ANIMAL HEALTH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

MATTHEW STONE

SPADE SOLUTIONS

SPADE Solutions

STRATEGY, POLICY, ANALYSIS, DECISION-SUPPORT,ENGAGEMENT

ANIMAL HEALTH, ANIMAL WELFARE, ONE HEALTH, BIOSECURITY, TRADE

ISVEE17
11-15 November 2024 • Sydney, Australia
International Convention Centre Sydney
17th International Symposium on Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics 2024
Veterinary epidemiology and economics down under in leaps and bounds

IFC International Finance Corporation WORLD BANK GROUP

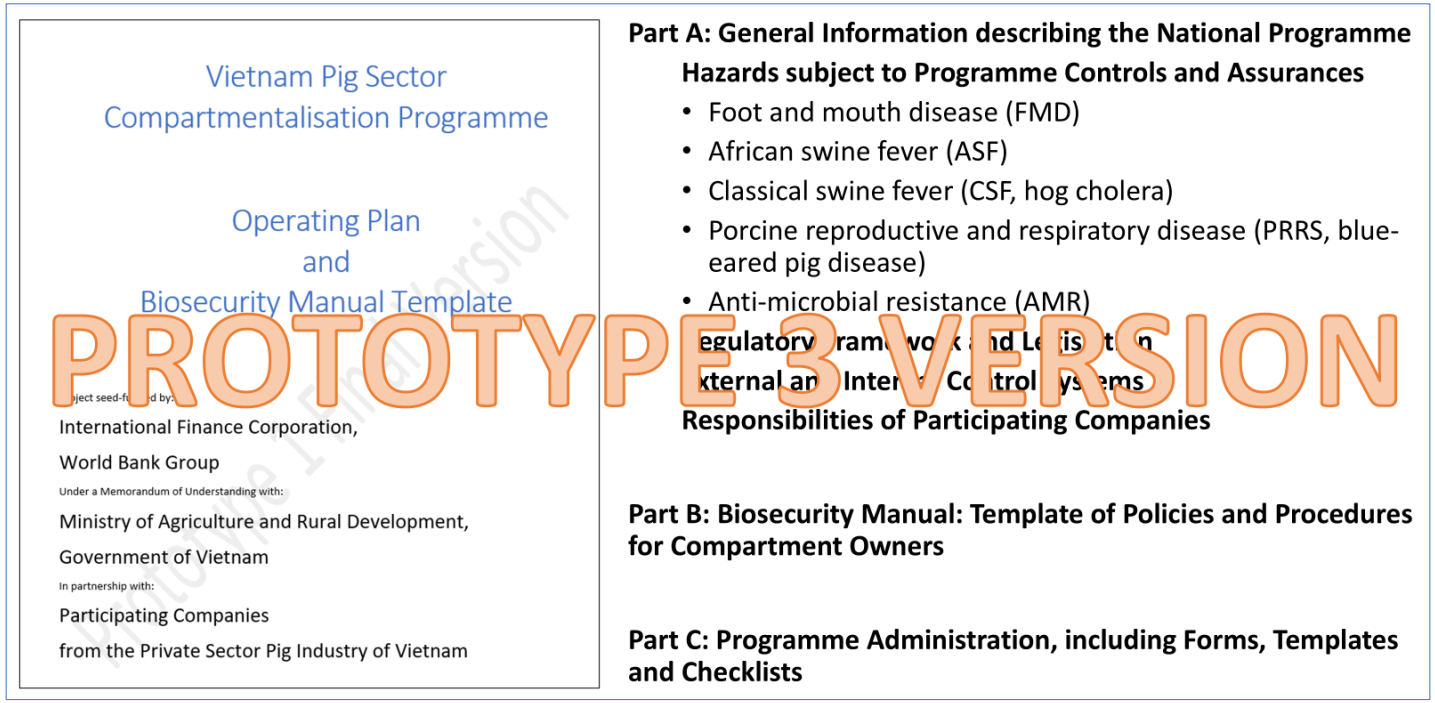
In partnership with:

