



How can **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** strengthen the capacities of national Veterinary Services?

VCT Annual Conference, Nonthaburi, Thailand, 4 Sep 2018

Veterinary Services (VS)

- The governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory.
- The VS are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority.
- Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

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VS are a Global Public Good

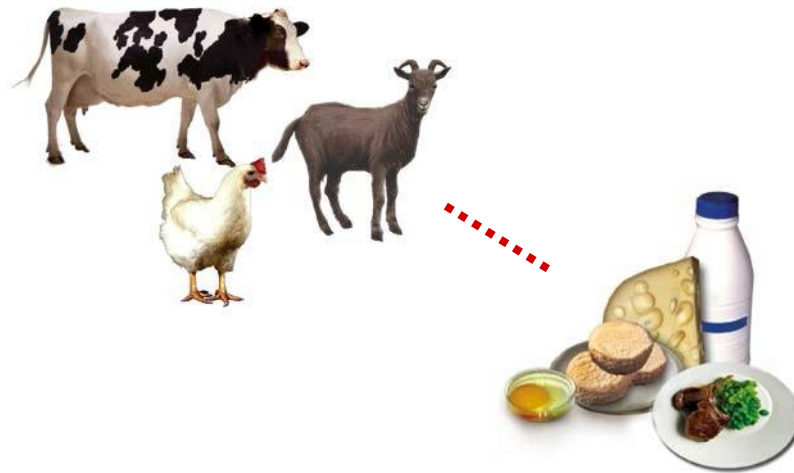
A Global Public Good



Good Veterinary Governance

Good Governance of VS

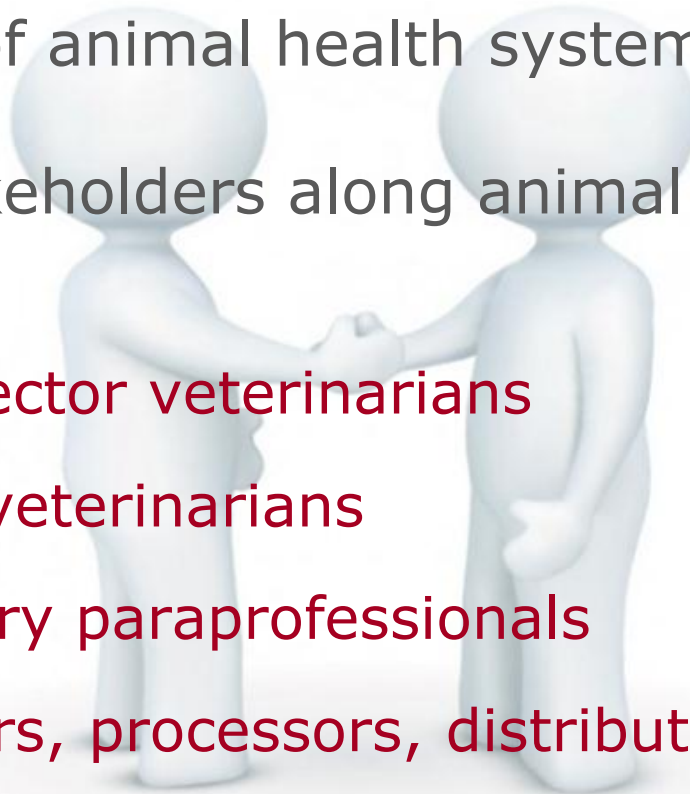
- The key to effectively detect, diagnose, control and prevent animal disease and zoonotic incursions



- If one country fails, it may endanger its neighbouring countries, the region, the continent and potentially the whole world.

Public-Private Partnerships in VS

- One of the key elements to promote **good governance** of animal health systems
- Between stakeholders along animal product supply chains:
 - **public sector veterinarians**
 - **private veterinarians**
 - **veterinary paraprofessionals**
 - **producers, processors, distributors**



The OIE Public-Private Progress Initiative

- A 3-year initiative (Nov 2016 - 2019) led by the OIE and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with the collaboration of CIRAD
- To assist OIE MCs in improving the quality of VS while building robust and sustainable animal health systems that contribute to the health and well-being of human populations
- Builds on Resolution #39 at 85th OIE General Session (May 2017)
 - The OIE will demonstrate the positive impacts of PPPs in the fields of animal health and livestock sector development, and disseminate best practices to support Member Countries.
 - Member Countries will use these best practices to promote, develop and implement policies and legislation jointly with the private sector for better animal health and a stronger livestock sector.

