



A critical Examination of Opportunities, Challenges, and sustainable models

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Context: The Horn of Africa (HoA) heavily relies on livestock-dependent economies that are threatened by endemic and transboundary animal diseases (TADs) like Rift Valley fever, PPR, rabies and foot-and-mouth disease. These issues are compounded by climate change, recurrent droughts, and political instability, creating a need for innovative approaches to strengthen veterinary service delivery and improve livelihoods and food security.

Methods / Descriptions of activities

To address these challenges, the study explores the potential of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a mechanism for improving veterinary service delivery in the HoA. The activities implemented focus on evaluating how PPPs can expand veterinary infrastructure, improve diagnostic and treatment services, establish mobile clinics, and enhance national disease surveillance systems. Additionally, the study examines ways to strengthen the veterinary workforce through professional development, telemedicine, and community engagement to increase accessibility to veterinary services in remote areas.

Results / Monitoring and evaluation of results

Key findings indicate that PPPs can enhance veterinary service accessibility, infrastructure, and workforce capacity by integrating private sector expertise in vaccine distribution, cold chain management, and disease response. Monitoring and evaluation were conducted by examining indicators such as expanded service coverage, improved quality of diagnostics and vaccines, and workforce competency in disease control practices. The results highlight PPPs' relevance for workforce development by facilitating knowledge transfer, supporting professional associations, and enhancing technical training. However, challenges such as weak governance, insufficient regulatory frameworks, and socio-cultural barriers impact the effectiveness of PPPs.

Conclusions and recommendations

To foster sustainable PPPs in the HoA, it is crucial to strengthen governance frameworks, develop standardized veterinary training across countries, and build private sector capacity. Recommendations include establishing transparent legal frameworks for PPPs, enhancing private sector capabilities through training and incentives, and addressing socio-cultural barriers to gain community trust. Further, promoting climate-resilient practices and recognizing the role of livestock services in economic development can help attract investment, mitigate risks, and build a more resilient veterinary sector in the region.



Dr. Ezra conducting a last-mile rabies vaccination campaign in Machakos – Kenya



PPR Vaccination campaign in Kitui – Kenya



Community based capacity strengthening of Animal Health Assistants on animal health