



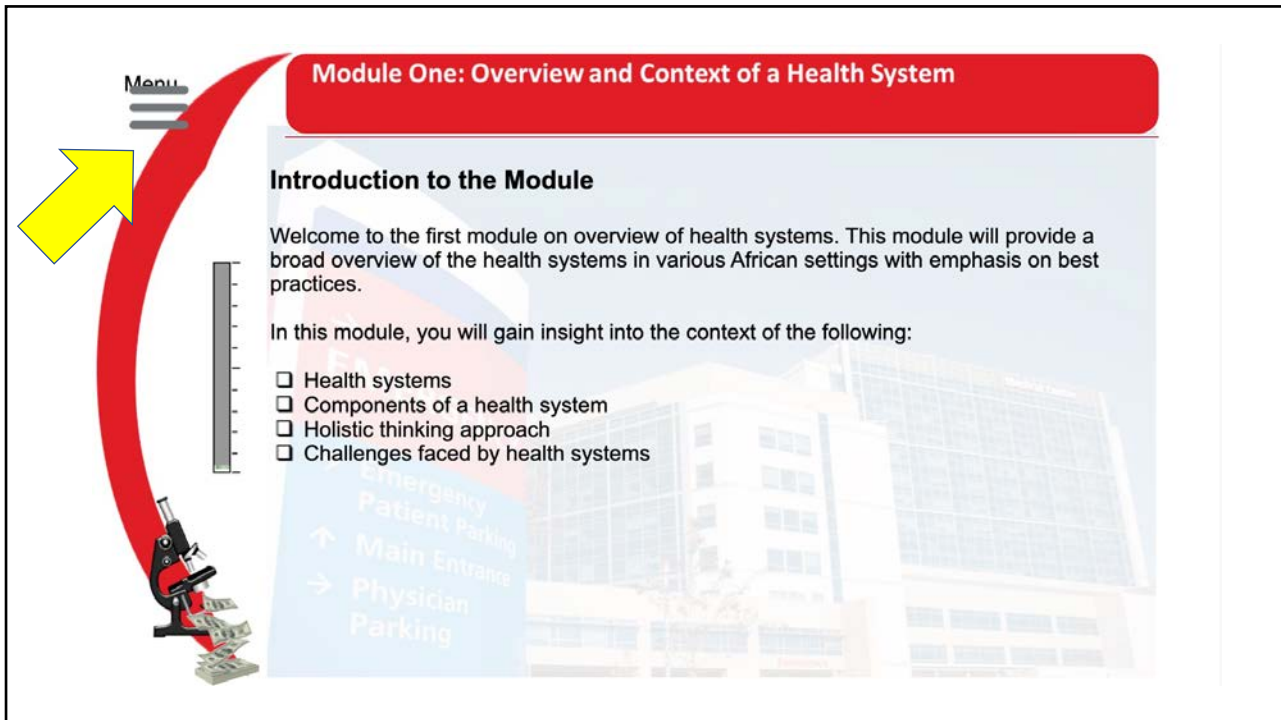
A promotional banner for the 'Leadership Management and Governance Course'. The top half features a red background with a globe showing Africa on the left. The title 'Leadership Management and Governance' is in large white and yellow text, with 'Course' in yellow below it. Below the title are logos for AfroPHC, JICA, amref health africa, and AHLMN. A central image shows a smiling woman in blue scrubs. To her right is a red button with 'Click Here Start Now' and a yellow arrow pointing to it. Below the button are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. On the left, a smaller image shows a man in a white lab coat holding a clipboard.

1

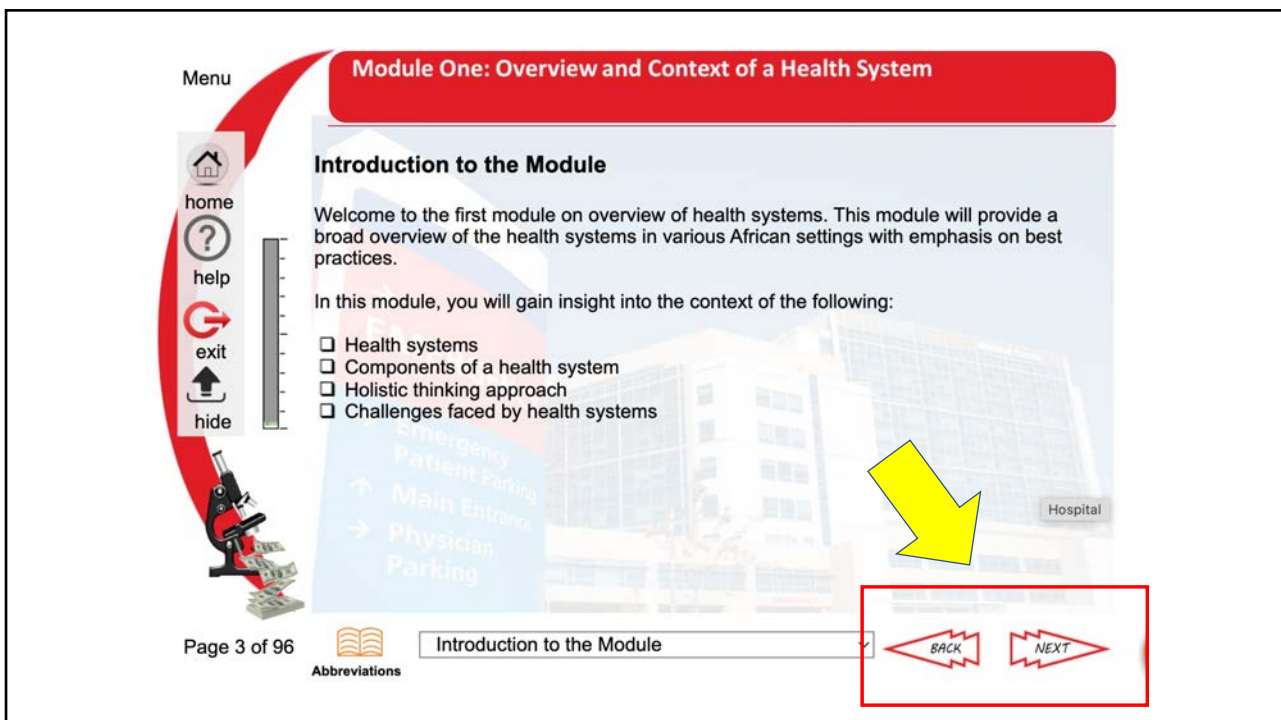


A banner for 'MODULE ONE: OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT OF A HEALTH SYSTEM'. The top left has the amref health africa logo. The title is in black text. The central image shows a green plant growing from a pile of gold coins, with a red stethoscope draped over it. Three heart icons with ECG lines are above the plant. To the right is a blue circular button with 'START' and a yellow arrow pointing to it. Below the plant are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The bottom of the banner features logos for AfroPHC, AHLMN, and JICA.

