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## Benefit of a Strengthened Enabling Environnement for FMD Control

3rd Regional Roadmap Meeting for *foot-and-mouth disease* (FMD)  
Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for Eastern Africa,  
3-5 July 2018, Entebbe Uganda

# Agenda

- The FMD Global Control Strategy
- Strengthen Veterinary Services (Enabling Environment)
- Delivery of animal Health Services under Decentralised and Centralised Systems
- Stakeholder Involvement
- Take home message

# Chapter 1

## The FMD Global Control Strategy

# The FMD Global Control Strategy

The specific objective of the Global Strategy is to improve FMD and transboundary animal disease control in endemic regions

Component 1

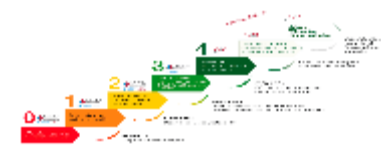
Improve Global FMD control

Component 2

Strengthen Veterinary Services

Component 3

Control of other TAD



# Chapter 2

## Strengthen Veterinary Services (Enabling Environment)

# Do we need component 2? Enabling environment

## Building a 'legacy'

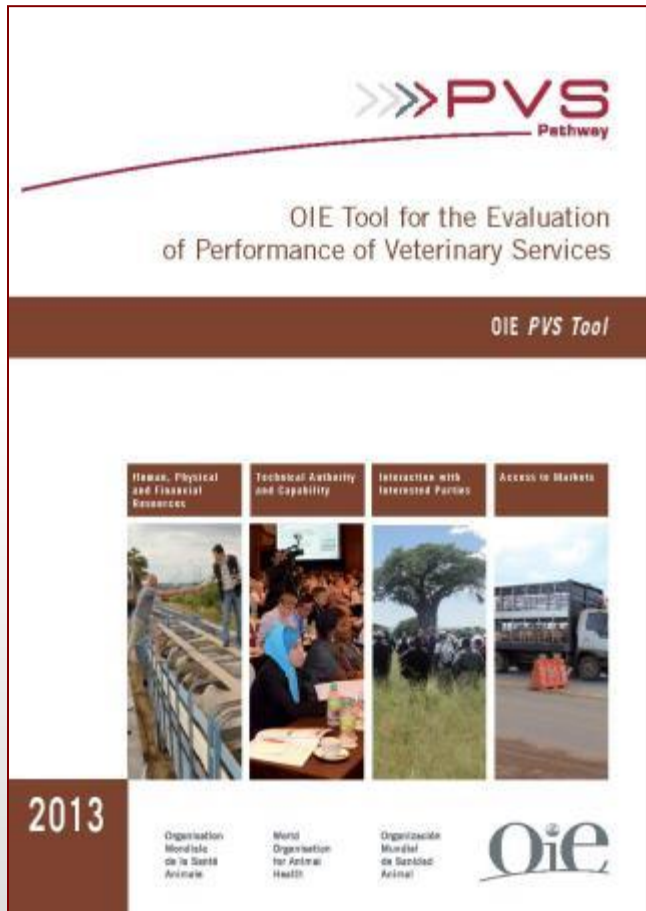


VS



- Ensure sustainability
- Effectiveness of the investment
- Trust and confidence in the Vet Services
- Spill-over effect to other TADs
- Progressive
  - ✓ Tailored to the FMD needs and timeframe of the PCP stages
- CC's achievement not a gateway (*i.e.* CC's of PCP2 need to be developed during the PCP2 not before entering)

# How Component 2 does work?



Q – How many critical competences in the OIE PVS evaluation tool (6<sup>th</sup> Edition)?

**47**

Q – How many critical competences in the OIE PVS evaluation tool **are directly relevant to FMD Control?**

**36**

Q – For each critical competences, how many levels of compliance with OIE standards?

