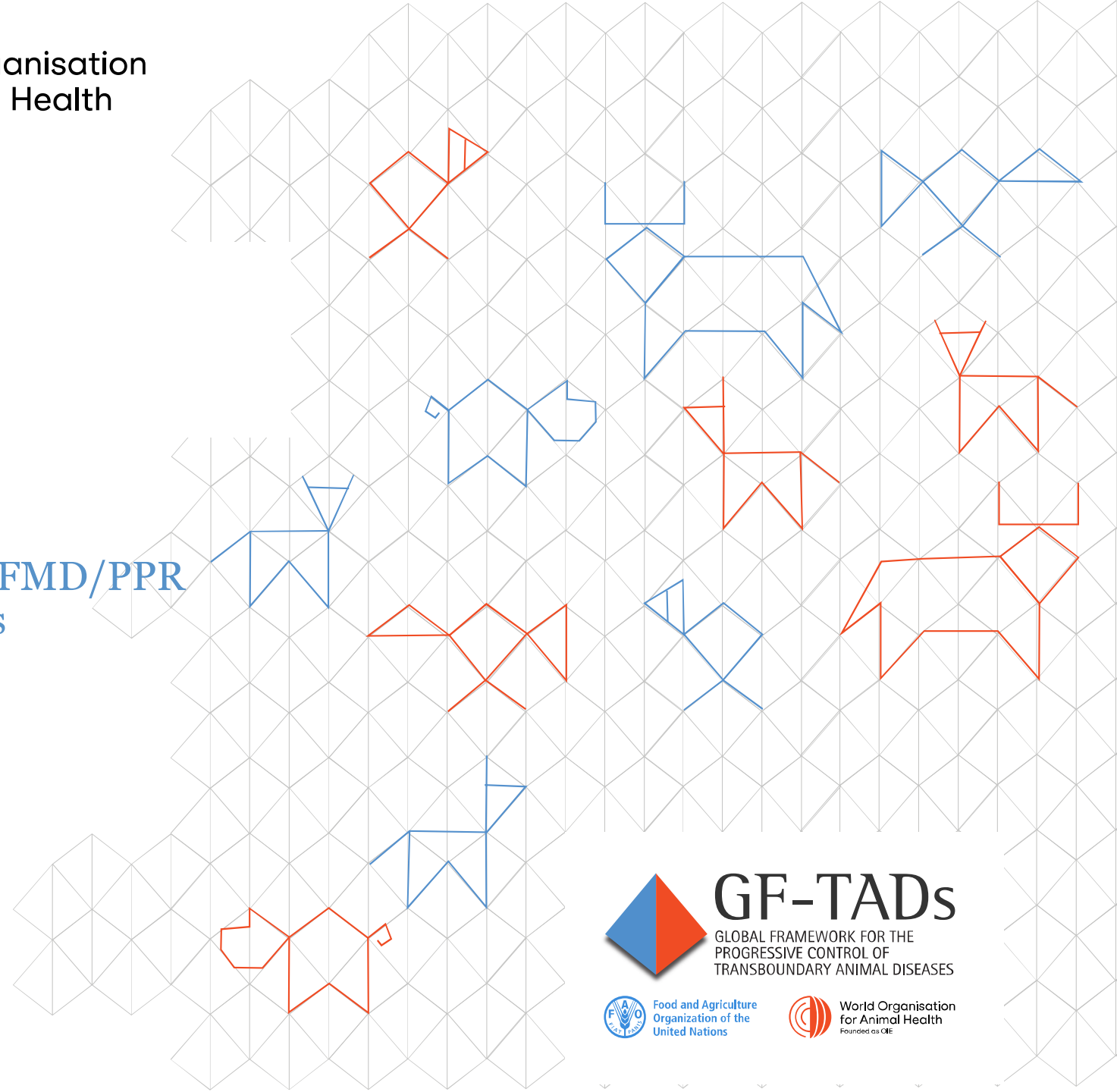
Report on the PPR situation in *Lebanese Republic*

