



Welcome



Please keep your microphone on mute unless the moderator/facilitator requests your input.

Type comments and questions into "Chat" for chairperson and presenter to review.

Speakers: respect time!



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This workshop will be recorded. By attending this workshop, you agree to its video recording by WOAH for the purpose of reporting the event. The data shall be kept internally for no longer than what is necessary. If you do not consent to the terms of this video recording, you may switch off your webcam/microphone.



Objectives

- 1. To enhance comprehension about WOAH's endeavours in strengthening partnership capabilities through PVS- PPP Targeted Support.
- 2. To raise awareness about the PPP opportunities in the veterinary domain by sharing PPP cases from various countries
- 3. To clarify the phases and steps of the PPP Targeted Support for efficient implementation.





PVS Pathway

Webinar:

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the Veterinary Domain Insights from Global Experiences and Opportunities in Sri Lanka 20 October, 2023

Zoom Meeting link: https://oie.zoom.us/i/96139452297

1. Opening and General Introduction Chair-		air- Barbara Alessandrini		
11:00 – 11:15	Welcoming remarks by Dr J P Dop, Deputy Director General, WOAH, Paris Address by Dr. (Mrs.) K. A. C. H. A. Kothalawala, Director General, Dept. of Animal Production & Health, Sri Lanka Address on WOAH Capacity-building initiatives by Barbara Alessandrini, Head CBD, WOAH, Paris Introducing PPP Targeted Support in Sri Lanka, by David Sherman, Senior Program Coordinator, CBD, WOAH, Paris			
2. Global Exper	riences: Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain			
11:15- 11:35	PPP in the veterinary domain: Cases from WOAH PPP Database (Veterinary workforce development, Riesearch and development, troproving Veterinary services, capacity building, infrastructure development and many more)	R. Srivastava		
11:35-11:50	PPP in the veterinary domain: Case from Estonia How Estonian VS developed extensive cooperation with our Hunters Association for African Swine Fever management in wild boar popula	Contract of the Contract of th		
11:50- 12:05	What elements of the context influenced the emergence and implementation of the PPP in Paraguay contributing in FMO eradicate	M. Poupaud and on M. Peyre		
12:05-12:20	Question and Answer	All		
3. Public-Privat	te Partnerships Targeted Support in Sri Lanka			
12:20-12:30	Action plan: PPP Targeted Support in Sri Lanka	R. Srivastava		
12:30-12:40	Action plan: Questionnaire and consultations during preparation phase	se D. Vink		
12:40-12:50	Introducing E-learning courses and launch for participants	H. Abdelsattar		
12:50-13:00	Question and Answer	All		
13:00	Closure and sharing questionnaire			

