



WELCOME to the
Regional Training Workshop
Public-Private Partnerships
in the Veterinary Domain
Bangkok, Thailand, 26-27 November 2019

with the support of



and in collaboration with



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH *Protecting animals, preserving our future*



Welcome remarks

Ronel Abila, Sub-Regional Representation, OIE
Wacharapon Chotiyaputta, Department of Livestock Development, Thailand





Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye

Senior Advisor, Public-Private Partnerships
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

Introduction to the OIE PPP initiative and what this workshop will achieve

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
Bangkok, Thailand



South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019



Context

- **OIE key strategic priority:** ensuring the capacity and sustainability of Veterinary Services (ref. OIE 6th Strategic Plan – 2016-2020)
- **OIE objective:** to support Member Countries to develop, if and when relevant, **sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** to strengthen Veterinary Services
- **Public Private Progress:** a 3-year initiative (Nov. 2016-2019) led by the OIE and funded by the *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation*, with the collaboration of Cirad

Key milestones of the OIE PPP initiative

➤ 2017:

- Resolution #39 at OIE 85th General Session (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/About_us/docs/pdf/Session/2017/A_RESO_2017_Public.pdf)
- On-line survey of public and private partners: 97 PPP success stories from 76 countries

➤ 2018:

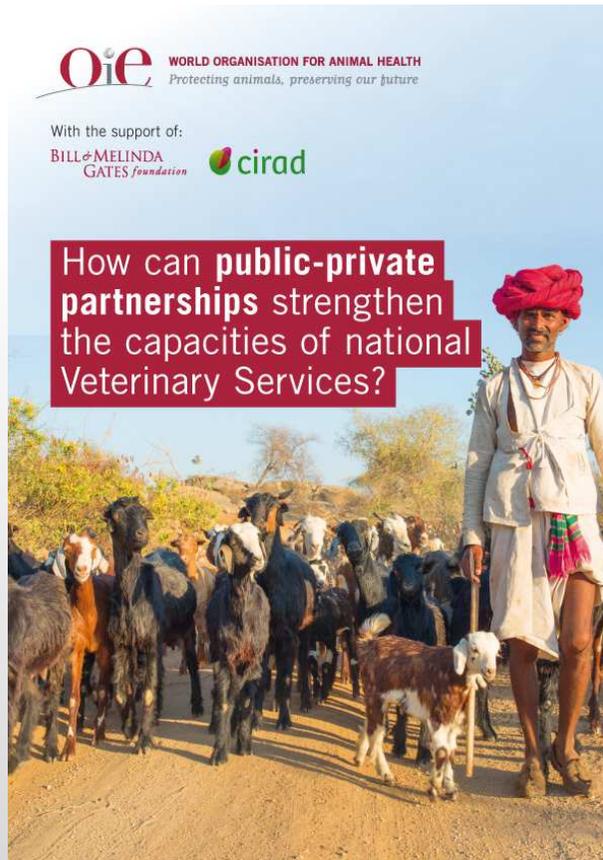
- PPP brochure and typology released at 86th GS
- Expert consultation, with 42 international public and private experts
- PPP impact assessment on 3 case examples (Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay)

➤ 2019:

- The « **OIE PPP Handbook** » of guidelines for PPPs, released at the 87th GS
- New brochure
- E-learning modules: introductory course available at <https://elearning-ppp.oie.int/>
- 4 regional workshops in Africa and Asia to disseminate OIE guidelines
- The OIE PPP initiative is integrated into the **new PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway** as one of the **targeted support** activities

The OIE PPP Typology

www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships



OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

A global typology of public-private partnerships in support of national Veterinary Services

The Public-Private Progress initiative aims to assist OIE Member Countries in developing sustainable public-private partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services. During the first step of the initiative, around 100 examples were reported and analysed to produce a typology for PPPs in animal health with three distinct clusters. These clusters will help our stakeholders determine which type of PPP best fits their countries' needs. Additionally, the OIE will develop tools to facilitate the building of partnerships in each of the clusters.

Transactional PPP: driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field, initiated and funded by the public sector.			
CLUSTER ONE	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals (VPPs) Veterinary associations Veterinary Statutory Body	Accreditation of private veterinarians and VPPs to provide in-field service delivery (vaccination, surveillance, etc.) Governed by sanitary mandate or contract	Communication and trust Funding and sustainability Human resource availability and capacity Encourage creation of Veterinary Statutory Bodies, training and education of veterinarians and VPPs, and legislation (including products)
Collaborative PPP: driven by trade, exports and/or commercial interests, initiated by both the public and private sectors.			
CLUSTER TWO	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Ranging from producer associations to consortia may include industry organisations and possibly private companies	Eradication programmes or epidemic surveillance Joint accreditation and consultation programmes Legislation and strong governance	Potential conflicts of interest Lack of proper governance Greater need for good private sector organisation, strong partner involvement, and sustained funding and well-trained personnel Develop governance guidelines for PPPs Promote use of PPP or AMR control initiatives as a driving force in Africa, Middle East, and Asia
Transformative PPP: driven by development objectives, initiated and funded by the private sector.			
CLUSTER THREE	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	Local and multinational companies	Joint programmes with national Veterinary Services on disease control, product supply, improved genetics, etc. Memorandums of Understanding and contracts	Lack of governance Absence of resources, in the form of sustained funding and well-trained personnel Greater need for enabling political environments Develop governance guidelines for PPPs Help reconcile UN Sustainable Development Goals and business interests Promote proper legislation, training of public veterinarians and VPPs

Acknowledgements: The OIE would like to extend their thanks to the OIE Delegates and private partners whose valuable contribution made this work possible.

The OIE PPP Handbook

www.oie.int/ppphandbook

The OIE PPP Handbook:
Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships
in the veterinary domain



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In collaboration with
cirad

Supported by a grant from
BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

The OIE PPP e-learning course

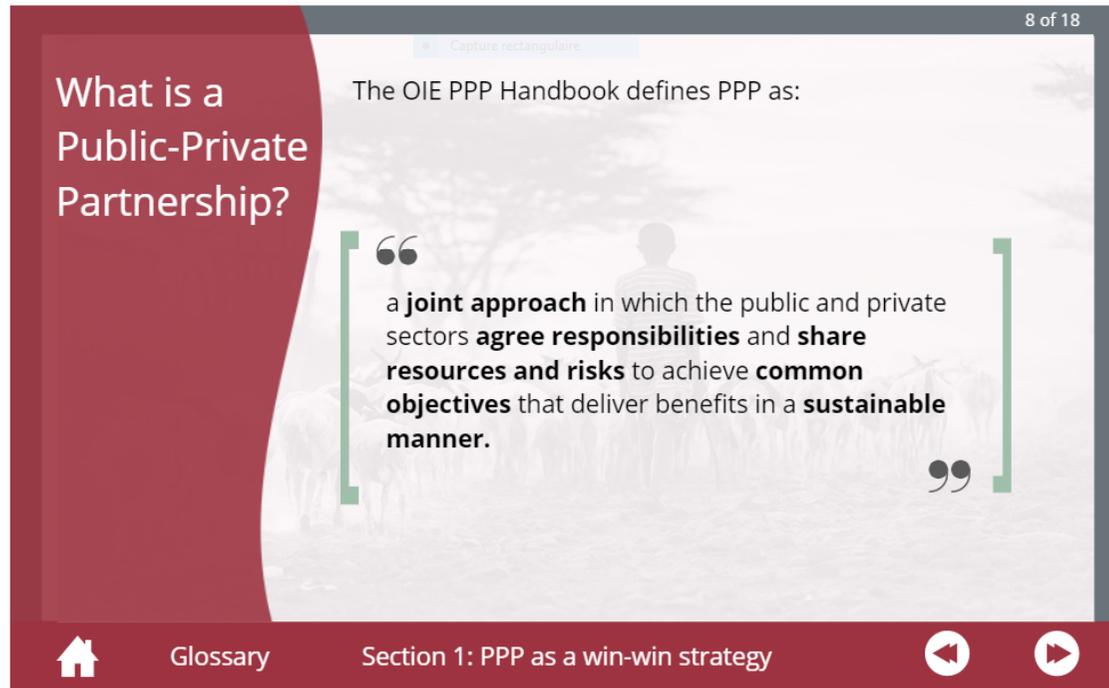
Freely available to you at <https://elearning-ppp.oie.int>

developed in collaboration with 
european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease

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

Home / Courses / Private-Public Partnerships / PPP Introductory Course / Course Materials / Section 1: A Win-win Strategy

Section 1: A Win-win Strategy



The slide features a dark red background on the left with the title "What is a Public-Private Partnership?". The main content area has a light background with a faint image of a person and animals. It includes the text "The OIE PPP Handbook defines PPP as:" followed by a quote: "a **joint approach** in which the public and private sectors **agree responsibilities** and **share resources and risks** to achieve **common objectives** that deliver benefits in a **sustainable manner**." The slide also shows a "8 of 18" indicator in the top right and navigation icons (home, glossary, back, forward) at the bottom.

The OIE PPP Workshop

- **Why?** help you advocate for, develop and implement PPPs in your country

- **What?** 3 working group sessions
 - Needs, benefits and impacts of PPPs
 - Partners and stakeholders, governance of PPPs
 - Development and assessment of a PPP business case

- **Who?**
 - Around 40 participants from 10 countries, both public and private
 - Experts and representatives of regional/global public and private entities and research institutes
 - Facilitators: Bouda Ahmadi (FAO), Daan Vink (RVC), Flavie Goutard (Cirad), Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye (OIE)
 - OIE colleagues organizing the meeting: Ronel Abila, Laure Weber-Vintzel, Preechaya Srithep

- **How?** Engaged, Open-minded, Innovative, Committed



Participants' expectations

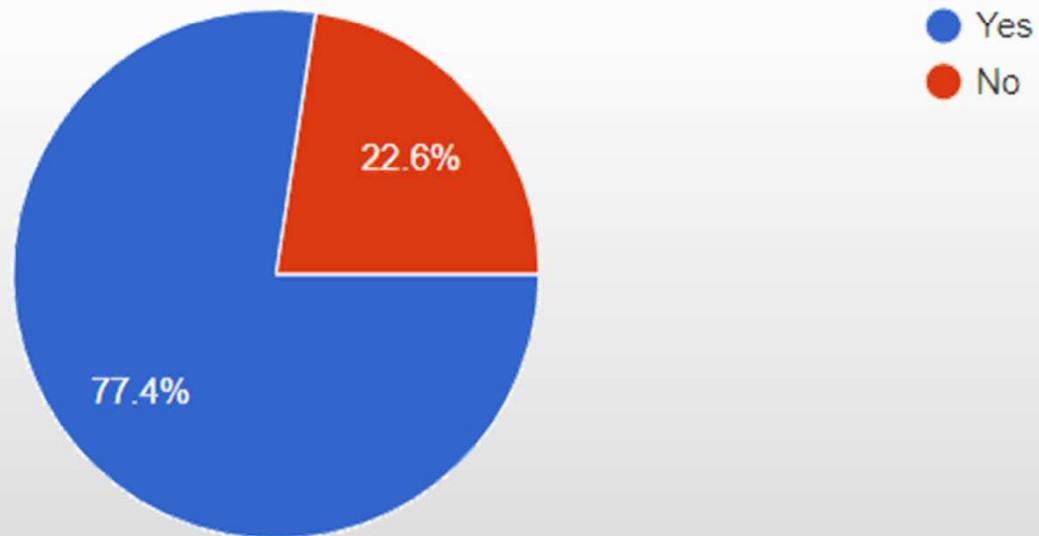


What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 31 participants)

