CHAPTER 1.12.

APPLICATION FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE OF FREE STATUS FOR PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

Article 1.12.1.

Country free from infection with peste des petits ruminants virus

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support applications for official recognition of status as a country free from *infection* with peste des petits ruminants (PPR) virus in accordance with Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation in the country and the procedures currently applied, explaining how these comply with the *Terrestrial Code*.

The terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages. Weblinks to supporting documents in one of the official languages of the OIE may also be provided, where they exist.

All annexes should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for recognition of PPR freedom for a country must demonstrate compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*. That is, the Delegate should submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

1) there has been no *outbreak* of PPR during the past 24 months;

2) no evidence of *infection* with PPR virus has been found during the past 24 months;

3) no *vaccination* against PPR has been carried out during the past 24 months;

4) importation of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.26.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for recognition of historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions in Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

1. Introduction

a) Geographical features (rivers, mountain ranges, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, where relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to introduction of *infection* and spread of PPR virus, taking into account the countries sharing common borders and other

epidemiologic pathways for the potential introduction of *infection*. Provide maps identifying the features above. Specify whether the application includes any noncontiguous territories.

b) Livestock demographics. Describe the composition of the livestock industry in the country. In particular, describe:

i) the susceptible animal *population* by species and types of production systems;

ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;

iii) their geographical distribution;

iv) *herd* or *flock* density;

v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;

vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (attach relevant documents if available).

Provide tables and maps.

c) *Wildlife* demographics. What susceptible *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* species are present in the country? Provide estimates of *population* sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and susceptible *wildlife* species?

d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of movement of susceptible domestic species for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a weblink) listing all relevant veterinary legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to PPR and a brief description of the relevance of each. The table should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation systems.

b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with Chapters 1.1., 3.2. and 3.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise, control, enforce and monitor all PPR-related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.

c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.

d) Provide a description of the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small-scale producers, keepers, *veterinary paraprofessionals* including community animal health workers, and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure and role of the private veterinary sector, including the number of *veterinarians* and their distribution, in PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.

e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the traceability system, including methods of *animal identification* and *establishment* or *herd* or *flock* registration, applicable to all susceptible species. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all susceptible species? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the past 24 months. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the *risk management* strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

Describe the actions available under national legislation. Provide information on illegal movements detected in the past 24 months and the action taken.

3. PPR eradication

a) History. If *infection* has never occurred in the country, or has not occurred within the past 25 years, state explicitly whether or not the country is applying for recognition of historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If *infection* has occurred in the country within the past 25 years, provide a description of the PPR history in the country, with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps showing the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, and the date of last *case* or *eradication* in the country.

b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified stamping-out policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *outbreaks* of PPR in response to any past incursions of PPR virus.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:

– Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;

– Provide information on cases of detection of illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period and actions taken in response to the detection.

ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:

– Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;

– What type of vaccine was used?

– What species were vaccinated?

– How were vaccinated animals identified?

– What was the fate of those animals?

iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was applied during the past 24 months, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and programme, including the following:

– the vaccine strains;

– the species vaccinated;

– identification of vaccinated animals;

– the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained;

– evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. PPR diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. The following points should be addressed:

a) Is PPR *laboratory* diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the PPR-approved *laboratories* in the country, including the following:

i) How the work is shared between different *laboratories*, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for reporting results;

ii) Details of test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details of the number of PPR tests performed in the past 24 months in national *laboratories* and in *laboratories* in other countries, if relevant;

iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the *laboratory* system;

iv) Provide details of performance in inter-*laboratory* validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;

v) Provide details of the handling of live pathogenic agent, including a description of the biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;

vi) Provide a table identifying the tests carried out by each of the *laboratories* where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

b) If PPR *laboratory* diagnosis is not carried out in the country, provide the names of the *laboratories* in other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for reporting results.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. The following information should be included:

a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?

b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which sectors of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as *establishments*, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 24 months, the number of suspected *cases*, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude PPR. Provide details of follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

c) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 24 months, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details of follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of *populations* for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic *laboratories*. Provide details of the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* programme including indicators.

d) Provide information on risks in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.). Provide evidence of how the knowledge acquired through these activities assisted in more effective implementation of control measures.

e) Provide details of the oversight of *surveillance* programmes by the *Veterinary Services* including training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and serological *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.

6. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country, including details of:

a) Coordination with other countries. Describe any relevant factors in neighbouring countries that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from the border to affected *herds* or *flocks* or animals). Describe coordination, collaboration and information-sharing activities with other countries in the same region or ecosystem.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details of the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the pathogenic agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the spread of the pathogenic agent within the country. Provide evidence that measures to reduce transmission of PPR are in place at markets, such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, and implementation of good *biosecurity*, hygiene and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved and marketed through the country or region).

c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied to entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import measures (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and *international veterinary certificates* are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the *risks* posed by import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past 24 months, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country.

i) Provide a map showing the number and location of all ports, airports and land border crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the *border posts*, and between *border posts*.

ii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks, and management of noncompliance at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals;
- genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos);
- animal products;
- *veterinary medicinal products*;
- other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPR virus.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex in one of the OIE official languages. If not available, provide a brief summary of what is covered. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the past five years.

b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:

i) Are quarantine measures imposed on *establishments* with suspected *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed with respect to suspected *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?

ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the pathogenic agent;

iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the *establishments* where the *outbreak* is confirmed;

iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of *establishments*, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaigns to promote awareness of farmers, etc.) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;

v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, use of sentinel animals, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;

vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;

vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and *biosecurity*, would target critical risk control points.

8. Recovery of free status

Member Countries applying for recognition of recovery of free status for a country should comply with the provisions of Article 14.7.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 1 to 7 of this questionnaire.

Article 1.12.2.

Zone free from infection with peste des petits ruminants virus

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support applications for official recognition of status as a *zone* free from *infection* with peste des petits ruminants (PPR) virus in accordance with Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation in the country and the procedures currently applied, explaining how these comply with the *Terrestrial Code*.

The terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages. Weblinks to supporting documents in one of the official languages of the OIE may also be provided, where they exist.

All annexes should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for recognition of PPR freedom for a *zone* must demonstrate compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*. That is, the Delegate should submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

1) there has been no *outbreak* of PPR during the past 24 months;
2) no evidence of *infection* with PPR virus has been found during the past 24 months;
3) no *vaccination* against PPR has been carried out during the past 24 months;
4) importation of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.26.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for recognition of historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions in Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

1. Introduction

a) Geographical features (rivers, mountain ranges, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the *zone*, and where relevant of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to introduction of *infection* and spread of PPR virus, taking into account the countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other epidemiologic pathways for the potential introduction of *infection*.

   The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the features above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.

b) Livestock demographics. Describe the composition of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*. In particular, describe:

   i) the susceptible animal *population* by species and types of production systems in the country and the *zone*;

   ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;

   iii) their geographical distribution;

   iv) *herd* or *flock* density;

   v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;

   vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (attach relevant documents if available).

   Provide tables and maps.

c) *Wildlife* demographics. What susceptible *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* species are present in the country and the *zone*? Provide estimates of *population* sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and susceptible *wildlife* species?

d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of movement of susceptible domestic species for marketing within the country or *zone*, and between *zones* of the same or different status? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a weblink) listing all relevant veterinary legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to PPR and a brief description of the relevance of each. The table should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation systems.

b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with Chapters 1.1., 3.2. and 3.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise, control, enforce and monitor all PPR-related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.

c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.

d) Provide a description of the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small-scale producers, keepers, *veterinary paraprofessionals* including community animal health workers, and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the role and structure of the private veterinary sector, including the number of *veterinarians* and their distribution, in PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.

e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the traceability system, including methods of *animal identification* and *establishment* or *herd* or *flock* registration, applicable to all susceptible species. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all susceptible species ? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the past 24 months. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the *risk management* strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

Describe the actions available under national legislation. Provide information on illegal movements detected in the past 24 months and the action taken.