PPP Targeted Support

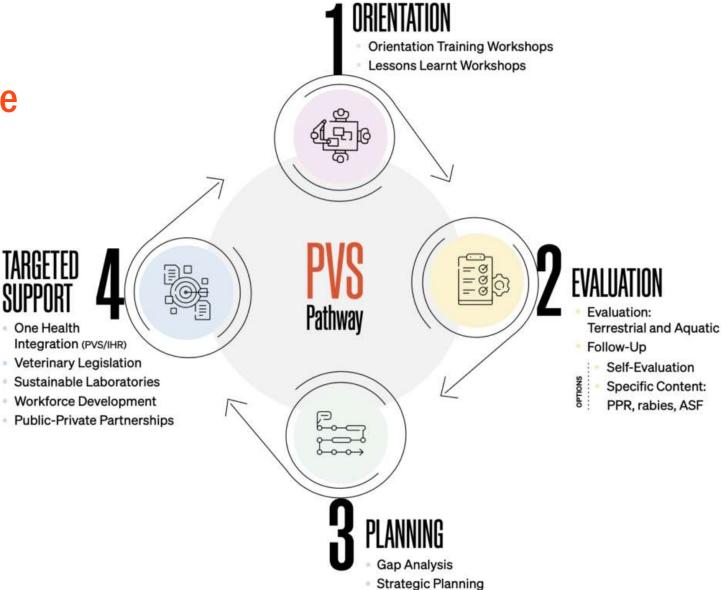
David Sherman

Senior Program Coordinator Capacity Building Department



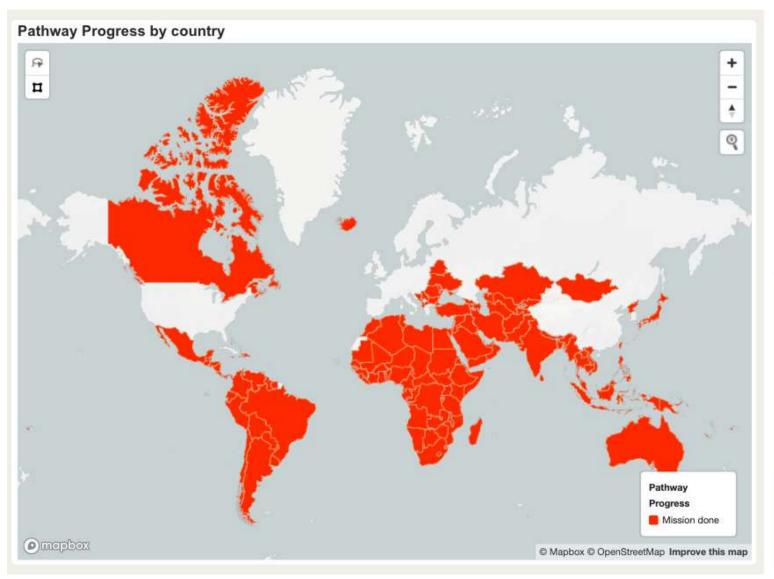


PVS Pathway Capacity-Building Programme



Workforce Assessment

- Strong uptake
- 140+ countries
- More than 450 PVS Reports
- ~220 Evaluationtype Reports



Engagement phase, Type

- △

 ® Evaluation
 - O PVS Aquatic
 - O PVS Aquatic Follow Up
 - PVS Evaluation
 - O PVS Follow Up
- △ Planning
 - O PVS Aquatic Gap Analysis
 - PVS Gap Analysis
 - O PVS Gap Analysis Update
 - Strategic Plan
- Targeted Support
 - National Bridging Workshop
 - Sustainable Laboratories
 - VLSP Identification Mission

WOAH PVS mission summary

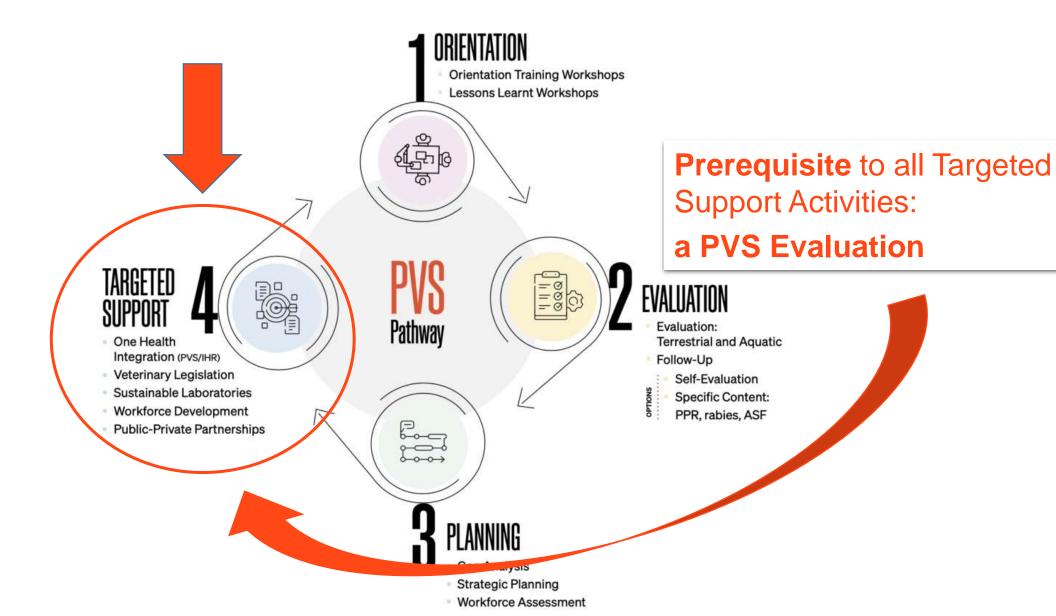
Region	Mission request	Mission done
Africa	54	52
Americas	27	26
Asia Pacific	27	27
Europe	21	20
Middle East	12	11
All region	141	136

