

Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain

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Capacity Building Department

Training of National Focal Points for Aquatic Animal Health
(Cycle IV)
2-4 October 2023 Kigali, Rwanda



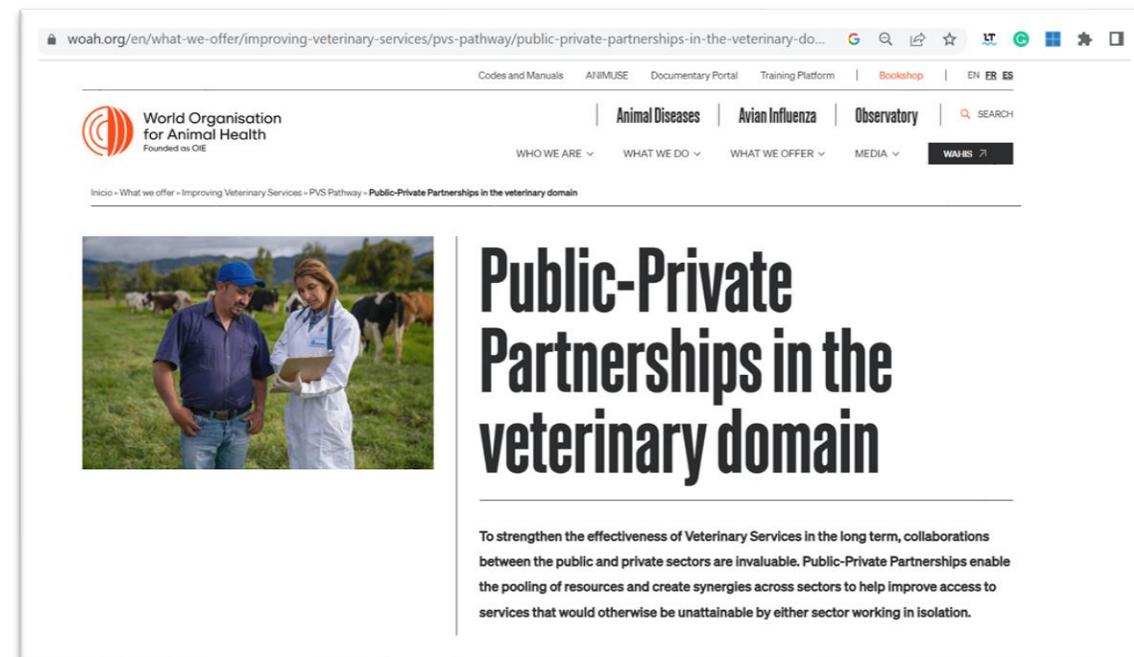
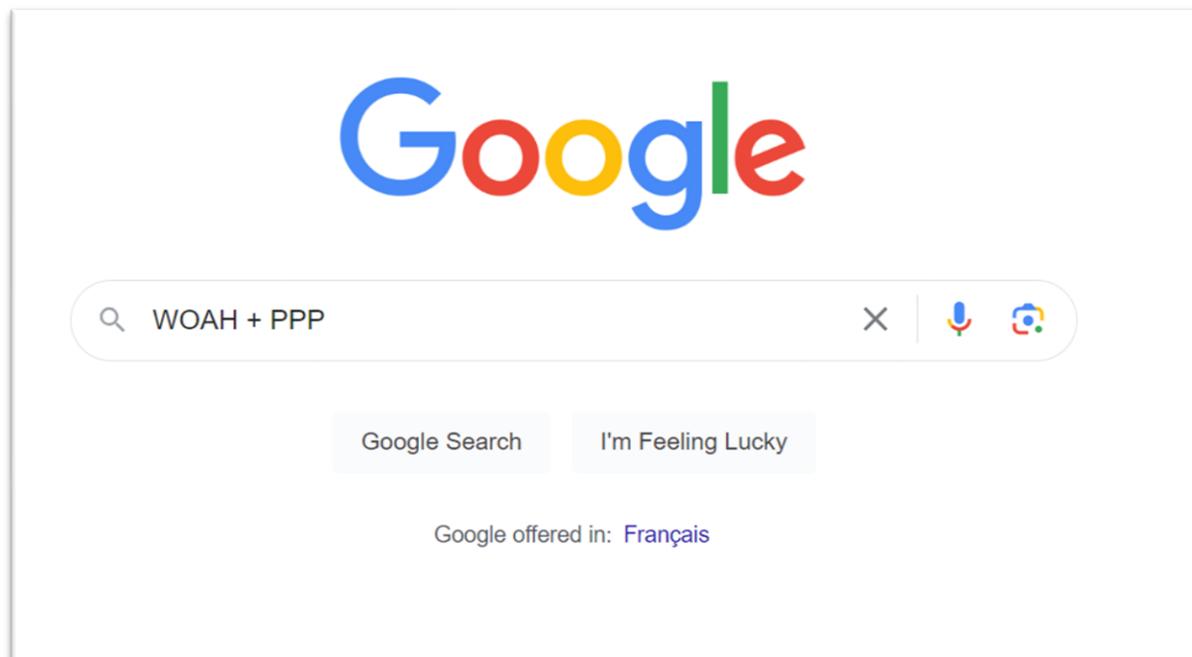
World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

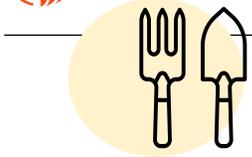
Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Outline

1. What are the WOAAH guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships?
2. How is WOAAH developing the partnership capacities?
3. How can a WOAAH member receive PPP Targeted Support?