The OIE Public-Private Progress Initiative



Provide an overview of PPPs in the field of Veterinary Services worldwide



Measure the impact and added value of PPPs



Foster relationships between the public and private actors of Veterinary Services in support of better animal health and food safety



Propose tools to help OIE Member Countries engage in effective and sustainable PPPs

The OIE Public-Private Progress Initiative

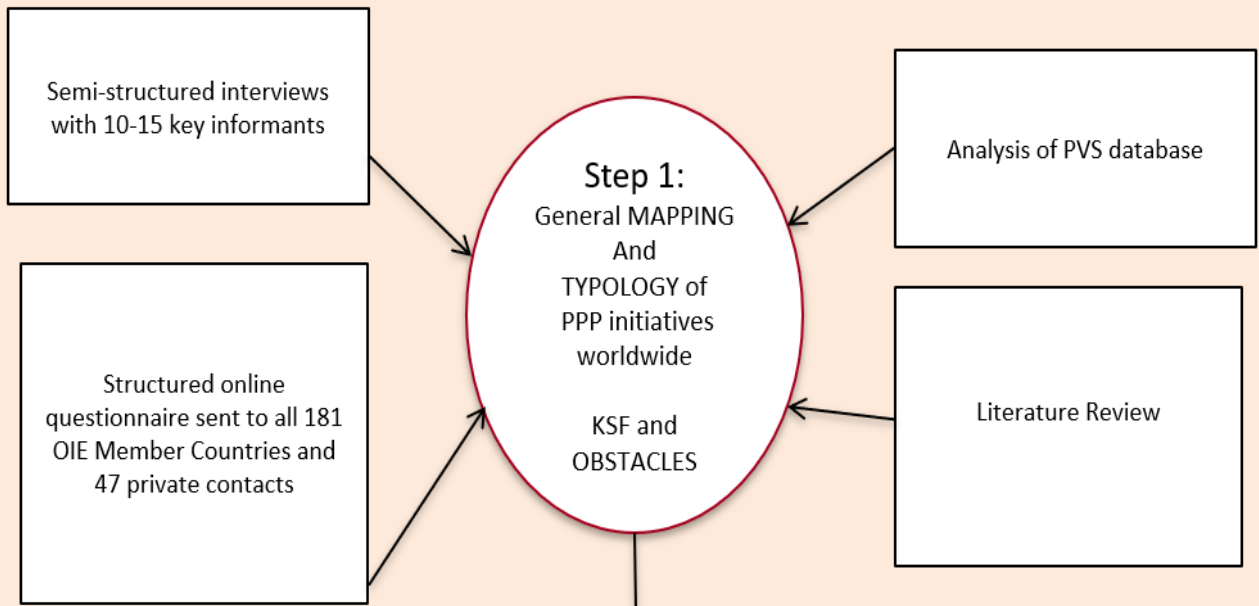
2017

- OIE surveyed its 181 MCs and private entities on their experiences with PPPs
- Identify case stories in the field of VS, their benefits and key success factors, as well as their challenges
- Produce a typology of PPPs in animal health for promotion of practical action in the field

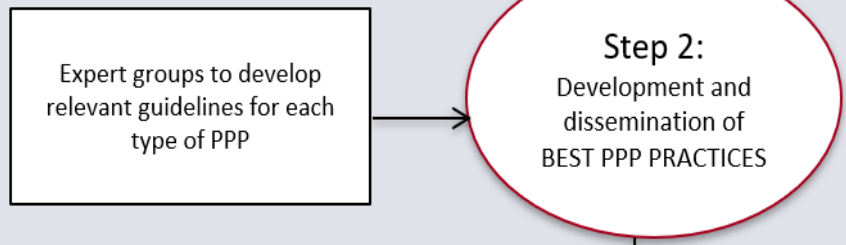
2018

- Disseminate information at the 86th OIE General Session (May 2018) and beyond
- Facilitate more impactful and sustainable PPPs in support of national VS worldwide