Period Filter

2006 2023



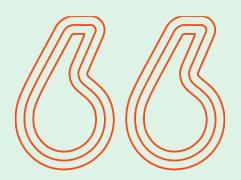
Targeted Support





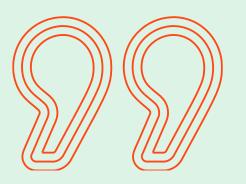
- 1. <u>PVS Vet Legislation Support Programme</u>: to provide countries with the opportunity to have their legislation in the veterinary domain systematically reviewed. Identification & Agreement stages.
- 2. <u>Workforce Development</u>: to identify human resource needs in terms of the competencies, number and distribution of personnel needed. Includes reviewing the enabling environment: legislation, regulation and education. Workforce assessment tool, VPP Curriculum Support, VSB Support.
- 3. PVS Sustainable Laboratories Mission: identify the resources required for a sustainable, efficient and viable national veterinary laboratory network.
- 4. One Health Integration (PVS/IHR): to analyse and improve collaboration between public health and animal health sectors in the animal-human interface.
- 5. <u>Private-Public Partnerships (PPP)</u>: to support Members to develop, if and when relevant, sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to strengthen Veterinary Services.





Public-private partnership is 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.

World Organization for Animal Health





PPP Targeted Support

PPP Targeted Support is developed as a National Workshop. PVS Experts, along with Capacity Building Department, will convene the workshop.

PPP Targeted Support will build capacities on:



Understanding the enabling factors for successful PPP and Exploring the need for PPP, benefits, and positive impacts to be achieved



Facilitation to determine the type of PPP, governance and Stakeholder engagement

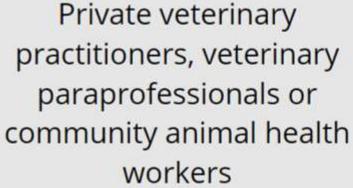


Identifying resources to plan and run PPP and developing a PPP business case



Monitoring and Evaluation of PPP projects



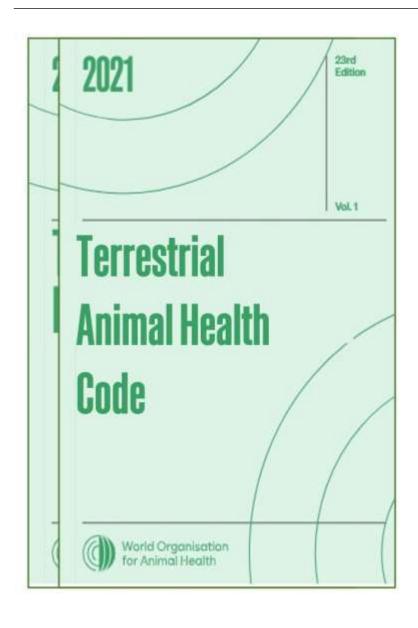




Producers and/or producer associations, livestock production industries



National or international companies with an interest in the veterinary domain



Article 3.2.6.

<u>Competent Authorities</u> should, where applicable, have the authority and capability to develop or engage **in public private partnerships** to deliver animal health, <u>animal</u> <u>welfare</u> 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.



VETERINARY AUTHORITY

The *Governmental Authority* of a Member Country, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and paraprofessionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the *implementation of animal health* and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory

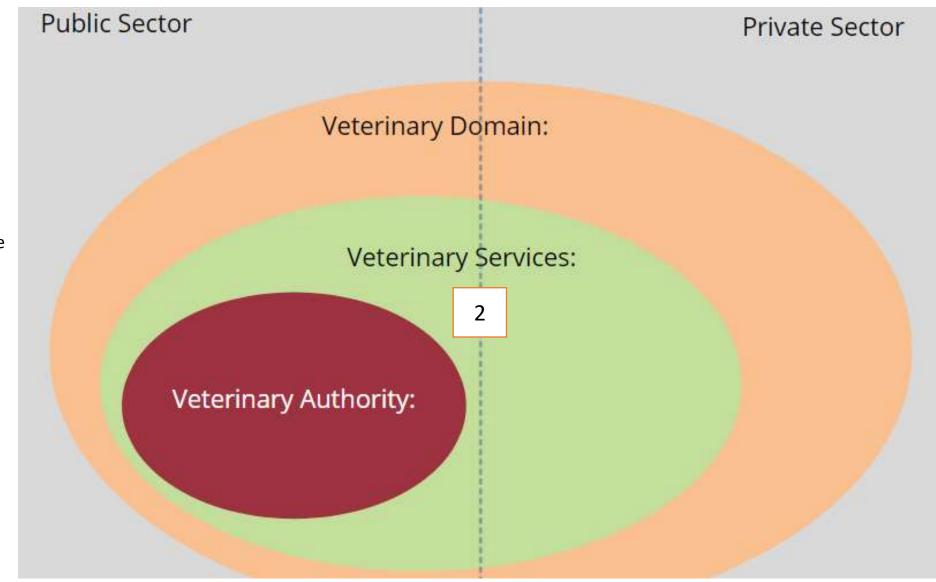
Public Sector Private Sector Veterinary Domain: **Veterinary Services: Veterinary Authority:**

Source: The glossary of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code



VETERINARY SERVICES

The governmental and nongovernmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory

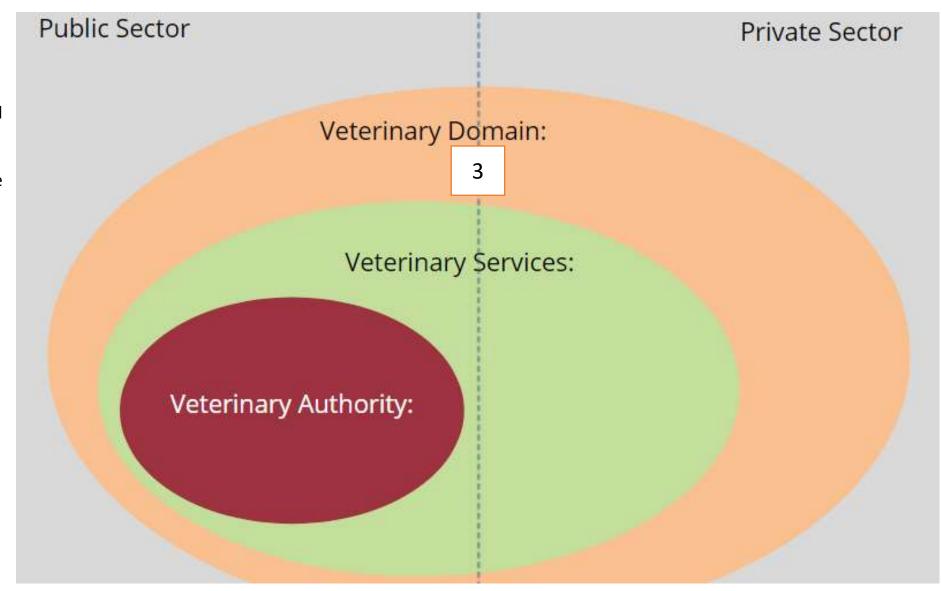


Source: The glossary of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code



VETERINARY **DOMAIN**

All activities that are directly or indirectly related to terrestrial and aquatic animals, their products and by-products, which help to protect, maintain and improve the health and wellbeing of people, including by means of the protection of animal health and animal welfare, and food safety



Source: Article 3.4.2 of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code on veterinary legislation

POSSIBLE CONTINUUM OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ROLES IN VETERINARY SERVICES



PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE

(generally private sector benefit, financing and delivery)

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP POTENTIAL

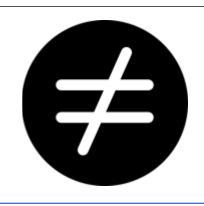
(strongest where there are mixed interest + benefits)

PUBLIC SECTOR ROLE

(generally public sector interest, financing and delivery)



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.
Longevity	Long-term collaborations with shared responsibilities	A one-time transfer of ownership and control.
Risk Allocation	Share risks between the public and private sectors	Transfers risks entirely to the private sector.
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.