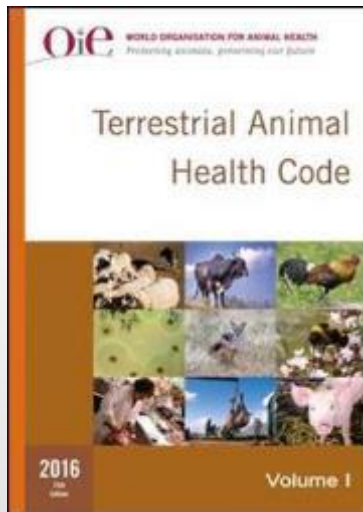
**5**

Level 1 → No compliance

Level 5 → Full compliance

**Level 3 → Minimum compliance**

# The OIE PVS as tool to measures the compliance with OIE Standards



## Section 3.

## QUALITY OF Vet Services

Chapter 3.1

Veterinary Services

Chapter 3.2

Evaluation of Veterinary Services

Chapter 3.3

Legislation

Chapter 3.4

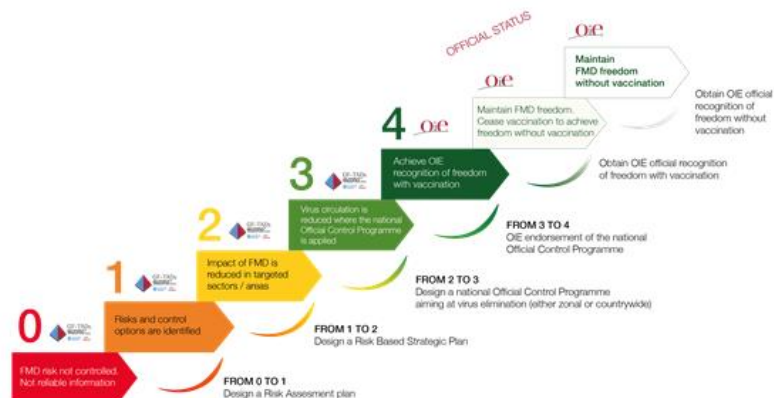
Communication

PVS is not mandatory but compliance with Section 3 is!!!



# An example (PCP3)....

I-7 Physical resources	Levels of advancement
<p>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport, telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</p>	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some <u>local levels</u> and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.

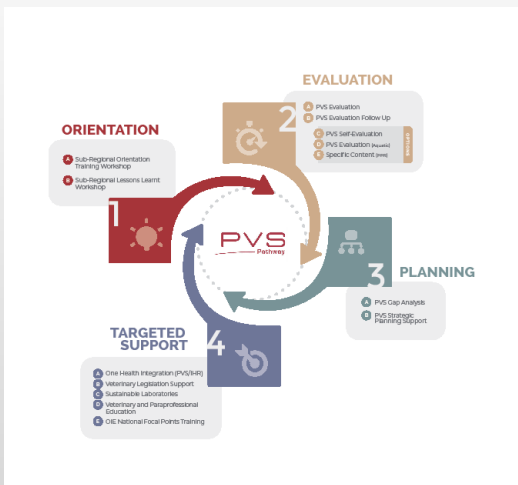


**PCP STAGE 1 FOCUS:** “To gain an understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the country and develop a risk-based approach to reduce the impact of FMD ”



What it is needed **at the end** of PCP1?

- CC I.9 Emergency funding?
- CC III. 2 Consultation with interested parties?
- CCII.4 Quarantine and border security?



# Link PCP-FMD stages and PVS

Critical competences	PCP1	PCP2	PCP3
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	2	3	3
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	2	3	3
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	/	3	3
I.3. Continuing education	3	3	3
I.4. Technical Independence	/	/	3
I.5. Stability of structures	/	/	3
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of Command)	/	3	3
I.7. Physical resources	2	2	3
I.8. Operational funding	/	3	4
I.9. Emergency funding	/	/	3
I.11. Management of resources and operations	/	3	3
II.1A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	2	2
II.1B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	/	2	3
II.2. Laboratory quality assurance	/	/	2
II.3 Risk analysis	3	3	3
II.4 Quarantine and border security	/	/	3
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	/	2	3
II.5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	/	2	3
II.6 Emergency response	/	/	3
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	/	3	3
II.8B Ante- and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises	/	/	3
II.9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals	/	3	3
II.11 Animal feed safety	/	2	3
II.12.A. Animal identification and movement control	/	/	3
II.12.B Identification and traceability of products	/	/	2
III.1 Communications	2	3	4
III.2 Consultation with interested parties	3	3	3
III.3 Official representation	2	3	3
III.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	/	2	3
III.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	/	2	3
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programs	2	3	3
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	2	3
IV.2 Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance	/	2	3
IV.6 Transparency	2	3	3
IV.7 Zoning	/	2	3