Consultative seminar on progress made in FMD/PPR
roadmaps for East Mediterranean countries
Beirut-Lebanon
11-12 September 2022

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GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



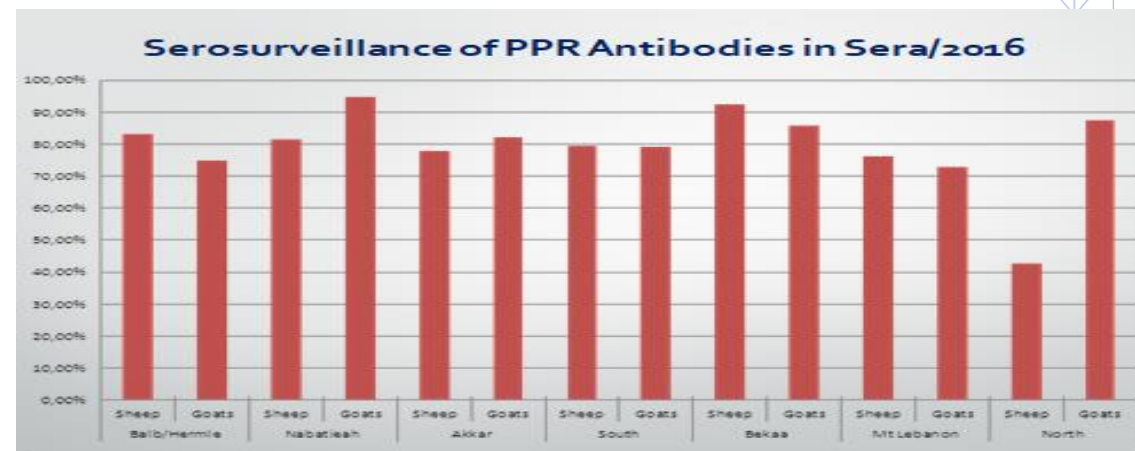
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Disease situation in the country and progress made in the surveillance and control

- ❖ Last PPR serosurveillance was conducted for vaccine evaluation in 2016 with more than 75% +ve
- ❖ EU Twinning program, “Guidelines for the implementation of a control plan against PPR in Lebanon”
- ❖ Suspected case in April/22- PCR –ve/ ELISA +ve
- ❖ PMAT; Lebanon in stage 2
- ❖ Vaccination Mar -Apr and Jul-Aug
- ❖ PPR vaccination campaign, WB



Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Average
Diagnostic	37.50	33.33	33.33	-	29.17
Surveillance	80.00	50.00	-	-	35.71
Prevention&Control	91.67	-	-	-	25.00
Legal Framework	100.00	-	-	-	35.71
Stakeholders	100.00	15.63	-	-	25.00
Average	83.33	14.13	5.56	-	29.22

Challenges faced in the design and implementation of the country's control plan



- COVID-19 pandemic
- Politic and economic situation in the country
- Beirut Port Blast

The expected duration for PPR control and eradication

Stages	Duration for each stage		
Assessment	2 years		
Control		3-5 years	
Eradication			3-5 years

Stage 1. Assessment of PPR status in Lebanon

- Trainings, awareness, workshops and surveillance, To whom?
 - Field vets & para-vets, lab technicians and specialists, stakeholders (farmers, traders, etc.), On?
 - Disease investigation (field and lab), differential diagnosis, sample collection and preservation,
 - Epidemiological studies (surveillance, OI, data collection, data analysis, etc.), rapid reporting and respond
- Commitment in vaccination, movement control (ex. Reporting)
- Design of information system to collect epidemiological data
- Technical and financial assistance for setting a surveillance system for PPR

