

# Health sector governance: should we be investing more?

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## ABSTRACT

Governance is central to improving health sector performance and achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). However, the growing body of research on governance and health has not yet led to a global consensus on the need for more investment in governance interventions to improve health. This paper aims to summarise the latest evidence on the influence of governance on health, examines how we can assess governance interventions and considers what might constitute good investments in health sector governance in resource constrained settings. The paper concludes that agendas for improving governance need to be realistic and build on promising in-country innovation and the growing evidence base of what works in different settings. For UHC to be achieved, governance will require new partnerships and opportunities for dialogue, between state and non-state actors. Countries will require stronger platforms for effective intersectoral actions and more capacity for applied policy research and evaluation. Improved governance will also come from collective action across countries in research, norms and standards, and communicable disease control.

## INTRODUCTION

Governance has long been recognised as key to improving performance in the health sector of a country<sup>1</sup> and, along with improving health financing and delivery of services, is central to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC).<sup>2</sup> There is a growing complex body of research and guidance on broader governance and on its relationship with health.<sup>3</sup> However, in settings where resource constraints are most severe, many global health actors question whether investments in strengthening the governance of the health sector can reap benefits in terms of improved service coverage and outcomes. This paper aims to summarise some current debates in particular addressing the questions:

- ▶ *What is the evidence that strengthening governance improves health?*
- ▶ *How can we assess the effectiveness of interventions to strengthen governance and improve health in the context of resource constrained, and poorly performing states?*

## Key questions

### What is already known about this topic?

- ▶ Governance is central to improving health sector performance and achieving Universal Health Coverage.

### What are the new findings?

- ▶ There is a growing body of evidence about the effectiveness of strategies to strengthen health sector governance in low and middle-income countries, but greater synthesis of this information is required and it must be customised to local context.
- ▶ There are emerging opportunities, but agendas must be realistic.
- ▶ Promising local innovations include closer collaborations between civil society organisations, citizens and government, and more open access to information on performance in the health sector.

### Recommendations for policy

- ▶ For Universal Health Coverage to be achieved, health sector governance will require new partnerships and opportunities for dialogue, between state and non-state actors.
- ▶ Countries will require stronger platforms for effective intersectoral actions, standardised measures of health sector governance, and more capacity for applied policy research and evaluation.
- ▶ Improved governance can also come from collective action across countries, in areas such as medical research, norms and standards and communicable disease control.

- ▶ *What might constitute good investments in health sector governance*

### What do we mean by health sector governance?

'Governance is defined as how societies make and implement collective decisions'.<sup>4</sup> Its importance is recognised in the Sustainable Development Goals, where Goal 16 emphasises the need to 'build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions'.<sup>5</sup>

The processes of governance can be defined in many ways,<sup>6</sup> but in the simplest terms, governance entails transferring some decision-making responsibility from individuals to a governing entity, with implementation by one or more institutions, and



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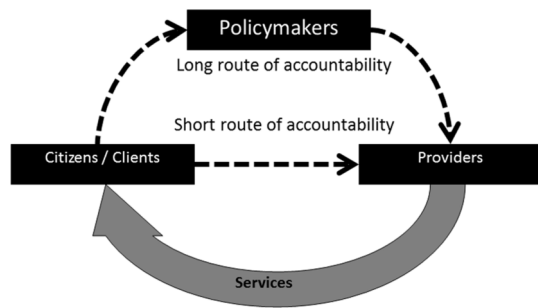
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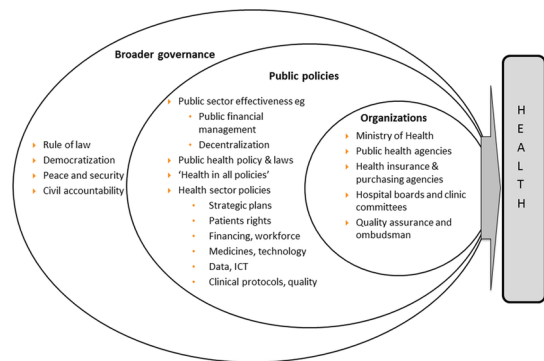


