



Dissertation Presentation

**“PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS AMONG NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN INDIA.”**

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TBPPM- Learning Network:
Introduction

The TBPPM-LN was launched globally in October 2019 by the PPM working group to form, build and preserve dynamic interexchange of information, expertise, and best practices.

The organization is hosted by the World Health Organization, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, McGill University Canada, governments of countries with a high burden of Tuberculosis (TB), and many partner organizations.

Key Activities/ Projects Undertaken

Eligibility of Non-Govt-Organizations to be a PPSA (Patient Provider Support Agency)						
Sr.No.	Name of Organization	States where organization works as of 2021	Registered (Y/N)	Number of years of experience in Health projects as of 2021	Key Areas of work	Name of key person to contact (PCJ)
1	MAMTA	Uttar Pradesh, NewDelhi	Y	31	MCH, SRH, NCD, TB, HIV etc.	Ataur Rehman
2	LEPRA Society	Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkha	Y	32	Leprosy, TB etc.	Rajnikant Singh
3	HUFPPT	Pan-India	Y	30	FP, TB, HIV, Reproductive and child health	Dr Sangita Pandey
4	Doctors for You	Assam, Bihar, Mumbai, Jammu&Kashmir	Y	13	TB, MNCH etc.	Ravikant Singh
5	ALERT India	Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Gujarat	Y	43	Leprosy, TB, HIV/AIDS	Prabha Mahesh
6	Deepak Foundation	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand, De	Y	39	Health, Education, Livelihood, Vulnerable populations	Usha Pandya
					Health, Education, Legal empowerment, Policy	

Directory with information about the stakeholders

RESOURCE THEME FOR THE TBPPM-LN WEBSITE						
S. No.	NGO Name	S.No. of document	Title of document	Type of docum	Title for website	Tag words
1	PATH					
	a.		Helping hands- A holistic support system for drug resistant tuberculosis patients	Report	TB Prevention and care	DR-TB, community engagement
	b.		TB DOESN'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE: EXPANDING PUBLIC-SECTOR SERVICES TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS THROUGH PRIVATE-SECTOR ENGAGEMENT	Technical brief	TB- public private engagement	DR-TB, TB-HIV, private sector engagement, TB interve
	c.		TB PPM interventions	PPM in TB	TBPPM reports/ reviews	TB- challenges and solutions, PPIA, private sector eng
	d.		Patient Support System- Stakeholder Toolkit	Guidelines	TB Guidelines	RNTCP, PPSA, treatment linkage, checklist/ toolkit, M
	e.		Patient Provider Support Agency- A toolkit to implement Patient Provider- Support Agency in your region	Guidelines	TB Guidelines	RNTCP, PPSA, budget and PIP, training, M&E
	f.		Public Private Interface Agency (PPIA)- ACCELERATING TB ELIMINATION IN INDIA	Report	PPIA report	Private sector engagement, PPIA, service delivery, PH
	g.		Improving tuberculosis services in Mumbai- PATH connects with private providers to improve TB care for urban populations at high risk	Report	PPIA report	Private sector engagement, CBO, Mumbai Mission fo
	h.		Map, know dynamics and act: a better way to engage private health sector in TB	Report	PIP	Need assessment, State technical units (STUs), Natio
	i.		Integrating Xpert MTB/RIF for TB diagnosis- In the private sector: evidence from large-scale pilots in Patna and Mumbai, India	Article	TBPPM reports/ reviews	Private sector engagement, research study, sampling
	j.		Management. A report from Mumbai, India	Article	TBPPM reports/ reviews	TB-diagnosis, Xpert MTB/RIF, research study, samplir

Online repository of resources on the TBPPM website

PPP

Public-Private Partnership

- PPP model helped in enhancing the universal health care in India by improving the quality of services. The partnership between public and private sectors in healthcare strengthens the infrastructure through affordable medicines, capacity building and training of the workers and organization. The public-private mix also supports the economic development of both the sectors.
- The public-private partnerships for TB in India have significantly improved the quality and accessibility of the services for the people. The case reporting, notification rate, screening, drugs, and diagnostics have improved since (Reported by Dewan and colleagues, 2006).

PPSA

Patient Provider Support Agency

- The PPSA scheme of NTEP aims to provide good quality services to all its patient through affordable and accessible diagnosis and treatment.
- The PPSA scheme is an example of a “service bundle” model which means it caters to a range of services including-
 - I. Empanelment and engagement of the private sector,
 - II. Linking TB specimen and diagnostics,
 - III. TB Patient management, and
 - IV. Providing anti-TB drugs. They are also involved in community mobilization and other health actions.
- The private providers might include clinics of private practitioners, laboratories, AYUSH, hospitals, pharmacies, NGOs, Patient support groups, etc.