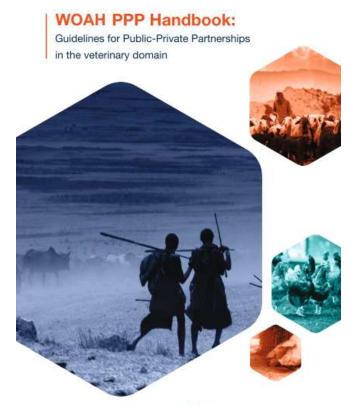
Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain





Executive Leaders







E-Learning Courses



Enrollments till date

PPP Introductory course: 2,860 PPP and PC-TAD: 1,334



Decision and implementation Ministers, Chief Executives and their financial Policy/ and veterinary advisers strategic leaders Chief Veterinary Officers and other senior public executives, technical advisers of politicians, Executive Committee members in **Executive leaders** private entities, and Heads of Department. Charged with creating successful PPPs to deliver services in the veterinary domain, and so secure the benefits agreed by their Implementation leaders organisations.

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

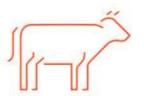


WOAH PPP Database













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



Anima	l Heal	lth
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Sanitary mandate

Animal Diseases control and eradication (PPR control and eradication, FMD control, ASF control)

Research and development for new product development and Manufacturing of veterinary inputs

Frontline services for surveillance/diagnostics/treatm ents

Farmer education/ awareness, sensitization and mobilization

Capacity development

Veterinary services training programme (cover both general veterinary and paraprofessional undergraduate education and continuing education in specific areas).

Community animal health workers

Trade

Trade certification

Compartmentalization

Coordinated border management

Assurance system to support trade (include. status)

Trade Policy development Quarantine

Trade promotion facilitation

One Health

Zoonosis preparedness, surveillance and response (include emerging infectious diseases)

Zoonosis risk assessment Rabies control

AMR control plan

Aquatic / water management (eco health and climate change)

Wildlife health / biodiversity conservation



Animal welfare

Animal welfare during transport

Animal welfare at the time of killing

Stray dog population management

Improving animal welfare in production systems and practices

Emergency preparedness and response management

Contingency planning for priority diseases (ASF, HPAI, rabies, FMD, PPR)
Horizon scanning for emerging disease risks

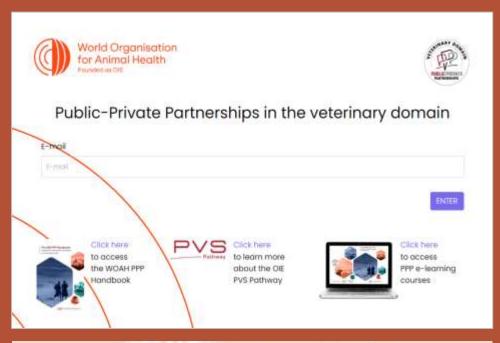
Initiation of incursion response activities Implementing responses using incident management systems

Food safety

Services at slaughterhouses (operations and inspection)

Joint inspection of food premises

PPPs in the veterinary domain: Insights from Global Experiences



Rahul Srivastava

PPP Project Manager

Capacity Building Department



Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal







How are PPPs strengthening national veterinary services?

What are the benefits and impacts?

How can PPP help in my work/ business in Sri Lanka?

And many more....





Capacity-building

Improved delivery of initial and continuing education for relevant stakeholders



Veterinary Workforce

Sufficient and efficient Animal Health services providers: Veterinarians, VPP, CAHW





Research and development

of area-specific veterinary inputs development and manufacturing





Reliable Supply chain:

Manufacturers, Importers and
Distributors of veterinary inputs
(vaccine, medicines, feed), livestock
and livestock products, exporter of
value-added livestock products



Communication

Awareness creation among Farmers, producer association, livestock entrepreneurs and industries



Robust infrastructure:

Traders, Processors for Value added livestock products









Influenza Virus Monitoring in Animal (IVM) Network is a network of laboratory-based Avian Influenza surveillance utilising https://ivmonline.org/, a web-based digital platform (IVM Online) that collects and manages isolates, antigenic and genetic data of the circulating Avian Influenza viruses (AIV) in Indonesia.

IVM Network comprised

- 1. Veterinary Laboratory Network under the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture (DGLAHS-MoA),
- 2. Veterinary Education Establishment-based Veterinary Laboratories
- 3. Private Veterinary Vaccine Manufacture Company Laboratories.

