



Summary of second STDF PPP Practitioner Group Zoom Meeting

19 Nov. 2020, 15.00-16.30 (CET)

Participants

1. 21 STDF Working Group members and other stakeholders with an interest in PPPs (see Annex I).

Purpose

2. The PPP Practitioner Group aims to support and improve the planning, delivery and dissemination of [STDF's work on PPPs](#), across relevant knowledge and project work. The STDF Secretariat convenes members of this Group to benefit from their PPP technical expertise, promote innovations and synergies to expand and strengthen PPPs that facilitate safe trade, and exchange experiences and learning. This is expected to result in: i) new collaborative relationships to promote the use of PPPs to strengthen SPS capacity and facilitate safe trade for the benefit of developing countries, ii) new information and knowledge products on experiences and learning related to the use of PPPs for dissemination on the STDF website and via members, as well as iii) additional resources promote the use of PPPs to build SPS capacity and facilitate safe trade.

This meeting focused on the OIE's work on PPPs, with a [presentation by OIE](#).

3. Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye, Senior Advisor of Partnerships in the OIE, invited participants to reflect how the presented insights could be adapted to plant health and food safety areas. The presentation covered:

- o An overview of OIE and the context around PPPs;
- o Key milestones of the OIE PPP initiatives;
- o Information and links on published brochures, videos, the OIE PPP handbook e-learning courses, as well as the OIE panorama with experiences and views shared by 25 key opinion leaders;
- o A global typology of PPPs in support of national Veterinary Services;
- o How the OIE PPP initiative is actively moving forwards in 2020 and beyond.

Q&A

4. The Secretariat noted the high number of stories (97) collected from OIE's PPP survey, and asked for clarification on the type of public and private partners in these PPPs. OIE responded that the PPPs mainly involved national government agencies, as well as different types of private sector partners (including farmer organizations, other national industry associations, para-veterinarians, larger companies, etc.). OIE added that in some cases donors have played a role in catalysing these PPPs, though the donor's role should be treated cautiously to minimize challenges of sustainability.

5. OIE mentioned the support received from the Gates Foundation for the OIE's work. The Secretariat asked OIE about the possible PPP relationships between public and private laboratories when the former offers services with lower costs. The OIE explained that partnerships between laboratories should be focused on sharing resources based on complementarity. The public sector could provide a given quantity of diagnoses within a particular scope, while the private sector could cover the remaining part of the share and/or other scopes.

6. USAID asked OIE to i) further explain the collaboration typology (cluster 2) of PPPs in support of national veterinary services presented; and ii) what would be a recommendation for the amount of time that catalysers could help with funding projects/programmes not to distort the market. OIE explained that the collaboration typology is identified when both public and private (often producer

associations) sectors initiate and are jointly committed to providing resources to this PPP, which is driven by trade and exports interests. To illustrate, OIE gave the example of Paraguay, where livestock producers collaborate with the government to improve public services. This would also benefit small producers.

7. The IPPC remarked that CIRAD¹ was one of OIE's partners of choice and asked OIE's opinion on partnering with CIRAD, as well as options to approach the Gates Foundation for funding for the STDF to do work on further work on PPPs across food safety, animal and plant health and trade. The OIE explained CIRAD's role in providing statistical support to analyse the data collected, pointing to the importance of data science. In response to a question on regional PPPs, OIE indicated that sector associations could play a role in developing such regional level PPPs.

8. UNIDO asked i) whether the cases obtained from the OIE PPP survey in 2017 were updated until that year, and ii) if OIE would have to choose one of the clusters due to limited resources, which one would be the choice. OIE replied that some of the cases reported on that survey are still ongoing, while others had ended before the survey started. OIE added that the data was not updated since 2017 and OIE is planning to build an interactive database that would be easy to update. Regarding the last question, OIE noted that it would not be possible to choose as the type of PPP that will be adopted depends on each country's situation.

9. The WBG was interested to understand whether the public sector could be a gatekeeper when sharing responsibilities with the private sector and how the OIE worked with changing this behaviour towards PPPs. OIE clarified that even when the public sector delegates activities to the private sector, they are still public sector's responsibilities. Education in veterinary schools is fundamental for changing the marginalized perspective over public sector veterinarians in countries where schools focus on graduating private veterinarians, and vice-versa. This collaboration must start at countries' educational systems for all veterinary workforce.

10. The WEF enquired whether i) it was possible to measure trust and success within PPPs in the veterinary domain; and ii) if OIE was working with the academia to disseminate knowledge. The OIE emphasised that trust is a topic that appears in every discussion, especially in terms of how to build trust in this increasingly digital world. OIE added that when both sectors put efforts on PPPs and show delivery is already a form of measuring success. As a final point, she noted OIE was keen to work with the academia and all other partners for further disseminating their work on PPPs.

Since the session was coming to an end, participants agreed to share their experiences and work related to PPPs in the next session.

Next steps / follow-up

- The next meeting will be held on 21 January 2021, and UNIDO will present their work on PPPs.
- Summary reports and presentation will be uploaded to the PPP practitioner group page on the STDF website shortly.

¹ The French agricultural research and international cooperation organization working for the sustainable development of tropical and Mediterranean regions.

Annex I: List of Participants

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