

Public-Private Partnership Policy and Health Care Delivery in Kogi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the Public Private Partnership and Health Care Delivery in Kogi State. It specifically set out to evaluate public-private partnership and health care delivery in Kogi State, Assess the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery and among others, the study focuses were within 2020-2023. Administration capacity theory was adopted for the study. The study adopted a survey design with a population of 183 staff member of the Kogi State Reference Hospital and Zenith Medical Centre, using a sample of 183 respondents determine. The hypotheses of the study were tested using Descriptive statistics and Likert scale with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 24.0. The study found that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the state. This suggests that the implementation of similar frameworks in Kogi State could indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the state. The study concluded that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a multifaceted and significant impact on various aspects of healthcare delivery in the state. The study recommended that allocating resources and investments to strengthen healthcare infrastructure, including facilities, equipment, and technology. These programs should focus on enhancing skills in project management, collaboration, and innovation to optimize the implementation and management of PPP initiatives and maximize their impact on healthcare delivery and establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to continuously assess the effectiveness and impact of PPP initiatives on healthcare delivery.

Keywords: *Public-Private Partnership, Health care delivery, provision of medical supplies, consumables*

Introduction

With the benefits and advancements in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) globally and locally, Kogi State continues to face significant healthcare challenges. Despite being a prevalent strategy for governments worldwide to address infrastructure development needs and improve service delivery across various sectors, including healthcare, Kogi State's healthcare system still lags behind in terms of accessibility, quality, and effectiveness. The record of high global PPP market reaching USD 574 billion in public-private sector investment in 2021, with infrastructure projects dominating PPP investment, Kogi State has struggled to attract adequate investment in healthcare infrastructure and

services (Offor & Isah, 2020). The transportation, energy, and water sectors have traditionally attracted the most private capital in PPP investments. For instance, a 2023 report by the World Bank found that transportation projects accounted for 42% of global PPP investments in 2022.

PPP activity has primarily been concentrated in developed economies, with Europe and North America leading the way historically. However, emerging economies in Asia, Latin America, and Africa are increasingly adopting PPPs for infrastructure development, including healthcare (Usman & Ajayi, 2020). Despite this global trend, Kogi State has not fully leveraged PPPs to address its healthcare challenges effectively. In Kogi State, healthcare infrastructure remains inadequate, with limited access to essential services, particularly in rural and underserved areas. The healthcare system faces challenges such as insufficient healthcare facilities, medical equipment, healthcare personnel, and inadequate funding. These issues contribute to poor health outcomes, including high maternal and child mortality rates, prevalence of communicable diseases, and limited access to preventive and curative healthcare services (Bello, 2022). Furthermore, while PPPs offer opportunities for leveraging private sector expertise, resources, and innovation to improve healthcare service delivery, Kogi State has struggled to implement PPPs effectively in the healthcare sector. Challenges such as regulatory barriers, capacity constraints, financial constraints, and governance issues have hindered the successful implementation of PPP projects in healthcare (Lawrence, 2020).

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) have gained significant attention as a viable approach to addressing infrastructure and service delivery challenges in many countries, including Nigeria. Kogi State has also recognized the potential benefits of PPPs in improving the health care delivery. Kogi State, like many other states in Nigeria, may face significant infrastructure gaps. These gaps can affect various sectors, including roads, power supply, water and sanitation, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions. Insufficient public resources or capacity may hinder the government's ability to address these deficits effectively (Lawrence, 2020). The perspectives of various stakeholders involved in PPPs, such as government officials, private sector entities, civil society organizations, and local communities. Understanding their experiences, interests, concerns, and expectations can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of PPP implementation and help identify areas for improvement.

PPP principles include alignment with public interest, transparency and accountability, equitable benefit sharing, risk allocation, value for money, sustainability, equitable access, quality and standards, affordability, community engagement and innovation and sustainability. The principles outlined in this policy provide a comprehensive framework to harness the potential of public-private partnerships (PPPs). Musa and Phebe (2022) transparent governance mechanisms when established ensure that PPP projects are conducted in an open and accountable manner, with clear guidelines for procurement, contract management, and performance monitoring. Also, Ogunbiyi and Obasemi (2021) emphasized that community engagement throughout the PPP lifecycle, with opportunities for meaningful participation and consultation to ensure that healthcare services are responsive to the needs and preferences of local communities. Isah and Yusuf (2022) innovative partnerships between public and private entities progress and innovation in healthcare delivery. These partnerships leverage the strengths of each sector, from government infrastructure and regulatory oversight to private sector innovation and efficiency, to create a dynamic and adaptable healthcare system that can evolve to meet the changing needs of the population.

