

Session: Understanding the legislative framework and policy guidelines for efficient management of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the Veterinary Services

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Goal

To evaluate the national policy, legislative, and institutional framework for PPPs in the veterinary domain.

The following checklist/questionnaire is designed to help determine if the existing framework is adequate, and if not, what steps are needed.

The goal is to support national officials seeking to assess their policy, legislative, and institutional framework to encourage and support PPPs for veterinary services.





1- 5/6 Answered Yes

2- 2/6 Answered Yes

1. Part I – THRESHOLD QUESTIONS ON THE VETERINARY DOMAIN

1. Is there a need for BPPs in the veterinary domain in the country?

هل هناك حاجة إلى شراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص في المجال البيطري في البلاد؟ .

YES: If the public sector lacks the resources (financial, human, or technical) to provide all necessary veterinary services (e.g., disease surveillance, vaccination campaigns, laboratory services), *continue to Question 2*.

NO: If the public sector can carry out all veterinary sector activities during normal periods as well as during emergencies, *stop here*.

2. Does the national legislation state that veterinary services can delegate to the private sector? . هل ينص التشريع الوطني على أنه يمكن للخدمات البيطرية أن تفوض إلى القطاع الخاص؟ .

YES: If existing legislation allows for delegation, *continue to Question 3*.

NO: If existing legislation does not allow for delegation, *consider proposing an amendment to the legislation. Proceed to Question 3*.

2/6

3- Do national laws, policies, or animal health strategies explicitly allow for PPPs in the veterinary sector? هل تسمح القوانين والسياسات الوطنية أو استراتيجيات صحة الحيوان صراحةً بالشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص في القطاع البيطري؟

YES: If existing laws, policies, or strategies explicitly allow for PPPs in the veterinary sector, *continue to Question 4.*

NO: If existing laws, policies, or strategies do not explicitly allow PPPs in the veterinary sector, *consider proposing amendments to existing laws, policies, or strategies. Proceed to Question 4.*

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4- Even if the existing laws, policies, or strategies do not explicitly allow for PPPs or delegation in the veterinary sector, is there anything in the laws, policies, or strategies that **prohibits it**? حتى لو لم تسمح القوانين أو السياسات أو الاستراتيجيات الحالية صراحةً بالشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص أو التفويض في القطاع البيطري، فهل هناك أي شيء في القوانين أو السياسات أو الاستراتيجيات يمنع ذلك؟

YES: If existing laws, policies, or strategies forbid PPPs or delegation in the veterinary sector, *consider proposing amendments to the laws, policies, or strategies so as to allow for PPPs and delegation in the veterinary sector. Proceed to Question 5.*

NO: If existing laws, policies, or strategies do not forbid PPPs or delegation in the veterinary sector, *continue to Question 5.*

5/6

5- Is there a national veterinary or livestock policy that supports or encourages PPPs? هل توجد سياسة بيطرية أو سياسة وطنية للثروة الحيوانية تدعم أو تشجع الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص؟

YES: If there is a national veterinary or livestock policy that supports or encourages PPPs, *continue to Question 6.*

NO: If there is not a veterinary or livestock policy that supports or encourages PPPs, *consider proposing a new or amended policy. (See a **Draft Model PPP Policy for Veterinary Services in Appendix 1.**) Proceed to Question 6.*

Part II – QUESTIONS ON THE OVERALL PPP ENVIRONMENT

6- Are there clear processes, procedures, and templates for project selection, appraisal, and procurement for PPPs that might be developed for the veterinary sector? هل توجد عمليات وإجراءات ونماذج واضحة لاختيار المشاريع وتقييمها وشرائها في إطار الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص والتي يمكن تطويرها للقطاع البيطري؟

YES: If there are clear processes, procedures, and templates, *continue to Question 7.*