2. Are you aware of (a) successful PPP(s) in the veterinary domain in your country ?

31 responses

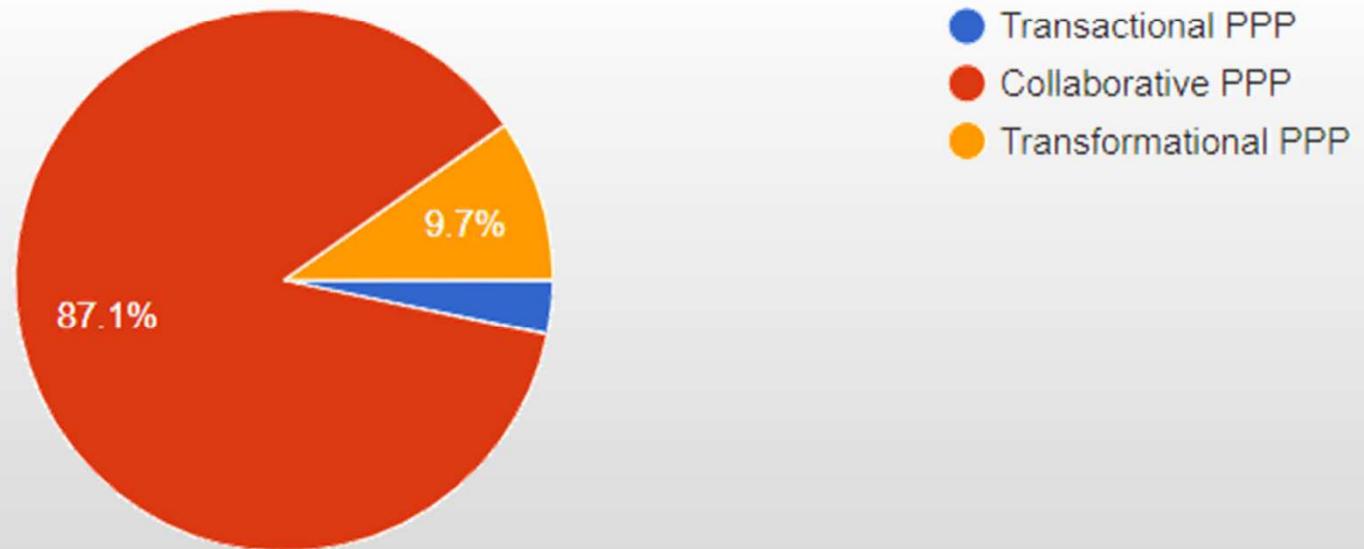


What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 31 participants)

4. Which type of PPP are you mostly interested in ? (only one answer)

31 responses

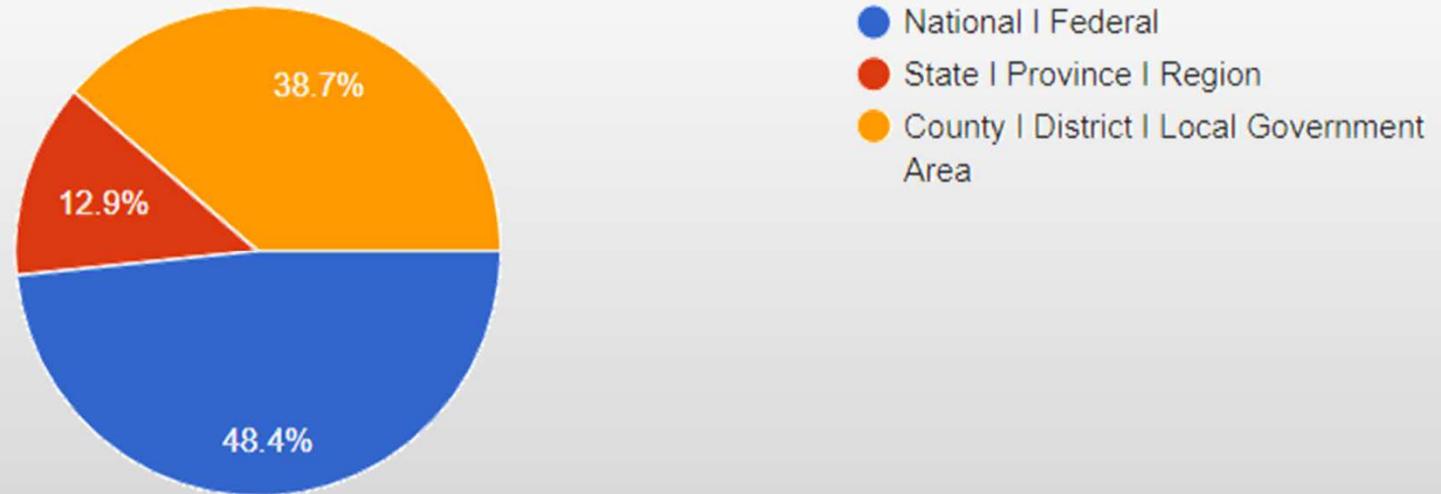


What you told us

(responses to pre-workshop survey, out of 31 participants)

5. What is (or would you like to be) the level of implementation of the PPP(s) you are mostly interested in ? (only one answer)

31 responses



Discussion

- What do you expect from this workshop?
(summarize 3 key expectations at each table)

PPP in the veterinary domain: a few examples to illustrate the practitioners' perspective



A global typology of public-private partnerships in support of national Veterinary Services

The Public-Private Progress initiative aims to assist OIE Member Countries in developing sustainable public-private partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services. During the first step of the initiative, around 100 examples were reported and analysed to produce a typology for PPPs in animal health with three distinct clusters. These clusters will help our stakeholders determine which type of PPP best fits their countries' needs. Additionally, the OIE will develop tools to facilitate the building of partnerships in each of the clusters.

Transactional PPP: driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field, initiated and funded by the public sector.			
CLUSTER ONE	Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles → OIE next steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals (VPPs) Veterinary associations Veterinary Statutory Body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accreditation of private veterinarians and VPPs to provide in-field service delivery (vaccination, surveillance, etc.) Governed by sanitary mandate or contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and trust Funding and sustainability Human resource availability and capacity
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Acknowledgements: The OIE would like to extend their thanks to the OIE Delegates and private partners whose valuable contribution made this work possible.





Sophoan Min

Country Coordinator, Cambodia

AVSF (Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières)

Cluster 1 : Transactional PPPs (Cambodia)

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
Bangkok, Thailand

South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019



Definition

Transactional PPP

“

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

”



TRANSACTIONAL PPP

Brief description of the PPP

- AVSF supported veterinary faculty in Cambodia in 1991 focusing on training pedagogy and cursus designing;
- Results of survey in 1992 showing the lack of animal health services at village level and high mortality and morbidity rates of animal;
- Veterinarians trained were recruited as government staff and didn't have enough time to provide animal health services;
- First training of Village Animal Health Workers (VAHW) by AVSF, as private animal health and production service providers, started in 1992;
- The government issued the sub-decree recognizing the services of VAHWs in 2001 (Sub-Decree No 26 and Declaration no 288, 289 & 368)



TRANSACTIONAL PPP

Elements of the partnership

- VAHWs provided services in animal health and production to animal raisers. 12,000 VAHWs are active until this 2015;
- Participation in organizing vaccination campaign to large animal for Septicemia Hemorrhagica (SH) diseases;
- Surveillance and report the outbreak of diseases at the village level to the authority at the higher level;
- In process to support representative of VAHWs to become member of Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB).



TRANSACTIONAL PPP

Results, benefits and impact

- Government staff have more time focusing on their core activities (control animal circulation, surveillance of outbreak diseases, slaughterhouse control, technical support to VAHWs,...)
- No major outbreak of SH diseases in Cambodia
- Low mortality and morbidity rates of animal
- Farmers improved income from animal production
- Number of animals increased year by year.



TRANSACTIONAL PPP

Key Issues and Lessons Learned

- The content of VAHWs training and duration should be clearly defined since the beginning of its establishment. It's easy to provide additional training for missing points.
- All refresher training to VAHWs should be provided with certificate. It's easy to verify their knowledge updated and cumulated credit acquired.
- Services of animal health and production work well only for large animal (pig cattle, buffalo), not for poultry.
- District and provincial vet should be involved in VAHWs supported since the beginning of its establishment.
- The full private services in animal health and production should be introduced to animal raisers since the beginning of the action (All services should be paid)



Replication to other countries

- This model was adapted to countries with large number of households raising animals as their second or third income generation activities.
- AVSF is willing to share all these experiences to interested countries.



**Thanks for your
attention!**

Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF)

#143, Street 69, Krom 4, Sangkat Boeung Tumpon, Khan Meanchey, PO Box 902, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel/Fax: +855 (0)23 215 037

www.avsf.org/ www.ruralter.org

Association with recognized charitable status



TRANSACTIONAL PPP



Dr Sutat Tangtanopajai
Thai Swine Raisers' Association

Cluster 2 : Collaborative PPPs (Thailand)

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
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South-East Asia
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Definition

Collaborative PPP

“

A collaborative PPP is a joint commitment between the public sector and end-beneficiaries to deliver mutually agreed policies and outcomes.

”

