

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Framework

on Routine Animal Vaccination in Nigeria



Background and Rationale

Access to quality animal health services is crucial for enhancing livestock productivity, safeguarding public health, and fostering economic growth, especially in rural areas. However, challenges such as limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and a shortage of skilled personnel often hinder the effective delivery of veterinary services. We can leverage resources, expertise, and innovation to address these challenges and improve animal and human outcomes by fostering partnerships between the public and private sectors.

To address these challenges, adopting a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiative will bring both sectors together to work in synergy, with each understanding their roles, responsibilities, and benefits. Through collaboration, both sectors can deliver more benefits and sustainable impacts, such as supplying and distributing vaccines in states, which would otherwise be impossible for

each sector to achieve working alone. They are, therefore, mutually self-reinforcing and complementary.

The World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) recognises the role of PPPs in sustainable animal health systems and the delivery of services. Therefore, PPPs are critical in providing efficient and accessible animal health services to meet the increasing demand for services from livestock farmers, particularly in rural communities. To align with global best practices and the recommendations of WOAH, the Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services has established a Sanitary Mandate Division to facilitate the entrenchment of a PPP approach in the delivery of services which fall under the Department's mandate, such as vaccination against vaccine-preventable transboundary animal diseases and other veterinary public health activities in the country.

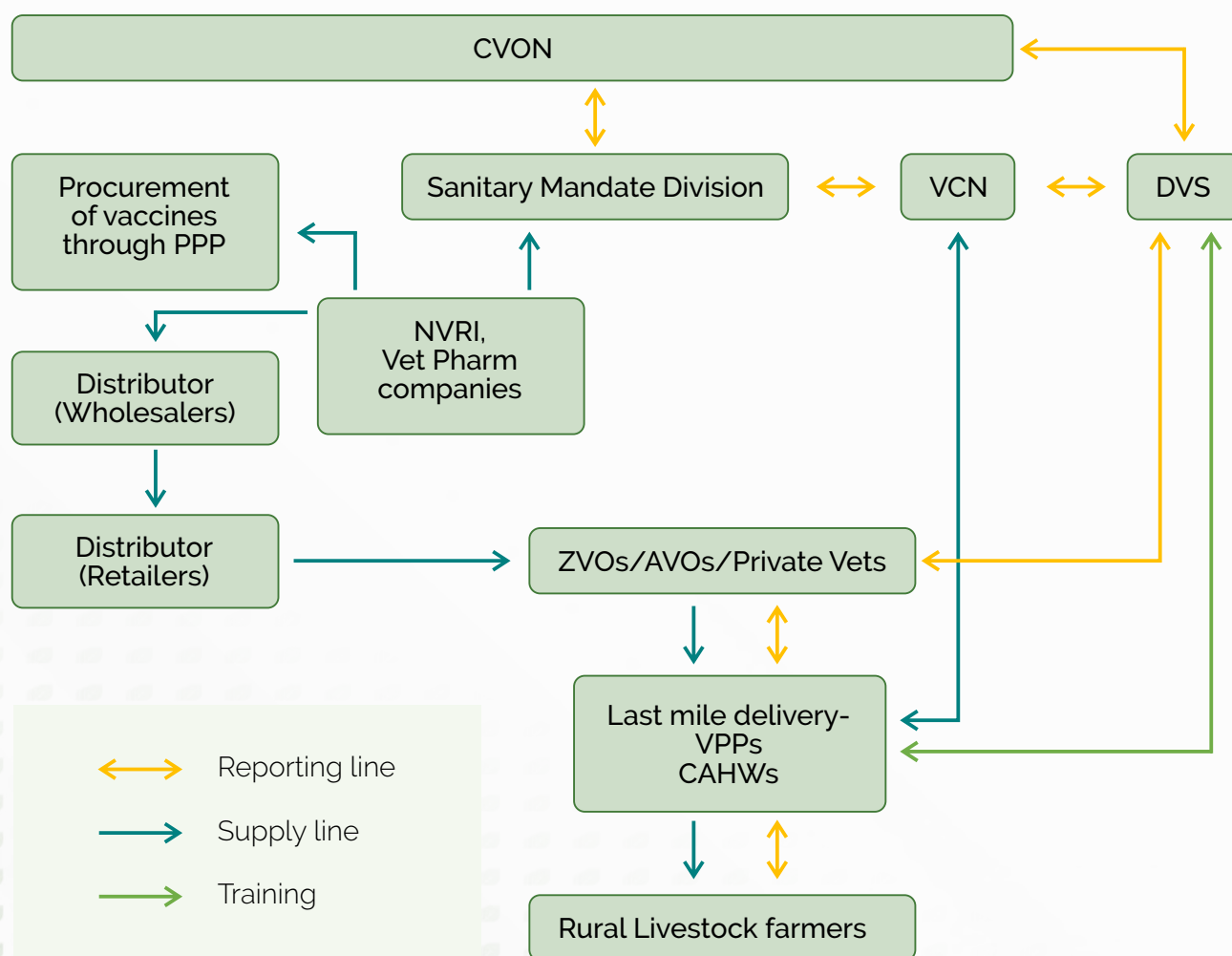
Collaboration

In this context, the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)-funded climate and agriculture programme, [Propcom+](#), has partnered with the Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) to develop a PPP framework that will further strengthen routine animal vaccination and ensure effective control and management of vaccine-preventable animal diseases such as Newcastle disease, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), foot and mouth disease (FMD), and other contagious diseases in Nigeria.

