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World Organisation for Animal Health

## Cluster 1 : Transactional PPPs (Tunisia)

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the  
Veterinary Domain Africa (English)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

21 – 22 August 2019

# Definition

## *Transactional PPP*

“

A transactional PPP is government procurement of specific animal health or sanitary services from private **veterinary service providers.**

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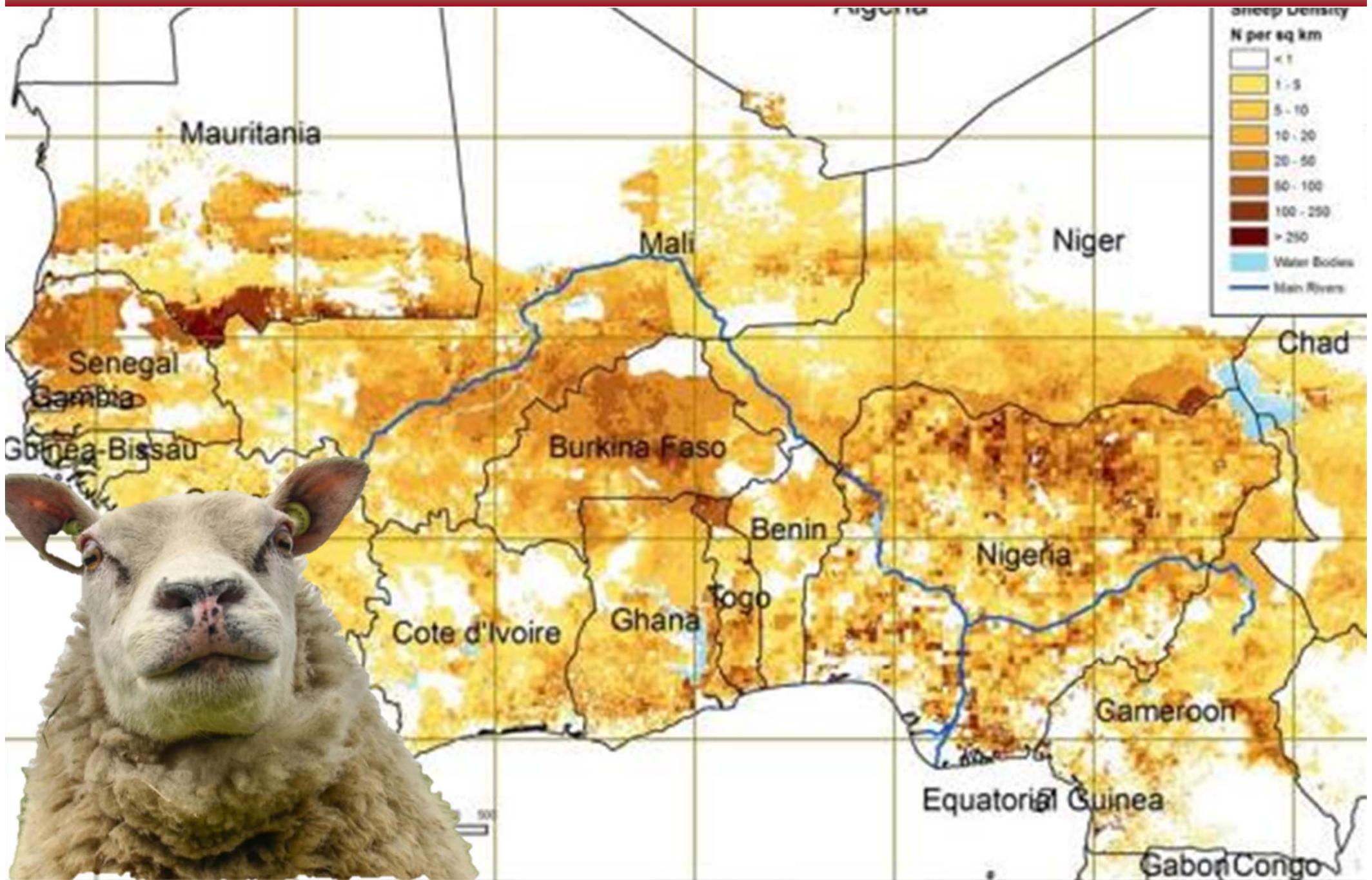




It's not gonna happen just like that....



TRANSACTIONAL PPP



**TRANSACTIONAL PPP**

...imagine incentives to promote the deployment and sustained presence of veterinary services in commercially unattractive or unviable areas...



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Everyone wins :

- Farmers get the clinical and regulatory services they should expect...
- Government entities limit the deployment of public service staff, public funding and infrastructure...
- Private veterinarians or entities manage to sustain their operations where they otherwise couldn't...



# Sanitary mandate

*Mandat sanitaire*

- Animal health accreditation private operators
- Delegation of official powers to private vets
- Autorisation to conduct regulatory tasks



Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)  
**III. Interaction with interested parties**  
Accreditation / autorisation / delegation (III.4)



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# Who initiates ?

*Government*

- Government veterinary services have the highest demand for « sanitary mandates », provided the offer (private service providers) is available.
- Government almost always wins, mandate-holders take considerable risks and may not always benefit from a mandate everywhere.



# Who's targeted ?

*Service providers*

- Private veterinarians/veterinary surgeons
  - Private veterinary para-professionals
- Community- or village-based animal health or veterinary workers (CAHW, VVW)
  - Associations of private practitioners
    - Private or community veterinary diagnostic laboratories



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# Who pays ?