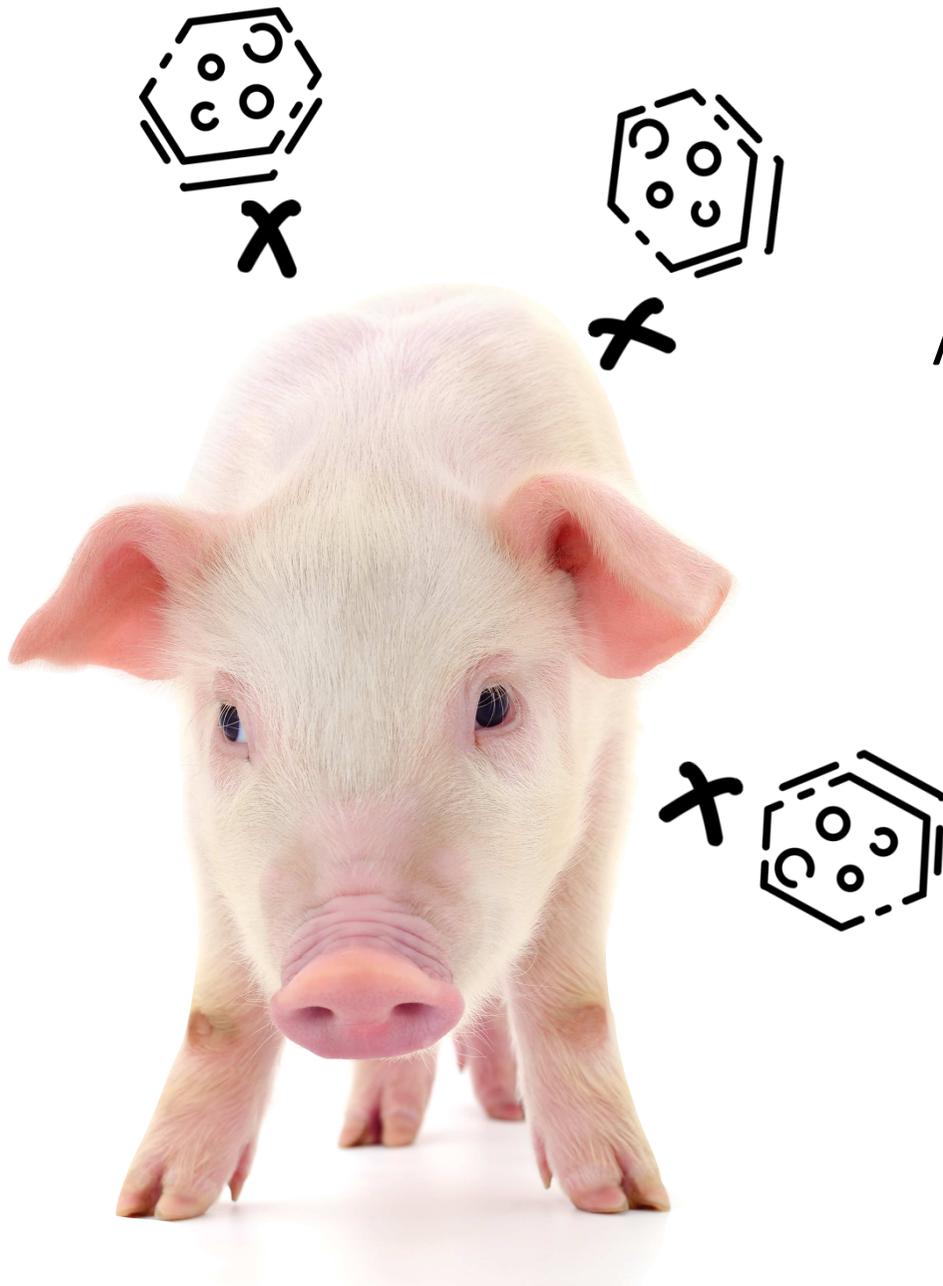


COLLABORATIVE PPP



THE SWINE RAISERS ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND

ASF Protection Measurement

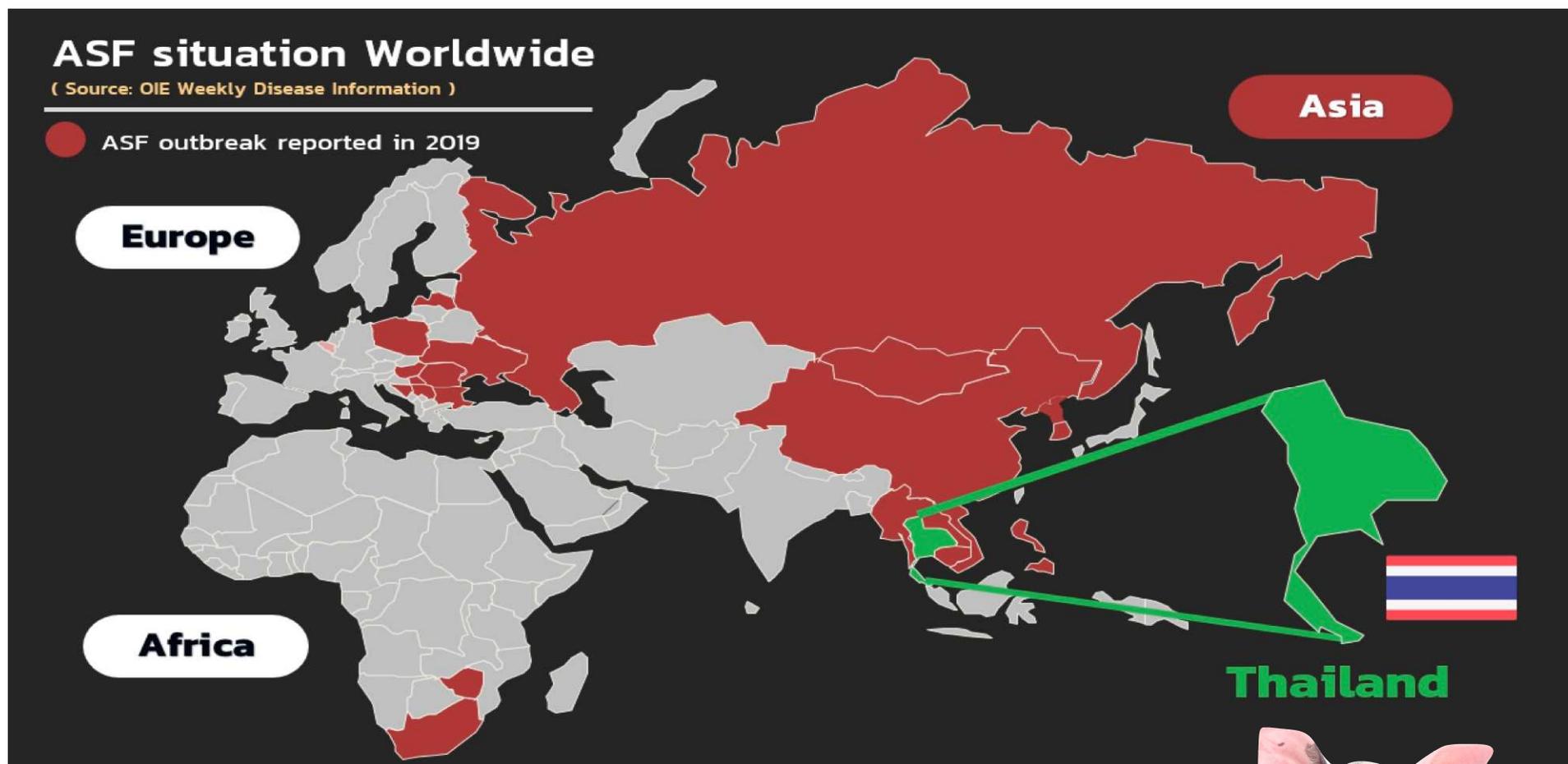


SUTAT TANGTANOPAJAI

D.M.V.,M.B.A.



ASF CURRENT SITUATION





ASF CURRENT SITUATION

Asia

14 Months 10 Countries



Source: OIE Weekly Disease Information





ASF PROTECTION MEASUREMENT

What we did during Asian outbreak

1. China 1st outbreak in August 2018
2. Vietnam 3rd outbreak in February 2019
3. Cambodia 4th outbreak in April 2019
4. Lao 6th outbreak in June 2019
5. Myanmar 8th in August 2019





ASF PROTECTION MEASUREMENT

- After 1st outbreak in China Thailand start seminar to introduce this ASF virus and how to protect in pig farm by good biosecurity.
- Many seminar to pig farmers over whole country was organized by many related party as animal health company, integrated company etc.
- DLD prohibited import pork and pork products from outbreak countries.
- Strictly control tourist carrying pork products together

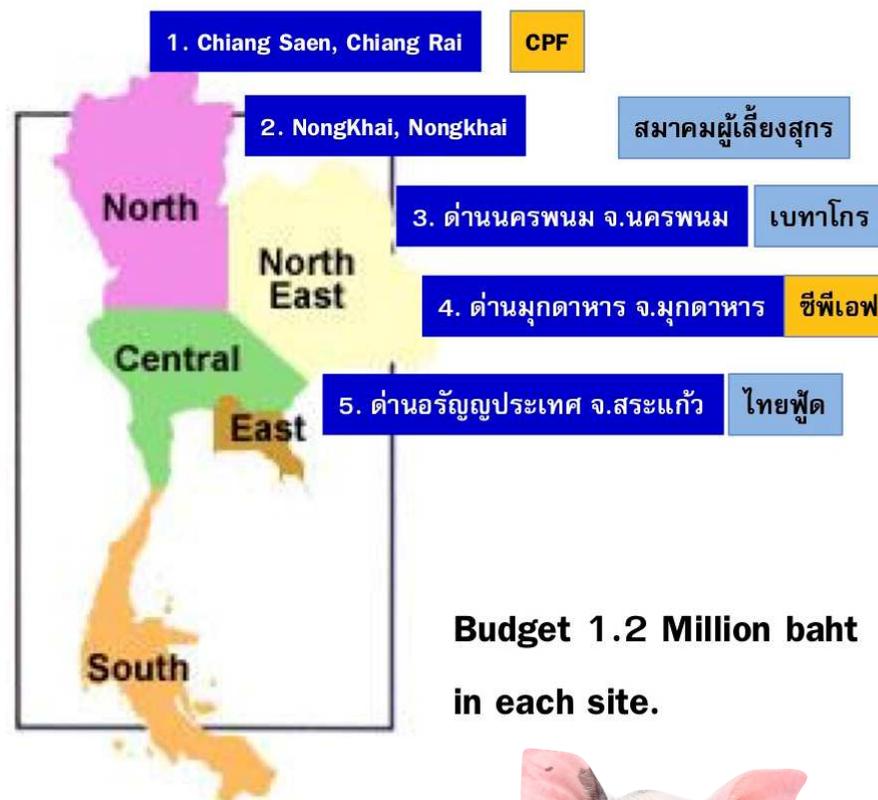


ASF prevention measures from Thai DLD

Thai swine raisers association together with private sector raised funds to build a vehicle disinfection center at 5 main border area.



ศูนย์ฆ่าเชื้อยานพาหนะมาตรฐาน : operated by



Budget 1.2 Million baht in each site.





ASF PROTECTION MEASUREMENT

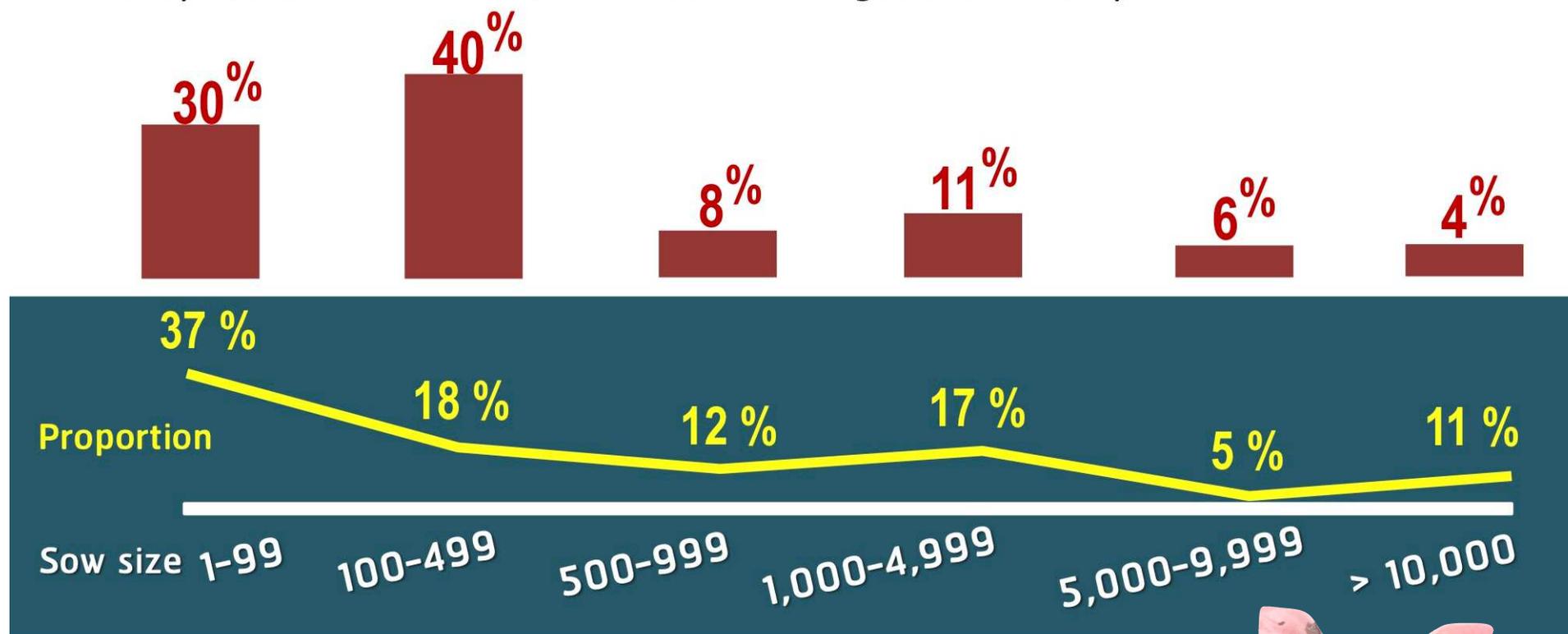
- Created ASF Fund from pig farmer to create “Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” in border areas of Thai-Lao and Cambodia.
- Support medical supplies by private sector to DLD and Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Support more live pig export to Cambodia to protect Vietnam illegal pig
- DLD announced 27 border provinces for ASF protection
- National agenda for ASF protection by Cabinet resolution on April 9,2019 that bring related ministry for working collaboration until to present.





ASF OUTBREAK IN CHINA(18'-19')

Mostly found in small farms which don't have good biosecurity.



