Strengthening the capacities of Veterinary Services

WOAH Tools and programmes: The Africa PPP Forum in the Veterinary Domain (WOAH and AU-IBAR)

Desmond Rono and Rahul Srivastava (WOAH)
Mary Mbole (AU-IBAR)
James Wabacha (AU-IBAR)

13th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC13) of the GF-TADs for Africa
Abuja, Nigeria, 10 – 12 November 2026

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Africa Livestock

Opportunities

$ 150 billion
By 2050 **Worth** of Africa's livestock sector

40%
of agricultural GDP
Average **Contribution** from Livestock

55%
of sub-Saharan Africa's workforce is **employed** in agriculture

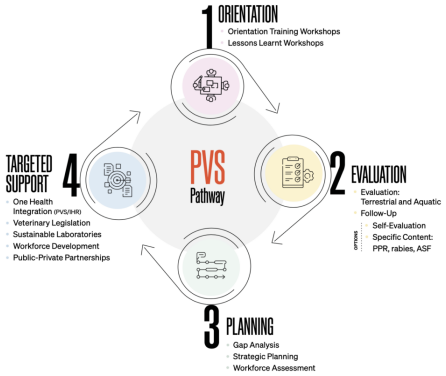
250 million+
people directly **engaged** in livestock production

About 140 million jobs
for women in livestock by 2030 *

40%
of Africa's 1.2 billion people were **under 14 years old****

** Data on land and credit from: https://blogs.afdb.org/investing-gender/using-data-close-gender-gaps-and-accelerate-women%E2%80%99s-empowerment-africa-1
*** FAO. 2018. The future of Africa's agriculture rests with the youth.

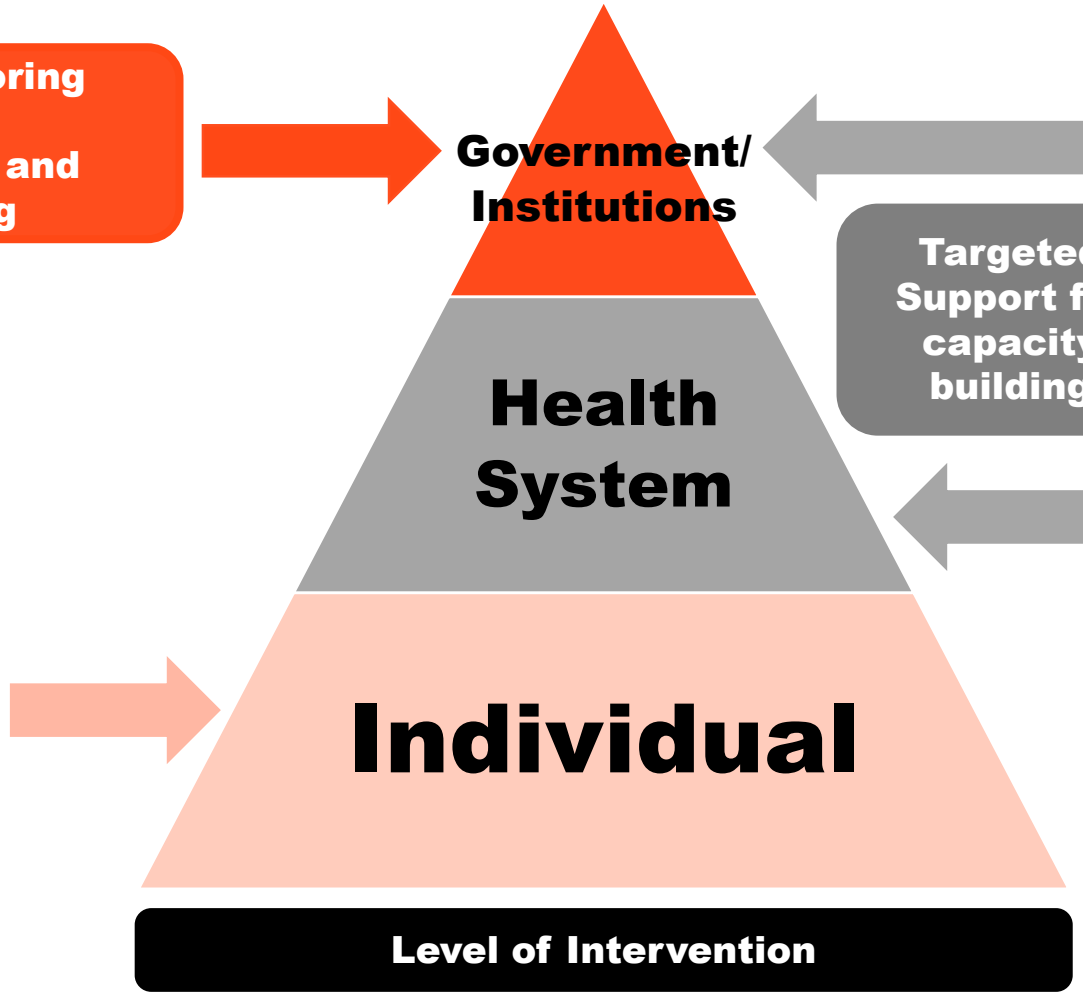
Empowering Veterinary Services: WOAH's Capacity Building Framework



PVS Monitoring Cycle: Evaluation and Planning

The Training System: Learner-centred approach





Targeted Support for capacity building

- Legislation
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Workforce Development
- Sustainable Laboratories
- One Health Integration