*Government and beneficiaries*

- Services are either entirely covered by Government veterinary services, or cost-recovery is applied to farmers who benefit from the services

Key questions : is the intervention serving a private good or a public good (usually the latter) and is the intervention optional or compulsory ?



# Sanitary mandate

*Mandat sanitaire*

## Scope

- Vaccination against notifiable diseases
- Epidemiological monitoring, surveillance and reporting
- Slaughter / meat inspection
- Diagnostic services
- Certification services
- Extension services



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# Sanitary mandate

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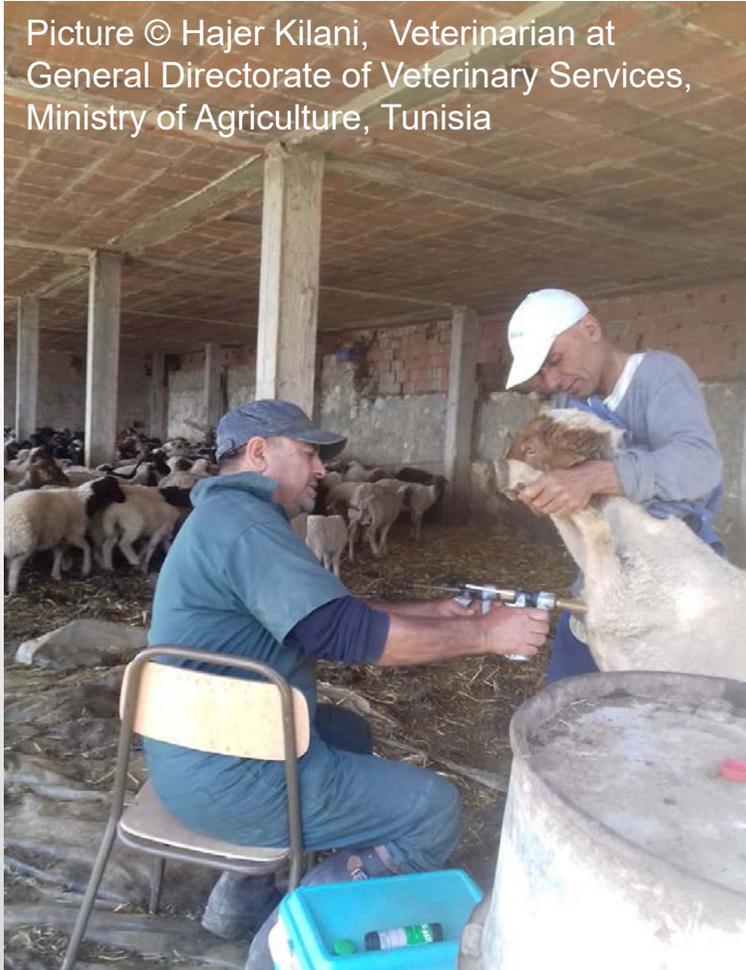


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# Case study : Tunisia

## *Vaccination against notifiable diseases*

Picture © Hajer Kilani, Veterinarian at General Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Tunisia

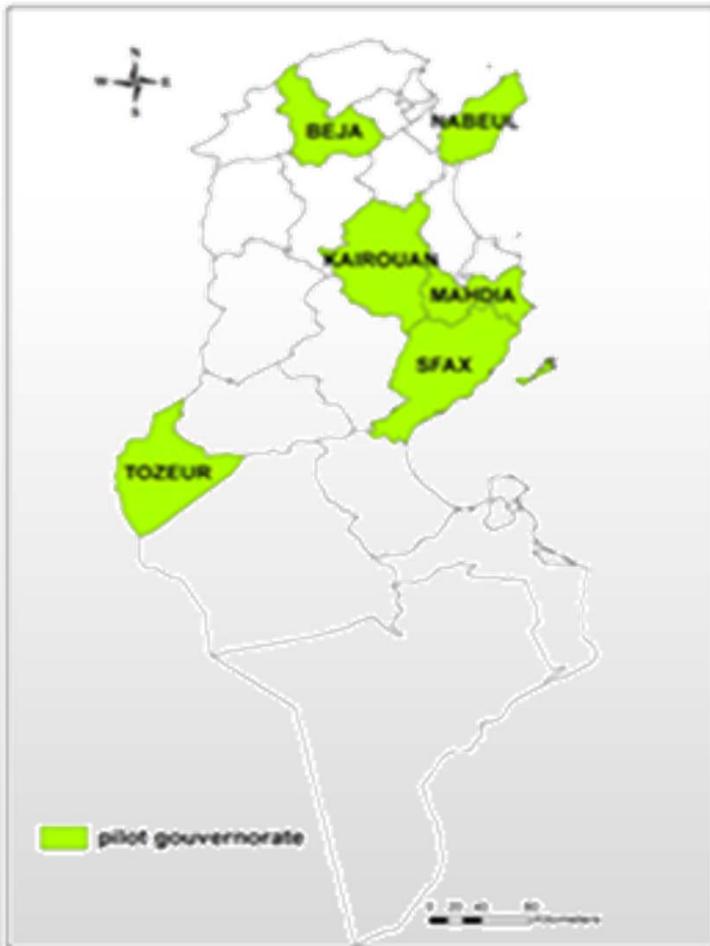


- Government started implementing a sanitary mandate system in 2006, based on underlying secondary legislation going back to 2000, 2004 and 2005
- Increased demands from emerging farmers vs reduced public VS budgets