Source : Youming China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center (CAH) 4/09



DEMOGRAPHIC SEGMENTAION OF PIG FARM IN THAILAND



Source : Information and communication technology center, DLD (Ap



ASF PROTECTION MEASUREMENT

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR, STRATEGIES AND COLLABORATION

- Ask small farm to stop swill feeding.
- Temporary stop operation for small pig in border and risk area.
- Create protection network from all animal health company staffs.
- Create ASF war room in every province.
- National agenda for ASF protection bring related ministry for working collaboration



Seminar to introduce ASF virus and how to Protect pig farm by good biosecurity



Seminar to introduce ASF virus and how to
Protect pig farm by good biosecurity



Seminar to introduce ASF virus and how to
Protect pig farm by good biosecurity



Support medical supplies by private sector to Lao People's Democratic Republic



Public / Private Collaboration

การประชุมร่วมและลงพื้นที่แนวชายแดนด้านอรัญประเทศ 10 เมษายน 2562



Pig Farmer and DLD meeting

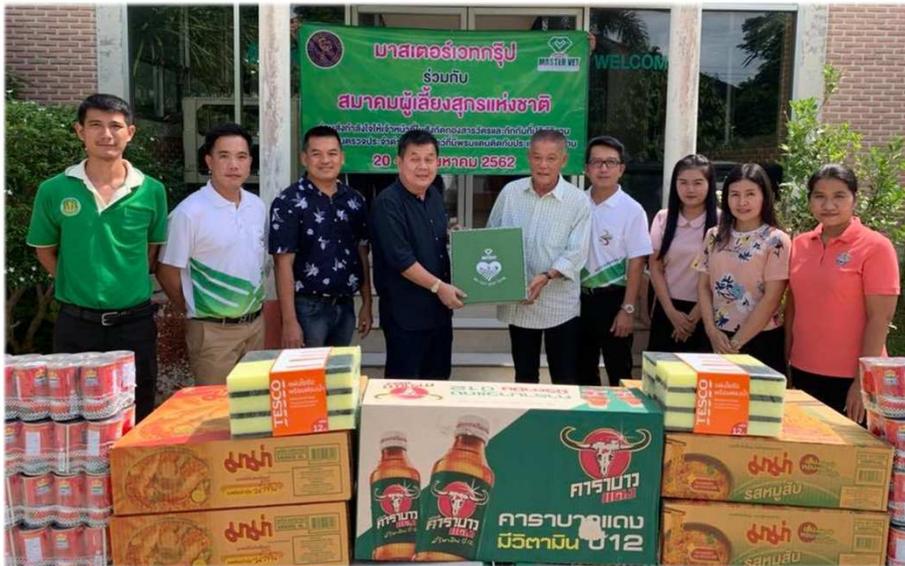




ASF Fund Set Up Meeting by Pig Farmer



Visit DLD quarantine by pig farmer



Create “Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center”



“Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” at Nong Khai Province



“Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” at
Srakaew province



“Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” at Mukdahan province



“Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” at Nakhon Phanom province



“Automatic cleaning and disinfect for livestock vehicle center” at Chiang Rai province



ศูนย์ทำความสะอาดและฆ่าเชื้อโรคยานพาหนะบรรทุกสินค้าปศุสัตว์
ด่านเชียงแสน สนับสนุนการก่อสร้างโดย
บริษัท ซีพีเอฟ(ประเทศไทย) จำกัด(มหาชน)

National agenda for ASF protection
bring related ministry for working collaboration



Board of ASF Protection Meeting for Supporting DLD Operation



Small farm education with ASF epidemiology study (Coordination with Kasetsart U. and DLD)



Coordination with Agricultural research development agency (ARDA)



Coordination with Thai swine veterinary association (TSVA)



TSVA 2019 ESHM 2019 APVS 2019

Digest งานประชุมสัตวแพทย์ทั่วโลกและศิษย์ประเดิมชีวิตจัดกับ ASF ในงาน

IPCD 2019 #13

International Pig Conference Digest 2019

5 November 2019

Novotel Siam square

ลงทะเบียนล่วงหน้า
วันที่ - 1 พฤศจิกายน 2562

สมาชิก 1,000 บาท

บุคคลทั่วไป
1,200 บาท

สอบถามรายละเอียด

02-2189526
tsva2545@gmail.com
<https://tsva.or.th/>

SCAN QR CODE
เพื่อรับรายละเอียดการประชุม

THANK YOU TO ..





Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye
Senior Advisor, OIE

Cluster 2 : Collaborative PPPs

**Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
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Bangkok, Thailand**

**South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019**



A widely used model in South-East Asia

Examples given during 2017 OIE PPP survey covered a wide range of areas and were mostly collaborative PPPs:

- **Poultry production** (Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore)
- **FMD control** (Thailand)
- **Meat production** (Laos)
- **AMR control** (Malaysia)
- **Emergency coordination** (Philippines)
- **Welfare** (Malaysia)



COLLABORATIVE PPP



Tam Nguyen

Poultry Veterinary Services Manager
Ceva, Vietnam

Cluster 3 : Transformative PPPs (Vietnam)

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
Bangkok, Thailand

South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019



Definition

Transformative PPP

“

A transformative PPP implies the establishment of sustainable capability to deliver otherwise unattainable major programmes.

”



TRANSFORMATIVE PPP

PPP Introduction

- When? 2014 -2015
- What? network analysis of chicken production system
- Why? to define the best vaccination strategy to prevent Avian Influenza
- Who?

Public	CIRAD (Catalyser)
Public	DAH - Department of Animal Health (Decision Maker)
Public	NAU - National University of Agriculture (Academic Partner)
Private	CEVA (Animal Health company)



Objectives of the network analysis

- To present the dynamic model of DOC flow within the poultry production network
- To identify most important actors to target surveillance and control strategies
- To combine with other models (e.g. immunity or/and infection models) to predict outcomes of surveillance and control strategies

CEVA facilitated the study by **sharing market knowledge** and by **helping communication** with the poultry integrators, hatcheries and farms



Data collection

- General structure of the network: mapping data
- Flow of DOC:
 - Additional Questionnaire survey: 87 farms (60 interviewed, 27 contact information) + all integrated companies and semi-integrated farms (9)
 - Semi-structured interviews with actors from private and public sectors
- Spatial distribution: DLP 2012 poultry census/provinces



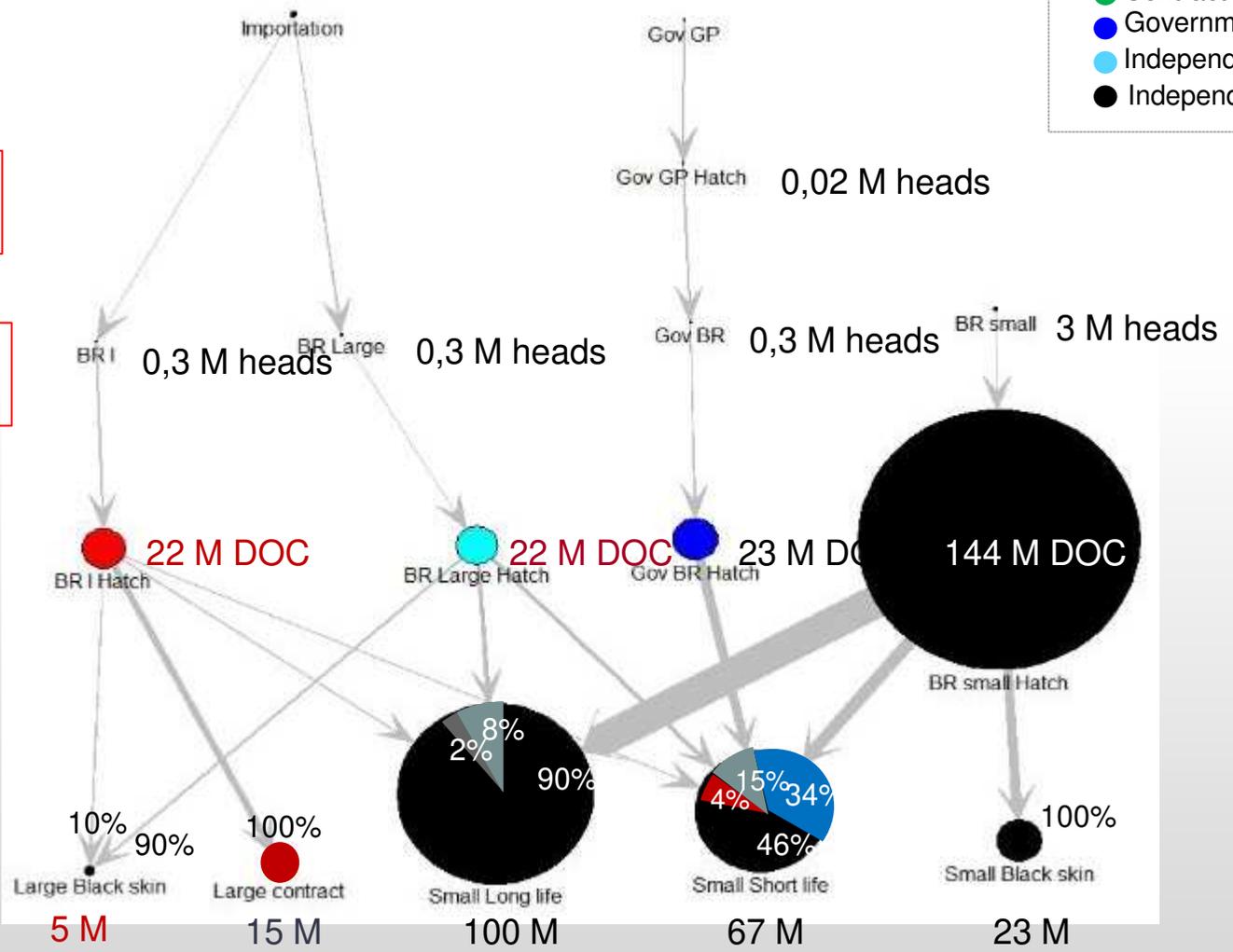
Native chickens network

- integration
- Contract farms
- Government farms
- Independent large farms
- Independent small farms

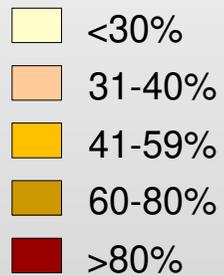
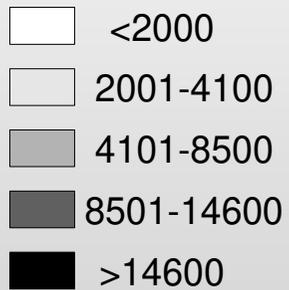
0,02 M Native GPs

