

Public-Private Partnerships and Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (PPR)

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FAO-WOAH Small Ruminants Stakeholder Meeting on
Pestes des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme
11-12-13 October 2022
Virtual



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Content

- A. How WOAHA is building Public-Private partnership capacities?
- B. What are the probable areas for PPP intervention in PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy?





Session 1

How is WOAH building
partnership capacities?



WOAH and PPP

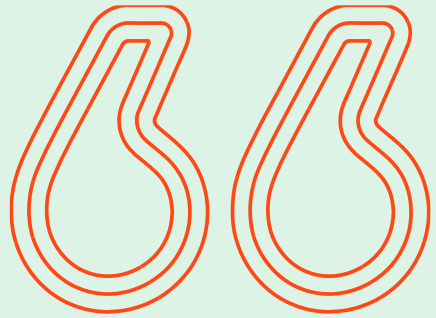
- 2017:
 - Resolution #39 at OIE 85th General Session
- 2018:
 - PPP brochure and typology released at 86th GS
 - Expert consultation, with 42 international public and private experts
 - PPP impact assessment on 3 case examples (Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay)
- 2019:
 - The « OIE PPP Handbook » of guidelines for PPPs, released at the 87th GS
 - E-learning modules: introductory course
 - 4 regional workshops in Africa and Asia to disseminate OIE guidelines
 - The OIE PPP initiative is integrated into the new PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway as one of the targeted support activities
- 2020 onwards
 - PPP 2.0 initiative to build capacity of relevant stakeholders and implement PPP Targeted Support activities in Members through the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway.

RESOLUTION No. 39

Public-Private Partnerships: expectations of private sector partners for international animal health and livestock sector development programmes and the implications for the OIE

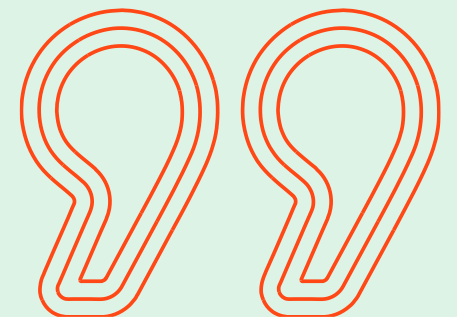
CONSIDERING

1. The critical role the animal health and livestock sectors play in contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
2. That the engagement of private sector entities, including corporations, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), private foundations and philanthropists, can accelerate progress towards the accomplishment of the SDGs,
3. That Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) provide an optimal mix of the unique strengths of both the public and private sectors and can often accomplish much more than the most determined effort by any one operating alone,
4. That PPPs are a recognised mechanism for sourcing and engaging complementary resources, expertise and capabilities and offer substantial opportunities in meeting the SDGs as well as other national specific priorities,
5. That the private sector is keen to complement the efforts of national Veterinary Authorities, provided that there is a clear delegation of responsibilities, transparent governance, functional regulatory framework, consistent application of rules, regular review and clear exit arrangements,
6. That private sector partners require clear objectives and measurable impacts to be defined prior to engaging in PPPs and although these may differ from the public sector, the results of the PPP will be of mutual benefit and create a win-win situation,
7. That internationally agreed animal health and welfare standards continue to apply in all aspects of PPPs, and that the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* glossary definition of Veterinary Services includes both the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures, thus recognising private sector organisations, veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals as vital contributors to national Veterinary Services,
8. That PPP arrangements should and often do reflect the OIE Strategic Plan with an emphasis on diversity, inclusiveness, transparency and engagement, and also acknowledge the Tripartite approach,
9. That the OIE assesses the capacity of Veterinary Authorities to interact with interested stakeholders through the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway,
10. That the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, as a private partner, thus has specific objectives for its investments which must align with the Foundation's vision to help reduce inequity,
11. That, in October 2016, the OIE signed a three-year collaboration with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation entitled Public Private Progress to study the impact of PPPs in improving Veterinary Service delivery in Africa and Asia, and, as such, has started garnering positive experiences with PPPs at the global level.



