

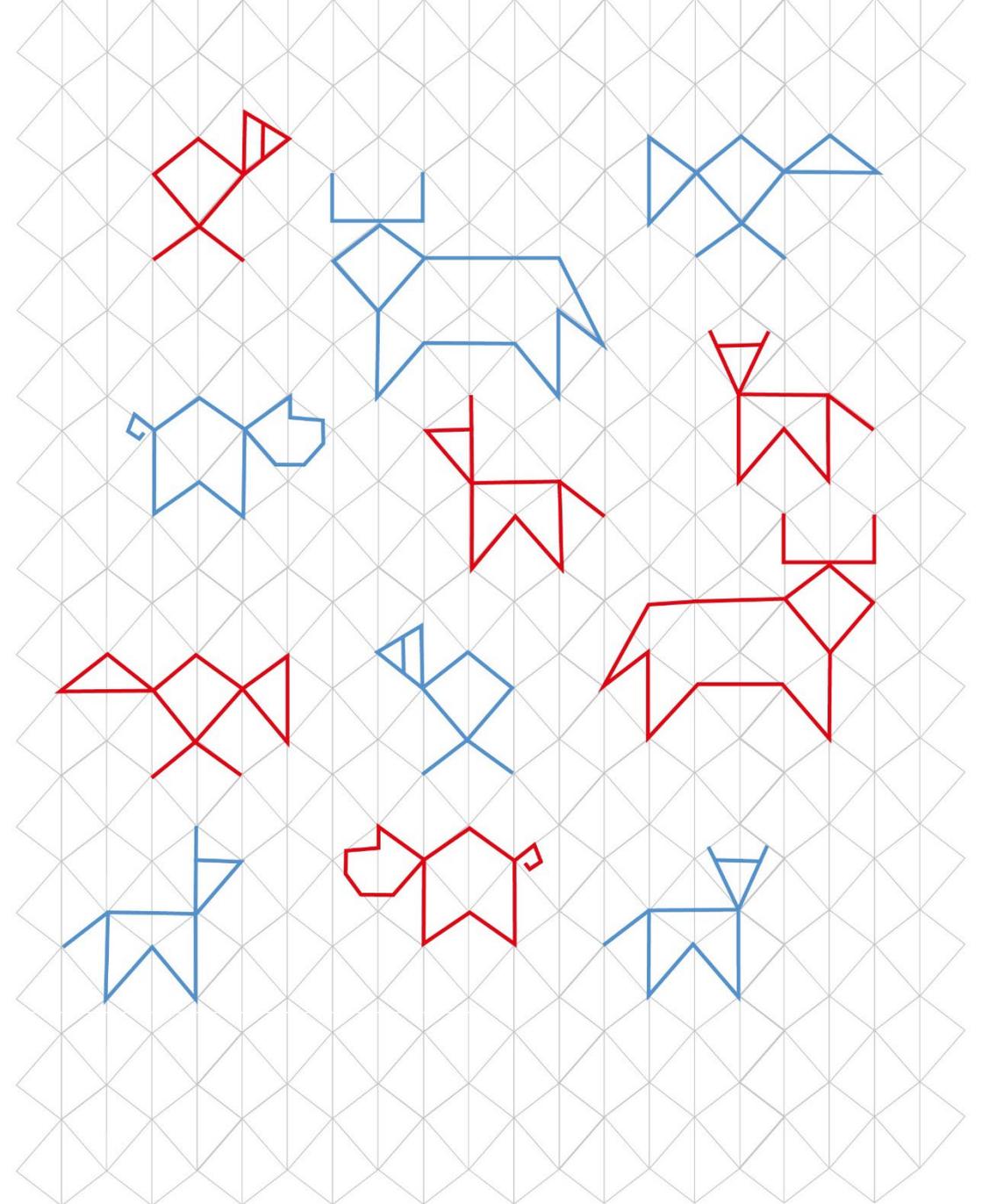
Breakout Discussions

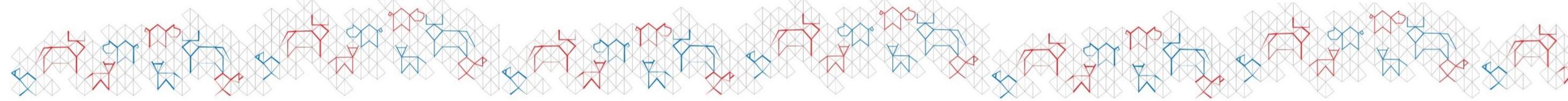
Workshop on Peste des Petits Ruminants Outbreak
Investigation in Wildlife

Virtual Meeting – 17 March 2021

Disclaimer

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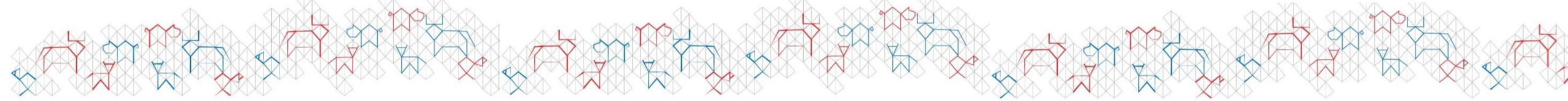
Group 1

What activities relating to wildlife should be included in countries' PPR National Strategic Plans?