2




3



4

Menu

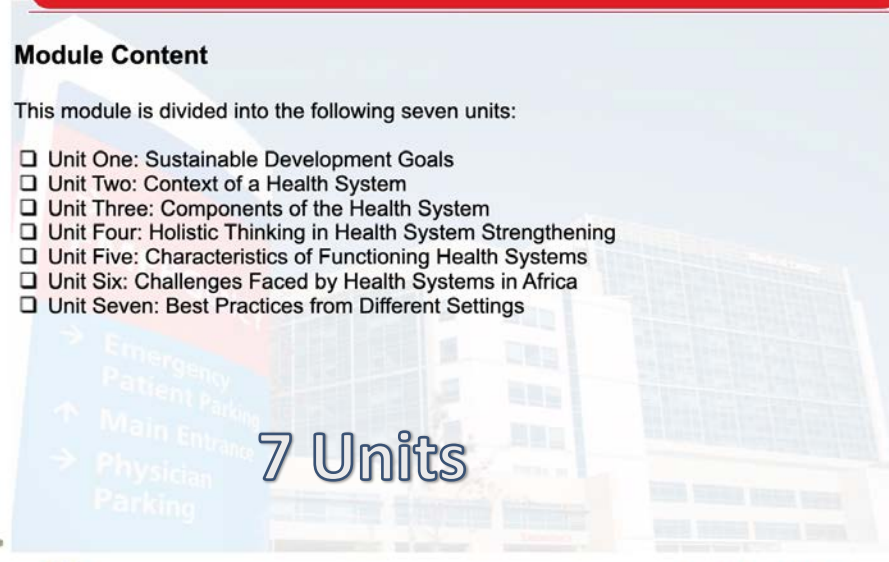


Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings



7 Units

Page 4 of 96


Abbreviations

Module Content

BACK
NEXT

5

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction to the Unit

Welcome to unit one of this course on the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In this unit, the possibility of sustainable development is clarified and investigated. Some powerful meanings of reasonable advancement viewed as the fundamental standards of sustainable development are clarified.

Additionally, a record of the rise and advancement of the idea of sustainable development is given with a specific end goal to elucidate the chronicled setting of current civil arguments.

'Standard' thoughts of practical advancement are sketched out together with a portion of the key systems that have been put forward to advance the reasonable improvement of the health system outcomes.

By and large, this unit gives an outline of probably an essential discussion and debate on the link between SDGs and health systems strengthening in the context of varied socio-economic developments.

Most importantly, the unit on sustainable development goal introduces you to the concept of health systems strengthening, so that you can identify and implement changes in policy and practice that help to address the relevant SDGs that ultimately improve health care delivery.

Page 6 of 96

Abbreviations

Introduction to the Unit

BACK
NEXT

6

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Unit Outcomes

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

1. Apply relevant SDGs in health systems strengthening
2. Use appropriate indicators to measure progress in achieving SDGs in the context of health system strengthening

Page 7 of 96
Abbreviations
Unit Outcomes
BACK
NEXT
Hospital

7

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (1 of 4)

The 17 sustainable development goals form a cohesive and integrated package of global aspirations the world commits to achieving by 2030.

Building on the accomplishments of their predecessors the MDGs, the SDGs address the most pressing global challenges of our time, calling upon collaborative partnerships across and between countries to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. ('Introduction to sustainable development goals (SDG) rationale,' 2016).

[Click here](#) to read on the 17 SDG goals

Page 8 of 96
Abbreviations
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (1 of 4)
BACK
NEXT
Hospital

8

The following are 17 goals of SDGs:

- Goal one: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Goal two: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Goal three: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal four: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal five: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal six: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal seven: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal eight: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal nine: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development. (Gostin and Friedman, 2015)

9



Page 9 of 96

Abbreviations

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2 of 4)

Key Opportunities for SDG's

The SDG agenda sets out the following five key opportunities relevant to health systems development and management:

- ☐ Inclusive Development
- ☐ Universal Development
- ☐ Integrated Development
- ☐ Locally-Focused Development
- ☐ Technology-driven Development

You will look at each of these opportunities starting with inclusive development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2 of 4)

← BACK
NEXT →

10



Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (3 of 4)

Inclusive Development

Participatory processes will allow stakeholders to give voice to the needs and interests of the people they represent, enabling better-planned and better-informed initiatives.

Universal Development

The SDGs are universal goals that apply to all countries and involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, taking into account different national realities. Countries are asked to build on current policy instruments and frameworks to meet the goals and targets, taking into account differences in national contexts and development levels.

Integrated Development

The SDG Agenda moves away from vertical approaches to development and promotes the integration of the economy, environment, and society. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. The success of one leads to the success of all.

Page 10 of 96

Abbreviations

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (3 of 4)

BACK
NEXT

11



Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (4 of 4)

Locally-Focused Development

Local authorities and communities are responsible for the realisation of the goals at local scales, recognising in particular interdependent relationships between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.

Technology-Driven Development

Rapid technological change particularly in ICT and data, but also in material science, manufacturing (for example 3D printing), genomics, and other areas, is deepening the integration of the world economy and enabling breakthroughs in productivity across the economy.

There is a significant potential to speed the pace of global development and economic convergence than before.

E-government can offer new approaches to manage the complex and dynamic relationships between institutions and stakeholders with diverse objectives and competencies, assess and integrate initiatives at different governance levels, and support synergies to meet

Page 11 of 96


Abbreviations

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (4 of 4)

BACK
NEXT

12

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SDGs (1 of 4)

You will begin by looking at the principles of indicator selection.

Principles for Indicator Selection

Effective SDGs and their targets serve as a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly.

The targets also aid in focusing resources, measuring progress towards sustainable development and ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

Appropriate indicators, which are the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels are therefore necessary.

The monitoring framework and indicators for the SDGs should reflect the lessons learned from the MDGs (leadership council of the sustainable development solutions network, 2015).