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





To support Members to develop, if and when relevant,
sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
to strengthen Veterinary Services

Objective of The World Organization for
Animal Health on Partnerships

PVS Pathway: PPP Targeted Support

Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway



Types of Public- Private Partnership

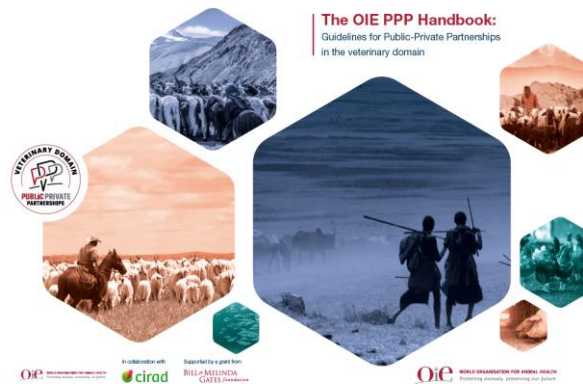


TRANSACTIONAL PPP		
Definition Government procurement of specific animal health/sanitary services from private veterinary service providers	Private stakeholders Private veterinarians, Veterinary paraprofessionals, community-based animal health workers	Main initiative sector Public
COLLABORATIVE PPP		
Definition Joint commitment between the public sector and end-beneficiaries to deliver mutually agreed policies/ outcomes	Private stakeholders End-beneficiaries, often producer organizations	Main initiative sector Public Private
TRANSFORMATIVE PPP		
Definition Establishment of sustainable capability to deliver otherwise unattainable major programmes	Private stakeholders National and multinational private sector companies (e.g. pharmaceutical or food industry, etc)	Main initiative sector Private

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

Building partnership capacities

WOAH PPP Handbook



E-Learning courses



Public-Private Partnership Database

The World Organisation for Animal Health launches a database on public–private partnerships in the veterinary domain



<http://www.oie.int/publicprivatepartnerships/OIEPPPHandbook>

<https://elearning-ppp.oie.int>

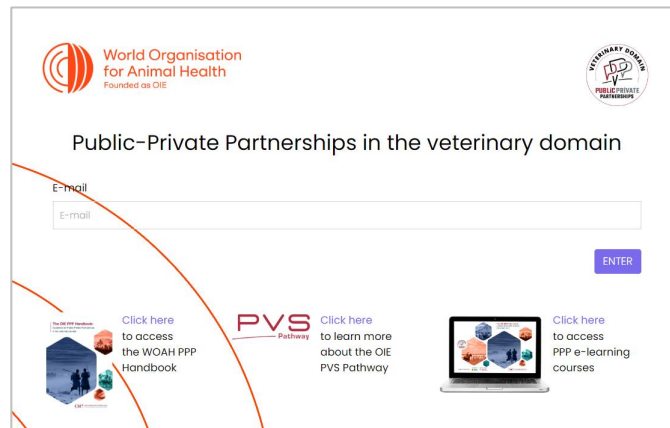
[WOAH PPP Database](#)