	Actions	Who	When	Where	The expected outcome
1.1	Define roles and responsibilities related to PPR prevention and control activities (National PPR Committee, IT programs)	Minister of Agriculture	Mo 1-3	Ministry	Ministerial decision
1.2	Create a group of national experts that will be trained specifically for the need of the plan	Representatives MOA, ARD, Fanar-LARI, private laboratory, Field veterinarians	Before Mo3	Ministry	Build up a national experts group
1.3	Training for field veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals	Field and central level employees	Mo3	Conference rooms and simulations in farm	Training provided, trained staff
1.	Training and Workshop for ARD central level staff involved in the epidemiological analysis of the data	ARD central level staff	Mo3-5	Conference rooms	Trained staff in epidemiological analysis
1.5	Training for laboratory staff on the diagnostic methods in use for PPR detection. Evaluation of the available methods.	laboratory and central level employees	Mo4-6	Conference rooms and practical work in laboratory	Reinforcing the capacity of the laboratory staff
1.6	Awareness for farmers; leaflets, video, workshops	All stakeholders	M7-9	1 in each governorate	Improve awareness and collaboration of farmers with Ministry, (e.s. reporting)
1.6	Design of an information system to collect epidemiological data	IT staff	M4-18	Ministry	Ministerial decision
1.7	Set a surveillance system for PPR	Trained ARD staff	M6-24	Ministry	Implementation of information system and analysis of the surveillance data
1.8	Collection of samples from field and filling the forms	Trained field veterinarians	M7-22	Farms	Assessment of the epidemiological situation during surveillance and/or outbreaks
1.9	Start testing diagnostic samples from field and keep record of laboratory activity	Trained laboratory staff	M7-24	Laboratory	
1.10	Field and laboratory data analysis for the identification of risks hotspots and transmission pathways in the country.	ARD trained staff	M22-24	Ministry	
1.11	Finalize the assessment phase and update the control plan	National PPR Committee	M24	Ministry	Updated ministerial

Stage 2. Control of PPR in Lebanon

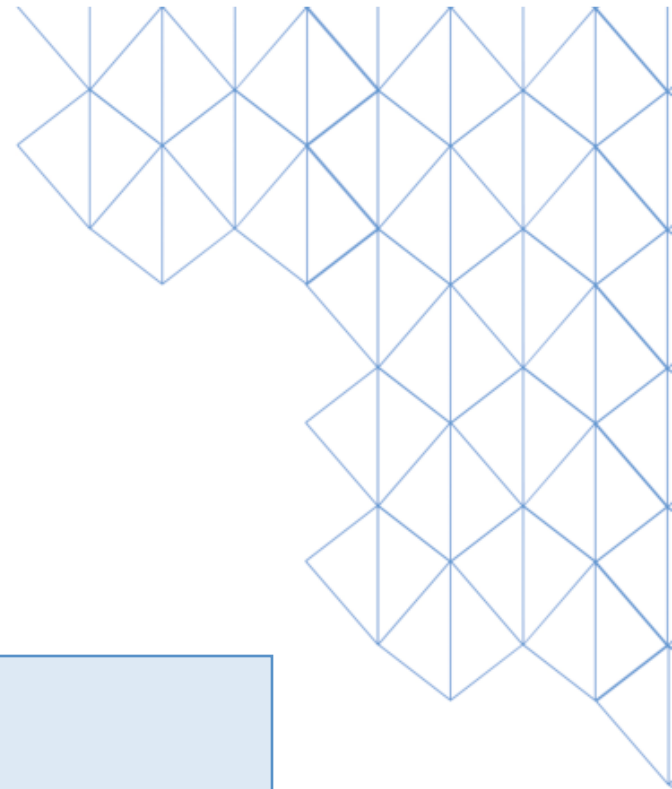
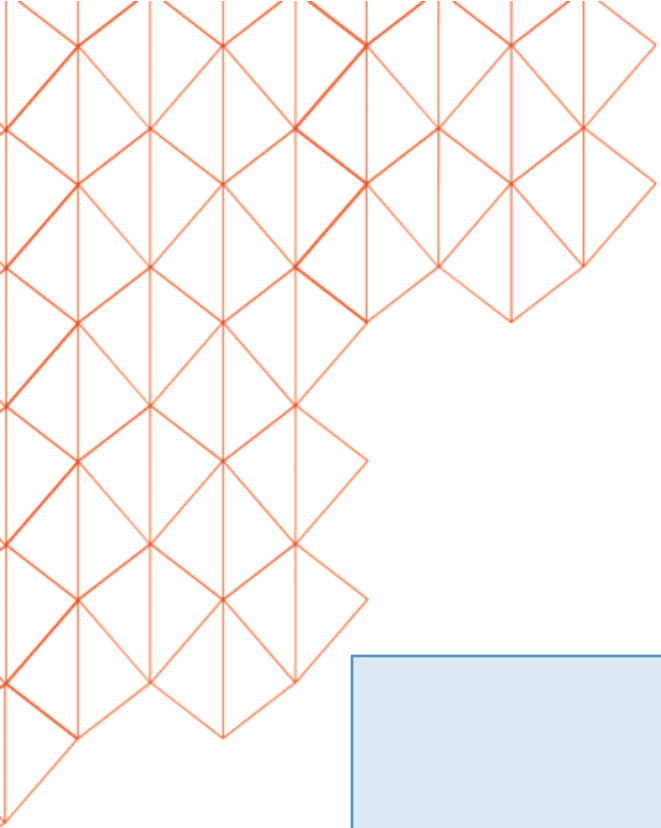
- Availability of PPR vaccines, equipment lab tools (PPR kits), veterinary staff – 5 years
- Active surveillance during vaccination campaigns
- Outbreak investigation
- Post vaccination evaluation