Compartmentalisation: challenges during design and operationalisation of public private partnerships providing disease freedom assurances in endemic LMICs to support export strategies

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Jigjidmaa Dugeree, IFC – International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group, Mongolia

Conclusion

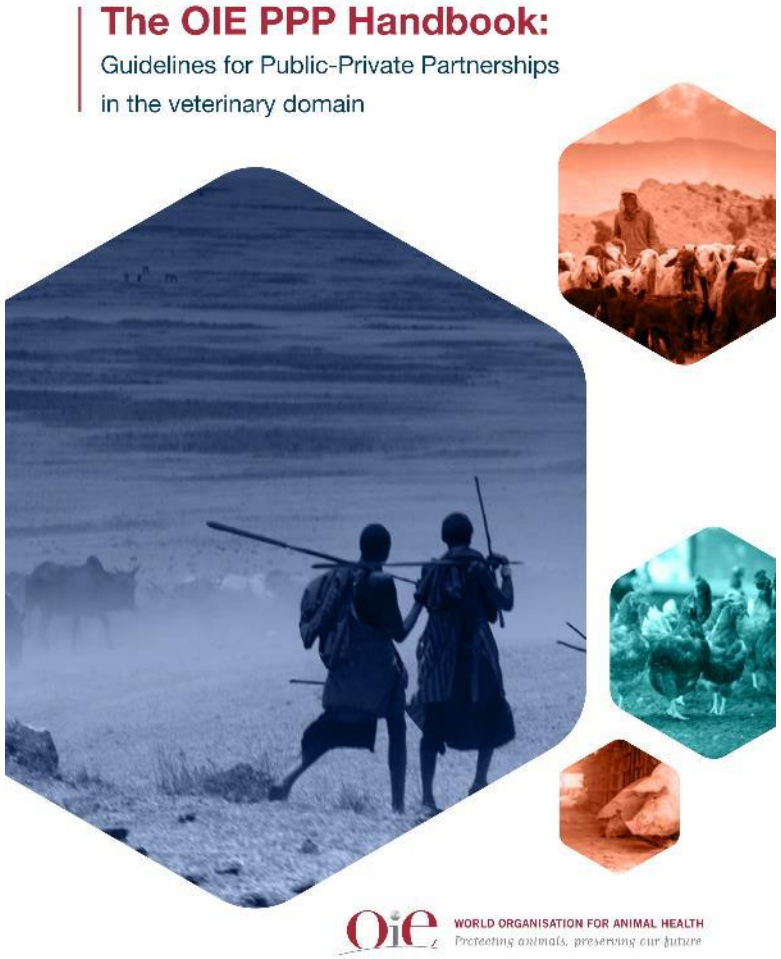
- Epidemiological, regulatory and SPS-market access **competencies** in support of compartmentalisation must continue to be developed.
- Countries where FMD and other transboundary diseases are **entrenched in complex value chains** may have little near-term prospect of eradication.
- Exclusion from high-biosecurity commercial settings may be more **scientifically realistic, economically feasible and operationally achievable**.



PROTOTYPE 3 VERSION

https://www.onehealth.org.vn/

Guidance on SPS Public Private Partnership (PPP)