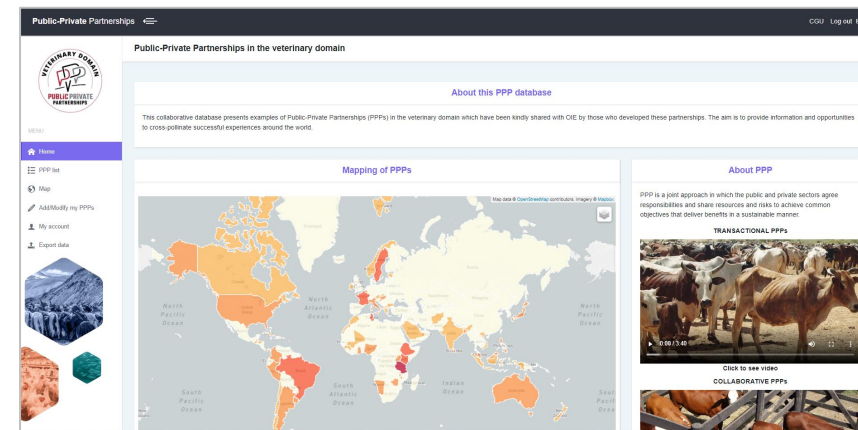
Examples

PPPs supporting disease control

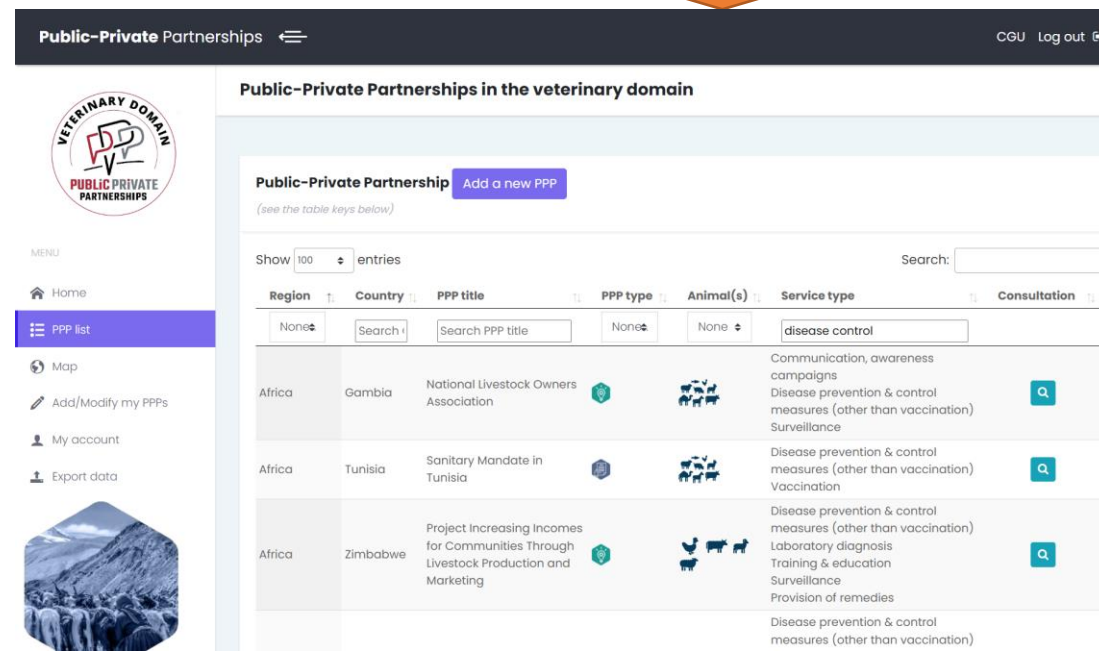
Step 1: www.woah-ppp-database.com



Step 2:
Access the WOAH PPP Database by entering your email.
If you wish to add/modify your PPP story, please register