Stronger Animal Health, Welfare systems

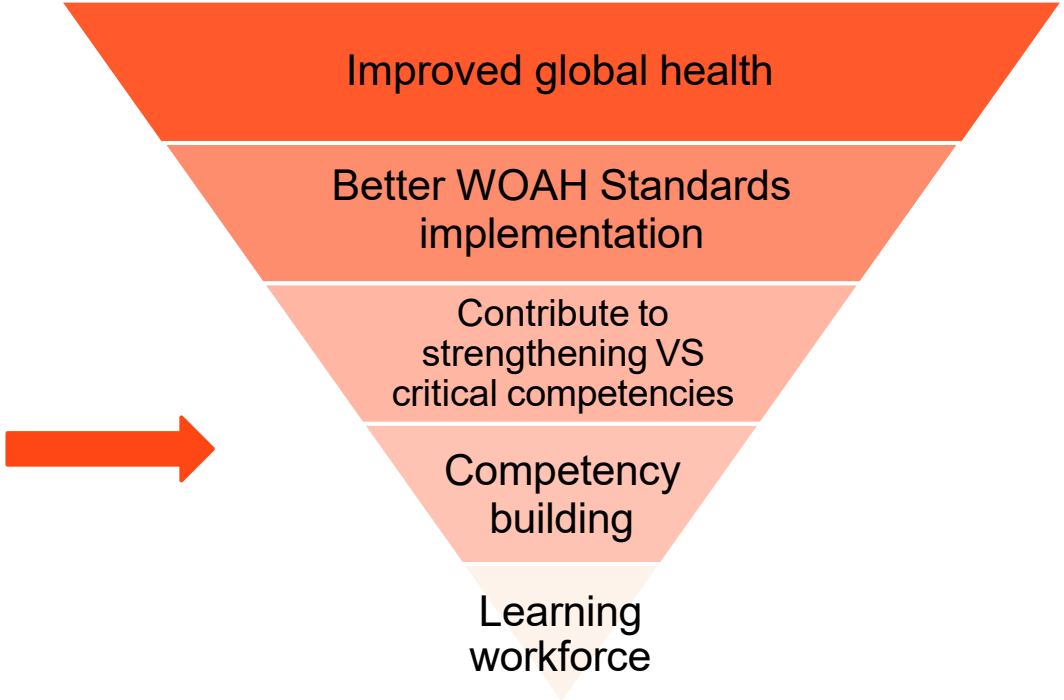
PVS

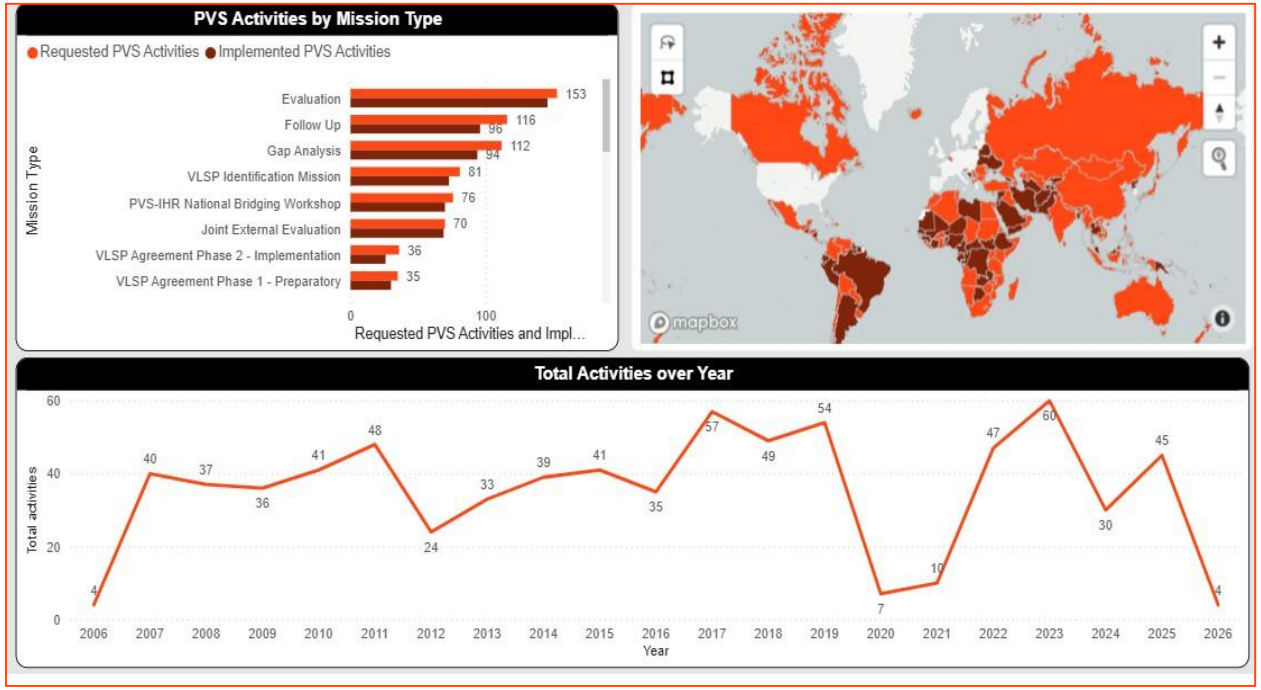
Assess Members' capacities and provides targeted support.

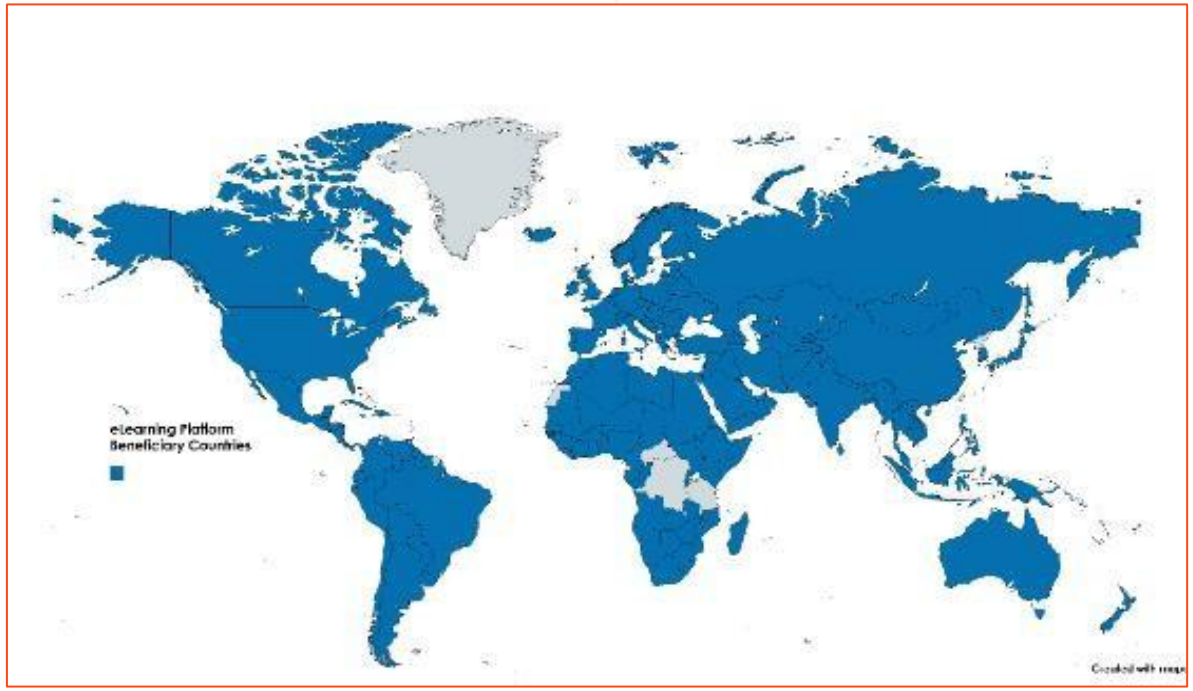
It is a MEL cycle

Training System

Assess workforce learning needs' and provides competency-based learning







PVS Information System Insights

LEGISLATION

37%

Members have **Veterinary legislation that covers most fields of the veterinary domain**, including those fields under other Competent Authorities.

16%

Members have the **capability and authority to implement Veterinary legislation through a programme** of communication and awareness raising and through formal, documented compliance and inspection activities

REGULATION

48%

Members have veterinary statutory boards, which regulate veterinarians in all sectors of the veterinary profession, set educational standards, and apply disciplinary measures

Accreditation/ Authorisation/ delegation

48%

The public sector of the VS develops accreditation authorisation/delegation programmes for certain tasks using
formal agreements, but these activities are not routinely reviewed.