# Case study : Tunisia

## *Vaccination against notifiable diseases*

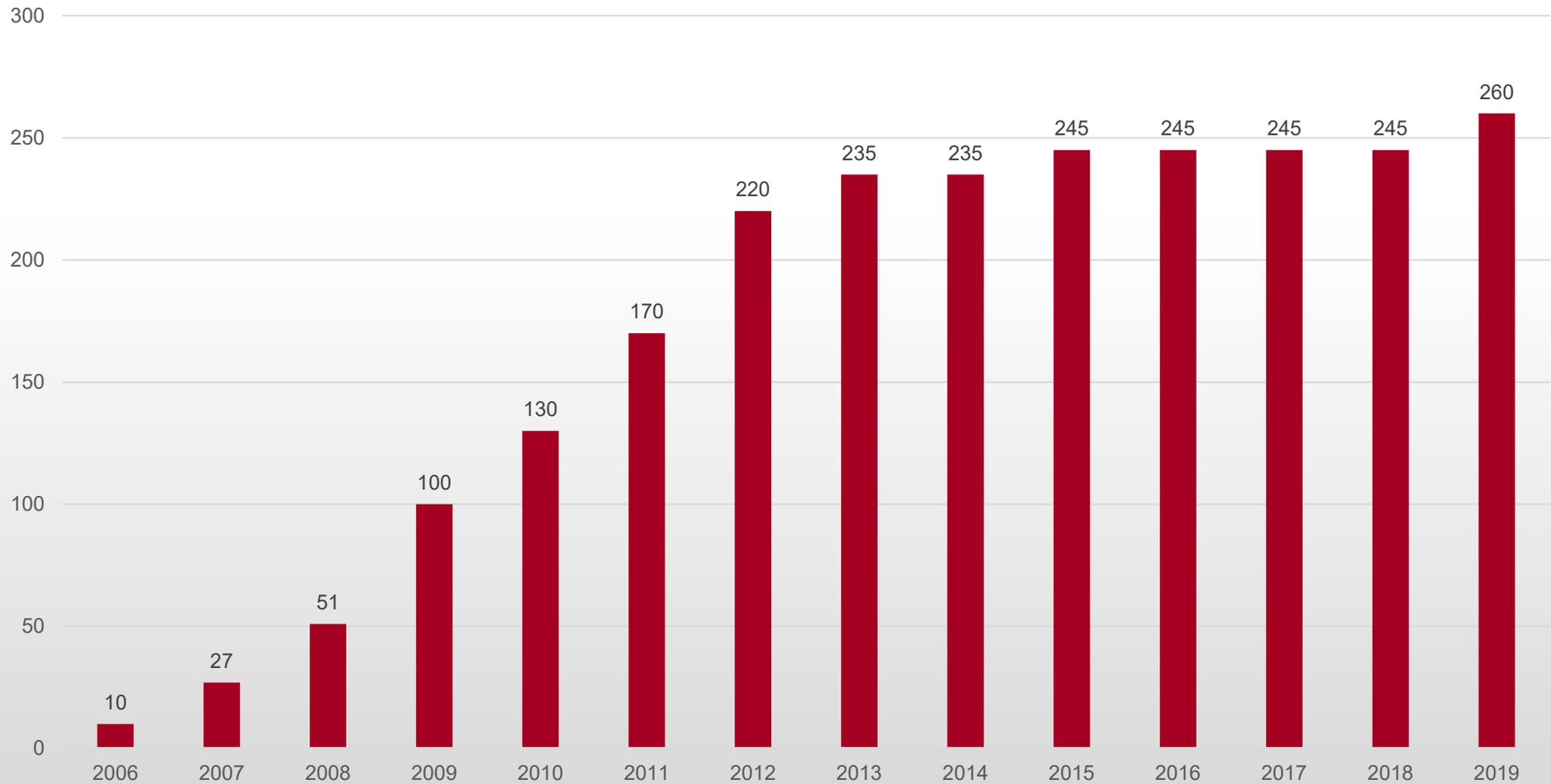


- Delegated vaccination campaigns started in 6 pilot Governorates in 2006, involving 10 private practitioners.
- Today, 260 sanitary mandates have been awarded to private practitioners.



# Case study : Tunisia

## *Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



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# Case study : Tunisia

*Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



Accredited (mandated) veterinarians are expected to :

- Undertake vaccination / prophylaxis programmes
- Participate in disease surveillance, reporting and outbreak investigation
- Support emergency response
- Enforce food safety standards