Search from the PPP List

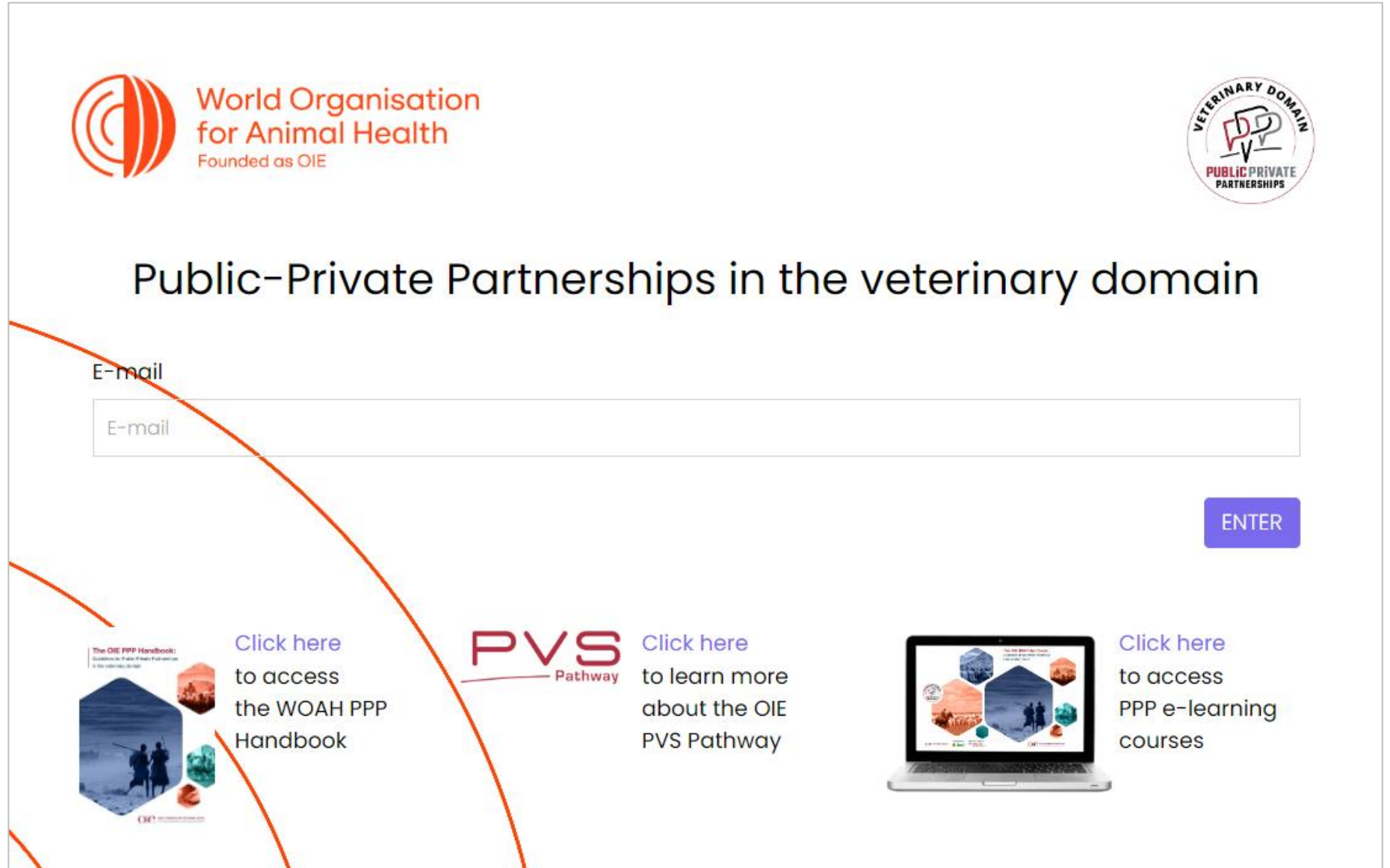


Open-access

WOAH PPP Database

Step 1: Please go to
www.woah-ppp-database.com

You can explore by
entering your email.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the WOAH PPP Database. At the top left is the WOAH logo with the text "World Organisation for Animal Health" and "Founded as OIE". At the top right is a circular logo for "VETERINARY DOMAIN PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS". The main heading is "Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain". Below this is an "E-mail" input field with a placeholder "E-mail" and a blue "ENTER" button. At the bottom, there are three links: "Click here to access the WOAH PPP Handbook" with a book icon, "Click here to learn more about the OIE PVS Pathway" with the "PVS Pathway" logo, and "Click here to access PPP e-learning courses" with a laptop icon displaying course content.

World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

VETERINARY DOMAIN
PUBLIC PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS

Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain

E-mail

E-mail

ENTER

Click here
to access
the WOAH PPP
Handbook

Click here
to learn more
about the OIE
PVS Pathway

Click here
to access
PPP e-learning
courses


Step 2:

Access the WOAHP PPP Database by entering your email, even if you don't have registered.

If you wish to add/modify your PPP story, please register first.


Public-Private Partnerships

CGU Log out



MENU

- Home
- PPP list
- Map
- Add/Modify my PPPs
- My account
- Export data




Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain

About this PPP database

This collaborative database presents examples of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the veterinary domain which have been kindly shared with OIE by those who developed these partnerships. The aim is to provide information and opportunities to cross-pollinate successful experiences around the world.

Mapping of PPPs




Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © Mapbox

About PPP

PPP 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.


TRANSACTIONAL PPPs



0:00 / 3:40

Click to see video

COLLABORATIVE PPPs






Step 3

You can search PPPs in the veterinary domain.

You can search by

1. Region
2. Country
3. PPP title
4. PPP Type
5. Animal (s) species
6. Service type
7. Detail of any PPP case updated in the database



MENU

Home


PPP list

Map

Add/Modify my PPPs

My account

Export data



Public-Private Partnerships

CGU Log out

Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain

Public-Private Partnership

Add a new PPP

(see the table keys below)

Show 100 entries

Search:

Region	Country	PPP title	PPP type	Animal(s)	Service type	Consultation
None	Search	Search PPP title	None	None	disease control	
Africa	Gambia	National Livestock Owners Association			Communication, awareness campaigns Disease prevention & control measures (other than vaccination) Surveillance	
Africa	Tunisia	Sanitary Mandate in Tunisia			Disease prevention & control measures (other than vaccination) Vaccination	
Africa	Zimbabwe	Project Increasing Incomes for Communities Through Livestock Production and Marketing			Disease prevention & control measures (other than vaccination) Laboratory diagnosis Training & education Surveillance Provision of remedies	
					Disease prevention & control measures (other than vaccination)	

Public-Private Partnership Database

[WOAH PPP Database](#)

The World Organisation for Animal Health launches a database on public–private partnerships in the veterinary domain



100+ PPP Success Stories in Veterinary Services

(Online Open-access OIE 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 (Vaccination)