	Actions	Who	When	Where	expected outcome
2.1	Presentation for field vaccination teams	Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals	Mo25	At Ministry conference room or by department visits	Unified information system for vaccination
2.2	Implementation of field vaccination	Trained veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals	Mo26-30	Farms	Start to control PPR
2.3	Investigation of disease outbreaks	Trained veterinarians	Mo 27-60	Farms, abattoirs, markets etc.	Control
2.4	Implementation of movement controls between the vaccinated/non vaccinated sectors/farms	Veterinary Service	Mo 27 onward	All over the country and on borders	
2.5	Carry out Post Vaccination-Evaluation (PVE) and monitor the vaccination chain.	ARD and laboratory staff	Once per year, during summer season	Field, laboratory and Ministry	Evaluation of the results of vaccination campaign
2.6	Participation of the National Reference Laboratory to international proficiency tests (PT) for laboratory diagnosis of PPR.	NRL	Mo36 (repeat yearly)	Laboratory	Ensure ability to correctly perform PPR diagnosis
2.7	Assess the control phase and update the control plan	National PPR Committee	M60	Ministry	Updated ministerial decision and preparation of the eradication phase

Stage 3. Eradication and Official Recognition to WAOH freedom from PPR in Lebanon

- Early detection surveillance
- Vaccination of SR
- Early outbreak detection
- Official recognition of PPR freedom to WAOH

	Actions	Who	When	Where	expected outcome
3.1	Conduct early detection surveillance	Trained ARD staff	Starting Mo61-	Akkar, Nab and Hermel regions	To early detect positive cases
3.2	Implement vaccination where virus still circulates, according to surveillance data.	Trained field veterinarians and par-professionals	Depending on epidemiological situation	High risk regions	Control disease spread
3.3	Implement measures to contain the spread of the virus, once an outbreak is confirmed, (animal movement restrictions, ring vaccination, improved biosecurity in the affected holdings)	Veterinarians, para-veterinarians, ARD staff, police	Mo61 onward	PPR affected holdings	
3.4	NRL comply with Quality Assurance standards	Laboratory management	Depending on laboratory administration	Laboratory	Official accreditation of laboratory activity
3.5	Monitor virological, serological clinical surveillance data	National PPR Committee	Mo96 onward	Ministry	Confirmation of freedom from PPR on national basis
3.6	Apply for OIE evaluation	National PPR Committee	Mo100	Ministry	Official recognition of PPR freedom



THANK YOU