

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH



Public-Private Partnership in the veterinary domain

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What is Public-Private Partnership (PPP)?

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.



What is Public-Private Partnership (PPP)?

In the agricultural sector, especially the veterinary sector, the implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) plays an important role in improving the quality and efficiency of veterinary services, while promoting the sustainable development of this industry. PPP provides a flexible mechanism to connect stakeholders, including government, businesses and NGOs, to make the most of resources and knowledge.



One of the key benefits of implementing PPPs in the veterinary sector is the investment in the underlying veterinary health system. This includes improving veterinary infrastructure, veterinary workforce training and development, as well as providing more effective and accessible veterinary health services to farmers.



COMPONENTS OF PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

1. Government's management of Animal health system including:

- a) Department of Animal Health (DAH), belongs to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD);
- b) Provincial Sub- DAHs belong to Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Provinces
- c) District Station of animal health at district, town, city, etc.
- d) Commune veterinary staff

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Provincial People Committee

(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH - DAH)

I. 10 Divisions of DAH

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Epidemiology Division
3. Aquatic Animal Health Division
4. Quarantine Division
5. Drug & Vaccine Management Division
6. Veterinary Public Health Division
7. Legislation & Inspection Division
8. Planning Division
9. International Cooperation and Communication Division
10. Finance Division

II. 15 Institutions of DAH

- Regional Animal Health Office No I – VII
- (Regional Sub-departments of Animal Quarantine and Inspection: Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Lao Cai
- National Center for Veterinary Diagnosis
- National Center for Vet. Drugs Control No I, II
- National Center for Vet. Hygiene Inspection No I, II

Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Provincial Sub-Department of Animal Health

District Veterinary Stations

Agricultural service center

District People Committee

Commune People Committee

Communal Veterinary Teams

Communal Veterinary Teams

National Institute of Veterinary Research

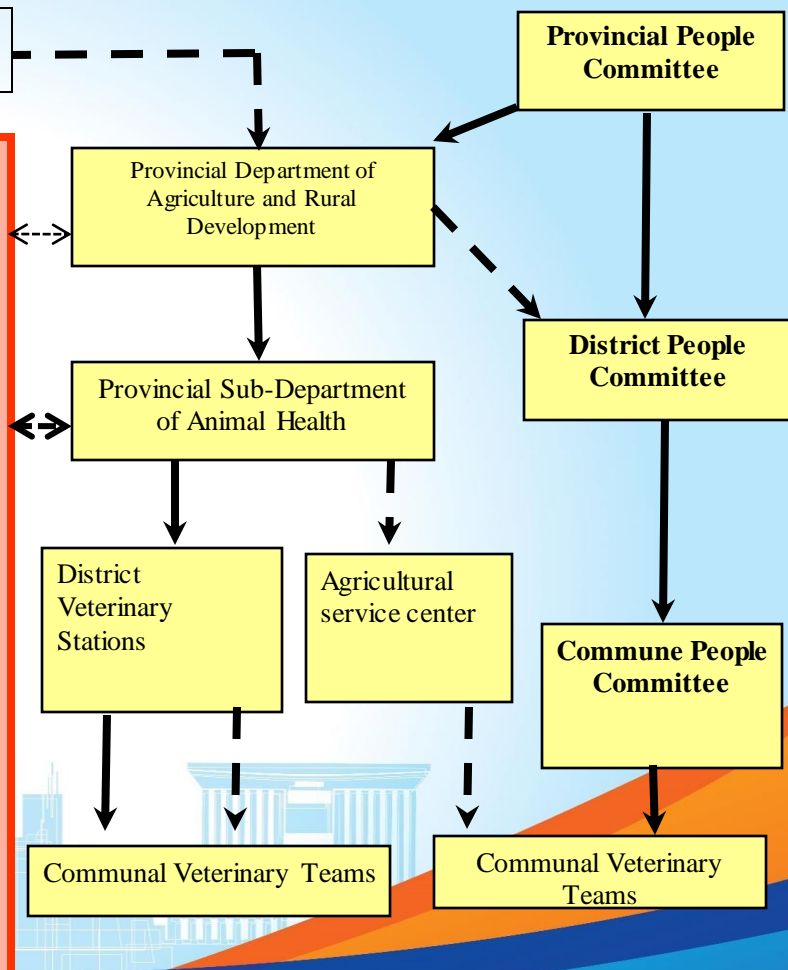
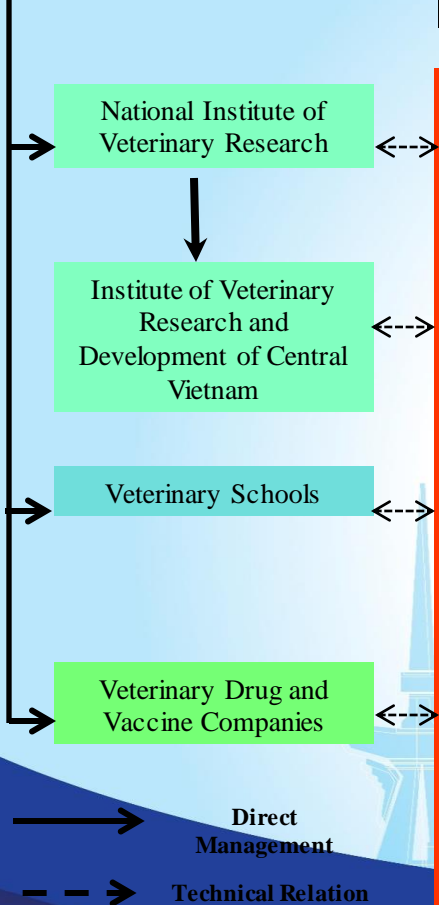
Institute of Veterinary Research and Development of Central Vietnam

Veterinary Schools

Veterinary Drug and Vaccine Companies

Direct Management

Technical Relation





COMPONENTS OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

2. Private veterinary partners including:

- a) Associations of livestock, fisheries, animal and aquatic feed.
- b) Individual veterinary professionals or para-vet.
- c) National or international companies.
- d) Stores provide veterinary services.