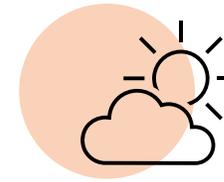
2017

- Resolution #39
WOAH GS
- http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/About_us/docs/pdf/Session/2017/A_RESO_2017_Public.pdf



- PPP Impact assessment

3 case examples: Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay



- PPP brochure and Typology

Released at the 86th GD

2018-2020



- The WOAHP PPP Best Practices Handbook

Released at the 87th GS



- E-learning modules
- Evaluation tool



- 4 Regional PPP workshops

In Africa and Asia to disseminate PPP Best Practices

2021-2024



PPP Database



- PPP PVS Targeted Support



*Public-private partnership is a **joint** approach in which the public and private sectors agree on **responsibilities** and share **resources** and **risks** to achieve common **objectives** that deliver **benefits** in a **sustainable** manner.*



Policy / Strategic leaders



Executive Leaders



Implementation Leaders



Policy / Strategic leaders

Profile:

Ministers, Chief Executives and their financial and veterinary advisers

Responsibility:

Determining whether to support the development of PPPs

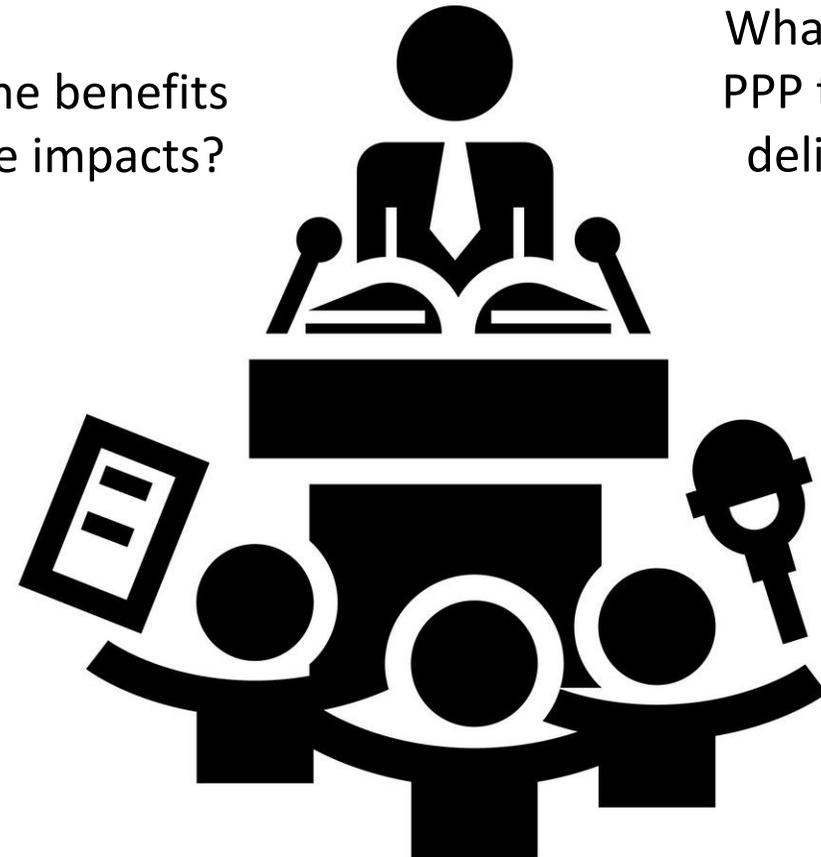
A Strategic Rationale

What is the Rationale?

Who are the partners?

What are the benefits and positive impacts?

What is needed for PPP to work well to deliver services ?





Executive Leaders

Profile:

Public: Chief Veterinary Officers and other senior public executives, technical advisers of politicians

Private: Executive Committee members in private entities, and Heads of Department.

Responsibility

for final decisions on engaging in and securing the benefits of PPP to decide how best to exploit PPP to deliver services in the veterinary domain efficiently, effectively and sustainably.

A Strategic Rationale and An Executive Briefing

- How are benefits best defined and secured?
- How to establish PPP initiatives
 1. The enabling environment
 2. Exploring the opportunity for PPP, and benefits and positive impacts to be achieved
 3. Determining the type of PPP, partners and governance
 4. Identifying resources to plan and run PPP
 5. Creating a business case and securing agreement to proceed
 6. Programme and project management
 7. Stakeholder engagement
 8. Barriers to implementation
 9. Monitoring and Evaluation
- Review of PPP initiative



Implementation Leaders

Profile:

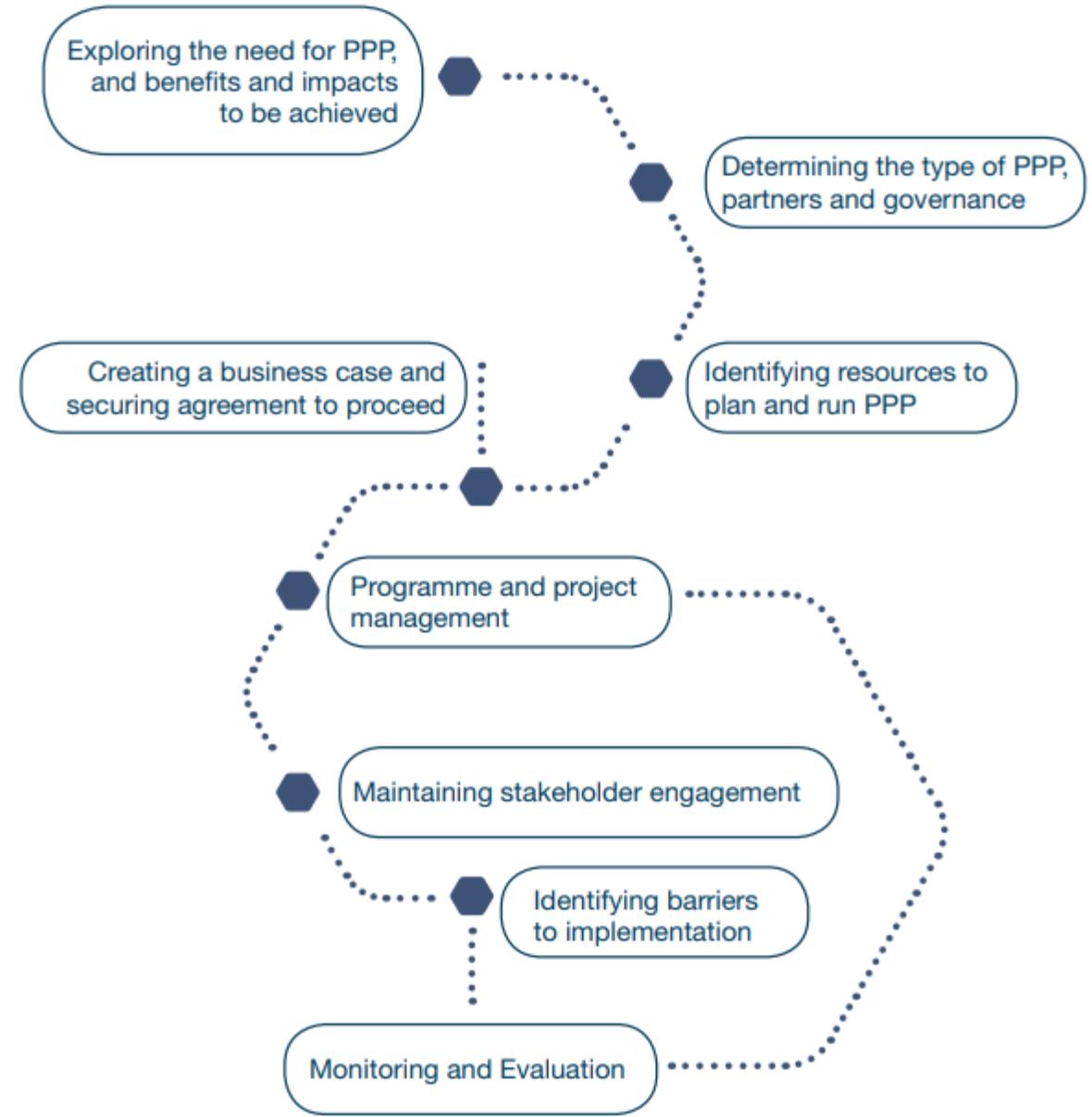
Public and private-who are charged with creating successful PPPs

Responsibility:

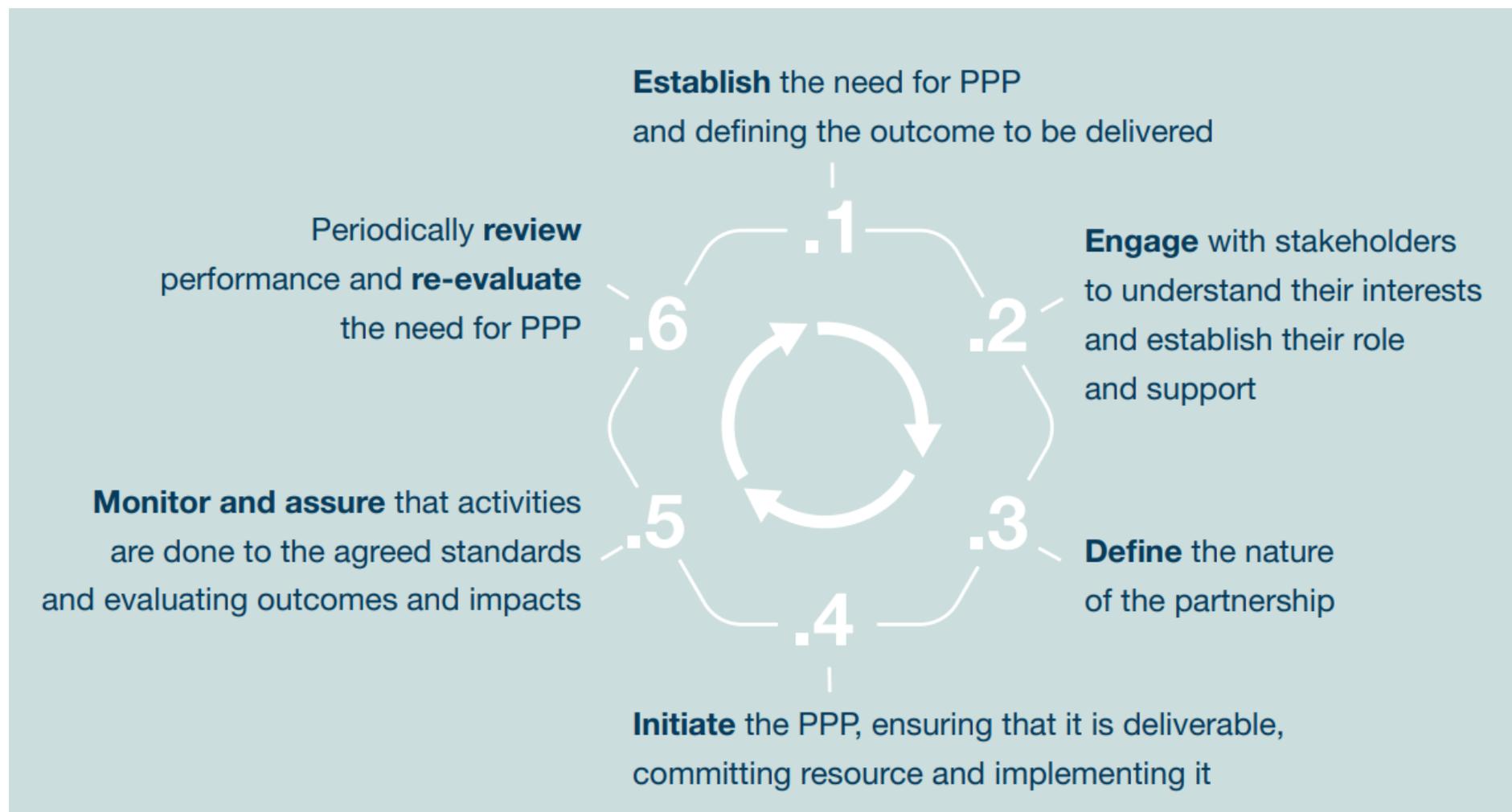
Implementing PPPs in the field to deliver services in the veterinary domain, and so secure the benefits agreed by their organisations.