According to Alexander and Fashoyin (2023) the public sector in Kogi State may face limitations in terms of financial resources, technical expertise, and operational efficiency. These limitations can restrict the state government's ability to deliver and manage public goods effectively. Collaborating with the private sector can provide an opportunity to leverage their expertise, resources, and

innovation. Public-private partnerships offer the potential for increased efficiency and innovation in delivering public goods. The private sector brings market-driven approaches, specialized skills, and access to financing, which can lead to improved service quality, cost-effectiveness, and timely project implementation (Ajayi, Ariyo & Bello, 2023).

The Nigerian government, through its National Policy on Public-Private Partnership, encourages the use of PPPs as a means to attract private sector investment, enhance service delivery, and stimulate economic growth. Kogi State may have also developed its own policies and frameworks to promote PPPs as a strategic approach to address its developmental challenges (Ugbede, 2021). Kogi State, like many other regions in Nigeria, may have specific economic development goals and targets. Public-private partnerships can be seen as a strategic tool to attract private investment, stimulate economic growth, and create employment opportunities. PPPs align with the state's economic development agenda and contribute to its overall growth and prosperity (UNESCAP, 2019). Different sectors in Kogi State may face unique challenges that require innovative solutions. For example, the healthcare sector might struggle with inadequate infrastructure, limited access to quality healthcare services, and a shortage of healthcare professionals (Omachonu, 2022).

The legal and regulatory framework governing PPPs in Kogi State could assess the clarity, adequacy, and effectiveness of existing laws, regulations, and contractual arrangements in facilitating PPP implementation (Usman & Ajayi, 2020). Identifying any legal or regulatory barriers can inform recommendations for enhancing the enabling environment for PPPs. Understanding the social and environmental dimensions of PPPs can help ensure that public goods are provided and managed in a manner that aligns with broader development objectives (Usman & Ajayi, 2020). By delving into these aspects, the study can provide a comprehensive understanding of the public-private partnership and health care delivery in Kogi State and offer recommendations for enhancing their effectiveness and impact.

Research Questions

The study addresses the questions posed below:

1. What is the coverage of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery?
2. How has the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework contributed to the provision of medical supplies/consumables?

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to determine the public-private partnership and health care delivery in Kogi State. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. Assess the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery
2. Investigate the contribution of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework to the provision of medical supplies/consumables

Research Hypotheses

Ho₁: The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has no significant impact on health care delivery.

Ho₂: The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does not significantly contribute to the provision of medical supplies/consumables.

Public-Private Partnership Policy

This policy seeks to establish a collaborative framework between the public and private sectors to enhance healthcare service delivery. By leveraging the strengths of both sectors, particularly in areas such as infrastructure development, technology adoption, and capacity building, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have the potential to significantly improve access to quality healthcare services for all residents while promoting efficiency and fostering innovation (Offor & Isah, 2020). Public and private sectors bring unique capabilities to infrastructure development in healthcare. While the public sector often possesses land and regulatory authority, the private sector may offer expertise in construction, facility management, and technological integration. Through PPPs, governments can harness private sector investment and innovation to accelerate the construction and modernization of healthcare facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers. This collaboration ensures that healthcare infrastructure is developed in a timely and cost-effective manner, expanding access to essential services in underserved areas (Obaje, 2020).

The private sector is at the forefront of technological innovation in healthcare, with expertise in areas such as telemedicine, electronic health records, medical devices, and health informatics. By partnering with the private sector, governments can harness cutting-edge technologies to improve healthcare delivery, diagnosis, treatment, and patient monitoring. PPPs facilitate the adoption of innovative solutions, such as mobile health applications, remote monitoring devices, and artificial intelligence, to enhance the quality, efficiency, and accessibility of healthcare services (Musa & Phebe, 2022). This collaboration fosters a culture of innovation and continuous improvement, driving advancements in healthcare delivery and patient outcomes. PPPs provide opportunities for capacity building and knowledge transfer between the public and private sectors. Through collaboration, public sector healthcare providers can benefit from private sector expertise in areas such as healthcare management, clinical governance, quality assurance, and patient-centered care. Training programs, exchange initiatives, and joint ventures enable healthcare professionals to acquire new skills, best practices, and innovative approaches to service delivery (Obasi & Njoku, 2019). By investing in human capital development, PPPs strengthen the healthcare workforce, enhance service quality, and improve health outcomes for communities.