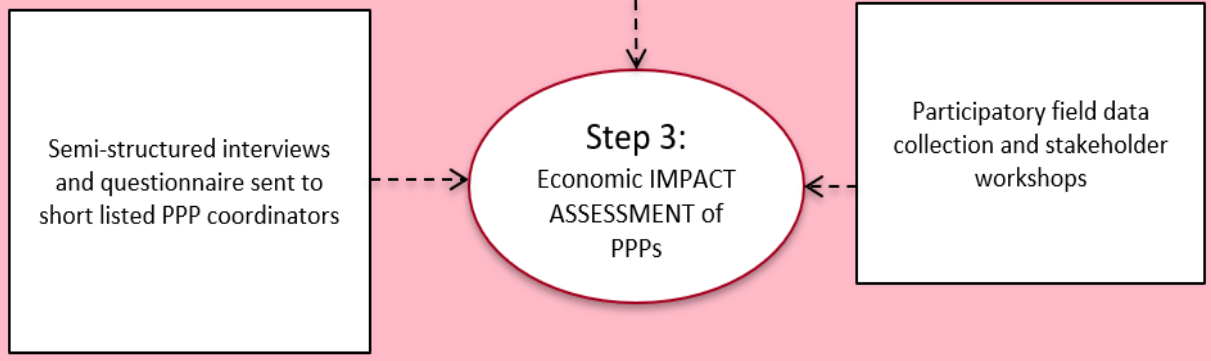
Countries=181



Countries=76



Countries=5-6



Preliminary conclusions of the Public-Private Progress Initiative: Key results of the diagnostic phase

Factorial analysis of data > **3 distinct clusters of PPPs**

The **PPP typology proposal** is based on 2 main variables:

- > category of **main private partner**
- > **type of interaction/governance**

ASSOCIATION OF CLUSTERING METHODS (MCA = MULTIPLE CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS, MDS = MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING, CT = CLASSIFICATION TREE, HC = HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING).

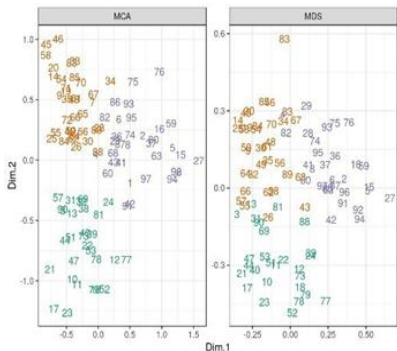


fig.a: k-means clusters from MCA and MDS

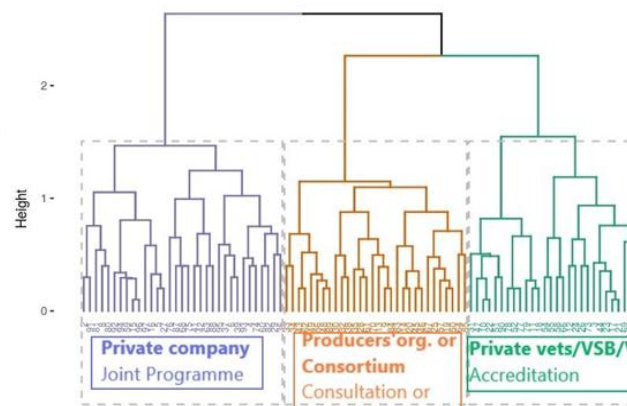


Fig. b: dendrogramme from hierarchical clustering method

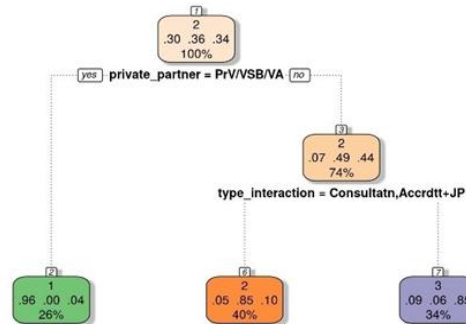
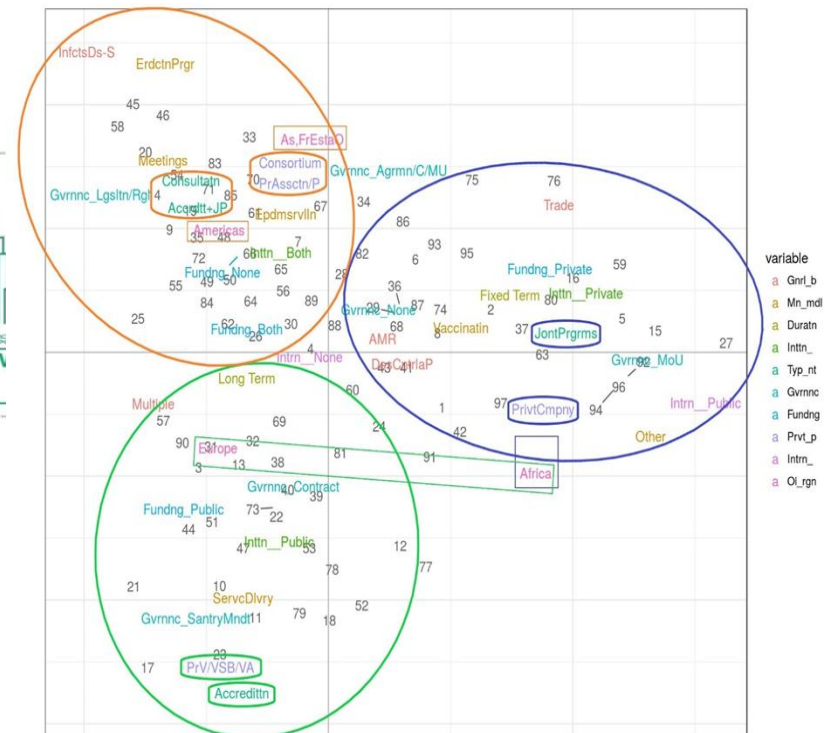


