# Health policy and systems research: achievements in the field and potential for greater impact to tackle current health crises

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### Aiming for impact

2024–2028 strategy of the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research



Download at: ahpsr.org/A4I







### Overview

The past 30 years of health policy and systems research: achievements and gaps

How can research better contribute to current health crises?

Introducing the Alliance's new strategy – Aiming for impact

How might Japan contribute more globally to health policy and systems research?

# The potential of health policy and systems research





# What is health policy and systems research?

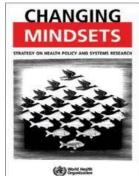
- Seeks to understand and improve how societies organize themselves to achieve collective health goals
- Aims to bridge "know-do" gap, ensuring policies and interventions with evidence of health benefit are actually developed and implemented equitably, by:
  - Considering linkages and interactions within and between health systems and social determinants of health
  - Considering how different actors interact in policy and implementation processes
- Is multidisciplinary a blend of economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, public health and epidemiology



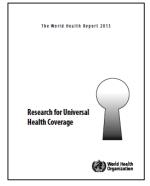
# The past 30 years of health policy and systems research: achievements

- Built a mature field
- Built a global community (Symposia and Health Systems Global)
- Supported research with documented impact on policy and implementation
- Built capacity at several levels
- Led on embedded implementation research
- Expanding beyond health systems building blocks
- Generated key ideas and publications











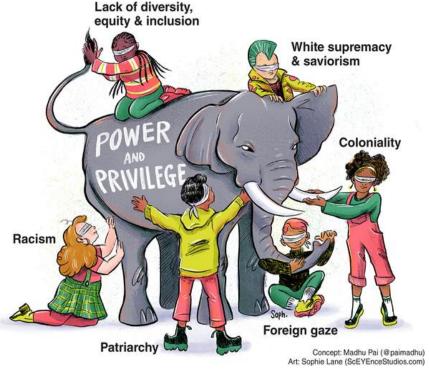


# The past 30 years of health policy and systems research: gaps

- Challenges in achieving and showing real world impact, compared to success in generating knowledge
- Field still lacks visibility and understanding
- Funding has remained relatively low
- Opportunities where systems failures have attracted high attention (e.g., West Africa Ebola epidemic, COVID-19 pandemic) have not led to major investments
- Indicators to make case for value of field remain underdeveloped

# "When I was appointed minister, I thought I was the Minister of Health and, therefore, responsible for the health of the country. Instead, I found I was the minister for health projects run by foreigners..."

Asymmetries in power and privilege in global health



Source: Abimbola S, Asthana S, Montenegro C, Guinto RR, Jumbam DT, et al. (2021) Addressing power asymmetries in global health: Imperatives in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. PLOS Medicine 18(4): e1003604. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003604

- Grotesque failures and inequities in COVID-19 response and call for decolonization reinforce need to strengthen regional and national institutions
- Can aim to replicate success of countries like China, Thailand, Mexico and Ghana
- Can reinforce national institutions to convene partners and sustain health policy and systems research collaborations

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Health Policy and Planning 2012;27:194–203 doi:10.1093/heapol/czr035

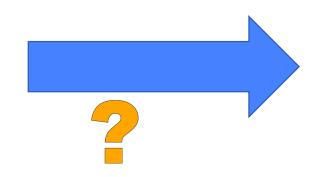
### Influencing policy change: the experience of health think tanks in low- and middle-income countries

Sara Bennett,<sup>1</sup>\* Adrijana Corluka,<sup>1</sup> Jane Doherty,<sup>2</sup> Viroj Tangcharoensathien,<sup>3</sup> Walaiporn Patcharanarumol,<sup>3</sup> Amar Jesani,<sup>4</sup> Joseph Kyabaggu,<sup>5</sup> Grace Namaganda,<sup>5</sup> A M Zakir Hussain<sup>6</sup> and Ama de-Graft Aikins<sup>7</sup>