Through various stakeholder engagements with both public and private sector players drawn from the Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, Veterinary Council of Nigeria, Directors of the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) of the 36 States and FCT, Former CVONs and Acting Chief Veterinary Officers (ACVOs), former NVRI Directors/CEOs, Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (LPRES), Sahel Consulting, Ambuvets, IKORE, Mercy Corps and other private sector players, the framework was developed.

Below is a diagrammatic representation of the framework as well as the roles of the various stakeholders.

PPP Framework Organogram



Role of Stakeholders

The Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria (CVON) of the Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services (DVPCS) functions as the government's policy adviser on animal health, safety, animal-derived foods, and pest control services. He provides oversight for all animal health-related activities in the country.

The Director of Veterinary Services (DVS) is statutorily responsible for overall state-level animal healthcare issues, including disease control, surveillance, clinical services, routine vaccination, abattoirs, etc. He also provides oversight of the activities of the Zonal Veterinary Officers (ZVOs) and Area Veterinary Officers (AVOs).

The Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) regulates the practice of veterinary services in Nigeria and the activities of Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPPs) and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).

The National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) is Nigeria's only entity licensed to manufacture vaccines.



The table below highlights the functions of the stakeholders outlined in the framework.

S/no	Stakeholder	Responsibilities	Incentive
1.	CVON/DVPCS	- Overall National coordination of PPP programme/ activities - Ensuring PPP enhances public health, food security and food safety, animal production and livelihoods - Vaccine certification	- More effective national regulation of animal health services - Evidenced-based policy development and decision making
2.	CVO/ Sanitary Mandate (Collaborate with relevant divisions on PPP Implementation)	- Regulation, general monitoring of the PPP Activities and Awareness creation, - Ensure proper service delivery at the various stages - Ensure PPP is planned to align with the Department's mandate - Ensuring the quality of purchased vaccines, - Ensure proper surveillance of the PPP	- Effective regulation - Improved disease surveillance - Improved Public health - Improved animal health and welfare