A Strategic Rationale, Executive Briefing and Implementation plan

Success factors for implementing individual PPPs



Key steps for successful PPP



Activities, benefits and impacts

PPP Activities

Services: Diagnosis, Treatment, Vaccination, Certification, Breeding controls, etc.

Other activities: Policy development, etc.

Infrastructure: Abattoirs, quarantine facilities, etc.



Benefits*



- Disease control
- Food security
- Public health
- Market access
- Livestock productivity
- Better regulation
- Profit/revenues
- Improved quality of services
- Improved livelihoods
- Employment
- Empowerment of women
- Synergies between sectors
- Individual & business confidence
- Improved competencies
- Collaboration
- Optimisation/efficiency



Longer term impacts

Stronger national economy

Greater trust

Reduced business risk/ increased opportunities

Improved public health

Reduced societal inequality



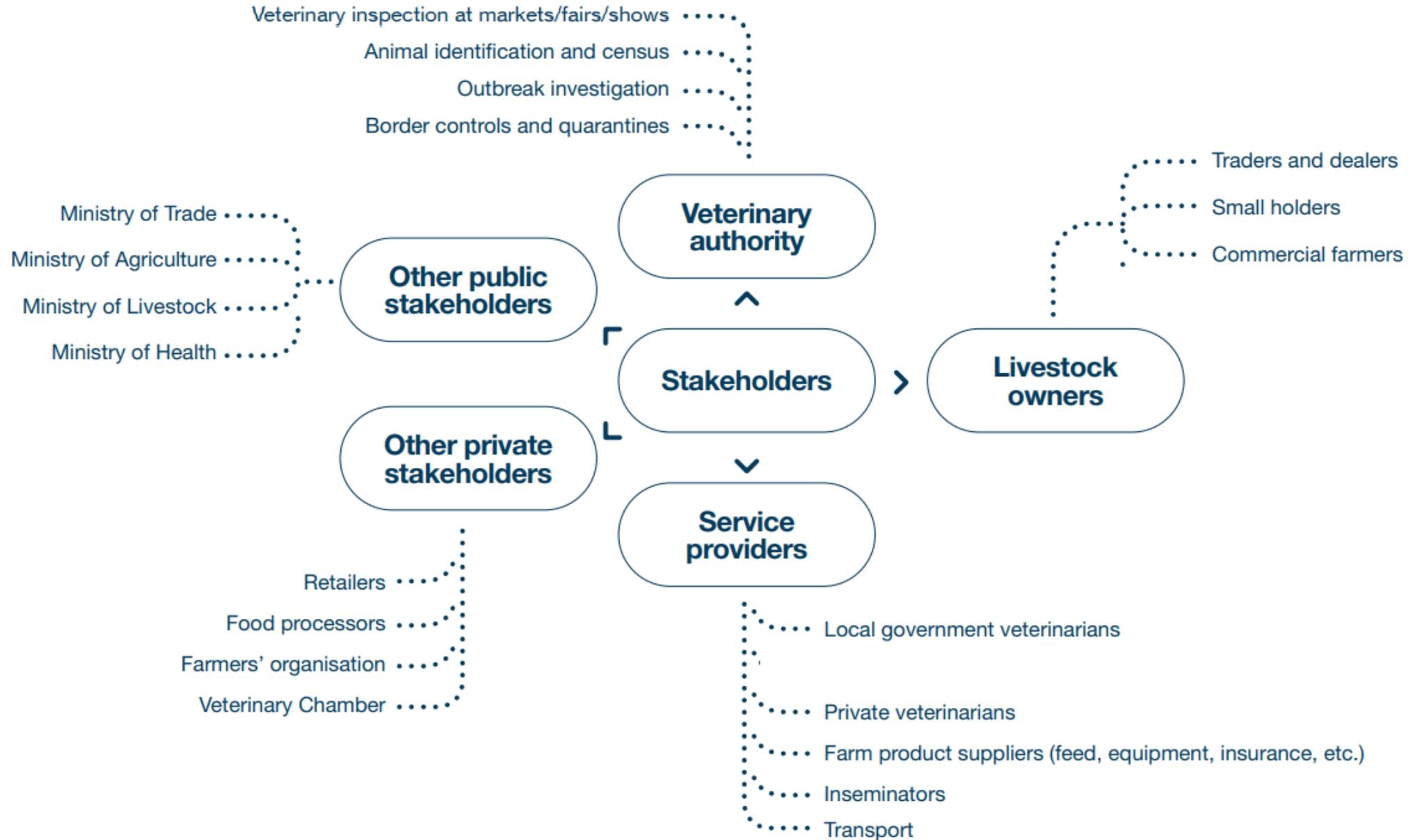
PPP CHARTER:

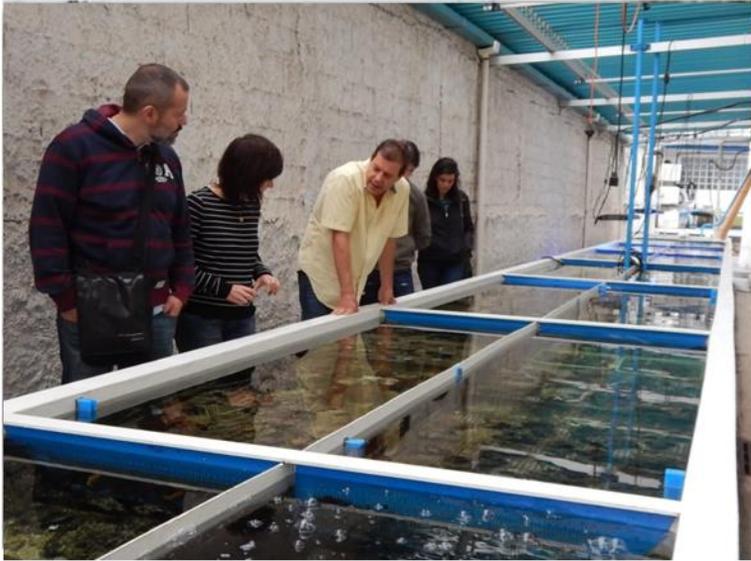
12 principles for Public-Private Partnership in the veterinary domain

1. Public-Private Partnerships may be initiated by either the public or the private sector.
2. The public partner(s) must ensure that the service(s) to be delivered fall within their statutory or political mandate and meet the intention of that mandate.
3. The public partner must ensure that the PPP is lawful and that any legal obligations or constraints are understood and properly implemented by all parties.
4. All parties must ensure that any Public-Private Partnership is developed with appropriate transparency to all stakeholders and that relevant private actors have equal opportunities for engagement, for example by proposing new initiatives or competing in a tender process initiated by the public sector.
5. All parties must agree on the definition of the service(s) to be delivered, how they are to be delivered, and how that delivery is monitored, assured and evaluated.
6. The service(s) delivered by the PPP may have differing impacts and benefits to the public and private sectors.
7. The benefits and impacts of the service(s) delivered must be defined, understood and respected by both parties.
8. The duration of the partnership must be pre-defined by both partners, with the possibility to extend the period if deemed appropriate following joint evaluation and review.
9. All parties must commit the necessary resources to ensure strong joint governance of the PPP.
10. The private sector partner(s) must have the opportunity to capitalise on the benefits and impacts that accrue through the partnership. This must be transparent to the public partner and must not be to the detriment of the service delivered or realisation of the expected benefits/impacts for the public sector.
11. The terms of the partnership must be set out clearly, either in a formal contract or in an alternative form appropriate to the PPP and agreeable to all parties in the PPP.
12. The PPP must have an agreed stakeholder engagement and communication strategy which includes an appropriate approval process.]



- Stakeholder – Public and Private
- PPP versus Privatisation
- Type of PPPs





Private veterinary practitioners, veterinary paraprofessionals or community animal health workers



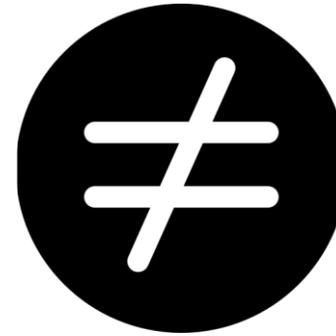
Producers and/or producer associations, livestock production industries



National or international companies with an interest in the veterinary domain



Public-Private Partnership



Privatisation

Ownership and Control

The public sector retains ownership while private entities are contracted to manage and deliver the services

Completely transferred to private entities.

Objectives

Focus on leveraging private sector expertise, innovation, and financing while retaining public sector accountability and control.

Privatization aims to introduce market competition and improve efficiency by transferring assets to profit-driven private entities.

Risk Allocation

Share risks between the public and private sectors

Transfers risks entirely to the private sector.

Longevity

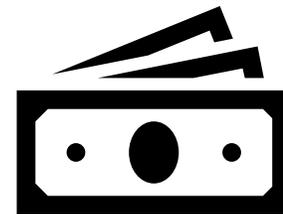
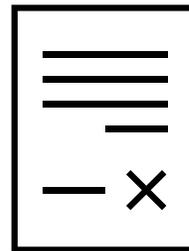
Long-term collaborations with shared responsibilities

A one-time transfer of ownership and control.



Typology of PPPs

1. Type of partners
2. Initiation
3. Funding
4. Typical governance





Transactional



Transformative



Collaborative

Definition

Government procurement of specific animal health/ sanitary services from private veterinary service providers

Establishment of sustainable capability to deliver otherwise unattainable major programmes

Joint commitment between the public sector and end-beneficiaries to deliver mutually agreed policies/ outcomes

Private stakeholders

Private veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, community-based animal health workers

National/ multinational private sector companies (e.g. pharmaceutical or food industry, etc.)

End-beneficiaries, often producer associations

Main initiating sector

Public

Private



Public

Private



Public

Private





Section 2: Building Partnership capacity





Article 3.2.6. of

CHAPTER 3.2.

QUALITY OF VETERINARY
SERVICES

Competent Authorities should, where applicable, have the authority and capability to develop or engage in *public-private partnerships* to deliver animal health, animal welfare or veterinary public health outcomes. That is:

- to accredit, authorise or delegate to the private sector;
- to develop or participate in collaborative joint programmes with producers or other stakeholders.

WOAH has produced guidelines for both public and private sectors to help advocate for, develop and implement public-private partnerships in the veterinary domain.

Publications

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Typological analysis of public-private partnerships in the veterinary domain

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Abstract

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the veterinary domain are widely implemented worldwide and can help to strengthen the capacities of Veterinary Services. Few analyses have been made of these initiatives. This study is aimed at developing an evaluation tool based on participatory approaches and focusing on the quality of PPP processes in the veterinary domain. The tool was divided into ten sections relevant to PPP process organisation and activities. The 44 evaluation criteria and six quality attributes (operationality, relevance, acceptability, inclusiveness, adaptability, and stability) were identified based on literature review and case-study application. The tool was adjusted during four regional PPP training workshops bringing together stakeholders from both public and private sectors. Finally, the tool was validated through an experts' elicitation process and applied in the field in Paraguay. The tool was developed in a non-normative perspective to help the partners adapt the PPP to their specific context, to maximize the opportunities and minimize the risks of such collaborations, and to formulate adapted recommendations to strengthen and improve the PPP collaborative process and thus the outcomes. In an ex-ante perspective, this tool would also help public and private actors to engage and develop a PPP process following the best possible practices. The aim of this tool is to help decision making in terms of PPP development and implementation in the veterinary domain to ensure the added value and relevance of such a collaborative approach in different countries worldwide.