PPPs incentivize efficiency and innovation through performance-based contracts, competition, and shared risk-sharing mechanisms. By introducing market dynamics and performance incentives, PPPs drive efficiency gains in healthcare delivery, resource utilization, and cost-effectiveness (Ajayi, et al., 2023). Private sector participation fosters a culture of entrepreneurship, agility, and adaptability, leading to the adoption of novel solutions and best practices. This collaborative approach stimulates continuous improvement, fosters a culture of accountability, and ensures that healthcare services are responsive to evolving patient needs and expectations. Harnessing the strengths of both the public and private sectors through PPPs, governments can significantly enhance healthcare service delivery (Bamidele, 2019). Through collaboration in infrastructure development, technology adoption, capacity building, efficiency, and innovation, PPPs promote equitable access to quality healthcare services, improve health outcomes, and drive sustainable development for all residents.

Principles:

1. **Equitable Access:** PPPs should prioritize equitable access to healthcare services for all residents of Kogi State, irrespective of their socio-economic status or geographic location.
2. **Quality and Standards:** PPP projects should adhere to established quality standards and best practices in healthcare delivery, ensuring that services are safe, effective, and patient-centered.

3. **Affordability:** PPPs should strive to make healthcare services affordable and accessible to all segments of the population, with mechanisms in place to protect vulnerable groups from financial hardship.
4. **Transparency and Accountability:** PPP agreements should be transparent, with clear accountability mechanisms to monitor performance, manage risks, and address grievances.
5. **Community Engagement:** PPP projects should involve meaningful engagement with local communities, soliciting their input, addressing their needs, and fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment.
6. **Innovation and Sustainability:** PPPs should promote innovation in healthcare delivery, leveraging technology, research, and best practices to improve outcomes and enhance sustainability (Enefu, 2022).

Key Components:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Collaborating with private partners to upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure in Kogi State, including hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and telemedicine facilities.
2. **Technology Adoption:** Harnessing digital health solutions, such as electronic medical records, telehealth services, and mobile health applications, to enhance access, efficiency, and quality of care.
3. **Capacity Building:** Investing in training and capacity building for healthcare workers, both in the public and private sectors, to enhance clinical skills, managerial competencies, and patient-centered care.
4. **Health Financing:** Exploring innovative financing mechanisms, such as health insurance schemes, public subsidies, and private investments, to fund healthcare services and ensure financial sustainability.
5. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Facilitating partnerships between government agencies, private healthcare providers, non-profit organizations, and civil society groups to collaborate on healthcare projects and initiatives.
6. **Regulatory Framework:** Establishing clear regulations and guidelines for PPP projects in healthcare, including licensing, accreditation, quality assurance, and patient safety standards (Enefu, 2022).

Implementation:

1. **Needs Assessment:** Conducting a comprehensive needs assessment to identify priority areas for healthcare intervention in Kogi State, taking into account demographic trends, disease burdens, and infrastructure gaps.
2. **Project Development:** Developing detailed project proposals for PPP initiatives, including feasibility studies, financing plans, and risk assessments, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
3. **Partnership Formation:** Engaging with potential private partners, including healthcare providers, investors, and technology vendors, to form partnerships and negotiate agreements that align with the objectives and principles of the PPP policy.
4. **Project Implementation:** Overseeing the implementation of PPP projects, ensuring adherence to contractual obligations, performance standards, and regulatory requirements, and addressing any issues or challenges that may arise.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the performance of PPP projects, including indicators related to access, quality, affordability,

and equity, and using feedback to inform decision-making and policy development (Enefu, 2022).

The principles outlined in this policy, coupled with implementing best practices in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) development and management, offer Kogi State a strategic pathway to harnessing the strengths of both the public and private sectors to address healthcare challenges comprehensively (Bello, 2022). By leveraging the expertise, resources, and innovation of both sectors, Kogi State can improve access to quality healthcare services and enhance health outcomes for its residents. Transparent governance is fundamental to the success of PPPs in healthcare. Kogi State can ensure transparency by establishing clear processes for project selection, procurement, and contract negotiation. Transparent decision-making fosters accountability, builds public trust, and reduces the risk of corruption or mismanagement. By adhering to international best practices and standards, Kogi State can attract reputable private sector partners and secure investor confidence in healthcare PPPs. Meaningful community engagement is essential for ensuring that PPPs align with the needs, preferences, and priorities of local communities (Alexander, & Fashoyin, 2023). Kogi State can engage stakeholders, including patients, community leaders, civil society organizations, and healthcare providers, in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of PPP projects. By soliciting input, addressing concerns, and fostering collaboration, Kogi State can co-create healthcare solutions that are responsive to the diverse needs and contexts of its population (Brookes, et al., 2022).

Innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors can unlock new opportunities for improving healthcare delivery. Kogi State can explore innovative financing models, such as social impact bonds, blended finance mechanisms, or outcome-based financing, to mobilize private sector investment in healthcare infrastructure and services (Akoji, 2020). Collaborative initiatives with technology companies, pharmaceutical firms, and research institutions can drive innovation in healthcare delivery, digital health solutions, and disease management. Building institutional capacity within the public sector is critical for effective PPP development and management. Kogi State can invest in training programs, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing initiatives to enhance the capacity of government agencies responsible for PPP governance, procurement, and oversight (Akinyemi, 2020). Similarly, capacity-building efforts should extend to the private sector, equipping local businesses and healthcare providers with the skills and capabilities needed to engage in PPP projects effectively. By integrating resilience and sustainability principles into PPP planning and implementation, Kogi State can build a healthcare system that can withstand shocks, adapt to changing circumstances, and deliver long-term benefits to its population. This includes investing in disaster preparedness, health infrastructure resilience, environmental sustainability, and climate change adaptation strategies (Fader, et al., 2019). Embracing the principles outlined in this policy and implementing best practices in PPP development and management, Kogi State can unlock the full potential of public-private collaboration to transform its healthcare system. Through transparent governance, community engagement, innovative partnerships, capacity building, and a focus on resilience and sustainability, Kogi State can build a healthcare system that meets the needs of its population now and in the future.

METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive survey research design. The research can be described as descriptive research and as Olomolaiye (1986) puts it “descriptive research looks into present going on”. He further went on to write that descriptive research seeks to answer the question “what is”? as the means name implies in a descriptive study, the researcher attempts to describe events and situations as they appear to him/her. This then implies that descriptive research is basically

an observational study. The study population comprises of the staff of Kogi State Reference Hospital, Okene (131) and Zenith Medical Centre Lokoja (52). The total population was made up of 183 staff. The population distribution table is presented below:

The sampling techniques used in selecting the sample for this study is sample of whole. According to Achegbulu, (2016) defined sample of whole of the total population of the study used as the sample due to small size of the population. These techniques have been adopted severely and have been acknowledged as relevance. The study therefore adopted 183 as the sample for the study. Descriptive statistics procedure of mean and standard deviation was used to analyze the data collected for the study and provide answers to the research questions while the ANOVA was used to compare the means and test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance with the aid of the software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). In Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), a decision rule is used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between the means of three or more groups. The decision rule typically involves comparing the calculated F-statistic with a critical value from the F-distribution at a specified significance level (usually $\alpha = 0.05$). Here's a step-by-step decision rule for ANOVA:

Result and Presentation

Research Question One: What is the coverage of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery?

Table 1: Presents the average and standard deviation of the responses regarding the coverage of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	N	X	ST.D	Decision
1	The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework adequately addresses the healthcare needs of the population.	13	35	65	59	172	2.01	.92	Rejected
2	The policy framework effectively encourages collaboration between public and private healthcare providers.	40	88	20	24	172	2.84	.94	Accepted
3	The policy framework ensures equitable access to healthcare services for all residents of Kogi State	89	23	28	32	172	2.98	1.20	Accepted
4	The policy framework adequately regulates private healthcare providers to ensure quality and safety standards are met.	55	54	27	36	172	2.74	1.12	Accepted
5	The policy framework effectively involves stakeholders such as communities, healthcare professionals, and policymakers in decision-making processes.	75	35	32	30	172	2.90	1.15	Accepted
	Average mean						2.69	1.07	Accepted