COMMUNICATION

72%

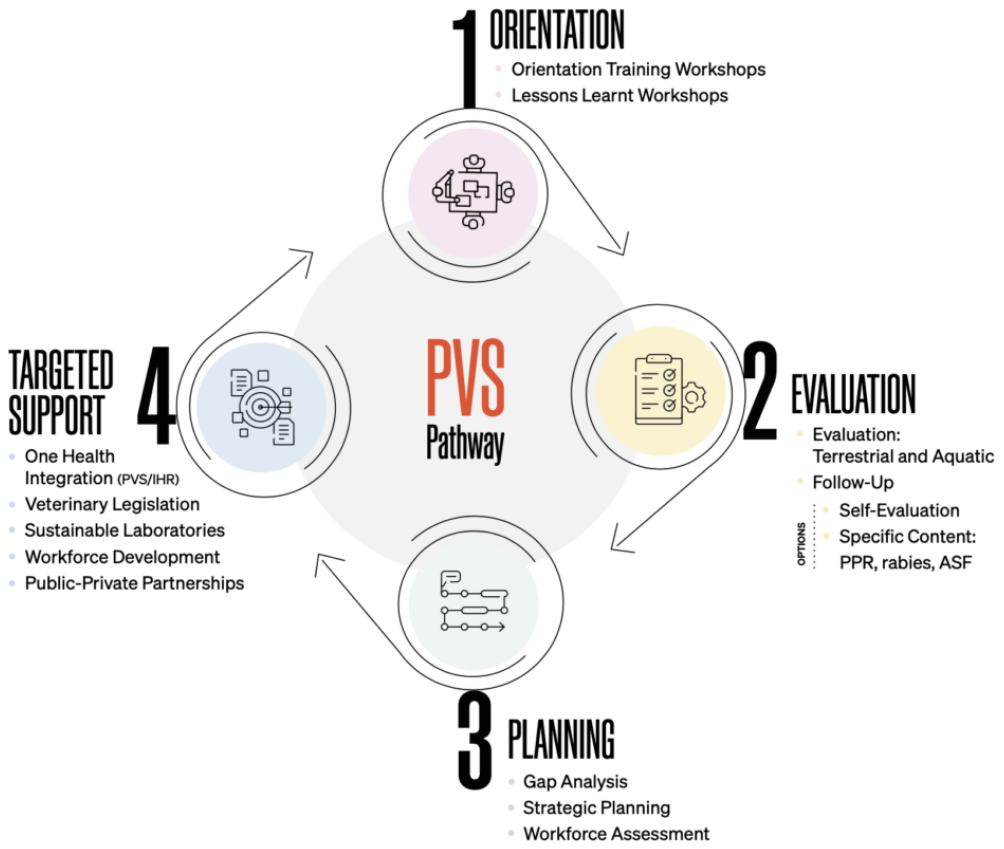
Members' VS maintain at least dedicated and specialist communications function which communicates with stakeholders occasionally, but it is not always up-to-date or pro-active in providing information.

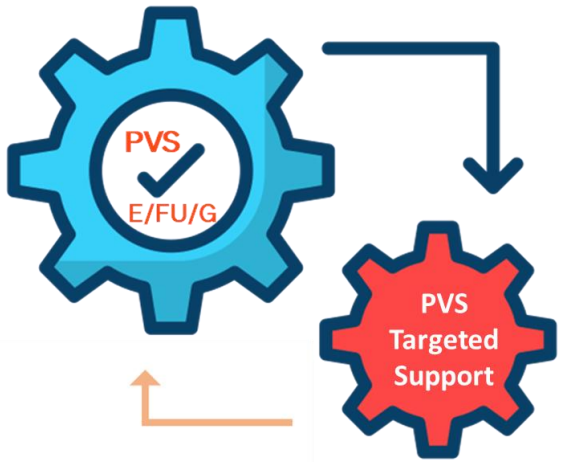
JOINT PROGRAM

24%

. Members ' VS at least formally participate with producers and other non-government stakeholders in the delivery of joint programmes and advise of needed changes and improvements

Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway





- Enabling Legal Environment
- Efficient Private Sector Engagement
- Strengthening the Veterinary Workforce
- Enhancing Laboratory Services
- Building One Health Capacity

PVS Evaluation with PPR Specific Content



In the context of the WOAH/FAO Global Eradication Programme for Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), it was proposed to include dedicated PPR-specific content within the PVS Follow-up Evaluation. In addition to the comprehensive assessment of all aspects of the Veterinary Services, the Evaluation will place supplementary focus on the capacity of the Veterinary Services to prevent, control, and eradicate PPR.

Guiding Principles of an OIE PVS Evaluation mission (with PPR Global Eradication Programme Supplement)

Developed by the PVS/PPR Specific Content Methods Task Group comprising: J Stratton, D Sherman, N LeBoucq, G Ferrari, J Soula, B Diop, and L Cameroun/C Loi (Secretariat),reviewed by S. Münstermann incorporating the experience of eight PVS/PPR specific content pilot missions undertaken during the period March 2017 to October 2019.

General

- An OIE PVS Evaluation (with PPR Global Eradication Programme supplement) or OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) mission is an OIE PVS Evaluation (or Follow Up) mission which also includes specific content or a dedicated focus on national VS capacity with respect to PPR control and eradication.
- The OIE PVS Evaluation (or Follow Up) mission (PPR-GEP) is prepared for, conducted and reported on as a mission covering the entire veterinary domain including all relevant veterinary issues and diseases.
- The PPR specific aspect is not the main focus of the mission, rather, it is supplementary or additional to the generic mission and report, which must be completed in full.

The OIE PVS Team and the PPR Specialist Role

- OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) missions will generally require the addition of one additional expert, the "PPR Specialist" to the standard mission team. The duration of the mission will be the same as for a normal PVS Evaluation or Evaluation Follow Up mission. Team numbers and mission lengths for previous PVS Evaluations can be referred to as a guide.
- Where a country accepts to host an OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) mission, the "PPR Specialist", as designated by the OIE, will be responsible for leading and coordinating the PPR-dedicated aspects of the mission preparations, conduct and report. To better ensure the full coverage of the generic whole-of-system PVS mission, this PPR specialist will not also be the PVS Team Leader.
- The PPR Specialist will be supported by a "PPR secondary" (Team Leader, expert or observer) as nominated by the PVS Team Leader in consultation with the PPR Specialist.

APPENDIX [X]

Specific Content on Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in relation to the PPR Global Eradication Programme[1]

Executive Summary

Introduction

The OIE has decided to offer PVS Evaluation or PVS Follow-Up Evaluation missions with specific content to its Member Countries, with the initial priority topic selected as PPR. This concept has received positive feed-back from OIE Member Countries and key partners including at the OIE PVS Pathway Think Tank Forum of April 2017, and via many consultations since, including at the OIE General Sessions of 2017 and 2018, and at OIE Regional Commission Conferences around the world over this period.