3,9 M Native Breeders

210 M Native birds



Modelisation of different vaccination strategies



Sc1



Sc3



Sc4



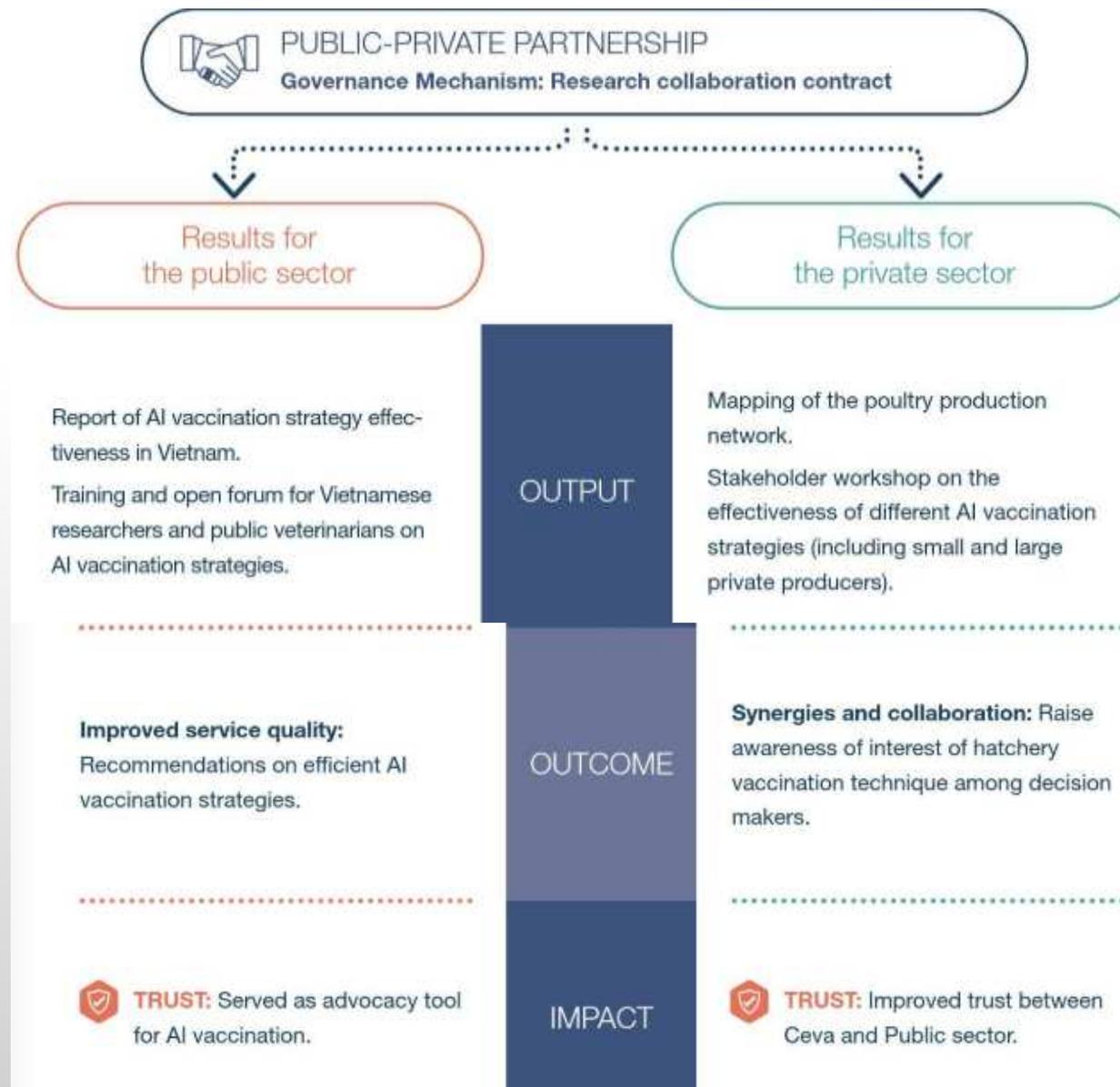
Sc5



Sc6



Public-Private Partnership



WHAT HAPPENED SINCE THE PROJECT?

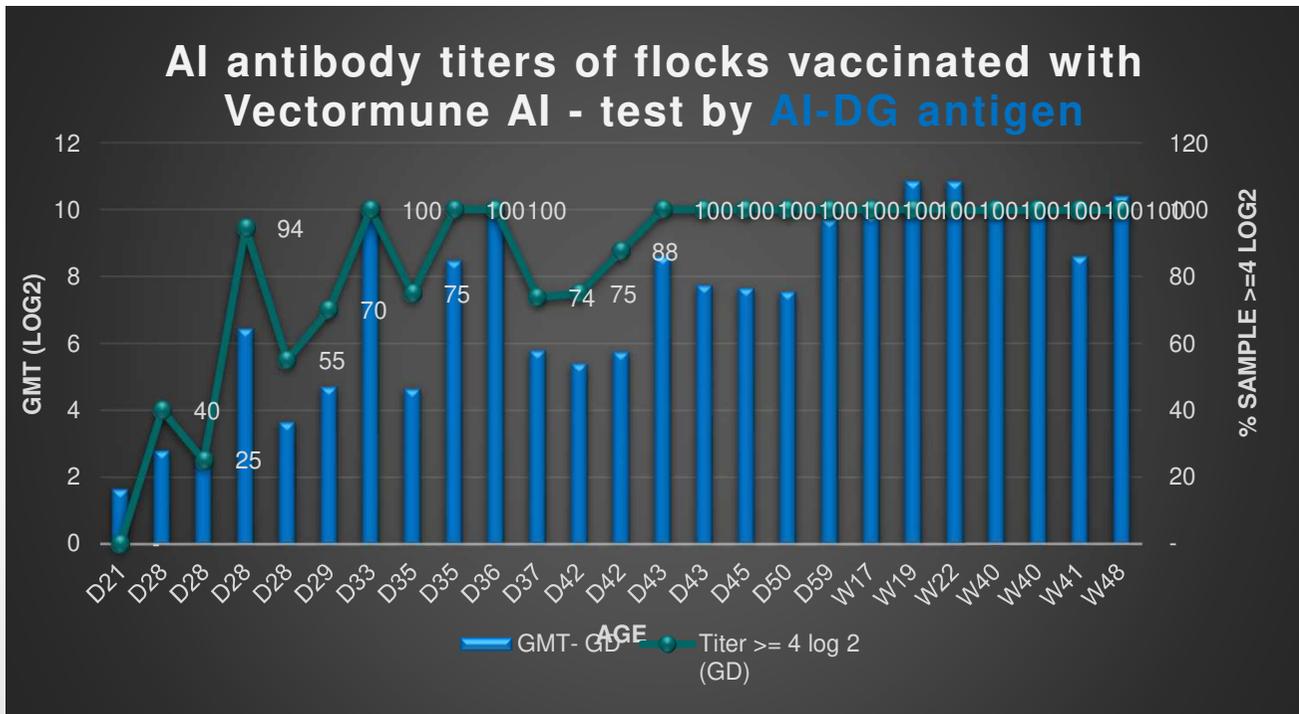


*Avian Influenza Symposium
(Hanoi - oct 2017)*



*Workshop of the strategy in
control Avian Influenza*

WHAT HAPPENED SINCE THE PROJECT?



Ceva Animal Health Việt Nam tuân thủ Quy tắc Thực hành chất lượng C.H.I.C.K PROGRAM để thực hiện tốt quy trình chứng ngừa gia cầm tại nhà máy ập, được thẩm tra bởi Bureau Veritas Group.



CT814 C.H.I.C.K Program
Quy tắc Thực hành Chất lượng



KIỂM SOÁT BỞI BUREAU VERITAS GROUP.





Introduction of participants during break time 😊



Introduction to working group session 1: Needs assessment, benefits and impacts of PPPs

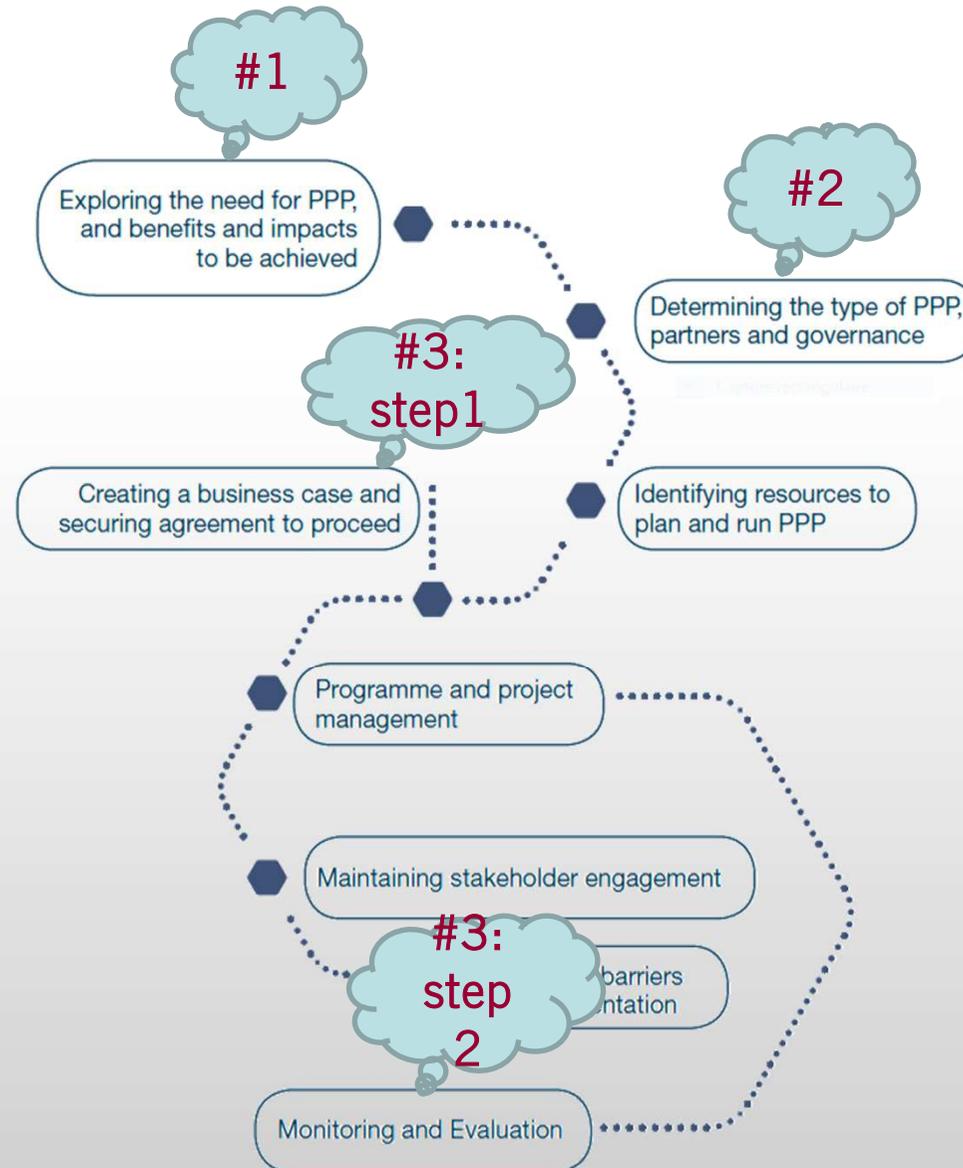
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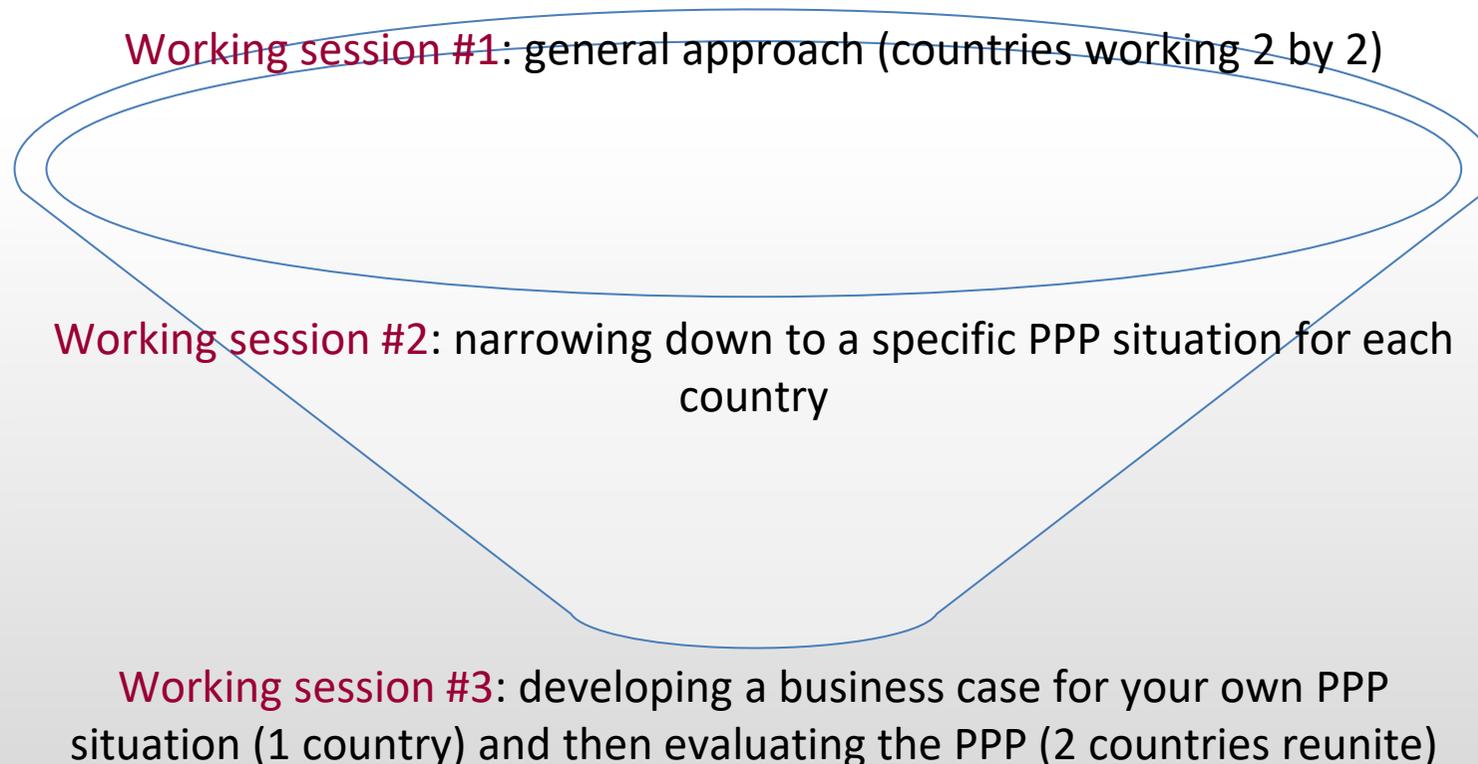
South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019



What will we achieve during the 2 days?