Sources: Field Survey, 2024

The results presented in table 1 indicate the average responses and standard deviations concerning the coverage of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery, based on the survey responses. The first item suggests that the policy framework is perceived to inadequately address the healthcare needs of the population, with a mean score of 2.01 and a standard deviation of 0.92. However, it is rejected, possibly indicating that while there are concerns, and the framework is still considered somewhat effective. The second item indicates that the policy framework is viewed positively in terms of encouraging collaboration between public and private healthcare providers, with a mean score of 2.84 and a standard deviation of 0.94. This item is also accepted, reflecting a strong perception of effectiveness in fostering collaboration. The third

item suggests that the policy framework is perceived to not effectively ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all residents of Kogi State, with a mean score of 2.98 and a standard deviation of 1.20. This item is accepted, indicating dissatisfaction with the framework's performance in ensuring equitable access. The fourth item indicates that the policy framework is seen as adequately regulating private healthcare providers to meet quality and safety standards, with a mean score of 2.74 and a standard deviation of 1.12. This item is accepted, implying confidence in the framework's regulatory effectiveness. The fifth item suggests that the policy framework effectively involves stakeholders in decision-making processes, with a mean score of 2.90 and a standard deviation of 1.15. This item is also accepted, indicating a positive perception of stakeholder engagement.

The average mean across all items is 2.69, with a standard deviation of 1.07, and it is accepted. This suggests a generally positive perception of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on Health Care Delivery among respondents, despite some areas needing improvement, particularly in addressing healthcare needs and ensuring equitable access to services.

Research Question Two: How has the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework contributed to the provision of medical supplies/consumables?

Table 2 displays the mean and standard deviation of responses regarding how the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework contributed to the provision of medical supplies and consumables.

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	N	X	ST.D	Decision
1	The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has improved the availability of essential medical supplies and consumables in healthcare facilities.	45	63	36	28	172	2.73	1.03	Accepted
2	The policy framework has effectively managed the distribution of medical supplies to ensure they reach all areas of Kogi State adequately.	77	55	23	17	172	3.12	.98	Accepted
3	The policy framework has facilitated partnerships with private entities to supplement government efforts in procuring medical supplies and consumables.	34	79	29	30	172	2.68	.98	Accepted
4	The policy framework has contributed to the reduction of stockouts and shortages of critical medical supplies in healthcare facilities across Kogi State.	61	37	53	21	172	2.80	1.06	Accepted
5	The policy framework has promoted cost-effectiveness in the procurement and management of medical supplies and consumables.	110	33	17	12	172	3.40	.93	Accepted
	Average mean						2.95	.99	Accepted

Sources: Field Survey, 2024

The results presented in table 2 outline the mean and standard deviation of responses regarding the impact of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on the provision of medical supplies and consumables, as perceived by respondents in the survey. The first item indicates that the policy framework has led to improvements in the availability of essential medical supplies and consumables in healthcare facilities. With a mean score of 2.73 and a standard deviation of 1.03, this item is accepted, reflecting a positive perception of the framework's effectiveness in enhancing supply availability. The second item suggests that the policy framework has effectively managed the distribution of medical supplies to ensure adequate coverage across all areas of Kogi State. With a mean score of 3.12 and a standard deviation of 0.98, this item is also accepted, indicating confidence in the framework's distribution management capabilities. The third item implies that the policy

framework has not successfully facilitated partnerships with private entities to supplement government efforts in procuring medical supplies and consumables. With a mean score of 2.68 and a standard deviation of 0.98, this item is accepted, suggesting dissatisfaction with the framework's performance in fostering such partnerships. The fourth item indicates that the policy framework has contributed to reducing stock-outs and shortages of critical medical supplies in healthcare facilities across Kogi State. With a mean score of 2.80 and a standard deviation of 1.06, this item is accepted, demonstrating a positive perception of the framework's impact on supply availability. The fifth item suggests that the policy framework has promoted cost-effectiveness in the procurement and management of medical supplies and consumables. With a mean score of 3.40 and a standard deviation of 0.93, this item is accepted, indicating a strong perception of the framework's ability to achieve cost savings.

The average mean across all items is 2.95, with a standard deviation of 0.99, and it is accepted. This suggests an overall positive perception of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework's contribution to the provision of medical supplies and consumables, with some areas needing improvement, particularly in fostering partnerships with private entities for procurement.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

H₀₁: The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has no significant impact on health care delivery.

Table 3 ANOVA

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	228.820	1	228.820	40.348	.000
Within Groups	964.087	170	5.671		
Total	1192.907	171			

Table 3 result presented is from an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test conducted to examine whether the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a significant impact on healthcare delivery. The ANOVA test compares the variation between groups (in this case, the impact of the policy framework) to the variation within groups (individual responses or other factors not related to the framework). The test calculates an F-statistic, which indicates whether the variation between groups is significantly different from the variation within groups.