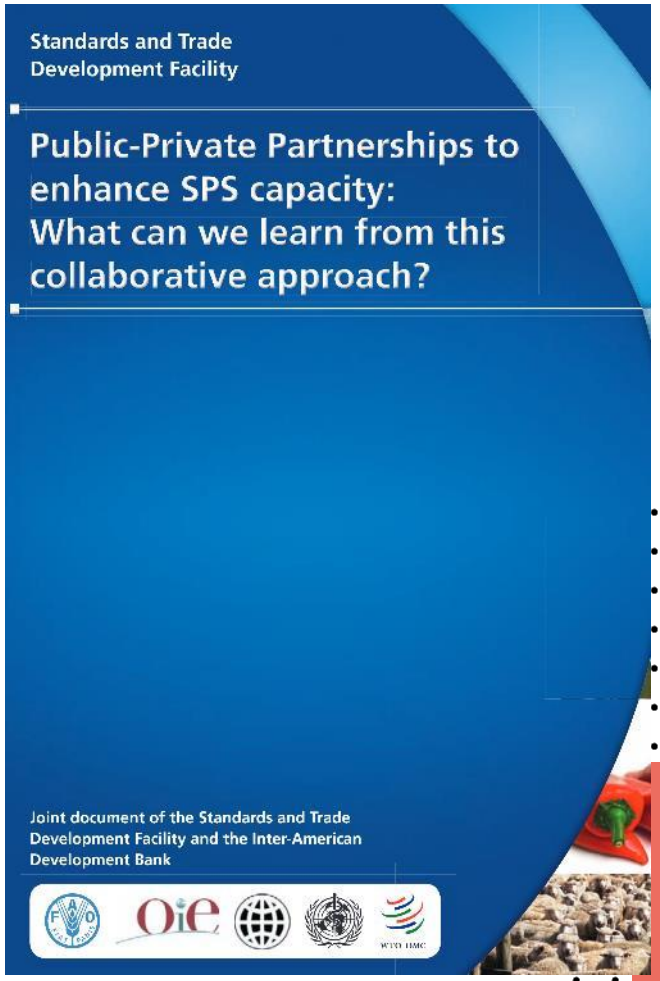


PPP CHARTER:
12 principles for Public-Private Partnership in the veterinary domain

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.

The following principles should be applied when creating Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to provide services to end users 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.



A win-win situation

Based on existing experience, these are the types of impacts that PPP can provide:

Stronger national ECONOMY

Greater TRUST in Government and private partners

Reduced BUSINESS risk and increased opportunities for the private sector

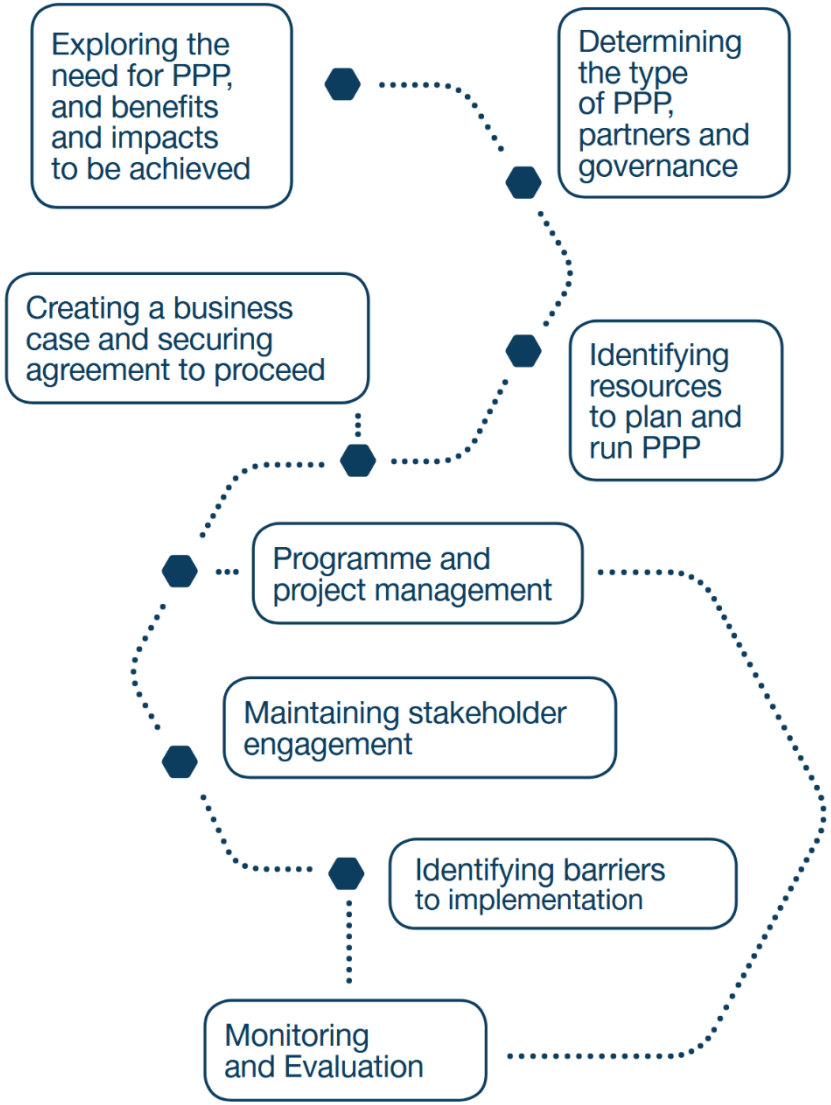
Improved public HEALTH

Solutions to SOCIETAL issues

Success factors for PPPs

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

What is the process to develop PPPs?



PUBLIC SECTOR EXPECTATIONS



OECD Good Regulatory Practices (2014)

- Role clarity
- Maintaining trust and preventing undue influence
- Accountability and transparency
- Engagement
- Funding
- Performance evaluation

PPPs and International Trade under WTO SPS Agreement

Observatory thematic study

Use, challenges and impact of zoning and compartmentalisation

Government roles

- G2G SPS Negotiations: Requirements of Veterinary Certification are negotiated Government to Government (G2G)
- SPS Certification: Veterinary Certificates certified by an Official Veterinarian of the exporting country Veterinary Authority
- SPS Verification Systems: Verification of certification requirements involves systems of physical inspections, periodic audits, and written assurances

Private sector roles

- Involvement in market access strategic planning and prioritisation
- Private sector veterinarians working under government approval and direction (Sanitary Mandate; Official Veterinarians)
- Accreditation to other assurance programmes (e.g. GAP) or private standards (e.g. ISO17020, ISO22000) add to system transparency and confidence
- Company systems e.g. internal control and records (e.g. ISO9001), systems audits

PPP Common Objectives

- Demonstrate robust credible animal health assurance and certification systems
- Have national systems recognised as equivalent to international standards
- Clear roles and responsibilities, while respecting G2G principles