**Figure 1** Governance and making services work for the poor (Source World Bank, 2004).

with accountability mechanisms to monitor and assure progress on the decisions made.<sup>7</sup> Governing entities in the health sector can operate at different levels: global, national, subnational and local. The institutions responsible for implementation can be both formal, involving the public and non-state sectors, and informal, involving communities, work place and special interest groups. For health services, this process requires consideration of, as a minimum, three sets of actors and the relationship between them (see figure 1).<sup>8</sup> Citizens are the ‘clients’ of service providers and ideally should be able to hold the provider accountable for services. However, accountability more usually is expected to come through government’s and other agencies’ relationships with providers. This may involve insurance funds, professional bodies, academic and training schools, accreditation agencies, donors and international development partners.

Governance can be strengthened through improving the ‘short route’, or bottom-up form of accountability between clients and providers. This might be done by tailoring the services to specific needs, by local users becoming effective monitors of providers and by improving choice and participation. Governance can also be strengthened through improving the ‘long route’, or top-down form of accountability, by holding policymakers more accountable for services, and by making policymakers better positioned to influence the quality and coverage of services. This can, for example, be achieved through making information more accessible (on, eg, finances, performance or political commitments) and improving supply-side functions (eg, public financial management, human resources, information management and regulations of public-private partnerships).<sup>9</sup> Both types of accountability are required for effective governance to be sustained.

The link between governance and health can operate at multiple levels, including the broader governance environment, public policies both external and internal to the health sector and the effectiveness of organisations within the health sector that carry out specific governance-related tasks<sup>10 11</sup> (figure 2).



**Figure 2** Governance and the health sector (adapted from Savedoff 2009).

**Does stronger governance improve health?**

The association between broader governance and health can be direct, for example, autocratic governments leading to increased famine mortality<sup>7</sup>, or indirect, through stronger governance across sectors that influences health and increased income.<sup>12 13</sup> Composite measures of regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption are associated with decreases in infant mortality rates.<sup>14</sup> In sub-Saharan Africa, spending can be twice as effective in improving under five mortality and increasing life expectancy where there is higher quality of governance,<sup>15</sup> although the impact on equity is less clear.<sup>16</sup> In low and middle-income countries, the impact of international development assistance for health is dependent on the quality of state institutions and policies.<sup>17</sup> Democratic reforms, particularly if long lasting, are linked to improvements in health<sup>18 19</sup> and UHC.<sup>20</sup> However, this association is inconsistent<sup>7</sup>, and some countries without a democracy saw major progress against the Millennium Development Goals. Where broader governance breaks down, leading to conflict, war and the loss of peace and security, there is a major impact on health, through direct violence and injury, loss of social protection, poor nutrition, unsafe water as well as collapsing health systems. The impact can extend for many years after conflicts have ceased.<sup>21</sup>

Various public policies are associated with improved health in low and middle-income countries. Decentralisation, for example, can potentially improve responses to local needs, promote policymaking that empowers beneficiaries and community engagement that strengthens social capital (ie, trust and reciprocity)<sup>7</sup>. Strong public sector financial management associated with reduced corruption has been shown to improve the likelihood that increased public health spending improves health outcomes.<sup>22 23</sup> There are health implications of governance in other sectors as is recognised in the call for ‘health in all policies’.<sup>24</sup> Finally, the governance of specific health sector organisations may also affect health. More effective governance of the Ministries of Health, for example, can mobilise sufficient funds and ensure adequate infrastructure for the faster uptake of new technology such as vaccines.<sup>25</sup> Effective governance

of public health agencies, such as those overseeing screening and prevention or public health emergencies,<sup>26</sup> is a key factor in their performance. Health service providers that are more accountable to local communities, via clinic committees or similar structures, can also lead to improved health outcomes.<sup>27</sup> Our knowledge on how to improve responsiveness and accountability in resource poor settings continues to grow<sup>28 29</sup>.