Fig. c: classification tree



Preliminary conclusions of the Public Private Progress Initiative: Proposed typology of PPPs in VS

Private partner	Type of activity Interaction Governance	Sustainability/ impact	Examples	Key obstacles	Next steps OIE (<i>work-in-progress</i>)
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1st cluster: The classic acceptance of PPPs, initiated and funded by public sector

Private vets and VPPs / VSB / VA	-Accreditation of private veterinarians and VPPs to provide in-field service delivery (vaccination, surveillance, etc.) -Governed by sanitary mandate or contract	++	Mali Tunisia Guinea Greece Afghanistan	-Communication and trust -Funding and sustainability -Human resource availability and capacity	Encourage: - Creation of VSB -Training and education of veterinarians and VPPs -Legislation (including products)
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2nd cluster:

- Driven by trade/exports/commercial interest
- Jointly initiated by public and private sector

Producers' associations	-Disease prevention, epidemicsurveillance, eradication programs -Regular meetings between partners Consultation/Joint programs + accreditation Legislation/agreement	+ ↓ +++	Australia Ireland Namibia Paraguay Thailand Saudi Arabia	-Potential conflicts of interest -Lack of proper governance -Greater need for: ➢ Good private sector organisation ➢ Strong partner involvement ➢ 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
Consortia					

3rd cluster:

- Driven by development objectives
- Initiated and funded by private sector

Private enterprises → Local → Global	-Joint programmes with national VS on disease control, vaccination, product supply, improved genetics, etc. -Memorandums of Understanding and contracts	+(international partner, fixed term) ↓ ++	India Ethiopia Kenya Nigeria UK	-Lack of governance -Absence of resources, in the form of sustained funding and well-trained personnel -Greater need for enabling political environment.	-Develop governance guidelines for PPPs -Promote : ➢ Proper legislation ➢ Training of public veterinarians and VPPs -Help reconcile UN Sustainable Development Goals and business interests
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Preliminary conclusions of the Public Private Progress Initiative: Next Steps

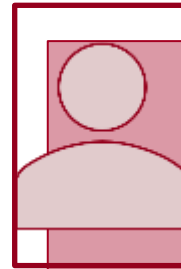
- Assessing the **impact of PPP** in the field of VS: based on the in-depth analysis of a few case studies, e.g. in Ethiopia and Indonesia, in partnership with CIRAD
- Producing **dissemination and training tools:**
 - **Communication brochure and website** for OIE#86GS: www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships
 - **Videos** for each cluster (Mali, Paraguay, Ethiopia)
 - **Handbook of PPP guidelines** for easy use by VS and possibly private partners
 - > this Handbook will serve as the basis for subsequent **seminars** to be held in 2019
- **Piloting 2 PPPs in the field of Veterinary Services:** possibly using the OIE VPP training curriculum and contributing to some of OIE key strategic priorities, such as PPR control

A Win-Win Situation

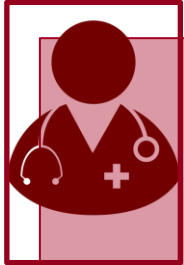
PPPs, when properly implemented, are mutually beneficial for the public sector and the private sector including:



Private veterinary practitioners



Private companies from the pharmaceutical or food industry



Veterinary paraprofessionals (VPPs)



Farmers, producers or trade associations

VISIT www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships
AND DISCOVER VIDEOS FEATURING CASE STORIES
FROM AROUND THE WORLD



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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