

The PVS Pathway: WOAAH's flagship capacity-building programme

Mario Ignacio Algüerno
Capacity Building Department

National Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships to Strengthen National Veterinary Services
16-18 June 2024
Arusha, Tanzania



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Who we are

We are the global authority on animal health. Founded in 1924 as the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), in May 2003 we adopted the common name World Organisation for Animal Health. An intergovernmental organization, we focus on transparently disseminating information on animal diseases, improving animal health globally and thus build a safer, healthier and more sustainable world.



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It's Everyone's Health.

Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

A continuous process aiming to sustainably improve compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards



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The WOAAH Standards

CODES



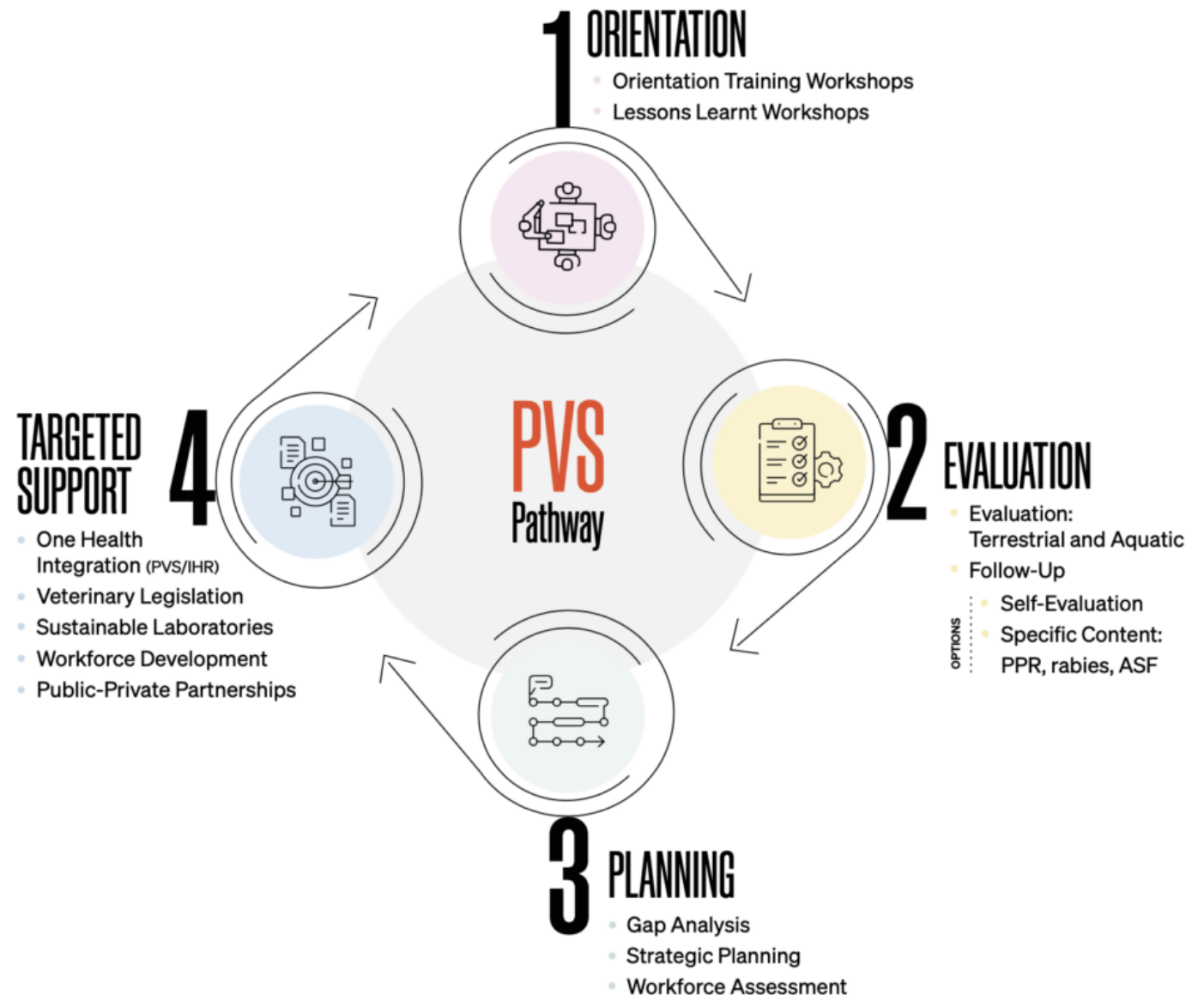
MANUALS



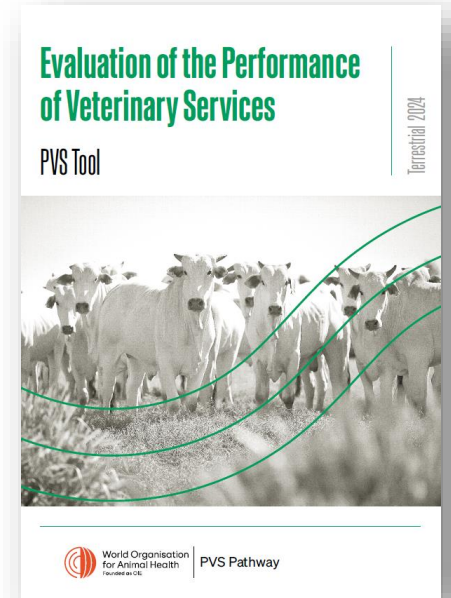
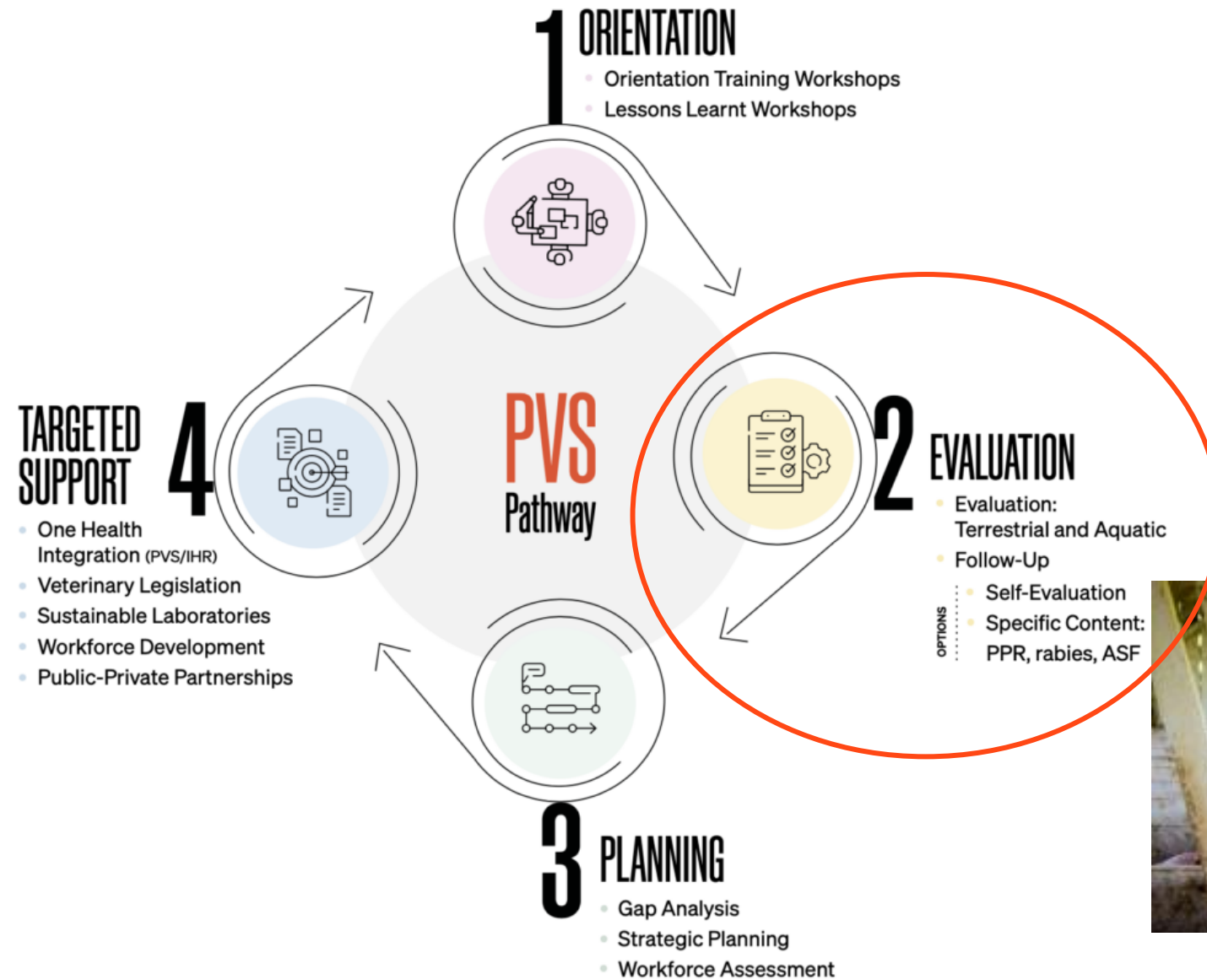
Standards to improve animal health and welfare
and veterinary public health

Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

- Comprehensive, multi-staged process for **sustainable planning** and **improvement** of Veterinary Services' (VS) capacities
- Supports greater **compliance** with WOAH International **Standards for** animal health and welfare
- Each step corresponds to specific **capacity-building** activities
- **Voluntary, country driven** process targeting internal systems and resources for sustainability
- **Strong uptake** – 146 countries, more than 500 reports

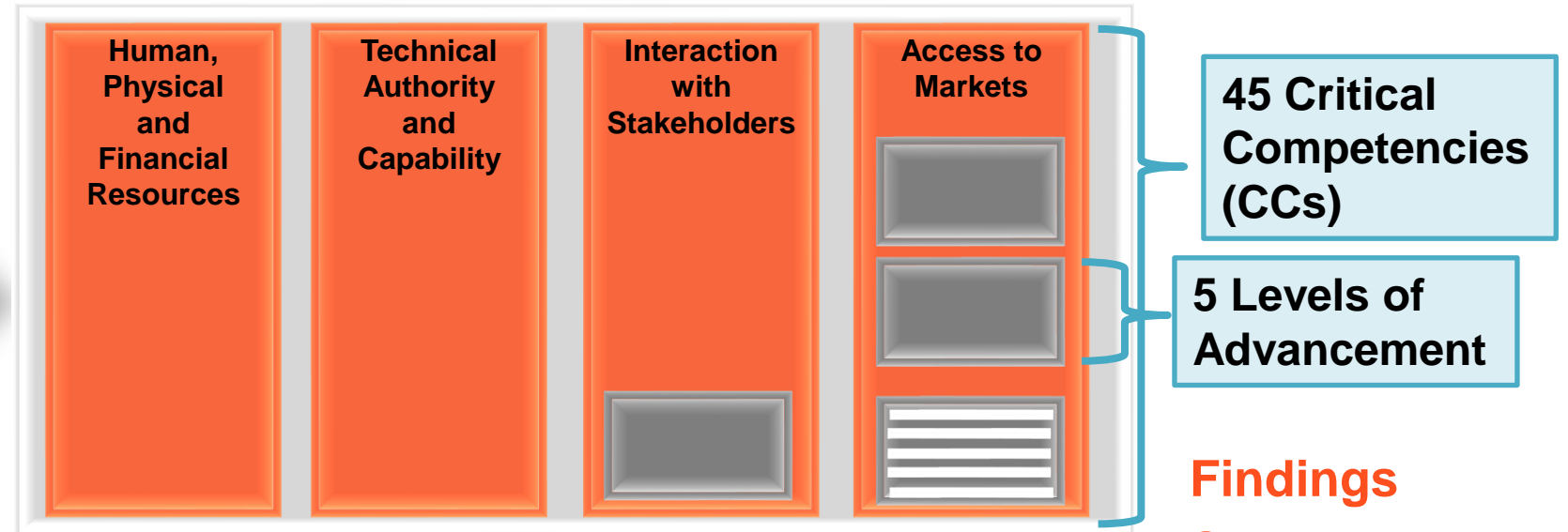


2. PVS EVALUATION



2. PVS EVALUATION

4 Fundamental Components



Findings
Strengths
Weaknesses
Recommendations

2. PVS EVALUATION

More than a diagnostic instrument, the PVS Tool promotes a culture of **raising awareness, continual improvement** and **good governance**