(across Prevention and Control, Diagnostic systems, Surveillance, Stakeholder engagement, Legal Framework)

Facilitators: **Felix and Anna-Maria**

Notes:



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Notes: **Mongolia** Enkee presentation on lessons learn from Mongolia: active surveillance, reporting of active case of PPR in wildlife. Capacity for lab and response to outbreak. SMART system can replace the gap identified.

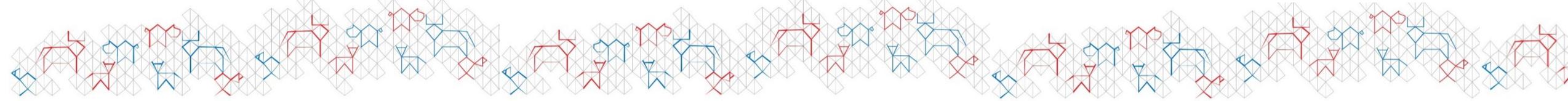
Nepal: Wildlife is under different jurisdiction and collaboration/awareness is needed so that cases are reported. Increase surveillance in buffer area (wildlife/shoot interface), Diagnostic and legal notification of the disease

All countries to have joint wildlife/health unit.

OIE Moscow: legal framework so that partner can communicate and coordinate established mechanism with institutional MoU with budget allocated by the government to address PPR at the interface.

In New Caledonia the list of notifiable diseases includes the obligation to notify outbreaks in wildlife

Simulation exercise on PPR should also consider wildlife



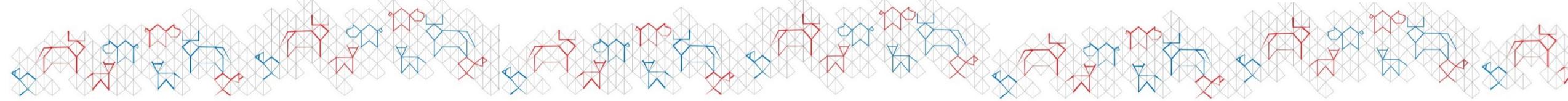
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Constraints to have SMART: funding, training, equipment (mobile, GPS), manpower with resources for patrol, internet connection, translation in many languages.



Group 2

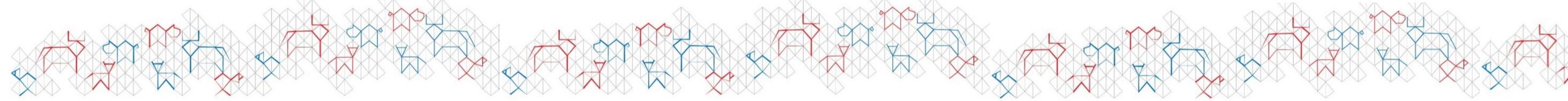
What should be the components of an active and passive surveillance program for PPR in wildlife?

Facilitators: Richard and Amanda

Notes: Michel (Israel) determine wildlife population (facilitator: from literature, documents and ongoing wildlife departmental work or research in wildlife sciences) and document distribution, movements etc. then apply surveillance appropriately

Rizza (Philippines) maps prepared to show interface - (facilitator: hotspots because of course wildlife and animals and people are constantly moving!) Introduction risk with imports. (Facilitator - live animal trade is a risk - Risk of captive or semi captive fenced wildlife to PPR seems a higher risk than in natural populations on range at least in Africa Asian species either just more susceptible or conditions conducive.

Bijaya (Nepal) emphasise the need for active surveillance. (facilitator: needs to be a situation based surveillance not ad hoc and part of a programme including passive actions e.g. SMART and targeted actions like for PPR with specific protocols and interventions)

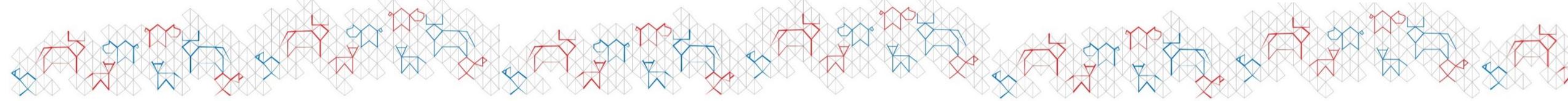


Group 2

What should be the components of an active and passive surveillance program for PPR in wildlife?