Page 12 of 96


Abbreviations

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SD

BACK
NEXT

13

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SDGs (2 of 4)

Principles for Selecting Global Monitoring Indicators

According to Gostin and Friedman (2015), the following are the principles for selecting global monitoring indicators:

- ☐ Limited in number and globally harmonised.
- ☐ Simple, single-variable indicators, with straightforward policy implications.
- ☐ Allow for high-frequency monitoring.
- ☐ Consensus-based, in line with international standards and system-based information.
- ☐ Constructed from well-established data sources.
- ☐ Disaggregated.
- ☐ Universal.
- ☐ Mainly outcome-focused.
- ☐ Science-based and forward-looking.
- ☐ A proxy for broader issues or conditions.


Page 13 of 96

Abbreviations

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SD

BACK
NEXT

14



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals


Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SDGs (3 of 4)


Principles for Selecting Quick Stock-Taking Indicators

Principles for selecting quick stock-taking indicators include the following:



- ☐ Limited in number (two to three per goal) but capturing core elements of each goal.
- ☐ Applicable to broad range of country settings.
- ☐ Recent high-quality data available for as many countries as possible.
- ☐ Consensus-based, in line with international standards and system-based information.
- ☐ Constructed from well-established and accessible data sources.

Table 1.1 shows the indicators used for a quick assessment of a country or region's starting position with regards to sustainable development



Click [here](#) to view table 1.1

Page 14 of 96

 Abbreviations

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SD

15




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SDGs (4 of 4)

Stakeholder Groups at National and Local Levels


Although stakeholders vary from country to country, table 1.2 gives a general list of the main actors at the national level. The list includes specific stakeholder groups that play an important role in urban and regional development.


Click [here](#) to view table 1.2



You have come to the end of this section, please attempt the following activity:

Learning Activity

Describe how your country is contributing to the achievement of SDG's, the challenges it faces and how you can contribute to overcoming the challenges.

Page 15 of 96

 Abbreviations

Indicators to Measure Progress in Achieving SD

16

Table 1.1: SDG Indicators for Country Assessment

Goal 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
Goal 2 Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Cereal yield per hectare
Goal 3 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Goal 4 Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant age group) PISA score
Goal 5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) School enrolment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
Goal 6 Improved water source (% of population with access) Water Stress Score



17

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals

Unit References


- Gostin, L. O., and Friedman, E. A. (2015). Scholarship @ Georgetown Law. The Sustainable Development Goals: One-Health in the World's Development Agenda. Part of the International Public Health Commons JAMA, 314(2621). Retrieved from <http://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/facpub/1607%5Chttp://ssrn.c>
- Introduction to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Rationale: (2016).

Page 16 of 96
Abbreviations
Unit References
BACK
NEXT

18

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☒ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings

Page 4 of 96


Abbreviations

Module Content

BACK
NEXT

19

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Introduction to the Unit

Welcome to this unit on overview and context of a health system. In this Unit, you will be introduced to the concepts of system, health system, health care system and health systems strengthening.

You will also have an opportunity to explore different contexts of health systems including the best practices in African countries and other parts of the world.

First, acquaint yourself with the unit objectives before you explore the various definitions of relevant concepts.

Context of a Health System


Page 18 of 96

Abbreviations

Introduction to the Unit

BACK
NEXT

20



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Definition of Key Terms (1 of 4)


You will now look at the various concepts and their meaning as defined by various stakeholders or expert groups. It is getting interesting as you confidently take steps into gaining a better understanding of the context of the health system.

The topic is in the form of question and answer format which without a doubt; you will find in this unit will be exciting as well as stimulating. Read on.



What is a System?

A system is an organised, purposeful structure that consists of interrelated and interdependent elements (components or parts, entities, factors, people, among others).


These elements continually influence one another (directly or indirectly) to maintain their activity and the existence of the system, to achieve the goal of the system.
<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/system.html>

Page 20 of 96  Abbreviations

Definition of Key Terms (1 of 4)

21




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Definition of Key Terms (2 of 4)



What is a Health System?

Health system consists of all the activities whose primary purpose is to promote, restore and maintain health.


It is also defined as the people, institutions and resources, arranged together by established policies, to improve the health of the population they serve, while responding to people's legitimate expectations and protecting them against the cost of ill-health through a variety of activities whose primary intent is to improve health. (WHO, 2017).
http://www.who.int/healthsystems/hss_glossary/en/index5.html

Page 21 of 96  Abbreviations

Definition of Key Terms (2 of 4)

22



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Definition of Key Terms (3 of 4)


What is a Health Care System?

A health care system is a means of organised social response to the health conditions of the population. It is narrower than a health system and is often described regarding the levels of health care and organisational structure of the Ministry responsible for health in most countries.



A health care system is also defined as complex of facilities, organisations, and trained personnel engaged in providing health care within a geographical area (Business Dictionary, 2016).

A good health system delivers quality services to all people, when and where they need them. The exact configuration of services varies from country to country, but in all cases requires the following:


- ☐ A robust financing mechanism
- ☐ A well-trained and adequately paid workforce
- ☐ Reliable information on which to base decisions and policies
- ☐ Well-maintained facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and

Page 22 of 96 

Definition of Key Terms (3 of 4)

23



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Definition of Key Terms (4 of 4)


What is Health System's Thinking?

Systems' thinking is a paradigm shift that emphasises a deeper understanding of dynamism, linkages, relationships, interactions and behaviours among the elements that characterise the entire system.



It focuses on holistic approach to designing, implementing and evaluating health interventions. It is an approach to problem-solving that views 'problems' as part of a wider dynamic system.

What is Health Systems Strengthening?

Health systems strengthening (HSS) is defined as building capacity in critical components of health systems to achieve more equitable and sustained improvements in health services and health outcomes (WHO, 2007).

Page 23 of 96 

Definition of Key Terms (4 of 4)

24

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Principles of a Health System

The following are the principles of a health system:

- ❖ People-centred: Equity and fairness.
- ❖ Results-oriented: Quality management system for continual quality improvement.
- ❖ Evidence-based: Technocrats, academicians, politicians, community or local context and change.
- ❖ Community-driven: Leadership, governance accountability, transparency and sustainability.
- ❖ Context-specific: In most SSA, context is synonymous with resource-constrained environment.
- ❖ Ethically sound: Human rights and dignity, safety for the client, community and environment
- ❖ Systems thinking: Holistic view of the health system.