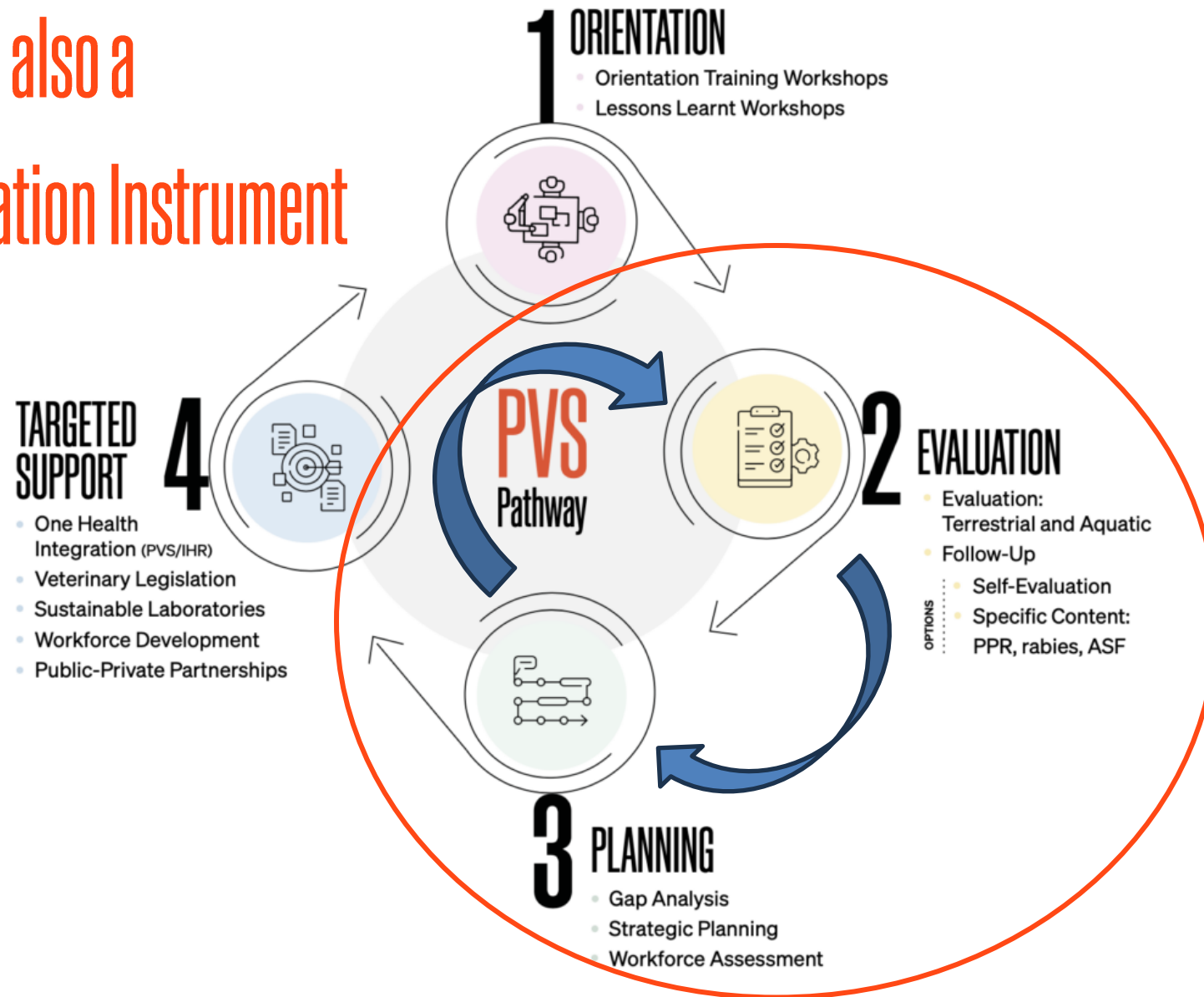


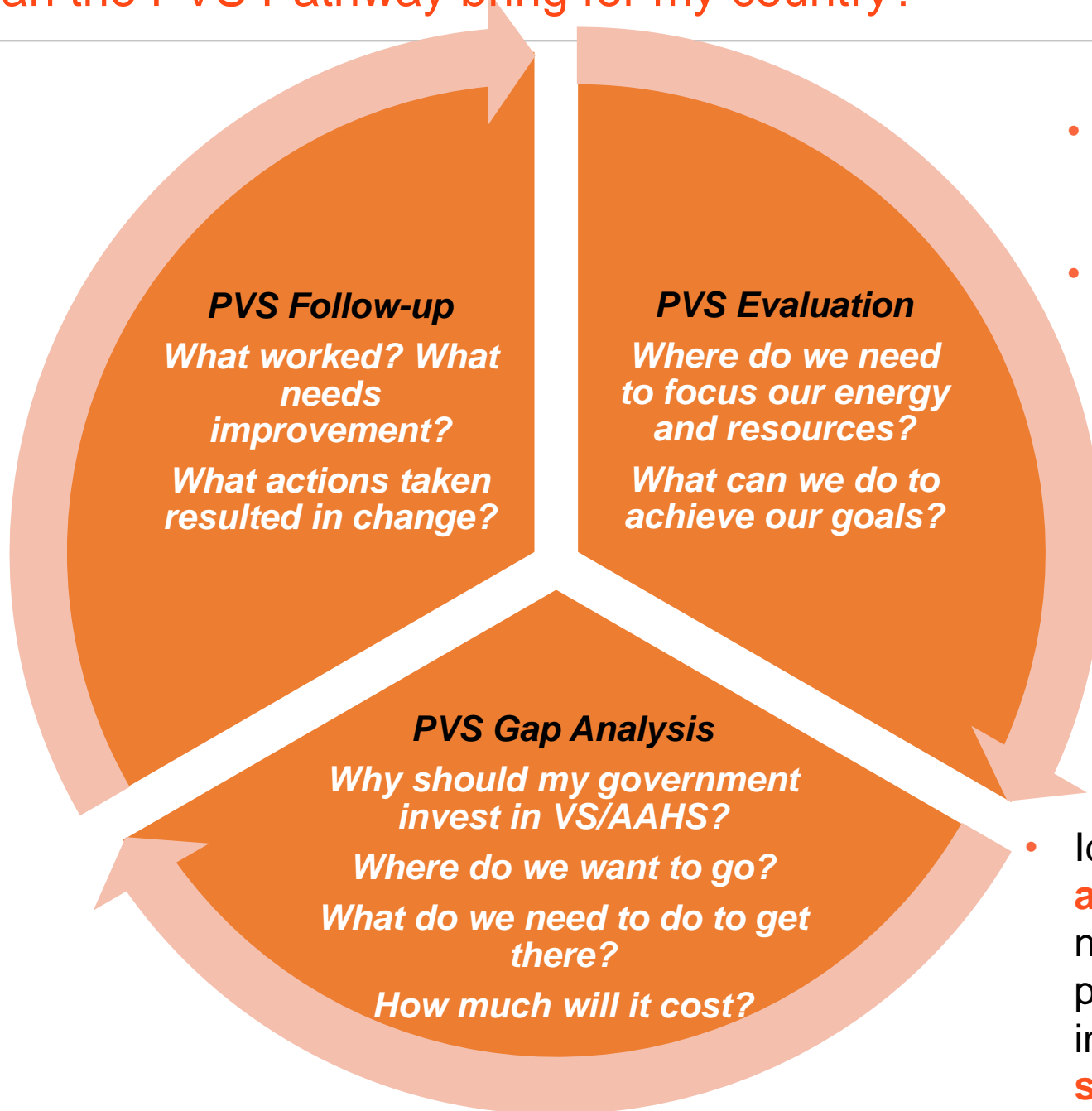
Improve understanding of all sectors including other administrations

Develop national VS strategic plans, establish priorities, commitment of public and private sectors

3. PLANNING

The PVS Pathway is also a Monitoring & Evaluation Instrument



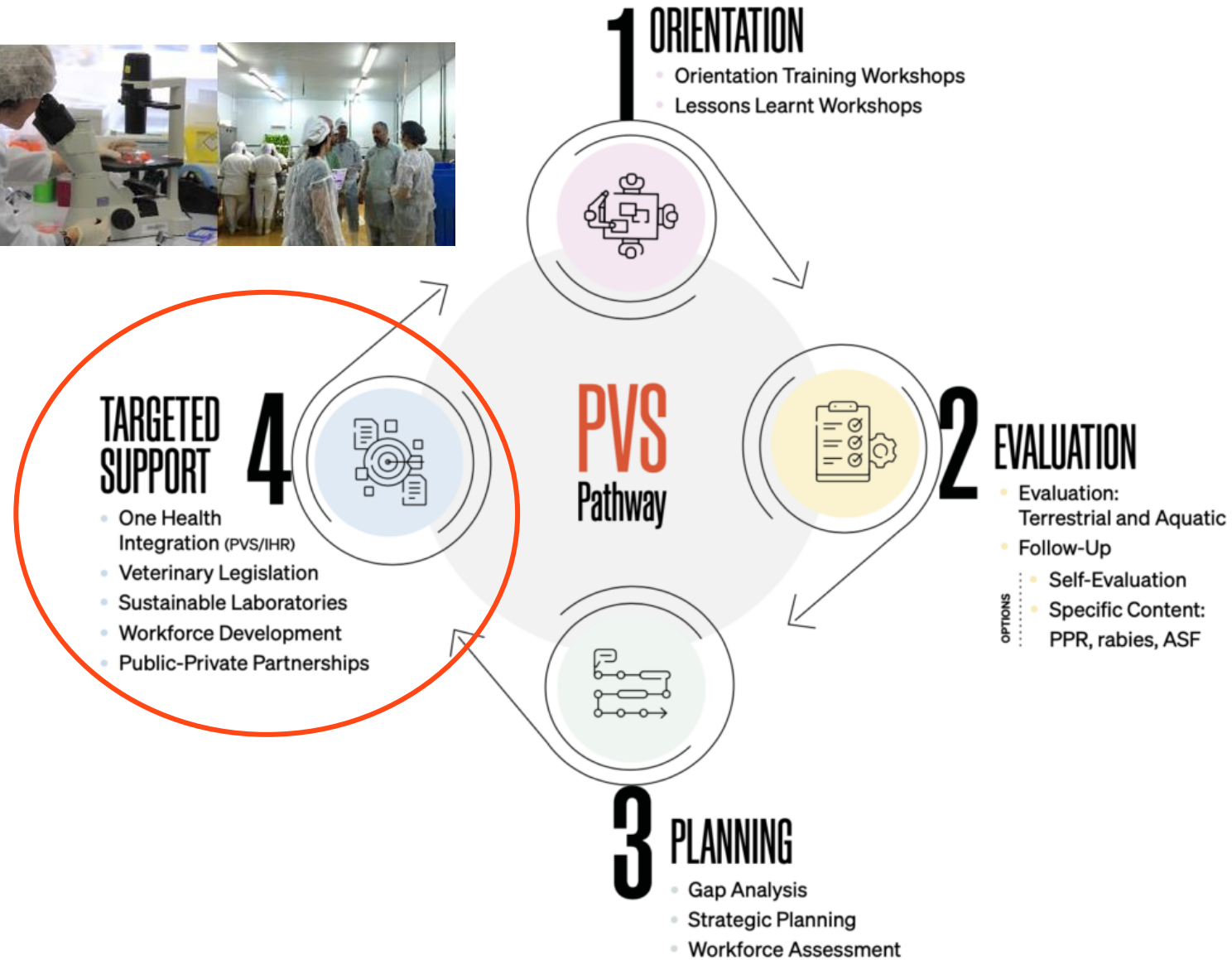


- Routine **monitoring** mechanism of performance over time, aiming for compliance with WOAH International Standards

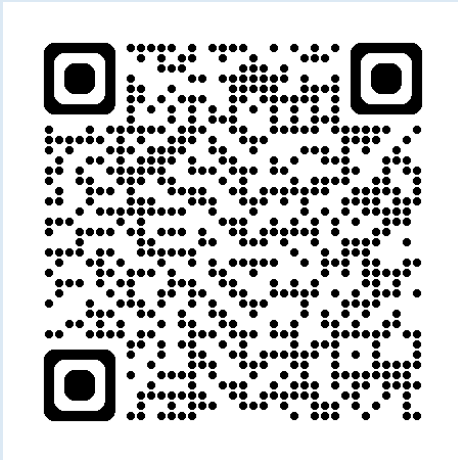
- Improved understanding of **strengths** and **weaknesses of VS/AAHS**
- High-quality **recommendations** to guide thinking and strategic planning

- Identify **priorities, targets, activities, and resources** needed to achieve goals and present **justifications** for internal/external **financial support**

4. TARGETED SUPPORT



What's new? PVS Pathway Information System



<https://pvs.woah.org/>

Digital transformation of the PVS Pathway

The Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway, WOAH's flagship capacity building programme for the sustainable improvement of national Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services, has transformed into the PVS Information System. Through the PVSIS, WOAH has unlocked the data and insights contained in PVS Reports to allow more effective advocacy efforts for investment and sustainable funding and a deeper understanding of performance trends towards compliance with WOAH International Standards.

143 Countries Participating in the PVS Pathway
9675 Critical Competencies analysed across **215 Evaluations**
26443 Reports made across **45 Countries**

Improving Veterinary Services' performance through enhanced access to data and insights.

1 ORIENTATION
 Global and Country Workshops
 Leadership Workshop

2 EVALUATION
 Evaluation, Technical and Aquatic Follow-up
 Self-Evaluation
 Specific Content
 PVS Status Report

3 PLANNING
 PVS Pathway

4 TARGETED SUPPORT
 On-site visits
 Regional Workshops
 Veterinary Legislation
 Surveillance
 Laboratory
 Development
 Public-Private Partnerships

Request a Mission **Manage My Missions** **Request a Report** **Upload Documents**

PVS Pathway Insights

Members' PVS Achievement
 Percent of Critical Competencies where Member performs at Level of Advancement 3, 4, or 5

Average PVS Achievement by Year - % of CC achieving minimal capacity evaluation over time

Year	Average PVS Achievement (%)
2005	10%
2009	45%
2010	33%
2015	67%

PVS Achievement - Change in % of CC achieving minimal capacity from 2010 to Follow-up Year

Follow-up Year	PVS Achievement (%)
2010	10%
2015	67%

33% PVS Achievement

My Requests

Filters: Pending/Forwarded Actions, Accepted Actions, Rejected Actions

Report Type	Date	Language	Comments	Status	Actions
No rows					

My Reports

In the My Reports section, you will find the most recent PVS Activity Reports to which you have access. To search and view the full list of available reports, select "View All".

Country	Year	Document Type	Document Name	Language	Confidentiality Status	Actions
Vietnam	2016	Aquatic Follow-up	PVS Evaluation Report - Aquatic	English	Confidential	...
Vietnam	2010	Follow-up	Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services	English	Public	...
Vietnam	2010	Gap Analysis	PVS Gap Analysis Report	English	Public	...
Vietnam	2009	Aquatic Evaluation	Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services	English	Confidential	...
Vietnam	2009	VLP Identification Mission	Assessment Mission of veterinary legislation	English	Confidential	...
Vietnam	2009	VLP Identification Mission	Assessment Mission of veterinary legislation (Year 0 to 15 August 2009 Mission Report)	English	Confidential	...
Vietnam	2008	Evaluation	Performance, Vision and Strategy	English	Public	...

My Missions

Mission Code	Region	Country	Language	Type	Start Date	End Date	Start Year	Report Year	Status	Report	Actions
PVS0109	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Emerging Workshop	10-Aug-2003	17-Aug-2003	2003	2003	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0204	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Follow-up	23-Nov-2006	04-Dec-2006	2006	2006	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0106	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Gap Analysis	25-Jun-2010	29-Jun-2010	2010	2010	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0207	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Follow-up	14-Mar-2010	14-Mar-2010	2010	2010	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0110	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Aquatic Evaluation	09-Nov-2009	22-Nov-2009	2009	2009	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0104	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	French	VLP Identification Mission	05-Aug-2008	05-Aug-2008	2008	2008	In-Active	Completed	...
PVS0104	Asia Pacific	Vietnam	English	Evaluation	09-Oct-2008	29-Oct-2008	2008	2008	In-Active	Completed	...

Engagen PVS Pathway and unlock its potential

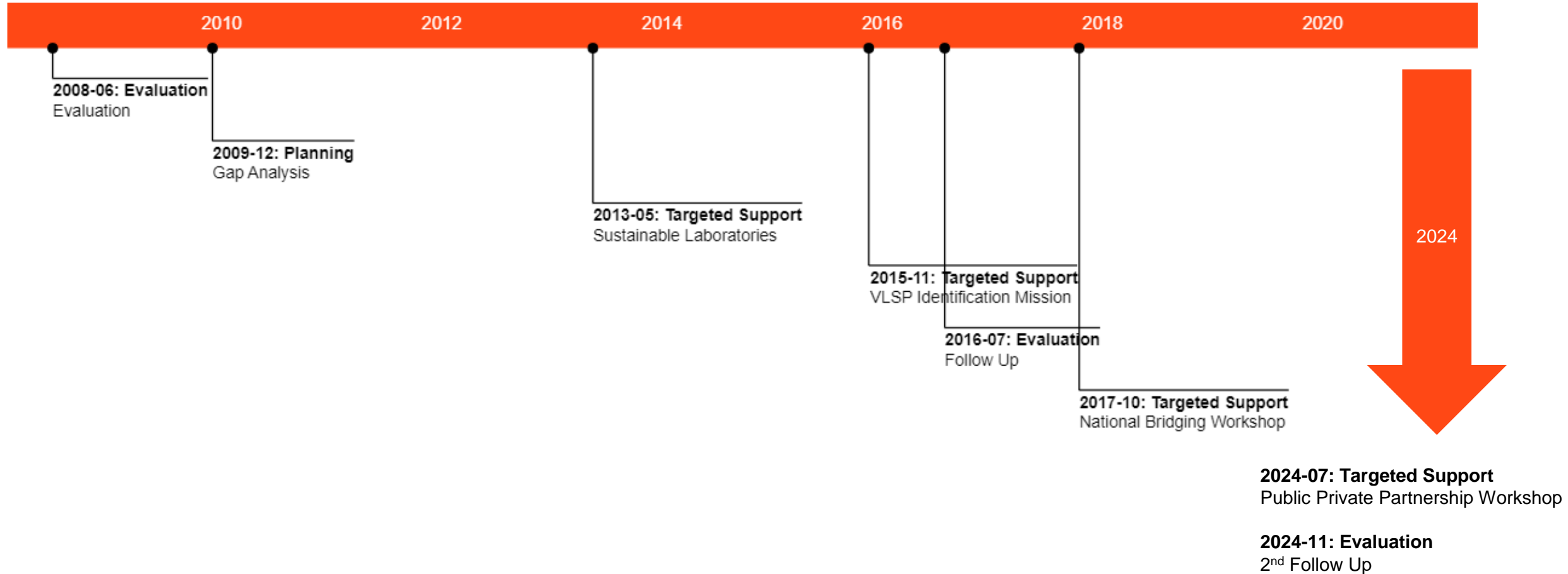
World Organization for Animal Health **PVSIS**

HOME **ABOUT** **DOCUMENTS** **INSIGHTS** **TOOLS** **FORMS**

Country PVS State of Play

[Back to report](#)

PVS PATHWAY ENGAGEMENT TIMELINE



Thank you

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Critical Competencies relevant for PPPs in the veterinary domain

Hichem Bouzghaia
PVS Expert

16 July 2024



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To support Members to develop, if and when relevant, sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

to strengthen Veterinary Services



Objective of The World Organisation for
Animal Health on PPP

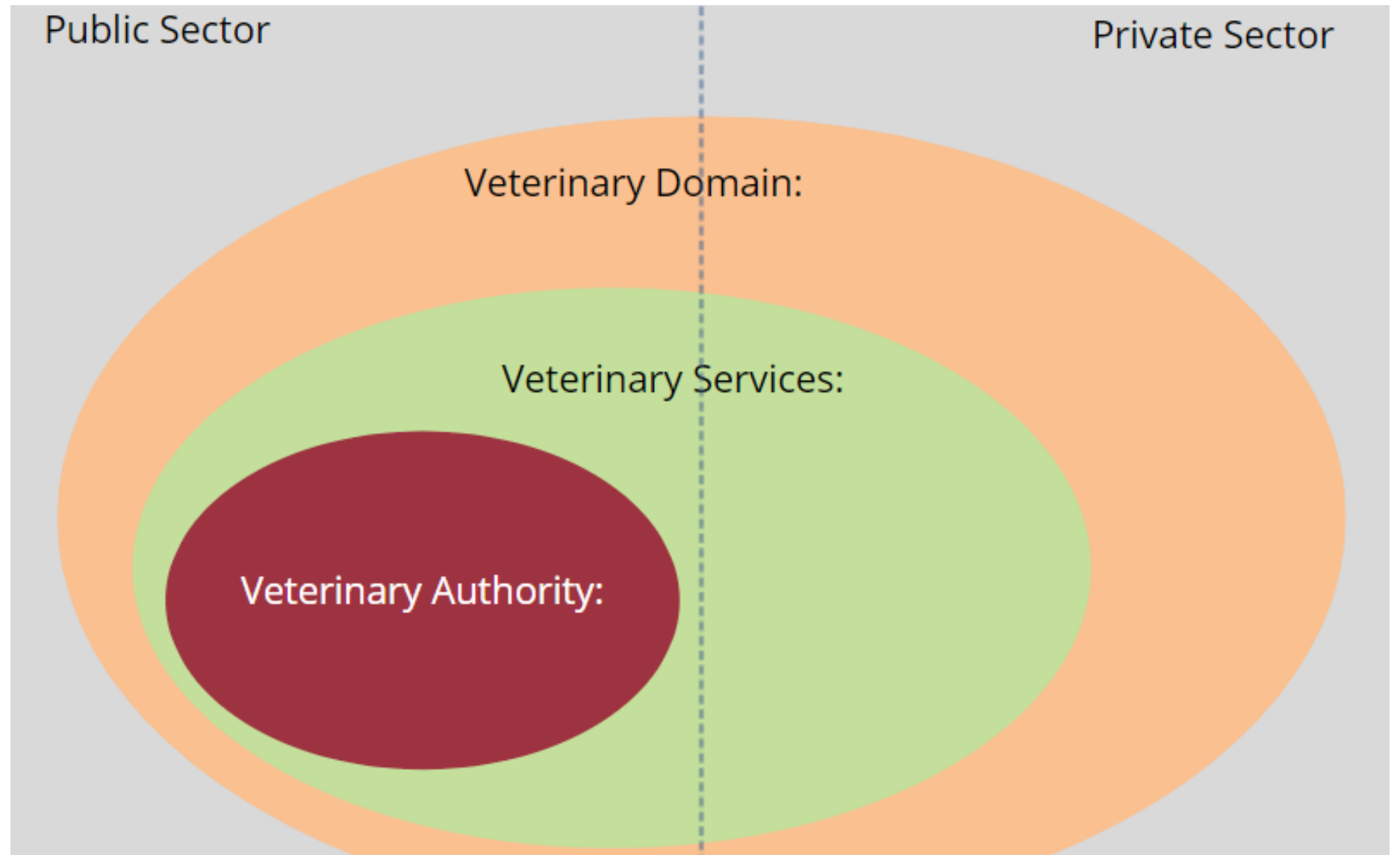


Background

- By working in partnership to provide or enable services, the public and private sectors can bring greater benefits and long-term positive impact that would otherwise be **unattainable by either sector working in isolation.**
- PPPs can be implemented in support of activities and to deliver services across the veterinary domain and thus the **enabling environment for development, governance, impact and sustainability of PPPs must be considered throughout WOAHPVS Evaluation or follow-up missions.**
- The positive impact of PPP in enabling sustainable veterinary services is recognised by national Governments and there is thus a **demand for evaluation and support to the application of effective PPPs.**



