

PVS Process, an advocacy tool for increased investment in Veterinary Services in Africa

Point of view of an International Funder

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World Bank: Presentation

World Bank Group:

- Established in 1944
- Headquartered in Washington
- >10,000 employees in >120 countries

5 institutions of which:

- IDA : 75 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa
- IBRD : 189 member countries, middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries

World Bank: Strategy

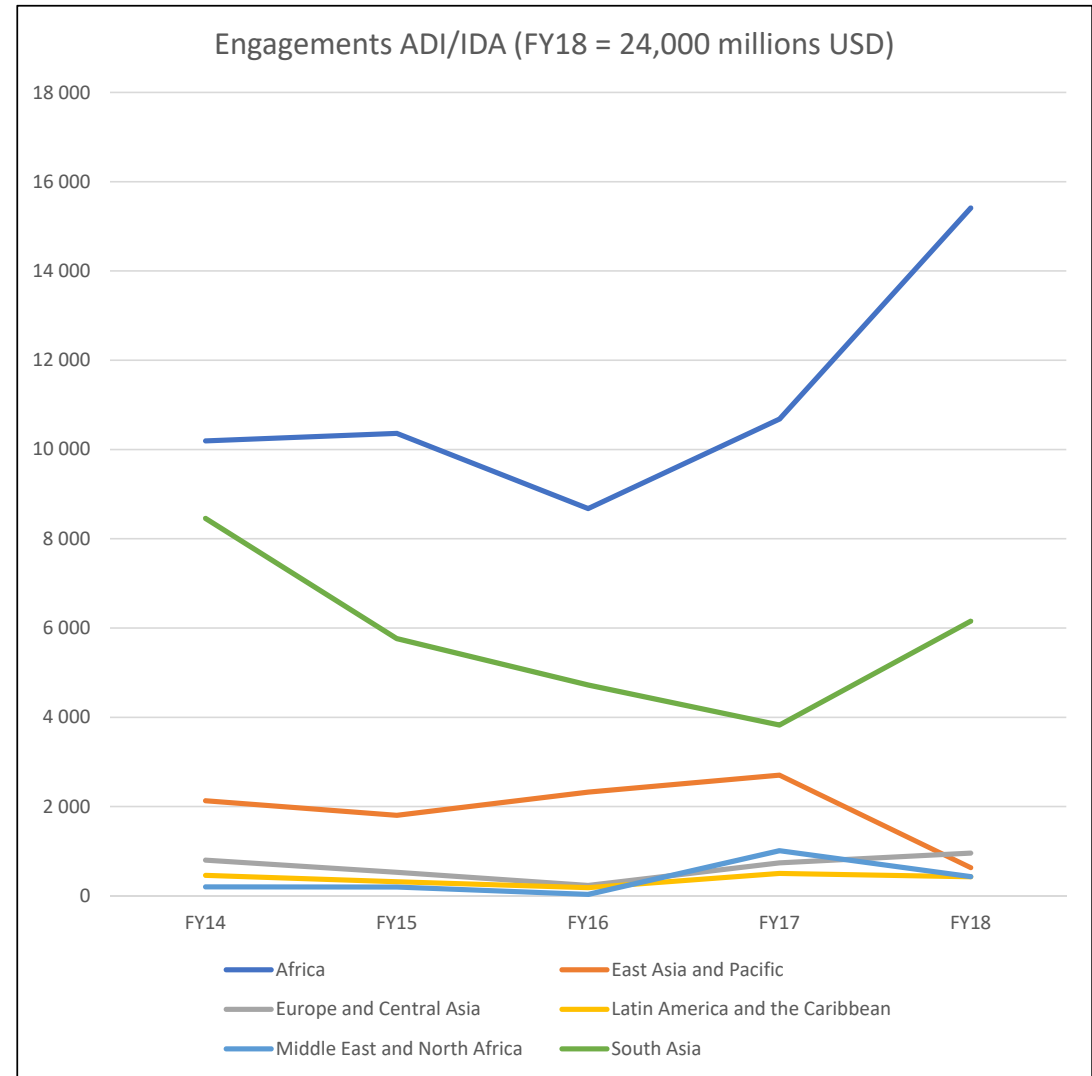
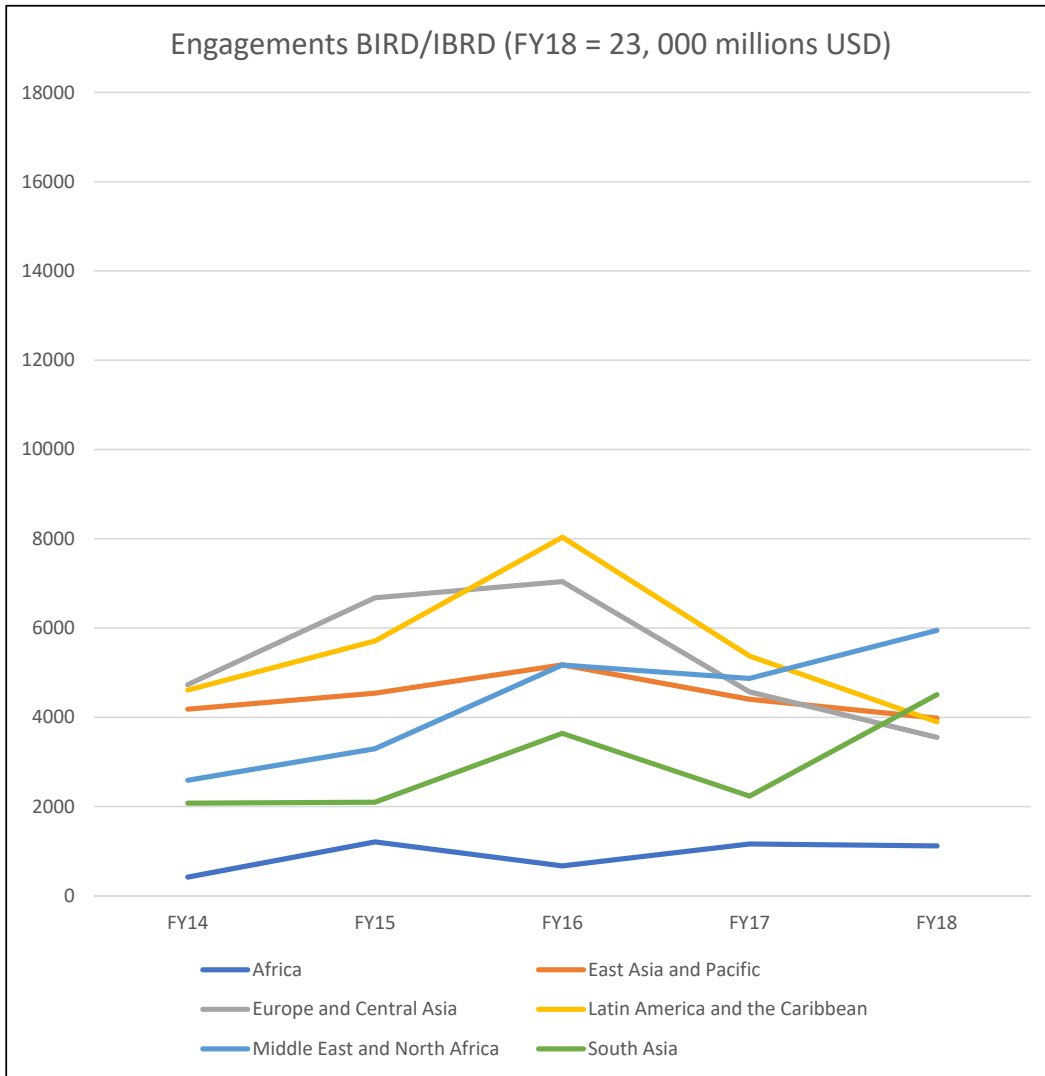
World Bank Group twin goals:

- * End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than 1.90 USD a day to no more than 3%
- * Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country

Special themes (IDA 18):

Gender and development, climate change, fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), jobs and economic transformation, and governance and institutions


World Bank: Financial commitments



World Bank and Agriculture

6.8 billion USD in agriculture

- Feeding the planet's 9.7 billion people in 2050
- 65% of the poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods
- Essential for economic growth (1/3 of world's GDP in 2014)
- Ag growth: 2 to 4 times more effective than other sector

 Very strong leverage BUT climate change: high risks of undermining the ability of agriculture to drive growth and reduce poverty and food insecurity

World Bank in Africa: Strategic priorities

- *Agricultural productivity*
- Affordable and reliable energy
- *Climate Change*
- *Regional integration*
- Urbanization
- High quality human capital
- Knowledge development

World Bank in Africa, in Agriculture: situation

As of April 2018, the Bank had an active portfolio in Africa of 605 projects totaling 68.1 billion USD

FY18: 16.5 billion USD, 138 projects

For agriculture, 6.8 billion USD worldwide

- Particularly in Africa (FY18: 60%)
- Particularly in West Africa (FY18: 48%)

World Bank and livestock: past ...

- 70/80: productivity
- Late 80/90: partial disinterest
- Since 2000: renewed interest with increased attention to economic and social dimensions of livestock

World Bank and livestock: ... present ...