Page 24 of 96

Abbreviations


Principles of a Health System

BACK

NEXT

25

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (1 of 9)

A health system can be organised based on the following categories:

- ☐ Organisational arrangements
- ☐ Economic context
- ☐ Socio-cultural and political context
- ☐ Legislative context
- ☐ Main actors in the health system

You will now look at organisational arrangements in greater detail.

Page 25 of 96


Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (1 of 9)

BACK

NEXT

26



Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System


Context of the Health System in Africa (2 of 9)

Organisational Arrangements

A health system can be organised into the following structure:

- ☐ Centralised health systems.
- ☐ Decentralised health systems: Where the authority of and responsibility for public functions from the central government to subordinate or quasi-independent government organisations and the private sector is transferred-is a complex, multifaceted concept.
- ☐ Organisational levels of health systems.


Next you will look at the characteristics of centralised and decentralised systems.

Page 26 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (2 of 9)
 v

BACK
NEXT

27



Menu


Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (3 of 9)

Characteristics of Centralised Health System

Characteristics of a centralised health system include the following;


- ❖ Top-down approach
- ❖ Authority concentrated at the top
- ❖ Bureaucratic
- ❖ Minimal community involvement
- ❖ Vertical programming

Page 27 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (3 of 9)
 v

BACK
NEXT

28



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (4 of 9)


Characteristics of a Decentralised Health System


Characteristics of a decentralised health system include the following:

- ☐ Bottom-up approach which is characterised by active participation of community actors, ownership and sustainability.
- ☐ Horizontal, primary health care programming.



There are three types of decentralisation (political, administrative and fiscal) but for this unit, only the administrative decentralisation will be covered. The various types of Administrative decentralisation include; de-concentration, delegation and devolution.

Next you will look at each in detail.

Page 28 of 96


 Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (4 of 9) ▾

29



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (5 of 9)

De-concentration

De-concentration is the weakest form of decentralisation and is used most frequently in unitary states. It redistributes decision making authority and financial and management responsibilities among different levels of the central government.

It can merely shift responsibilities from central government officials in the capital city to those working in regions, provinces or districts, or it can create strong field administration or local administrative capacity under the supervision of the central government.

Delegation

Delegation is a more extensive form of decentralisation. Through delegation, central governments transfer responsibility for decision-making and administration of public functions to semi-autonomous organisations not wholly controlled by the central government, but ultimately accountable to it (ibid).

Page 29 of 96



 Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (5 of 9) ▾

30

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (6 of 9)

Devolution

When governments devolve functions, they transfer authority for decision-making, finance, and management to quasi-autonomous units of local government with corporate status.

Devolution usually transfers responsibilities for services to municipalities that elect their mayors and councils, raise their revenues, and have independent authority to make investment decisions.

In a devolved system, local governments have clear and legally recognised geographical boundaries over which they exercise authority and within which they perform public functions. It is this type of administrative decentralisation that underlies most political decentralisation (ibid).

Page 30 of 96

Abbreviations


Context of the Health System in Africa (6 of 9) ▾

BACK

NEXT

31

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (7 of 9)

Privatisation (Outsourcing and Contractual)

Privatization can include the following:

- ☐ Allowing private enterprises to perform functions that had previously been monopolised by government.
- ☐ Contracting out the provision or management of public services or facilities to commercial enterprises indeed, there is a wide range of possible ways in which function can be organised and many examples of within public sector and public-private institutional forms, particularly in infrastructure.
- ☐ Financing public sector programs through the capital market (with adequate regulation or measures to prevent situations where the central government bears the risk for this borrowing) and allowing private organisations to participate.
- ☐ Transferring responsibility for providing services from the public to the private sector through the divestiture of state-owned enterprises.

Page 31 of 96

Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (7 of 9) ▾

BACK

NEXT

32

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (8 of 9)

Privatisation (Outsourcing and Contractual)

The following diagram shows how a decentralised organisation works and the actors involved in each step.

Emergency Patient Parking
Main Entrance
Physician Parking

Decentralised organisational system: client focus

Figure 1.1: Devolved health system and its linkages to other structures

Page 32 of 96

Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in Africa (8 of 9)

BACK NEXT

33

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Context of the Health System in Africa (9 of 9)

Privatisation (Outsourcing and Contractual)

The following diagram demonstrates how a devolved health system coordinates the activities with other structures and authors in health system strengthening.

PDF Click [here](#) to view a diagram illustrating linkages to other structures.

Emergency Patient Parking
Main Entrance
Physician Parking

Devolved health system and its linkages to other structures


Page 33 of 96

Abbreviations

Context of the Health System in i

34

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Functions of a Health System (1 of 2)

A well-functioning health system responds in a balanced way to a population's needs and expectations by doing the following:

- ☐ Improving the health status of individuals, families and communities.
- ☐ Defending the population against what threatens its health.
- ☐ Protecting people against the financial consequences of ill-health.
- ☐ Providing equitable access to people-centred care.
- ☐ Making it possible for people to participate in decisions affecting their health and health system. (WHO, 2010)

Page 34 of 96

Abbreviations


Functions of a Health System (1 of 2)

BACK

NEXT

35

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Functions of a Health System (2 of 2)

The four vital functions of health systems have been defined as follows:

Click on each link below for more information.

- [Service Provision](#)
- [Resource Generation](#)
- [Financing](#)
- [Stewardship](#)

Page 35 of 96

Abbreviations

Functions of a Health System (2 of 2)

BACK

NEXT

36

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (1 of 10)

The service delivery levels vary across countries. The following are generic levels:

- ✓ Tertiary: Central or national.
- ✓ Secondary: Regional, provincial or county.
- ✓ Primary: District, sub-district or sub-county.
- ✓ Community: Dispensaries, clinics, villages or groups.
- ✓ Household: Individuals or families.

Each level has standards and norms that define the service delivery and health facilities.

How is the health system in your country organised?

Page 36 of 96

Abbreviations


Organisational Levels of Health Systems (1 of 10)

BACK

NEXT

37

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (2 of 10)

Figure 1.3 shows how a health system is organised and the key components that have to be in mind for a well-coordinated health system to achieve the SDG.




Figure 1.3: Components of health (Source: IDRC, 2003)

Page 37 of 96


Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (2 of 10)

BACK

NEXT

38



Page 39 of 96

Abbreviations

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (4 of 10)

Economic Context


The economic context of health systems covers the following:

- ☐ High poverty levels.
- ☐ Low investments in health at all levels.
- ☐ Unsustainable and fluctuating donor support.
- ☐ Uneven progress in health, growing gaps: Focus on few programme areas, with others ignored or missed. Gaps in health services increasing, as focus driven by priorities of donors. Burden of healthcare financing through user fees.
- ☐ Persisting inequalities in access, use and financing of services: Poor, illiterate, and other disadvantaged groups still not accessing services.
- ☐ Inappropriate application of technology.

