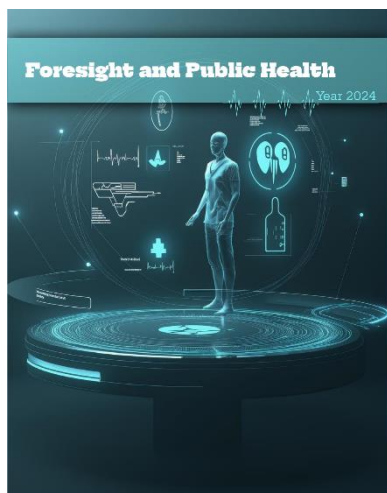


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Predicting the Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Future Public Health Crises: A Qualitative Scenario Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the strategic role, challenges, and future potential of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in managing public health crises. This study employed a qualitative research design using semi-structured interviews with 22 participants, including policymakers, healthcare administrators, private sector executives, and emergency management specialists. Participants were recruited through online announcements and professional platforms. Theoretical saturation was achieved, ensuring comprehensive data collection. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed using NVivo software, applying thematic analysis to identify key themes related to the effectiveness, barriers, and future strategies of PPPs in public health crisis management. The results highlighted the strategic role of PPPs in expanding healthcare infrastructure, optimizing resource allocation, and integrating technological solutions such as AI-driven health monitoring and shared data systems. However, significant barriers, including regulatory constraints, financial misalignment, and trust deficits, were identified as major challenges to effective implementation. Participants emphasized the need for adaptive policy frameworks, sustainable financing models, and cross-sector collaboration to enhance the resilience and efficiency of PPPs. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives and improved crisis communication strategies were identified as crucial for strengthening public-private collaborations in health emergencies. Public-private partnerships have the potential to significantly improve public health crisis management, but their effectiveness is contingent on overcoming regulatory, financial, and trust-related barriers. Future efforts should focus on enhancing policy flexibility, fostering sustainable financial models, and leveraging technology to strengthen crisis response mechanisms. Strategic interventions that align organizational priorities and promote transparency will be critical for optimizing the role of PPPs in future public health emergencies.

Keywords: Public-private partnerships, public health crisis management, healthcare infrastructure, regulatory barriers, financial sustainability, crisis preparedness, qualitative scenario analysis.

Introduction

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) have emerged as a pivotal mechanism in public health systems worldwide, particularly in the management of health crises. The growing complexity of public health emergencies, such as pandemics, natural disasters, and biosecurity threats, has necessitated the involvement of both public and private sectors to enhance healthcare system resilience and response capacity (Ali et al., 2022). As traditional government-led healthcare models face constraints in terms of funding, expertise, and scalability, PPPs offer a collaborative framework

that leverages private sector efficiency and innovation alongside public sector oversight and governance (Arsenijević et al., 2022). The effectiveness of PPPs in public health crisis management is contingent upon multiple factors, including regulatory structures, financial sustainability, technological integration, and trust-building mechanisms between the stakeholders involved (Sentanu et al., 2024). In the wake of recent global health crises, particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, it has become increasingly evident that governments alone cannot sufficiently manage large-scale emergencies, making public-private collaboration a necessity rather than an option (Lee et al., 2021).

PPPs in public health are structured to enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and innovation of healthcare services through shared investments and responsibilities (Japárova, 2022). One of the key advantages of such partnerships is their ability to mobilize resources rapidly and scale up healthcare delivery in times of crisis (Kielb et al., 2023). For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, governments relied extensively on private sector contributions in vaccine development, distribution networks, and telemedicine services, demonstrating the potential of PPPs to bridge gaps in public health infrastructure (Bino, 2024). Moreover, PPPs have been instrumental in strengthening health system preparedness, facilitating real-time data sharing, and implementing digital health solutions that enhance early warning mechanisms and coordinated responses (Panikar, 2023). The integration of artificial intelligence and big data analytics into public health surveillance through PPPs has allowed for predictive modeling and evidence-based decision-making, ultimately improving crisis mitigation strategies (Kyrychok, 2023).