This new approach aims at further enhancing the profile and impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as helping countries better manage their PPR control/eradication programmes via a systems approach. It also brings full consistency among OIE global high-level strategic priorities, including the declaration of PPR global eradication by 2030 supported by the adoption of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR (GCES) in April 2015. The need to reinforce national Veterinary Services, in line with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services, is an indispensable condition to the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and other small ruminant diseases, and this is well reflected in the GCES and the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP), which serves as the first five-year implementation plan of the 15-year GCES.

The PVS/PPR specific content is based on 32 of the 45 Critical Competences in the PVS 7th edition which have been identified as particularly relevant to PPR control and eradication efforts (PPR-related CCs). These 32 PPR-related CCs are linked to different Stages of the GCES as shown in the table below. They also form part of the revised PMAT tool (PMAT 2). It is recommended to carry out a PMAT exercise during the PVS - PPR evaluation to complement and strengthen the evaluation.

CC relevant in PPR Stage 1 - Assessment (11)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 2 - Control (15)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 3 - Eradication (2)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 4 - Post-Eradication (4)
I.2.A; I.3; II.1.A; II.1.B; II.2; II.4.B; III.2; III.3; III.4; III.5.*; IV.1 A***,	I.1.A; I.1.B; I.2.B; I.5**; I.6.A; I.6.B; I.7; I.8; II.4.A; II.6; II.7.B; III.1; III.6; IV.1 B***; IV.6	II.1C; II.12.A	I.9; II.3; II.5; IV.5

Fundamental Component I - Human Physical and Financial Resources

CC I.1.A	The appropriate level of staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and other professional functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively	
	The appropriate level of staffing of the VS to allow for PPR prevention and control to be undertaken efficiently and effectively	
	Level 3 [The majority of positions requiring veterinary or other professional skills are occupied by appropriately qualified professionals at local (field) levels. (for appropriate PPR prevention and control activities)] *is required for Stage 2*	
Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services (VS)- Veterinary and other professional (university qualified)	**Findings:**	
	Recommendations:	

Questions for consideration that may assist (for guidance only - not to be included in report):

- *Is there sufficient veterinary staffing at national level, including for planning, management and supervision, to undertake PPR activities?*
- *Is there is a dedicated PPR National Control or Eradication Committee or equivalent, comprised mostly of veterinarians or other professionals?*
- *Is work on PPR specified in veterinarian job descriptions?*

PVS Evaluation with ASF-Specific Content



- **In the context of the GF-TADs Global Initiative for the Control of African Swine Fever (ASF), this approach provides an enhanced understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the Veterinary Services in relation to the prevention, detection, control, and eradication of ASF.**
- **It represents a critical step in identifying priorities, activities, and practices required to strengthen the country's capability and capacity to effectively respond to and eradicate the disease.**

APPENDIX [X]
Specific Content on ASF

Executive Summary|

Introduction

Under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) initiative for the global control of African swine fever (ASF), one of the key objectives is to **'improve the capability of countries to control (prevent, respond, eradicate) A SF using WOAH standards and best practices that are based on the latest science'**. The development of ASF Specific Content in the PVS Evaluation that allows an improved understanding of strengths and weaknesses of the national Veterinary Services for ASF prevention and control is a critical step in improving their capabilities. This knowledge is useful to inform on strategic priorities and activities under the Global Initiative for ASF.

WOAH offers PVS Evaluation or PVS Evaluation Follow-up missions with Specific Content to its Members. The concept of adding specific content focused on a priority disease to these evaluations has received positive feedback from WOAH Members and key partners at the WOAH PVS Pathway Think Tank Forum in 2017, and WOAH General Sessions in 2017 and 2018, and at WOAH Regional Commission Conferences.

This approach aims at further enhancing the impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as helping countries better manage their ASF prevention and control programmes via a systems-wide approach. It also brings full consistency among WOAH's global, high-level strategic priorities, aligned with the GF-TADs Global Initiative for ASF.

The PVS/ASF Specific Content methodology builds on work already undertaken and agreed by international experts. Specifically, 34 (30 highly relevant and 4 optional) of the 45 Critical Competences (CC) in the PVS Tool (2019) were identified as applicable to the ASF Specific Content methodology, as shown in Table 1. The ASF Specific Content will not be the main focus of the mission, but will be added to the standard PVS Evaluation mission format.

Findings

Briefly describe what is known about the ASF situation in the Country.

Briefly describe the status of country participation in various ASF global/regional networking and coordination meetings, e.g., existence of a national ASF Committee or Taskforce, an ASF Focal point, a National Strategic Plan, or Control Program, etc.

Table 1.

	Fundamental Components			
	I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY	III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS
Highly relevant CCs:	I-1 A and B, I-2 A and B, I-3, I-5, I-6 A and B, I-8, I-9	II-1 A, II-2, II-3, II-4 A and B, II-5, II-6, II-7 B, II-11, II-12 A, II-13	III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-6, III-7	IV-1 A and B, IV-5,
Potentially relevant CCs:		II-1 B and C		IV-6, IV-7

Include a brief narrative summary of the recommendations, to support the country in ASF prevention and control.

End Executive Summary

Conduct of the Evaluation

The results of the ASF specific assessment are reported separately in this Appendix of the PVS [Evaluation/Evaluation Follow-Up] mission report, which can be used as a stand-alone document.

The ASF Specialist, [Name of specialist], provided a short briefing on the nature and conduct of the ASF specific element of the PVS [Evaluation/Evaluation Follow-Up] mission at the opening meeting, with a view to reach a common understanding among all participants of the mission.

The ASF-specific assessment was supplementary to the standard mission assessment and report. The ASF Specialist served as a Team Member for the generic ASF mission and used that participation as an opportunity to identify and explore ASF-specific issues during the course of the mission's visits, meetings and activities. In addition, the ASF Specialist convened a separate ASF workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss ASF-specific issues related to the CC being assessed for ASF prevention and control activities within the country. Participants at the workshop are identified in Annex 1.

Based on the information acquired, Levels of Advancement (LoA) specific to ASF were determined for each of the evaluated CC. Any discrepancy between these ASF-specific LoA and the generic LoA of the main report are also included as "contextualized" LoA (e.g., ND (no difference), -2, -1, +1, +2), to demonstrate where additional inputs to strengthen the ASF elements of a particular CC may or may not be required. For example, if for Laboratory Diagnosis, the ASF-specific LoA is higher than the generic LoA (i.e., +1) it can be understood that a concerted effort to improve ASF diagnostics has taken place to advance it beyond the general VS performance in this area. However, if for example, with Stakeholder Consultation, the ASF-specific LoA (i.e., -1) is lower than the generic VS LoA, it is understood that consultation with ASF relevant stakeholders such as pig producers, farmer groups, wildlife/environment, hunters and other allied industries such as Animal Feed or Pharmaceutical should be a focus as it lags behind consultation in other VS areas (e.g., with cattle, poultry or small ruminant stakeholders).

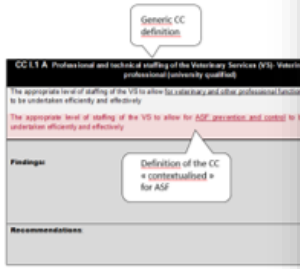
Add any additional information or elements you believe relevant to clearly explain how the ASF-specific aspect of the mission was conducted.

