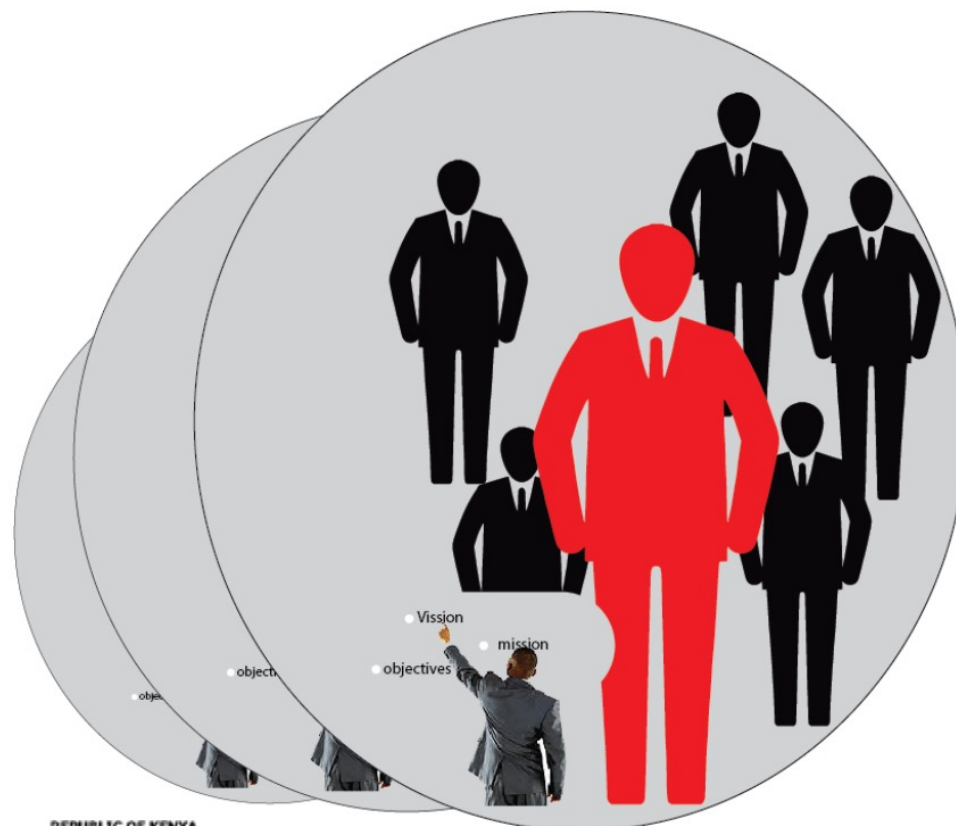




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## MODULE TWO: GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS IN HEALTH



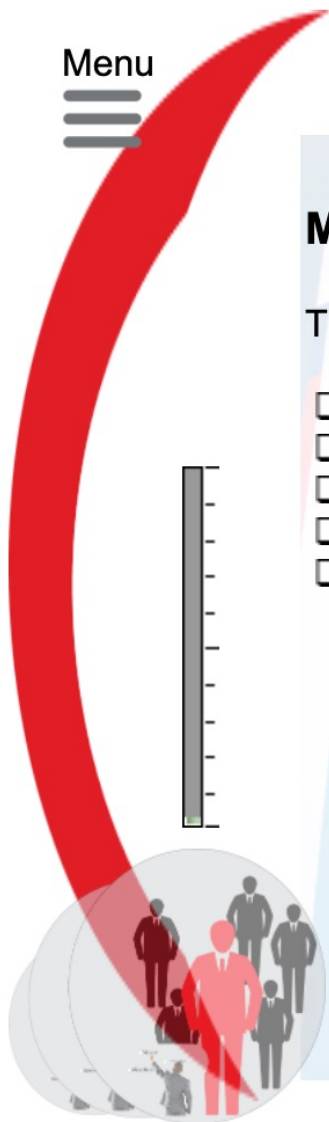


## Module Two: Governance and Ethics in Health

### Module Content

This module is divided into the following five units:

- ☐ Unit One: Overview of Governance and Ethics.
- ☐ Unit Two: Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.
- ☐ Unit Three: Principles, Characteristics and Practice Of Good Governance.
- ☐ Unit Four: Governance Structures and Functions in Health.
- ☐ Unit Five: Health Laws, Agreements, and Regulations in Governance.



# 1 Overview of Governance & Ethics

- Governance: who has power, who makes decisions, how other players make their voice heard and how account is rendered.
  - Authority
  - Decision-making
  - Accountability
- Governance in health: Stewardship?
- Ethics: rules of conduct: critical thinking for choices
  - Ethics/Morality vs Law
  - Tools: Code of Conduct / Charters / Internal Controls / Risk Management / Performance Management



Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of Governance and Ethics (source: revised from (WHO, 2007).