Despite their potential, PPPs in public health crisis management are fraught with significant challenges. One of the most pressing concerns is the issue of regulatory and bureaucratic constraints, which can slow down emergency response efforts (Shvets, 2022). Many countries lack a clear legal framework for the swift integration of private sector capabilities into national emergency response plans, leading to inefficiencies and delays (Ovcharova & Grabowska, 2022). Additionally, financial sustainability remains a crucial barrier, as private sector involvement is often driven by profit incentives that may not always align with public health priorities (Nsouli, 2022). This misalignment can create conflicts of interest, particularly when private entities prioritize cost-cutting measures that compromise healthcare quality and accessibility (Chechulin & Kudryavtsev, 2021). Trust and transparency issues further complicate PPP implementation, with concerns over private sector accountability, data privacy, and public access to essential services (Uhnöo & Persson, 2021). Ensuring equitable partnerships that balance the interests of both sectors requires strong governance mechanisms and a well-defined contractual framework (Farahani et al., 2021).

Another fundamental challenge in PPPs for public health crises is the disparity in organizational cultures and operational priorities between the public and private sectors (Zaher et al., 2021). While public institutions tend to operate with a long-term, population-centric approach, private enterprises often focus on short-term financial sustainability and efficiency-driven models (Городнова, 2023). These differences can lead to misalignment in decision-making, strategic priorities, and crisis response strategies (Peverini et al., 2023). Furthermore, limited expertise in crisis coordination among private sector partners can hinder the effectiveness of PPPs, as many commercial entities lack experience in managing large-scale public health emergencies (Antoniuk et al., 2021). The absence of crisis-specific training and preparedness programs within the private sector restricts the ability of these partnerships to function optimally in high-pressure scenarios (Kruhlov, 2021).

Given these challenges, future strategies for strengthening PPPs in public health crises must focus on developing resilient health systems, fostering cross-sector collaboration, and implementing adaptive policy frameworks (Zelezinskii & Arhipova, 2022). A key priority is the establishment of sustainable financing models that incentivize long-term private sector involvement without compromising public health objectives (Petryk et al., 2021). Public-private risk-sharing mechanisms, performance-based financing, and investment funds for crisis preparedness can enhance financial stability and commitment from both sectors (Муслимов, 2021). Additionally, technological advancements, such as AI-driven health surveillance and blockchain-enabled data sharing, must be leveraged to improve real-time response capabilities and strengthen data security within PPPs (Nemyrovska, 2023).

Moreover, capacity building through interdisciplinary training programs and crisis simulation exercises can enhance the readiness of both public and private sector partners (Шевчук et al., 2021). Ensuring that private entities are equipped with the necessary knowledge and expertise in crisis management will bridge existing gaps in operational

efficiency and response coordination (Tj & Pk, 2024). Additionally, crisis communication strategies must be improved to enhance public trust in PPP-led health interventions (Sentanu et al., 2024). Transparent messaging, community engagement initiatives, and proactive misinformation countermeasures are essential in strengthening the credibility of these partnerships (Arsenijević et al., 2022).

The role of PPPs in future public health crises will depend on their ability to adapt to emerging threats and dynamic policy environments (Zaher et al., 2021). As health emergencies become increasingly complex and global in scope, the need for robust, well-regulated, and transparent PPP frameworks will only grow (Ali et al., 2022). This study aims to explore the strategic role, challenges, and future potential of PPPs in public health crisis management through a qualitative scenario analysis.

Methods and Materials

This qualitative research employs a scenario analysis approach to explore the potential role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in future public health crises. By adopting an exploratory design, the study seeks to generate in-depth insights into expert perspectives regarding the evolving landscape of collaborative crisis management. The study participants consisted of 22 professionals with expertise in public health policy, healthcare administration, emergency management, and private sector health initiatives. Participants were recruited through online announcements and professional networking platforms, ensuring diversity in sectoral representation and geographical distribution. Theoretical saturation was used as the guiding principle for determining sample adequacy, meaning data collection ceased once no new conceptual insights emerged from interviews.

The data collection process involved semi-structured interviews, allowing for a flexible yet structured exploration of key themes. A standardized interview protocol was designed to elicit participants' views on the opportunities, challenges, and strategic roles of PPPs in mitigating future public health crises. The questions focused on past experiences, current trends, and future projections of public-private collaborations. The interviews were conducted virtually, recorded with participant consent, and transcribed verbatim to ensure accuracy.

For data analysis, the transcribed interviews were imported into NVivo software, where thematic coding was performed. A thematic analysis approach was used to identify emerging patterns and key narratives regarding PPPs in crisis response. Initial open coding was conducted to generate broad categories, followed by axial coding to establish relationships between themes. The final stage involved scenario development, in which key themes were synthesized into future-oriented narratives, illustrating possible trajectories for PPPs in public health crisis management. The rigor of the analysis was ensured through iterative coding, researcher triangulation, and participant validation, strengthening the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings.