Note: As with the standard PVS Evaluation report, evidentiary documentation should be included in the ASF Annex to support assessments made relative to the ASF situation. It is understood that much of the evidence reviewed by the mission team will be applicable to the overall mission assessments and will be included in the report of the overall mission in the Annex: List of documents used in the PVS Evaluation. However, when ASF-specific documents are used as evidence, e.g., National ASF Prevention and Control Strategy/ Plan, these ASF-specific documents should be listed in a separate annex at the end of the ASF Annex called "Specific ASF evidence collected during the PVS Evaluation (Follow-Up) mission". Reference to the relevant evidence can be made within the Findings section for each CC (when needed or appropriate) as part of the narrative. For example:

Findings:
Add examples

Attempts should be made to assign the same reference designations to the evidence used in the ASF Annex as is assigned in the main report (e.g., E06, H37, P03) but it is understood that there may be logistical challenges to aligning the evidence references as the ASF Annex is being prepared separately from the main mission report. Efforts should be made between the ASF Specialist and Team Leader to align the references between the two when possible, to avoid assigning the same reference designation to two different items of evidence.

Results of the Evaluation



Guiding Principles of the WOAH PVS Evaluation mission with African Swine Fever (ASF) Specific Content

Developed by the PVS/ASF Specific Content Methods Ad hoc Group

General

- The WOAH PVS Evaluation with African swine fever (ASF) Specific Content (or PVS/ASF mission) is a WOAH PVS Evaluation (or Follow-Up) mission which also includes specific content or a dedicated focus on national VS capacity with respect to ASF prevention and control, both in domestic and wild pigs.
- The PVS/ASF mission is prepared for, conducted and reported on as an evaluation covering the entire veterinary domain including all relevant veterinary issues and diseases.
- The ASF Specific Content is not the main focus of the mission, rather, it is supplementary or additional to the overall mission and Report, which must be completed in full.

The WOAH PVS Team and the "ASF Specialist" Role

- PVS/ASF missions will require the inclusion of an ASF disease expert, the "ASF Specialist" within the standard mission team. The duration of the mission will be the same as for a normal PVS Evaluation or Follow-Up mission. Team numbers and mission length for previous PVS Evaluations can be referenced as a guide.
- Where a country accepts to host a PVS/ASF mission, the "ASF Specialist", as designated by WOAH, will be responsible for leading and coordinating the ASF-specific aspects of the mission preparations, conduct and Report. To better ensure the full coverage of the whole-of-system PVS mission, this "ASF Specialist" cannot be the PVS Team Leader.
- The "ASF Specialist" could be supported by a "ASF Secondary" (Team Leader, Expert or

WOAH training links Standards, institutional performance and individual competencies

WOAH standards

Codes/ Manuals/ Guidelines

→

PVS Pathway

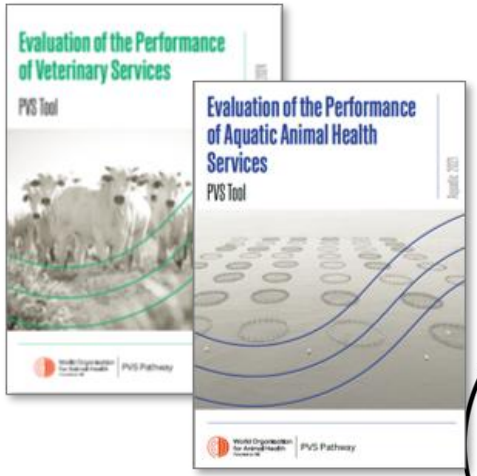
Section 3 of the Code/ 45 CC)

→

Competency Based Training Framework (CBTF)

Knowledge/ skills/ Competencies









WOAH eModules

Online modules designed to make standards practical, accessible and scalable.

Self-paced

Use independently, at a time and pace that fits the learner.

Blended

Combine online learning with workshops, coaching or field practice.

National plans

Integrate modules into institutional or national Veterinary Services training.



- Interactive and Engaging
- Videos
- Podcasts
- Case studies
- Quizzes
- Final assessment



Global Level

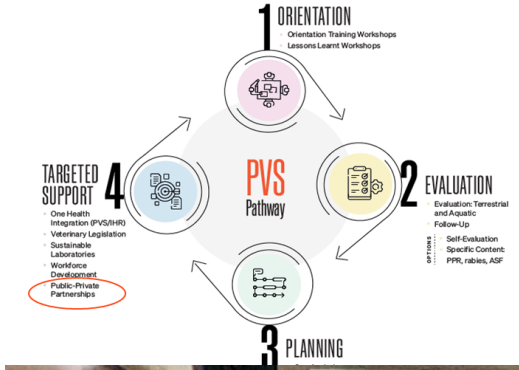
WOAH PPP Database: Open-access and collaborative www.woah-ppp-database.com





National Level

PPP Targeted Support in the PVS Pathway





Regional Level

Regional workshops: Sharing best practices and capacity building on PPP project development and efficient management





How to get PPP Targeted Support

Any WOAH Member who has benefitted from a PVS Evaluation, Follow-up, or Gap Analysis mission in the last five years can request PPP TS based on the report's recommendations on the specific competencies.



CP10 - Partnership



Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain: An Introductory Module

Duration: 1 hour
Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Course language : EN



Animal Health Surveillance and Partnerships

Duration: 3 hours
Enrollment method: self-enrolment
Level: Day 2

Course language : EN



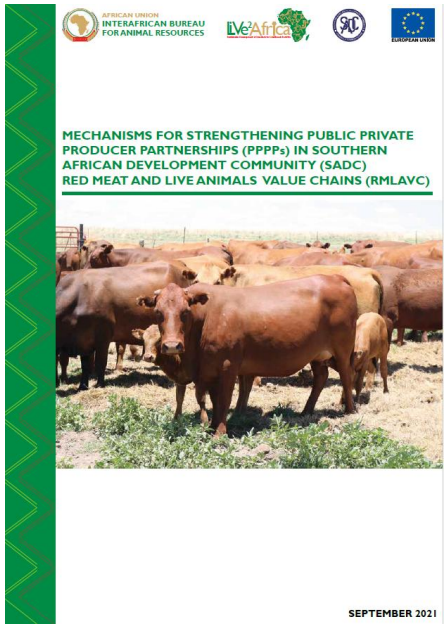
Public-Private Partnerships: Opportunities for Progressive Control of Transboundary ...