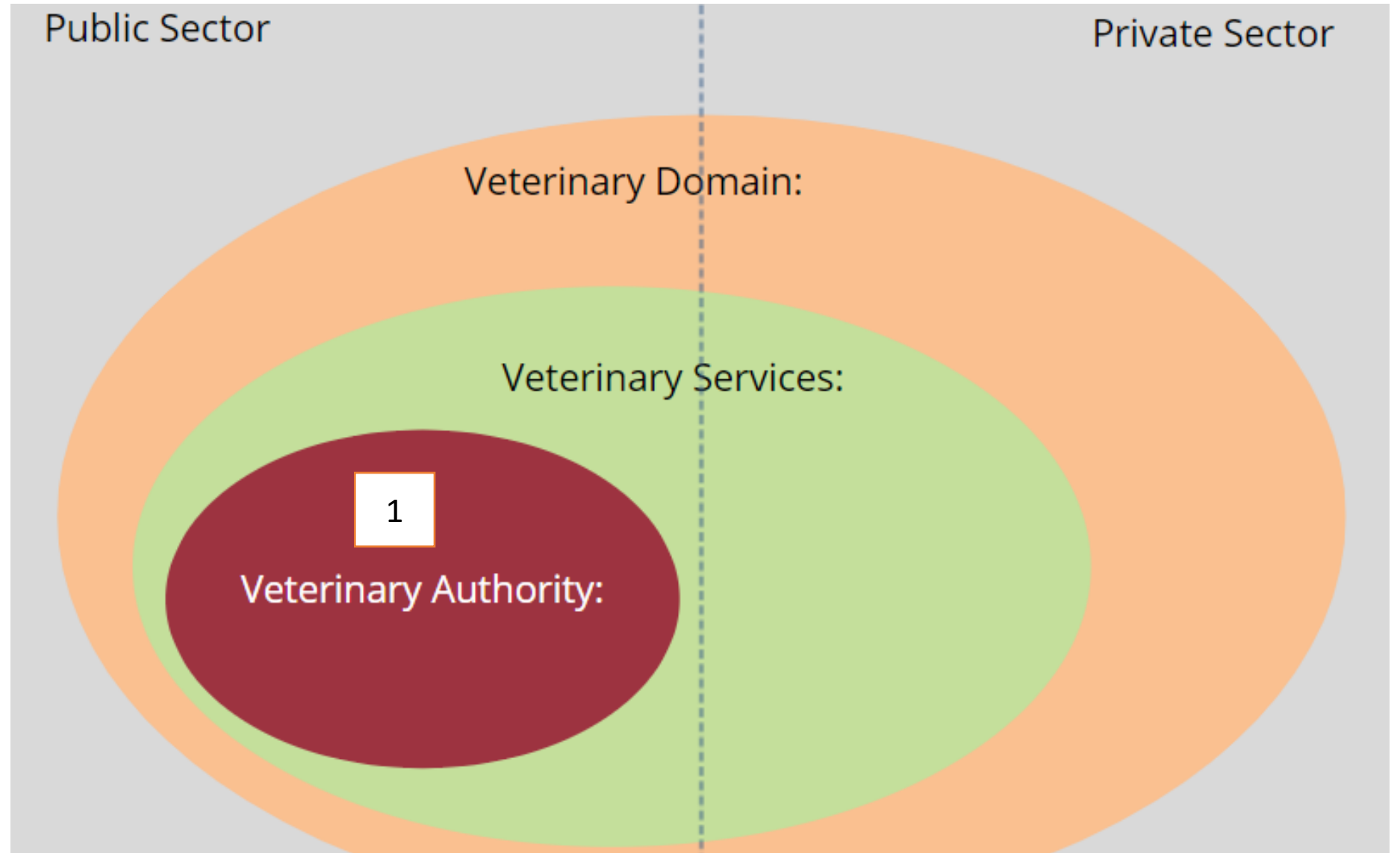
Veterinary Domain and Stakeholders





VETERINARY AUTHORITY

The **Governmental Authority** of a Member Country, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and paraprofessionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the **implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory**

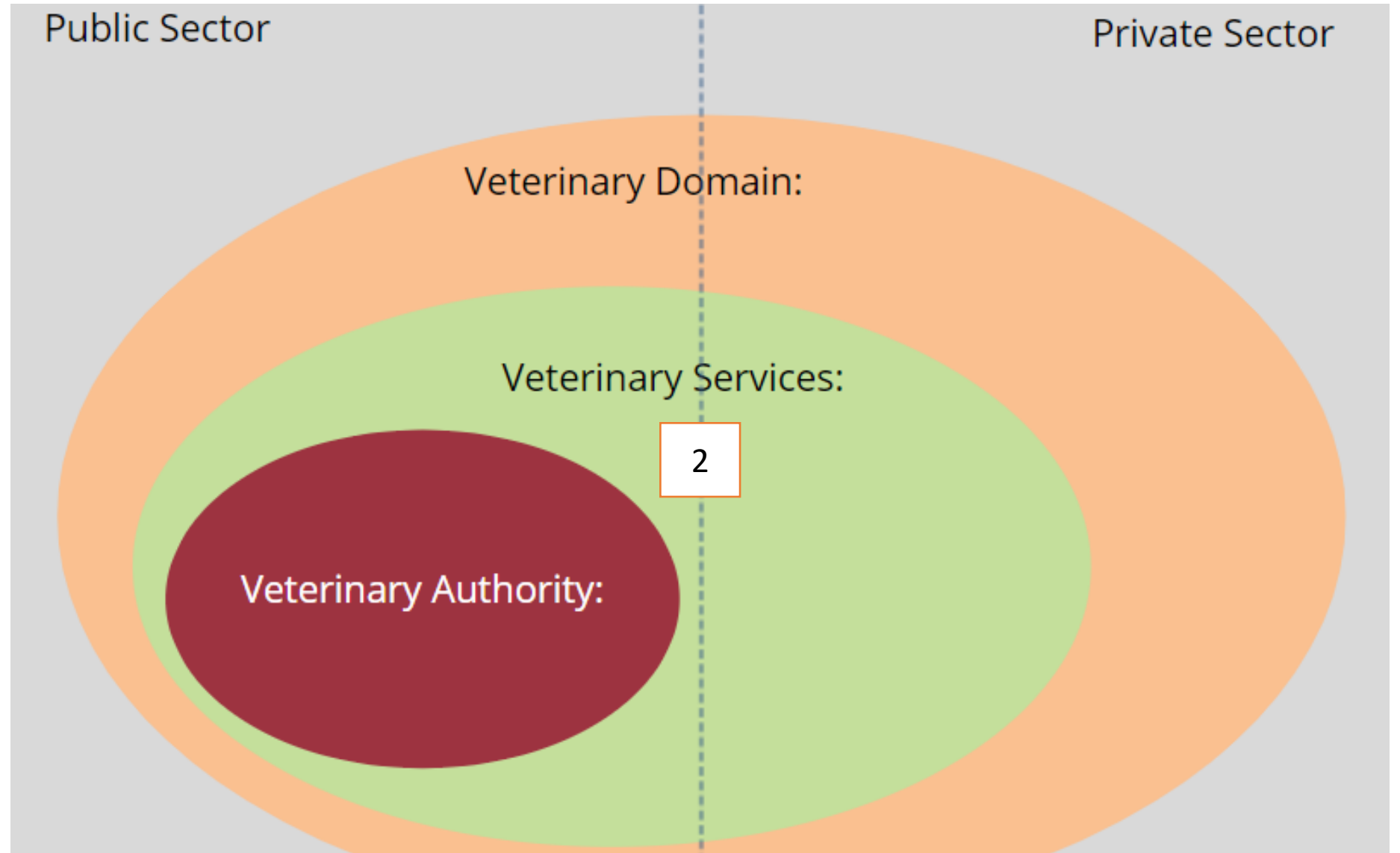




VETERINARY SERVICES

The **governmental and non-governmental organisations** that implement **animal health and welfare measures** and other standards and recommendations in the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory

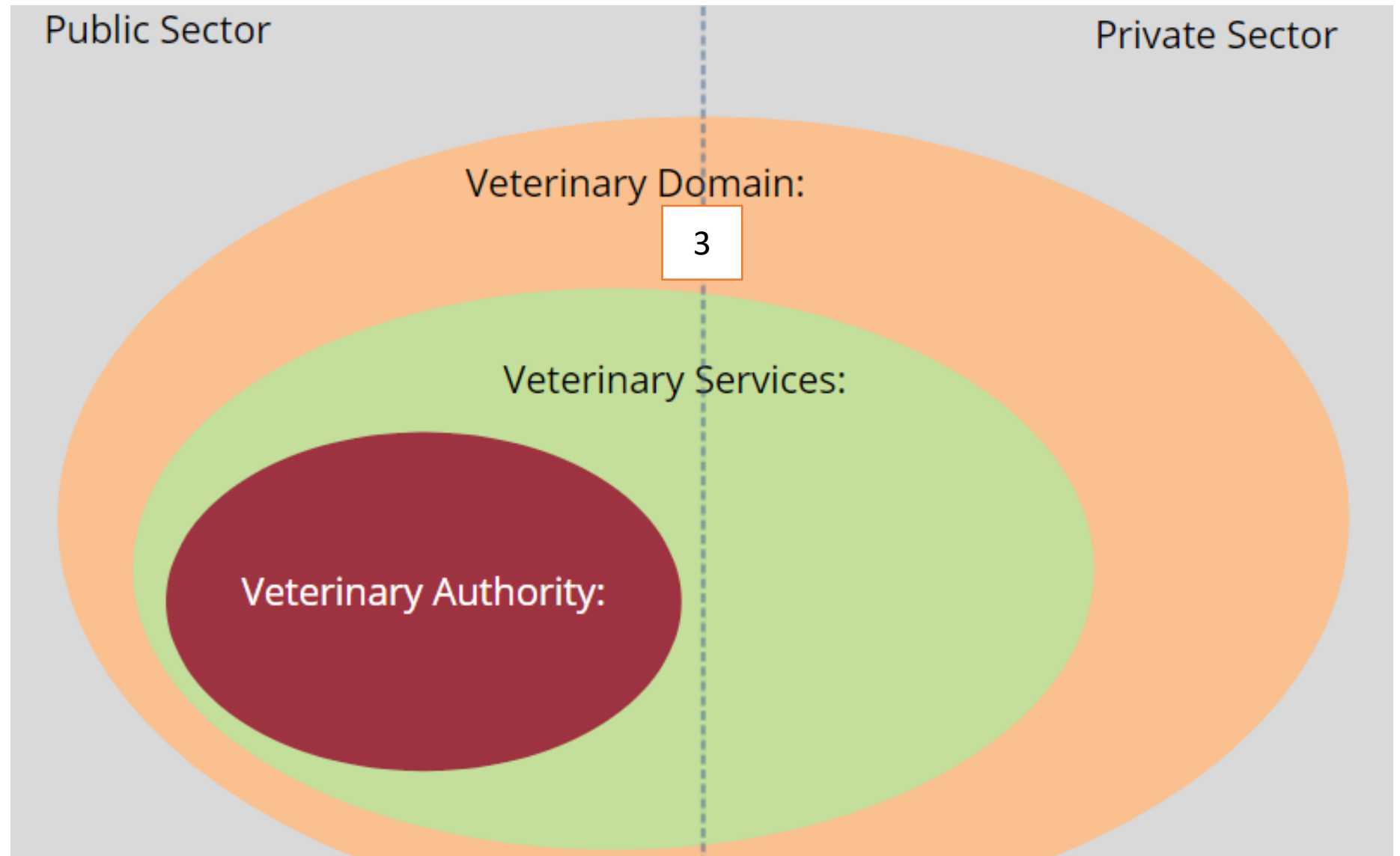
Source: The glossary of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code





VETERINARY DOMAIN

All activities that are *directly* or *indirectly* related to terrestrial and aquatic animals, *their products and by-products*, which help to protect, maintain and improve the health and wellbeing of *people*, including by means of the protection of *animal health and animal welfare, and food safety*



Source: Article 3.4.2 of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code on veterinary legislation



Key features

- Not all interactions between the private and the public sector are PPP
- **PPP does not relieve the Govt VS of their essential/legal responsibilities**
- **Responsibility and ownership of PPP remain with Govt VS**
- Nature of services identified by mutual agreement
- Risk and rewards shared between public sector and private party
- PPP focus on outputs rather than proposing inputs
- There are tools and resources to help develop PPP



Key consideration for Critical competencies

1. Legislative and regulatory issues
2. Scope and justification of PPP
3. Stakeholders concerned
4. Public sector capacity
5. Private sector capacity
6. PPP evaluation issues
7. PPP sustainability



Key consideration



Enabling environment and regulatory services
Technical expertise
Financial support



Key consideration for Critical competencies

1. Expectations from a PPP
2. Outcomes (long term objectives) of a PPP
3. Mutual impacts on goals and benefits of each party
4. Shared management of the PPP
5. Quality improvement for evolving and sustainable PPP



Key consideration for Critical competencies

1. Expectations from a PPP

- Incentives (increasing the demand)
- Improve local availability of goods and services
- Improved quality for goods and services (day 1 competency / vaccines)



Key consideration for Critical competencies

2. Outcomes (long term objectives) of a PPP

- Shared costs
- Coordination / Collaboration (Database improvement such for VMBs)
- Improve field veterinary network (remote areas)
- New culture / Awareness at all levels : evolving culture
- Building of TRUST
- Communication



Key consideration for Critical competencies

3. Mutual impacts on goals and benefits of each party

- Increasing employability, flourishing of the private sector / Improvement of veterinary workforce
- Diseases control / rural community livelihoods
- Intersectoral collaboration / community engagement : One Health
- Regulation enforcement
- Veterinary profession brought in mind (skills and knowledge)
- Attractive for investors: Improve trade / new markets



Key consideration for Critical competencies

4. Shared management of the PPP

- Identify areas of engagement: MoU
- Stakeholders mapping
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Trust: Responsibilities and Commitment
- Willingness from both side: Win/Win project
- Less pressures: Avoid conflicts of interest / Improve governance