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (4 of 10)

BACK
NEXT

39



Page 40 of 96

Abbreviations

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (5 of 10)

Socio-Cultural and Political Context


The socio-cultural and political context of the health system covers the following:

- ☐ Strong cultural norms and values that influence behaviour.
- ☐ Resilient yet ineffective traditional health system.
- ☐ Poorly operationalised social dimensions of health.
- ☐ Political and civil strife from protracted wars and conflicts.
- ☐ Weak political will to implement policies and commitments.
- ☐ Poor stewardship.

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (5 of 10)

BACK
NEXT

40



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (6 of 10)



Socio-Cultural and Political Context

The socio-cultural and political contexts of the health system also covers the following:


- ☐ New challenges to health and health systems such as new or re-emerging conditions, and health threats. Changing behaviour, leading to new risks for various diseases.
- ☐ Rising expectations and growing dissatisfaction, for example, Globalisation, better information flows mean persons aware of rights. Mismatch between expectations and performance.

Page 41 of 96
 Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (6 of 10)

41



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (7 of 10)

Legislative Context Laws, Declarations and Commitments on Health

Legislative Context Laws, Declarations and Commitments on Health contexts include the following:

- ☐ Global
- ☐ Regional
- ☐ National

You will now describe global and regional legislative context declarations and commitments on health.



Global Health Declarations and Commitments

The following are global contexts of health systems:

- ☐ SDGs with emphasis on health-related goals.
- ☐ Paris: Aid effectiveness.


Page 42 of 96
 Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (7 of 10)

42

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (8 of 10)

Regional Health Declarations and Commitments

They include the following:

- ☐ Ouagadougou declaration on primary health care (mentioning Bamako and Alma Atta) and health system strengthening.
- ☐ Abuja - Health sector financing.
- ☐ Maputo - Strengthening of laboratory systems
- ☐ Libreville; social determinants of health.
- ☐ Algiers - Research for health.
- ☐ Regional economic commitments relevant to health.

Assignment

Briefly describe the purpose and content of one declaration and commitment.

Page 43 of 96


Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (8 of 10)

BACK
NEXT

43

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (9 of 10)

Health Systems: Main Actors in the Arena

Core partners have the following primary roles. They are:

- ☐ Funders
- ☐ Providers
- ☐ Purchasers
- ☐ Implementers
- ☐ Watchdogs

Which of these core partners exist in your health system?

Page 44 of 96


Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (9 of 10)

BACK
NEXT

44

Menu




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Two: Context of a Health System

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (10 of 10)



Health Systems: Main Actors in the Arena

Examples of core partners include the following:

- ❖ Government.
- ❖ Private or NGOs which include; Not for profit (for example faith-based; and private for profit.
- ❖ Civil society organisations.
- ❖ Development partners such as international, bilateral and foundations.
- ❖ Media.


Page 45 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Organisational Levels of Health Systems (10 of 10)

45

Menu




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System



Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings

Page 4 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Module Content

46

Menu

≡

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Introduction to the Unit

Welcome to the third unit of this module. In the last unit, you learnt about the concept of health system strengthening. In this unit, you will be introduced to the components of health systems as applied to the context of various country settings.

A well-functioning health system responds in a balanced way to a population's health needs and expectations. The main objective of such response is improving the health status of individuals, families and communities protecting the population against what threaten its health.

Protecting people against the financial consequences of ill-health, providing equitable access to people-centred care and making it possible for people to participate in decisions affecting their health and health system are among the key interventions (WHO 2013).

You will look at a diagram which illustrates the components of a health system and how each component provides various positive outputs. For example, universal coverage or access to the services provided leads to improved equity of service provision and health status of the population.

Components of the Health System

Page 48 of 96

Abbreviations

Introduction to the Unit

BACK

NEXT

47

Menu

≡

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Components in Health Systems (2 of 6)

There are six components of the health system as shown in Figure 2.1 that follows. These are the following:

- ☐ Service delivery.
- ☐ Health workforce.
- ☐ Information.
- ☐ Medical products, vaccines and technologies.
- ☐ Financing.
- ☐ Leadership and governance.

Next you will look at each component in turn.

Figure 2.1 Components of a health system (Source: WHO, 2013)

Page 51 of 96

Abbreviations

Components in Health Systems (2 of 6)

BACK

NEXT

48

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Components in Health Systems (3 of 6)

Service Delivery

Service delivery includes delivery of effective, safe, quality personal and non-personal health interventions to those that need them when and where needed with minimum waste of resources.

Demand for care, service delivery models and integrated packages; leadership and management; and infrastructure and logistics.

Health Workforce

Health workforce refers to the human resources that are responsive, fair and efficient to achieve the best health outcomes possible, given available resources and circumstances.

Need norms or standards that govern the production of sufficient staffs and ensure fair distribution (must be competent, responsive and productive); human resources for health (HRH) observatories are essential for facilitating HRH management.

Page 52 of 96
Abbreviations
Components in Health Systems (3 of 6)
BACK
NEXT

49

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Components in Health Systems (4 of 6)

Health Financing


Health financing is concerned with how financial resources are generated, allocated and used in health systems (WHO, 2012).

The health financing systems include the following:

- ☐ Raising adequate funds for health.
- ☐ Ensure that people can use needed services.
- ☐ Protection from financial catastrophe or impoverishment associated with having to pay for health services.
- ☐ Providing incentives for providers and users to be efficient.
- ☐ Policies that support sustainable options, such as social protection for the vulnerable populations.
- ☐ Use of information, sound financial management or dialogue.

Page 53 of 96
Abbreviations
Components in Health Systems (4 of 6)
BACK
NEXT

50



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Components in Health Systems (5 of 6)

Health Information


The system ensures the production, analysis, dissemination and use of reliable and timely information on health determinants, health system performance and health status by decision-makers at all levels of the health system; standardised and integrated systems and tools; linkages in local, national, regional, and global levels.


Medical Products and Technologies

Medical products and technologies ensures equitable access to essential medical products and technologies that provide scientifically sound, quality, safe, efficacious efficient and cost-effective.



The medical products include medicine and reagents but a few to mention.