RATIONALE

- In this study the NGOs for the survey were selected from the checklist prepared by the TBPPM- Learning Network, India chapter, from the Request for Proposal (RFP) document for different states of India. The data base for this checklist was prepared in accordance with the Guidance Document for Partnerships by RNTCP.
- In this study, NGOs were chosen from the range of private providers as NGOs are mostly onboarded by the government to function as a Patient Provider Support Agency (PPSA). This is so as they can cater to a wide range of services through their resources and outreach.

RESEARCH QUESTION AND OBJECTIVES

- **RESEARCH QUESTION:**

Why are organizations (NGOs) not opting to engage with the Public Sector in healthcare and service delivery for Tuberculosis?

- **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the knowledge and attitudes of NGOs regarding Public-Private Partnerships for healthcare in India.
2. To explore the reasons for NGOs not opting to engage with the public sector in healthcare and service delivery for Tuberculosis.
3. To review the utility of resources and activities for NGOs conducted by TBPPM-LN, NTSU.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study design: The design for the study is a cross-sectional study.

Study setting: The study was conducted among people working in Health sector NGOs across India. The concerned person was surveyed via phone interviews/ participant-administered online forms.

Study population: The NGOs working towards infectious diseases (TB, HIV) that are qualified yet not opting for the PPSA scheme of NTEP in India. Relevant personnel or representatives of the selected NGOs were contacted for the survey.

Study tools: A well-structured questionnaire was designed using the nominal scale, 5 points Likert scale and open-ended questions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Duration of study: The study was conducted for a duration of 3 months (28th March 2022- 25th June 2022).

Sample size: 50 Organizations were surveyed to obtain 43 complete surveys for eligible NGOs. The NGOs were selected from the checklist prepared by the TBPPM- Learning Network.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used for the study as it provides us with specific kinds or groups of participants that need to be part of the study.

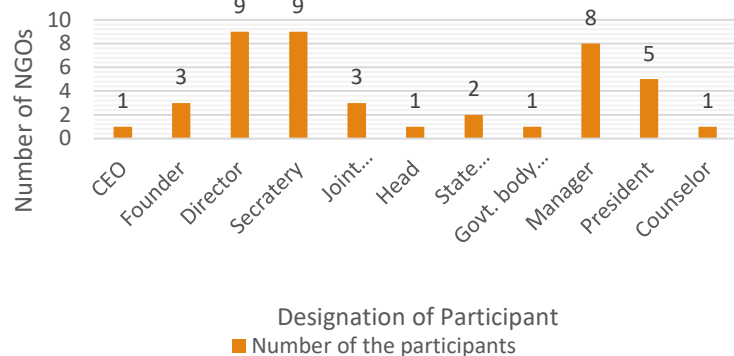
Data collection procedure: The data collection procedure was conducted using a pre-structured questionnaire for 50 NGOs eligible to apply for the PPSA scheme to obtain 43 complete responses.



DATA ANALYSIS: RESULTS

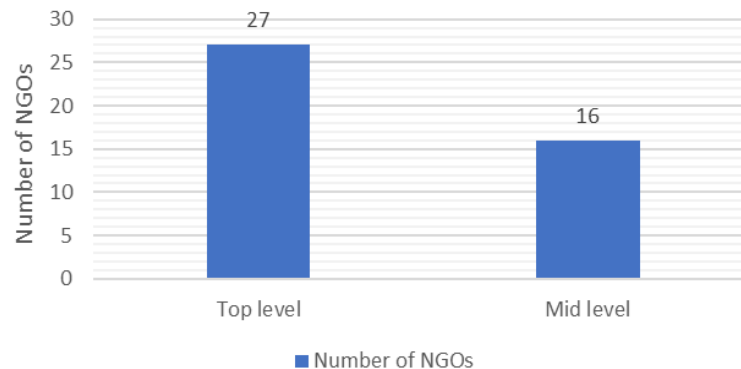
General information

Designation of the Participants (n=43)



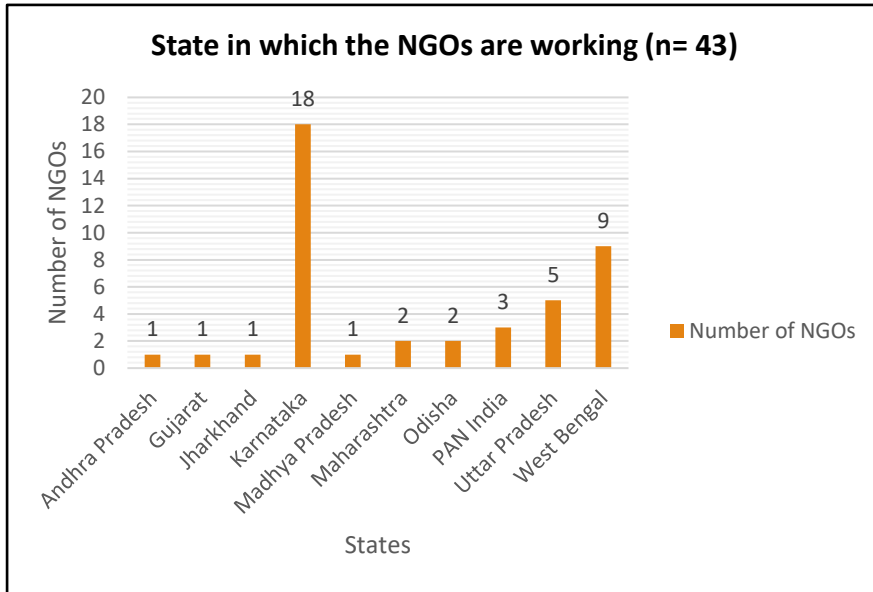
Designation of the Participants	Number of the participants
CEO	1
Founder	3
Director	9
Secretary	9
Joint Secretary	3
Head	1
State coordinator	2
Govt. body official	1
Manager	8
President	5
Counselor	1