- FMD PCP Stage 1

13 CCs

- FMD PCP Stage 2

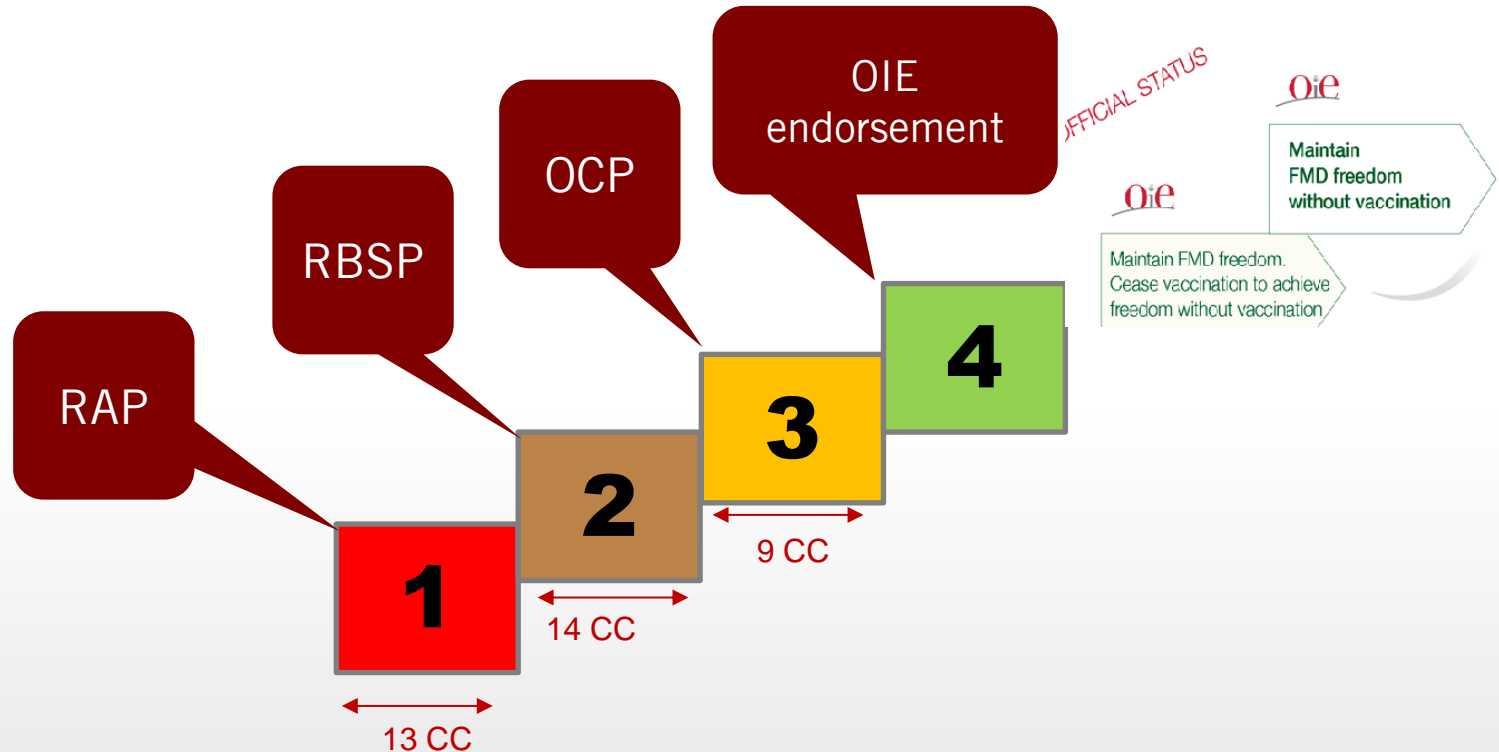
27 CCs (= 13 + 14)

- FMD PCP Stage 3

36 CCs (= 13 + 14 + 9)

Different level of LoA  
(Stepwise)

# The supportive documents to progress in the PCP



## PCP guidelines

Risk Assessment Plan (RAP)

Risk-based Strategic Plan (RBSP)

Official Control Programme aiming at elimination (OCP)



1. Analysis of the PVS results
2. Strategic objective to strength the VS
3. Workplan and activities

# Chapter 3

## Delivery of animal Health Services under Decentralised and Centralised Systems

# Delivery of Animal Health Services under Decentralised and Centralised Command

- A firm political commitment at the national, regional and international level, with provision of the necessary funding at all levels, is an absolute necessity in establishing good governance of VS.
- Case studies from the region:
  - Analysis of Veterinary Service Delivery in Uganda: An Application of the Process NetMap Tool (J. Ilukor, R. Birner P.B Rwamigisa, and N. Nantima)
  - GALVmed study ([www.galvmed.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/East-Africa-Review-of-Policy-Regulatory-and-Administrative-Framework-for-Delivery-of-Livestock-Health-Products-and-Services-March-2015.pdf](http://www.galvmed.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/East-Africa-Review-of-Policy-Regulatory-and-Administrative-Framework-for-Delivery-of-Livestock-Health-Products-and-Services-March-2015.pdf))
- All the above studies infer that getting priorities, policies and institutions right (“*an enabling environment*”) is important for the delivery of VS