### How do we measure governance's influence on health?

The multifaceted nature of governance means that it is not straightforward to assess how governance affects health. Frequently, studies investigating the effects of broad governance on health employ composite measures of governance,<sup>30 31</sup> or democracy,<sup>32</sup> the climate for private investment<sup>33</sup> or corruption,<sup>34</sup> as well as regionally defined measures.<sup>35</sup> Some measures have been designed by the World Bank specifically to guide policymakers as to what actions they can take to strengthen governance.<sup>36</sup>

Health sector governance is similarly multifaceted and there is, as yet, no standardised methodology to conceptualise and measure governance and its influence on the performance of the health sector. However, it can be assessed through reviewing specific functions or principles such as arrangements for stakeholder participation in health planning processes, local health service accountability mechanisms, availability of information on provider performance, the clarity of health sector legislation, enforcement of health regulations and the availability of procedures to report misuse of resources.<sup>37 38</sup> While many of these functions are common to other sectors, health information needs special attention given the high level of asymmetry of information in healthcare. Another approach to assessing health sector governance is to review the roles and responsibilities among key actors, such as politicians, policymakers, clients or citizens and providers of services.<sup>39</sup> More focused assessments may use political economy analyses,<sup>40</sup> assessment of participation or inclusion in decision making,<sup>41</sup> and functional audits of key institutions and governing entities.<sup>42</sup> The latter might include reviewing the functioning of parliamentary oversight committees,<sup>43</sup> hospital boards<sup>44</sup> and clinic committees,<sup>45</sup> or mechanisms for overseeing particular health programmes. Assessing and improving governance for cross-sectoral interventions poses particular challenges, as can be seen with struggles to prioritise and coordinate action on early childhood development<sup>46</sup> and improving nutrition.<sup>47</sup>

The choice of governance measure is determined by the reason for the assessment and the questions being asked.<sup>48 49</sup> Measures of governance can be rules-based *determinants* (such as presence of policies, standards and laws) and / or more outcome-based *performance* measures (such as health worker absenteeism, proportion of government funds reaching district facilities, stock-out rates for essential drugs).<sup>11</sup> Those undertaking research on governance in the health sector have proposed the use of common 'governance results',

such as transparency, participation and policy capacity, to allow for a more rigorous comparison of different interventions.<sup>50</sup> However, in many situations, outside of formal research, a pragmatic approach to assessing any governance arrangement is to use existing information to assess *structure*, whether governing entities are in place and functioning; *process*, whether decisions made are being implemented; and *outcome* to determine whether there is the desired improvement in performance or health outcomes.<sup>51</sup>

### Towards an agenda for strengthening governance to improve health in resource poor states

In low and middle-income countries, a key question for the international health community is what is feasible to achieve in terms of improving governance if the broader political environment is not strongly supportive. In building a future agenda, we propose that four factors be considered.

#### Setting a realistic agenda

The list of interventions and 'reforms' required to strengthen governance can be long and daunting. Changes need to take into consideration local capacities and feasibility, and work towards 'good enough' rather than ideal conditions of governance.<sup>52</sup> The agenda will vary according to local context and/or level of resources available. Well-accepted approaches focus on improving public sector effectiveness through a stronger civil service, improved audits, decentralisation and more local accountability.<sup>53</sup> State institutions can be made more effective through a combination of stronger citizen engagement and improved public responsiveness.<sup>54</sup> Such efforts, however, need to understand the importance of power and political will, as well as institutional capacity, in getting policies implemented.<sup>55</sup> Corruption can be very high in the health sector,<sup>56</sup> and there is growing evidence of which interventions work to reduce it.<sup>57</sup> Research on corruption in the health sector of low-income settings is still quite limited, but does show that interventions depend on political commitment for their success.<sup>58</sup>