# Case study : Tunisia

*Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



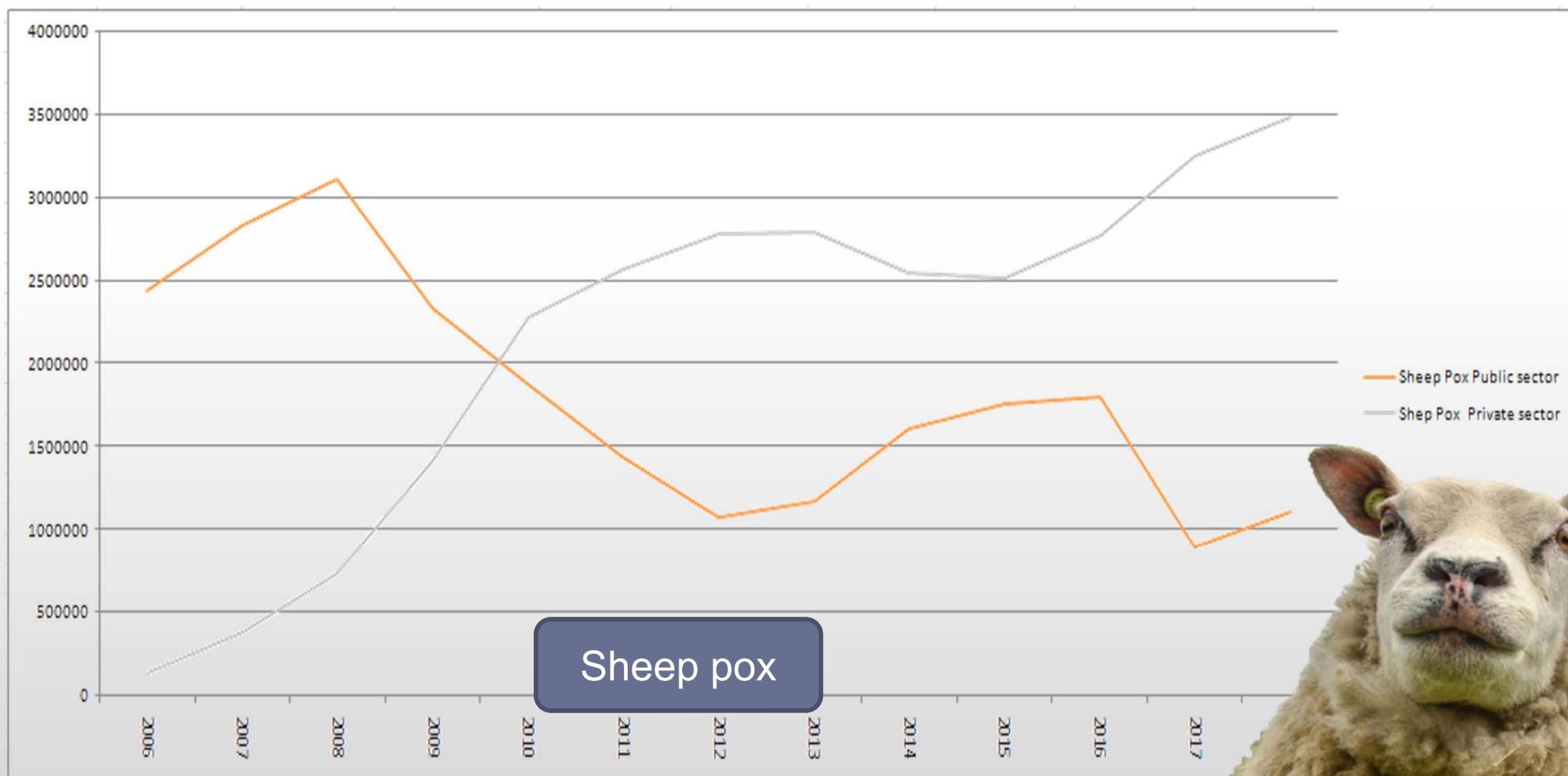
Accredited (mandated) veterinarians are expected to :

- Undertake vaccination / prophylaxis programmes against :
  - FMD
  - Brucellosis
  - Sheep pox
  - Bluetongue, etc...