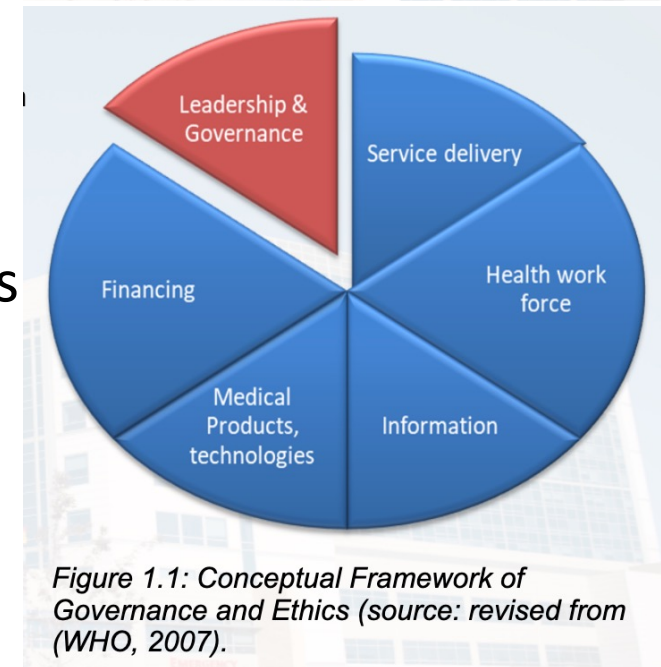


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of Governance and Ethics (source: revised from (WHO, 2007).

# 1 Overview of Governance & Ethics

- Corporate Governance
  - Academic definition
  - Practitioner definition
  - Legal definition
  - Institutional definition

Balance interests – structure/process



Figure 1.4: Linking governance to organizational results

## 2 Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.

- Ethical Principles
  - Non-maleficence: 'do no harm' / least harm [before Beneficence]
  - Beneficence: 'do good'
  - Respect for autonomy: 'self-rule' [libertarian rights vs paternalism]
  - Distributive justice: 'fairness'

## 2 Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.

- Ethical Theories
  - Consequentialist [results]
    - Utilitarianism (best outcome of act or rule)
    - Egoistic (self-interest)
    - Common good (general will))
  - Non-Consequentialist [not results based]
    - Duty based or deontology ethics (doing your duty)
    - Rights (right to dignity)\*
    - Fairness or justice (based on initial 'situation' of free/equal)
    - Divine command (God's will)
  - Agent-Centered [judge by agents' character]

## 2 Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.

- Ethical Management (walk the talk)
  - Respect, Mutual Respect, Procedural Fairness, Decision-making transparency
- Management Ethics (standards of behaviour of group)
  - Moral / Immoral / Amoral (intentional vs non)
- Approaches to Management Ethics
  - Utilitarian Approach (result)
  - Moral Rights Approach (rights/codes)
  - Social Justice Approach (fair to all)

## 2 Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.

- Barriers to Management Ethics:
  - Chain of Command / Group membership / Ambiguous Priorities
- Solutions to Barriers
  - Clear policies / Mgmt behaviour / Penalties / Education
- Ethical Reasoning
  - Ethical vs psychological (influences?)
- Individual Decision Making (bad people / psych bias / rule of thumb (data/experience/adjust) / Frameworks (consequence/duty/virtue)



## 2 Professional Ethics, Morals, Rules and Standards in Health.

- Corporate Ethics:
  - Policy compliance
- Ethics in Practice
  - Loss/reputation



# 3 Principles, Characteristics and Practice Of Good Governance

- Governance as a system has players that must not be ignored
- **General Principles/Characteristics of Governance in Health**



# 3 Principles, Characteristics and Practice Of Good Governance

- **Weak Governance**

- Voice, political stability, govt effectiveness, rule of law, regulatory quality, control of corruption

- **Corruption and Bribery**

- Prevention: Universality / Respect for persons (Kant)
- Virtue Ethics (Aristotle) – Justice (distributive/compensatory/retributive)

- **Strengthening Corporate Governance**

- An effective board, altering the role of government in the economy (strengthen private-institutions), reforms in civil service, increasing pay

## 4 Governance Structures and Functions in Health.

- **Governance Structures:** International → District/Facility (Health Committees) + Agencies
- **Governance Problems:** weak, linkages, boundaries not effectively managed
- **Effective Corporate Governance:** resources are managed and results delivered (accountability/transparency?) confounders are people and customs – failure + inexperience
- **Effective Clinical Governance in Health Care:** clinical audit/risk mgmt.
- **Functions of Governance** at Various Levels (+professional/regional)

# 5 Health Laws, Agreements, and Regulations in Governance

- **Health Laws and Related Regulations:** e.g., human rights,
- **International Declarations** e.g., Abuja Declaration
- **International Public Health Laws** e.g., TRIPS / Tobacco Control
- **Declarations and Commitments** e.g., MDGs/SDGs (6 of 17 Goals)
- **Expired and Fake Drugs and Uncontrolled Substances**