3. PPR eradication

a) History. If *infection* has never occurred in the *zone*, or has not occurred within the past 25 years, state explicitly whether or not the *zone* is applying for recognition of historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If *infection* has occurred in the *zone* within the past 25 years, provide a description of the PPR history in the country and *zone*, with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps showing the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, and the date of last *case* or *eradication* in the *zone*.

b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified stamping-out policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *outbreaks* of PPR in response to any past incursions of PPR virus.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:

– Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;

– Provide information on cases of detection of illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period and actions taken in response to the detection.

ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:

– Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;

– What type of vaccine was used in the *zone* and the rest of the country?

– What species were vaccinated?

– How were vaccinated animals identified?

– What was the fate of those animals?

iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was applied during the past 24 months, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and programme, including the following:

– the vaccine strains;

– the species vaccinated;

– identification of vaccinated animals;

– the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained;

– evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. PPR diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. The following points should be addressed:

a) Is PPR *laboratory* diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the PPR-approved *laboratories* in the country. Indicate the *laboratories* where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed. Address the following points:

   i) How the work is shared between different *laboratories*, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for reporting results;

   ii) Details of test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details of the number of PPR tests performed in the past 24 months in national *laboratories* and in *laboratories* in other countries, if relevant;

   iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the *laboratory* system;

   iv) Provide details of performance in inter-*laboratory* validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;

   v) Provide details of the handling of live pathogenic agent, including a description of the biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;

   vi) Provide a table identifying the tests carried out by each of the *laboratories* where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

b) If PPR *laboratory* diagnosis is not carried out in the country, provide the names of the *laboratories* in other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for reporting results.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the *zone* complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. The following information should be included:

a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom), what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?

b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which sectors of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as *establishments*, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

   Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 24 months, the number of suspected *cases*, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude PPR. Provide details of follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

c) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

   Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 24 months, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details of follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of *populations* for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic *laboratories*. Provide details of the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* programme including indicators.

d) Provide information on risks in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.). Provide evidence of how knowledge acquired through these activities assisted in more effective implementation of control measures.

e) Provide details of the oversight of *surveillance* programmes by the *Veterinary Services* including training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and serological *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.

6. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country or *zone*, including details of:

a) Coordination with other countries. Describe any relevant factors in neighbouring countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from the border to affected *herds* or *flocks* or animals).

Describe coordination, collaboration and information-sharing activities with other countries and *zones* in the same region or ecosystem.

If the PPR free *zone* is established in a PPR infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the pathogenic agent, taking into consideration existing physical or geographical barriers.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed free *zones*. Provide details of the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the pathogenic agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the spread of the pathogenic agent within the country or *zone*. Provide evidence that measures to reduce transmission of PPR are in place at markets, such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, and implementation of good *biosecurity*, hygiene and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved and marketed through the country or region).

c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or *zone*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied to entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import measures (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and *international veterinary certificates* are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the *risks* posed by import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past 24 months, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country or *zone*.

i) Provide a map showing the number and location of all ports, airports and land border crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the *border posts*, and between *border posts*.

ii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks, and management of noncompliance at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals;
- genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos);
- animal products;
- *veterinary medicinal products*;
- other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPR virus.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex in one of the OIE official languages. If not available, provide a brief summary of what is covered. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the past five years.

b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:

i) Are quarantine measures imposed on *establishments* with suspected *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed with respect to suspected *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?

ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the pathogenic agent;

iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the *establishments* where the *outbreak* is confirmed;

iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of *establishments*, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaigns to promote awareness of farmers, etc.) that would be taken; in the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;

v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, use of sentinel animals, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;

vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;

vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and *biosecurity*, would target critical risk control points.

8. Recovery of free status

Member Countries applying for recognition of recovery of free status for a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 14.7.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 1 to 7 of this questionnaire.

Article 1.12.3.

Application for endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for peste des petits ruminants

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support applications for endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in accordance with Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the topics under the headings provided in Sections 1 to 4 to describe the actual situation in the country and the procedures currently applied, explaining how these comply with the *Terrestrial Code*.