Registered members of the IVM Network, including three major private veterinary vaccine manufacturing companies, are responsible for uploading data (isolates, antigenic and genetic characters of AIV) into IVM Online.

IVM also recommends private vaccine manufacturers on the most updated and appropriate vaccine master seeds.



2. Can PPP improve the education and training of farmers and service providers?

Human resource capacity building.

Private
INPUT
Material resources.

Public and Private Partners

National Veterinary Services: Veterinary Services and Animal Production Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture + USAID



Producers/producer association: Ghana Poultry Farmers Association



USDA Ghana Poultry Project (GPP)



Achieved Project Results

- Provided capacity building trainings to promote adoption of good poultry husbandry practices. Trained 17,721 beneficiaries (37% Females) in productivity practices, with 10,656 Individuals applying improved or new technology.
- Trained and worked with 45 financial institutions and 62 Business Service Advisors through Poultry Financing and Poultry Sector Risk Assessment programs, resulting in innovative financing and 3,318 loans worth USD15.3M to 16,836 beneficiaries.
- Partnered with the Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD) to establish the
 Community Animal Health Worker (CAHW) program for poultry which trained
 501 local agents to provide extension services (husbandry education, vaccinations,
 input supplies, etc.) to 10,139 Poultry Households in 389 Communities.
- Conducted 74 Poultry Production Demonstrations in partnership with tertiary institutions and outgrower businesses to promote efficient production techniques among farmers. Broiler production period reduced from an average of 10 weeks to 6 weeks which reduces costs and increases year income.

USDA Ghana Poultry Project (GPP) - ACDI/VOCA (acdivoca.org)



3. Can PPP improve veterinary services by an efficient veterinary workforce?



Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria

Private companies supporting Diagnostics, vaccination and awareness creation

Namibia

Emergency Animal Health Fund Meat Board of Namibia and DVS

India

A sustainable supply chain of appropriate and affordable veterinary vaccines and medicines for veterinary workforce

Australia

Emergency Preparedness; strengthen on-farm and supp chain biosecurity practices

Tunisia

Sanitary mandate: Vaccination against notifiable diseases

Afghanistan

A robust veterinary workforce for efficient disease prevention and Control



Engaging Veterinary Paraprofessionals for the National control of animal diseases in Afghanistan



Brief description

A Sanitary Mandate contract scheme with private Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) has been established in Afghanistan for disease reporting, sample collection and transportation to veterinary laboratories for diagnosis, vaccination of animals for OIE notifiable diseases and implementation of passive and active surveillances for these notifiable diseases. The Sanitary Mandate contract scheme has been the platform for a partnership to bring the country into stage 2 of the progressive control pathway for PPR control and eradication, as outlined in the FAO and OIE Global Strategy, and with nomadic pastoralists being identified as the primary target group following a risk assessment approach. Under this part of the Sanitary Mandate contract, the public sector was in partnership with paravets to conduct vaccination campaigns with an agreed payment for the services performed, based upon specific deliverables.

Timeline

Start year: 2010 - End year: Ongoing

Funds (40%; the rest is from catalysers, e.g.Government of Japan, World Bank, EU). Regulatory, training; laboratory. Technical expertise, personnel; Use of premises and facilities such as training centers. Technical expertise and personnel (358 VPPs engaged). Use of equipment and provision of

Public and Private Partners

National Veterinary Services: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

collecting information.



Private veterinarians/veterinary association/VSB: Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA), Relief International, Agha Khan Foundation, Madera (Mission d Aide au DA©veloppement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan)

materials and supplies.

4. Can PPP assist in the development of a reliable Supply chain of veterinary inputs?

Public

Material Resources: Government chicken production farms, vaccines. Financial loan as start-up money for youth and women. Staff: Development agents (DAs) (Woreda and Kebele levels). Local network (between DAs and farmers).

Private

Material resources: quality vaccines and feed supply (sourced internationally and locally); improved chicken genetics (imported). Capacity building: training of public sector staff and farmers on poultry production and health.

