

Public-private-partnership

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Outline

- What is public-private-partnership (PPP)
- Initiative on PPP in Health
- Study on PPP
- Private health sector in WP Region of WHO
- Experiences on PPP in the WP Region
- WHO position on PPP



Definition for PPP (IPPPH)

Public-private partnerships for health can be defined as arrangements that innovatively combine different skills and resources from institutions in the public and private sectors to address persistent global health problems.



Best definition

Partnerships are forward looking collaborations in which the partners jointly pursue a commonly defined vision through specifically determined action and inputs that will lead to pre-agreed, jointly shared returns.

PPPs that lack one or all the criteria place the critical partnership aspect of the concept in jeopardy and ultimately, their own program success as well.



What is PPP

- PPP involves collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors that are focused on specific problem areas
- partnership arrangement is essential



Public sector, private sector

- Not easy to define
- Public sector: government agencies and NGOs that have approval by governments, also UN agencies
- Private: Agencies/practitioners that work independently of formal state agreements



PPP vs. Marketization or Privatization

- Privatization of public health services is not PPP
- Opening public health services to market (e.g. contracting out) is not PPP
- If certain conditions are met these can be PPP



Examples of PPPs

- Design-build-operate by private agency, under government contract and funding from public sector
- Design-build-finance-operate by private partner without public sector funding



Four Phases to PPP

- Analysis
- Design
- Implementation
- Monitoring



Initiative on Public-Private-Partnerships for Health

- <http://www.ippph.org>
- Non-governmental organization founded 2000
- Database on 90 PPP programs globally
- Increasing number of PPPs (more funds for disease-specific programmes)



Mission of the IPPPH

- The Initiative on Public-Private Partnerships for Health aims at increasing the effectiveness of public-private collaboration, particularly by helping those seeking to develop health products, or to improve access to such products needed to fight neglected diseases and other health problems in developing countries.



Focus of Existing PPPs

<u>Problem addressed by PPP</u>	<u>Number</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS and other STDs	21
<input type="checkbox"/> Malaria/Dengue	16
<input type="checkbox"/> TB	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Other specific diseases	29
<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccines for preventable diseases	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Reproductive health	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Syringe distribution	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Other miscellaneous	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug safety	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Health policy/health systems	1



IPPPH activities

The activities of IPPPH cover four areas:

- Information services
- Advisory services
- Communication and networking
- Research and analysis



PPP study

- WHO Kobe Centre (WKC)
- Consultative meeting March 2004
- Protocol finalized
- Pilot studies
- Case studies in selected countries



PPP Study Objectives

- Under what circumstances can increased involvement of private sector be expected to improve national health and welfare systems
- Under what circumstances a PPP approach be appropriate to address special local needs for improved health and welfare services



Private health sector in WPR

- Rapid growth in private health services
- Low government funding
- Weak regulation of private sector
- Low quality of services (also in public)
- High out-of-pocket costs
- Introduction of health insurance
- Blurred roles of practitioners



Experiences of PPP in WPR

- TB program, DOTS
- Child health
- STI, HIV and AIDS
- Health services, Cambodia



Experiences from WPR

- Strong public sector needed
- Relevant legislation
- Good regulation and contractual mechanisms
- Transparent selection of private partners
- Contracts that make partners accountable of results



Experiences, cont.

- Good working mechanisms and trust between partners
- Joint vision how to improve program or systems development and implementation
- Sense of joint responsibility for providing good results
- Jointly agrees service arrangements
- Monitoring and evaluation



WHO position on PPP

- Increasing involvement in PPPs at global level
- Many opportunities
- Significant risks, both for WHO and for public health

