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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



中国动物卫生与流行病学中心
China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center

A GF-TADS initiative for
PPR control



GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Review of the Components of the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

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PPR-GCES Components and Tools

- PPR-GCES launched by FAO and WOAH under the umbrella of GF-TADs in 2015 in Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire

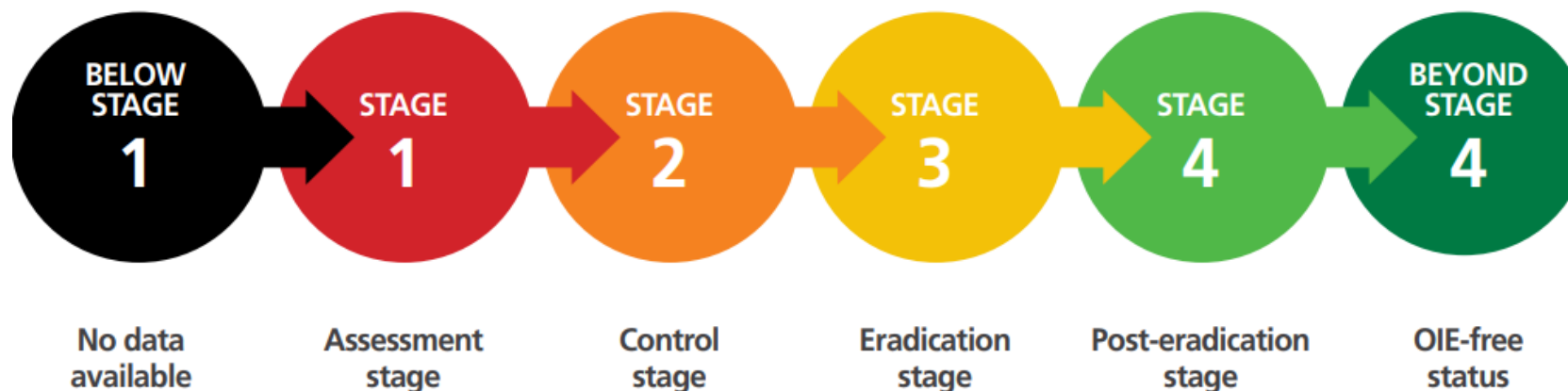
Components of GCES:

1. PPR Eradication by 2030
2. Strengthening of Veterinary Services
3. Control of other high impact diseases small ruminant diseases

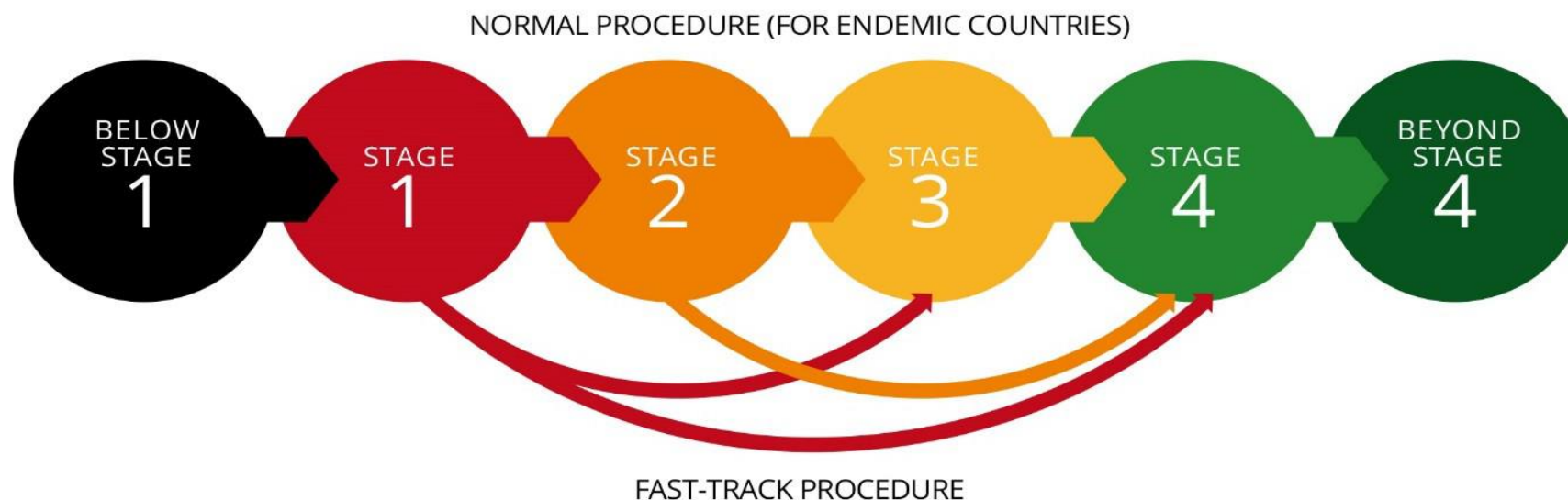
PPR-GCES approach to PPR Eradication

- The GCES follows a sequential pathway for countries to progress from PPR control to eradication across 4 technical stages:

Stepwise approach to PPR eradication by 2030



Fast-tracking PPR eradication



- Technical elements of GCES: Diagnostics, Surveillance, Prevention and control, Legal frameworks, stakeholders' engagement.
- Progress is determined by measurable achievements under each of the 5 technical elements (PMAT)

PPR GCES Tools

- PPR Vaccines
- PPR diagnostic tests (virological, serological and molecular)
- WOAHPVS Pathway (PPR-specific content) – compliance with WOAHP Animal Health Standards, identify gaps, costs and also assess lab capacities, veterinary education and veterinary legislation.
- The PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) – assess and categorize countries along the 4 PPR eradication stages.
- The Post Vaccination Evaluation Tool (PVE) – Assessment of the effectiveness of PPR vaccination campaigns.
- PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN) – Scientific forum to foster partnerships between researchers, technical organisations, regional organisations, PPR experts and development partners for scientific and technical consultations and discussions.

PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

- PMAT developed as a companion tool for the GCES
 - Stage-based and evidence driven self assessment and monitoring framework.
 - Links country activities and epidemiological evidence to each of the 4 GCES stages.
 - Combines the 5 technical elements, indicators and milestones and a scoring approach to guide progression and identify gaps.
 - Purpose:
 - Self-assessment and categorizing countries into the 4 PPR eradication stages.
 - Monitor progress within a GCES stage and provide a list of activities to implement for stage progression.
- PMAT Version 1 implemented from 2017 to 2020
- Difficult to use; Prescriptive & required completion of all activities in one stage for progress to the next stage; Did not include all 3 Components of GCES.

PMAT Version 2 (PMAT 2)

- PMAT 2 developed taking into account stakeholders' concerns and inputs.
- It includes the three Components of GCES (PPR eradication; Strengthening Veterinary Services; Control of other high impact diseases of small ruminants)
- Scoring system introduced to quantify levels of achievement of activities of the five technical elements in each PPR-GCES stage
- Categorization of countries in the 4 stages is based only on the levels of achievement of the indicators for PPR Eradication (GCES Component1).
- Countries completing at least 80% of activities in one stage may request RAG to recognize stage completion and progression to the next stage but is not an absolute threshold for transition.

Structure of PMAT 2

- The PMAT 2 electronic questionnaire consists of 11 individual worksheets.

Questionnaires to be filled in:

1. Preliminary Information
2. Diagnostic system
3. Surveillance
4. Prevention & Control
5. Legislation Framework
6. Stakeholders' involvement

Information generated automatically:

7. Output
8. Pending activities Stage 1
9. Pending activities Stage 2
10. Pending activities Stage 3
11. Pending activities Stage 4.