Findings and Results

The demographic characteristics of the 22 participants in this study reflected a diverse range of expertise and backgrounds relevant to public-private partnerships (PPPs) in public health crisis management. Among the participants, 12 were public health policymakers (54.5%), 5 were healthcare administrators (22.7%), 3 were private sector executives specializing in health initiatives (13.6%), and 2 were emergency management specialists (9.1%). The participants were geographically distributed, with 9 individuals from North America (40.9%), 6 from Europe (27.3%), 4 from Asia (18.2%), and 3 from Africa (13.6%), ensuring a global perspective on PPP implementation. Regarding professional experience, 8 participants (36.4%) had over 15 years of experience in their respective fields, 7 (31.8%) had between 10 and 15 years of experience, and 7 (31.8%) had between 5 and 10 years of experience, indicating a well-balanced mix of senior and mid-career professionals. Gender distribution included 13 male participants (59.1%) and 9 female participants (40.9%), reflecting a relatively equitable gender representation. These demographic characteristics ensured a comprehensive understanding of the challenges, opportunities, and future strategies for PPPs in public health crisis management, drawing insights from experienced professionals across multiple sectors and regions.

Table 1. The Results of Thematic Analysis

Categories	Subcategories	Concepts
Strategic Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Crisis Response	Enhancing Healthcare Infrastructure	Expanding healthcare facilities, Rapid deployment of field hospitals, Enhancing medical supply chains
	Resource Mobilization and Allocation	Private sector funding, Emergency resource pooling, Optimizing supply chain efficiency
	Technology and Data Sharing	Shared electronic health records, AI-driven outbreak predictions, Cybersecurity in data exchange
	Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	Public health emergency laws, PPP governance models, Regulatory flexibility in crises
	Cross-Sector Collaboration	Public-private task forces, Joint research initiatives, Industry-academia partnerships
	Community Engagement	Community-led health initiatives, Public awareness campaigns, Equitable resource distribution
	Crisis Preparedness Mechanisms	Early warning systems, Risk assessment protocols, Scenario-based training programs
Challenges and Barriers to Effective PPP Implementation	Regulatory and Bureaucratic Constraints	Lengthy approval processes, Overlapping jurisdictional authority, Rigid legal frameworks
	Financial and Logistical Limitations	Budgetary constraints, Insufficient emergency stockpiles, Complex procurement processes
	Trust and Transparency Issues	Mistrust in private motives, Public accountability concerns, Transparency in funding allocations
	Legal and Liability Concerns	Legal indemnity in emergency responses, Intellectual property rights, Contractual ambiguities
	Conflicting Organizational Priorities	Divergent sectoral objectives, Competitive rather than collaborative approaches, Institutional inertia
Future Strategies for Strengthening PPPs in Public Health	Limited Knowledge and Expertise	Lack of expertise in crisis coordination, Insufficient training for private sector partners, Limited experience in pandemic management
	Developing Resilient Health Systems	Universal healthcare access, Strengthening public health infrastructure, Integrating PPPs into national health plans
	Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Networks	Building long-term alliances, Multi-sector crisis coordination frameworks, Cross-industry knowledge exchange
	Advancing Digital Health Solutions	AI-powered health monitoring, Blockchain for secure data sharing, Telehealth integration in emergencies
	Sustainable Financing Models	Public-private risk-sharing mechanisms, Crisis-response investment funds, Performance-based financing models
	Capacity Building and Workforce Development	Interdisciplinary training programs, Strengthening supply chain expertise, Upskilling healthcare workers
	Improving Crisis Communication	Targeted public messaging strategies, Social media engagement in crisis management, Combating misinformation
	Adaptive Policy Frameworks	Flexible public health policies, Crisis-adaptive legal frameworks, Incorporating dynamic risk assessments

The findings of this study identified three main categories regarding the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in future public health crises: the strategic role of PPPs in crisis response, the challenges and barriers to effective PPP implementation, and future strategies for strengthening PPPs in public health. Each category includes several subcategories, with thematic analysis revealing key concepts within each subtheme.