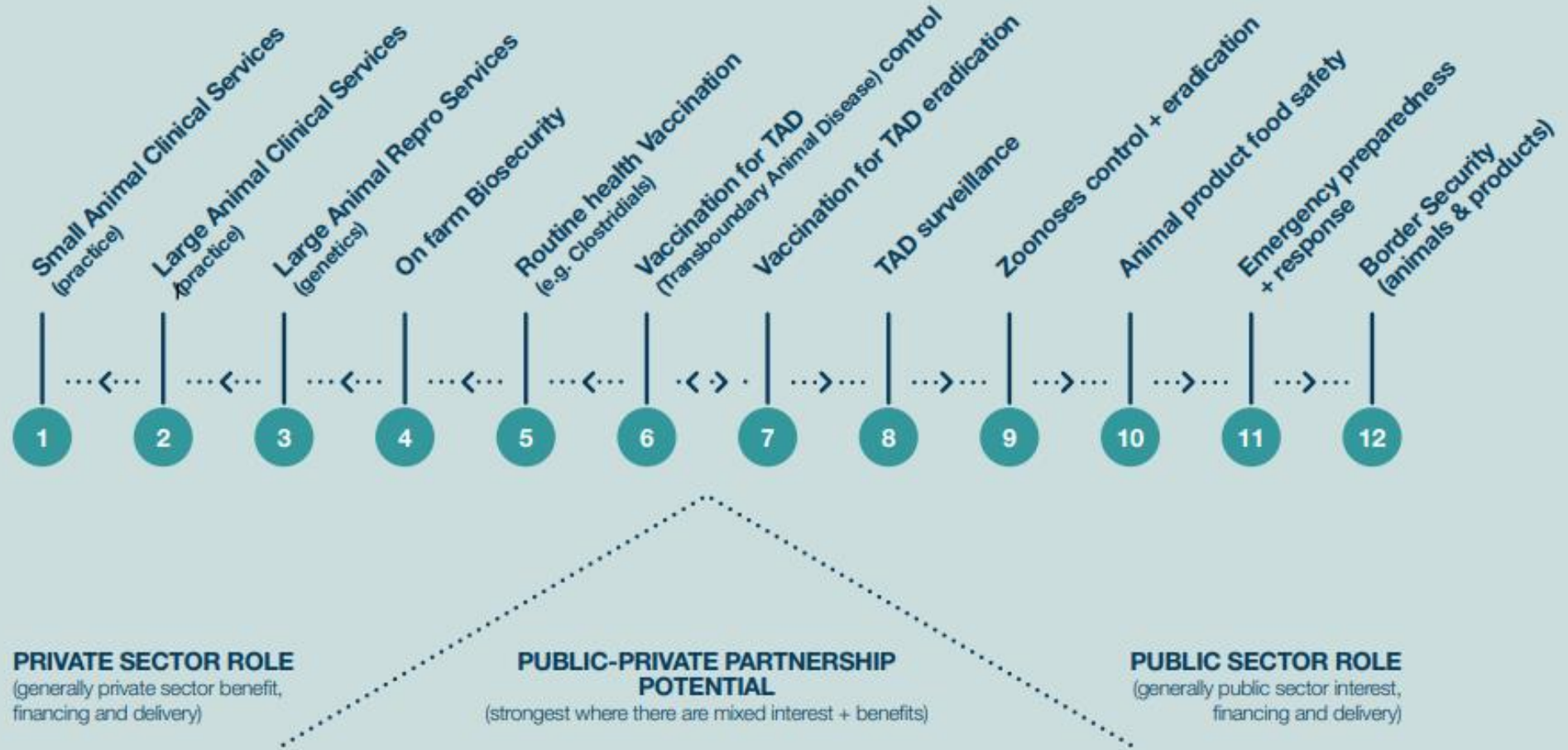


Key consideration for Critical competencies

5. Quality improvement for evolving and sustainable PPP
 - Improved governance
 - Monitoring and evaluation: Improvement based on lessons learnt



A possible continuum of public and private sector roles in the delivery of veterinary services.



Important note: The above diagram is a continuum and is provided for indicative purposes only. It is therefore provided only as a tool to stimulate discussion and analysis by both public sector and private sector actors in Veterinary Services (either separately or together). Countries may like to map their current situation, discuss the rationale behind current roles and opportunities for PPPs, or even changing roles and emphasis. Useful tools or concepts to consider in this regard might be beneficiary analysis and the notion of market failure.



Relevance of Public-Private Partnerships to the evaluation of Critical Competencies

Core CCs

- Some CCs (core CCs) are essential to the management of effective and sustainable PPPs, and thus consideration of PPP implementation will contribute to the level of attainment.

Potentially relevant CCs

- For a wide range of other CCs (potentially relevant CCs) the outcomes of successful PPPs may contribute to the level of advancement. This is explained in more detail in later slides.



Core Competencies (CCs) relating

to management and coordination of resources
(fundamental component I)

interaction with stakeholders
(fundamental component III)

are core to effective implementation of PPP and evidence from PPPs should inform the level of advancement.



I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY	III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS
<p>I-4 Technical independence</p> <p>I-5 Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes (including audit and evaluation)</p> <p>I-6 Coordination capability of VS</p> <p>a. Internal coordination</p> <p>b. External coordination</p>		<p>III-1 Communication</p> <p>III-2 Consultation with interested parties</p> <p>III-4 accreditation; authorisation; delegation</p> <p>III-6 Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes</p>	

	I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	II. TECHNICAL CAPABILITY AND AUTHORITY	III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS
Potentially relevant CCs	<p>I-1 professional and technical staffing of the veterinary services</p> <p>I-2 Competency and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals</p> <p>I-3 Continuing education</p> <p>I-7 Physical resources</p> <p>I-8 Operational funding</p> <p>I-9 Emergency funding</p>	<p>II-1 Veterinary Laboratory diagnosis</p> <p>II-2 Risk analysis and epidemiology</p> <p>II-3 Quarantine and border security</p> <p>II-4 Surveillance and early detection</p> <p>II-5 Emergency preparedness and response</p> <p>II-6 Disease prevention, control, and eradication</p> <p>II-7 Animal Production Food safety</p> <p>II-8 Veterinary medicines and biologicals</p> <p>II-9 Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use</p> <p>II-10 Residue testing, monitoring and management</p> <p>II-11 Animal feed safety</p> <p>II-12. A Animal identification and movement control</p> <p>II-12. B Identification and traceability of animal products</p>	<p>III-7 Veterinary Clinical Services</p>	<p>IV-1A Preparation of legislation and regulations</p> <p>IV-1B Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof</p> <p>IV-4 Equivalence</p> <p>IV-6 Zoning</p> <p>IV-7 Compartmentalisation</p>



Thank you

Objectives and Context of the PPP Targeted Support Workshop

Rahul Srivastava
PPP Project Manager

16 July 2024



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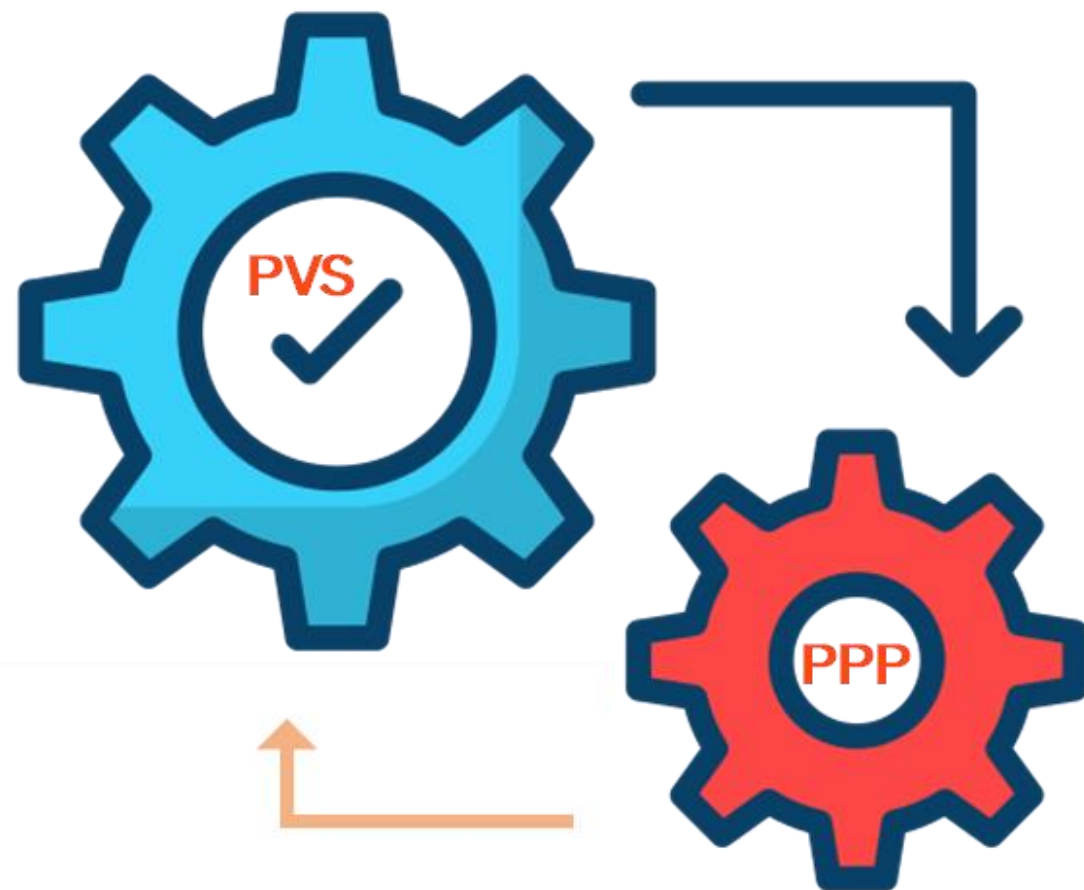
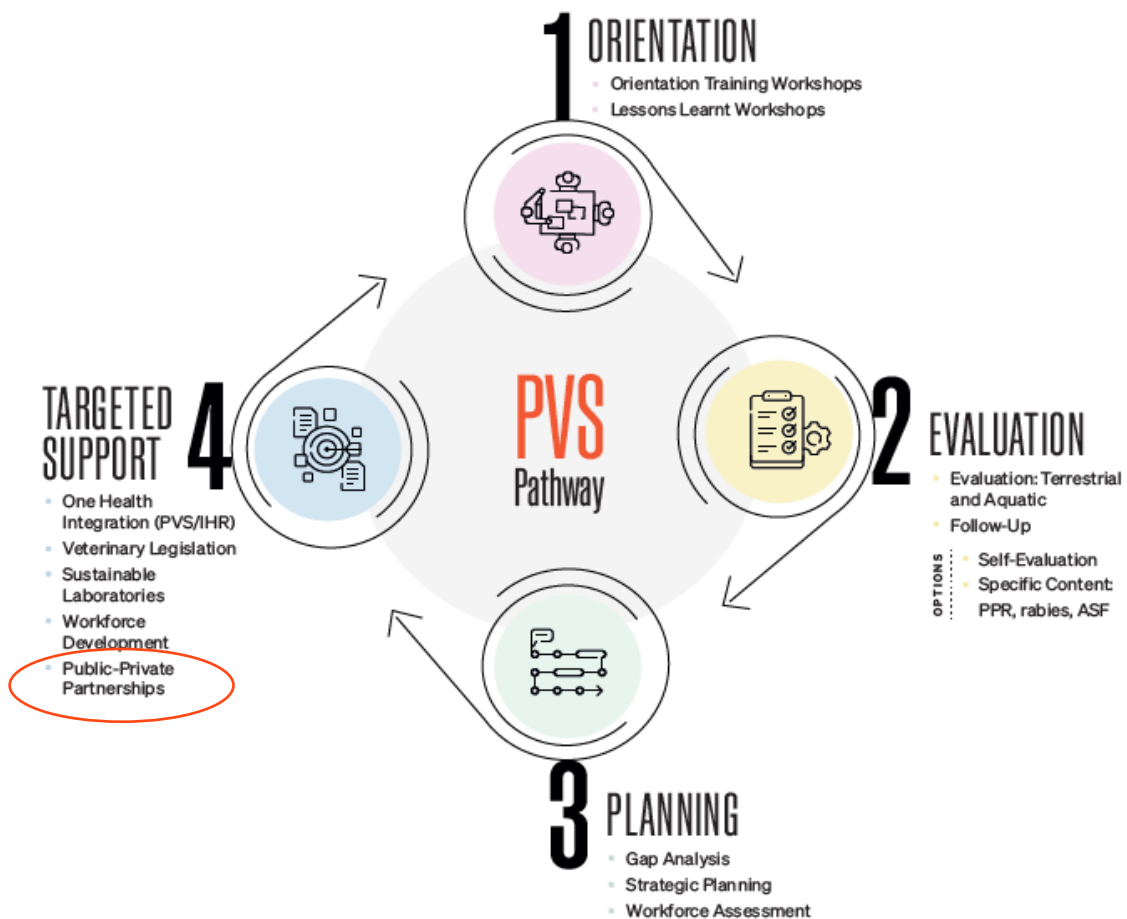
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Funding Partner

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GATES foundation

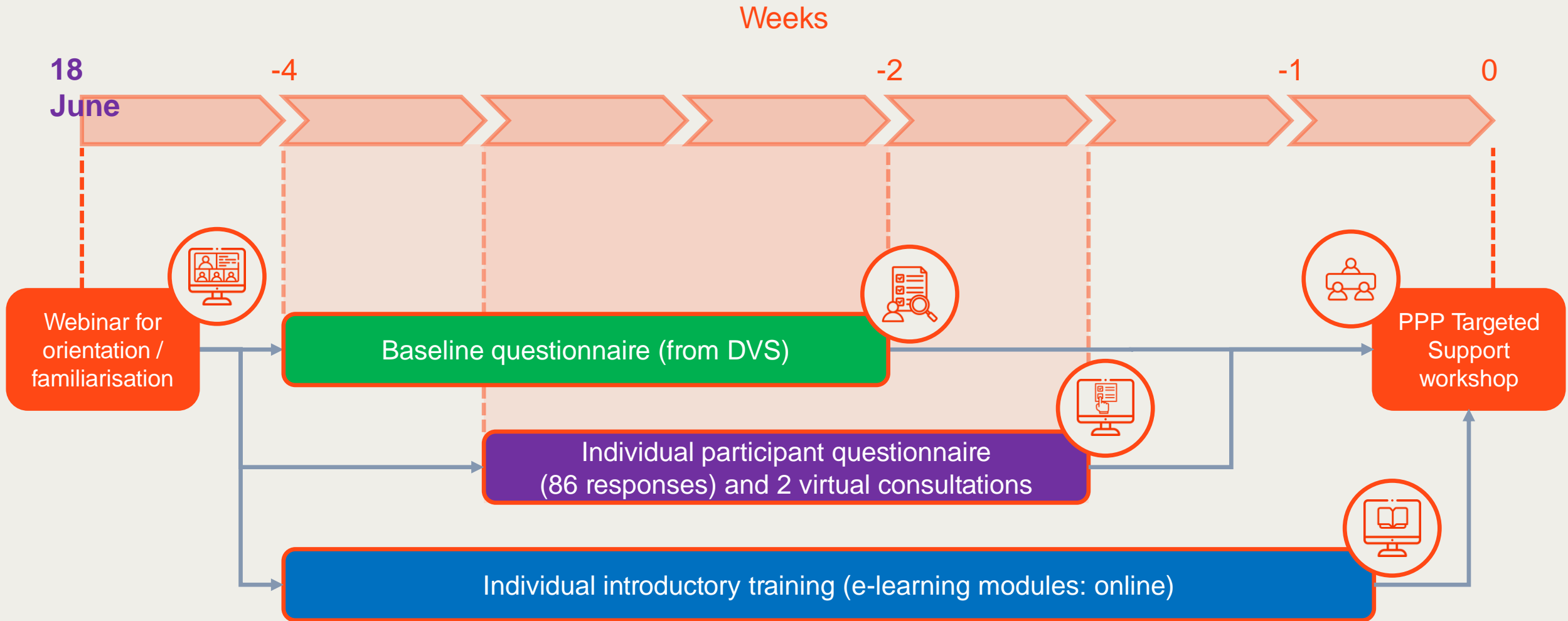


Public-Private Partnership Targeted Support

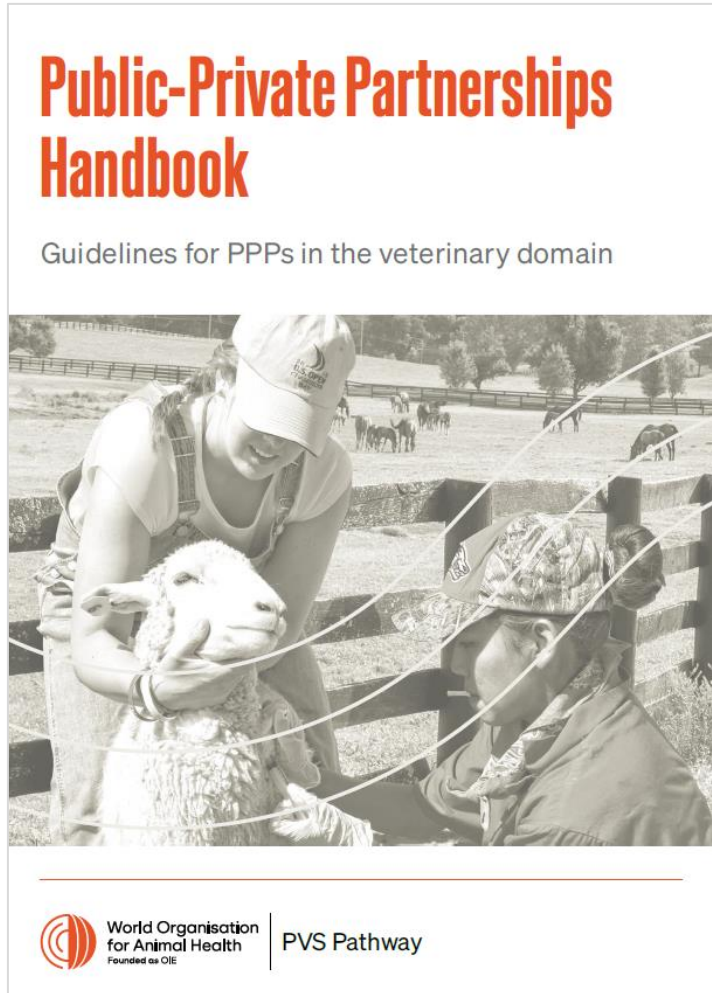




Timeline for preparation phase



How many of you have referred to the PPP Handbook?