Progressing towards the choice of a PPP situation



Group work 1: Needs assessment, benefits and impacts

GROUP WORK #1

<p>CONTEXT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there/ have there been PPPs in the veterinary domain in the past? - Which ones? - Is the country environment favourable or not? Why? 	
<p>NEEDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there any services in the veterinary domain that would be strengthened by PPP? 	
<p>BENEFITS and IMPACTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List potential benefits and impacts for the public and the private sector separately. Which are different? Which are similar? 	<p>For the public sector:</p>
	<p>For the private sector:</p>
<p>Main findings and difficulties during group work #1 (for feedback session)</p>	

[ref. p.8-9, p.22, Annex 1 of the OIE PPP Handbook]

Reporting back group work 1 & 2

Share main findings and outline difficulties during groupwork and in the process of developing PPP in the veterinary domain

Briefly present preliminary choice for PPP business case tomorrow – **keep it real**

5 groups: where do you go?

1. China ⁽⁴⁾ and Mongolia ⁽⁴⁾ (+ Bouda, EuFMD)
2. Malaysia ⁽⁴⁾ and Singapore ⁽²⁾ (+ Tam, Ceva)
3. Indonesia ⁽⁴⁾ and Philippines ⁽²⁾ (+ Flavie, Cirad)
4. Lao ⁽⁴⁾ and Cambodia ⁽³⁾ (+ Sophoan, AVSF)
5. Myanmar ⁽⁴⁾ and Thailand ⁽⁴⁾ (+ Daan, RVC)

Floating : Ronel, Laure, Isabelle

(Tables 2&3 move to Chelsea)



Introduction to working group session 2: Partners and stakeholders, governance, resources

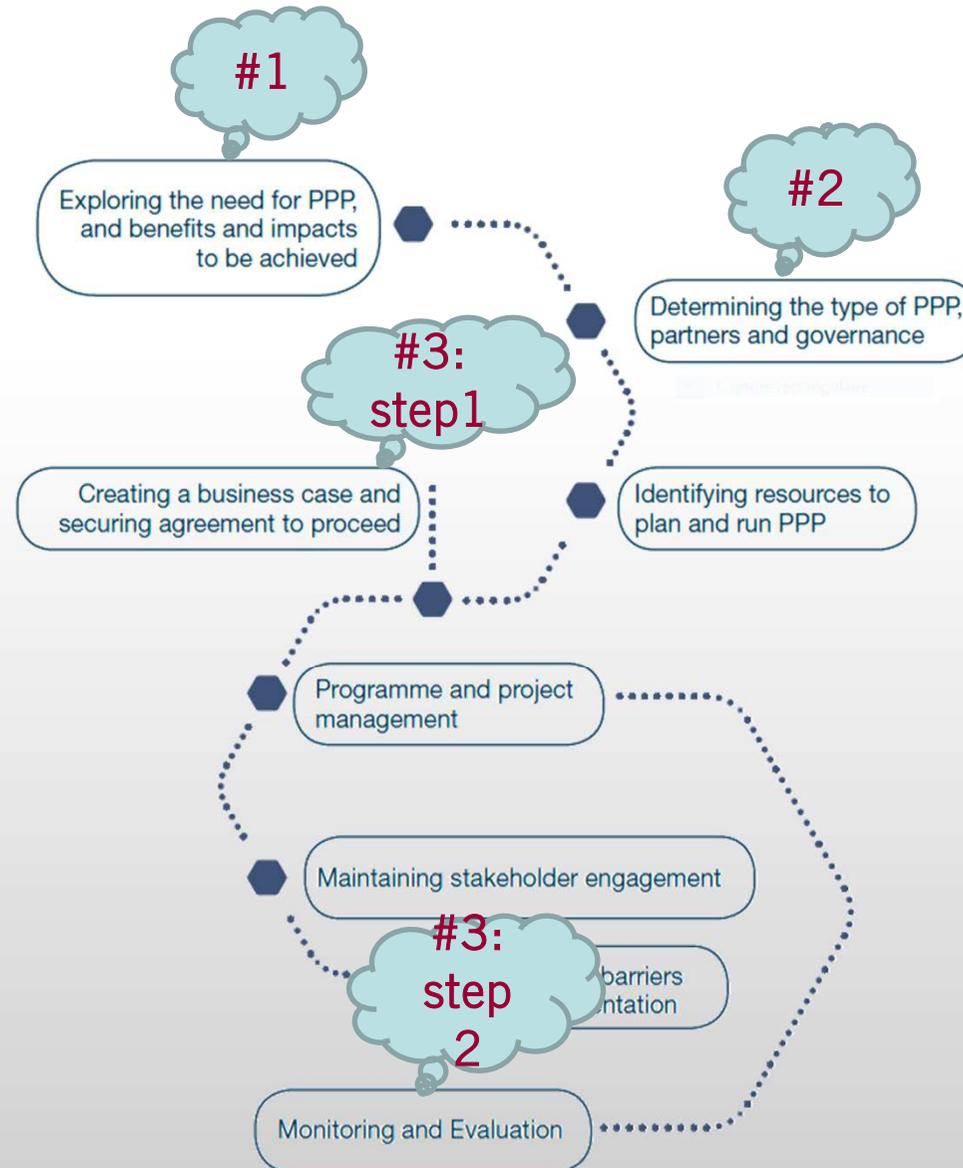
Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
Veterinary Domain
Bangkok, Thailand



South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019



What will we achieve during the 2 days?



Group work 2: Partners and stakeholders, governance, resources

GROUP WORK #2

STAKEHOLDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who are the key stakeholders with an interest in the improved provision of veterinary services? - Underline those that could be potential partners in a PPP in the veterinary domain. 	Public sector:	Private sector:
RESOURCES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which specific input can the public and private partner bring into the PPP 	Public resources:	Private resources:
GOVERNANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify favourable and unfavourable elements in the regulatory/legislative framework - Which type of governance would be most efficient for such PPP 		
Main findings and difficulties during group work #2 (for feedback session)		

[ref. p.14, p.17 and p.22 of the OIE PPP Handbook]

Reporting back group work 1 & 2

Share main findings and outline difficulties during groupwork and in the process of developing PPP in the veterinary domain

Briefly present preliminary choice for PPP business case tomorrow – **keep it real**

Photo time 😊



Reporting back group work 1 & 2

Share main findings and outline difficulties during groupwork and in the process of developing PPP in the veterinary domain

Briefly present preliminary choice for PPP business case tomorrow – **keep it real**

E-learning for *Public Private Partnerships*



Bouda Ahmadi / Jenny Maud
European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth
Disease

Introductory course: Public Private Partnerships

Section 1:

Public-Private Partnerships
as a Win-Win Strategy

 **WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Available as an open access
course: [https://elearning-
ppp.oie.int/](https://elearning-ppp.oie.int/)

A win-win
situation

PPPs help to move from a no-win situation to a **win-win**
situation for public and private sector partners.

By using resources and capacities of
each of the public and private sector
partners, PPPs help to move from an
ineffective and/or inefficient situation
which benefits nobody, to an effective
and/or efficient system in which all
partners derive benefits.

Let's recap

PPP is defined as a joint approach in which the public and private sectors:
(tick all that apply)

- Agree responsibilities.
- Share resources.
- Share risks.
- Achieve common objectives.
- Deliver benefits in a sustainable manner.

Submit

Developed in partnership
OIE - EuFMD and released
May 2019



Now in development:

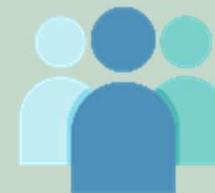
Public Private Partnerships: opportunities for progressive control of transboundary animal diseases A case study based on FMD control

Moving from “what might PPP offer” to “how could I implement PPP?”



3 hour open access course available on the OIE e-learning platform

Supplemented by discussion fora, webinars and assignments to form a tutored in- depth course on EuFMD platform



Target audience

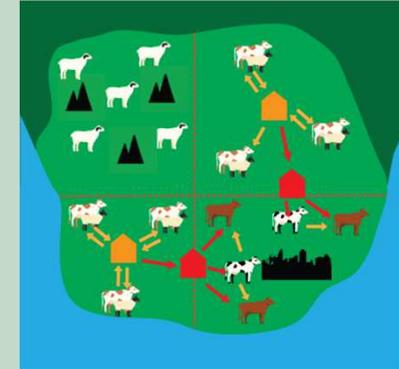
- Countries not free of FMD (PCP-FMD 0-3)
- Executive and implementer levels
- Public and private sectors

Public Private Partnerships: opportunities for progressive control of transboundary animal diseases

Section One: Exploring Opportunities

- Identifying opportunities for PPP
- Stakeholder consultation
- Procedures needed to establish PPP
- Linked to Global Strategy for FMD, PCP-FMD and OIE PVS

Be motivated to further explore the use of PPP in own country context



Scenario based; hypothetical country “Zooland” and real-life examples from our colleagues around the world

Section Two: Safeguarding Sustainability

- Ensuring PPPs function effectively and durably
- Monitoring and evaluation of

PPPs

Section Three: Building a Successful Business Case

- Step by step practical guidance in developing a business case

We are interested to hear your feedback and ideas

?

Your feedback on the introductory e-learning course

?

Your feedback on our proposals for the second in-depth course

?

Examples of PPP or ideas to contribute to the development of the course

?

Ideas for additional training in future?