NO: If there are not clear processes, procedures, and templates, *consider developing them. This could include standardized contract templates that include provisions for risk-sharing, performance metrics, transparency, payment mechanisms, financial reporting, auditing, and dispute resolution. Proceed to Question 7.*

4/6

7- Are there existing incentives for private sector investment in veterinary service delivery? هل توجد حوافز قائمة لاستثمار القطاع الخاص في تقديم الخدمات البيطرية؟

YES: If there are existing incentives for private sector investment in veterinary service delivery, *continue to Question 8.*

NO: If there are not existing incentives for private sector investment in veterinary service delivery, *consider proposing them. This could include subsidies, tax relief, revenue guarantees, and/or insurance. Proceed to Question 8.*

1/6

8- Is revenue sharing with the private sector allowed by law in the country? هل يسمح القانون في الدولة بتقاسم الإيرادات مع القطاع الخاص؟

YES: If revenue sharing with the private sector is legally allowed, *continue to Question 9.*

NO: If revenue sharing with the private sector is not legally allowed, *consider proposing new or amended legislation to allow it. Proceed to Question 9.*

1/6

9- Does existing legislation mandate that private partners adhere to the same veterinary standards (e.g., WOAH standards for certification, disease reporting, veterinary professions, biosecurity, traceability, animal welfare) as the public sector? هل تنص التشريعات الحالية على إلزام الشركاء . للشهادات، والإبلاغ عن WOAH من القطاع الخاص بالالتزام بنفس المعايير البيطرية (مثل معايير الأمراض، والمهن البيطرية، والأمن البيولوجي، وإمكانية التتبع، ورعاية الحيوان) كما هو الحال في القطاع العام؟

YES: If existing legislation mandates that private partners adhere to the same veterinary standards as the public sector, *continue to Question 10.*

NO: If existing legislation does not mandate that private partners adhere to the same veterinary standards as the public sector, *consider proposing an amendment to legislation to impose that obligation. Proceed to Question 10.*

4/6

Part III – SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON IMPLEMENTING PPPs IN THE COUNTRY

10- Does the competent authority have the capacity to enter into a contract with a private entity to implement a PPP for the veterinary sector? . هل لدى السلطة المختصة القدرة على إبرام عقد مع كيان خاص لتنفيذ شراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص في القطاع البيطري؟

YES: If the competent authority has capacity, *continue to Question 11.*

NO: If the competent authority does not have capacity, (a) *identify what resources, training, and capacity building are needed for the authority to be able to enter into a contract with a private entity to implement a PPP;* (b) *seek out those resources, training, and capacity building;* and (c) *consider developing clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) for engagement with and management of private partners. Proceed to Question 11*

1/6

11- Are there legislative or procedural provisions for regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of PPPs' performance against agreed-upon indicators? هل توجد أحكام تشريعية أو إجرائية للرصد والتقييم المنتظمين لأداء الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص وفقًا للمؤشرات المتفق عليها؟

YES: If there are legislative or procedural provisions for regular M&E of PPPs' performance, *continue to Question 12.*

NO: If there are no legislative or procedural provisions for regular M&E of PPPs' performance, *consider developing such provisions. These could consist of regulations requiring private partners to be registered, licensed, and subject to audits; or this could mean creating a joint public-private oversight committee to monitor and evaluate PPPs and ensure adherence to standards. Proceed to Question 12*

2/6

12- Are there mechanisms for reviewing and adjusting activities being implemented in a PPP, in line with M&E results? هل توجد آليات لمراجعة وتعديل الأنشطة التي يتم تنفيذها في إطار الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص، بما يتماشى مع نتائج الرصد والتقييم؟

YES: If there are mechanisms for reviewing and adjusting activities being implemented, in line with M&E results, *continue to Question 13.*

NO: If there are no mechanisms for amending/altering activities being implemented, in in line with M&E results, *consider developing such mechanisms. Proceed to Question 13.*

4/6

Part IV – QUESTIONS ON STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTRY الجزء الرابع

