

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग DEPARTMENT OF **ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

Development of 6 Medical College & Hospital in unserved districts of Uttar Pradesh, India

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Your Presenter



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- He Joined the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in 2002. Before joining as the Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, he served as Secretary, Lokpal and Divisional Commissioner, Jalandhar, Punjab from 08/2018 to 01/2020.
- He also served in various field and secretariat positions in the Government of Punjab and the Government of India. Among the posts he has held are Private Secretary to Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Director, Industries and Commerce Department, Punjab; Director, Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, Commissioner, NRI, Punjab, Special Secretary, Expenditure, Punjab and Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, Punjab.
- He represents Government of India on the Board of India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd., Indian Railway Station Development Corporation Ltd, Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd., Air India Assets Holding Limited, National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Trustee Limited and National Land Monetization Corporation (NLMC)

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Healthcare Sector Overview:

Challenges & Opportunities



Healthcare in India



One of the largest sectors in terms of revenue and employment

- employs 4.7 Million people directly
- potential of adding 500,000 new jobs per year
- growing at a CAGR of 22%



India has implemented the world's largest vaccination programme

We also supported countries in their vaccination initiatives

Fastest to administer one billion COVID vaccine doses to citizens

Co-WIN platform for seamless access to vaccination services, verifiable digital vaccination certificates

■ 2008 ■ 2009 ■ 2010 ■ 2011 ■ 2012 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2020F ■ 2022F

Growth Trend of India's Healthcare Sector (USD Billion) Source: NITI Aayog Report

Challenges and Opportunities





Pandemic has paved way for digital interventions such as telemedicine •

Challenges

Needs more Govt spends ~ 2.1 % of GDP, aims to increase it to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.

Urban/ Rural divide ~ 75 % of healthcare infrastructure in the

Govt's Steps in last 5 years

16.5% increase in healthcare spending in 2022-23 over last year (10.12 bn USD)

PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana to correct the regional imbalances in the availability of affordable and reliable tertiary healthcare services

Largest public insurance/ assurance scheme in the world – Ayushman **Bharat**

Significant increase in capacity: 261 Medical Colleges added between 2014 and 2022

Challenges and Opportunities





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India's PPP Landscape

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PPP in Healthcare



Robust PPP Ecosystem and Framework

- PPP in India has seen success: transport, energy, education, urban development, power, etc.
- National Infrastructure Pipeline for FY 2020 2025, PPP share is ~20%
- **PPP is being encouraged in social sectors** Health, Education, Water, Sports, Affordable Housing



Viability Gap Funding revamped to drive PPP uptake in healthcare



VGF Scheme (up to 1 Billion USD support)

- ✓ Infrastructure deficit and requirement of efficient delivery of social infrastructure services
- ✓ Support economically justified but commercially unviable projects
- ✓ Special focus on **unserved and undeserved areas**



* Applicable only to Health and Education Sectors

PPP provisioning of healthcare have 4 key characteristics



The Project: Development of 6 Medical College & Hospital in unserved Districts of Uttar Pradesh, India

in

PPP Mode with VGF



Project Background

- Aimed to improve & provide quality level secondary & tertiary care
- As on date, UP has 16 districts which currently do not have an operational/under-construction Medical College

01Ballia04Chitrakoot02Rampur05Sant Kabir Nagar03Sant Ravidas Nagar06Shravasti

SDG ALIGNMENT

Scope of work broadly includes augmentation / upgrading the Hospital, development/construction of Medical College and operation & maintenance thereof in accordance with the terms of the Concession Agreement



Justification

- Districts have poor access to tertiary care facility
- 1-4 hours to nearest town for specialized care
- Deficient social & physical infrastructure
- Poor project viability, less private sector interest



The establishment of new Medical Colleges attached to existing District Hospitals would lead to:



Increase in the

availability of qualified

Improve tertiary care



Utilization of the existing infrastructure of district hospitals



Address the challenge of the uneven spread of medical colleges across the state



Promote affordable medical education in the state



Models for private investment



Key factors taken into consideration while developing Project structure and Model



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Project Structure



- Hospital with 430 beds (including beds from DH)
- Build, Operate, Maintain & Transfer

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Operate & maintain

Role of Public & Private Partner

Public Partner

- Provide District Hospital
- Provide land for Medical College
- Provision of VGF
- Manpower Transition support for 2 years

Private Partner

- Upgrade existing District Hospital
- DBFOT Medical College & Hospital for 33+33 years
- Provide free OPD to all & government rate IPD services up select beds



Access to Private Investments

More effective delivery

Improved quality of Healthcare service

Private Player

Available District hospital and Demand

Less investment, more viability

Long concession period

Cross leveraging of Hospital cost with Medical college fees



Hospital charges At proposed



Service	Free Patients	Paid Patients
OPD Service	Free of Cost	Free of Cost
IPD service	Free IPD services based on beds in the existing district hospital plus 20% of the additional beds to be added	Beds to be charged up to 1.5 times of the applicable CGHS rates
Drugs	Drugs which are listed under national list of essential medicines shall be provided free of cost	Patients will bear the cost of the drugs that are prescribed and/or administered to them
Diagnostics	 Listed OPD related diagnostics to be free of charge Remaining diagnostics not covered shall be chargeable at rates not exceeding rates prescribed (from time to time) by KGMU Lucknow 	 Listed OPD related diagnostics to be free of charge Remaining diagnostics shall be chargeable at rates not exceeding rates prescribed (from time to time) by KGMU Lucknow

Free Patients - All patients covered under some Govt. insurance scheme and BPL **Paid Patients** - Patients other than free patients

Financial analysis



	EPC (in	GOI Support (in million USD)		Total Grant			
District	million USD)	Capex grant	Opex grant	(in million USD)	Project IRR	Equity IRR	
Ballia	24.1	9.6	6.8	16.5	12.75%	15.66%	
Chitrakoot	36.1	14.5	8.1	22.5	12.22%	15.61%	
Rampur	25.5	10.2	7.2	17.4	12.91%	15.56%	
Sant Kabir Nagar	28.3	11.3	7.7	19.0	11.93%	15.53%	
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	36.1	14.5	8.0	22.5	12.30%	15.55%	
Shravasti	35.7	14.3	8.0	22.3	12.05%	15.55%	
Total	185.9	74.4	45.9	120.2			

Project milestones



Particular	Milestone I	Milestone II	Milestone III		
Scope of Work	Upgradation of existing district hospital to 330 beds and Refurbishment of existing district hospital,	Development of minimum 100 seatmedical college	Subsequent upgradation of district hospital to 430 beds as per NMC norms		
Timelines for Chitrakoot, Sant Kabir Nagar and Shravasthi	On the day of first anniversary from the Appointed Date	On the day of third anniversary from the Appointed Date	On the day of fifth anniversary from the Appointed Date		
Timelines for Ballia and Rampur	On the day of first anniversary from the Appointed Date	On the day of second anniversary from the Appointed Date	On the day of third anniversary from the Appointed Date		
Construction Period • Chitrakoot, Sant Kabir Nagar and Shravasthi - 5 years					

Ballia and Rampur – 3 Years

Key RFP Terms



Exp. of at least one 330 bedded hospital (NABH accredited) for the past 5 (five) financial years

Thank you