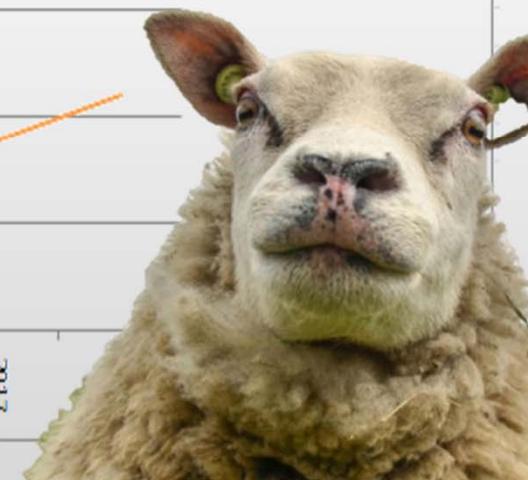


# Case study : Tunisia

## *Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



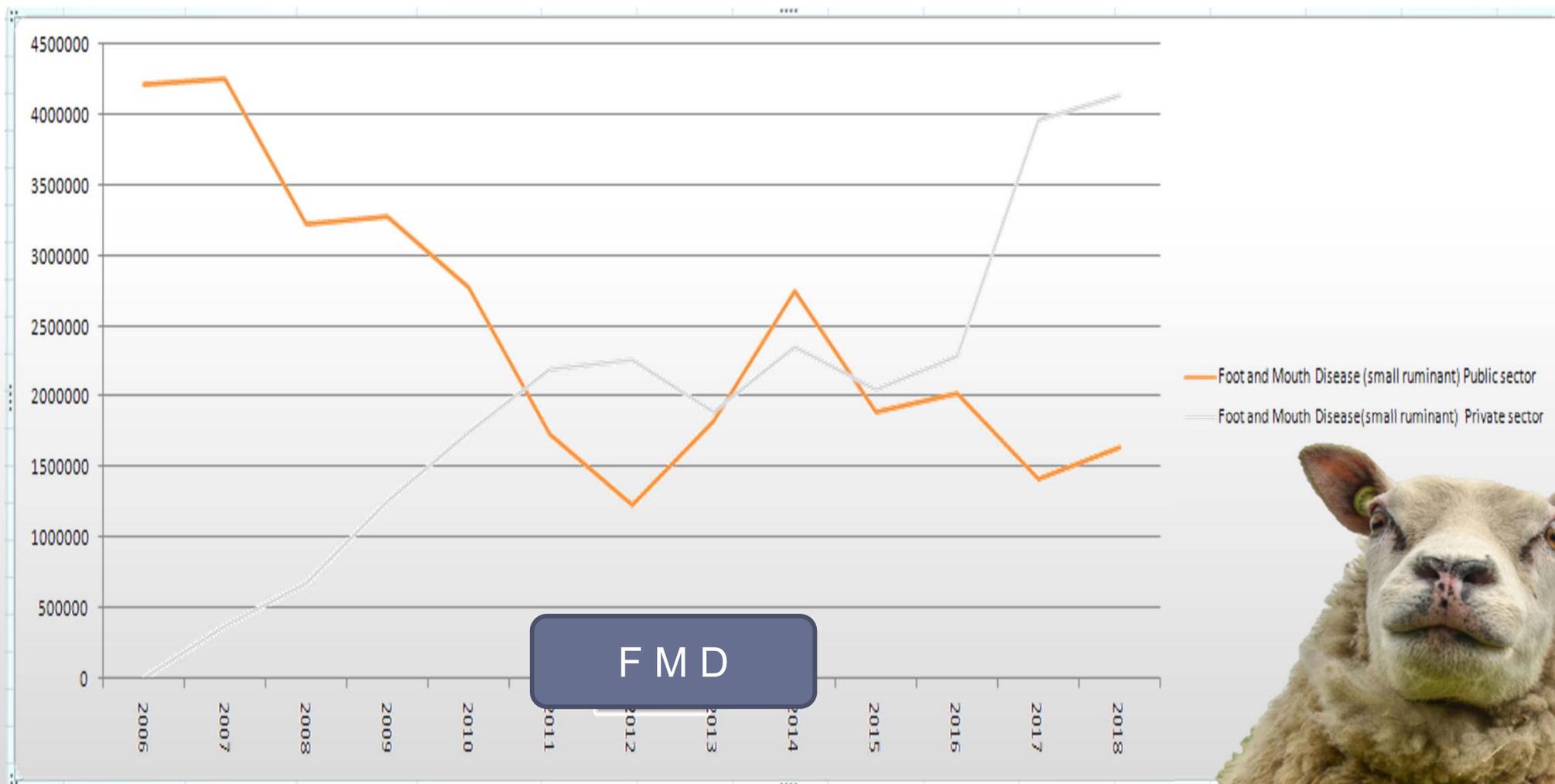
Sheep pox



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# Case study : Tunisia

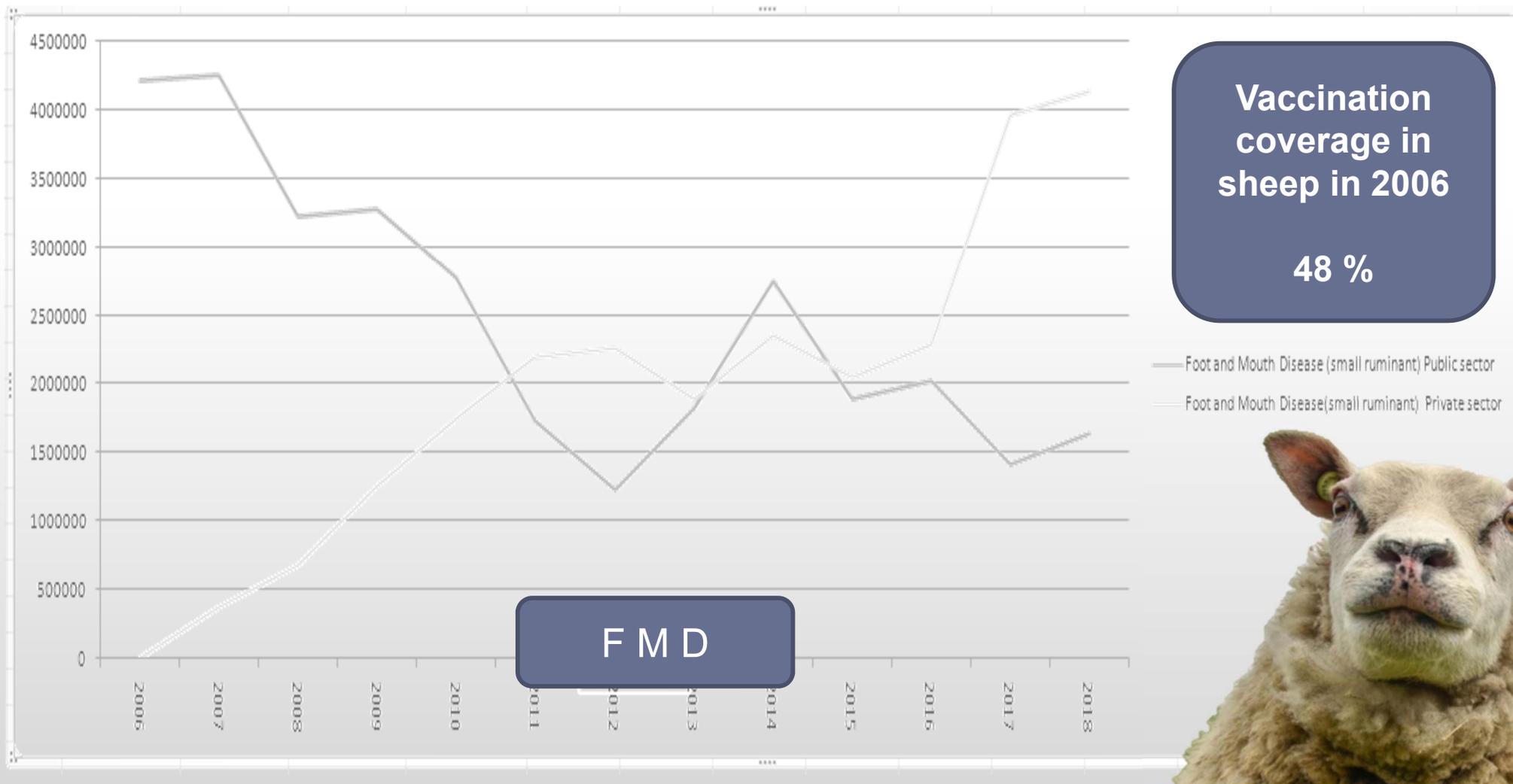
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# Case study : Tunisia