The technologies include health infrastructure, for example, X-ray, lab, and vaccines. There is a need for norms or standards and policy options on products and technologies; procurement processes, monitoring, innovation and patenting of new products are


Page 54 of 96



 Abbreviations

Components in Health Systems (5 of 6)

51



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Three: Components of the Health System


Components in Health Systems (6 of 6)


Leadership and Governance

Leadership and governance is stewardship that involves ensuring that strategic policy frameworks exist and are combined with effective oversight, coalition-building, regulation, attention to system-design, transparency and accountability.



Identify health system components that are present in your country and describe how they function

This brings you to the end of this unit on the components of the health system. Next you will review what you have learnt.

Page 55 of 96




 Abbreviations

Components in Health Systems (6 of 6)

52

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Three: Components of the Health System

Please attempt the following question before you proceed.

Match the definitions on the left with the correct term on the right

Everyone in a defined target population is included	Quality of care
Health care that does not cause harm, stress or adverse effects	Equity
Just and fair distribution of resources according to need	Coverage
Health services provided are of high quality; timely and comprehensive	Safety

Page 56 of 96

Abbreviations


Question

BACK

NEXT

53

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings

Page 4 of 96


Abbreviations

Module Content


BACK

NEXT

54



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening




Holistic thinking in Health System Strengthening

Introduction to the Unit



In the preceding unit, you learnt about the composition of a health system. You should now be able to identify the components that exist in your country's health system.

In this unit, you will learn how you can think holistically for effective health system strengthening.


In particular, you will look at the rationale for systems thinking, its merits and demerits, as well as elements and principles.

Page 59 of 96

 Abbreviations


Introduction to the Unit

55




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening





Rationale for Systems Thinking (1 of 5)

The following is the rationale for systems thinking;


- ☐ The system requires interaction with multiple players to organise and deliver health services.
- ☐ Coordination of the stakeholders is essential to ensure that different stakeholders deliver on their mandate.
- ☐ Collective responsibility and commitment among all players is a precursor to ensuring availability and access to appropriate health care services.
- ☐ A health system requires stakeholders beyond the health sector hence the need to forge a close working relationship with other sectors.

Page 61 of 96

 Abbreviations



Rationale for Systems Thinking (1 of 5)

56



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening





Rationale for Systems Thinking (2 of 5)



'Are you a part of a family?' Everybody is a part of a family. 'Have you ever seen in a family, people producing consequences in the family, how people act, how people feel, that is not what anybody intends?' If yes, 'How does that happen?' Well... then people tell their stories and think about it. However, that then grounds people in not the jargon of 'system' or 'systems thinking' but the reality which you live in webs of interdependence.

Systems thinking work to reveal the underlying characteristics and relationships of systems. Every intervention, from the simplest to the most complex, has an effect on the overall system. The overall system also has an effect on every intervention.


System thinking is a tool for diagnosing organisational issues and understanding change dynamics. It is diverse; constantly changing, with components that are tightly connected and highly sensitive to change elsewhere in the system.

Page 62 of 96  Abbreviations



Rationale for Systems Thinking (2 of 5)

57



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Rationale for Systems Thinking (4 of 5)


The fundamental rationale of systems thinking as earlier covered is to understand how to address the problems that you deal with holistically.

In systems thinking you can single out which issues or problems are the most vexing, difficult and intransigent, how they arise and to give you some perspective on those problems. Through system thinking one can identify areas of leverage and gain insight as to what you might do differently.'



Advantages and Disadvantages of Holistic System

The advantages of holistic health systems thinking are the following:


- ❖ Effectiveness.
- ❖ Quality assurance and cost rationalisation of health service.
- ❖ Offers all kinds of assistance that the citizen needs, including disease prevention and health promotion actions.

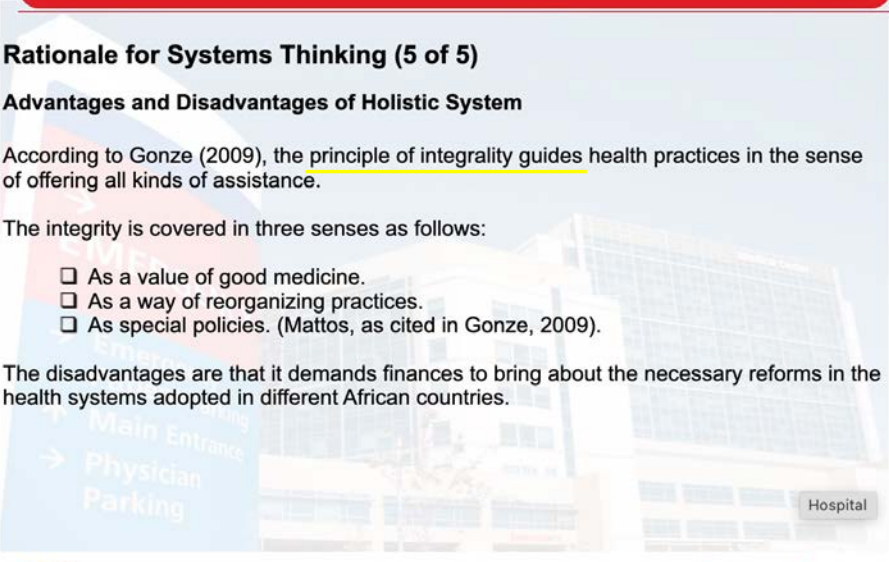
Page 64 of 96  Abbreviations

Rationale for Systems Thinking (4 of 5)

58





Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Rationale for Systems Thinking (5 of 5)

Advantages and Disadvantages of Holistic System

According to Gonze (2009), the principle of integrality guides health practices in the sense of offering all kinds of assistance.



The integrity is covered in three senses as follows:

- ☐ As a value of good medicine.
- ☐ As a way of reorganizing practices.
- ☐ As special policies. (Mattos, as cited in Gonze, 2009).


The disadvantages are that it demands finances to bring about the necessary reforms in the health systems adopted in different African countries.

