



WELCOME to the
Regional Training Workshop
Public-Private Partnerships
in the **Veterinary Domain**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21 – 22 August 2019

with the support of the

BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

and in collaboration with





Welcome remarks

Samuel Wakhusama, OIE Regional Representative
Obai Khalifa, Senior Programme Officer, BMGF
Alemayehu M. Anbessie, OIE Delegate, Ethiopia



Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye

Senior Advisor, Public-Private Partnerships
World Organisation for Animal Health

Introduction to the OIE PPP initiative and what this workshop will achieve

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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Context

- **OIE key strategic priority:** ensuring the capacity and sustainability of Veterinary Services (ref. OIE 6th Strategic Plan – 2016-2020)
- **OIE objective:** to support Member Countries to develop, if and when relevant, **sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services**
- **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

Key milestones of the OIE PPP initiative

➤ 2017:

- Resolution #39 at OIE 85th General Session (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/About_us/docs/pdf/Session/2017/A_RESO_2017_Public.pdf)
- On-line survey of public and private partners: 97 PPP success stories from 76 countries

➤ 2018:

- PPP brochure and typology released at 86th GS
- Expert consultation, with 42 international public and private experts
- PPP impact assessment on 3 case examples (Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay)

➤ 2019:

- The « **OIE PPP Handbook** » of guidelines for PPPs, released at the 87th GS
- E-learning modules: introductory course available at <https://elearning-ppp.oie.int/>
- 4 regional workshops in Africa and Asia to disseminate OIE guidelines
- The OIE PPP initiative is integrated into the **new PVS** (Performance of Veterinary Services) **Pathway** as one of the **targeted support** activities


The OIE PPP Typology

www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships

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



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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.

Transactional PPP: driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field, initiated and funded by the public sector.			
CLUSTER ONE	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals (VPPs) Veterinary associations Veterinary Statutory Body	Accreditation of private veterinarians and VPPs to provide in-field service delivery (vaccination, surveillance, etc.) Governed by sanitary mandate or contract	Communication and trust Funding and sustainability Human resource availability and capacity Encourage creation of Veterinary Statutory Bodies, training and education of veterinarians and VPPs, and legislation (including products)
Collaborative PPP: driven by trade, exports and/or commercial interests, initiated by both the public and private sectors.			
CLUSTER TWO	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Ranging from producer associations to consortia (may include industry organisations and possibly private companies)	Eradication programmes or epidemic surveillance Joint accreditation and consultation programmes Legislation and strong governance	Potential conflicts of interest Lack of proper governance Greater need for good private sector organisation, strong partner involvement, and sustained funding and well-trained personnel Develop governance guidelines for PPPs Promote use of PPP or AMR control initiatives as a driving force in Africa, Middle East, and Asia
Transformative PPP: driven by development objectives, initiated and funded by the private sector.			
CLUSTER THREE	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Local and multinational companies	Joint programmes with national Veterinary Services on disease control, product supply, improved genetics, etc. Memorandums of understanding and contracts	Lack of governance Absence of resources, in the form of sustained funding and well-trained personnel Greater need for enabling political environments Develop governance guidelines for PPPs Help reconcile UN Sustainable Development Goals and business interests Promote proper legislation, training of public veterinarians and VPPs

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

The OIE PPP Handbook

www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships/OIEPPPHandbook

The OIE PPP Handbook:
Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships
in the veterinary domain

VETERINARY DOMAIN
PPP
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

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The cover features a central large image of two people herding animals in a field. Surrounding this are several smaller images: a mountain range, a herd of sheep, a person on a horse, and various farm animals. A circular logo on the left side contains the text 'VETERINARY DOMAIN', 'PPP', and 'PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS'.