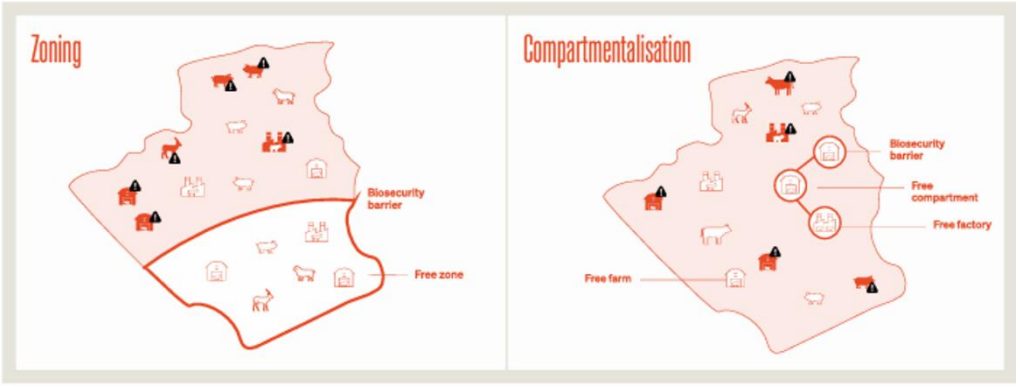


Figure 1. Visual representation of zoning and compartmentalisation

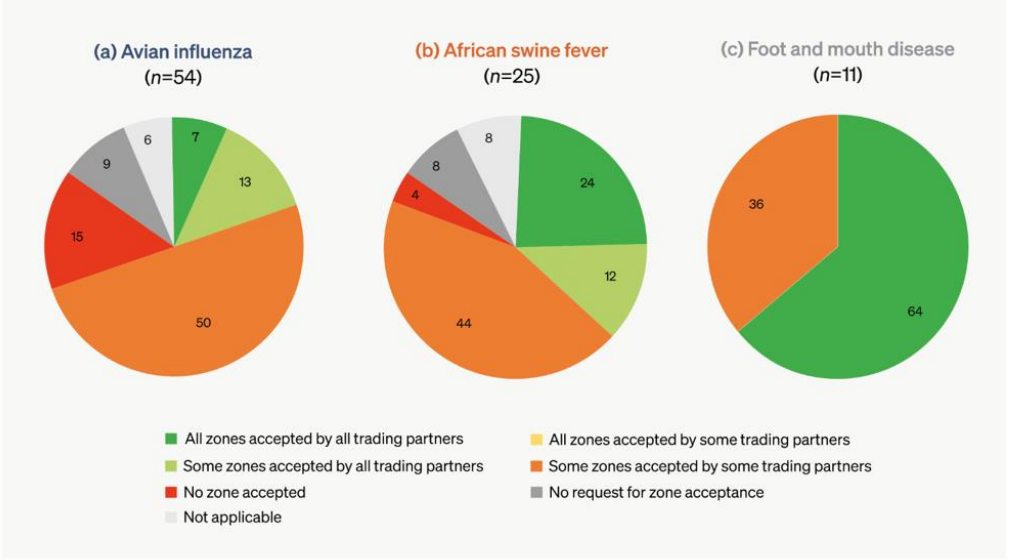
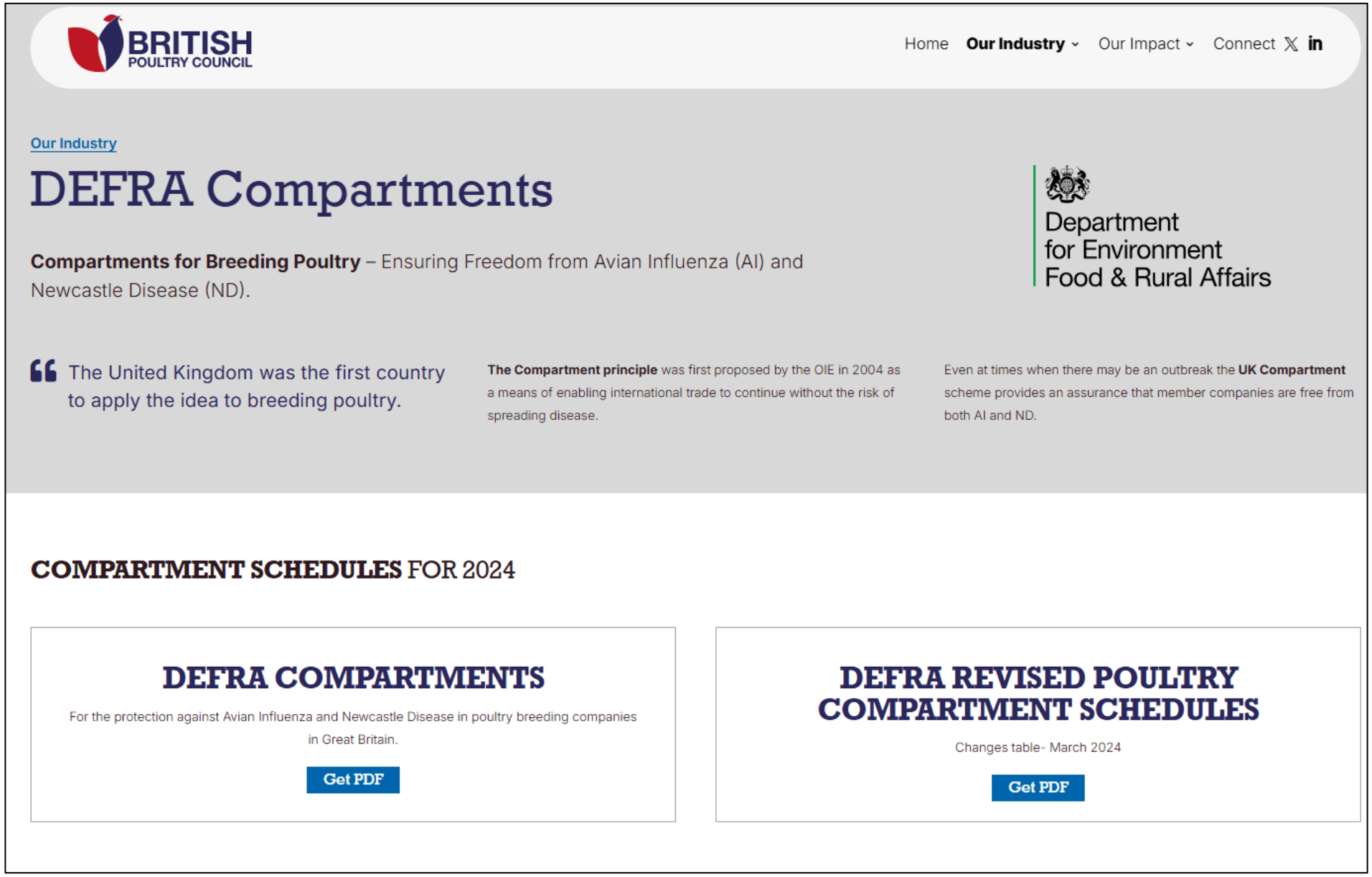