Duration: 2 hours
Enrollment method: self-enrolment
Level: Day 2

AU-IBAR initiatives on PPPs

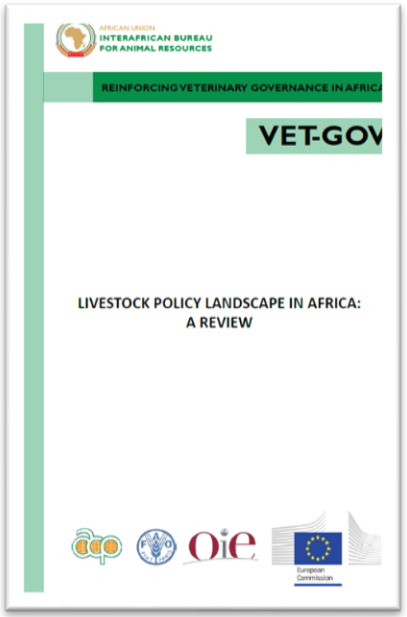


Capacity building for quarantine stakeholders for animal inspection, certification, and welfare as per WOAH Code, Djibouti











AU-IBAR's initiatives with potential for high PPPs impacts across the veterinary domain

- Key areas with high PPP potential include:

✓ Modernization of policies and legislations;

✓ Development and modernization of animal health infrastructure;

✓ Improved utilization of private veterinarians for public work through accreditation schemes/programmes (sanitary mandate);

✓ Strengthening and harmonization of disease surveillance/detection systems;

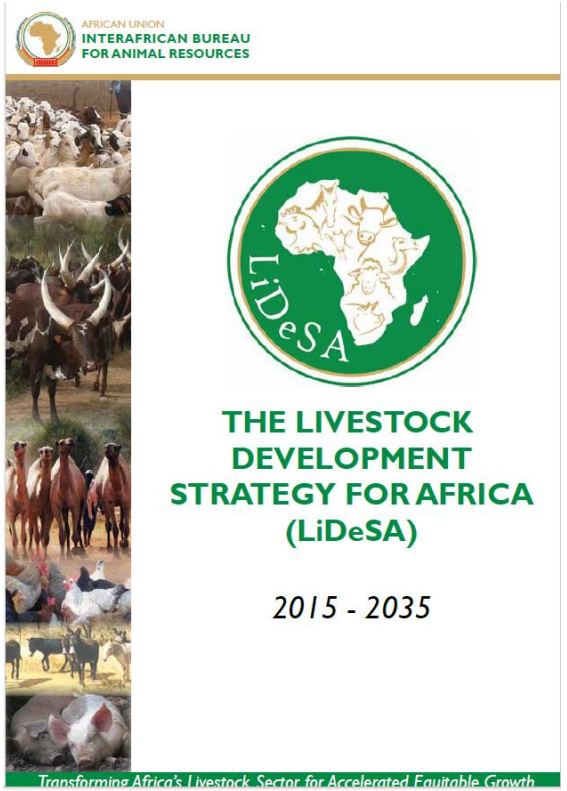
✓ Strengthening of laboratory systems;

✓ building capabilities for enhancing compliance with sanitary standards (particularly key in the context of the AFCFTA)

✓ Assuring the welfare of animals at farm level

✓ Information management systems

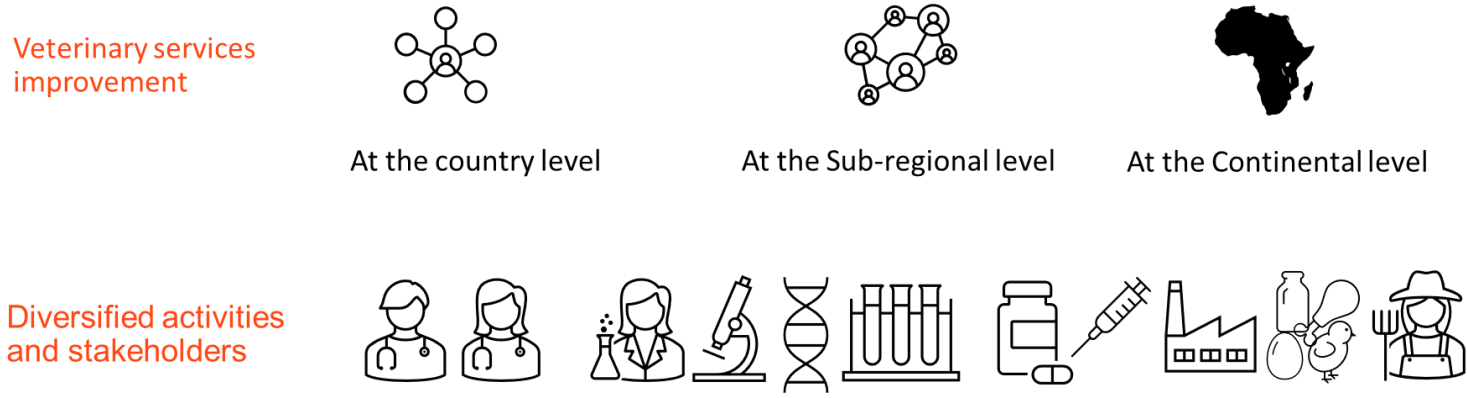
✓ Breeding programmes



Enabling environment for PPP in the Veterinary domain in Africa

Enabling Environment PPP project development and implementation in the veterinary domain

- 42 out of 54 African countries have enacted PPP legislation.
- Since 2015, 28 countries in Africa adopted PPP Laws.
- Government teams focusing on PPPs comprise independent institutions and units attached to **Ministries of Finance**, technical ministries, or the **Prime Minister's or President's office**.



*There is a need to view ongoing PPPs in the veterinary domain in Africa to **create synergies** in efforts and improve efficiency in addressing the gaps in Veterinary Services.*


AFRICA PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FORUM (A3PF) IN THE VETERINARY DOMAIN
Promoting Collaborative Veterinary Services for a Stronger, Healthier Africa

Co-creation of the Africa PPP Forum with consultations- 1

- The Orientation Meeting4 April 2024, at the AU-IBAR offices in Nairobi, Kenya

- Representatives from FAO, AU-PANVAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and various organisations, including GALVmed, ILRI, STDF, WTO and LVIF,



Key recommendations;

1. Adopted "veterinary domain" as outlined in the WOAH PPP handbook that presents an **all-inclusive and integrated approach**

2. Need to strengthen governance and sustainability of the Africa PPPs forum through **establishing and operationalising a continental secretariat** to support the coordination of activities and thematic technical working groups

3. Establish **an A3PF website** that will provide a platform for increased interactions, networking and advocacy

4.Identify various revenue streams, including partnerships, sponsorships, grants amongst others.

Co-creation of the Africa PPP Forum with consultations-2



Report of the Meeting of the Regional Commission for Africa

Session 1

The Regional Commission for Africa met by videoconference on 21 May 2024, at 1:00 p.m. CEST. The meeting was attended by 84 participants, including Delegates from 29 Members of the Commission, 5 observers, and representatives from 16 International and Regional Organisations:

Members of the Commission:	Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo (Rep. of the), Congo (Dem. Rep. of the), Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo and Tunisia.
Observers:	Coalition of African Animal Welfare Organisations (CAAWO), Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILLS), ReAct Africa.
International/regional organisations:	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), African Union Panafrican Veterinary Vaccines Centre (AU-PANVAC), Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed), Economic Commission for Livestock, Meet and Fisheries (CEBEVIRHA), European Commission (EC), Common Market for Eastern and South Africa (COMESA), Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), World Bank (WB), World Health Organization (WHO).