The OIE PPP e-learning course

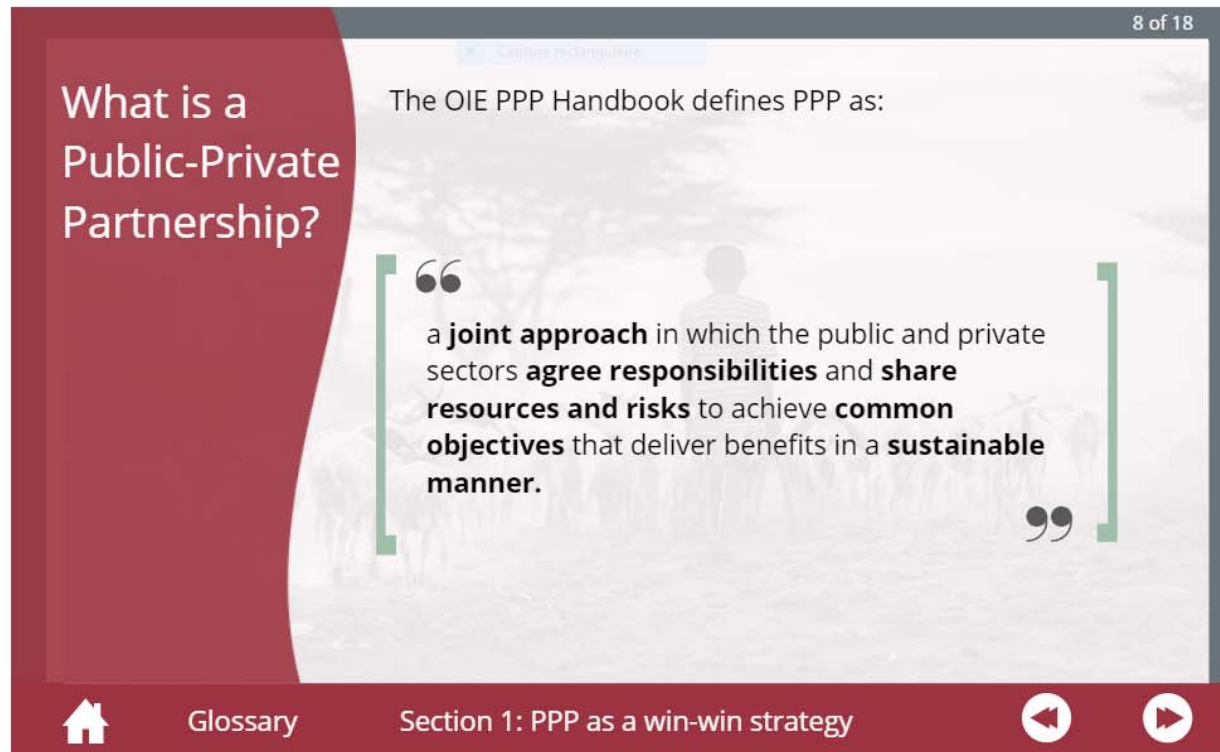
Freely available to you at <https://elearning-ppp.oie.int>

developed in collaboration with 
european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease

Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain: An Introductory Course (EN)

Home / Courses / Private-Public Partnerships / PPP Introductory Course / Course Materials / Section 1: A Win-win Strategy

Section 1: A Win-win Strategy



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What is a Public-Private Partnership?

The OIE PPP Handbook defines PPP as:

“ a **joint approach** in which the public and private sectors **agree responsibilities** and **share resources and risks** to achieve **common objectives** that deliver benefits in a **sustainable manner**. ”

Home Glossary Section 1: PPP as a win-win strategy Previous Next

The OIE PPP Workshop

- **Why?** help you advocate for, develop and implement PPPs in your country

- **What?** 3 working group sessions
 - Needs, benefits and impacts of PPPs
 - Partners and stakeholders, governance of PPPs
 - Development and assessment of a PPP business case

- **Who?**
 - Around 5 participants from each of 9 countries, both public and private
 - Experts and representatives of regional/global public and private entities
 - Facilitators: Marisa Peyre (CIRAD), Bouda Ahmadi (FAO), Daan Vink (RVC), Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye (OIE)
 - OIE colleagues: Sam Wakhusama, Patrick Bastiaensen, Grace Omwega
 - Host: Barbara Wieland (ILRI)