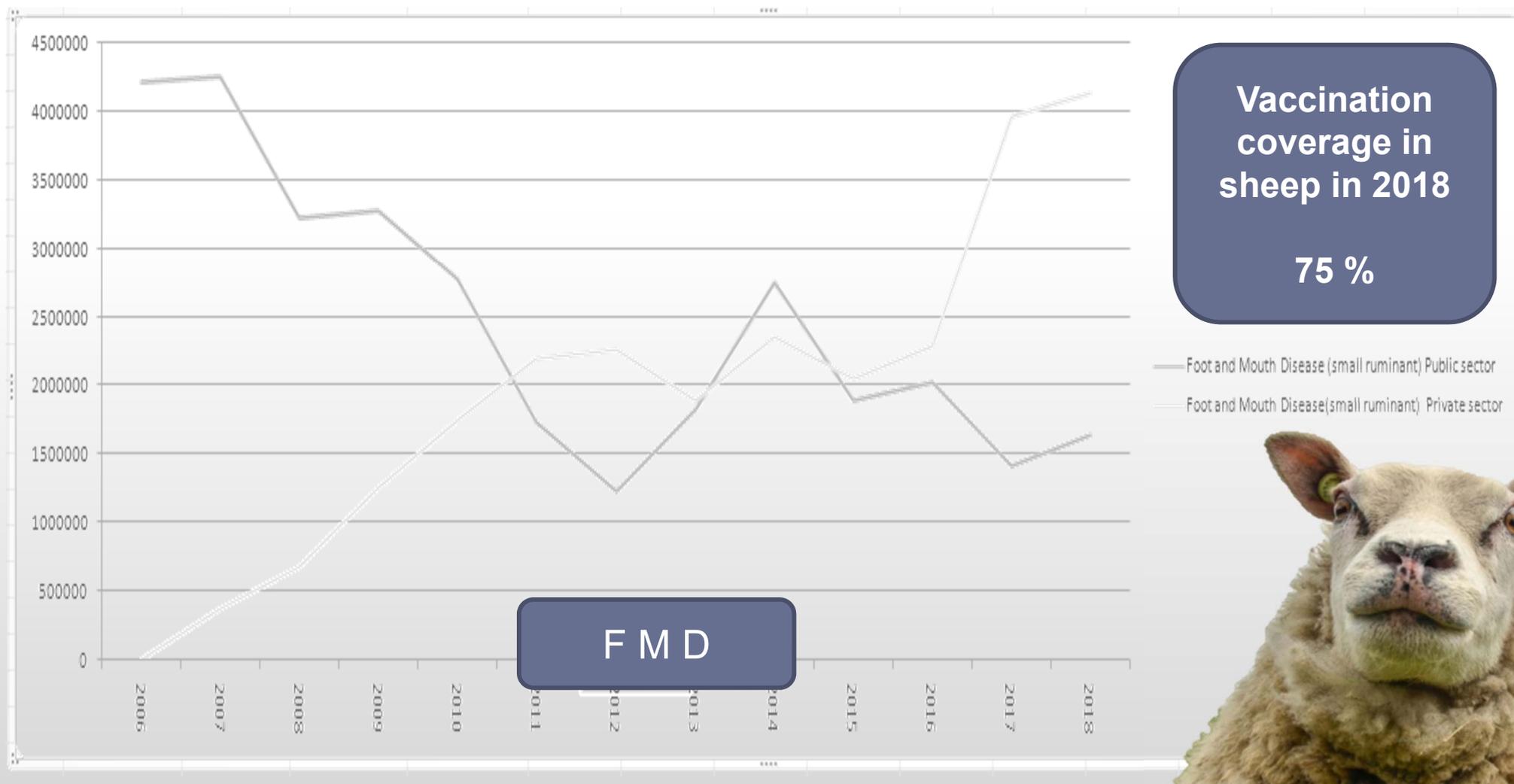
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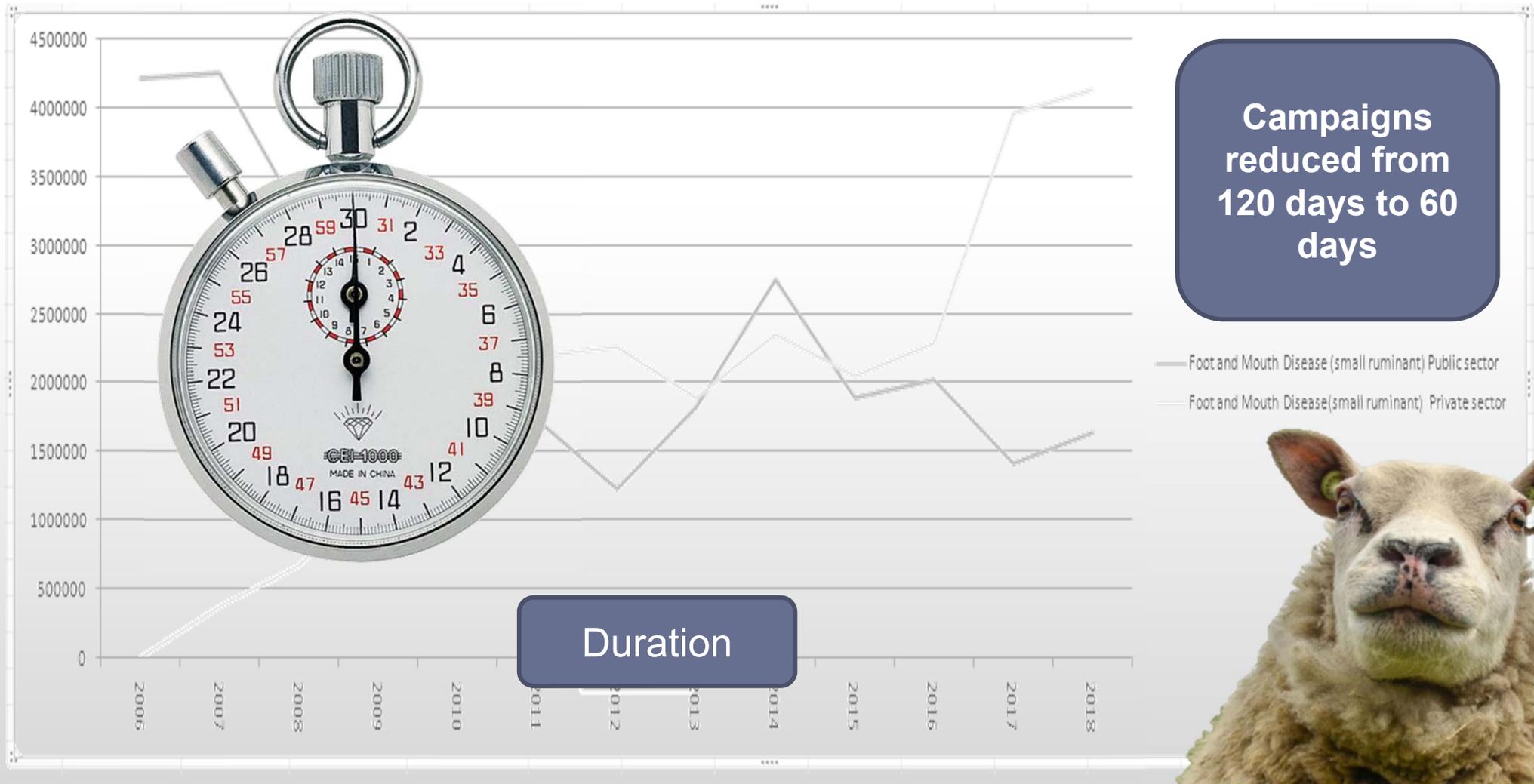
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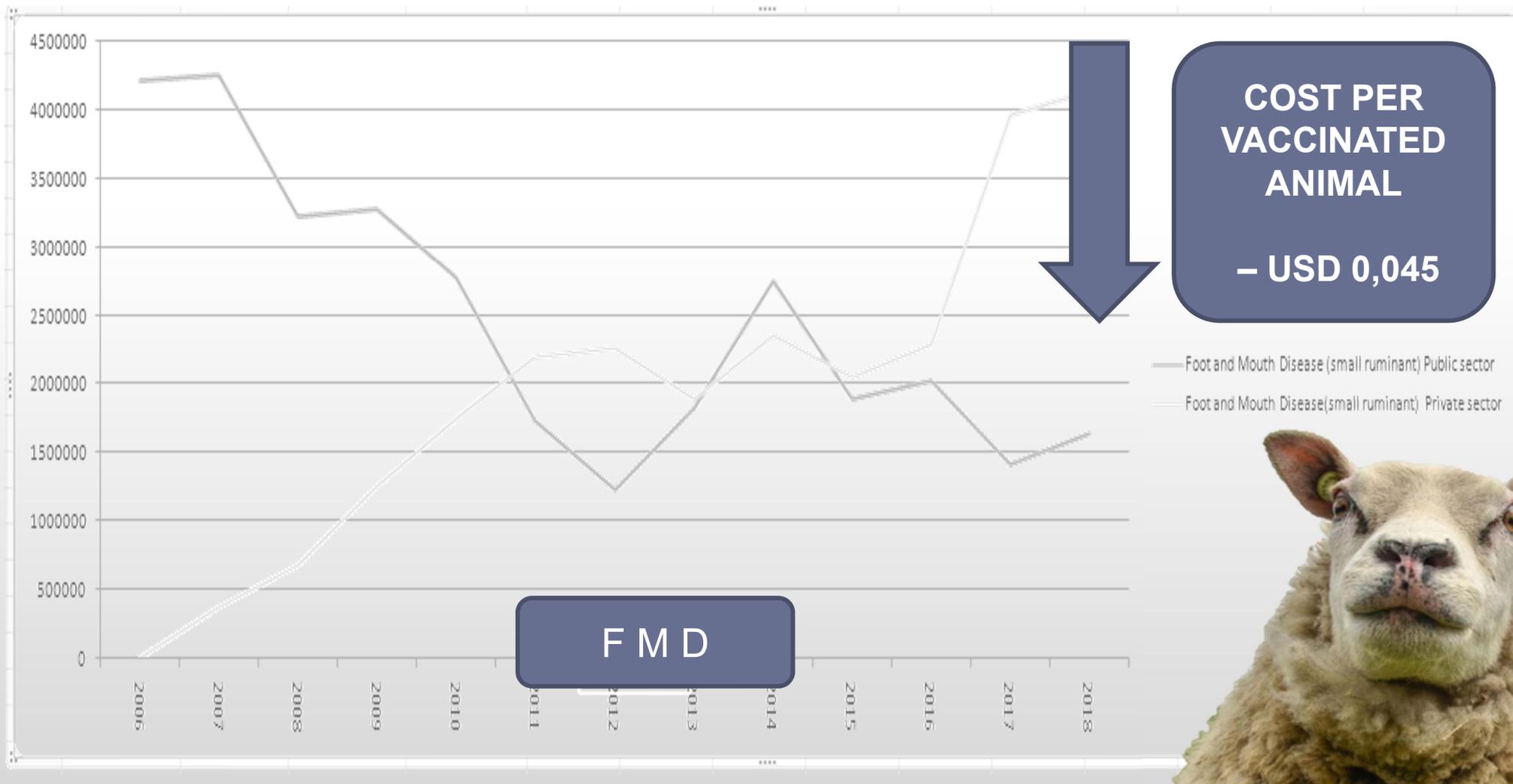
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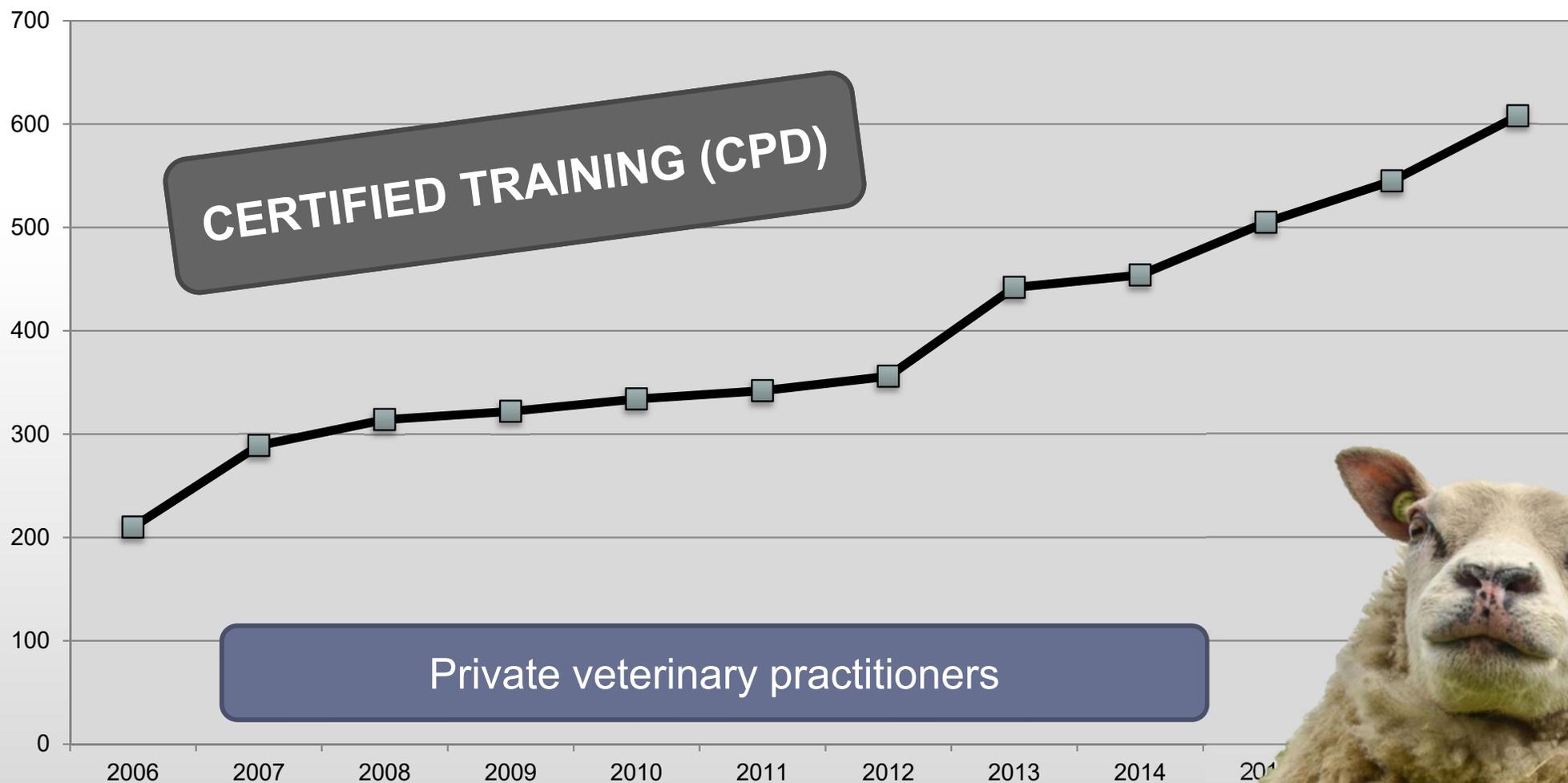
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## *Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



# Case study : Tunisia

*Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



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# Case study : Tunisia

*Vaccination against notifiable diseases*



- Over-reliance on government funding (100%)  
Vaccinations are free for farmers
  - Establishment of a livestock vaccination fund is considered



# Sanitary mandate

*Mandat sanitaire*

Tunisia >

## Conditions for success

- Legislation and regulation
- Upscaling
- Association (VSB)
- Remuneration
- Cost-effectiveness
- Employment
- Training
- Contracting
- Transparency and trust
- Accountability



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