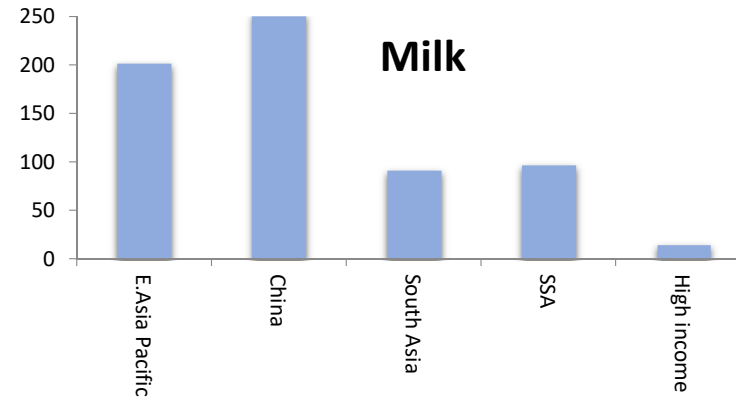
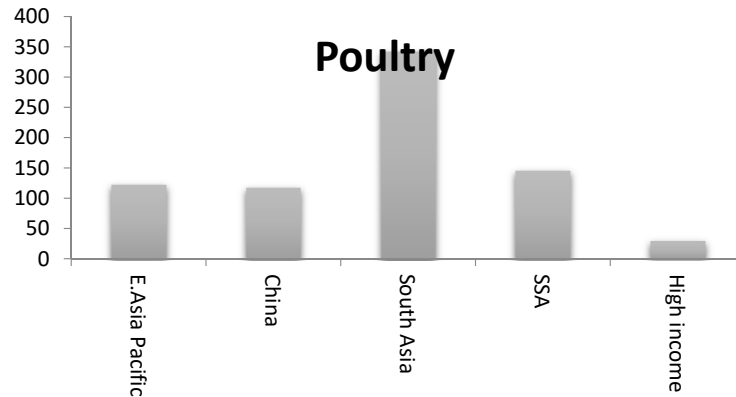
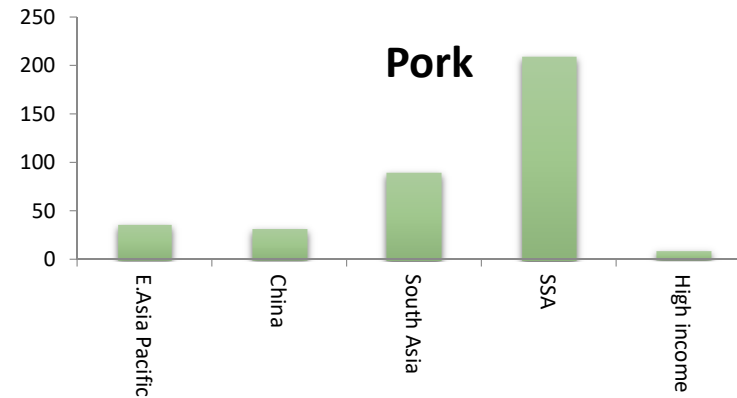
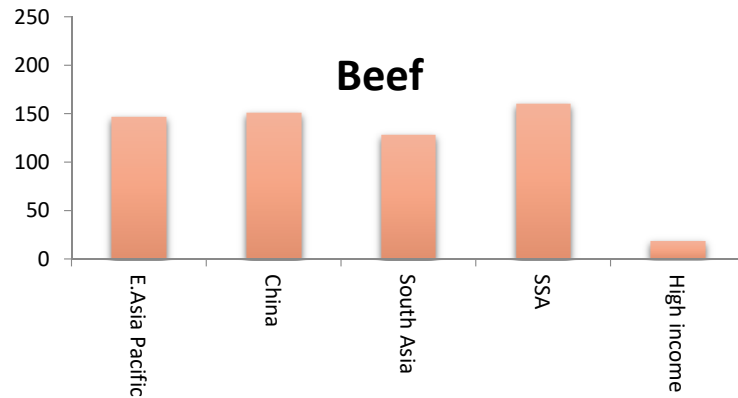
Livestock = around 40% of the global value of agricultural output.

Livestock = pillar of the global food system; contributor to poverty reduction, food security and nutrition security of almost 1.3 billion people; agricultural development.

500 million pastoralists rely on livestock herding (FAO).

Requests for World Bank support to livestock : from 150 (2010) to about 250 million USD in annual commitments (mainly Africa and South Asia). Currently, the World Bank has 1.4 billion USD in active investments in livestock

World Bank and livestock: ... for the future



Estimates of the % growth in demand for animal source foods in different World regions, comparing 2005 and 2030 (ILRI)

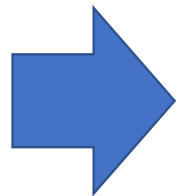
World Bank and the PVS Process: Why?

Harnessing the livestock potential



In line with the World Bank goals

(... and probably the majority of the other international and bilateral funders/donors)



Importance of the Veterinary Services

World Bank and the PVS Process: Why?