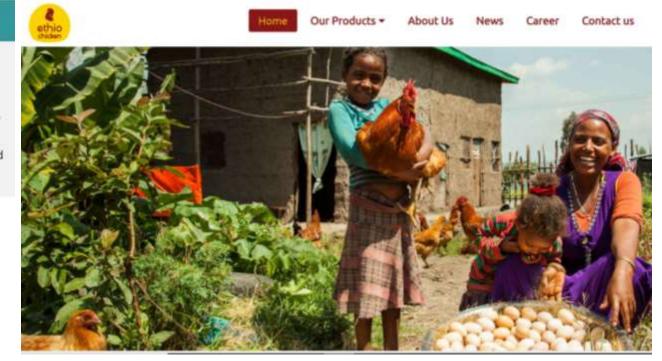
Public and Private Partners

INPUT

National Veterinary Services: Ministry of Agriculture, National and regional offices



Private company : Ethiochicken company





ABOUT US

EthioChicken stands as one of the leading poultry companies in East Africa. The company specializes in producing and delivering improved breeds of day-old chickens(DOCs) and blended poultry feed to its customers. This initiative drives increased productivity and contributes to establishing a more reliable and diverse protein supply at the rural household level. EthioChicken distinguishes itself as the sole private company in Ethiopia with an exclusive focus on serving smallholder farmers. It has pioneered an innovative, economically sustainable, and replicable distribution model designed to reach rural households effectively. Through the implementation of this model, EthioChicken has successfully produced millions of day-old chickens and positively impacted countless rural households across Ethiopia.

13 Sites 10K

1,500⁺ Employees 30M +
DOCs Distributed Annually

Day Old Chicks Feed



Application of Compartmentalisation in the United Kingdom

PUBLIC INPUT

- Technical expertise: explaining the OIE requirements to the private sector; checking and improving private sector biosecurity protocols to meet the OIE standard.
- Technical expertise: Initial approval and regular audit of biosecurity at compartments.
- Personnel: promotion and negotiation of bilateral agreements accepting compartmentalisation.
- Technical expertise: certification for exports.

PRIVATE INPUT

- Technical expertise: developing practical and achievable biosecurity protocols to meet the OIE standard.
- Financial: support to UK promotion of the principle of compartmentalisation applied to avian influenza. Maintaining additional biosecurity, surveillance and testing to conform with rules of the scheme.



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Governance Mechanism: Export certification user group - joint committee to agree priorities and action to support exports

Results for the public sector

Confidence in biosecurity protocols

jointly developed with the poultry sector that enable approval of compartments and export certification.

Expertise in application of compartmentalisation.

Exports of high value breeding poultry from approved compartments maintained in the face of Al outbreaks in the UK.

Reduced business and political concern and pressure on Defra/APHA to overturn country-level export bans.

Local employment in major poultry breeding farms maintained and more secure.

TRUST: Successful assured compartmentalisation through PPP increases UK reputation on animal health and underpins exports to key markets during times when country disease freedom status is lost. Improved relationship with private poultry sector.

Stronger national ECONOMY: Major international poultry companies choose to remain in the UK, boosting local employment and GDP.

Results for the private sector

Improved biosecurity protocols at high level breeding farms.

High value breeding poultry farms approved as compartments in line with Chapter 4.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Exports of high value breeding poultry from approved compartments maintained

Profits maintained/losses avoided. when Al cases occur in UK. Able to fulfil contracts with trading partners and avoid animal welfare implications of not being able to export chicks once they hatched.

in the face of Al outbreaks in the UK.

Reduced risk that breeding operations have to be moved from the UK.

........

OUTPUT

OUTCOME

IMPACT

TRUST: Improved relationship with Defra/APHA, focused on shared technical understanding, addressing problems and with potential to develop.

Reduced BUSINESS risk: Security of investment in high value breeding stock in the UK and ability to give clients confidence in supply.



