



### Examples of Partnerships during the 3 stages of a pandemic

These examples of partnerships during a pandemic was prepared by experts from the International PPP Specialist Centres of Excellence affiliated to the UNECE during a virtual meeting on 4 May 2020 to address the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup>

Impact	Example of partnerships
<b>Partnerships in the Pre pandemic stage</b>	
Preparedness	National stockpiling: fixing binding agreements with Ministries of Health between suppliers and customers of critically urgent medical equipment and goods to build medical supplies in joint venture government – private sector warehouses. These could be done as a PPP first in the pre-pandemic phase (changing materials which expire).
Preparedness	International stockpiling: cooperation between hospitals / Ministries of Health in different countries. Working to common rules, standards, and certification of critical equipment, partnership can be established for the creation of international chains of warehouses as transnational PPP projects. If hospitals are involved in such cooperation agreements, this could involve the exchange of medical personnel between countries.
Prevention	A partnership between the public and private sector that uses an electronic tool to detect and prevent the transmission of viruses from animals to humans (this could be based on UN/CEFACT standards).
<b>Partnerships in the Acute pandemic period</b>	
Community care	Fairer food distributions systems to protect the vulnerable especially those lacking health insurances including the setting up of ‘parallel’ markets to deal with the food waste emergency and also to ensure delivery and supply to the health care staff of food essentials and supplies at reduced cost, saving also the time such professionals have to spend queuing.
Community care	Partnerships that build Community Resilience against the pandemic (hand washing, social distancing, face masks, etc.) and education campaigns on how to protect themselves and individuals and other members of the community.
Finance	Use of philanthropy and concessional financing to meet the surge in demand for support both for meeting the health challenge and for addressing the economic emergency.
Finance	Insurance schemes and blending finance that pool resources backed up with government guarantees to protect vulnerable groups.
Finance	Issuance of innovative funding instruments such as debt securities and bonds.
Public health	Nursing Homes: Old people’s homes have tragically been ‘death traps’ in Europe and the US and partnerships are required to upgrade the security of occupants of the homes while ensuring oversight and quality control.
Public health	Agreements between hospitals and the hospitality sector where adjacent hotels (existing and future hospitals) can be repurposed to serve as backup or auxiliary units in a future crisis or to serve cases of people needing

<sup>1</sup> The projects presented in this document – proposed by experts of the International PPP Specialist Centres of Excellence – are not endorsed by the UNECE and would need to be implemented with a People-first approach.



	critical care for medical conditions and who have been displaced by focus on the pandemic. One possible partner with governments could also be the world medical tourism industry.
Public health	Building hospitals through partnerships from scratch: many amazingly quick projects have been instigated. For example, in Wuhan a hospital was erected within just 10 days. Identifying the precise nature of such partnership in hospital projects can illustrate the challenges and how these have been overcome.
Public health	Decentralised, widely spread and mass-oriented field-testing agencies that timely assess the contagion development magnitude and patterns, thereby enabling a more accurate pandemic monitoring and response.
Public health	Reinforce Healthcare systems in non-pandemic related fields to avoid health services disruption during pandemic peaks, thereby hindering side effect casualties due to lack of treatment.
Public health	Surveillance: Partnerships between IT companies and governments that can monitor movements of infected patients and/or citizens. In fact, control and surveillance in lock downs; social distancing has been the major and successful response to date and private sector and IT technology companies have played a significant role. There is a risk that actions are taken by private companies in partnership with governments that might infringe individual rights to privacy and freedoms.
Public health	'Track and trace Apps' in partnership with private sector providers e.g. South Korea although privacy protection cannot be jeopardised and must be addressed as an important risk factor. These partnerships can potentially become important solutions to coming out successfully from the pandemic.
<b>Partnerships in the Post pandemic recovery</b>	
Buildings and real estate	Real estate projects for buildings: revamping of buildings including the replacement of lifts with stairs/escalators, etc.
Healthcare	New healthcare facilities: hospitals and clinics that provide both emergency treatment and preventative care, the latter located inside the community close to people's homes.
Travel sector	Partnerships to build detection infrastructures at airports through private sector airport concessionaires and government health agencies to prevent future outbreaks from escalating and stopping them as soon as they occur.
Unemployment	The government in partnerships with private companies can provide education at home services as well as publishing information and policies for employment generation online.
Water	There will be a need in the new era to develop more effective clean water facilities (including at street levels) to encourage hand washing against the spread of future pandemics and to assure that water and wastewater systems provide sanitary safeguard rather than a vehicle to disease transmission.
Waste	Waste, including medical disposal, household and other hazardous waste can continue to spread diseases and it is therefore essential for government to control and minimize possible secondary impacts upon human health and the environment, as well as to focus on PPP and sustainable development in waste to energy projects.