Because it is OIE / General and institutional considerations

International Organization

- Alignment with the international Agenda (SDG, Global strategies, ...)
- WTO reference organization for standards relating to animal health and zoonoses
- Priorities set by the Member countries



Credibility and confidence in OIE tools and outputs (PVS, vaccine banks, global strategies...)

World Bank and the PVS Process: Why?

Because of its objective and design

- Systemic (services, laboratories, legislation, ...)
- Sustainable
- Efficiency of the VS
- Harmonization of practices
- Acknowledgement of competences
- Gap analysis: Document of strategic planification/programming
 - * unique
 - * inclusive
- Aligned with the country priorities (Targeted Support +++)
- Adapted to the country constraints

World Bank and the PVS Process: How?

As simple as possible !

NB: WB also support OIE strategies through its funding (disease control including eradication) and uses other OIE tools (vaccine banks)

Regional Sahel Pastoralism
Support Project 2015
USD 248M

ML Livestock Sector Dev.
Support Project (PADEL-M)
2018 – USD 62M

BF Livestock Sector Dev.
Support Project (PADEL-B)
2018 - USD 79M

NE Agricultural and Livestock
Transformation Project (pipeline)

NR Livestock Productivity and
Resilience Support Project
(pipeline)

CM-Livestock Development Project
2017 – USD 136M

CD Emergency Food and
Livestock Crisis Response
2017 - AF USD 16M

Regional Pastoral
Livelihoods Resilience
Project 2014 USD 122M

ET Livestock & Fisheries
Sector Dev. Project 2018
USD176M

ET Pastoral Community
Dev. Project III 2014
USD 210M

BU Agro-Pastoral
Productivity and Markets
Dev. 2010 – AF USD 25M

ZM Livestock Dev. &
Animal Health Project
2012 – USD 65M

Examples of Livestock Operations

Ethiopia Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project

- Increase productivity and commercialization in selected value chains
- Strengthen service delivery systems in the livestock and fisheries sectors



- Respond promptly and effectively to crisis or emergency
- Beneficiaries = 1.2 households; IDA = 170 MUSD; 7 years

(i) ***Enhancement of the animal health system.*** Key activities to be financed are based on the results of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway and will include the development of a partnership between the public authorities, the private veterinarians, and the associative actors

Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS)

- Regional project (6 countries, regional coordination by CILSS and OIE)
- Strengthen the resilience of pastoral populations
- 2,000,000 direct beneficiaries; 250 MUSD; 6 years



Component 1: Animal Health Improvement

The project design draws upon findings and recommendations from **each country's PVS Pathway reports**, which provide an objective means of identifying priorities and guiding investments for the sustainable improvement of NVS.

Information from the six PVS Pathway reports was consolidated to design a **consistent regional program** for PRAPS.

Burkina Faso Livestock Sector Development Support Project (PADEL-B)

- to enhance productivity and commercialization of non-pastoral animal production
- strengthen the country's capacity to respond to severe crises affecting the livestock sector
- 300,000 direct beneficiaires; IDA funding 60 MUSD; 5 years

29. **Sub-component 1.1: Improving livestock producers' access to animal health services (US\$11.0 million).** The sub-component will build on the results from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) to enhance the long-term capacity of the country to sustainably reduce livestock mortality and other losses caused by animal diseases, thereby contributing to increased livestock productivity. To this end,

Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE)

- Animal and human health (cross sectoral). 15 countries
- Strengthen national and regional capacity for collaborative disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness in West Africa
- provide immediate and effective response to crisis or emergency
- > 33 million beneficiaries; IDA funding = 110 MUSD (Canada = 4 MUSD); 7 years

79. The project will support the strengthening of national health information systems to collect and report quality data. **Monitoring and Evaluation** will be undertaken at the national level by the three participating countries and aggregated at the regional level by WAHO. The countries will be responsible for conducting annual self-assessments using the JEE and **OIE PVS tools**.

Conclusions - 1

PVS Pathway provides much needed diagnostics and prioritized areas for improvement, very useful to support project design at national and regional levels.

- Alignment with international standards
- Quality of reports (peer review process)
- Consistency of approach worldwide

Conclusions - 2

Building strong sustainable systems is a medium to long term process that requires a long term engagement

- Need for good coordination between donors/partners
- Importance of national strategic plans
- Continuous support from technical reference organizations essential to accompany, adjust recommendations and guide actions on animal health
- Institutional and policies stability (national/regional levels)

Conclusions – 3 and recommendations

Need for a better ownership of the reports:

- by the Veterinary services and the Veterinary Authorities
- by the Governments in the framework of the Maputo's commitments
- by the donors / partners

Reflections on how to adapt the PVS cycle to have

- a more dynamic vision (“movie” instead of a static “picture”)
- “on-time” reports (when funds are available).



Self assessments?

Thank you for your attention