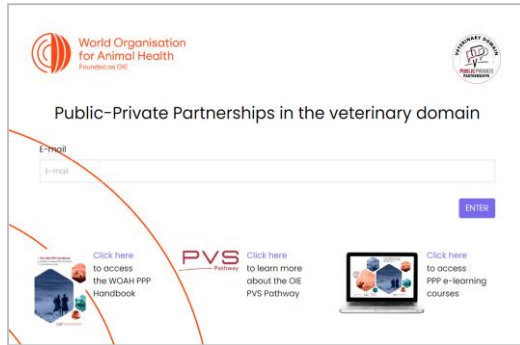
How many of you have completed PPP e-learning modules?

https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/publicprivatepartnerships/ppp/EN/Handbook_EN.html

<https://elearning-ppp.oie.int>



WOAH PPP Database



Animal Disease control and eradication
31 countries



Livestock productivity
27 countries



Improve competencies of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals
21 countries



Improved livelihood and employment
51 countries

Open-access Collaborative



Improve the quality of veterinary services
42 countries



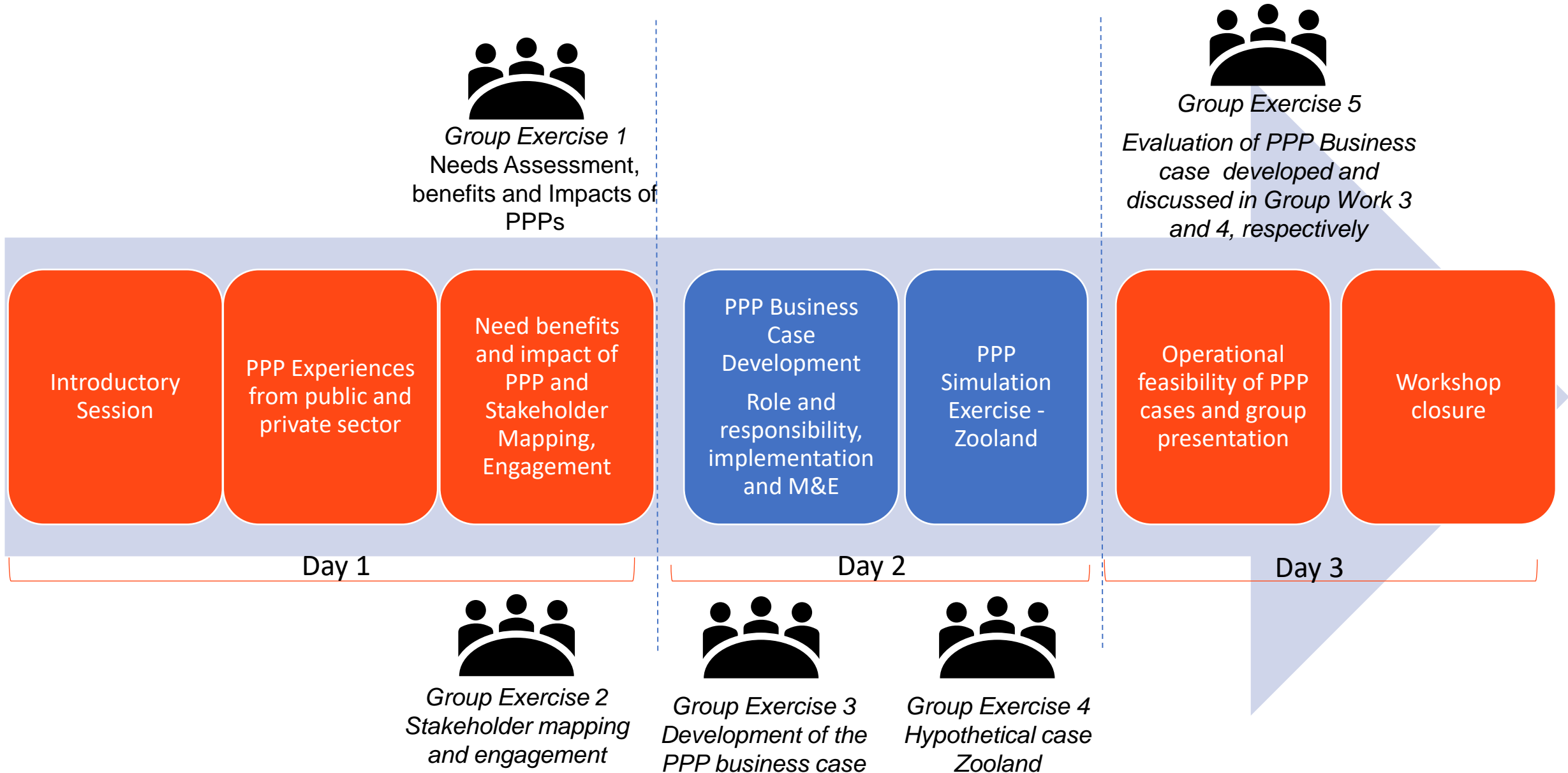
Improve food safety and security
17 countries



AMR Control
10 countries



Improve Market Access
10 countries





Along the way, we expect:

- An interactive, participatory workshop
- Agree to disagree
- Experience sharing and co-learning
- To get to know you and your needs better





Objectives

1. To understand the need and benefits of PPPs in strengthening veterinary services.
2. To build capacity for developing PPP Business cases and effective implementation.

Thank You

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PVS PATHWAY

National Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships to Strengthen National Veterinary Services

(PPP Targeted Support)

16th – 18th July 2024

Dr. Mary Mbole-Kariuki



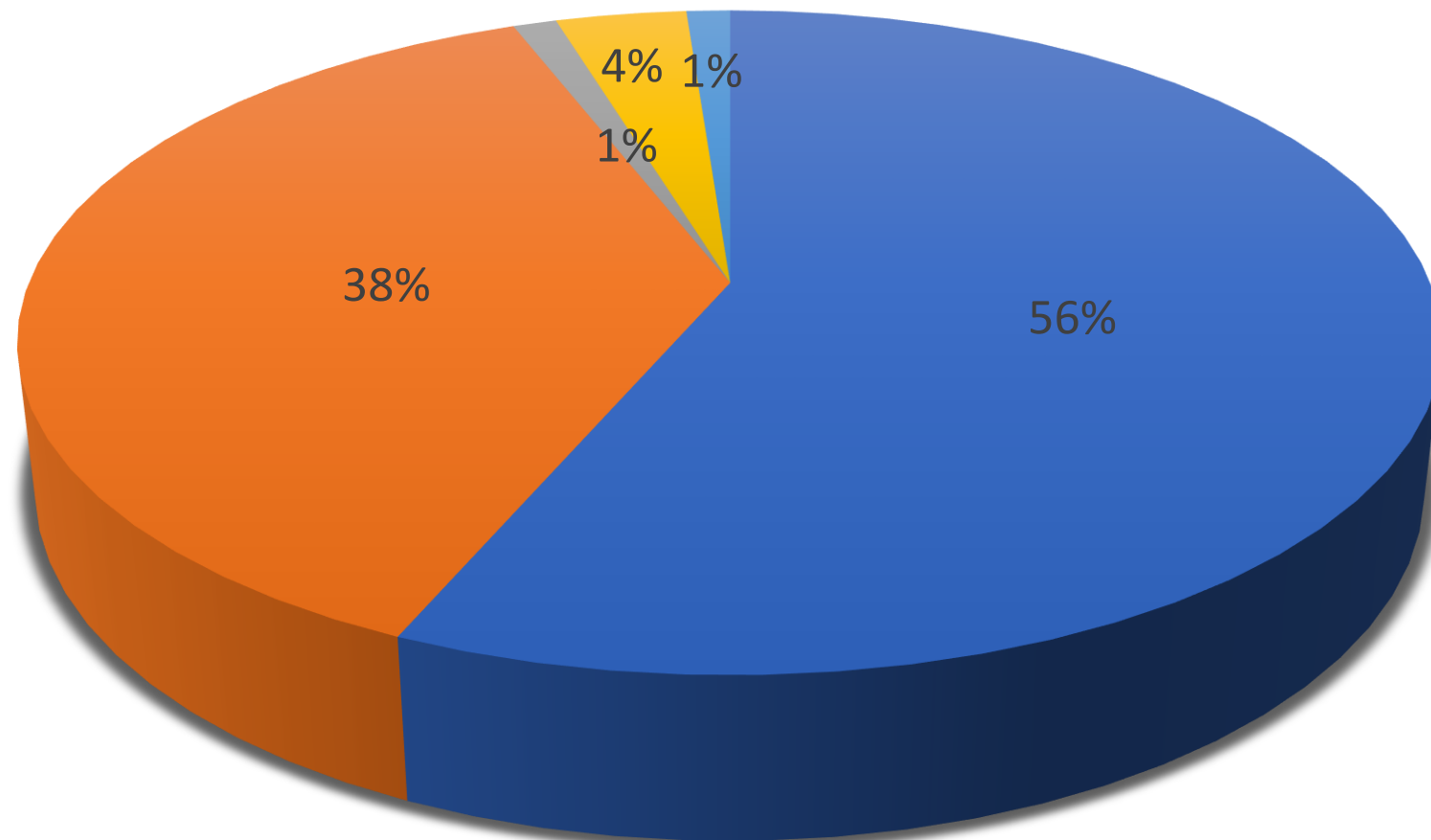
OBJECTIVES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

- Overview of the Status of PPP in Tanzania
- Identification of PPP success factors
- Establish intervention areas of focus for PPP in Tanzania



Total of 87 Response received

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

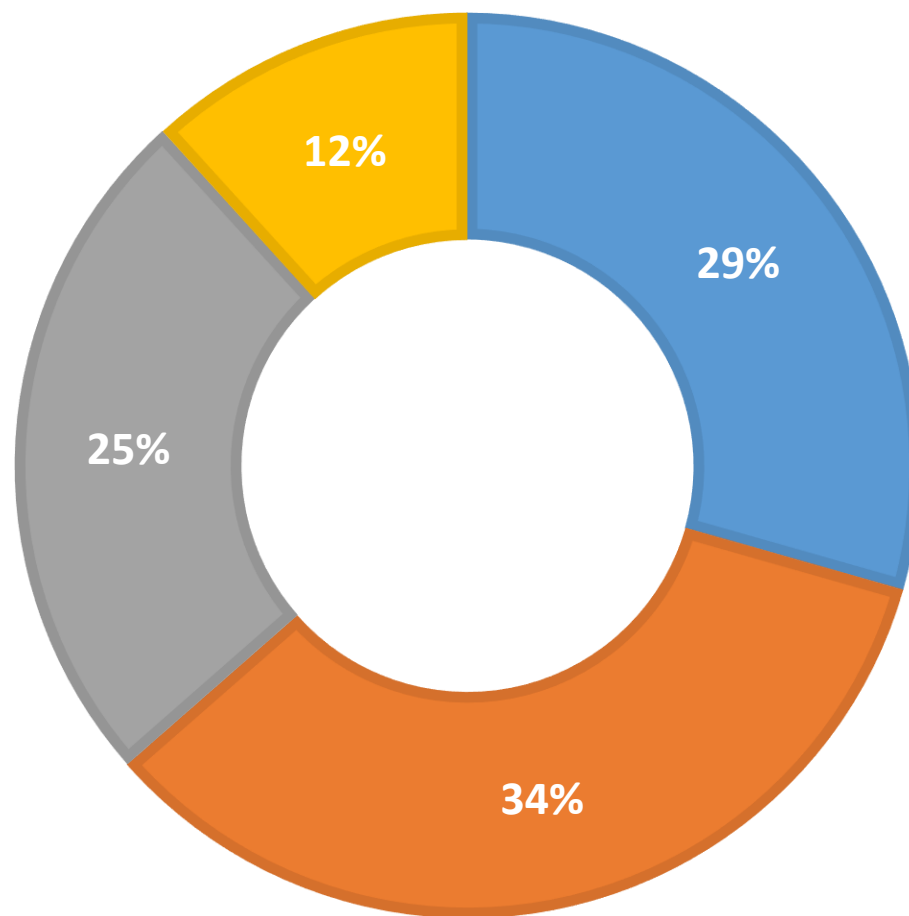


■ PUBLIC ■ PRIVATE ■ INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ■ SELF EMPLOYED ■ NOT EMPLOYED



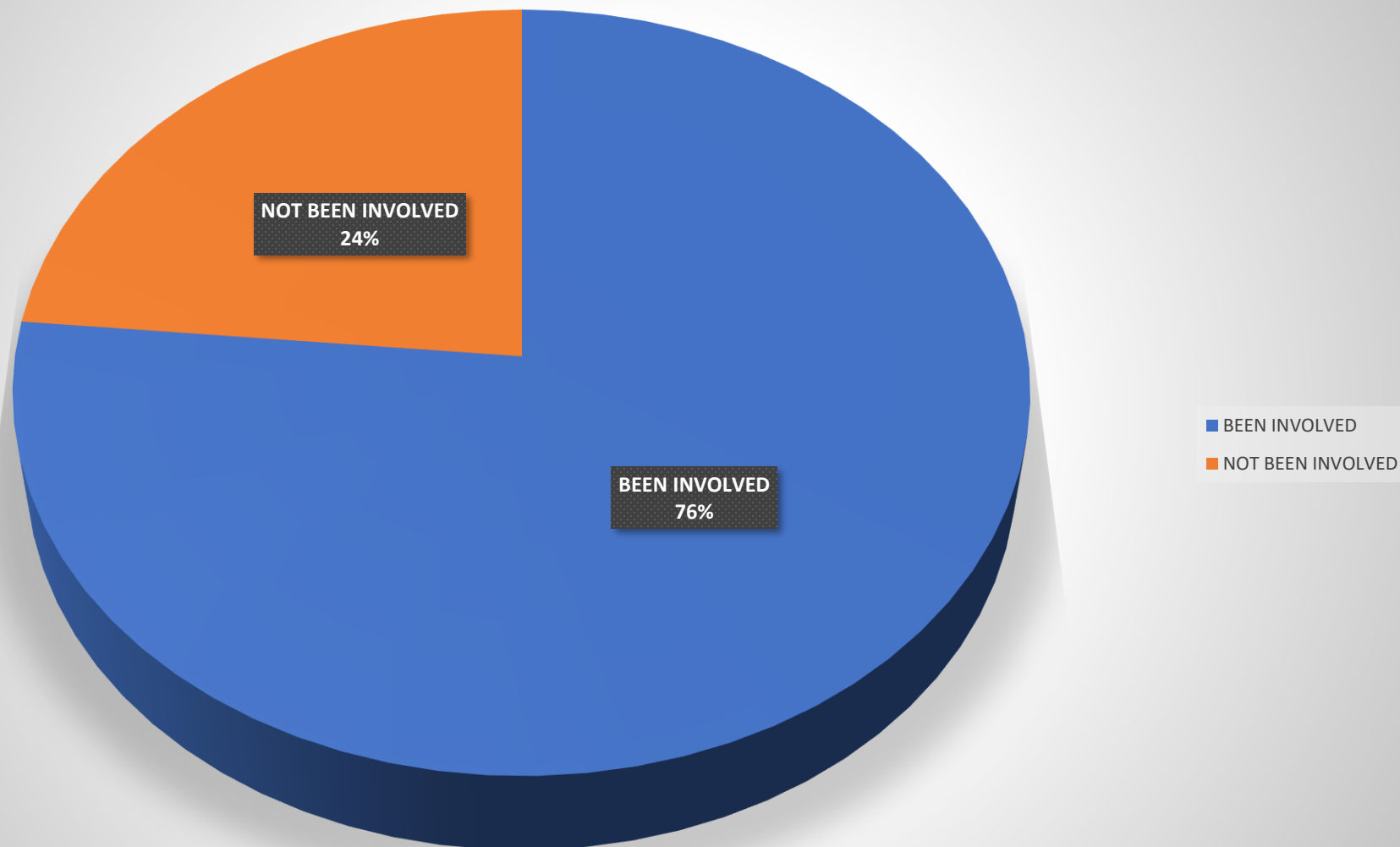
YEARS OF SERVICE

■ Less than 5 ■ 5-10 years ■ 10-20 years ■ above20 years





Private and Public Sector engagement





Could you provide a brief description of your role and the nature of your involvement in that PPP?