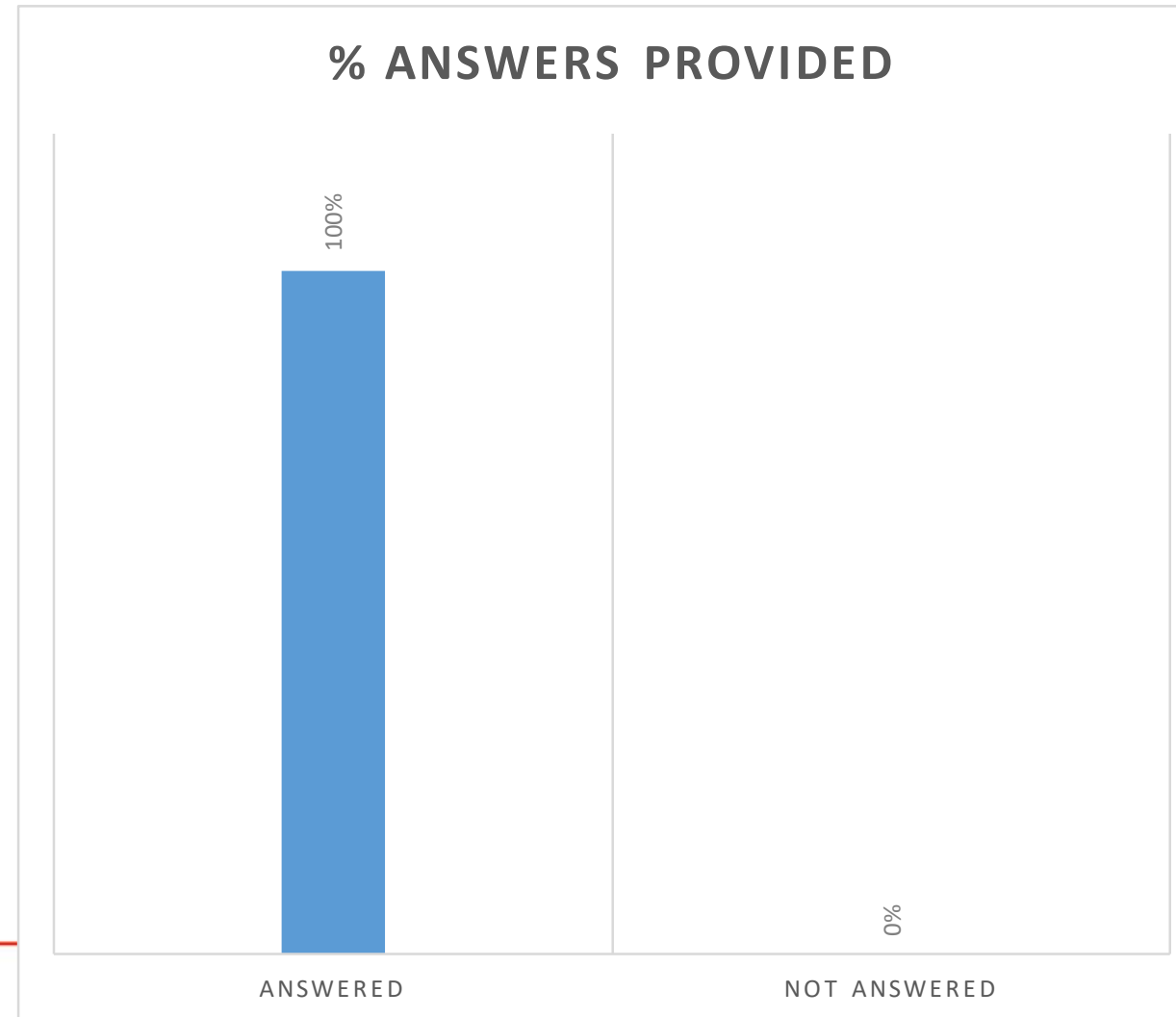
- The PMAT 2 User Guide provides detailed guidance and examples on how to complete the questionnaire and interpret the outcomes.

Review of PMAT Core Components

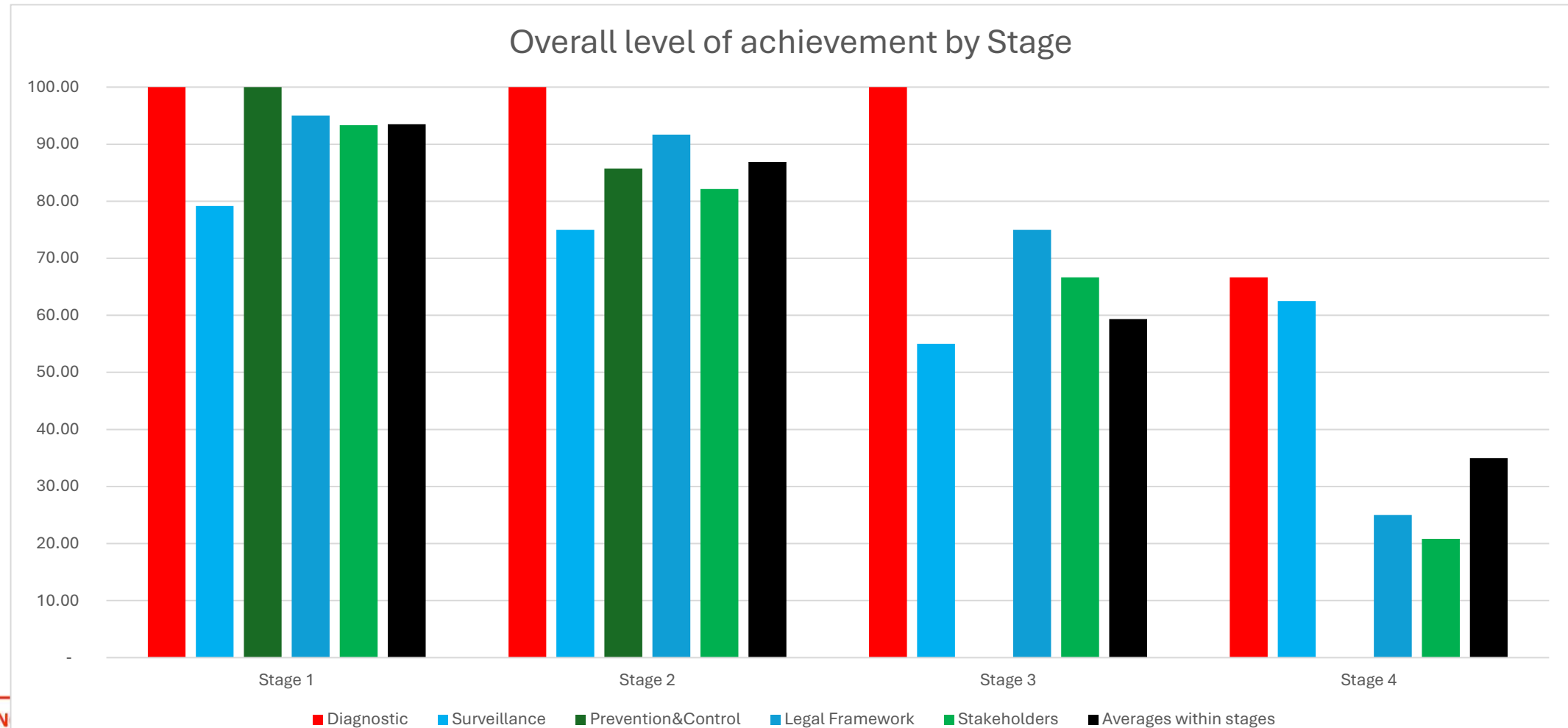
- PPR-GCES Stage framework: It maps activities and epidemiological risk to the four GCES stages (Assessment, Control, Eradication, Post-eradication). Progression should be sequential with possible evidence-based fast-tracking.
- Five technical elements (Diagnostic system; Surveillance system; Prevention and control system, Legal framework and Stakeholders' involvement)
- For each technical element, there are three sets of statements and questions relating to components 1, 2 and 3 of the GCES, grouped by the GCES stages, to guide completion of the questionnaire.
- PMAT 2 provides drop-down options of answers to most questions
- Provides for comments on achievements to date, activities to be completed and timelines.
- PMAT2 also provides the WOAHPVS critical competencies and expected minimum levels of achievement related to each technical element for the three GCES components.