- **How?** Engaged, Open-minded, Innovative, Committed



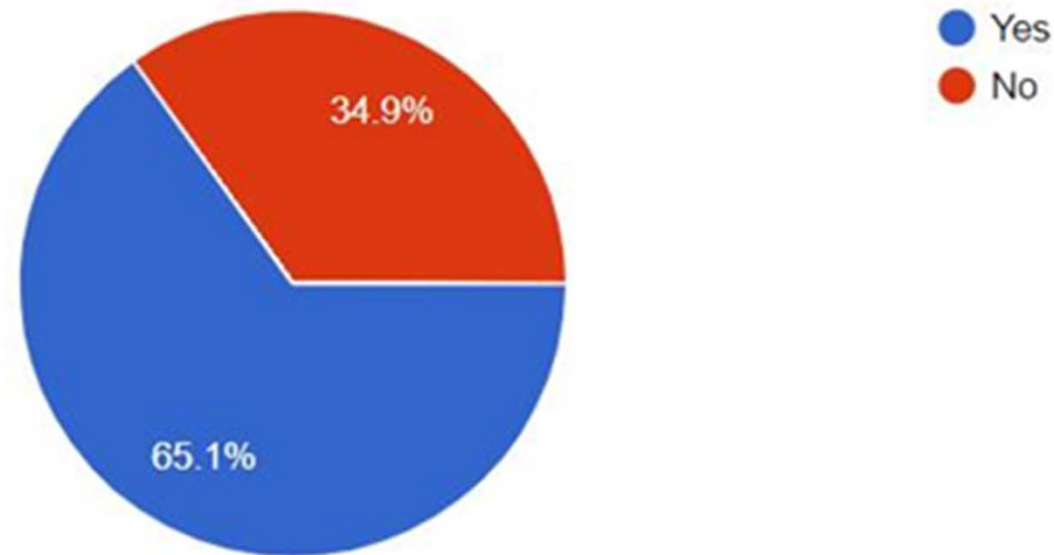
Participants' introduction and expectations

What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 61 participants)

2. Are you aware of (a) successful PPP(s) in the veterinary domain in your country ?

43 responses

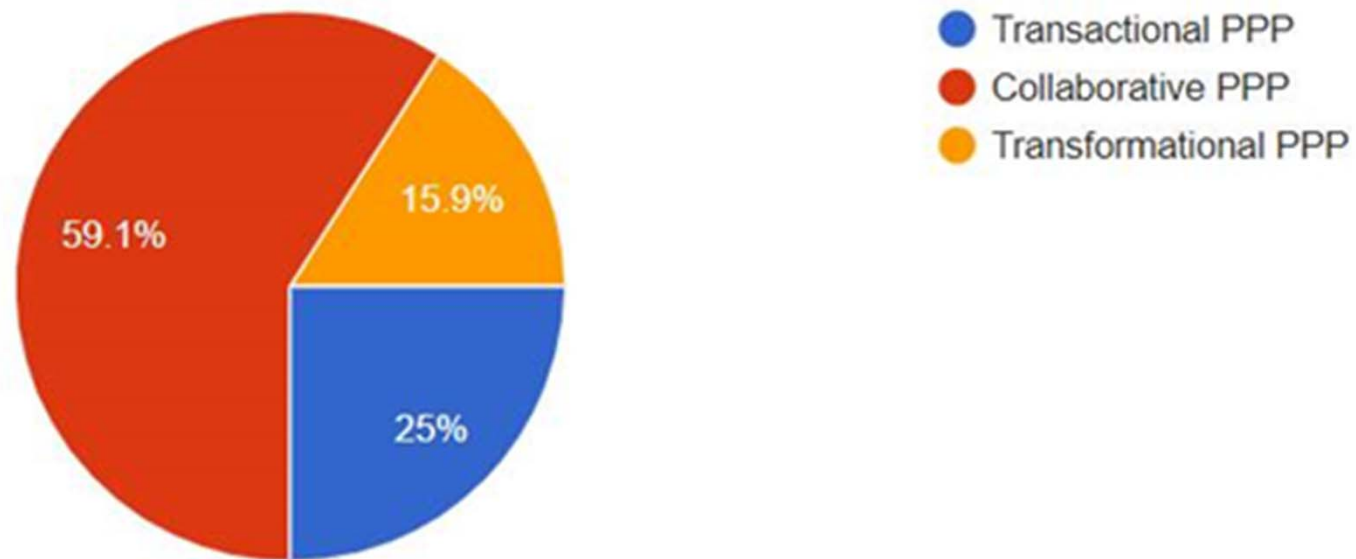


What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 61 participants)