51 countries



Improve food safety and security

17 countries



Improve quality of veterinary services

42 Countries



AMR Control

10 countries



Market access

10 countries

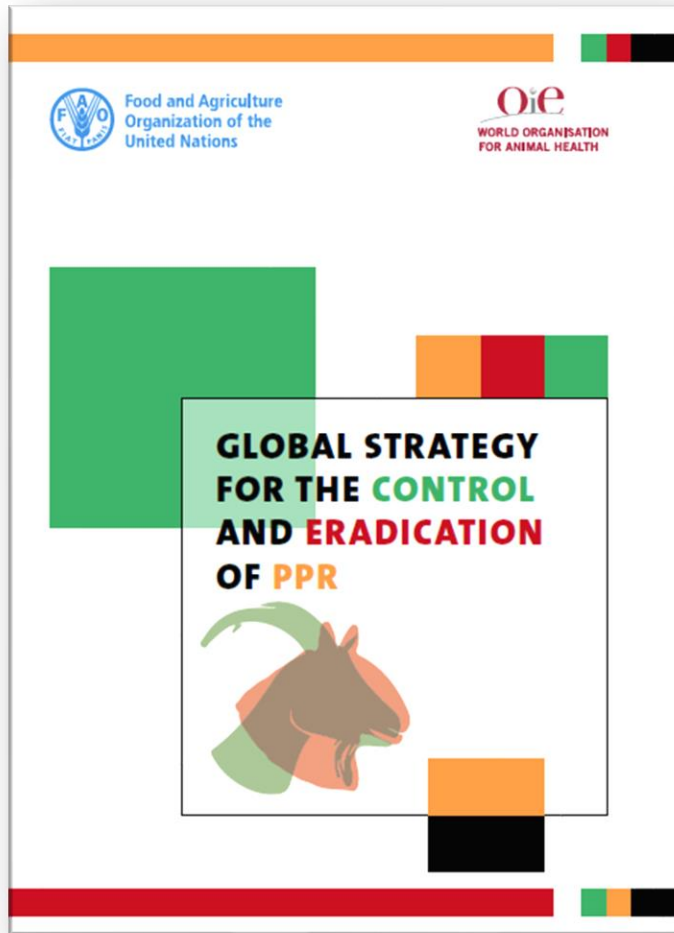


Session 2

What are the probable areas for
PPP intervention in PPR Global
Control and Eradication Strategy?



WOAH/FAO Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR (GCES) highlights PPPs in SWOT analysis



Component 1 – PPR control and eradication

Weakness: Vaccine delivery hampered by insufficiently developed private-public partnerships (PPP)

Component 2 – Strengthening Veterinary Services (VS)

Opportunity: Possibilities to develop PPPs by using para-professionals and community animal health workers (CAHWs) in some specific contexts under veterinary supervision

Component 3 – Prevention and control of other major diseases of small ruminants

Weakness: Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. VS to be improved, lack of appropriate delivery systems and PPP, other priorities than animal health and veterinary public health (VPH), weak roles of some stakeholders (producers and consumers, private veterinarians, etc.)

Opportunity: Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. growing global demand for animal protein, livestock development potential, possible access to higher value markets, donor interest in animal production and improved control of animal diseases, PPP for improvement of the efficacy of animal health systems, etc.



How can PPP strengthen the capacity of veterinary services

1. PPR diagnosis system
 2. PPR Surveillance system
 3. PPR Prevention and control system
 4. Legal framework for PPR prevention and control
 5. Stakeholders' involvement
1. Can PPP ensure **timely availability** of PPR vaccine, diagnostics and other veterinary inputs by creating robust supply chain of retailers, distributors and manufacturers?
 2. Can PPP assist **training** of veterinary professionals, para-professional and community animal health workers for efficient veterinary service delivery?
 3. Can PPP improve **awareness** among small ruminant farming communities/pastoralists for effective adoption of animal health and welfare practices?
 4. Can PPP **improve the surveillance, control/ eradication** of PPR in the targeted PPR episystems through the strengthening of **public-private platforms along with community**?
 5. Can PPP **empower livestock entrepreneurs** to produce and market quality livestock products for the domestic and export?
 6. Can PPP support **access to markets** for live sheep and goats and products from sheep and goats through **sanitized trade**?