• <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224079>

• <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252103>

Regional Workshops in Africa, Asia and Middle East



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Bangkok, Addis
Ababa, Tunisia,
Bahrain

270+ Participants

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for the reinforcement of Veterinary Services worldwide



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

Enrolling to the course

To enroll in this course, click the "Enrol me" button below.

Please be reminded that by enrolling in this course, you agree that your details, including your email address, can be seen by other participants of the course. OIE may use this information to contact you for future activities regarding PPP in the veterinary domain.

Duration : 1 hour

Enrollment method : self-enrolment

Level : Day 1



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

Duration : 3 hours

Enrollment method : Automatic enrolment from PPP - Introductory Course (English and French)

Level : Advanced



Increase quality, efficiency and sustainability of veterinary services delivered to end-users, primarily livestock producers



Global and regional Level

PPP Database and workshops



National Level PVS Pathway

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

VETERINARY DOMAIN
PPP
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain

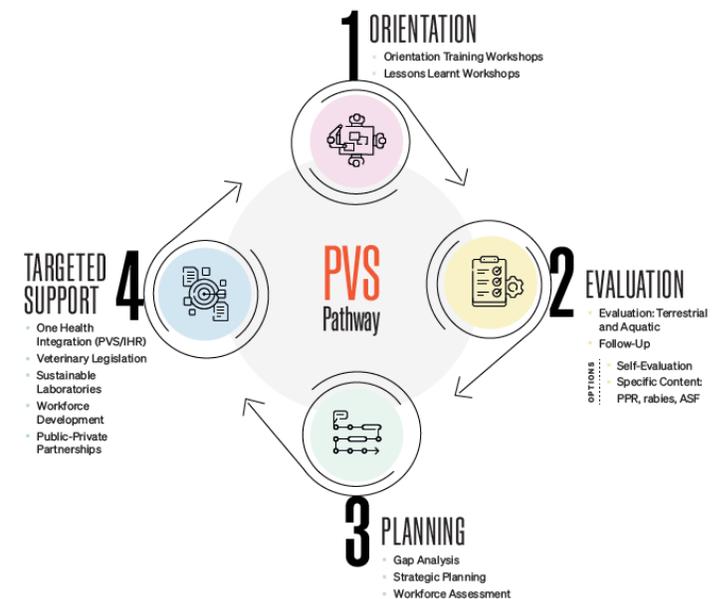
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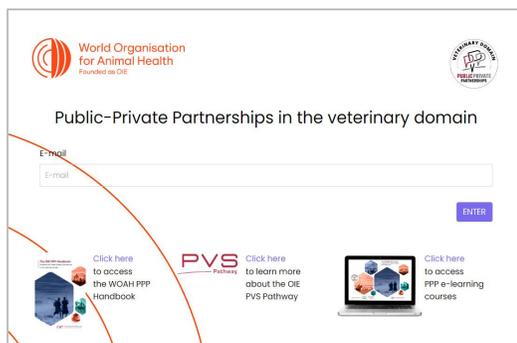
Click here to access the WOAH PPP Handbook

PVS Pathway Click here to learn more about the OIE PVS Pathway

Click here to access PPP e-learning courses



WOAH PPP Database



Animal Disease control and eradication
31 countries



Livestock productivity
27 countries



Improve competencies of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals
21 countries

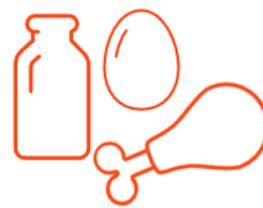


Improved livelihood and employment
51 countries

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

PPP initiatives reported in WOAH PPP database

1. Namibia
2. Tunisia
3. Tanzania
4. Malawi
5. Gambia
6. Zimbabwe
7. Mali
8. Lesotho
9. Ethiopia
10. Kenya
11. Ghana
12. Uganda
13. Nigeria
14. Guinea
15. Morocco



