

In most cases, animal disease surveillance consists of the ongoing collection of data from private stakeholders (farmers, private veterinarians) in order to inform public decision-makers (Veterinary Services) with a view to action (outbreak investigations, control measures, etc.). The private sector therefore plays a key role in surveillance and animal disease management at local level, frequently with limited interactions, in practice, with national surveillance systems.

Parallel surveillance systems

In the majority of Global South countries, private surveillance systems operate in parallel with official public systems because of a lack of collaboration and limited trust between the sectors [1]. The situation is different in Global North countries, where the public sector, represented by the state, gives a mandate to the private sector to implement animal health surveillance, illustrating a 'win-win' type of public-private partnership. This type of partnership sometimes lacks transparency and cooperation and could be reinforced [2]. It is therefore vital to improve the links between surveillance performed by the private and public sectors [3].

Limited recognition of the constraints and needs of the different stakeholders

It is imperative to take further account of the constraints and needs of the stakeholders involved in surveillance in order to nurture their commitment and improve surveillance systems.

In **Indonesia**, the **iSIKHNAS** animal health surveillance system was developed in cooperation with local stakeholders and focuses on their needs. iSIKHNAS is not only effective, with more than five million voluntary users, it is also sustainable, because the economic model is based on a public-private partnership with concrete commitments and risks shared between the public and private sectors.

The Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs) initiative, supported by the OIE [4], provides an opportunity to integrate the constraints and needs of private and public stakeholders involved in surveillance and to reinforce and extend these links.

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DOSSIER

Public-private partnerships: at the heart of animal health surveillance

SUMMARY

In this article, we consider animal disease surveillance as a public-private partnership where public and private stakeholders pool resources, responsibilities and risks to achieve a common goal: controlling animal diseases and generating mutual benefits.

KEYWORDS

#animal health, #Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs), #Indonesia, #public-private partnership, #surveillance, #World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

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Participatory evaluation of surveillance systems by private and public actors.

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