Diversity of Private Partners



Veterinary
Education and
training
institutes



Policy Makers,
Animal Health
services providers
Veterinary
Professional,
Paraprofessional,
community animal
health workers



Farmers, Communities
producer association,
livestock entrepreneurs
and industries, civil
society



Livestock Traders,
slaughterhouses,
Processors for Value
added livestock
products



Manufacturers,
Importers and
Distributors of
veterinary inputs,
livestock and
livestock products,
exporter of value-
added livestock
products



Research on area
specific veterinary
inputs,
socioeconomic
research for
sustainable
livestock
production , Donor/
international
development

Potential value addition by PPPs

1. Development of the **private veterinary sector**
2. **Training and education** to veterinary professionals, paraprofessionals and community animal Health workers and their efficient **regulation**

3. **Infrastructure** development e.g. diagnostic laboratories, slaughter-houses
4. Technology adoption and good health practices by **Awareness** creation through community, producers' association (health certification) and Livestock entrepreneurs/progressive farmers

5. **Mass access** of good quality and cost-efficient veterinary **inputs** (medicines, vaccines, biosecurity products etc)
6. **Access to markets** for live sheep and goats and products from sheep and goats through **sanitized trade**

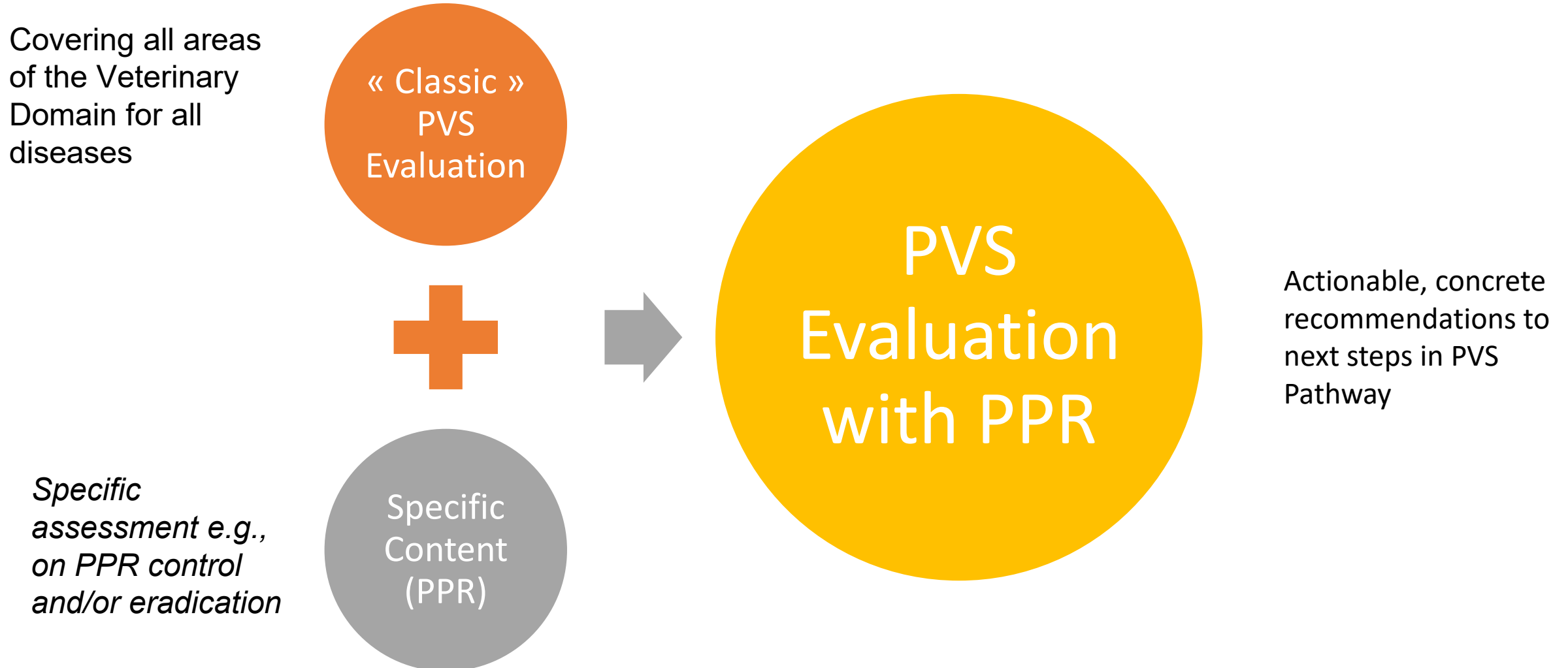


Meaningful partnerships among relevant stakeholders in the small-ruminant value chain





Objective: To help countries improve their prevention and control programmes via a ***systems approach***, building capacity in the ***transversal areas with significant coordination and specific targets***



PVS-PPR mission tools



Guiding Principles of an OIE PVS Evaluation mission (with PPR Global Eradication Programme Supplement)

Developed by the PVS/PPR Specific Content Methods Task Group comprising: J Stratton, D Sherman, N LeBoucq, G Ferrari, J Soula, B Diop, and L Cameroun/C Loi (Secretariat), reviewed by S. Münstermann incorporating the experience of eight PVS/PPR specific content pilot missions undertaken during the period March 2017 to October 2019.