Countries with PPP initiatives in the veterinary domain

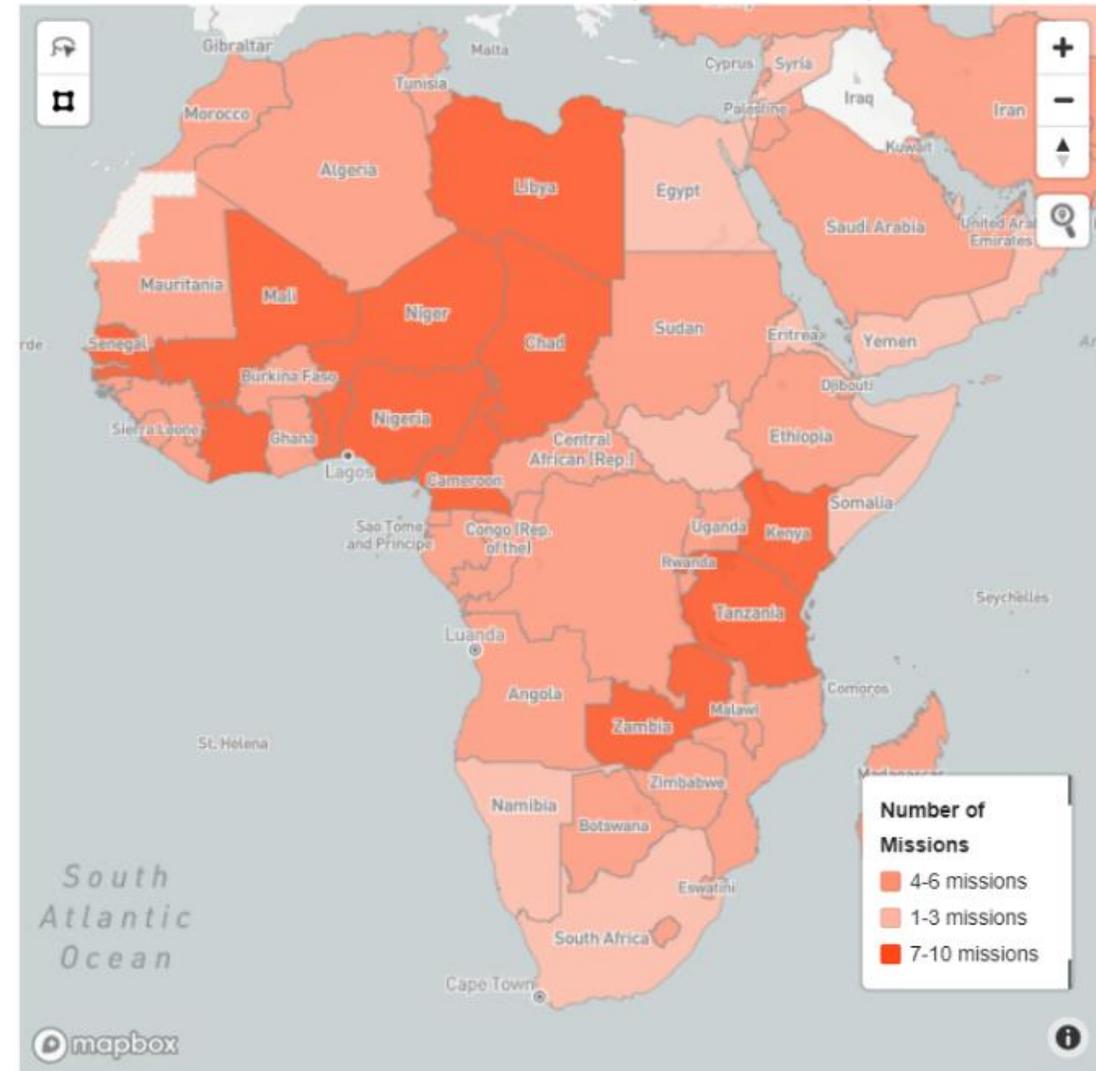
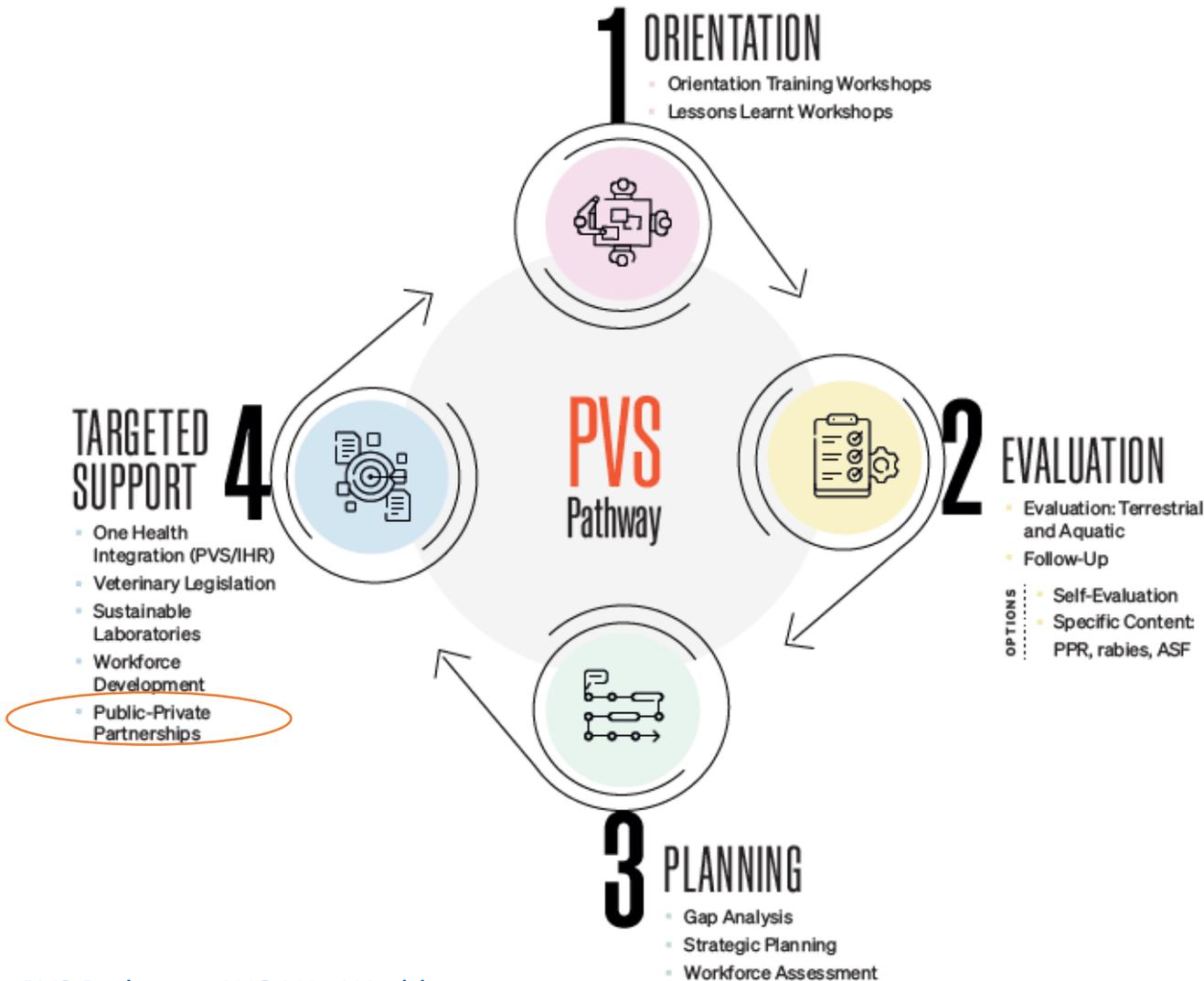
Service type:

- Training & Education
- Vaccine supply
- Vaccination
- Clinical services
- On-farm biosecurity
- Laboratory diagnosis, Sero-surveillance, Coordination
- Communication and awareness campaigns
- Facilitating trade and access to markets
- Animal movement control and traceability
- Animal production food safety and inspection
- Disease prevention & control measures (other than vaccination)
- Production/control of veterinary products (including AMR control)



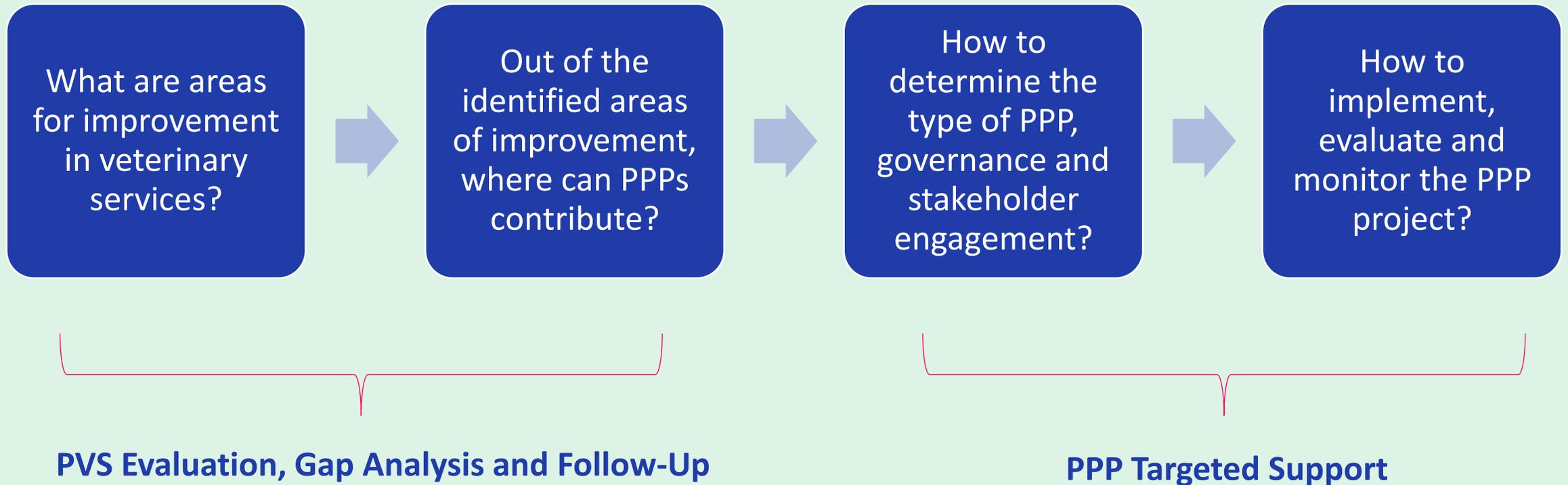
Section 3: How can a WOAH Member receive PPP Targeted Support?

PVS Pathway engagement in Africa 248 PVS Missions (2006-2022)



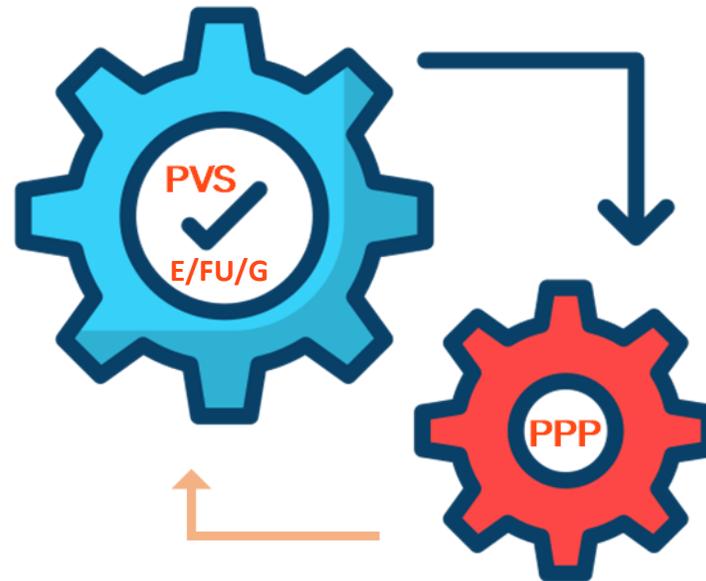


Critical concerns at the National level



How to get PPP Targeted Support

- Any WOAHA Member that has completed a **PVS Evaluation, Follow-up or GAP Analysis mission in the last five years** may request WOAHA for PPP Targeted Support based on the recommendations around **specific competencies** areas addressed in the report.





PPP Targeted Support will facilitate the following:

1. Understanding the key factors that enable successful PPP
2. Exploring the need for PPP, and benefits and positive impacts to be achieved
3. Determining the type of PPP, partners and governance
4. Identifying resources to plan and run PPP
5. Creating a business case, programme and project management
6. Stakeholder engagement
7. Address barriers to implementation in PPP projects
8. Monitoring and Evaluation of PPP projects



KEEP US HEALTHY



The Way Ahead

1. Partnerships among Public and private players strengthen aquatic animal health and welfare in Africa.
2. World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) is supporting its Members to develop, if and when relevant, sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services.
3. Public-Private Partnership Targeted Support is developed for Members.

Thank you

Share your PPP experiences in
the veterinary domain

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Our benefits are infinite



Keep us healthy