The Meeting was chaired by Dr Honoré Robert N'lemba Mabela, President of the Regional Commission for Africa and Delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, accompanied by Dr Karim Tounkara, Regional Representative for Africa.

the Africa PPP Forum in the Veterinary Domain was presented at the WOAH Regional Commission for Africa, which met by videoconference on 21 May 2024.

A total of 84 participants attended, including Delegates from 29 Members of the Commission, five observers, and representatives from 16 International and Regional Organisations.

November 28, 2024

Vision
Africa PPP Forum in the Veterinary Domain

Strengthen African animal health and welfare systems through a collaborative framework for Veterinary Services and their partners.



Panel sessions held with various stakeholders









Dr. Columba Vakuru Teru,CVO, Nigeria



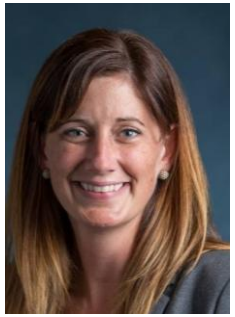
Dr Wamalwa Kinyanjui, IGAD



Dr Fatou Toure SECK, Association des Femmes Vétérinaires du Sénégal



Mr Witola Francis, VPP Association Zambia



Dr Shannon Mesenhowski, Programme Officer, Gates Foundation



Dr. Khalid Omari Tadlaoui, President MCI, Santé Animale



Dr Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye Board Chair, GALVmed



Prof. Andrew R Peters, Owner and director of Arpexas (Scotland) Ltd



Dr Bouna Diop, Moderator of the Panel discussion

Proposed Thematic Working Areas of the Africa PPP Forum



Nature of the forum

- The Forum is not a decision-making body and will aim to reach a consensus on issues being discussed.
- There are no costs associated with membership.

Memberships will be from the following organisations working in Africa

- Intergovernmental organisations
- Regional Economic Communities (REC)
- Non-governmental organisations
- National governmental institutions
- Private sector entities organised through constituencies or international business associations, farmer/producer associations and trade association
- Philanthropic foundations
- Academic and research institutions
- Women and Youth groups
- Community Based Organizations
- Civil Society

Theory of change: Africa PPP Forum in the veterinary domain

AFRICAN UNION INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Impact

A3PF improved the quality of veterinary services for livestock producers in Africa by fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors. This led to the adoption of international animal health standards, enhancing market access and strengthening economies. It also built trust between governments and private partners, reduced business risks, and created investment opportunities while addressing gender inequality.

Outcomes

1. Improved quality and reach of Veterinary Services services through strengthened partnerships
2. Enhanced legislative and regulatory environment for public and private partnerships in the veterinary domain.
3. Improved sustainability of PPP interventions due to stronger governance and legal frameworks.
4. Increased regional and international trade in livestock and aquaculture products due to compliance with international standards

Outputs

- Development of an Implementation Guide with templates for MoU, agreements, Stander Operating procedures and best practices in PPP project development, implementation and evaluation.
- Facilitate legal and regulatory frameworks and development of guidelines for improved governance and management of PPPs implementing PPPs
- Increased consultation and joint programs among public and private stakeholders, including representatives of smaller producers, regarding current and proposed policies and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, and proposed interventions at the WOAH, Codex Alimentarius Commission, WTO SPS Committee, etc.

- Provide a digital forum for networking
- Provide an advocacy platform for increased awareness among policymakers and end beneficiaries, including farmers
- Producers and other non-government stakeholders contribute resources and may lead the development and delivery of effective joint programmes with the VS.
- Offer a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) platform for the dissemination of knowledge and information products, including best practices and lessons learned from existing PPPs

Activities

Stakeholder discussion and capacity building

Annual Members interaction thematic working group interaction /training on the relevant topics

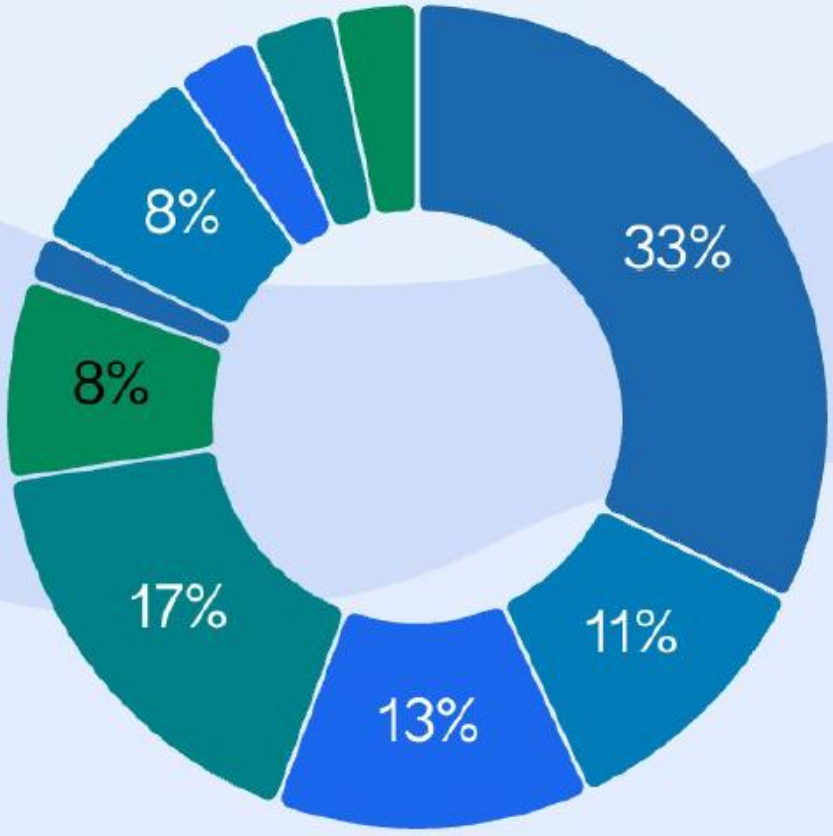
Assessing enabling environment on policy and regulatory aspects in the veterinary domain across Africa sharing insights gained from WOAH, AU-IBAR and their partner network

Assessing and monitoring the TWG's activities and evaluating the impact of A3PF is crucial for documenting efforts to attract investment and ensure sustainability.