65
Responses

Latest Responses

"I work as veterinary surgeon and veterinary animal welfare advocate"

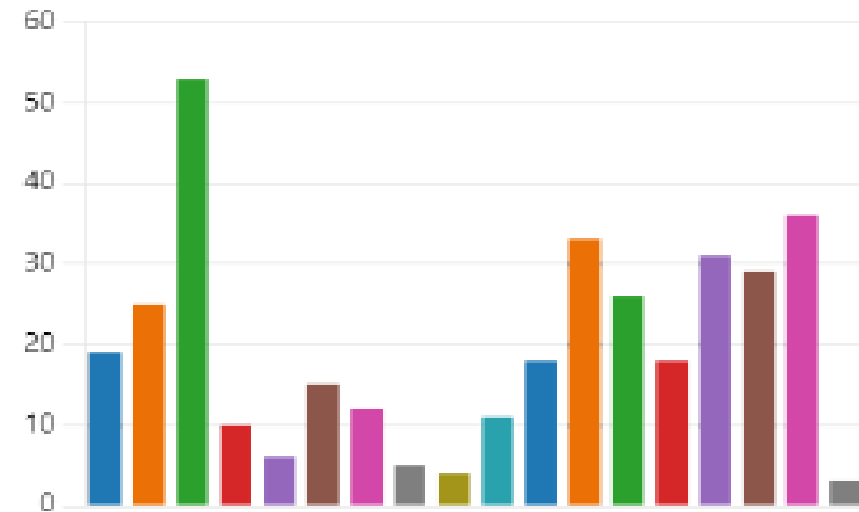
"The nature in that PPP is to provide services to animals like vaccination "

25 respondents (38%) answered vaccination for this question.

animal welfare
rabies vaccinations
animal diseases
Public
vaccine
wild animal
vaccination campaign
diseases control
Private
Private sector
working
Rabies vaccine
Vaccination program
animal health
veterinary
livestock keepers
Private Company
mass vaccinations
vaccinations of animals

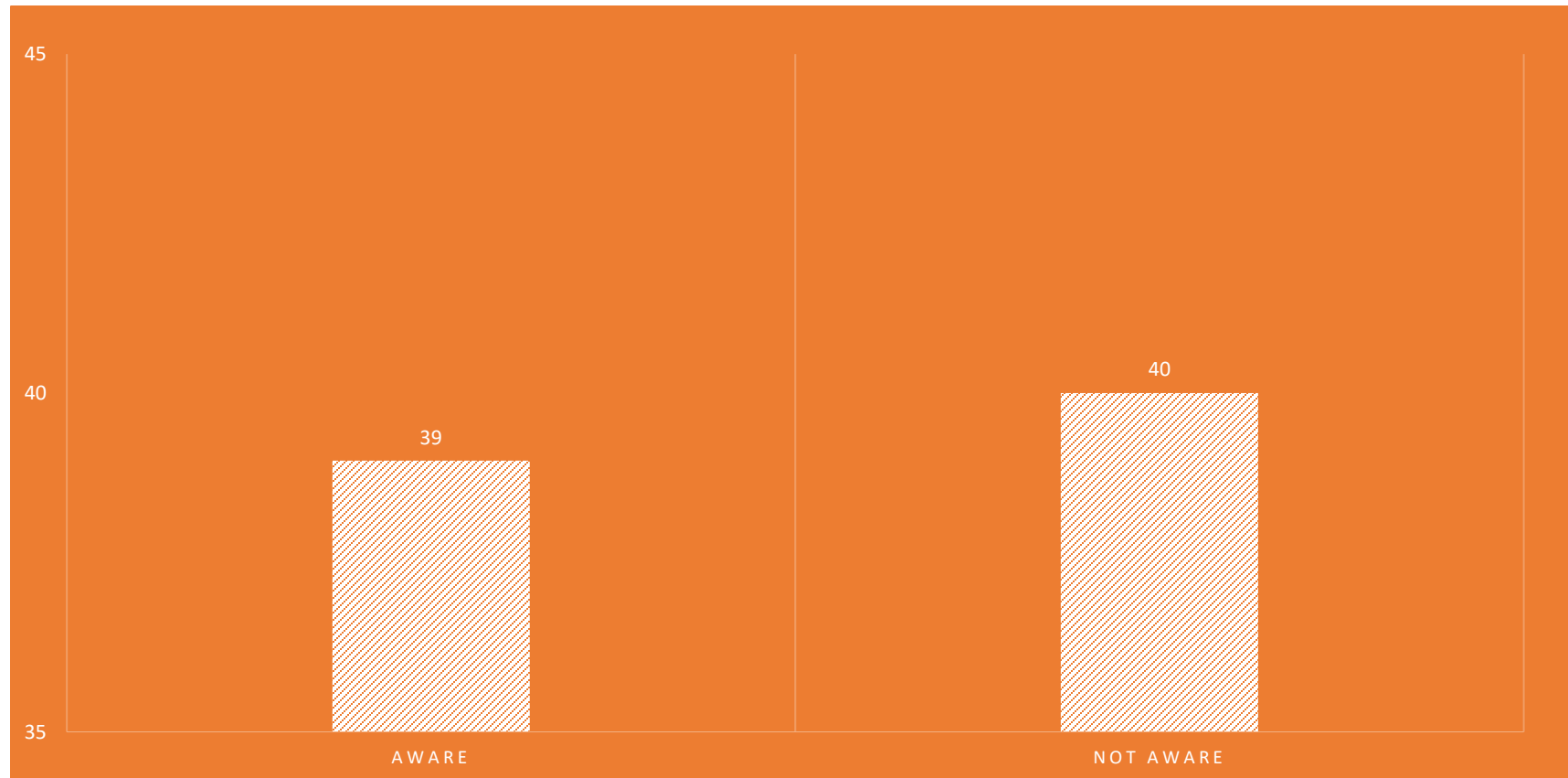


Which technical areas were included in that PPP?





Are you aware of any current PPPs that have been established with the aim of strengthening animal health service provision in Tanzania?





If you are aware of any current PPP in Tanzania, please provide a brief description of that partnership.?

Import and vaccinate animals against East Coast Fever, Rehabilitation of abattoirs; construction of cattle dips, validation of The National Strategy of Rabies Control and Eradication Programme; Pest petitis de ruminants surveillance in 6 districts





Specific idea or suggestion for any PPP in Tanzania which would result in measurable improvements in animal health and veterinary services (including One Health)

23 respondents (28%) answered vaccination for this question.



Disease control – Control of Rabies, Biosecurity at farm level; Establishment of veterinary Laboratories in District councils; Vaccine research, development, manufacturing and distribution.



How can government agencies and private companies better Collaborate to initiate and sustain the PPP

- Create collaborative and multi-stakeholder NATIONAL platform
 - ✓ Develop PPP co-ordination guidelines,policies
 - ✓ Establish a formal agreement – MOU with clear roles and responsibilities
 - ✓ Establish action plan for the National PPP platform
 - ✓ Develop database of all Public and Private actors across the veterinary domain
- Government to strongly enforce the animal disease act



What do you believe are the key factors that would contribute to the success of the PPPs you suggested?

- Enhanced **TRUST**
- **Strong Partnership and Collaboration**
- **Increased experience sharing** between Private and Public

Sector

- **Increased Community Engagement**
- **Strong Policy and Regulatory Support**
- **Increased access to equitable resources**
- **Strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation systems**

13 respondents (16%) answered private sectors for this question.



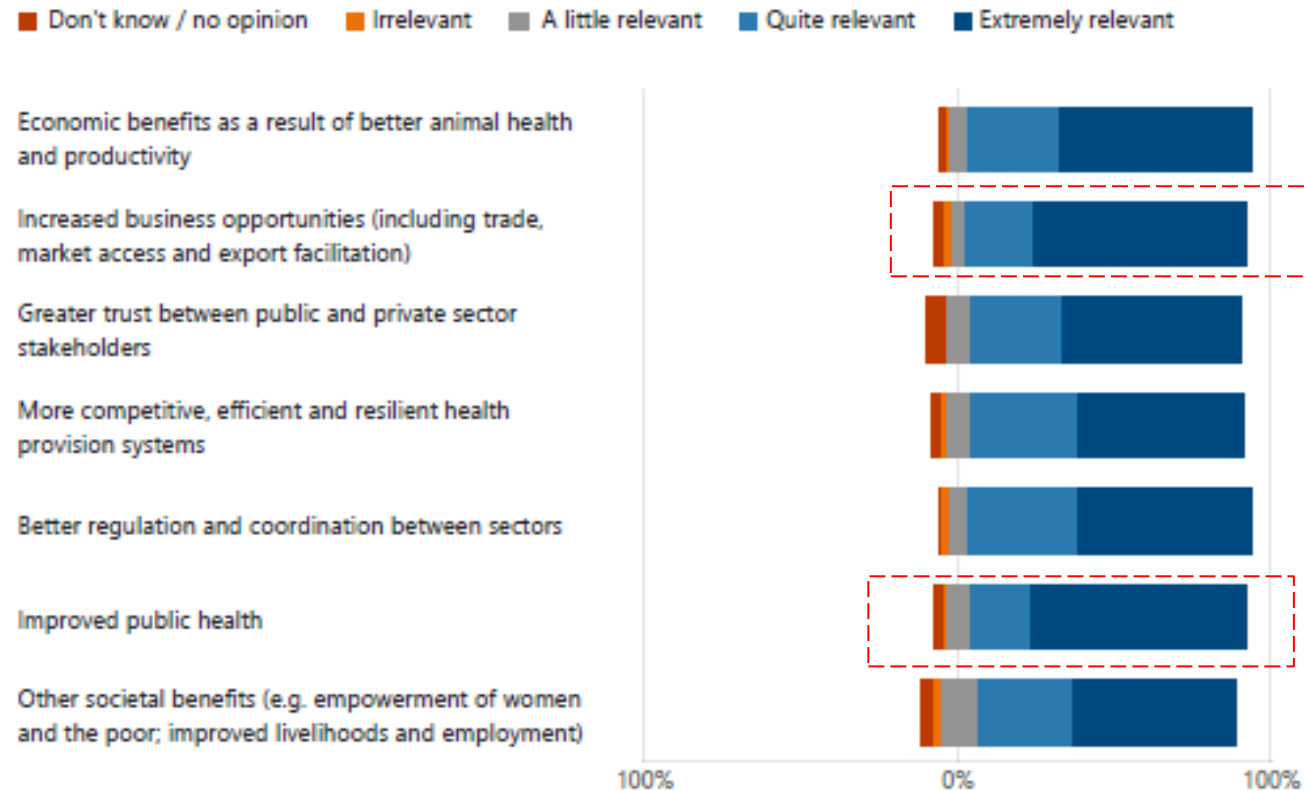


What do you believe are the key obstacles to PPP you suggested?

- Poor coordination and implementation between Public and private sectors
- Weak vaccine delivery services
- Weak human resources
- Lack of Trust
- Lack of accountability
- Poor awareness and advocacy



For each of the following benefits and positive impacts of your suggested PPP, indicate the extent to which you think they are applicable and relevant in Tanzania?





1. Identified core areas of PPP intervention;
 - ✓ Disease Surveillance, Control and response
 - ✓ Capacity development and building (Technical e.g biosecurity, Continuous Professional Development (CPD), use of ARTs, and infrastructural (e.g Laboratories, abattoirs)
 - ✓ Research and Development
 - ✓ Certification and/or registration - Manufacturing
 - ✓ Veterinary legislation and regulations
2. Strengthen functional multisectoral coordination mechanisms at national, regional and continental level – leverage on building TRUST, ACCOUNTABILITY and TRANSPERENCY
3. Establish and operationalization of multi-stakeholder NATIONAL platform – has a network for registered public/private veterinarians/animal health experts veterinary
4. Develop an integrated animal health surveillance system

Thank You

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Founded in 1924



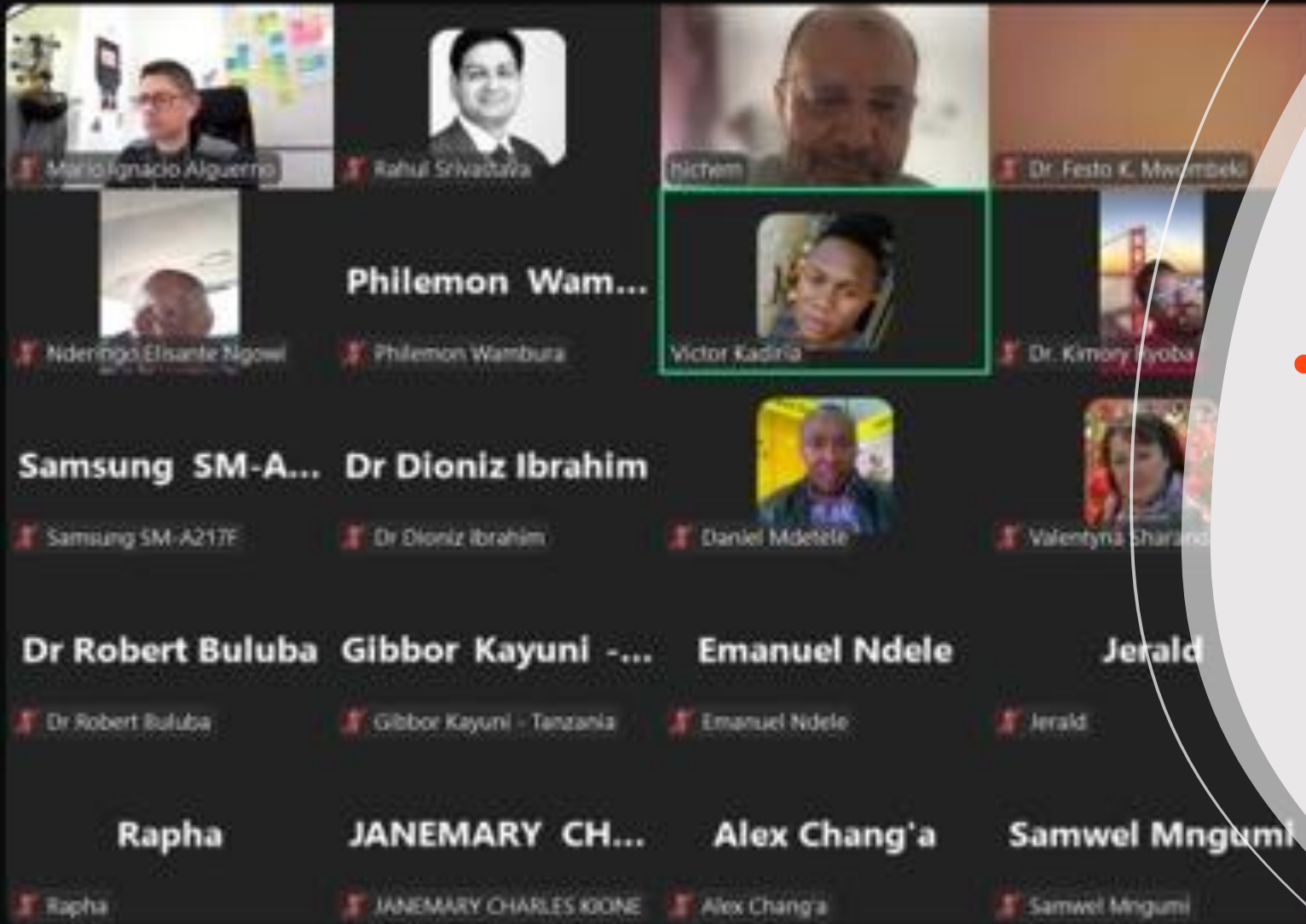
**PVS- PPP Targeted Support – Virtual Consultations
National Workshop on Public-Private Partnership to
strengthen National Veterinary services
for PPR Eradication**

16-18 July 2024. Arusha, Tanzania

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First Stakeholder virtual consultation – 41 pax

- Critical Competencies related to Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain

- *Expanded functions of the private sector to include some functions currently a reserve of government.*
- *The Veterinary Private Sector interactions with the government will create more job opportunities and hence improve incomes.*
- *Collaboration in livestock vaccine and other input production as well as research and development.*
- *Developed market for veterinary inputs and increased uptake of vaccines.*
- *Well-coordinated disease control programmes with a clear chain of command.*
- *Opportunities for training and skill-development through internships, attachments and mentorships*



- *PPP should bring with it efficiency that would eventually bring down the cost of animal health service delivery.*
- *Improved reach of animal health services to most parts of the country due to expanded service delivery.*
- *Improved communication, creating awareness and sensitization of all stakeholders concerned with the PPP.*
- *Coordinated flow of data that is communicated across the stakeholders and veterinary hierarchy.*
- *Trust building between Central and local governments and the private sector.*
- *The responsibility of funding the veterinary services will be well understood by all.*
- *Reduced disease incidence, improved livelihood and overall improved economy*

- *Creation of an enabling environment for*
 - *more animal health professionals to be employed*
 - *Increased scope and geographical reach of veterinary services*
 - *Increased private veterinary roles in the veterinary domain*
 - *Public to get more engaged in animal health service delivery.*
- *Collaboration in workforce development across private and public sectors to meet the demands of livestock farmers*
- *Provide clear responsibilities and*
 - *recognition of animal health professionals*
 - *Improved animal health provision*
 - *well developed supply chain of veterinary inputs*
 - *commercialization of service provision*

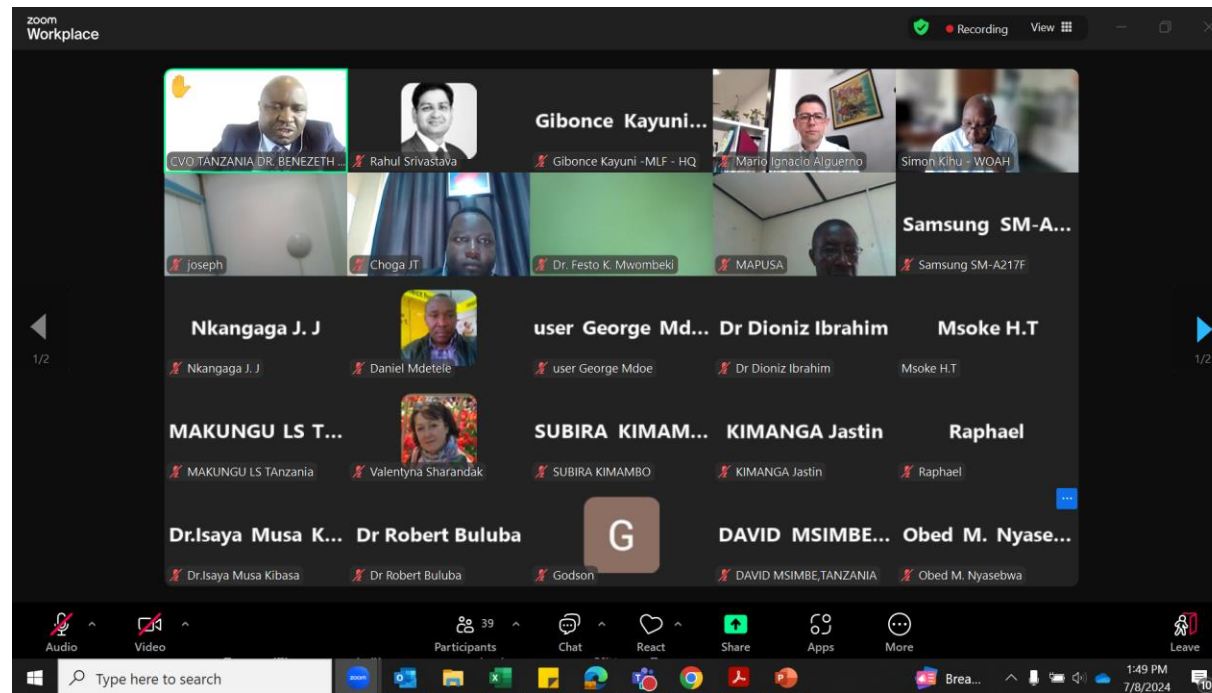




- *Mapping the stakeholders their roles and responsibilities*
- *Ensure well well-drafted agreement that ensures commitment and trust*
- *Registration of animal health service providers*
- *Teamwork between private and public sector.*

How can public-private partnerships strengthen PPR control and eradication initiatives in Tanzania?