Management Level of the participants (n=43)

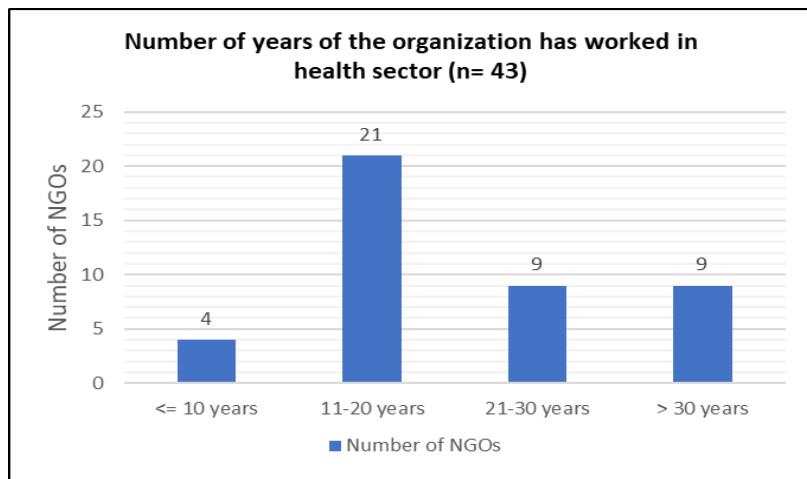


Level of management	Percentage (No.) of Participants
Top level	62.80% (27)
Mid level	37.20% (16)

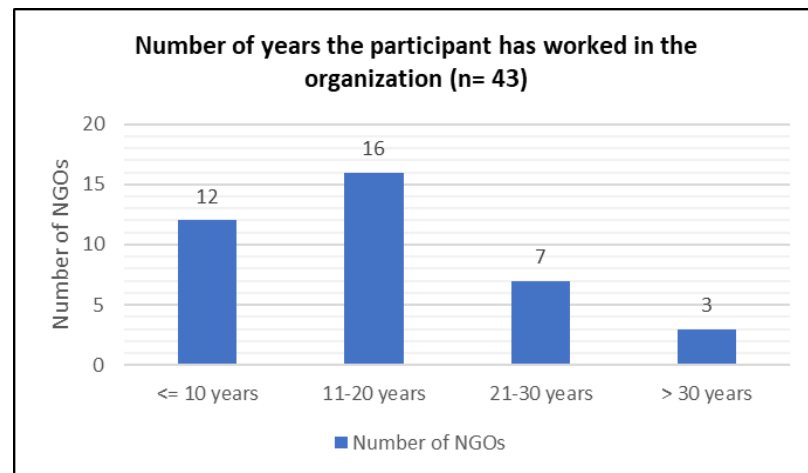
Geographical Location of NGOs



State	Number of NGOs
Andhra Pradesh	1
Gujarat	1
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	18
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	2
Odisha	2
PAN India	3
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	9