الرابع - أسئلة حول أصحاب المصلحة في الدولة

13- Are there existing mechanisms for consultation with and participation of stakeholders in PPPs for the veterinary sector? هل توجد آليات قائمة للتشاور مع أصحاب المصلحة ومشاركتهم في مشاريع الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص في القطاع البيطري؟

YES: If there are existing mechanisms for consultation with and participation of stakeholders in PPPs for the veterinary sector, *continue to Question 14.*

NO: If there are not existing mechanisms for consultation with and participation of stakeholders in PPPs for the veterinary sector, *consider proposing and formalizing these. Stakeholders could consist of veterinary associations, agribusinesses/industry groups, farmers' associations, academia. Proceed to Question 14.*

3/6

14- Have potential conflicts of interest and risks of corrupt behaviour or fraud been considered and mitigated, in planning for PPPs in the veterinary sector? هل تم النظر في تضارب المصالح المحتمل ومخاطر السلوك الفاسد أو الاحتيال والتخفيف من حدتها، عند التخطيط للشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص في القطاع البيطري؟

YES: If potential conflicts of interest and risks of corrupt behaviour or fraud have been considered and mitigated, *continue to Question 15.*

NO: If potential conflicts of interest and risks of corrupt behaviour or fraud have not been considered and mitigated, *consider developing policies and procedures to address any such conflicts or risks. Proceed to Question 15.*

2/6

15- Is there a plan for initial and ongoing communication, internally to the partners and externally to stakeholders including strategic leaders, once PPPs for the veterinary sector are launched? 15. هل هناك خطة للتواصل الأولي والمستمر، داخلياً مع الشركاء وخارجياً مع أصحاب المصلحة بما في ذلك القادة الاستراتيجيين، بمجرد إطلاق مشاريع الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص في القطاع البيطري؟

YES: If there is a plan for initial and ongoing communication, *stop here*.

NO: If there is no plan for initial and ongoing communication, *consider developing one*