- *Second stakeholder virtual consultation*
- *39 pax*

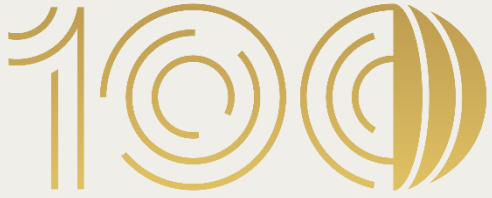


Country context

- *Current achievement in disease control need to be sustained.*
- *The government has been subsidizing the services while in some cases development partners have been contributing.*
- *60-70% of clinical services handled by Private sector*
- *There is shortage of government veterinary staff at grassroot level.*
- *The private sector is available, distributed across the country, can raise funds to invest in animal health with little on no bureaucracy.*
- *The most sustainable way is to engage private sector through PPP.*

- *The government in principle has accepted the idea of PPP in veterinary services but piece meal efforts towards PPP establishment do not endear with private sector.*
- *Inadequate coordination of stakeholders involved in current PPP efforts due to lack of a coordination structure.*

- *Mapping out PPP stakeholders*
- *Recognition of objectives of parties to PPP*
 - *That veterinary services has a mandate to ensure effective and efficient control and eradication processes of listed disease as key objective.*
 - *The private sector will evaluate financial profitability of projects they get involved in.*
- *This two objectives will drive the sustainability of PPP.*
- *Engage stakeholders in development of*
 - *policies and legal tools that provide accommodation of private sector in the involvement of sanitary measures.*
 - *rules of engagement in PPP to provide for trust building*
- *Establish PPP platforms to discuss issues of plans, capacity, contracts etc*
- *Workforce assessment – who can be involved in PPP and where*
- *Communication with all stakeholder so as to have a shared vision of PPR eradication*
- *Training & capacity building PPP participants*



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for Animal Health
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Thank you!

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Needs Assessment, benefits and Impacts of PPPs

Rahul Srivastava
PPP project Manager



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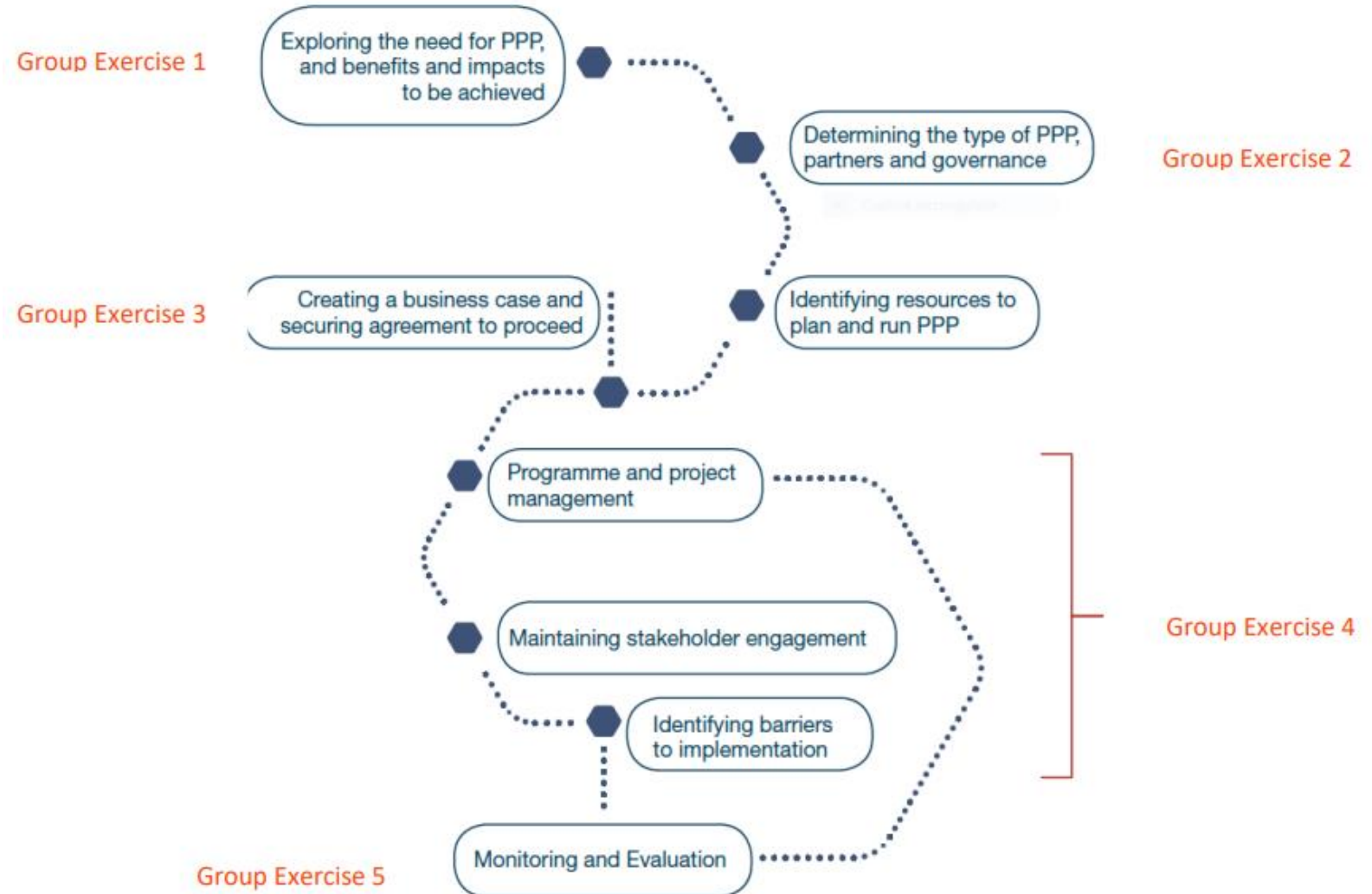


Content

1. Strategic rationale of PPP
2. Activities, benefits and impact
3. Examples of PPP activities, outputs and outcomes from PVS evaluations
4. Requirements for successful PPPs
5. Two scenarios for PPP
 - How can PPP help in disease control and eradication?
 - How can PPP help in combating AMR?
6. Group work



First step in the PPP Cycle





Assess the need for PPP activity

1. Is a PPP needed?
2. What will be delivered through a PPP?
3. Who are the partners/stakeholders?
4. Is the PPP activity supported by legal provision and align with Government policy (Enabling environment)?
5. Are the resources to implement PPP activity identified?
6. What is the PPP model that would fit both the public and private sectors (PPP governance)?
7. What would be the outcomes, benefits and impact of a PPP ?
8. Does the PPP activity benefit the end-users?
9. Is PPP sustainable?
10. Do both sectors have the capacity to implement and evaluate the PPP activity?



To keep in mind!

- Not all interactions between the private and the public sector is PPP
- PPP does not relieve the Govt VS of their essential/legal responsibilities
- Responsibility and ownership of PPP remain with Govt VS
- Nature of services identified by mutual agreement
- Risk and rewards shared between public sector and private party
- PPP focus on outputs rather than proposing inputs

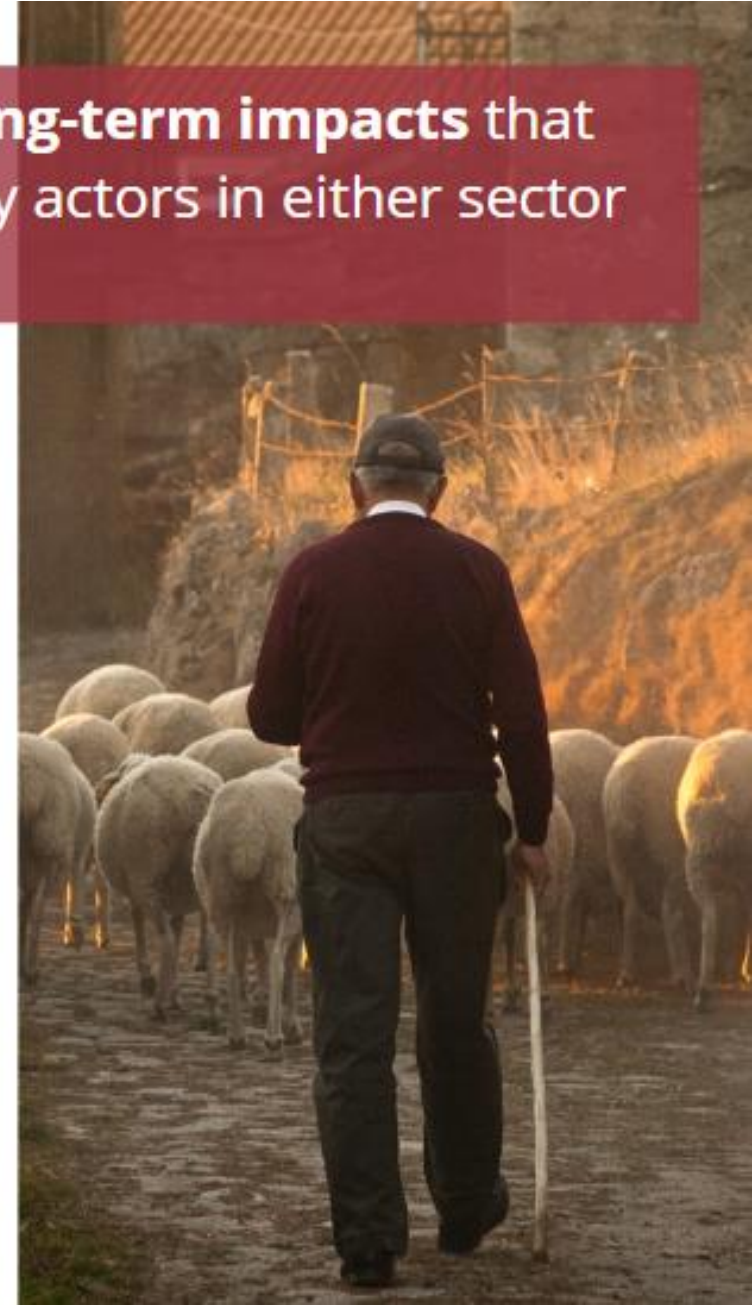


A win-win situation

PPPs can generate **benefits** and **long-term impacts** that would otherwise be unattainable by actors in either sector working in isolation.

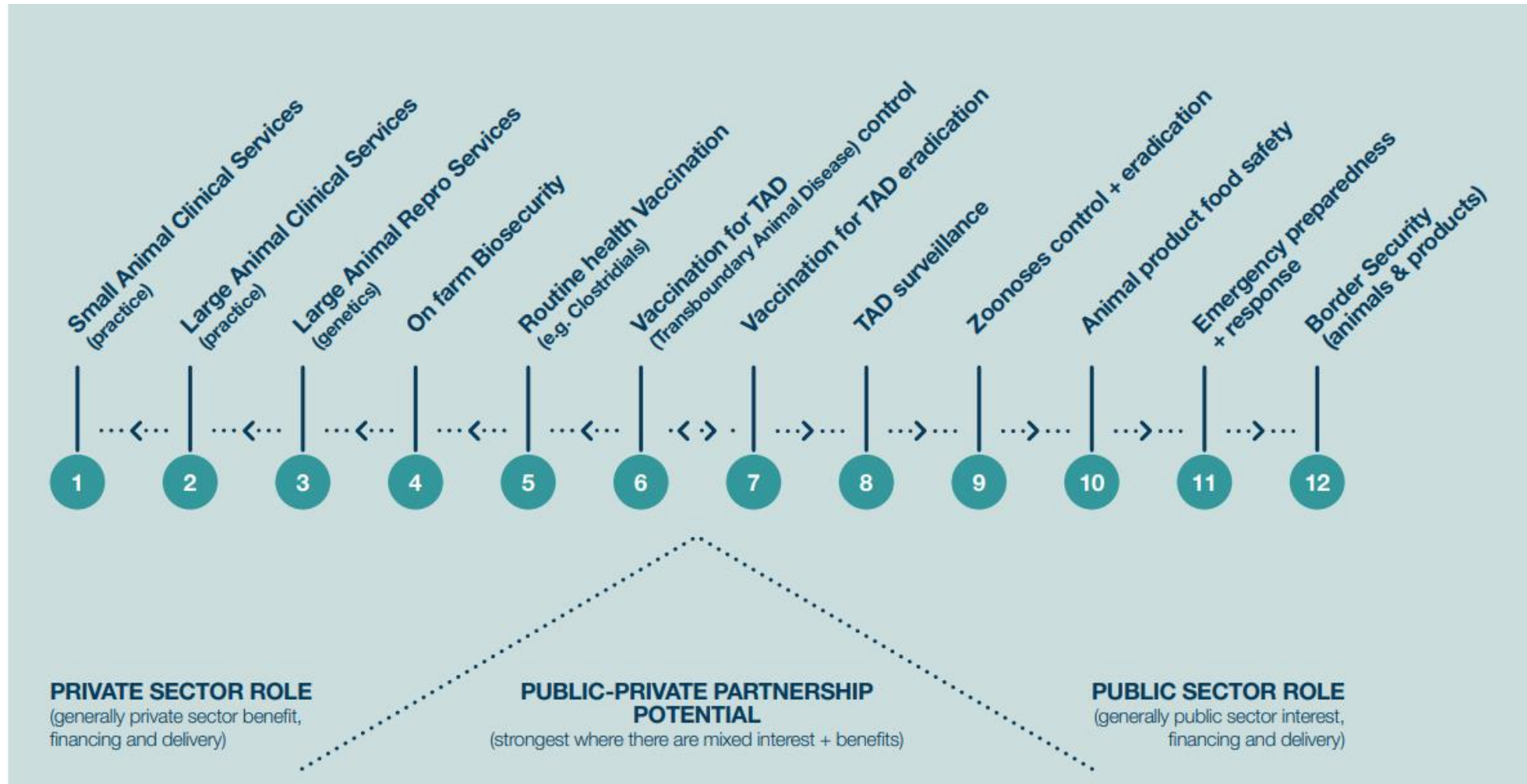
Effective PPPs bring actors in both sectors together to work in synergy, each understanding their role and responsibilities and generating benefits.

This mitigates the risk of unregulated and potentially damaging private sector provision in areas of public sector responsibility, or conversely, of the public sector providing services outside their responsibilities that would better be done by the private sector.