Different aspects of the health sector require their own governance mechanisms to be effective. For example, strategic purchasing for health requires governing entities to make decisions on the services, or benefits package, to be provided, on the roles of purchaser(s) and providers, as well as on the level of resources required to meet service entitlements.<sup>59</sup> Similarly, governance mechanisms are important for strengthening the health workforce<sup>60</sup> (such as accreditation, licensing and registration), improving access and procurement of essential drugs and medical supplies<sup>61</sup> (using, eg, inspections and pharmacovigilance), and standardising health data and health information systems.<sup>62</sup> There is growing experience of various governance arrangements that make service providers accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services.<sup>63</sup>

### Exploring international standards for health sector governance

As the arguments and evidence base becomes stronger, so the international public health community will be able to explore and promote a broader set of governance standards for the health sector through global and regional agreements. A standardised methodology for assessing health sector governance is required. Some standards already exist informally through peer exchange, as with the changing role of Ministries of Health,<sup>64</sup> and through more formal arrangements with international bodies, such as for Intellectual Property<sup>65</sup> and health of migrant workers.<sup>66</sup> Calls are already being made for a broader Framework Convention on Health covering accountability, financing, equity and intellectual property.<sup>67</sup> WHO's work on health laws and UHC is progressing.<sup>68</sup> Other pragmatic steps could be made as international scientific evidence and consensus evolves. Lessons could also be drawn from other global efforts such as the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control<sup>69</sup> and the Open Government Partnership.<sup>70</sup> Introducing standards on freedom of information and transparency of health and health systems data could be an important next step.<sup>71</sup>

### Building on promising innovation

Institutional rigidities and vested interests mean that frequently strengthening governance is challenging and likely to encounter resistance from powerful stakeholder groups. In this context, innovation in governance can be key, disrupting existing power structures, organisational cultures and patterns of behaviour. In recent years, there have been a number of promising innovations in health sector governance. There is a growing recognition of the potential for collaborations between civil society organisations, citizens and government to monitor different aspects of performance in the health sector and take actions to improve it.<sup>72</sup> Another promising area is the growing use of digital technologies to promote transparency, strengthen decision making, mobilise citizens for accountability and automate audit processes.<sup>73</sup> These two innovations are clearly synergistic, with digital technology facilitating the participation of non-traditional groups in governance. Robust evidence about the effectiveness of such strategies is still accumulating<sup>73</sup>, but does suggest that they can be effective if there are also shifts in government's organisational culture<sup>74</sup>, including effective sanctions and not just more information.<sup>75</sup>

Finally, while innovation may be key to disrupting well-established but poor governance processes, most incentives in government systems militate against risk taking. Government systems need to adapt to both encourage risk taking and management of risk.<sup>76</sup>

### Gathering evidence on what works

Making the case for additional health governance investments when resources are scarce can be difficult.

This paper has documented the growing literature reporting primary research on strategies to strengthen health sector governance, and some of these papers have been systematically reviewed. However, more comprehensive review and synthesis of the evidence on what works in different situations, and the resource implications of these efforts, would help make the case. Certainly, evaluative studies of health governance interventions are important, but effective governance strategies are typically path dependent and context specific. As approaches are rolled out, they should be linked to careful research that both enables learning as to what works, and facilitates fine-tuning and adaptation of the strategy.

### CONCLUSIONS

Effective governance of the health sector is a critical foundation for improving health. For UHC to be achieved, health sector governance will require new partnerships and opportunities for dialogue, between state and non-state actors. Countries will require stronger platforms for effective intersectoral actions and more capacity for applied policy research and evaluation. Improved governance for health also requires collective action across countries, in areas such as medical research, norms and standards, and communicable disease control. Governance is too critical to the effectiveness of the health sector for us not to invest in it. Although health sector governance is unlikely to be perfect in any context, there are proven ways to strengthen critical aspects even in a context where broader governance is problematic. While there is a growing body of evidence about the effectiveness of strategies to strengthen governance in low and middle-income countries, greater synthesis of this information is required and it must be customised to local context. Standardised methodologies for assessing health sector governance are needed, and improved public access to health information should be an early objective. These agendas are all long term, but are important if the aspirations set by the goal of UHC are to become a reality.

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