4. Which type of PPP are you mostly interested in ? (only one answer)

44 responses

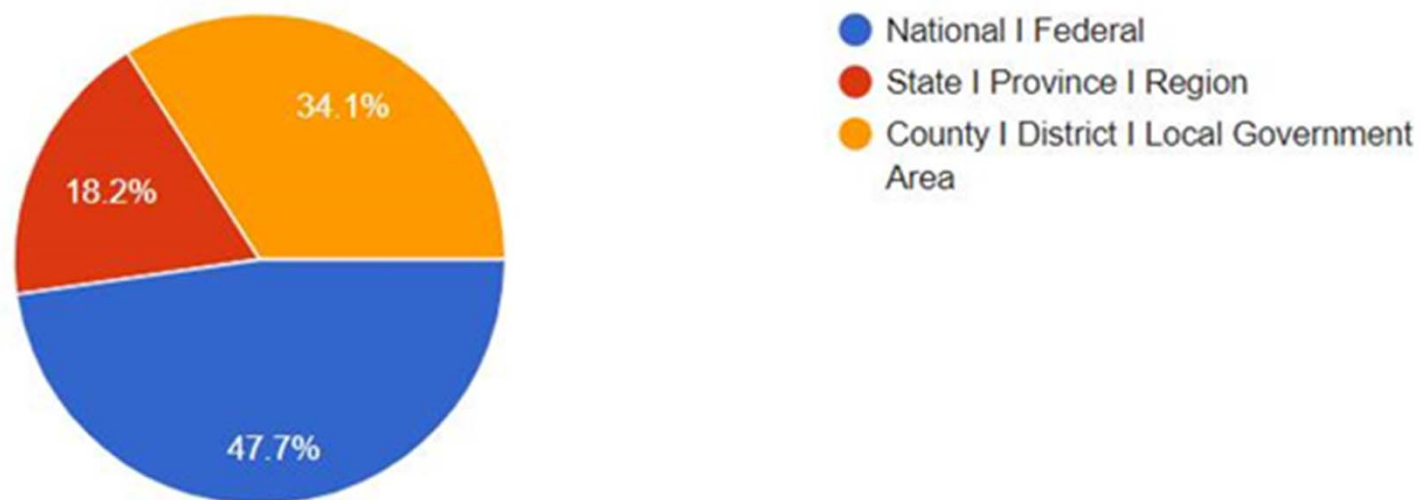


What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 61 participants)

5. What is (or would you like to be) the level of implementation of the PPP(s) you are mostly interested in ? (only one answer)

44 responses



PPP in the veterinary domain: a few examples to illustrate the practitioners' perspective



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

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Developing an assessment tool for PPP in the veterinary domain

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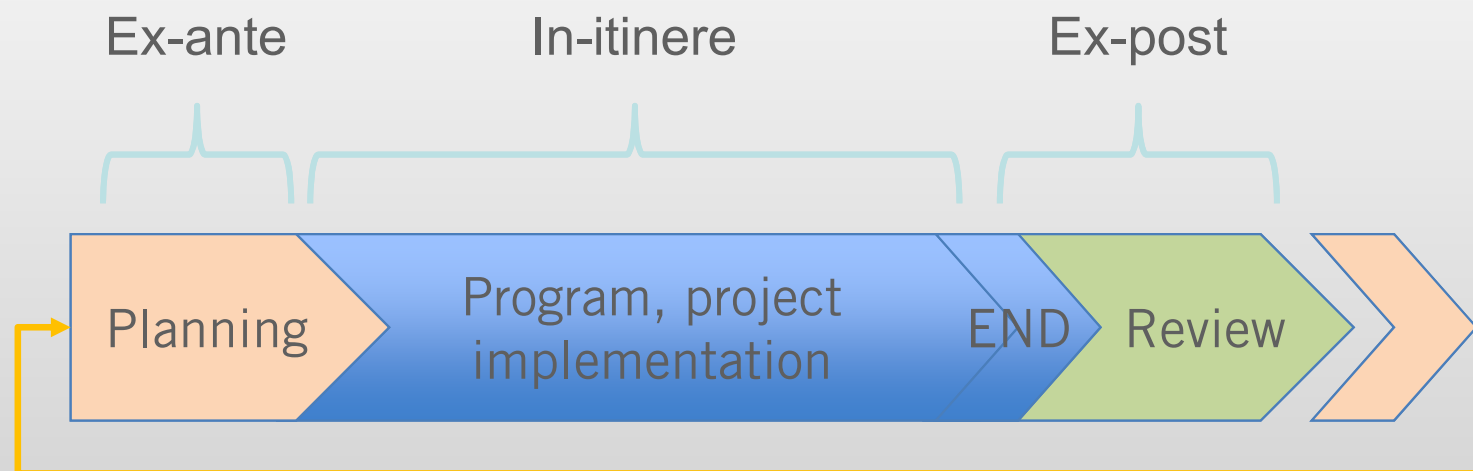
21 – 22 August 2019

Why do we need to evaluate?