Figure 24. Percentage distribution of Members showing whether their zones were accepted by trading partners for avian influenza (a), African swine fever (b), and foot and mouth disease (c)
Percentages were calculated based on the total number of Members who reported using zones, for each of the three diseases. These figures were derived from a question to which only one answer could be given

Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Compartments
for the protection against
Avian Influenza and
Newcastle Disease
in poultry breeding companies in Great Britain

Date: April 2024



APPENDIX 15 – CASE STUDY

New Zealand's recognition of UK compartmentalisation

For avian influenza and Newcastle disease to support imports of poultry genetics

Import Health Standard

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

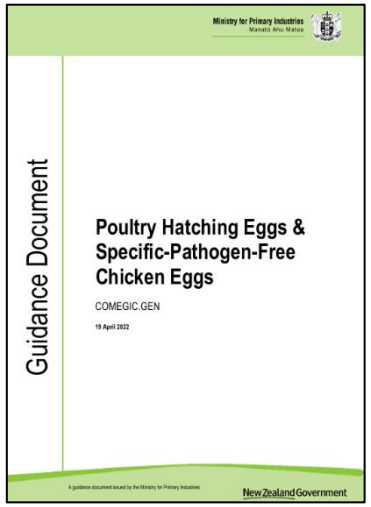
Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs

COMEGIC.GEN

4 October 2018

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

New Zealand Government



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Guidance Document

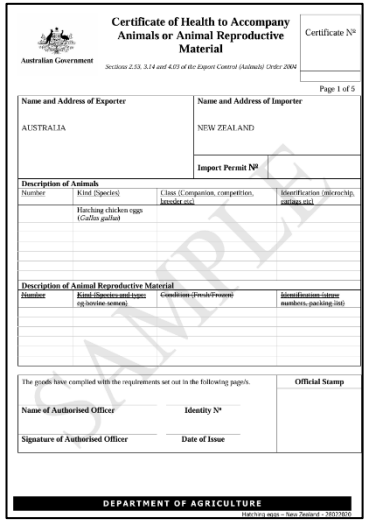
Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs

COMEGIC.GEN

19 April 2022

A guidance document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries

New Zealand Government



Australian Government

Certificate of Health to Accompany Animals or Animal Reproductive Material

Sections 2.53, 3.14 and 4.03 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004

Certificate Nº

Page 1 of 5

Name and Address of Exporter	Name and Address of Importer
AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
	Import Permit Nº

Description of Animals

Number	Kind (Species)	Class (Companion, competition, breeder etc)	Identification (microchip, tattoo etc)
	Hatching chicken eggs (*Gallus gallus*)		

Description of Animal Reproductive Material

~~Number~~	~~Kind (Species and type) eg bovine semen~~	~~Condition (Fresh/Frozen)~~	~~Identification (straw numbers, packing slip)~~

The goods have complied with the requirements set out in the following page/s.

Official Stamp

Name of Authorised Officer

Identity Nº

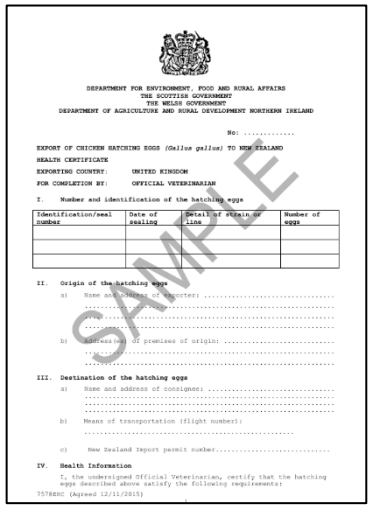
Signature of Authorised Officer

Date of Issue

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hatchery eggs – New Zealand – 26037820

SAMPLE



DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS
THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
THE WELSH GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT NORTHERN IRELAND

No: .....

EXPORT OF CHICKEN HATCHING EGGS (*Gallus gallus*) TO NEW ZEALAND
HEALTH CERTIFICATE
EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM
FOR COMPLETION BY: OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

I. Number and identification of the hatching eggs

Identification/seal number	Date of sealing	Detail of strain or line	Number of eggs

II. Origin of the hatching eggs

a) Name and address of exporter: .....

b) Address(es) of premises of origin: .....

III. Destination of the hatching eggs

a) Name and address of consignee: .....

b) Means of transportation (flight number): .....

c) New Zealand import permit number.....

IV. Health Information

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that the hatching eggs described above satisfy the following requirements:

7578ENC (Agreed 12/11/2015)

SAMPLE

Animal Products Notice

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Poultry Compartments for Export

DAERCS19

Effective from 16 October 2024

Issued under the Animal Products Act 1999

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

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.

CLUSTER ONE

Transactional PPP: driven by the need for local Veterinary Services in the field, initiated and funded by the public sector.

Private partners	Action and governance	Key obstacles	OIE next steps
• Private veterinarians and veterinary para–professionals (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)

CLUSTER TWO

Collaborative PPP: driven by trade, exports and/or commercial interests, initiated by both the public and private sectors.

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 epidemio 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 PPR or AMR control initiatives as a driving force in Africa, Middle East, and Asia

CLUSTER THREE

Transformative PPP: driven by development objectives, initiated and funded by the private sector.

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

WOAH PPP Typology

Cluster 1. Transactional PPP

Veterinary Authority accredits private sector vets or other parties to perform specific services

e.g. sanitary mandate (Official Veterinarians as Authorised Persons)

Cluster 2. Collaborative PPP

Trade-driven, export-oriented or other commercial services co-designed and delivered in partnership

e.g. Compartmentalisation programmes supporting market access

Cluster 3. Transformative PPP

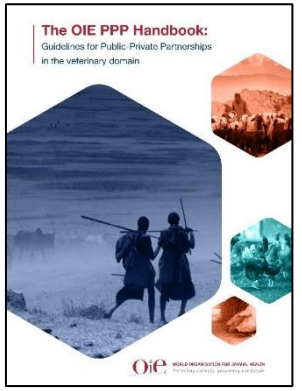
Development objectives supported by joint programmes initiated and funded by private sector