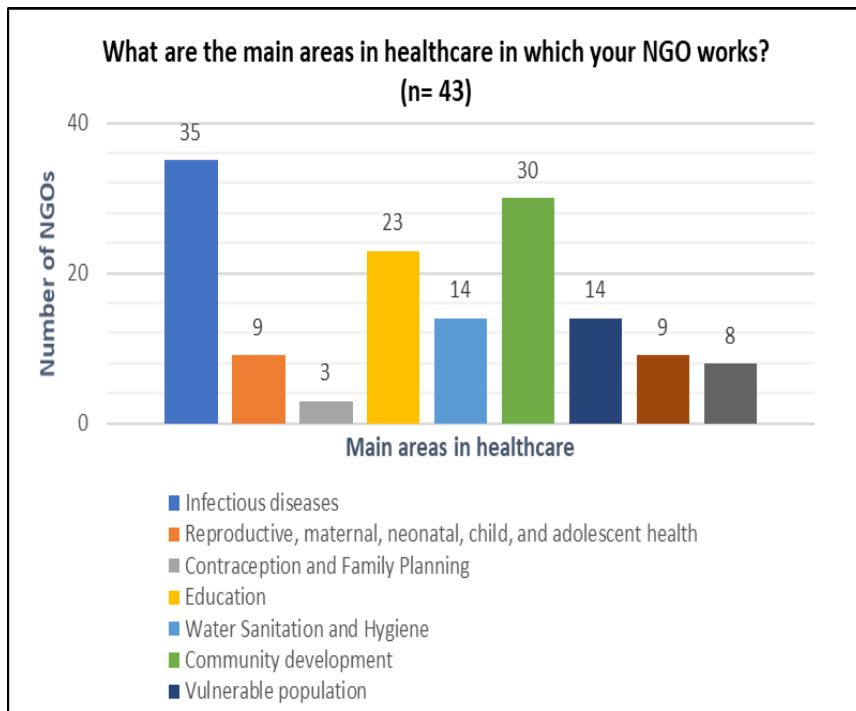


Number of years	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
<=10 years	9.3% (4)
11-20 years	48.84% (21)
21-30 years	20.93% (9)
> 30 years	20.93% (9)



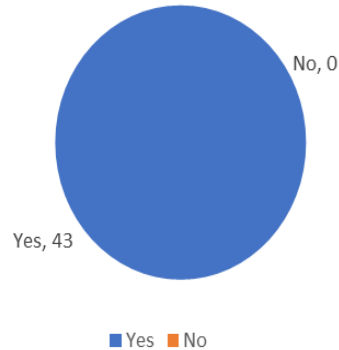
Number of years	Percentage (No.) of Participants
<= 10 years	27.91% (12)
11-20 years	37.21% (16)
21-30 years	16.28% (7)
> 30 years	6.98% (3)

Working of the NGOs

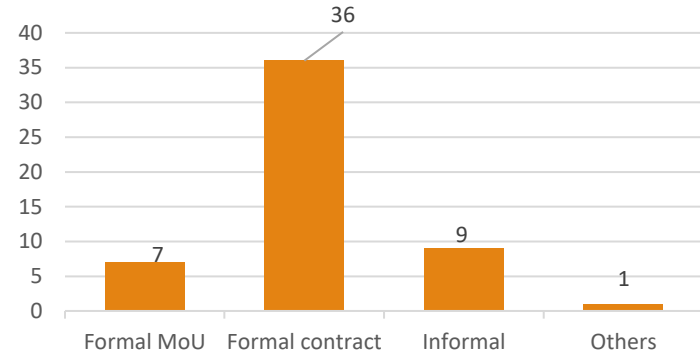


Main areas in healthcare	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Infectious diseases	81.4% (35)
Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health	20.9% (9)
Contraception and Family Planning	7% (3)
Education	53.5% (23)
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	32.6% (14)
Community development	69.8% (30)
Vulnerable population	32.6% (14)
Livelihood	20.9% (9)
Others	18.6% (8)

Does the NGO have experience in working with the government? (n= 43)



In what mode have you worked/ do you work with the government? (n= 43)

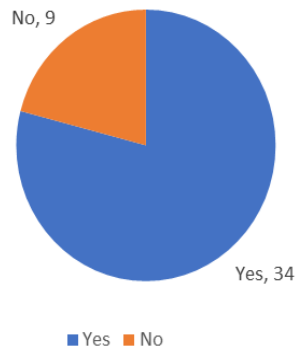


Have an experience of working with the government	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Yes	100% (43)
No	0% (0)

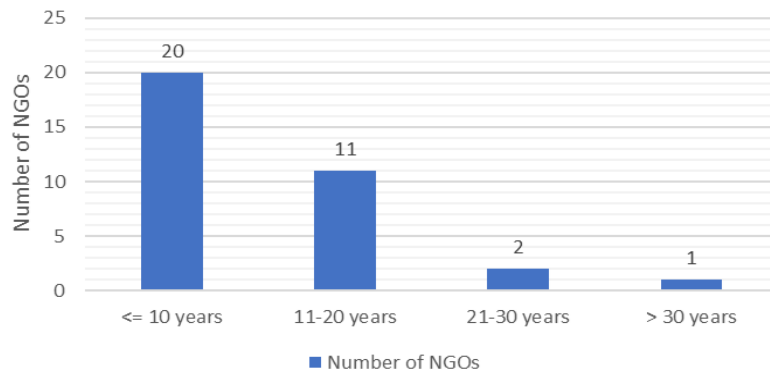
Mode of working with the government	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Formal MoU	16.3% (7)
Formal contract	83.7% (36)
Informal	20.9% (9)
Others	2.33% (1)

NGOs working in the field of TB

Does your NGO work in the area of Tuberculosis? (n= 43)