- To plan , to re-design
- To ensure reaching the objectives
- To take **the right** corrective actions
- To make **changes**
- To demonstrate quality of the data generated
- To ensure effectiveness of the actions
- To **advocate** for funds
- To ensure **trust**
- To **optimise** resources

When to evaluate?

- Ex-ante } Formative= to improve the value of the proposal, project, organisation
- In-itinere } Corrective= to adjust the value of the proposal, project, organisation
- Ex-post } Assumptive= drawing lessons from completed action, project...





a. Stronger national ECONOMY: Through the positive impact of improved animal health and other activities in the veterinary domain on livestock productivity, rural livelihoods, and domestic and export competitiveness of the sector.



b. Greater TRUST in Government and private partners: High quality services and other activities delivered through PPP improve the reputation and trust of the service providers (both public and/or private) by end-users. Stakeholders, including end users of improved services, are supportive of the Government's policies and approach, including the use of PPP. Joint development of animal health and welfare policies, such as disease control programmes or enabling exports, lead to wider stakeholder support.



c. Reduced BUSINESS risk and increased opportunities (or the enabling environment) for innovative approaches and sustainable solutions **for the private sector:** Positive working relationships with the public sector at national and local levels. Influence and insight from the Government policy process, leading to policies more supportive of the private sector and the ability to align business strategies to work with Government priorities. Access for private partners to Government contracts and additional income.



d. Improved public HEALTH: Better veterinary services will reduce zoonotic disease risks and increase food security by providing access to affordable proteins for the poorest communities.



e. Addressing SOCIETAL issues: Livestock is a major asset, important to the livelihood of economically vulnerable communities and often under responsibility of women and youngsters; additional revenues provided by improved animal health will directly contribute to reducing gender inequality and improving the lives and access to education of the poorest.

How to evaluate PPP?

■ Benefits and impact

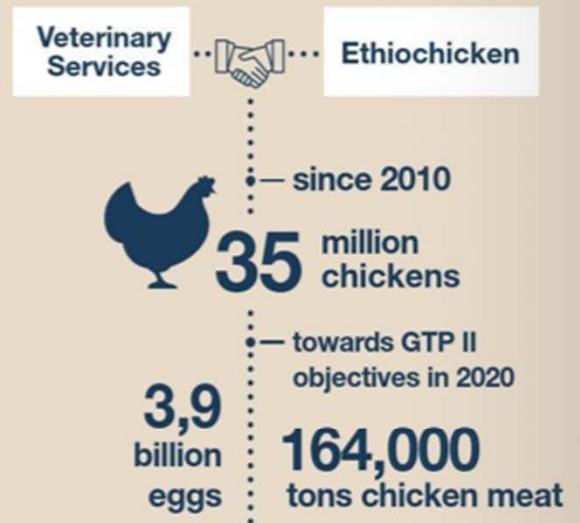


Case example #3 (detailed in annex 4): Ethiopia

<http://www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships>



The private companies AGP Poultry, Mekelle Farms and Andasa Poultry making up Ethiochicken collaborate with the Veterinary Services of Ethiopia to improve poultry production and benefit smallholder farmers. Since 2010, Ethiochicken has distributed over 35 million chickens to rural households in collaboration with the public extension system, thereby contributing to the Ethiopian Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) to reach 164,000 tons chicken meat production and 3.9 billion eggs by the year 2020 through smallholder farmers from improved breeds.



Future needs to fully exploit PPPs in the veterinary domain

- What the OIE could do
- What public partners could do
- What private entities could do

Feedback on workshop

- What to keep
- What to change
- « Take home messages »

What comes next?

- ✓ OIE PPP workshops in Tunisia in September 2019 (10 African countries, in French), in Nepal in October (7 South Asian countries), in Thailand in November (12 South East Asian countries)
- ✓ Follow-up e-learning courses linking PPP with specific topics, e.g. FMD control (in partnership with EuFMD)

Plus specific regional or national initiatives: e.g. HEARD project in Ethiopia

And beyond...

... further training activities, linking with other priority topics (aquaculture, emergency preparedness, AMR, PPR or ASF control, etc.), creating a PPP community of practice...