Eradication and Control of FMD and Brucellosis in Cattle in Paraguay

Brief description

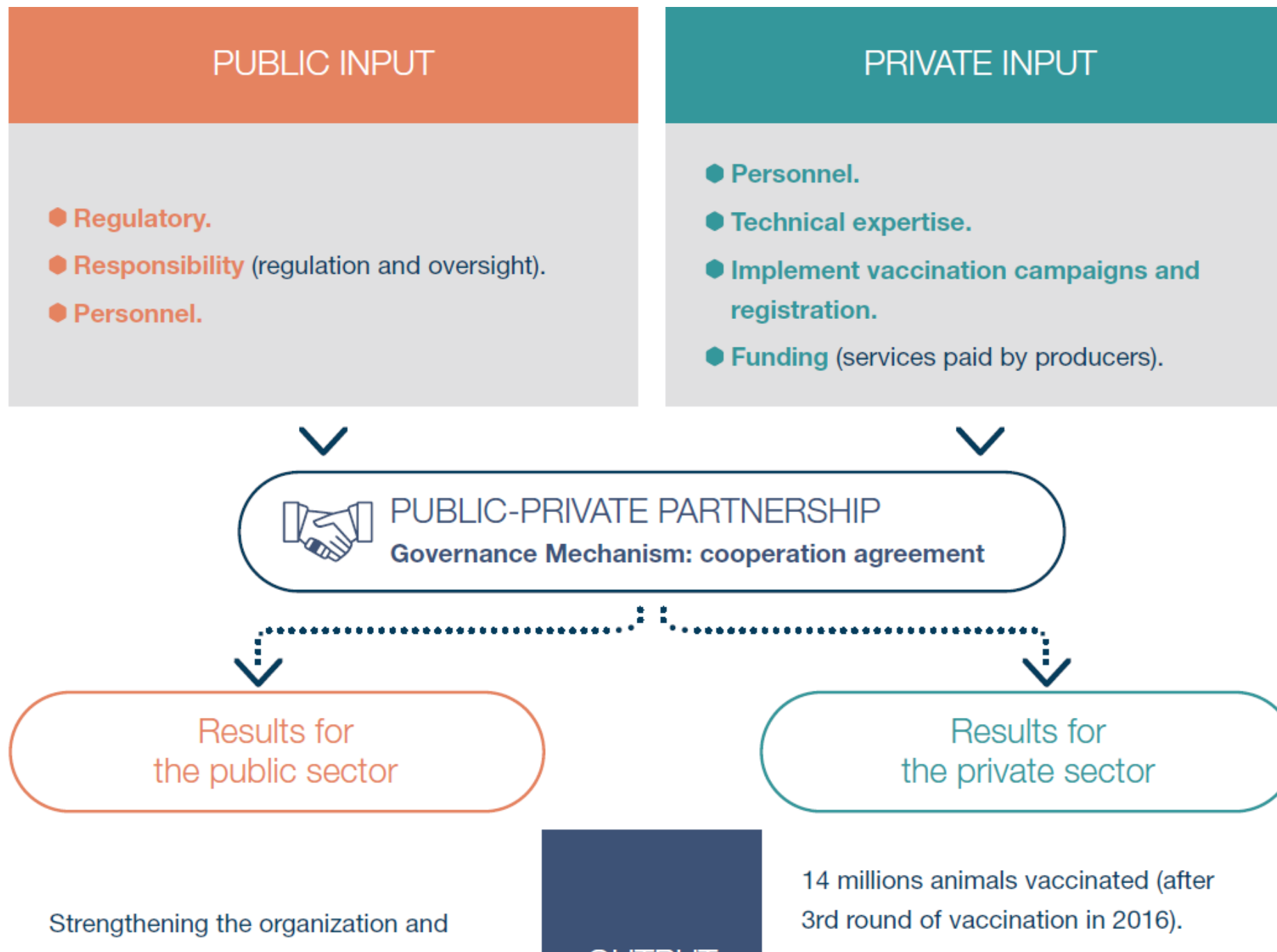
The collaboration between the Veterinary Services of Paraguay (SENACSA) and cattle producers through the Foundation of Animal Health Services (FUNDASSA) was initiated in 2003 to strengthen vaccination, certification and registration within the national program for eradication of FMD and control, prevention and eradication of brucellosis. FUNDASSA coordinates, co-develops and implements those strategies with the official authorization of SENACSA. This PPP has allowed Paraguay to reach FMD-free status with vaccination and opened export markets. Today, livestock contributes 12% GDP and employs 17% of the active population. The export of meat, offal and meat by-products has earned over \$1.2 billion.

PPP category: Cluster 2 - Collaborative

Dates of implementation: Ongoing since 2003

Public partner: Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal, SENACSA

Private partner: Fundacion de Servicios de Salud Animal, FUNDASSA






Results for the public sector

Strengthening the organization and execution of vaccination tasks and vaccination certification.

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Reliability and Robustness of the vaccination system, related to better compliance with the sanitary provisions by ranchers - Increased livestock vaccination coverage. Country FMD free status with vaccination maintained.

.....

 **ECONOMY:** Livestock contributes 12% of GDP, employs 17% of the economically active population (about 578,000 people on average), and generates exports

OUTPUT

OUTCOME

IMPACT

Results for the private sector

14 millions animals vaccinated (after 3rd round of vaccination in 2016).
4195 personnel employed (Executives, Veterinarians, Vaccination Certifiers and administrative staff).


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Exponential increase of the trained personnel capable of carrying out effective vaccination.

Greater proportion of cattle population protected from FMD, less risk of production losses, greater confidence in cattle sector.

Increased access to export markets for beef.

.....

 **BUSINESS:** Increased private revenue.

 **TRUST:** Harmonious relationship between the Public and the Private Sectors (Cattle Ranchers

Thank You

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