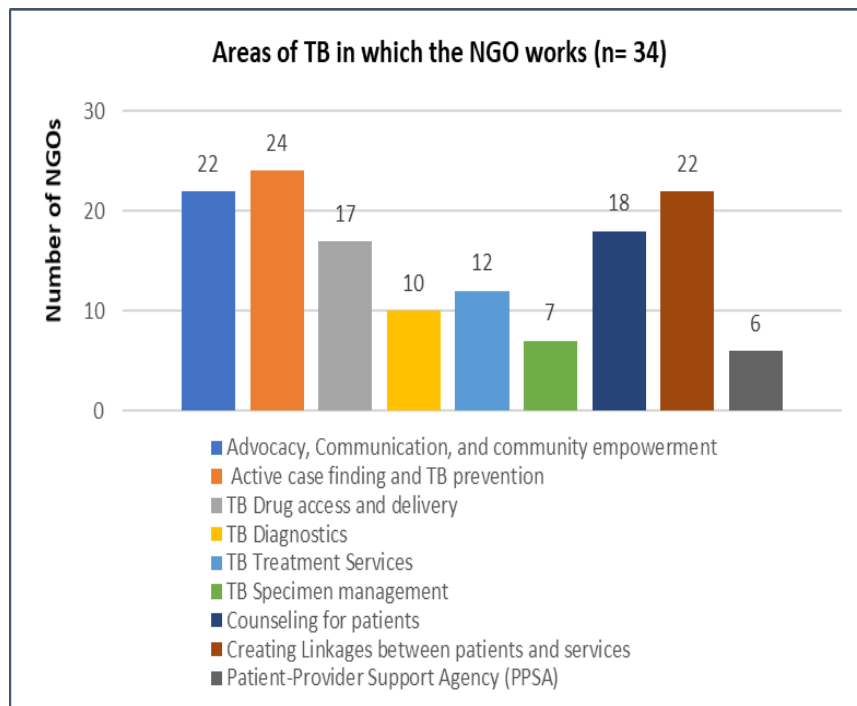


Number of years working towards TB (n= 34)



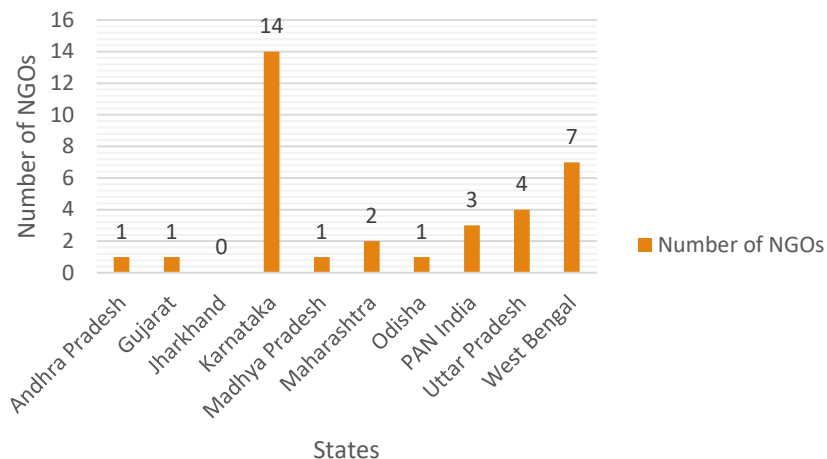
Does the NGO work in the area of TB?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Yes	79% (34)
No	21% (9)

Number of years working towards TB	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
<= 10 years	58.82% (20)
11-20 years	32.35% (11)
21-30 years	5.88% (2)
> 30 years	2.94% (1)



Areas of TB in which the NGO works	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Advocacy, Communication, and community empowerment	64.7% (22)
Active case finding and TB prevention	70.6% (24)
TB Drug access and delivery	50% (17)
TB Diagnostics	29.4% (10)
TB Treatment Services	35.3% (12)
TB Specimen management	20.6% (7)
Counseling for patients	52.9% (18)
Creating Linkages between patients and services	64.7% (22)
Patient-Provider Support Agency (PPSA)	17.6% (6)

State which the NGOs are working towards different areas of TB (n= 34)



State in which the NGO works	Number of NGOs
Andhra Pradesh	1
Gujarat	1
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	14
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	2
Odisha	1
PAN India	3
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	7

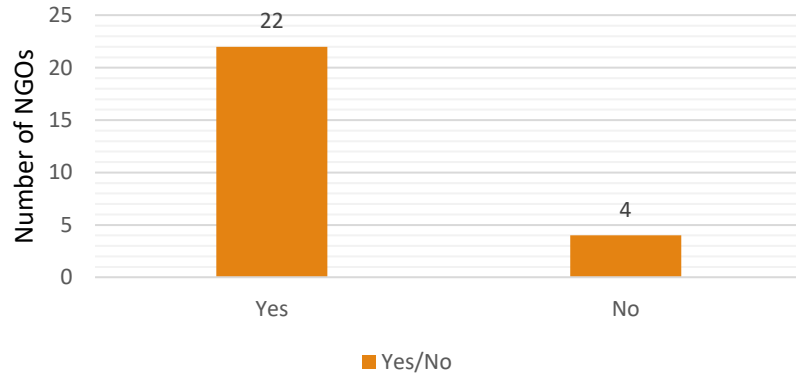
Note:

For objective 2 i.e., “To explore the reasons for NGOs not opting to engage with the public sector in healthcare and service delivery for Tuberculosis”, the NGOs (6) that were already functioning as a PPSA were excluded. These NGOs were not a PPSA when the RFP for different states of India was prepared by TBPPM-LN.

