

Public-Private Partnerships in India's Covid-19 Response: Exploring Working Models to Prepare for Future Pandemic Response



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Background

- ✱ Crisis like Covid-19 pandemic has proved that even strong national health systems can collapse without proper preparation of what may come.
- ✱ Limited resources in the government sector do not necessarily predict failure if the burden is shared by the collective resources from private sector with successful leadership and governance.
- ✱ It is, therefore, crucial to learn the effective collaborations between government and private health sectors.
- ✱ This study will explore the examples of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in India in response to COVID-19 pandemic and analyze those models to understand how best to enable PPPs for future pandemic response.



Figure 1: A wall art for appreciation of frontline workers in Covid-19 pandemic taken during a graffiti tour in Mumbai, India.

Objectives

- ✱ To identify the current PPPs in various areas of COVID-19 response in India
- ✱ To determine best models of PPPs
- ✱ To explore the barriers and enablers for those PPPs

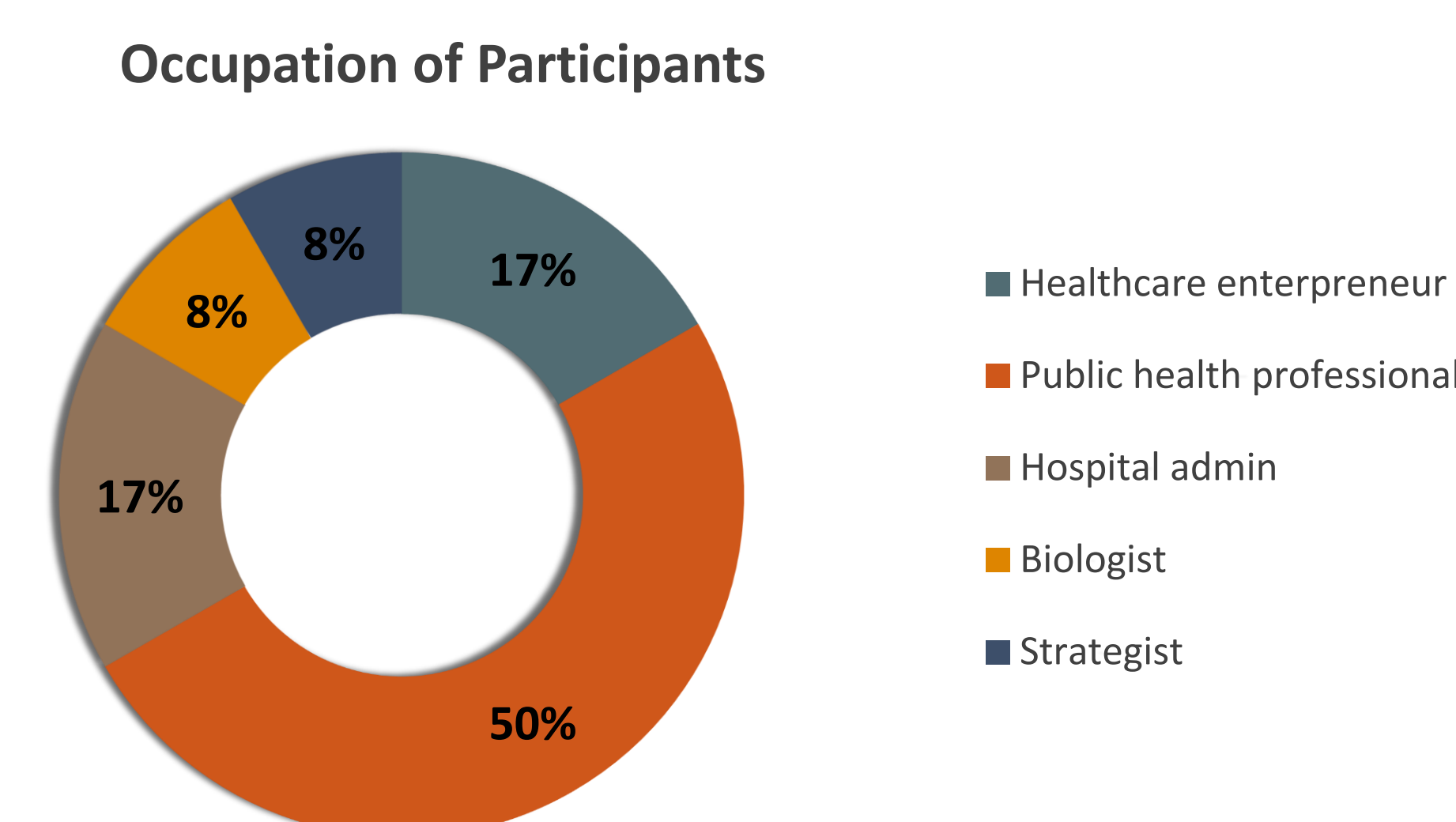


Figure 2: Occupations of Interviewees in "public-private partnerships in India's Covid-19 Response" study

Methodology

- ✱ This is a qualitative study with document reviews and key informant interviews.
- ✱ Study population is representatives from both public and private health organizations involved in India's Covid-19 response.
- ✱ In collaboration with NATHEALTH India, the potential participants for qualitative interviews were purposively chosen and invitations were sent out via emails.
- ✱ Currently, 12 key informant interviews were done, and the interview process is ongoing with snowball sampling as there are no public sector response yet.

Preliminary Findings

- ✱ Initial findings from private sector shows that India's pandemic response was largely facilitated by pre-existing partnerships.
- ✱ Government's support in health technology innovations and well-established data management system were also important factors for successful partnerships.
- ✱ The most common challenges were long regulatory approval process and contacting the right persons/ decision makers due to unclear roles and responsibilities in emergency setting.



Figure 3: A normal day rush hour at a train station in India, July 2022, people resuming their daily life activities as restrictions relieved.

Next steps

- ✱ Continue interview process until data saturation and applied thematic analysis with Nvivo
- ✱ Synthesizing the best framework for PPPs in emergency response based on the results
- ✱ Disseminate results to participants and prepare manuscript to publish for wider audience and policy implications.