3.	DVS (State Ministry of Agriculture or Animal Health)	• Overall Subnational-level coordination of PPP program/activities • Monitoring and Evaluation of PPP activities • Accreditation of distributors and retailers in collaboration with the National Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) (criteria will be developed) • Training of CAHWs	• Effective regulation • Improved disease surveillance • Improved Public health • Improved animal health and welfare
4.	NVRI	• Production and Supply of Vaccines	• More channels of distribution for their vaccines with minimal investments. • More income • More revenue, Access to rural markets
5.	ZVOs/AVO	• Zonal/LGA level monitoring, supervision and reporting to DVS	• Effective state-level surveillance
6.	Vet Pharm Companies	• Importers and Suppliers of Vaccines and Veterinary Medicaments	• More channels of distribution for their products with minimal investments (vaccines, drugs and equipment)
7.	Major Distributors	• Wholesale Distribution of Vaccines and other Veterinary Medicaments	
8.	Retailers/Private Vets	• Sales of vaccines and other Veterinary Medicaments, Recruitment of CAHWs and VPPs	• More income • More revenue, • Access to rural markets
9.	VCN	• Certification and regulation of CAHWs and VPPs	• Effective regulation • More revenue
10.	CAHWS/VPPs	• Last-mile delivery agents	• More Income • Credibility and trust from community members, • Linkage to a reliable source of quality supply
11.	Rural backyard livestock farmers	• Beneficiaries	• Reduced disease incidence and burden, • Minimal cost of vaccination compared to mortality due to the disease • Income savings • Increased productivity from increased survival rates

Recommendations and Responsibilities from the stakeholder engagements

S/N	Activity	Responsibility	Timeline
1.	To make efforts for sustainability through improved collaboration with States for effective buy-in	CVON	Jan – Dec 2024
2.	Leverage the Animal Disease Control Act and the Animal Health policy to provide legislative backing for the PPP arrangement and provide guidelines for enforcement	Legislative and Aquaculture Program	Q4 2024
3.	The need for a political and economic analysis to be able to guide engagement for proper implementation	Propcom+	Q3 2024
4.	The need for a strategic plan to guide strategic implementation, including monitoring	Sanitary Mandate Department (SMD)	Q4 2024
5.	Step down the consultative process to the sub-national level for proper buy-in	Propcom+, LPRES and SMD	Q2 –Q3 2024
6.	States are to be encouraged to budget for Sanitary mandates to aid sustainability and to create a budget line.	CVON	Q4 2024
7.	The DVPCS and states should be involved in the training of VPPs and CAHWs undertaken by the FAO partner colleges. VCN to certify and accredit	CVON/DVSs/VCN	Q3
8.	The scope for the Sanitary mandate should cover all animals and all the states of the federation	SMD/CVON	Ongoing
9.	Implementation should involve the participation of private laboratories in the Sanitary Mandate (SM) framework while recognizing that NVRI is the only lab mandated for disease reporting in Nigeria through the office of the CVON	SMD/Propcom+/CVON	Q3 –Q4
10.	Need for coordination of partner activities in animal health by the CVON with reports submitted to the office of the CVON to avoid duplication of efforts	CVON	Ongoing – Q4 2024
11.	Need for effective monitoring of all the SM processes	SMD	Ongoing
12.	To conduct grassroots advocacy, effective communication and social mobilization for proper buy-in of the beneficiaries	SMD/Propcom+	Q2 – Q3 2024

13.	To build the capacity of NVRI to boost vaccine production to aid the PPP arrangement and discourage massive importation of vaccines	Propcom+/Partners	Q4
14.	To train a focal person on SM in the state for proper coordination	SMD/Propcom+	Q4

About Propcom+

Propcom+ is an eight-year (2023-2030) rural and agricultural market development programme supporting climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture and forestry that benefits people, climate and nature. It is funded by the UK Government and is managed by Palladium and a consortium of partners including DevLearn, The Policy Practice, and Social Development Direct.

The programme aims to support 3.79 million people, 50% of whom will be women, to adopt and scale sustainable agricultural practices that increase productivity and climate resilience while reducing emissions and protecting natural ecosystems.

Propcom+ is currently scaling the supply of animal health vaccines, strengthening rural distribution channels and last-mile delivery of animal health services and products to smallholder farmers across rural communities in northern Nigeria through the Community Animal Health Workers and Veterinary Para-Professionals (VPP) model.

Propcom+ is funded by UK aid from the UK Government and implemented by Palladium International.

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Disclaimer

The development of this PPP framework was funded by UK aid from the UK Government; however, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK Government's official policies.