In Sections 3(f) to 3(i) describe concisely the work plan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years.

The terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages. Weblinks to supporting documents in one of the official languages of the OIE may also be provided, where they exist.

All annexes should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for endorsement of the *official control programme* should submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.34. have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit the detailed national official control programme for PPR.

1. Introduction

a) Geographical features (rivers, mountain ranges, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and *zones*, and where relevant of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to introduction of *infection* and spread of PPR virus, taking into account the countries or *zones* sharing common

borders and other epidemiologic pathways for the potential introduction of *infection*. Provide maps identifying the features above. Specify whether the application includes any noncontiguous territories.

b) If the endorsed plan is implemented in stages to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zones* should be clearly defined, including the *protection zones* if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a description of the geographical boundaries of the *zones*.

c) Livestock demographics. Describe the composition of the livestock industry in the country and any *zones*. In particular, describe:

   i) the susceptible animal *population* by species and types of production systems;

   ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;

   iii) their geographical distribution;

   iv) *herd* or *flock* density;

   v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;

   vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (attach relevant documents if available).

   Provide tables and maps.

d) *Wildlife* demographics. What susceptible *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* species are present in the country and any *zones*? Provide estimates of *population* sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and susceptible *wildlife* species?

e) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of movement of susceptible domestic species for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a weblink) listing all relevant veterinary legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to the PPR control programme and a brief description of the relevance of each. The table should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation systems.

b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with Chapters 1.1., 3.2. and 3.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise, control, enforce and monitor all PPR-related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.

c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.

d) Provide a description of the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small-scale producers, keepers, *veterinary paraprofessionals* including community animal health workers, and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the role and structure of the private veterinary sector, including the number of *veterinarians* and their distribution, in PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.

e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the traceability system, including methods of *animal identification* and *establishment* or *herd* or *flock* registration applicable to all susceptible species. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all susceptible species? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the past 24 months. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

   Describe the *risk management* strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

   Describe the actions available under national legislation. Provide information on illegal movements detected in the past 24 months and the action taken.

3. Official control programme for PPR submitted for OIE endorsement

Submit a concise plan of the measures for the control and eventual *eradication* of PPR in the country, including:

a) Epidemiology

i) Describe the PPR history in the country, with emphasis on recent years. Provide tables and maps showing the date of first detection, the number and location of *outbreaks* per year, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the types and lineages present, the susceptible species involved and the date of implementation of the control programme in the country.

ii) Describe the epidemiological situation of PPR in the country and the surrounding countries or *zones* highlighting the current knowledge and gaps. Provide maps of:

– the geography of the country with the relevant information concerning PPR situation;

– small ruminant density and movements and estimated PPR prevalence.

b) PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. The following information should be included :

i) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?

ii) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which sectors of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as *establishments*, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide details of follow-up actions taken on clinical suspicions.

iii) Serological or virological *surveillance*. Explain whether or not serological or virological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological or virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for at least the past 24 months, the number of suspected *cases*, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details of follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon.

Provide criteria for selection of *populations* for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic *laboratories*. Provide details of the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* programme including indicators.

iv) Provide information on the level of *risk* in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.

v) Provide details of the oversight of *surveillance* programmes by the *Veterinary Services* including training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.

vi) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show analysis of *surveillance* data to assess the change in PPR prevalence over time in the target populations, assess the control measures (cost effectiveness, degree of implementation, impact). Provide information on outcomes of *outbreak* investigations including *outbreaks* that have occurred despite control measures, documented inspections showing compliance with biosecurity and hygiene requirements.

c) PPR diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 3.7.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. The following points should be addressed:

i) Is PPR *laboratory* diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the PPR-approved *laboratories* in the country, including the following:

- How the work is shared between different *laboratories*, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for reporting results;
- Details of test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details of the number of PPR tests performed in the past 24 months in national *laboratories* and in *laboratories* in other countries, if relevant;
- Procedures for quality assurance and, if available, the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the *laboratory* system;
- Provide details of performance in inter-*laboratory* validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- Provide details of the handling of live pathogenic agent, including a description of the biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
- Provide a table identifying the tests carried out by each of the *laboratories* where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

ii) If PPR *laboratory* diagnosis is not carried out in the country, provide the names of the *laboratories* in other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for reporting results.

d) Strategies

i) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the current PPR control programme. Outline the legislation applicable to the control programme and how its implementation is organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

ii) Describe PPR control strategies in the country or any *zones*, including in terms of animal movement control, fate of infected and in-contact animals and *vaccination*. Strategies should be based on the assessment of the PPR situation in the *zones*, country and region.

iii) Provide information on what types of vaccines are used and which species are vaccinated. Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 1.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Provide information on the licensing process for the vaccines used. Describe the *vaccination* programme in the country and any *zones*, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness, such as *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, etc. Provide details of the studies carried out to determine the *vaccination* coverage and the population immunity, including the study designs and the results.

iv) Describe how the *stamping-out policy* is implemented in the country or any *zones* and under which circumstances.

v) In the event of *outbreaks*, provide evidence of the impact of the control measures already implemented on the reduction in number of *outbreaks* and their distribution. If possible, provide information on primary and secondary *outbreaks*.

e) PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country, including details of:

i) Coordination with other countries. Describe any relevant factors in neighbouring countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from the border to affected *herds* or *flocks* or animals). Describe coordination, collaboration and information-sharing activities with other countries and *zones* in the same region or ecosystem.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details of the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

ii) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the pathogenic agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the spread of the pathogenic agent within the country or *zone*. Provide evidence that measures to reduce transmission of PPR are in place at markets, such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, and implementation of good *biosecurity*, hygiene and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved and marketed through the country or region).

iii) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or any *zones*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied to entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import measures (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and *international veterinary certificates* are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the *risks* posed by import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past 24 months, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

– Provide a map showing the number and location of all ports, airports and land border crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the *border posts*, and between *border posts*.

– Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks, and management of noncompliance at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

  – animals;

  – genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos);

  – animal products;

  – *veterinary medicinal products*;

  – other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPR virus.

iv) Describe the actions available under national legislation. Provide information on illegal movements detected in the past 24 months and the action taken.

f) Work plan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years, including cessation of *vaccination*. Describe the progressive objectives including expected status to be achieved in the next five years: for *zones* (if applicable) and for the whole country.

g) Performance indicators and timeline. The performance indicators should relate to the most important areas and steps where improvements in the programme are needed. These may include, but are not restricted to, strengthening *Veterinary Services*, legislation, reporting, availability and quality of vaccines, *animal identification* systems, *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, movement control, disease awareness, livestock owners' participatory perception on the effectiveness of the programme, etc. The progressive reduction of *outbreak* incidence towards elimination of PPR virus transmission in all susceptible livestock in at least one *zone* of the country should also be measured and monitored.

h) Assessment of the evolution of the *official control programme* since the first date of implementation. This should include documented evidence demonstrating that the control programme has been implemented and that the first results are favourable. Measurable evidence of success such as the performance indicators should include, but not be limited to, *vaccination* data, decreased prevalence, successfully implemented import measures, control of animal movements and finally decrease or elimination of PPR *outbreaks* in the whole country or selected *zones* as described in the programme. This should include documented evidence of the effective implementation of Sections 3 d) to 3 e) above.

i) Describe the funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration.

4. Control measures and emergency response

a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex in one of the OIE official languages. If not available, provide a brief summary of what is covered. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the past five years.

b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:

i) Are quarantine measures imposed on *establishments* with suspected *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspected *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?

ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the pathogenic agent;

iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the *establishments* where the *outbreak* is confirmed;

iv) Describe in detail the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of *establishments*, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaigns to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;

v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, use of sentinel animals, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;

vi) Provide details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;

vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and *biosecurity*, would target critical risk control points.

NB: FIRST ADOPTED IN 2009; MOST RECENT UPDATE ADOPTED IN 2018.