In examining the strategic role of public-private partnerships in crisis response, participants emphasized the importance of enhancing healthcare infrastructure, highlighting the role of PPPs in rapidly expanding healthcare facilities, deploying field hospitals, and strengthening medical supply chains. One interviewee stated, “During a crisis, private-sector logistics can be leveraged to quickly establish makeshift hospitals and distribute medical resources efficiently.” Another crucial aspect was resource mobilization and allocation, where participants underscored the need for emergency resource pooling, optimizing supply chains, and securing private sector funding. As one respondent mentioned, “Public funds alone are not enough; we need sustained financial input from private enterprises to ensure an adequate response.” The technology and data-sharing subcategory emerged as a key component, with discussions centering on shared electronic health records, AI-driven outbreak predictions, and cybersecurity measures for data exchange. One expert pointed out, “If public and private institutions don’t share real-time data, we lose critical time in responding to health crises.” Additionally, policy and regulatory frameworks were discussed as essential elements in shaping effective collaborations, particularly in terms of emergency laws, PPP governance models, and regulatory flexibility during crises. Participants noted that cross-sector engagement must be reinforced through collaborative task forces, joint research initiatives, and industry-academia partnerships, with one interviewee asserting, “Bridging the gap between research and implementation requires sustained collaboration between governments and private entities.” The role of community engagement was also emphasized, particularly in public awareness campaigns and equitable

resource distribution, with a participant noting, “Without direct involvement from communities, even the most well-funded initiatives will struggle to gain public trust.” Finally, the necessity of crisis preparedness mechanisms was highlighted, with early warning systems, risk assessment protocols, and scenario-based training programs cited as essential for proactive crisis management.

Despite the potential benefits of PPPs, participants identified several challenges and barriers to effective implementation. Regulatory and bureaucratic constraints were frequently mentioned, with lengthy approval processes, overlapping jurisdictional authority, and rigid legal frameworks impeding rapid response efforts. One participant expressed frustration, stating, “By the time approvals go through, the crisis has already escalated beyond control.” Financial and logistical limitations were another major barrier, with participants highlighting budget constraints, insufficient emergency stockpiles, and complex procurement processes. As one expert explained, “Public-private collaboration is only as effective as the resources available—without a clear financial strategy, these partnerships cannot function efficiently.” Trust and transparency issues also emerged as a critical concern, as some participants voiced skepticism regarding private sector motives and accountability. A public health official remarked, “There’s always the fear that corporations will prioritize profit over public interest, making transparency a non-negotiable requirement.” Legal and liability concerns were also raised, particularly regarding intellectual property rights, contractual ambiguities, and liability indemnity during emergency responses. A corporate representative noted, “Companies are hesitant to get involved without clear liability protections in place.” Conflicting organizational priorities between public institutions and private enterprises further complicated partnership effectiveness, with participants emphasizing divergent sectoral objectives and institutional inertia as roadblocks. One interviewee stated, “Government agencies move at a different pace than private firms, and aligning their priorities is an ongoing challenge.” Finally, limited knowledge and expertise was identified as a fundamental issue, with many participants stressing the lack of crisis coordination training for private-sector partners. As one respondent mentioned, “The private sector often lacks the necessary public health expertise, making training and collaboration essential.”

To overcome these challenges, participants proposed future strategies for strengthening PPPs in public health. Developing resilient health systems was a recurring theme, with discussions emphasizing universal healthcare access, strengthening public health infrastructure, and integrating PPPs into national health plans. One expert remarked, “We need to move from reactive crisis management to proactive resilience-building through strategic partnerships.” Strengthening multi-sectoral networks was also highlighted as a key strategy, with participants advocating for long-term alliances, cross-industry knowledge exchange, and multi-sector crisis coordination frameworks. A respondent emphasized, “Establishing a permanent network of stakeholders before a crisis hits is the key to effective response.” The potential for advancing digital health solutions was also explored, with suggestions for AI-powered health monitoring, blockchain-secured data sharing, and telehealth integration in emergency response systems. One technology expert noted, “Digital innovation can bridge gaps in healthcare accessibility and real-time crisis response.” Participants further emphasized the need for sustainable financing models, including risk-sharing mechanisms, performance-based financing, and dedicated crisis-response investment funds to ensure long-term stability. Capacity building and workforce development was another priority, with calls for interdisciplinary training programs, enhanced supply chain expertise, and upskilling healthcare workers to improve overall preparedness. A health administrator pointed out, “Building a skilled and agile workforce is just as important as financial investment.” The significance of improving crisis communication was also underscored, particularly through targeted public messaging, social media engagement, and combating misinformation. One public health professional stated, “Clear, consistent communication is crucial to maintaining public trust and ensuring compliance during health emergencies.” Finally, adaptive policy frameworks were identified as an essential component for future PPP success, with participants advocating for flexible health policies, dynamic risk assessments, and crisis-adaptive legal frameworks. As one policy expert noted, “Rigid policies cannot address evolving health crises—we need adaptive governance models that can adjust to emerging threats.”