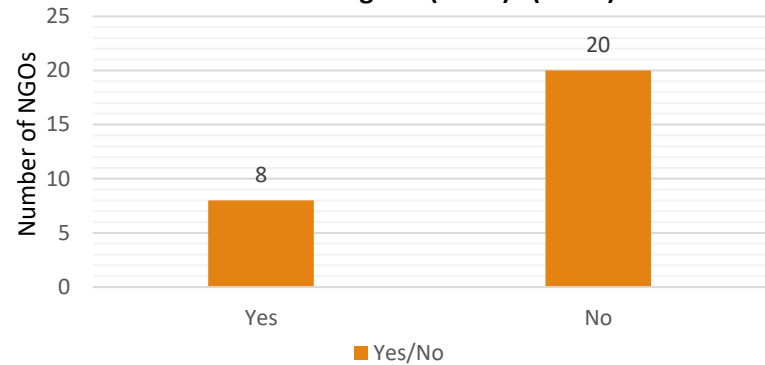
Hence, out of 34 NGOs that worked in TB, only 28 NGOs (excluding the 6 NGOs working as PPSA) were considered in the study about PPSA.

Awareness about PPSA scheme

Have you heard of any scheme where the government is contracting NGOs for services? (n= 28)



Are you aware of the Patient-Provider Support Agency (PPSA) scheme of the National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP)? (n= 28)



Have you heard of any scheme where the government is contracting NGOs for services?

Percentage (No.) of NGOs

Yes

78.57% (22)

No

14.29% (4)

Are you aware of the PPSA scheme of the NTEP?

Percentage (No.) of NGOs

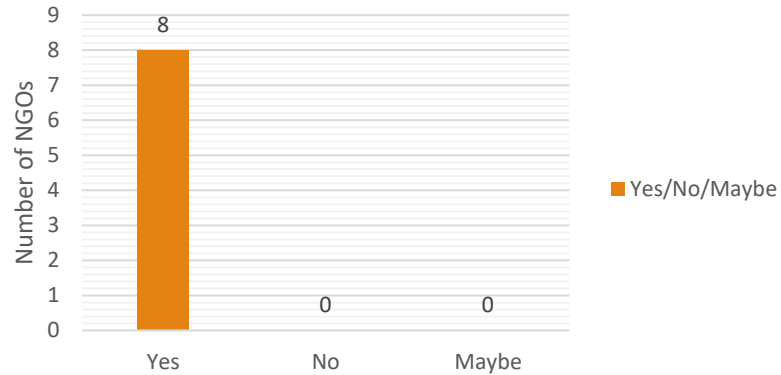
Yes

28.57% (8)

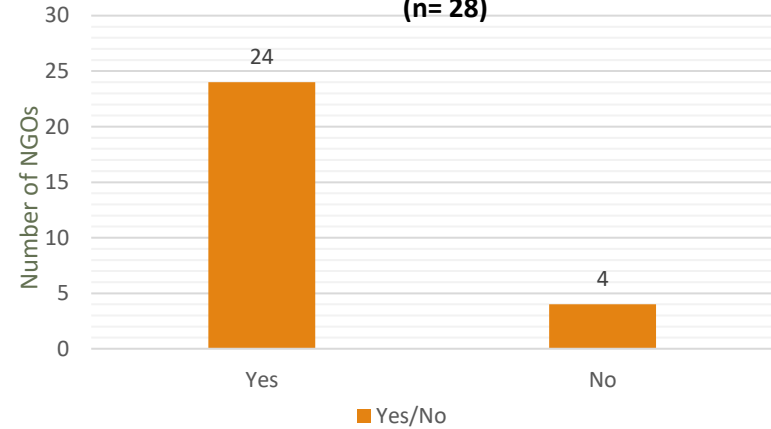
No

71.43% (20)

**Do you think it can help fight TB and achieve the
SDG goal? (n= 8)**



**Does your NGO wish to apply for the PPSA scheme?
(n= 28)**



**If you are aware of the PPSA scheme,
do you think it can help fight TB and
achieve the SDG goal?**

**Percentage (No.) of
NGOs**

Yes

100% (8)

No

0% (0)

Maybe

0% (0)