PMAT 2 Outputs



PMAT 2 Outputs....



PMAT 2 Outputs....

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surveillance	83.33	87.50	55.00	62.50	72.08
Prevention & Control	100.00	85.71	-	20.00	51.43
Legal Framework	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Stakeholders	100.00	96.43	75.00	25.00	74.11
Averages within stages	96.67	93.93	66.00	61.50	



Tables of pending activities

STAGE 1					
Technical Element	QUESTION	Level of achievement	Comments on achievements to date	Activities to be completed	Timeline
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?	<Select an option>			
	Are staff trained to perform ELISA tests?	<Select an option>			
	Is (are) the designated national veterinary laboratory (or laboratories) capable of analysing diagnostic samples from at least 60% of suspected PPR outbreaks across the country?	<Select an option>			
	Have representative sets of serum samples from all regions of the country where small ruminants are present been tested for PPR antibodies?	<Select an option>			
	Is there capacity to ensure proper handling and transportation of field diagnostic samples?	<Select an option>			

Strengths of PMAT 2

- Provides a standardized and comparable framework for country self-assessments, regional comparisons and roadmap compilations. Useful for monitoring progress
- Provides for practical areas of focus by linking activities to epidemiological status and identifying specific technical gaps to address.
- Fosters structured submission of evidence supporting regional coordination and global monitoring of progress.

Weaknesses of PMAT 2

- Although intended as a self-explanatory tool, there is still need for training new users for effectiveness.
- Some level of prescriptiveness due to requirement of “Yes” or “No” responses to most questions, several of which may not have such clear-cut answers in different national contexts (e.g. diagnostic labs, animal movement controls....)
- Although, acknowledged that the PMAT 2 focus on technical elements does not address all the issues pertinent to PPR eradication, some non-technical elements considered as crucial , need focused attention for assessment and monitoring of Progress:
 - Regional, cross-border and international coordination of PPR eradication programmes and activities.
 - Allocation and disbursement of financial resources for PPR eradication

Weaknesses of PMAT 2....

- Some lack of coherence between the requirements for different technical elements within the stages:
 - e.g. Stage 1 diagnostics requires ELISA capability and testing of serum samples, while stage 1 surveillance requires a clear understanding of PPR epidemiology and accurate definition of episystems. Molecular testing is among the requirements for accurate identification of episystems.
- Emphasis on technical veterinary elements with limited attention to socio-economic, gender and wildlife considerations.
- Some discrepancy between PMAT 2 and GCES e.g. Preparation and simulation of contingency Plans is a Stage 3 activity in GCES but is a stage 4 requirement in PMAT 2.

Conclusion

- PMAT 2 is fit for purpose and relatively user friendly despite some issue of coherence and discrepancies with GCES

Recommendations

- Introduce flexible progression rules to take account of diverse progress scenarios in different countries.
- Roll out training programmes for PMAT 2 users including RAG members.
- Expand questions to include socio-economic, gender and wildlife considerations.
- Improve alignment of PMAT 2 with GCES (Review GCES?)
- Monitor performance of PMAT 2 and update periodically.



THANK YOU