General

- An OIE PVS Evaluation (with PPR Global Eradication Programme Evaluation (PPR-GEP) mission is an OIE PVS Evaluation (or Follow Up) mission that includes specific content or a dedicated focus on national VS capacity and eradication.
- The OIE PVS Evaluation (or Follow Up) mission (PPR-GEP) is reported on as a mission covering the entire veterinary domain in issues and diseases.
- The PPR specific aspect is not the main focus of the mission, rather, it is a specific aspect of the generic mission and report, which must be completed in full.

The OIE PVS Team and the PPR Specialist Role

- OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) missions will generally require the addition of a PPR Specialist to the standard mission team. The duration of the mission is the same as for a normal PVS Evaluation or Evaluation Follow Up mission. The lengths for previous PVS Evaluations can be referred to as a guide.
- Where a country accepts to host an OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) as designated by the OIE, will be responsible for leading and coordinating aspects of the mission preparations, conduct and report. To better ensure a generic whole-of-system PVS mission, this PPR specialist will not also be the PPR Specialist.
- The PPR Specialist will be supported by a "PPR secondary" (Team I member) nominated by the PVS Team Leader in consultation with the PPR Specialist.
- The involvement of the PPR Specialist and Secondary in the mission, including assigning drafting of CCs, is still required, but should be carefully tailored to given workloads, noting the PPR Specialist has primary responsibility for the PPR element. Experience has shown that the PPR Specialist can usefully contribute to Component II relevant to disease management such as surveillance and control, and focus on these elements of VS capacity.
- Other members of the PVS team, including the Team Leader, will participate on the mission as per a normal PVS Evaluation mission, unless their specific expertise relevant to PPR are sought by the PPR specialist (e.g. PPR questionnaire, site visit the PPR specialist is unable to attend, or provision of comments on the PPR annex). General contributions on the PPR element should generally

APPENDIX [X]

Specific Content on Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in relation to the PPR Global Eradication Programme¹

Executive Summary

Introduction

The OIE has decided to offer PVS Evaluation or PVS Follow-Up Evaluation missions with specific content to its Member Countries, with the initial priority topic selected as PPR. This concept has received positive feedback from OIE Member Countries and key partners including at the OIE PVS Pathway Think Tank Forum of April 2017, and via many consultations since, including at the OIE General Sessions of 2017 and 2018, and at OIE Regional Commission Conferences around the world over this period.

This new approach aims at further enhancing the profile and impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as helping countries better manage their PPR control/eradication programmes via a systems approach. It also brings full consistency among OIE global high-level strategic priorities, including the declaration of PPR global eradication by 2030 supported by the adoption of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR (GCES) in April 2015. The need to reinforce national Veterinary Services, in line with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services, is an indispensable condition to the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and other small ruminant diseases, and this is well reflected in the GCES and the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP), which serves as the first five-year implementation plan of the 15-year GCES.

The PVS/PPR specific content is based on 32 of the 45 Critical Competences in the PVS 7th edition which have been identified as particularly relevant to PPR control and eradication efforts (PPR-related CCs). These 32 PPR-related CCs are linked to different Stages of the GCES as shown in the table below. They also form part of the revised PMAT tool (PMAT 2). It is recommended to carry out a PMAT exercise during the PVS - PPR evaluation to complement and strengthen the evaluation.

CC relevant in PPR Stage 1 - Assessment (11)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 2 - Control (15)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 3 - Eradication (2)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 4 - Post-Eradication (4)
I.2.A; I.3; II.1.A; II.1.B; II.2; II.4.B; III.2; III.3; III.4; III.5.*; IV.1 A***,	I.1.A; I.1.B; I.2.B; I.5**; I.6.A; I.6.B; I.7; I.8; II.4.A; II.6; II.7.B; III.1; III.6; IV.1 B***; IV.6	II.1C; II.12.A	I.9; II.3; II.5; IV.5

Following feedback from OIE members, partners and experts, the full integrity of the PVS Evaluation or Evaluation Follow-Up mission and report, as reflecting suitable system approach, remains a core element of the