We are available to demonstrate the e-learning courses in more detail and to discuss your ideas

Thank You

bouda.ahmadi@fao.org

jenny.maud@fao.org

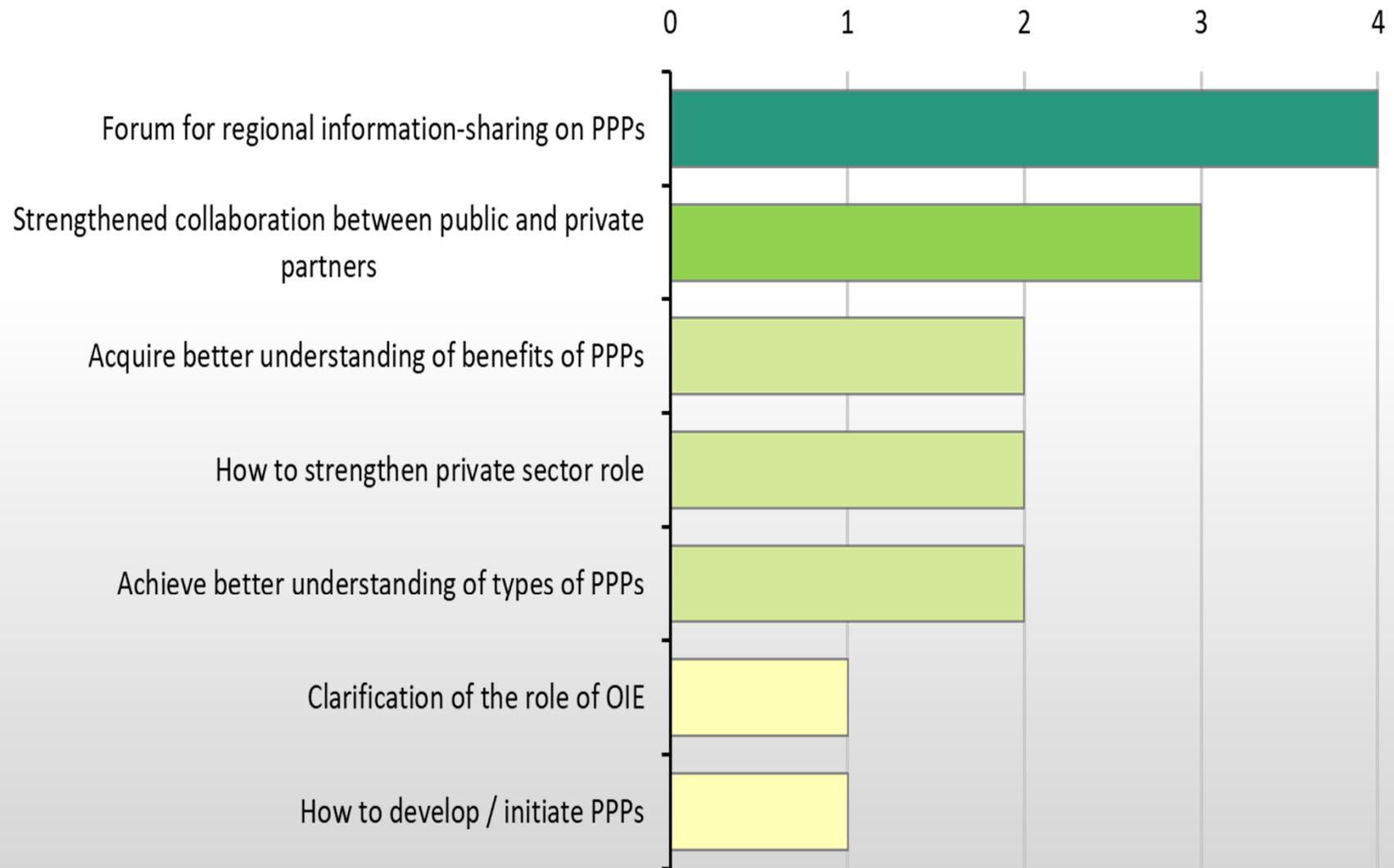
eufmd@fao.org

<http://www.fao.org/eufmd>

<https://eufmdlearning.works/>

Feedback on progress vs. expectations

Discussion



Participants' expectations

- Sharing **experience** on PPP
- Achieve better understanding of **types of PPPs**
- Acquire better understanding of **benefits of PPPs**
- How to **initiate and develop PPPs**
- **Strengthen collaboration** between public and private partners
- Strengthen **private sector role**
- Clarification of the **role of the OIE**

OIE/Cirad expectations

Direct learning

- Get your feedback on how OIE and partners can further contribute to the development of impactful and sustainable PPPs in your countries
- Get your feedback on the workshop format and how to improve it (for future workshops)
- Get your feedback on the PPP evaluation tool to contribute to its development

Awareness raising

- To spread the word on the work accomplished on the PPP OIE initiative
- To train champions who can promote and enlarge the PPP best practice community – to see you facilitating the next PPP workshops in Asia

Housekeeping end of Day 1



Debrief Day 1

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South-East Asia
26-27 November 2019





Introduction to working group session 3:

1st step: Development of a PPP business case (before morning coffee break)

2nd step: Assessment of the PPP business case (between coffee break and lunch)

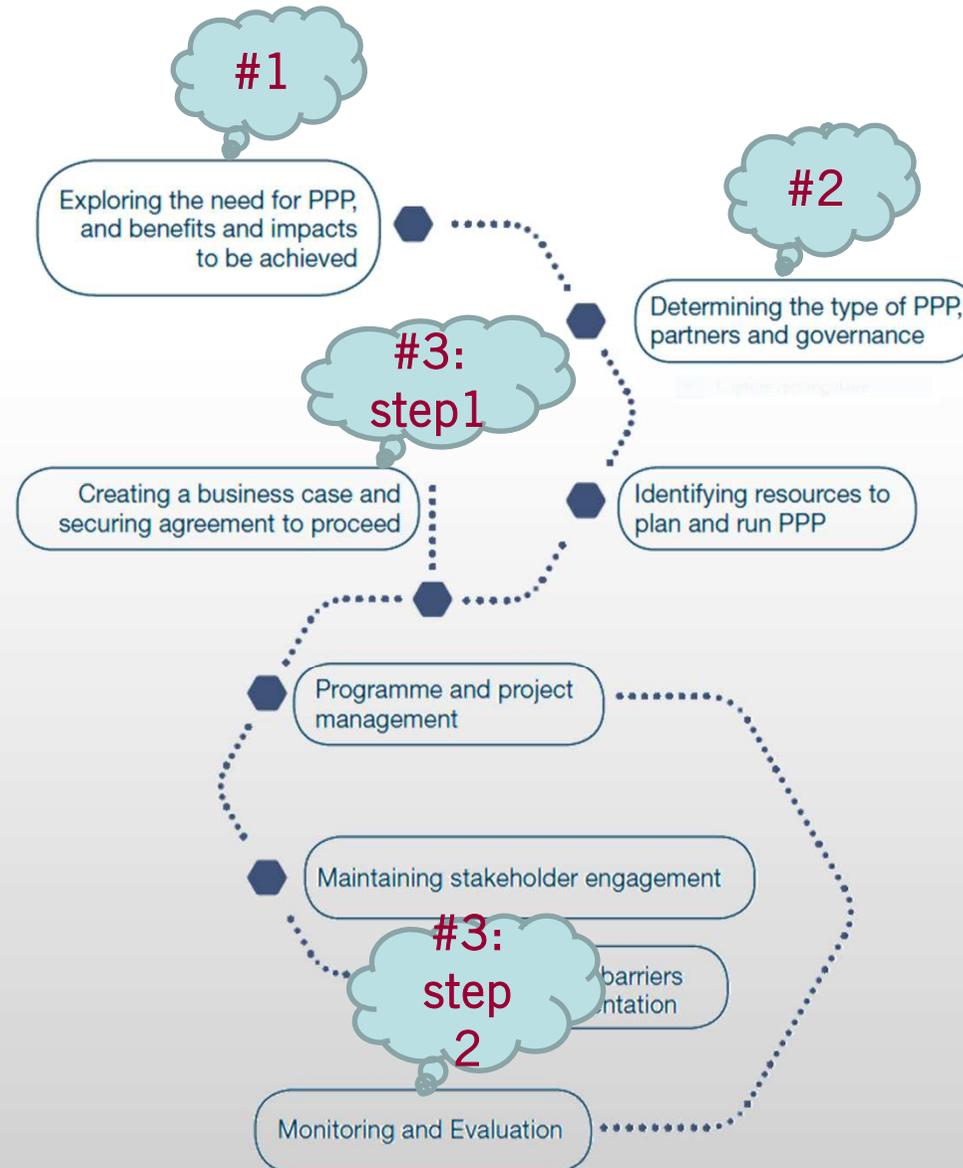
Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
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What will we achieve during the 2 days?



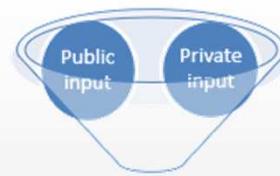
Group work 3 (step 1): Developing a PPP business case

Public-Private Partnership in the veterinary domain

Country:

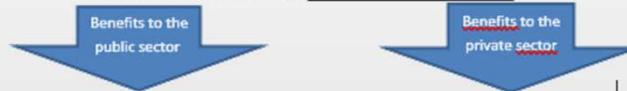
Brief description:

+	PUBLIC INPUT	PRIVATE INPUT



Public-Private Partnership

Governance mechanism: _____



	OUTPUT	
	OUTCOME	
	IMPACT	

Key challenges:

Reporting back group work 3

1. Provide a brief description of the PPP for consideration

2. How to improve the PPP based on assessment results?

3. How can the self evaluation tool be improved?



Working session #3 (Step 1): by country



Flavie Goutard

Epidemiologist

Cirad

Developing an assessment tool for PPP in the veterinary domain

Regional Training Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships in the
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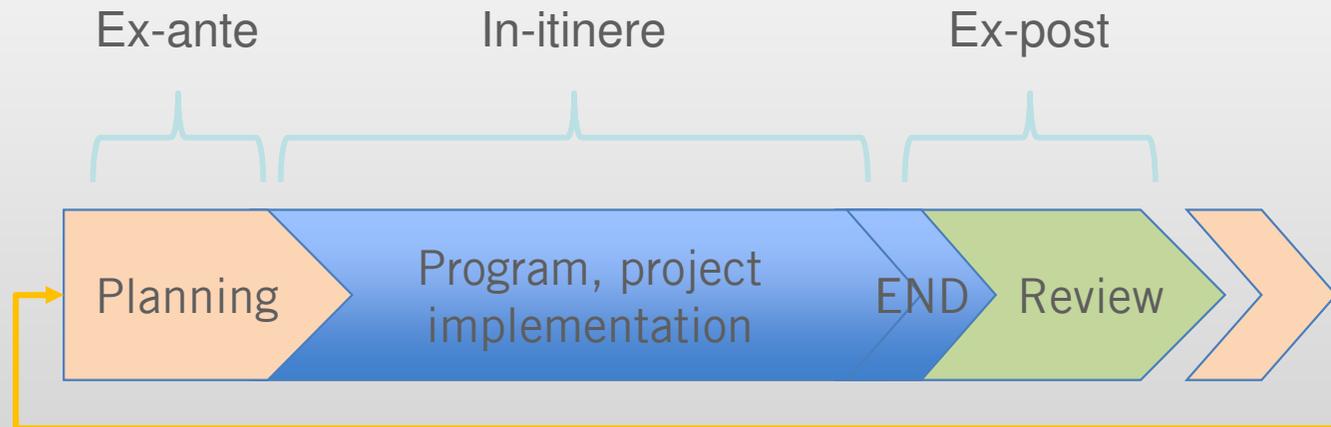


Why do we need to evaluate?

- To plan , to re-design
- To ensure reaching the objectives
- To take **the right** corrective actions
- To make **changes**
- To demonstrate quality of the data generated
- To ensure effectiveness of the actions
- To **advocate** for funds
- To ensure **trust**
- To **optimise** resources

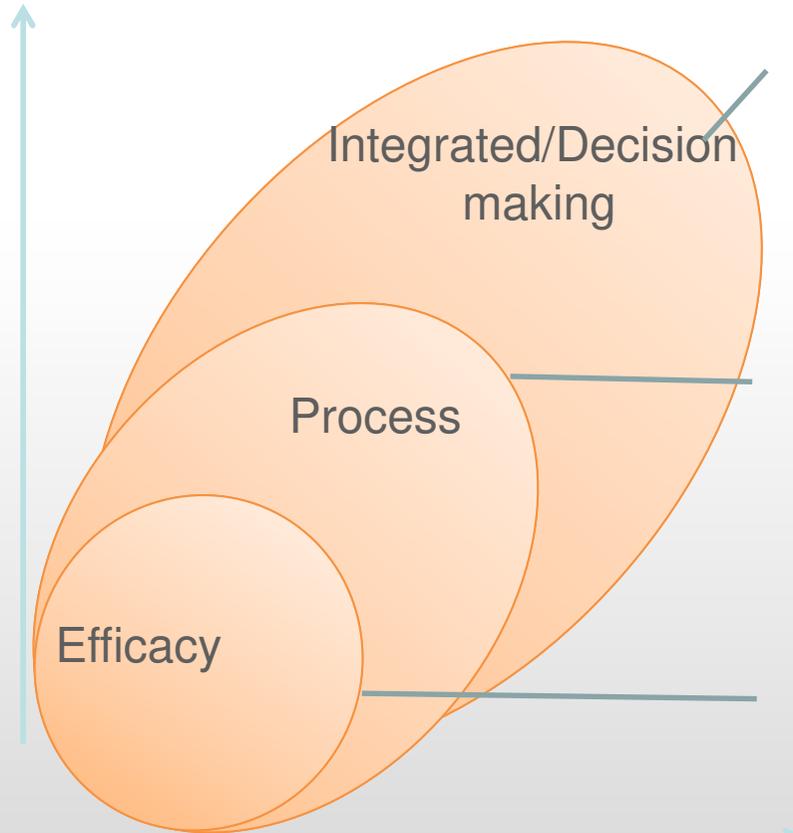
When to evaluate?