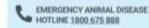


6. How can PPP strengthen communication among a variety of stakeholders?



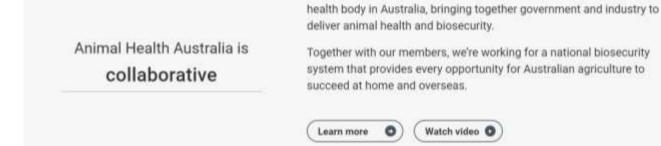
https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/





Animal Health Australia is the trusted and independent national animal

https://animalhealthireland.ie











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 endbeneficiaries 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







Public-private partnership



AHI Stakeholders



icos



ICMSA



DoveageNETICS



























































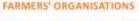












Irish Cattle and Sheep Farmers' Association* Irish Co-Operative Organisation Society* Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers' Association* Irish Farmers' Association* Irish Holmein-Friesian Association* Milk Quality Ireland Macra na Teleme*

Pedigree Cattle Breeders' Council of Ireland*

DAIRY AND BEEF PROCESSORS

Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Ltd* Aurivo Co-Operative Society Ltd* Carbery Group*

Centenary Thurles Co-Operative Society Ltd* Dairygold Co-Operative Society Ltd* Glanbia ireland*

Kerry Agribusiness*

Lakeland Dairies* Meat Industry Ireland*

Mullinahone Co-Operative Society Ltd* North Cork Co-Operative Society Ltd*

Strathroy*

Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd*



Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM)* Irish Livestock Exporters Association

Teagasc*

AI COMPANIES

Dovea Genetics*

Eurogene At Services* Munster Bovine*

Progressive Genetics*

PROFESSIONAL | ADVISORY | SUPPORT SERVICES

DAFM-Veterinary Laboratory Services*

ICBF* Omus

Veterinary treland*

Source: Presentation Dr David Graham, CEO AHI













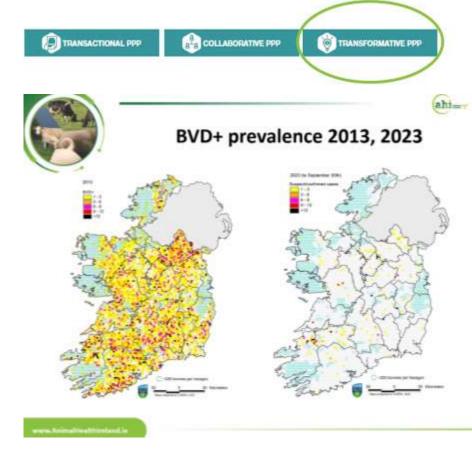












Source: Presentation Dr David Graham, CEO AHI



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

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





Key steps for successful PPP

Establish the need for PPP and defining the outcome to be delivered

Periodically review performance and re-evaluate the need for PPP

Engage with stakeholders to understand their interests and establish their role and support

Monitor and assure that activities are done to the agreed standards and evaluating outcomes and impacts

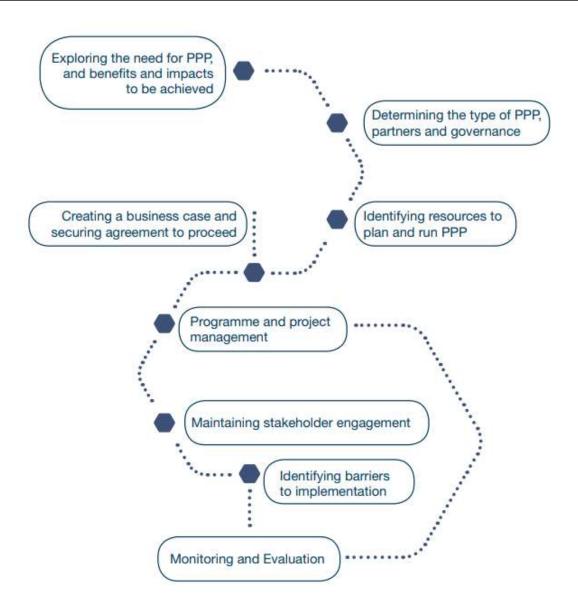
Define the nature of the partnership

Initiate the PPP, ensuring that it is deliverable, committing resource and implementing it

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



Success factors for implementing individual PPPs



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



Necessary requirements for Successful PPPs

- A. A *mutual appreciation* of respective benefits and goals;
- B. A *common understanding* of the outcome to be delivered by the partnership;
- C. Respective roles of the parties defined and understood;
- D. Committed resource and capability to apply good project management practice with effective coordination, good communication and joint monitoring; and
- E. Strong and lasting *leadership commitment* to making the partnership work and be sustainable.



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







training.woah.org/course/index.php?categoryid=57















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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

Thank you

Share your PPP experiences in the veterinary domain Contact us ppp@woah.org

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World Organisation for Animal Health Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