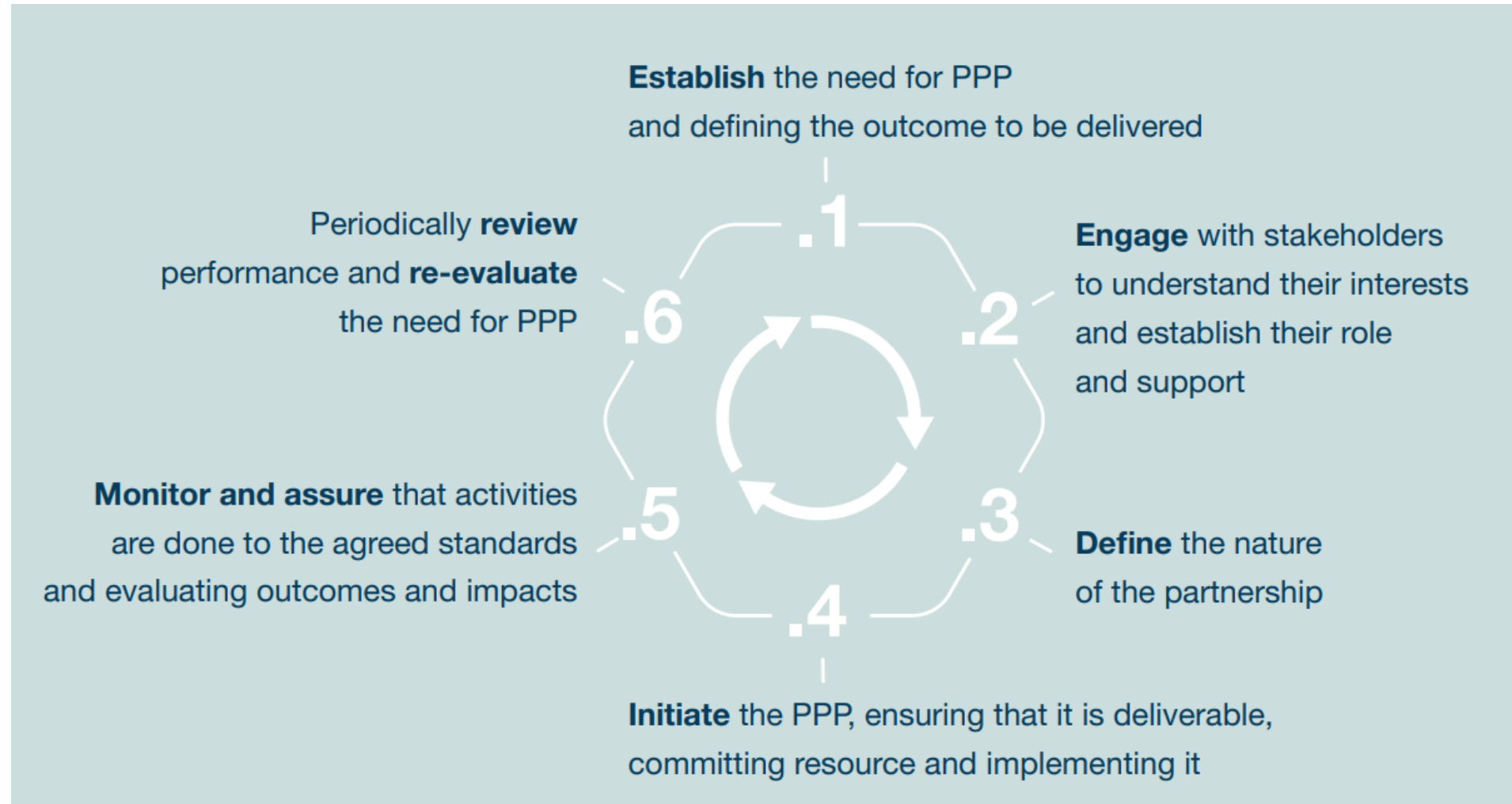


Based on
recommendations of
PVS Evaluation with
specific focus on PPR
and Members' Need

PVS Targeted Support

1. Public-Private Partnerships
2. Workforce development
3. Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
4. Sustainable Laboratories Mission
5. Veterinary Laboratory & Vet Education Twinning Programmes

Key steps for successful PPP





The Way Ahead

A large flock of sheep and goats is gathered in a dirt enclosure surrounded by a rustic wooden fence. Several people are standing near the fence, observing the animals. The scene is set in a dry, open landscape with some trees in the background.

WOAH is committed to helping governments make informed decisions about improving access and quality of veterinary services, including, where appropriate, using PPP as one delivery option.

Thank you

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

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