Human Recourses of Animal Health Sytem

Organization	Quantity	Quality (%)			
		Post-graduted	Graduated	Technician	VPP
DAH and institute	658	35,86	46,20	5,16	12,78
Sub - DAH	7,457	2	54	37	7
Vet commune	25,227	0	5	38	57
Private Vet	30,653	0	2	29	69



ROLE OF COMPONENTS

a) Department of Animal Health is the unit that proposed policies and directly implements the policies under the Government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

b) Provincial Sub-DAHs implement veterinary policies and projects at the provincial level.

c) District Station of animal health implement veterinary policies and projects at the district level.

d) Commune veterinary staff: This is a group that doing vaccination, taking sample, surveillance and outbreak investigation.



ROLE OF COMPONENTS

- a) Associations: Representative unit for livestock households and farms to propose policies to the government.
- b) Individual private veterinary professionals or paraprofessionals: Carry out medical examination and treatment, disease surveillance, testing, vaccination, epidemic reporting...
- c) National or international companies: Investment, research, and production in the fields of livestock and veterinary medicine.
- d) Veterinary Stores: Provide veterinary services



Legislation

- Law No. 64/2020/QH14 - Law on investment according to the public-private partnership method.
- Decree No.35/2021/ND-CP Detailing and guiding the implementation of investment laws according to the public-private partnership method;
- Decree No. 28/2021/ND-CP of the Government: Regulating the financial management mechanism of investment projects according to the public-private partnership method
- Decree No. 63/2018/ND-CP on investment in the form of PPP
- Decision No. 71/2010/QĐ-TTg promulgating regulations on pilot investment in the form of PPP
- Circular No. 14/2017/TT-BNNPTNT of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Guidance on implementing a number of contents on investment in the form of public-private partnerships in the field of agriculture and rural areas



Problems and difficulties in public-private partnerships

- The policy mechanism for PPP still lacks specific regulations for the agricultural sector, especially vet.
- The classification by field of PPP projects is also inconsistent, so they may face many risks, while the risk sharing of the parties is still low.
- Lack of appropriate mechanisms between public sector and private sector.
- Difficulties in finding and selecting private partners because information about all project relate to PPP has not been made public or transparent.
- Livestock is a sector with many risks because of diseases, small production, lack of support services, unsustainable consumer markets, price fluctuations, and the need to use a large land.



Examples of public-private Partnerships in Vietnam

Case Example 1: Production of African swine fever vaccine

In early 2019, African Swine Fever appeared for the first time in Vietnam, The total number of pigs destroyed is more than 6 million heads at the end 2019, loss of hundreds of billions VND. In September 2020, after cooperate with American scientists, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development cooperated with NAVETCO NATIONAL VETERINARY JOINT STOCK COMPANY to research ASF vaccine. By May 2022, there were 2 types of vaccines licensed for circulation in Vietnam (NAVET-ASF VAC and AVAC ASF LIVE). Because of the cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and veterinary medicine companies, Vietnam is the first country in over the world having the commercial ASF vaccine.



Examples of public-private Partnerships in Vietnam

Case Example 2: Vaccination against FMD

In Vietnam, financial resources are limited at local. Therefore, Local authorities cannot provide adequate vaccines to livestock households. Besides, foot-and-mouth disease still occurs sporadically in some localities. Meanwhile, in recent years, businesses have invested largely in dairy farming. For example, TH Dairy Food Joint Stock Company is an enterprise that has invested in developing dairy cows since 2010 at Nghia Dan district of Nghe An province and currently has about 50,000 dairy cows. To prevent the FMD epidemic from entering the dairy herd, the company has paid for the purchase of FMD vaccine to annually vaccinate all subjects susceptible to the disease in Nghia Dan district. With a policy of fully vaccinating dairy cows as well as livestock herds in adjacent areas around the farm, in recent years, foot-and-mouth disease epidemics have not occurred on the company's farms.



Examples of public-private Partnerships in Vietnam

Case Example 3: Vaccination Campaign

Every year, Vietnam organizes vaccination for livestock and poultry in two periods, March-April and September-October. The number of vaccine doses that need to be used is very large, requiring a large number of veterinarians to be mobilized. Meanwhile, the number of veterinarians operating under state management is very small (only 1 doctor per commune), so more support from private veterinarians is needed. The State will support the private veterinary force in training, issuing vaccination certificates, as well as supporting daily wages while performing vaccination tasks. Because of the support from private veterinarians that has helped the state's annual vaccination campaign stay on punctually, technically and safely.



Lessons Learned

- completing legal regulations on PPP in the field of general agriculture and particular livestock as a legal basis for mutual benefits for all participating parties.
- Develop, promulgate and effectively implement policies to attract domestic and foreign businesses to invest in livestock through creating a more open investment environment and eliminating barriers.
- Issue policies to be close management private veterinary medicine, creating a mutually beneficial mechanism when coordinating.



THANKS YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