Discussion and conclusion

The findings of this study reveal that public-private partnerships (PPPs) play a crucial role in enhancing public health crisis management through strategic resource mobilization, technological integration, and policy innovation. Participants highlighted that PPPs facilitate rapid healthcare infrastructure expansion, streamline supply chains, and improve emergency preparedness by leveraging private sector efficiency and public sector oversight. However, challenges such as regulatory constraints, financial misalignment, and trust deficits emerged as key barriers to effective implementation. These findings underscore the necessity of developing resilient health systems, fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, and establishing sustainable financing models to ensure long-term success in crisis response.

One of the most prominent themes that emerged was the strategic role of PPPs in expanding healthcare infrastructure and enhancing crisis preparedness. Participants emphasized that during health emergencies, public-private collaborations can facilitate the rapid deployment of field hospitals, optimize supply chain logistics, and improve access to essential medical resources. This aligns with previous studies that have documented the success of PPPs in addressing healthcare infrastructure deficiencies, particularly in resource-limited settings (Ali et al., 2022). For instance, research has demonstrated that integrating private health facilities into government-led health systems significantly enhances healthcare accessibility and service efficiency during crises (Arsenijević et al., 2022). Moreover, studies on pandemic response mechanisms have shown that PPPs enable governments to scale up healthcare delivery more efficiently by leveraging private sector funding and expertise (Bino, 2024). This corroborates participant perspectives in the present study, where respondents noted that private sector engagement in health infrastructure expansion is essential for strengthening national crisis preparedness.

Another key finding of this study relates to the role of PPPs in technological and data-driven crisis management. Participants highlighted that shared electronic health records, AI-driven outbreak predictions, and cybersecurity protocols in data exchange are critical components of effective crisis response. Prior research confirms that digital health solutions, when integrated into PPP frameworks, enhance disease surveillance and enable more proactive decision-making (Krychok, 2023). For example, the use of AI and big data analytics in public health monitoring has been shown to improve early detection of outbreaks and facilitate efficient resource allocation (Panikar, 2023). Furthermore, blockchain technology has been proposed as a mechanism for securing sensitive health data and ensuring transparency in PPP-led crisis interventions (Nemyrovskaya, 2023). This aligns with participants' views that technological integration in PPPs should be prioritized to improve response coordination and data security.

Despite these benefits, regulatory and bureaucratic constraints were frequently cited as barriers to effective PPP implementation in public health crisis management. Participants noted that lengthy approval processes, fragmented legal frameworks, and inconsistent government policies hinder the rapid mobilization of resources during emergencies. These challenges are well-documented in the literature, with scholars emphasizing the need for regulatory flexibility to facilitate public-private collaboration in crisis situations (Shvets, 2022). Studies on disaster preparedness have shown that rigid legal frameworks often delay response efforts, leading to inefficiencies in resource deployment and crisis mitigation (Ovcharova & Grabowska, 2022). Additionally, research on health system governance suggests that a lack of clear legal guidelines for PPP engagement creates uncertainty and limits private sector participation in emergency response (Nsouli, 2022). These findings support the argument that adaptive policy frameworks are essential to overcoming regulatory bottlenecks and ensuring the timely implementation of PPP-driven crisis interventions.

Financial and logistical limitations also emerged as significant barriers to PPP effectiveness in crisis management. Participants pointed to budget constraints, insufficient emergency stockpiles, and complex procurement processes as recurring issues in public-private collaborations. Previous studies have highlighted similar concerns, noting that financial sustainability remains a major challenge in PPP models for health crises (Chechulin & Kudryavtsev, 2021). Research on PPP funding mechanisms has suggested that public-private risk-sharing models and performance-based financing can mitigate some of these financial constraints (Petryk et al., 2021). Moreover, studies on crisis management financing indicate that establishing dedicated investment funds for emergency preparedness can enhance the stability and efficiency of PPP interventions (Муслимов, 2021). These findings align with participants' perspectives that innovative financing strategies are needed to sustain PPP engagement in public health crisis management.