- Ex-ante } Formative= to improve the value of the proposal, project, organisation
- In-itinere } Corrective= to adjust the value of the proposal, project, organisation
- Ex-post } Assumptive= drawing lessons from completed action, project...



The different evaluation scales

Degrees of complexity



What is the value added of the partnership?

Compare various options, socio-economic evaluation, IMPACT

How, why and in which conditions does the partnership operate?

Process evaluation: quality criteria

What is the efficacy of the partnership?

Evaluation of the technical performances of the PPP (benefits)

Evaluation scale

How to evaluate PPPs?

■ Benefits

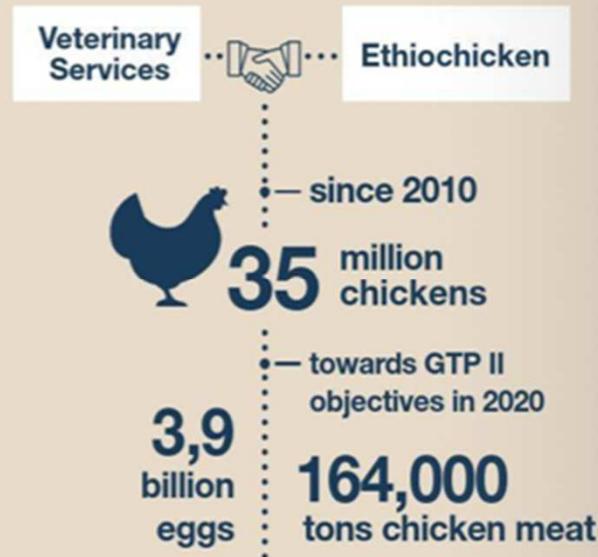


Case example #3 (detailed in annex 4): Ethiopia

<http://www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships>



The private companies AGP Poultry, Mekelle Farms and Andasa Poultry making up Ethiochicken collaborate with the Veterinary Services of Ethiopia to improve poultry production and benefit smallholder farmers. Since 2010, Ethiochicken has distributed over 35 million chickens to rural households in collaboration with the public extension system, thereby contributing to the Ethiopian Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) to reach 164,000 tons chicken meat production and 3.9 billion eggs by the year 2020 through smallholder farmers from improved breeds.



How to evaluate PPPs?

■ IMPACTS

- Stronger national ECONOMY
- Greater TRUST
- Reduced BUSINESS risk and increased opportunities
- Improved public HEALTH
- Addressing SOCIETAL issues



a. Stronger national ECONOMY: Through the positive impact of improved animal health and other activities in the veterinary domain on livestock productivity, rural livelihoods, and domestic and export competitiveness of the sector.



b. Greater TRUST in Government and private partners: High quality services and other activities delivered through PPP improve the reputation and trust of the service providers (both public and/or private) by end-users. Stakeholders, including end users of improved services, are supportive of the Government's policies and approach, including the use of PPP. Joint development of animal health and welfare policies, such as disease control programmes or enabling exports, lead to wider stakeholder support.



c. Reduced BUSINESS risk and increased opportunities (or the enabling environment) for innovative approaches and sustainable solutions **for the private sector:** Positive working relationships with the public sector at national and local levels. Influence and insight from the Government policy process, leading to policies more supportive of the private sector and the ability to align business strategies to work with Government priorities. Access for private partners to Government contracts and additional income.



d. Improved public HEALTH: Better veterinary services will reduce zoonotic disease risks and increase food security by providing access to affordable proteins for the poorest communities.



e. Addressing SOCIETAL issues: Livestock is a major asset, important to the livelihood of economically vulnerable communities and often under responsibility of women and youngsters; additional revenues provided by improved animal health will directly contribute to reducing gender inequality and improving the lives and access to education of the poorest.

How to evaluate PPPs?

■ Analysis of the quality of the partnership process

- Questionnaire
- 7 parts (77 questions)
 1. Needs/benefits
 2. Type/Partners/Governance
 3. Resources
 4. Management/Responsibilities
 5. Engagements
 6. Context/Obstacles
 7. Evaluation

PPP-Self-Evaluation-Questionnaire

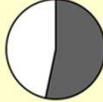
■ PART I- Exploring the need for PPP, and benefits and impacts to be achieved

Common objective(s) (1.1)	
What is the common objective(s) to be achieved with this PPP?	
Relevance of common objective regarding the context (1.3)	
Is the epidemiological context known?	Yes / No
Is the common objective adapted?	Yes / No
Is the political context known?	Yes / No
Is the common objective adapted?	Yes / No
Is the social context known?	Yes / No
Is the common objective adapted?	Yes / No
Position of the actors regarding this common objective (1.4)	
Do each actor is aware about the common objective?	Yes / No
Are all the actor satisfied with this common objective regarding their own value?	Yes / No
Added value of the partnership (1.5)	
Does the common objective can be reach with only one type of actors (only public or only private)?	Yes / No
What is the added value of this partnership to reach the objective?	

The specific interest (expected benefits) of the different partners (2.1)	
Do the specific interests (expected benefits) of each actor have been identified?	Yes / No
Achievement of goals of the Veterinary Services (2.4)	
Do the PPP help to reach one of the goal previously defined by the Veterinary Services?	Yes / No

How to evaluate PPPs?

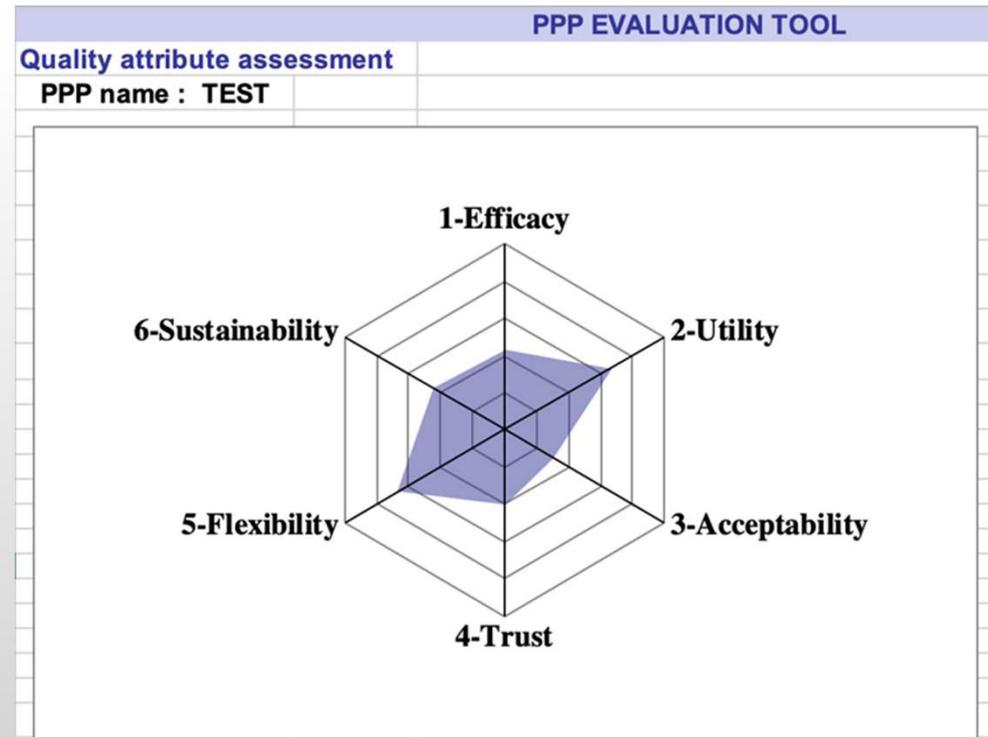
- Analysis of the quality of the partnership process
 - Analysis tool: notation of quality criteria

PPP Evaluation tool Scoring grid PPP name : TEST		
Sections & questions (43 criteria)	Scoring (0 à 3)	Comments
Section 1 : Common objective (s)		
1.1 Common objective(s)	2	All parties (public and private actors) must agree on the definition of the overall objective(s) to be achieved, on the service to be delivered Score 0 : The parties do not give definition of the common objective(s) to be achieved neither on the services to be delivered Score 1 : Only one party give a definition of the common objective(s) to be achieved neither on the services to be delivered Score 2 : Both parties give a different definition of the common objective(s) to be achieved neither on the services to be delivered Score 3 : Both parties give the identical definition of the common objective(s) to be achieved and of the services to be delivered
1.2 Formalization of the common objective	0	
1.3 Relevance of common objective and of the strategy regarding the context	2	
1.4 Position of the actors regarding this common objective	2	
1.5 Added value of the partnership	2	
Total	8	
On	15	
Comments / main recommendations		

How to evaluate PPPs?

- Analysis of the quality of the partnership process
 - Analysis tool: results

PPP EVALUATION TOOL		
Strenght and weakness of the PPP		
PPP name : TEST		
Critical process elements	level of satisfaction (%)	
Section 1 : Goals and objectives		53%
Section 2 : Specific interest / benefits & risks/constraints		50%
Section 3 : Governance and legal framework		33%
Section 4 : Management and responsibilities		24%
Section 5 : External factors & externalities		42%
Section 6 : Competencies / Training		27%
Section 7 : Communication / Transparency		17%
Section 8 : Collaboration		56%
Section 9 : Evaluation		0%





Working session #3 (Step 2): Assessment of PPPs one after the other

Use of the analysis tool in the working groups

- **1h: Cross assessment between countries of each group** – use the questionnaire and engage into constructive discussions



- **Country 1** assesses **Country 2** (30mn)



- **Country 2** assesses **Country 1** (30mn)

Use of the analysis tool in the working groups

- **Last 30mn: Work by country on the same table:**
 - Discuss strengths and weaknesses identified with the questionnaire
 - Revisit the PPP business case accordingly

Reporting back group work 3

1. Provide a brief description of the PPP for consideration
2. How to improve the PPP based on assessment results?
3. How can the self evaluation tool be improved?



Lunch



Reporting back group work 3

1. Provide a brief description of the PPP for consideration
2. How to improve the PPP based on assessment results?
3. How can the self evaluation tool be improved?



Break time 😊



Future needs to fully exploit PPPs in the veterinary domain

- What the OIE could do
- What public partners could do
- What private entities could do

Feedback on workshop

- What to keep
- What to change
- « Take home messages »

What comes next?

- ✓ Follow-up with you in 6 months to help evaluate the impact of the workshop and the potential progress on the PPP business cases
- ✓ New e-learning courses linking PPP with specific topics, e.g. FMD control (in partnership with EuFMD)

Plus specific regional or national initiatives: e.g. HEARD project in Ethiopia, Animal Health Canada in Canada, etc.

And beyond...

... further training activities, linking with other priority topics (surveillance, aquaculture, emergency preparedness, AMR, PPR or ASF control, etc.), creating a PPP community of practice...

Please provide your feedback





Closing remarks

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