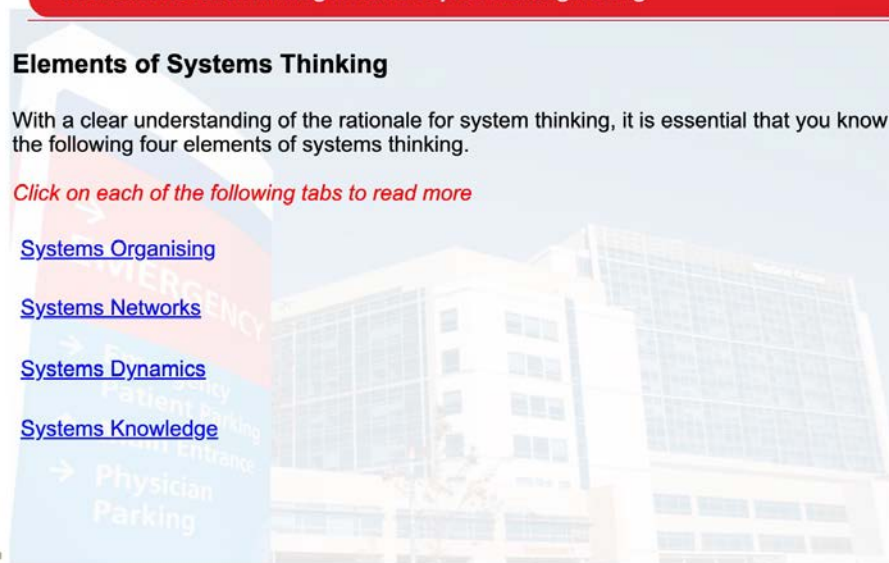
Page 65 of 96
 Abbreviations

Rationale for Systems Thinking (5 of 5)

59





Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Elements of Systems Thinking



With a clear understanding of the rationale for system thinking, it is essential that you know the following four elements of systems thinking.

Click on each of the following tabs to read more

- [Systems Organising](#)
- [Systems Networks](#)
- [Systems Dynamics](#)
- [Systems Knowledge](#)


Page 66 of 96
 Abbreviations

Elements of Systems Thinking

60

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Principles of Systems Thinking (1 of 4)

The elements of system thinking work in conjunction with the following Senge's five principles, which he considered as core to an organisation's learning and innovation:

- ☐ Personal mastery
- ☐ Mental models
- ☐ Building shared vision
- ☐ Team learning
- ☐ Systems thinking

Page 67 of 96

Abbreviations


Principles of Systems Thinking (1 of 4)

BACK

NEXT

61

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Principles of Systems Thinking (2 of 4)

The Six Building Blocks of a Health System

Senge's suggested principles are necessary for navigating the complex and dynamic health system to ensure synergy in the implementation of the various building blocks (Figure 4. 1).




Figure 4.1: The dynamic architecture and Interconnectedness of the health systems building blocks

Page 68 of 96

Abbreviations


Principles of Systems Thinking (2 of 4)

BACK

NEXT

62

NEXT




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening

Principles of Systems Thinking (3 of 4)


The Six Building Blocks of a Health System

The rationale for health systems thinking is to make each building block functional and therefore achieve the agreed health system goal of providing quality health services.

You will now look at the six health system building blocks by the World Health Organisation.



Click [here](#) to view the six health system building blocks.



- ☐ Identify and describe one example of a systems level interventions from your country
- ☐ Demonstrate cases how systems thinking can improve organisation and delivery of quality health services

Page 69 of 96

Abbreviations


Principles of Systems Thinking (3 of 4)

BACK

NEXT

63

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening


Principles of Systems Thinking (4 of 4)

Skills of Systems Thinking

Now you are well informed about the rationale, the principles and the various health systems building blocks. It is time for you to familiarise yourself with the skills for enhancing systems thinking, given the complex relationships and characteristics of the health systems.

Applying conventional approaches commonly used to design and evaluate intervention will not take you far enough. The conventional approaches are usually described in linear input-output-impact result chain, which drives the log-frames characteristically underpinning the monitoring and evaluation of frameworks and investments.

The health systems require a radical shift in the intervention design, monitoring and evaluation approaches. Along with an accompanying shift in mindset among designers, implementers, stewards and funders, the type of skills needed for system thinking and the required shift in the way of thinking are illustrated in the following table.



Click [here](#) to view a table illustrating skills of systems thinking.

Page 70 of 96

Abbreviations

Principles of Systems Thinking (4 of 4)



BACK

NEXT

64

Usual approach	Systems thinking approach
Static thinking Focusing on particular events	Dynamic thinking Framing a problem in terms of a pattern of behaviour over time
Systems-as-effect thinking Viewing behaviour generated by a system as driven by external forces	System-as-cause thinking Placing responsibility for a behaviour on internal actors who manage the policies and "plumbing" of the system
Tree-by-tree thinking Believing that really knowing something means focusing on the details	Forest thinking Believing that to know something requires understanding the context of relationships
Factors thinking Listing factors that influence or correlate with some result	Operational thinking Concentrating on causality and understanding how a behaviour is generated
Straight-line thinking Viewing causality as running in one direction, ignoring (either deliberately or not) the interdependence and interaction between and among the causes	Loop thinking Viewing causality as an on-going process, not a one-time event, with effect feeding back to influence the causes and the causes affecting each other

65





Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings




→ Emergency

→ Patient Parking



→ Main Entrance

→ Physician Parking

Page 4 of 96


 Abbreviations

Module Content

 BACK  NEXT

66

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems

Introduction to the Unit

Welcome to unit five on characteristics of functioning health system. This unit introduces you to the characteristics of a strong health system to enable you to understand that a strong functional health system will deliver quality and efficient services to the intended recipients.

Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems

Page 73 of 96

Abbreviations


Introduction to the Unit

BACK

NEXT

67

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems

Characteristics of a Functioning Health Systems (2 of 6)

Several authors have defined functioning health systems. In this unit, you will use the definitions of World Health Organisation and Mills to give you a clearer understanding of a functioning health system.

The World Health Organisation (2010) defines a functioning health system as a system that provides all the necessary services by responding to the needs and expectations of the population.

A functioning health system delivers quality services when and where they are needed. The configuration of these services varies from one country to another.

According to Mills, A (2014:552) 'A functional health care system is fundamental to the achievement of universal coverage for health care'

A functional health care system provides quality services and is universally accessible to the entire population but varies in its functionality within different countries

Page 76 of 96

Abbreviations


Characteristics of a Functioning Health System

BACK

NEXT

68

Menu




Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems

Characteristics of a Functioning Health Systems (4 of 6)

Ideally, responsive health systems need to consider various characteristics which include amongst others the following:

- ☐ Timeliness in the delivery of services. This includes the provision of care and support on time. It eliminates long waiting hours at a facility; one should not have to spend too much time at a facility before they are attended to and eventually receive treatment.
- ☐ Health workers providing the services need to portray a positive attitude be courteous and helpful. The image you display should bring out positive outcomes. Do on to others what you would like to be done to you.
- ☐ Service should be reliable and consistent: Fit to be there and dependable not changing providing the same type of service.
- ☐ Management of data utilising the appropriate information systems.
- ☐ Using friendly systems approach when providing the service.