Facilitators: Richard and Amanda

Notes: Opportunistic sampling/testing. Record results (negative also important) and link with on-going PPR surveillance in country, report, publish, etc.



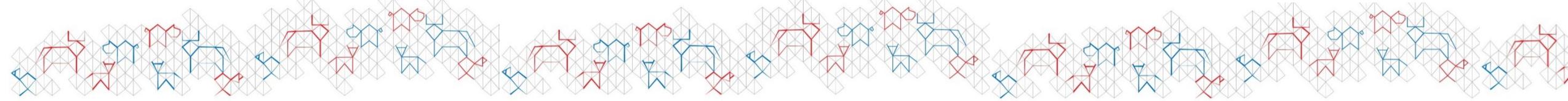
Group 3

How can information sharing and resource sharing be enhanced between wildlife and veterinary sectors in order to enhance coordinated control and prevention of PPR?

Facilitators: Camilla and Jonathan

Notes:

- Bhutan: informal mechanism of information sharing. Best way of sharing as a planned (formal) document re. Active and passive in both wl and ls, esp. interface, based on risk assessment (identify critical areas). Put into workplan and carried out annually, as opposed to responsive.
- Daphne Jorca (Philippines) multisectoral agency, formalised between ministries of agriculture, health, environment. Institutionalised in 2012 as response to zoonotic diseases, actions and responsibilities of each department , regular meetings.
- William Dundon (IAEA): wildlife surveillance for EIDs, driver to connect wild, vet, human labs . useful to convince authorities. ZODIAC project at IAEA (? what are best practices for that kind of collaboration). Point of discussion. More networking. Perhaps share more info on ZODIAC (link shared)
- Toni (NZ) Sharing: difficulty of so doing when IP/publishing implications. Barrier to engagement perhaps.one mechanism is when reportable / emerging disease.
- Technological help to info sharing
- Other participatory epi approaches or tools?....e.g. SMART
- OIE TOYKO: need for sustainable OH coordination mechanism at country level. Therefore challenge.

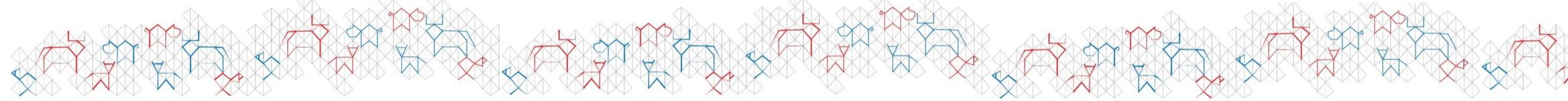


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Notes:



Group 4

What data should be collected during investigation of a suspected PPR outbreak in wildlife, and what are the considerations for disease management/ minimising transmission (including issues around carcass collection)?

Facilitator: Sasan

Notes: Number of dead animals/ Which species/ Ratio of dead males and females/

Estimation of dead and sick animals. Timing (when it happened)

Participatory-epidemiological action term (action group)

Total population of wild ruminants and combination (which different species)

The geographical range of the outbreak

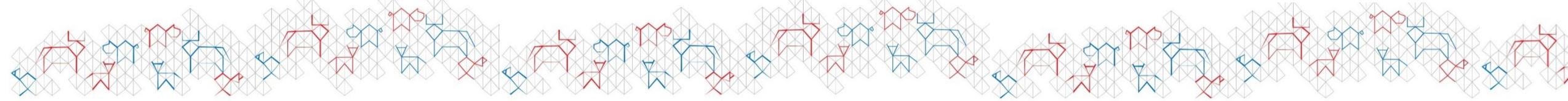
Geographical pattern of outbreak

Human-domestic animal interface

Presence of domestic animals in the area

Any recent report of PPR infection in domestic animals

Any recent history of climate or weather condition to force animals to aggregate together



Group 4

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Facilitator: Sasan

Notes: Collect the carcasses and bury or burn ?

To ban the hunting ?

Post mortem examination and sample collection. Shipment of samples to laboratory

Immediate notification of the outbreak. Notify an infectious zone

Health measures that effectively prevent the spread of the PPRV to other areas, such as physical and geographical barriers

Is it possible to reduce wild ruminants contact

Prohibition of entrance to infectious zone such as visitors or hunters ?

Vaccination of domestic animals around outbreak area