# Chapter 4

## Stakeholder Involvement

# Stakeholder Involvement Context

- **OIE Objective:** to support Member Countries to develop, if and when relevant, **sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** to strengthen **Veterinary Services** (“Enabling Environment”)
- **Resolution #39 at 85thGS**
- ***Public Private Progress:*** a 3-year initiative (Nov. 2016-2019) led by the OIE and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with the collaboration of CIRAD



# OIE 2017 PPP survey

## A global typology of PPPs in support of national Veterinary Services

### Cluster 1: PPPs with private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

- Driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field
- Initiated and funded by the public sector

### Cluster 2: PPPs with producer associations

- Driven by trade, exports and commercial interests
- Initiated by both the public and private sectors

### Cluster 3: PPPs with local or global companies

- Driven by development objectives
- Initiated and funded by the private sector

## A selection of PPP success stories in the field of FMD control

- Tunisia (2006): with private veterinarians through the « Mandat Sanitaire »
- Afghanistan (2000): with VPPs within Veterinary Field Units
- Paraguay (2003): with FUNDASSA
- Saudi Arabia (2002): with Saudi milk producer association
- Namibia: with the Meat Board of Namibia
- Botswana (1979): BVI/Merial

# Key obstacles to the establishment and maintenance of PPPs



- To the **establishment** of PPPs:
  - communication and trust
  - potential conflicts of interest
  - weak private sector
  - low attractivity
  - poor enabling environment
- To the **sustainability** of PPPs:
  - divergence in expectations and strategy
  - poor governance
  - lack of sustained funding
  - shortage of well-trained personnel

# In 2018-2019, the OIE will produce guidelines for PPPs in Veterinary Services. For more information now:


[www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships](http://www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships)



With the support of:

## How can public-private partnerships strengthen the capacities of national Veterinary Services?

### A global typology of public-private partnerships in support of national Veterinary Services

The Public-Private Progress initiative aims to assist OIE Member Countries in developing sustainable public-private partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services. During the first step of the initiative, around 100 examples were reported and analysed to produce a typology for PPPs in animal health with three distinct clusters. These clusters will help our stakeholders determine which type of PPP best fits their countries' needs. Additionally, the OIE will develop tools to facilitate the building of partnerships in each of the clusters.

CLUSTER ONE	A PPP driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field, initiated and funded by the public sector.		
	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals (VPPs)</li> <li>Veterinary associations</li> <li>Veterinary statutory body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accreditation of private veterinarians and VPPs to provide in-field service delivery (vaccination, surveillance, etc.)</li> <li>Governed by sanitary mandate or contract</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication and trust</li> <li>Funding and sustainability</li> <li>Human resource availability and capacity</li> </ul> <p>Encourage creation of Veterinary Statutory bodies, training and education of veterinarians and VPPs, and legislation (including products)</p>
CLUSTER TWO	A PPP driven by trade, exports and/or commercial interests, initiated by both the public and private sectors.		
	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranging from producer associations to consortia (may include industry organisations and possibly private companies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eradication programmes or epidemic surveillance</li> <li>Joint accreditation and consultation programmes</li> <li>Legislation and strong governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential conflicts of interest</li> <li>Lack of proper governance</li> <li>Greater need for good private sector organisation, strong partner involvement, and sustained funding and well-trained personnel</li> </ul> <p>Develop governance guidelines for PPPs</p> <p>Promote use of PPPs or AMR control initiatives as a driving force in Africa, Middle East, and Asia</p>
CLUSTER THREE	A PPP driven by development objectives, initiated and funded by the private sector.		
	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local and multinational companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint programmes with national Veterinary Services on disease control, product supply, improved genetics, etc.</li> <li>Memorandums of understanding and contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of governance</li> <li>Absence of resources, in the form of sustained funding and well-trained personnel</li> <li>Greater need for enabling political environments</li> </ul> <p>Develop governance guidelines for PPPs</p> <p>Help reconcile UN Sustainable Development Goals and business interests</p> <p>Promote proper legislation, training of public veterinarians and VPPs</p>

**Acknowledgements:** The OIE would like to extend their thanks to the OIE Delegates and private partners whose valuable contribution made this work possible.

Please share your experience and ideas on PPPs and what specifically the OIE can do to help public and private partners engage further: [i.dieuzy-labaye@oie.int](mailto:i.dieuzy-labaye@oie.int)

# Chapter 5

**Take home message**

# Take-home message

## An enabling environment (component 2)

- It is part of the FMD Global Control Strategy
- Ensure sustainability of efforts
- CC's not a gateway but needed at the end of each PCP stage
- It should be considered when supporting countries on PCP
- The OIE PVS pathway = the tool to strengthen Veterinary Services
- FMD control requires a collective effort (both public and private sector)

# Thank you for your attention



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