**Does your NGO wish to apply for the
PPSA scheme?**

**Percentage (No.) of
NGOs**

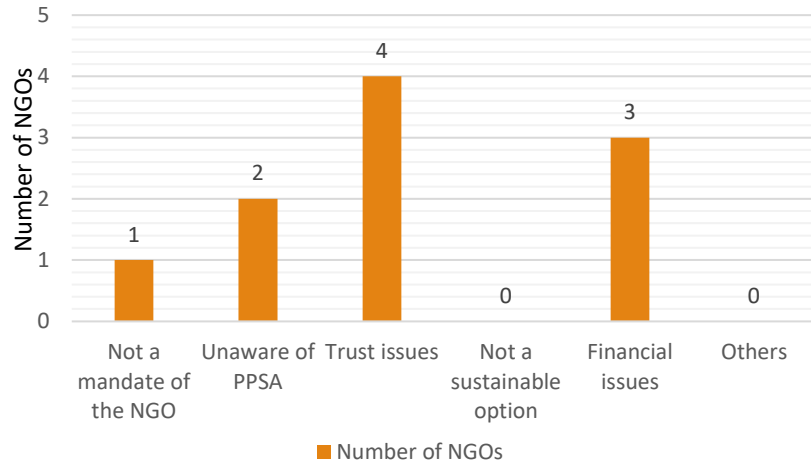
Yes

85.71% (24)

No

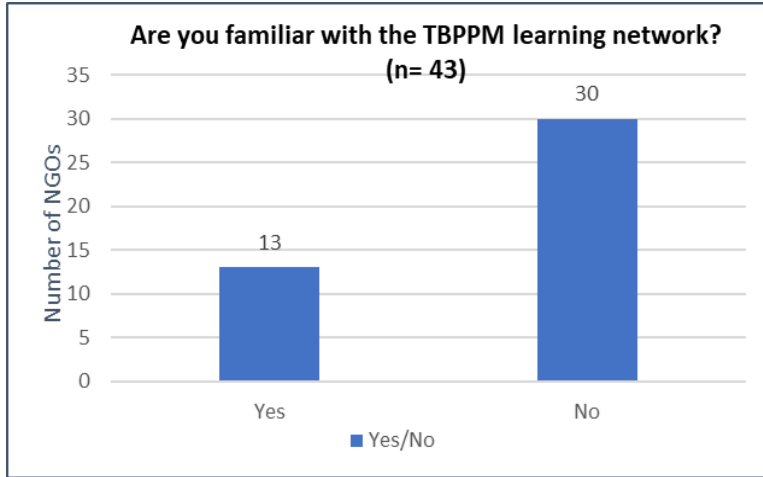
14.29% (4)

What are your reasons for not opting for the PPSA scheme? (n= 4)

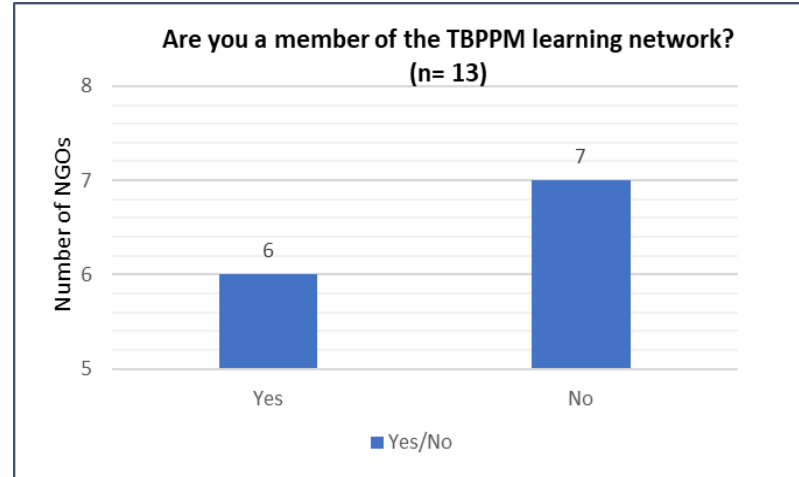


What are your reasons for not opting for the PPSA scheme?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Not a mandate of the NGO	25% (1)
Unaware of PPSA	50% (2)
Trust issues	100% (4)
Not a sustainable option	0% (0)
Financial issues	75% (3)
Others	0% (0)

Review of NGOs on TBPPM-LN

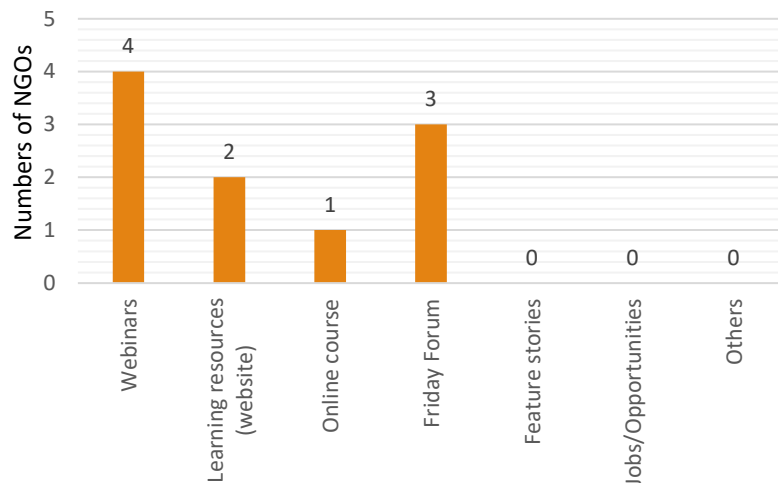


Are you familiar with the TBPPM learning network?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Yes	30.2% (13)
No	69.8% (30)