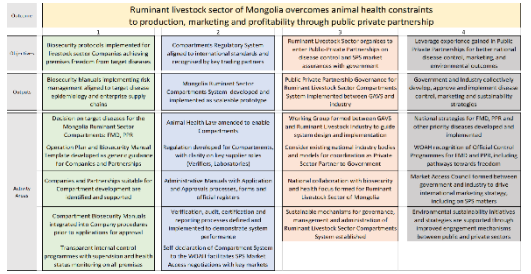
e.g. Grand Challenge vaccine development and delivery

Summary

- Being a good partner from the public sector side requires trust and confidence from exercising **Good Regulatory Practices,** as well as technical competence
- In Collaborative PPPs the Public sector must commit to **share control and decisions**
- Private sector organisations must establish a mandate from their members, and achieve the capacity and resources to perform agreed activities
- Establish **co-governance mechanisms** e.g. Boards, Committees with mandate to define strategy and decide direction
- Explore options for structural design and legal status of **PPP delivery agencies**
- Specific **Animal Health Programmes** each require objectives, strategy, funding, operational plans and performance monitoring
    - Disease control or eradication for domestic production and profitability benefits
    - Export market access N.B. political & strategic complexity, G2G and B2B relationships, international treaties (GATT, SPS, TBT)
- **Export market success** has multiple dependencies and all partners should understand their contribution, the risks to successful outcomes, and the likely time frames.
    - Demonstrate programme performance by verifying objectives are being reliably met
    - Milestones: strategy, policy, implement, verify, negotiate equivalence



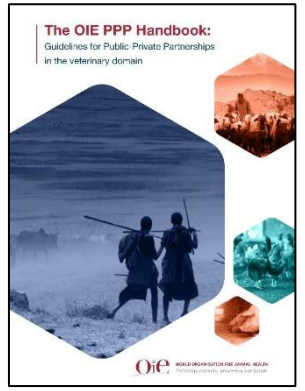


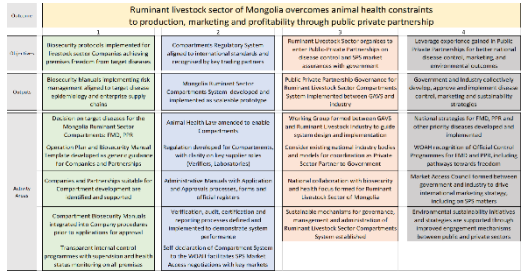


Summary

- Policy analysis in support of strategy
  - R&D provides critical intelligence and baseline situation
  - Epidemiological understanding of FMD in production and value chains
  - Vulnerabilities, feasibility, critical capacities
- Strategy development: realistic short, medium and long term goals
- Partner identification: national and regional
- Contribution to strategy: partner perspectives in design
- Commitment to objectives, partnership and process
- Confirm activities and allocate roles
- Funding arrangements
- Performance management and monitoring during implementation







SPADE Solutions

STRATEGY, POLICY, ANALYSIS,
DECISION-SUPPORT,ENGAGEMENT

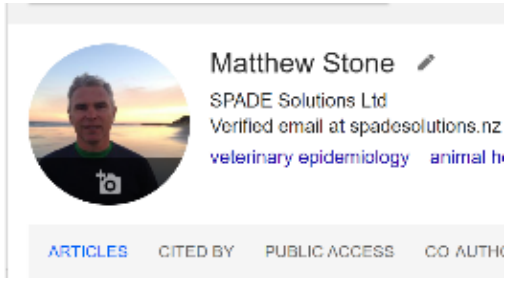
ANIMAL HEALTH, ANIMAL WELFARE, ONE HEALTH,
BIOSECURITY, TRADE

THANK YOU

Let's connect if we haven't already ….



Matthew Stone



Google Scholar