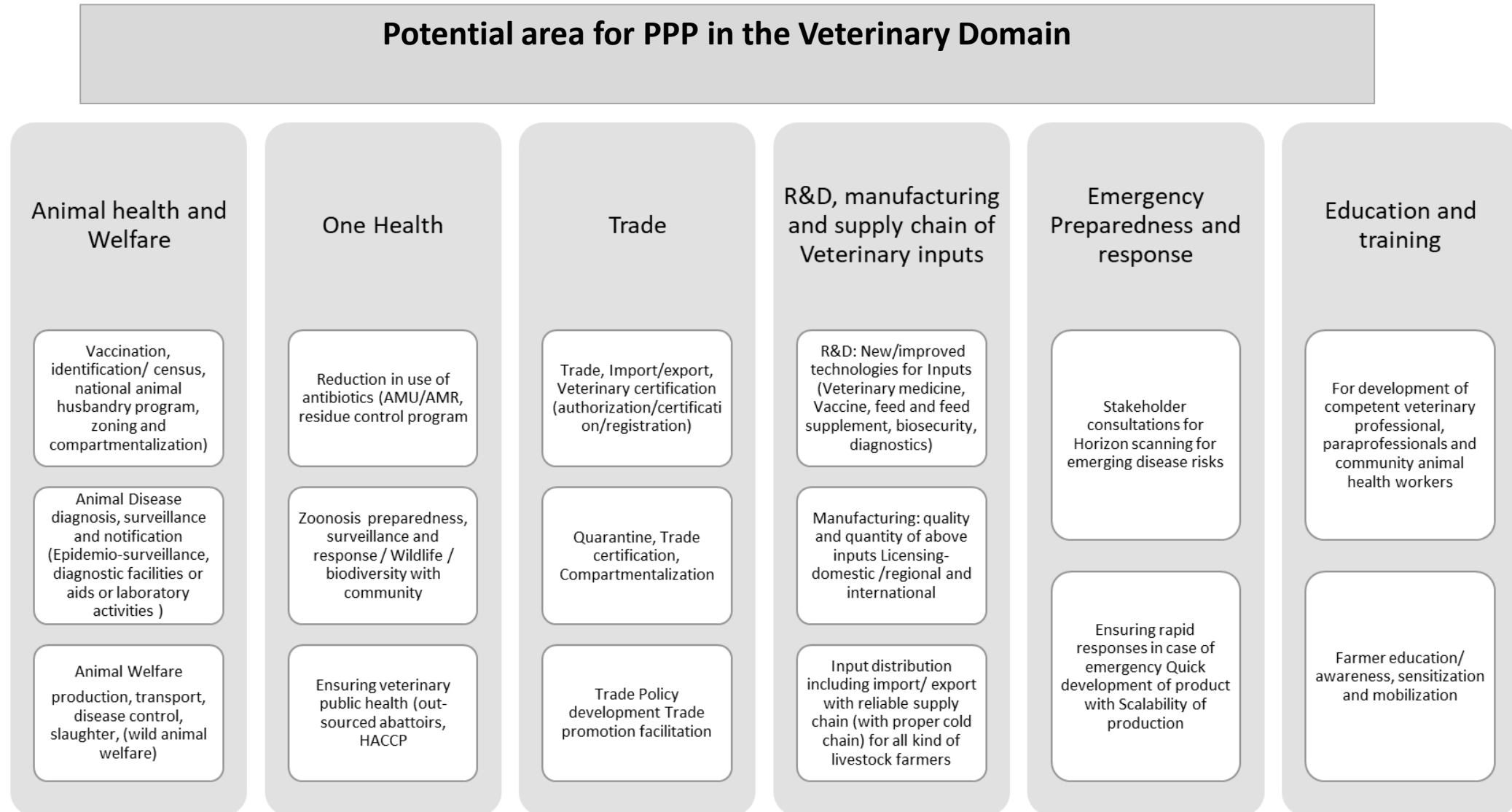


Possible continuum of Public and Private sector roles in veterinary services

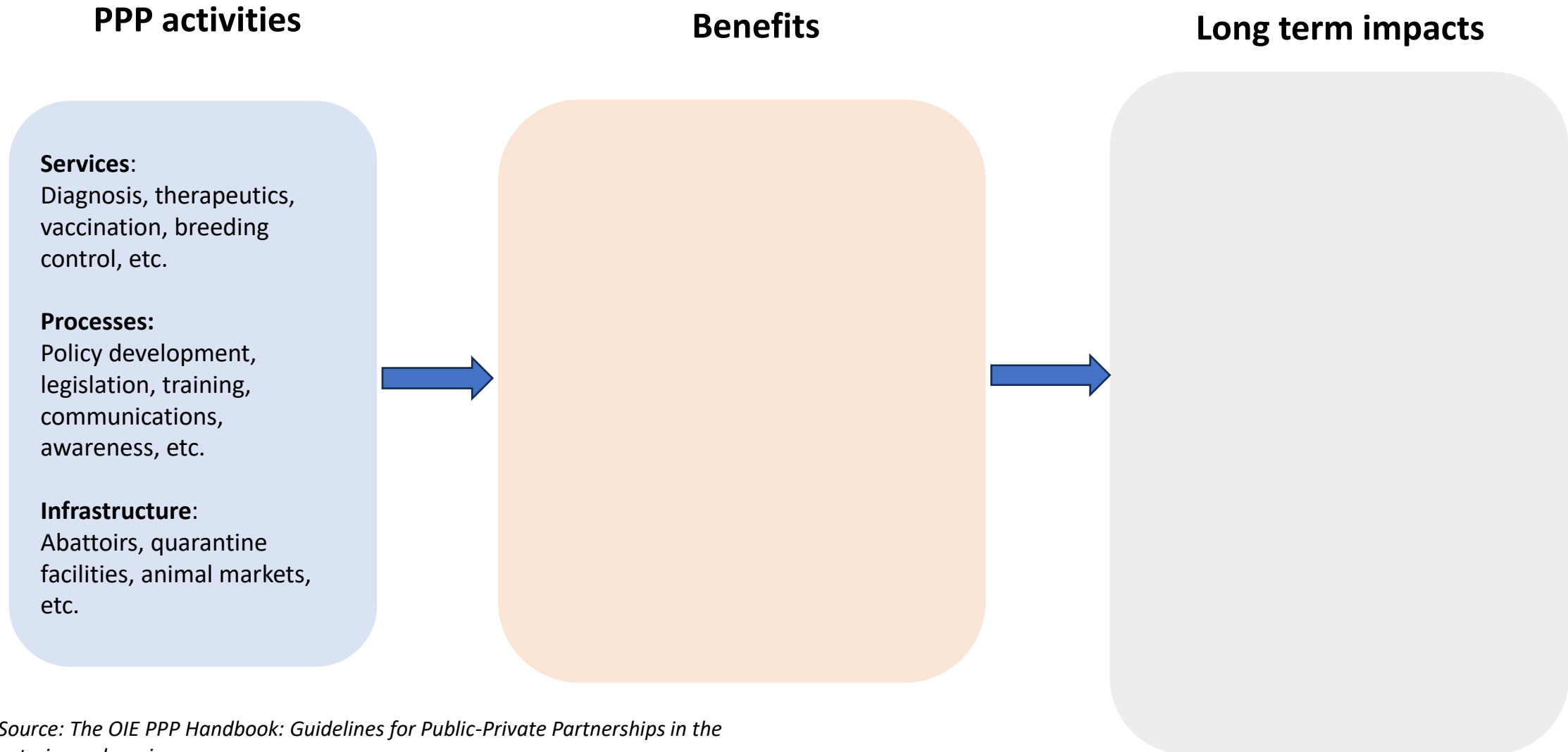




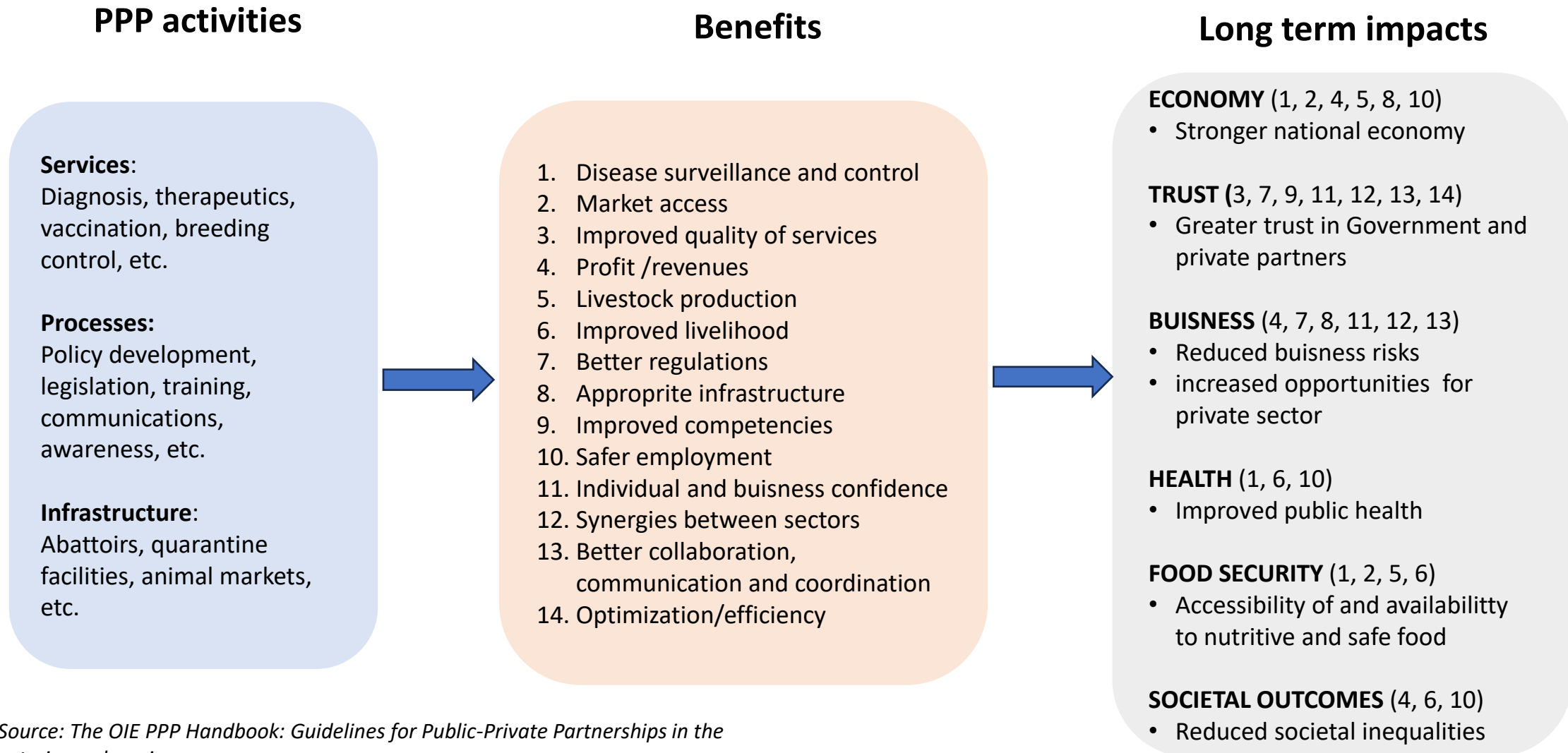
Potential areas for PPP in the Veterinary Domain



Activities, benefits and impacts of PPP in the veterinary domain



Activities, benefits and impacts of PPP in the veterinary domain



Diversity of Private Partners



EDUCATION

Veterinary
Education and
training
institutes



Policy Makers,
Animal Health
services providers
Veterinary
Professional,
Paraprofessional,
community animal
health workers



Farmers, Communities
producer association,
livestock entrepreneurs
and industries, civil
society



Livestock Traders,
slaughterhouses,
Processors for Value
added livestock
products



Manufacturers,
Importers and
Distributors of
veterinary inputs,
livestock and
livestock products,
exporter of value-
added livestock
products



Research on area
specific veterinary
inputs,
socioeconomic
research for
sustainable
livestock
production , Donor/
international
development

Potential value addition by PPPs

1. Development of the **private veterinary sector**

2. **Training and education** to veterinary professionals, paraprofessionals and community animal Health workers and their efficient **regulation**

3. **Infrastructure** development e.g. diagnostic laboratories, slaughter-houses

4. Technology adoption and good health practices by **Awareness** creation through community, producers' association (health certification) and Livestock entrepreneurs/progressive farmers

5. **Mass access** of good quality and cost-efficient veterinary **inputs** (medicines, vaccines, biosecurity products etc)

6. **Access to markets** for live sheep and goats and products from sheep and goats through **sanitized trade**



PPP initiatives in country 1

PPP Activity	Initiator	Private party	Roles and responsibilities	Output (Goods or services produced by the PPP)	Outcome (Effect of the PPP on the community)
Vaccination campaigns (Sanitary mandate) (CCII-6, CCIII-4)	VS	Private vets	VS: Enabling environment and regulatory services Vets: vaccination services Producers: pay full cost	Increased vaccination coverage	Decreased mortality from animal diseases
Laboratory services (CCIII-4, CCII-1, CCII-7)	VS	Private labs	VS : Certification and financial support Exporters: financial support	Timely certification of animal products for export	Increased trade of livestock and fishery products
Active disease Surveillance (CCI-6, CCII-4, CCIII-6)	VS	Private vets Producers, Academia	VS: Technical expertise, Enabling environment and regulatory services and financial support	Surveillance plans in place for specific diseases (e.g.PPR)	Reduced risk of PPR outbreaks
Management of disease outbreaks (avian influenza) (CCI-9, CCII-5, CCIII-6)	VS	Poultry Interprofession	VS : Technical expertise , enabling environment and regulatory services and financial support Interprofession: Financial support	Fund for Compensation of poultry producers	Elimination of avian influenza outbreaks



PPP initiatives in country 2

PPP Activity	Initiator	Private party	Roles and responsibilities	Output (Goods or services produced by the PPP)	Outcome (Effect of the PPP on the community)
Vaccination campaigns (Sanitary mandate) (CCII-6, CCIII-4)	VS	Private vets	VS: Enabling environment and regulatory services PRAPS: financial support	Increased vaccination coverage	Decreased mortality from animal diseases
Awareness campaigns in pastoral communities CCIII-2, CCIII-6	VS	Pastoral associations	VS: technical expertise PRAPS: financial support	Increased number of vaccinated animals (CBPP, PPR)	Reduced prevalence of animal diseases
Reporting of illegal animal slaughtering CCIII-2, CCIII-6	VS	Butcher associations	Collaboration	Increased reporting of illegal slaughters	Improved meat inspection at slaughterhouses
Camel health caravan CCIII-2, CCIII-6, CCII-6	NFB	NFB	NFB: Financial support VS: technical expertise	Increased number of camels treated	Reduced prevalence of camel mange



Success factors for PPPs

- **Mutual appreciation** of respective benefits and goals;
- **Common understanding** of the outcome to be delivered by the partnership;
- **Respective roles** of the parties defined and understood;
- **Committed resource** and capability to apply **good project management practice** with effective coordination, good communication and joint monitoring; and
- Strong and lasting **leadership commitment** to making the partnership work and be sustainable.



Let's think on two important areas

- How can PPP help in disease control and eradication?
- How can PPP help in combating AMR?



How can PPP strengthen the capacity of veterinary services for disease surveillance and control

1. Availability of veterinary inputs

Can PPP ensure **timely availability** of vaccine, diagnostics and other veterinary inputs by creating robust supply chain of retailers, distributors and manufacturers?

2. Capacity building:

Can PPP assist **training** of veterinary professionals, para-professional and community animal health workers for efficient veterinary service delivery?

3. Awareness:

Can PPP **improve awareness** among small ruminant farming communities/ pastoralists for effective adoption of animal health and welfare practices?

4. Surveillance and control

Can PPP **improve the surveillance and control** of TADs in the targeted high risk areas through the strengthening of public-private platforms along with private and community?

5. Production

Can PPP **empower livestock entrepreneurs** to produce and market quality livestock products for the domestic and export?

6. Market access

Can PPP support **access to markets** for live sheep and goats and products from sheep and goats through **sanitized trade**?



How can the public and private actors contribute to combat Antimicrobial Resistance?

can improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through **effective communication, education and training.**

Promoting Public **awareness** by all stakeholders

can strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through **surveillance and research**

Private sector should share the **antimicrobial use data** and support veterinary authority in strengthening **laboratory capacity** for efficient surveillance.

can reduce the incidence of infection through **effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures**

Strengthens **animal health practices** through implementation of the standards published in the **WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes** to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance.

can optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in terrestrial and aquatic animal health

The research community in both the public and private sectors, including the pharmaceutical industry, should invest in the **development of effective and low-cost tools** for diagnosis of infectious diseases and **antimicrobial susceptibility testing** for use in human and animal health at points of care and dispensing (pharmacies).*

can collaborate to develop **new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions**

Strengthening **existing and creating new public-private partnerships** for encouraging research and development of new antimicrobial agents and diagnostics; piloting of innovative ideas for financing research and development and for the adoption of new market models to encourage investment and ensure access to new antimicrobial products.*



Let's do a group exercise

Group Exercise I: Needs Assessment, benefits and Impacts of PPPs in the veterinary domain

Context <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there/ have there been PPPs in the veterinary domain in the past?• Which ones?• Is the country's environment favourable or not? Why?	
Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any services in the veterinary domain that would be strengthened by PPP?	
Benefits and impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• List potential benefits and impacts of the public and the private sector separately. Which are different? Which are similar?	For the public sector
	For the private sector