Page 78 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Characteristics of a Functioning Health System ▾

BACK
NEXT

69

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
 Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems

Characteristics of a Functioning Health Systems (5 of 6)

Figure 5.1 illustrates the integration of these characteristics. As you can see in the figure, there is overlapping of one characteristic to another. Each characteristic is interdependent on the other making the health system more responsive to the needs of the population.

For example, if your staff portray a positive and friendly attitude when attending to the users of the service, this will make your health system more user-friendly, less bureaucratic and more able to respond to the needs of users promptly.


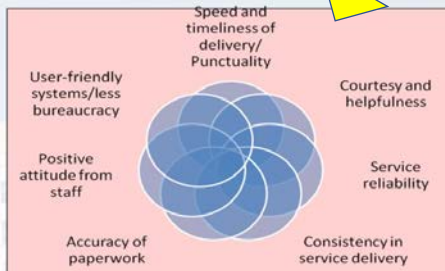




Figure 5.1: Characteristics of a responsive health system World Health Organisation (2010)

Page 79 of 96
 
 Abbreviations

Characteristics of a Functioning Health System ▾

BACK
NEXT

70

Key Characteristics that a Health System Needs

- **Access to services:** Within reach of people that need the service; geographically, financially and functionally. No barriers in relation to cost, language and or culture.
- **Quality of care and service delivery:** Services that are of high quality; centred on the client's needs, given in a timely fashion and comprehensive.
- **Safety:** Services that do not cause any due harm or stress. Prevention of errors and adverse effects that may be associated with healthcare.
- **Continuity and sustainability of services:** Services organised to provide an individual with continuity of care across the lifespan.
- **Coverage:** All people in a defined target population are covered.
- **Equity:** Service provision in relation to needs of the population should be available and accessible to all in the community. Just and fair distribution of resources according to need, with more going to the needy.
- **Efficiency and Accountability:** Well managed with maximum productivity ensuring a minimum wastage of efforts and resources. Service providers allocated with the necessary authority to achieve planned objectives and held accountable for overall performance of those results.
- **Effectiveness of health care delivery:** Successful in producing the desired result which is positive health outcomes.
- **Ethics and rights-based approach in the delivery of services:** Ensures that services are morally right bringing about good outcomes while minimising the occurrence of bad outcomes.

71

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings

→ Emergency Patient Parking
→ Main Entrance
→ Physician Parking

Page 4 of 96
Abbreviations
Module Content
BACK
NEXT

72

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Six: Challenges Facing Health Systems in Africa

Introduction to the Unit

Welcome to unit six. In this unit, you will look at the key challenges faced by most health systems in Africa. You will also consider the possible interventions that you may employ to mitigate these challenges.

Challenges facing Health Systems in Africa

Page 83 of 96
Abbreviations
Introduction to the Unit
BACK
NEXT

73

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Six: Challenges Facing Health Systems in Africa

Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (3 of 5)

Challenges Facing Health Systems


The main challenges facing our health systems include the following:

- ☐ Lack of political will or capacity to provide the basic services and or implement policies and commitments.
- ☐ Weak strategic health policy frameworks (focus on few programme areas, with others ignored or missed).
- ☐ Lack of cooperative action and partnership.
- ☐ Weak technical guidance, program management, and supervision.
- ☐ Unsustainable and fluctuating donor support, inequalities in use and financing of services at all levels.
- ☐ Inappropriate application of technology.

Page 87 of 96
Abbreviations
Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (3 of 5)
BACK
NEXT

74

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Six: Challenges Facing Health Systems in Africa

Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (4 of 5)

Challenges Facing Health Systems

Other main challenges facing our health systems include the following:

- ☐ Inadequate human resource; shortage and poorly distributed due to inadequate infrastructural capacity.
- ☐ Low staff pay and poor motivation.
- ☐ Emigration of doctors and nurses to high-income countries.
- ☐ Limited communication and transport infrastructure.
- ☐ Inadequate drugs and other medical supplies.
- ☐ Lack of equipment and infrastructure, including poor accessibility of health services.
- ☐ Lack of knowledge on use of technology.

Page 88 of 96

Abbreviations


Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (4 of 5)

BACK

NEXT

75

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Unit Six: Challenges Facing Health Systems in Africa

Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (5 of 5)

Emerging Issues on Health Systems

The main emerging issues in our health systems include the following:

- ☐ Global ageing; changing the demands of the health care system to accommodate the older population.
- ☐ New emerging health problems and health threats like infectious diseases.
- ☐ Changing behaviour, leading to new risks for various diseases, for example, non-communicable diseases (hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer).
- ☐ Globalisation, that is, the integration and interchange from ever-expanding knowledge, technologies, approaches, products and ideas. For example the use of digital technologies to train health workers.

Page 89 of 96

Abbreviations


Key Challenges and Emerging Health Issues (5 of 5)

BACK

NEXT

76

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Module Content

This module is divided into the following seven units:

- ☐ Unit One: Sustainable Development Goals
- ☐ Unit Two: Context of a Health System
- ☐ Unit Three: Components of the Health System
- ☐ Unit Four: Holistic Thinking in Health System Strengthening
- ☐ Unit Five: Characteristics of Functioning Health Systems
- ☐ Unit Six: Challenges Faced by Health Systems in Africa
- ☐ Unit Seven: Best Practices from Different Settings

Page 4 of 96

Abbreviations

Module Content

BACK

NEXT

77

Menu



Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Seven: Best Practices of Health Care Systems in Africa

Unit Outcome

By the end of this unit, you will be able to assess the best practices of health systems in various countries and identify the best practice in Africa.

Page 93 of 96

Abbreviations

Unit Outcome

BACK

NEXT

Best Practices of Health
Systems in Africa

78

Menu

Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System
Unit Seven: Best Practices of Health Care Systems in Africa

What Have You Learnt?

In this unit, you have learned how to assess the best practices in health systems and how to overcome challenges in African countries.

You have come to the end of this module on overview and context of a health system. In the next module, you will learn about governance in health systems strengthening. But before you move on, find out how much remember by doing the self-test that follows.

You have now come to the end of Unit Seven: Best Practices of Health Care Systems in Africa

This Concludes Module One: Overview and Context of a Health System

Next you will attempt Module One Quiz

Page 96 of 96