Another major challenge identified in this study was trust and transparency issues between public and private sector partners. Participants expressed concerns that corporate profit motives could undermine public health priorities, leading to accountability challenges and reduced public confidence in PPP-led initiatives. This is consistent with findings from prior research, which indicate that skepticism toward private sector involvement in healthcare is a significant barrier to effective collaboration (Uhnöo & Persson, 2021). Studies on crisis communication have emphasized that transparency and accountability mechanisms, such as public disclosure of financial transactions and performance metrics, are essential for building trust in PPP models (Farahani et al., 2021). Furthermore, research on stakeholder engagement in public health suggests that inclusive decision-making processes and community involvement enhance the legitimacy and credibility of PPP interventions (Zaher et al., 2021). These findings reinforce the argument that trust-building strategies, including improved transparency and participatory governance, are crucial for strengthening public-private collaborations in crisis response.

Conflicting organizational priorities between the public and private sectors were also identified as an obstacle to PPP success. Participants noted that government agencies and private firms operate with different timelines, objectives, and performance metrics, which often lead to coordination challenges. Previous studies have documented similar findings, showing that divergent sectoral goals can create friction in PPP implementation (Городнова, 2023). Research on organizational alignment in public-private collaborations suggests that establishing shared performance indicators and integrated crisis response frameworks can improve coordination and efficiency (Peverini et al., 2023). Additionally, studies on cross-sector partnerships in healthcare highlight the importance of structured governance models that facilitate seamless communication and joint decision-making between stakeholders (Antoniuk et al., 2021). These findings support participants' views that aligning organizational priorities through formalized governance structures is necessary for the long-term success of PPPs in crisis management.

To address these challenges, participants proposed several future strategies for strengthening PPPs in public health crises, including the development of resilient health systems, the establishment of sustainable financing models, and the implementation of adaptive policy frameworks. These recommendations align with existing literature on health system resilience, which emphasizes the importance of integrating PPPs into national emergency preparedness plans (Zelezinskii & Arhipova, 2022). Research on crisis management financing further supports the notion that long-term investment strategies, such as public-private risk-sharing mechanisms, are essential for sustaining PPP engagement in emergency response (Petryk et al., 2021). Additionally, studies on policy innovation suggest that flexible regulatory frameworks and crisis-adaptive legal structures enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of PPP-led health interventions (Муслимов, 2021). These findings confirm that strategic policy and financial interventions are crucial for optimizing the role of PPPs in future public health crises.

This study has several limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the qualitative nature of the research, while providing rich and in-depth insights, limits the generalizability of the findings. The study sample consisted of 22 participants, which, although diverse in expertise and geographic distribution, may not fully represent the perspectives of all stakeholders involved in PPPs. Additionally, the reliance on semi-structured interviews means that the findings are subject to respondent bias, as participants' views may be influenced by their professional backgrounds and prior experiences. Another limitation is the absence of quantitative validation, which could have strengthened the robustness of the findings by providing measurable indicators of PPP effectiveness. Future research incorporating mixed-methods approaches could address these limitations by integrating qualitative insights with statistical analyses.

Future research should explore the impact of PPPs in public health crisis management through larger-scale studies that incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Comparative analyses across different regions and healthcare systems could provide valuable insights into how regulatory environments, financial structures, and cultural contexts influence the effectiveness of PPPs. Additionally, further research should investigate the role of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, in enhancing transparency, efficiency, and coordination in public-private collaborations. Longitudinal studies tracking the long-term outcomes of PPP interventions in health crises would also be beneficial in assessing sustainability and impact over time.

To enhance the effectiveness of PPPs in public health crisis management, policymakers should focus on developing clear and adaptive regulatory frameworks that facilitate rapid collaboration between public and private entities. Establishing standardized governance structures and crisis response protocols can improve coordination and accountability in PPP interventions. Additionally, investing in interdisciplinary training programs for both public and private sector stakeholders can strengthen crisis preparedness and operational efficiency. Transparent communication strategies and stakeholder engagement initiatives should also be prioritized to build public trust and ensure equitable access to healthcare resources. Finally, innovative financing models, such as public-private risk-sharing mechanisms and dedicated crisis investment funds, should be developed to ensure the long-term sustainability of PPPs in health emergencies.

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Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contributed to this study.

Declaration of Interest

The authors of this article declared no conflict of interest.

Ethical Considerations

The study protocol adhered to the principles outlined in the Helsinki Declaration, which provides guidelines for ethical research involving human participants. Written consent was obtained from all participants in the study.

Transparency of Data

In accordance with the principles of transparency and open research, we declare that all data and materials used in this study are available upon request.

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