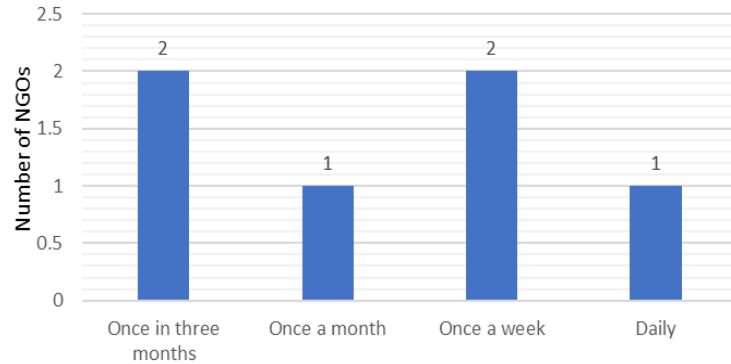
Are you a member of the TBPPM learning network?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Yes	46.2% (6)
No	53.8% (7)

What resources/activities of the TBPPM-LN network do you use? (n=6)

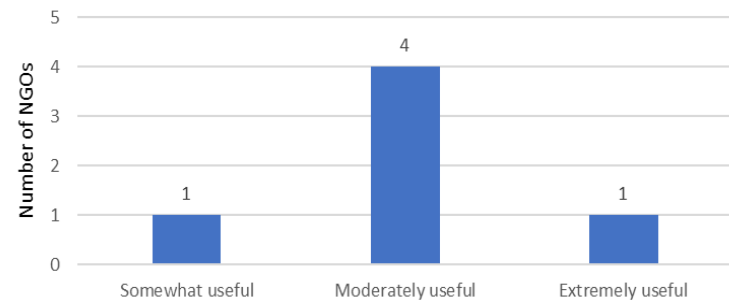


What resources/activities of the TBPPM-LN network do you use?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Webinars	66.66% (4)
Learning resources (website)	33.33% (2)
Online course	16.7% (1)
Friday Forum	50% (3)
Feature stories	0% (0)
Jobs/Opportunities	0% (0)
Others	0% (0)

How often do you use the resources offered by TBPPM-LN?
(n= 6)



Do you think the resources offered by TBPPM-LN are useful?
(n= 6)



How often do you use the resources offered by TBPPM-LN?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Once in three months	33.33% (2)
Once a month	16.7% (1)
Once a week	33.33% (2)
Daily	16.7% (1)

Do you think the resources offered by TBPPM-LN are useful?	Percentage (No.) of NGOs
Not at all useful	0% (0)
Slightly useful	0% (0)
Somewhat useful	16.7% (1)
Moderately useful	66.7% (4)
Extremely useful	16.7% (1)

S. No.	FEEDBACK
1.	To improve field based Grassroot level awareness.
2.	If we follow the learning network thoroughly then we can move a step forward to stop TB.
3.	Work towards awareness among people and organizations. People are not much aware of it.
4.	Involving door-to-door survey of people.
5.	Interactive sessions are needed and more platform should be provided to the people and organizations.
6.	Awareness for the High-risk behavior population.
7.	PPSA with NGO was good but domestic PPSA by State Health Society (Different State) are not very good productivity due to timely payment, Motivation, and cooperation by TB cell.
8.	Through the involvement of all stakeholders and regular discussions, training, and seminar.
9.	Involvement of all organizations working for TN to be included. Grassroot level functionaries are the most valuable resource to be included and engaged in the learning networks.
10.	Need more information about TB- PPP

CONCLUSION

The study shows that the awareness among the NGOs regarding the PPSA scheme of NTEP is relatively low. NGOs are unaware of the PPSA scheme where the government is contracting with NGOs for their services in the field of TB. It was also observed that the organizations are eligible to apply for the PPSA scheme but are unable to do so due to the lack of knowledge and resources. A better strategy for promotion, awareness, and onboarding of the NGOs for the PPSA scheme must be adopted by the government.

It was also observed that about 70% of the NGOs are unaware of the TBPPM Learning network platform but were interested to know about it. This shows that a different approach must be applied by the organization that increases the reach of the organization and involves more people. Also, more interactive sessions on fixed timings can help the organization in increasing participation.

REFERENCES

1. Road Map: TBPPM Learning Network, India Chapter
2. <https://www.tbppm.org/page/learn>
3. TBPPM Learning Network: Annual Report (2019-2020), Year 1.
4. TBPPM Learning Network: Annual Report 2021, Year 2.
5. Guidance Document on Partnerships: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Central TB Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India 2019.



Thank You for your time!