The sum of squares between groups (SSB) is 228.820, with 1 degree of freedom (df). The mean square between groups (MSB) is 228.820. The sum of squares within groups (SSW) is 964.087, with 170 degrees of freedom. The mean square within groups (MSW) is 5.671. The total sum of squares (SST) is 1192.907, with 171 degrees of freedom. The F-statistic is calculated as the ratio of MSB to MSW, yielding a value of 40.348. The associated p-value (Sig.) is less than 0.001 (indicated by .000), which is highly significant.

The significant F-statistic suggests that there is a significant difference in the impact of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on healthcare delivery. With a p-value of less than 0.001, the null hypothesis (H₀₁), which states that the policy framework has no significant impact on healthcare delivery, is rejected. Therefore, the result implies that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the region, as indicated by the ANOVA test.

Ho₂: The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does not significantly contribute to the provision of medical supplies/consumables.

Table 4 ANOVA

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	21.095	1	21.095	4.214	.042
Within Groups	851.062	170	5.006		
Total	872.157	171			

Table 4 result provided is from an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test conducted to assess whether the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework significantly contributes to the provision of medical supplies and consumables. The F-statistic is calculated as the ratio of MSB to MSW, resulting in a value of 4.214. The associated p-value (Sig.) is 0.042.

The significant F-statistic (4.214) suggests that there is a significant difference in the impact of the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework on the provision of medical supplies and consumables. With a p-value of 0.042, which is less than the conventional significance level of 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (Ho₂), indicating that the policy framework does indeed significantly contribute to the provision of medical supplies and consumables. Therefore, the result implies that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a statistically significant impact on the provision of medical supplies and consumables in the region, as indicated by the ANOVA test.

Findings

1. The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the state
2. The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a statistically significant impact on the provision of medical supplies and consumables in the state

Discussion of Findings

The findings shows that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework does indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the state which is in line with Aliu and Njoku (2019) posits that Kogi State PPP Policy in healthcare have the potential to significantly impact healthcare delivery, suggesting that similar frameworks, when well-implemented, can indeed have a positive effect on healthcare services. Bamidele (2019) report demonstrates that well-executed PPPs can lead to improved healthcare delivery outcomes. This suggests that the implementation of similar frameworks in Kogi State could indeed have a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the state. Fashaya (2023) PPPs to strengthen health systems and improve healthcare delivery outcomes. This suggests that the implementation of a PPP Policy Framework in Kogi State could indeed lead to positive impacts on healthcare delivery in the region.

The findings shows that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a statistically significant impact on the provision of medical supplies and consumables in the region which is in line with Lawrence (2020) PPPs in healthcare supply chain management can lead to improved availability and efficiency of medical supplies and consumables. This suggests that the implementation of similar frameworks in Kogi State could indeed have a significant impact on ensuring the provision of medical supplies and consumables in the region. Musa and Phebe (2022) PPPs can lead to improved supply chain performance in healthcare, including the provision of

medical supplies and consumables. This suggests that the implementation of similar frameworks in Kogi State could indeed have a significant impact on ensuring the provision of medical supplies and consumables in the region. And Kolawole and Ogunwale (2020) PPPs can have a positive impact on the provision of medical supplies in healthcare settings. This suggests that the implementation of a PPP Policy Framework in Kogi State could indeed lead to improved provision of medical supplies and consumables in the region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings indicate that the Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework has a multifaceted and significant impact on various aspects of healthcare delivery in the state. It contributes to improving access to healthcare services, ensuring the availability of essential supplies and equipment, and enhancing the availability of skilled healthcare professionals. These findings underscore the importance and effectiveness of the framework in strengthening the healthcare system and improving health outcomes in Kogi State. The Kogi State Public-Private Partnership Policy Framework indeed has a significant impact on healthcare delivery in the region, as indicated by the analysis conducted. This suggests that the framework plays a crucial role in improving healthcare services and outcomes in Kogi State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings the following recommendations were made;

1. Allocate resources and investments to strengthen healthcare infrastructure, including facilities, equipment, and technology. This will ensure that healthcare facilities are well-equipped to meet the increased demand resulting from the PPP initiatives, thereby sustaining and maximizing the impact of the framework on healthcare delivery.
2. Implement capacity building and training programs for healthcare professionals, administrators, and stakeholders involved in PPP projects. These programs should focus on enhancing skills in project management, collaboration, and innovation to optimize the implementation and management of PPP initiatives and maximize their impact on healthcare delivery.

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