Sensitising the international and continental financial institutions for greater investment in the veterinary domain in Africa in alignment with their plan for AfCFTA

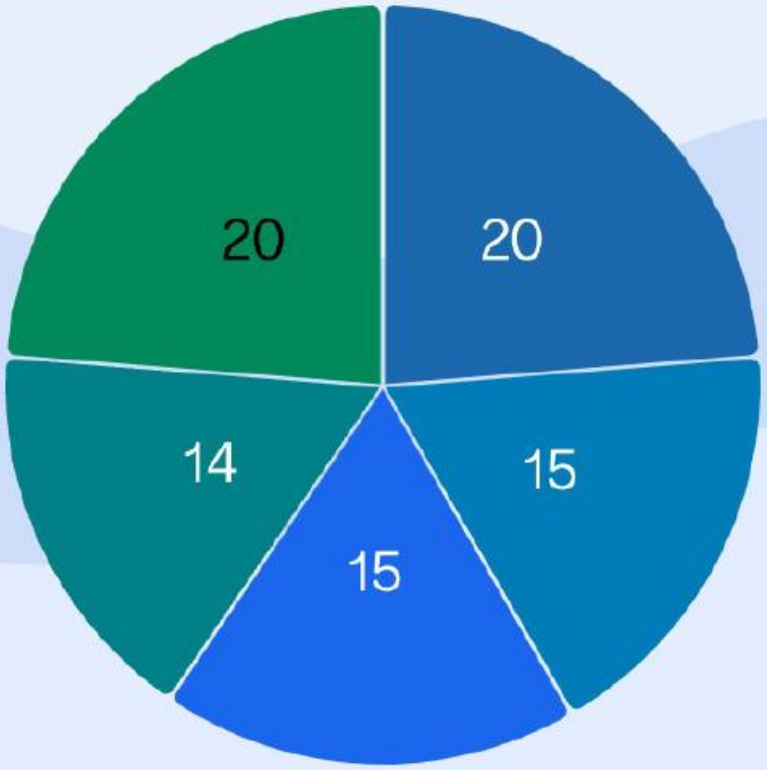
Communicating and advocating for more political and financial interventions from public and private stakeholders in Africa

Please select the top three areas where you think PPPs will be most impactful to strengthen veterinary services in Africa.



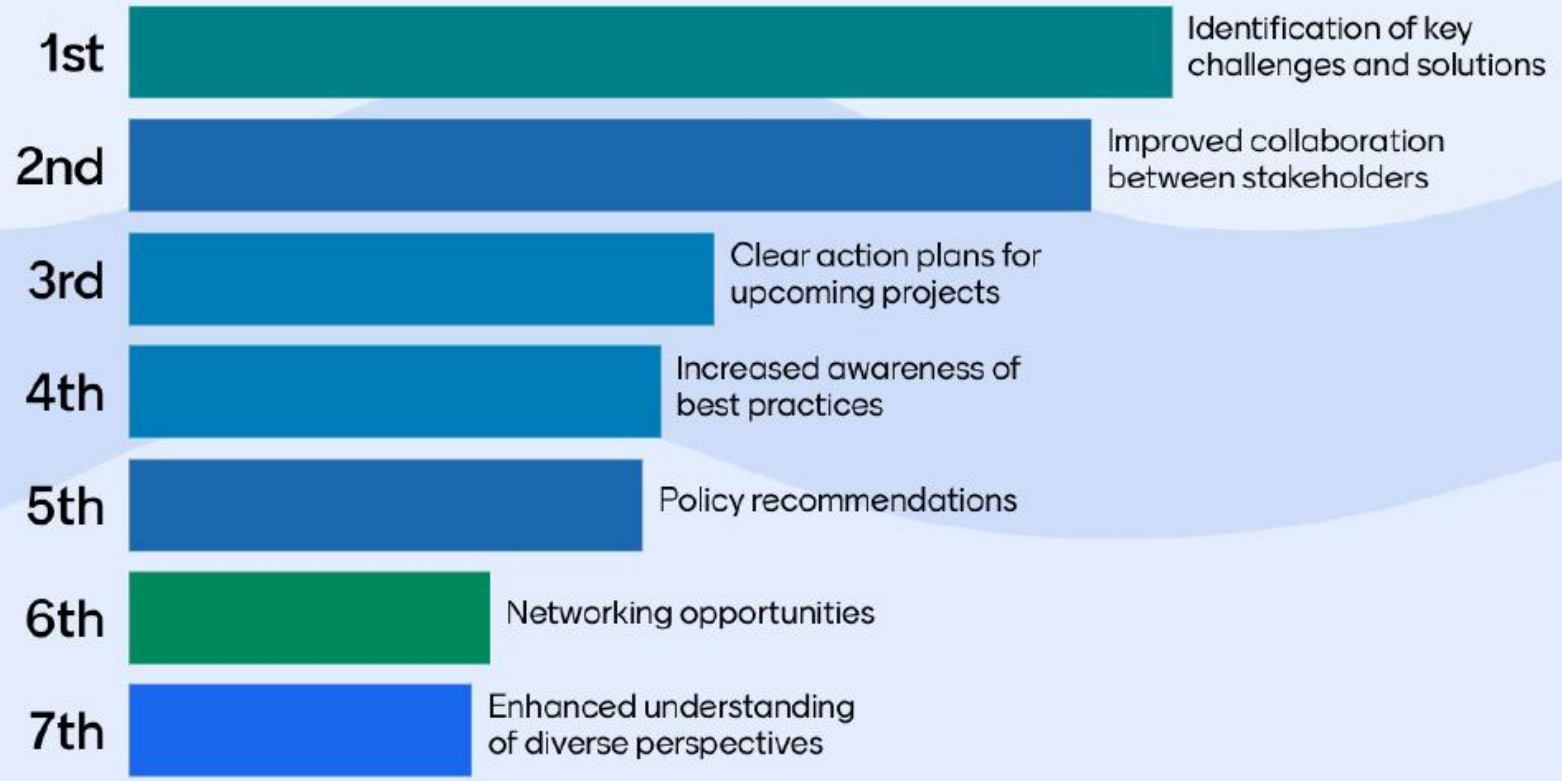
33%	Animal Disease Prevention, Control and eradication (vaccination, diagnostic facilities/ laboratory activities), surveillance and notification
11%	Workforce development (Vet, VPP and CAHW)
13%	Research and development of veterinary products (vaccine, medicine etc)
17%	Manufacturing and distribution of quality veterinary products (vaccine, medicine, feed, and fodder)
8%	Infrastructure development (slaughterhouses, quarantine units etc) Processing and/or retail of animal products
2%	Trade and marketing of live animals or products
8%	Awareness and education/farmers' Sensitization
3%	Veterinary clinical practice
3%	Zoonosis control (Rabies elimination and Dog Population management)
3%	Animal welfare

What key areas should the Forum focus on to address challenges in Veterinary Services? (Select all that apply)



- 20 Networking, Engagement and Mutual Accountability
- 15 Governance and Management
- 15 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
- 14 Knowledge management, Communication and Advocacy
- 20 Resource Mobilisation and targeted investment

What do you expect as the main outcomes from the forum? (Please select your top three options)



Upcoming: 1st assembly of the Africa PPP Forum – Date to be confirmed

- Two concrete outputs
  - A guideline document with a PPP toolkit (17 Tools) based on a continental study
    - To support legal and regulatory frameworks for *improved governance and management* of PPPs implementing PPPs
    - *Implementation Guide* with templates for MoUs, agreements, Standard Operating Procedures, and best practices in PPP project development, implementation, and evaluation.
  - Launching the *digital forum for networking*
    - *Enabled in the PVS information system. All WOAH members and partner organisations have its immediate access.*
    - Provide an *advocacy platform* for increased awareness among policymakers and end beneficiaries, including farmers

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The way forward

Operationalisation in process

Please share your interest by scanning this QR code

Thank you

Africa Public-Private Partnership Forum in the Veterinary Domain

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