# The challenge of polycrises and the need to make resilience concrete to achieve health targets





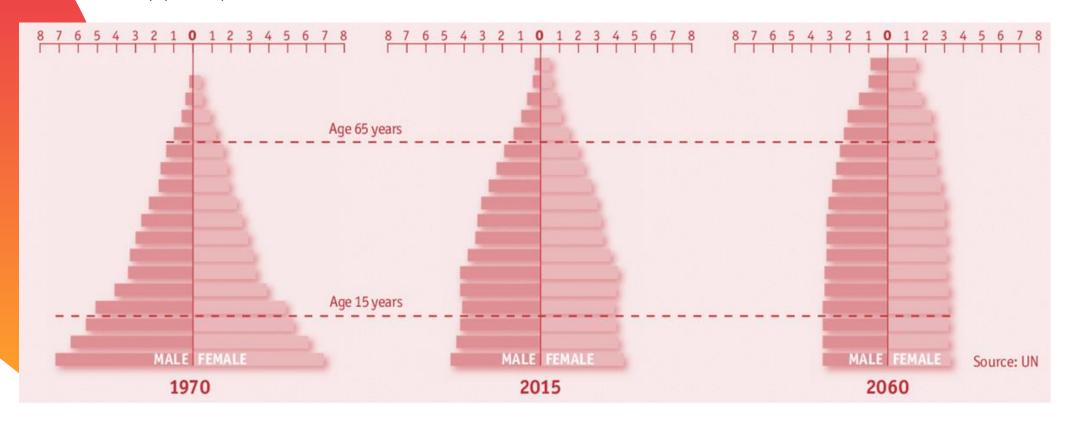




#### **Demographic shifts**

#### A rapidly ageing population

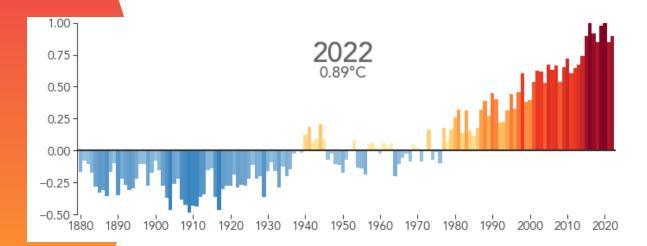
Global population, percent of total



#### Climate change and decarbonisation

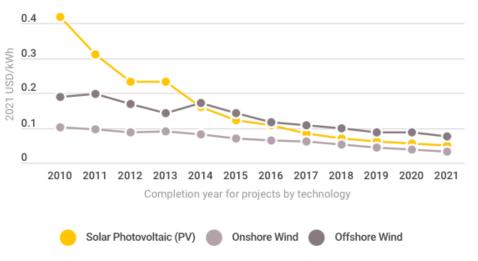
#### Last nine years were the warmest on record

Increases in global temperature (°C compared to the 1951-1989 average)



#### Falling renewable energy costs

Cost in 2021 US\$/kWh

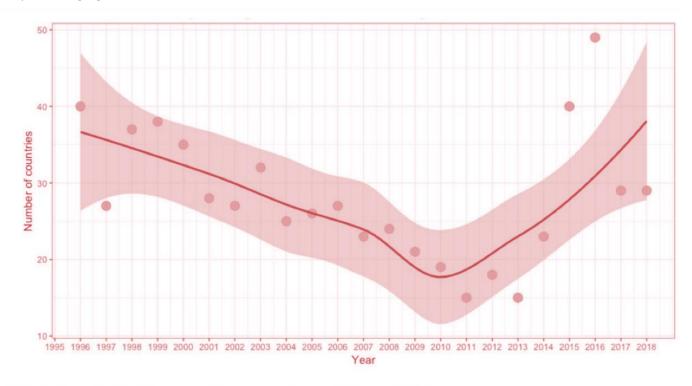


Source: NASA Source: IRENA

#### **Disease outbreaks**

#### Significant disease outbreaks are more and more common

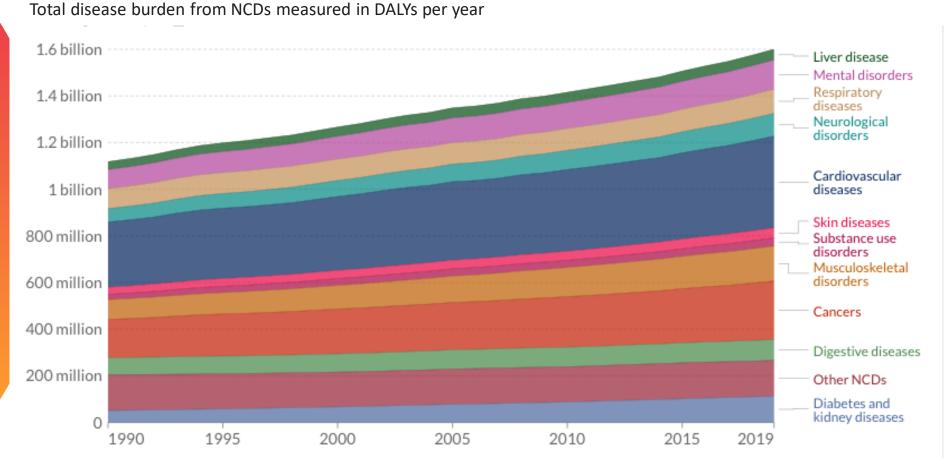
Number of countries experiencing significant disease outbreaks



Source: Harvard Global Health Institute/World Economic Forum analysis of data from WHO Disease Outbreak News (<a href="http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/">http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/</a>)

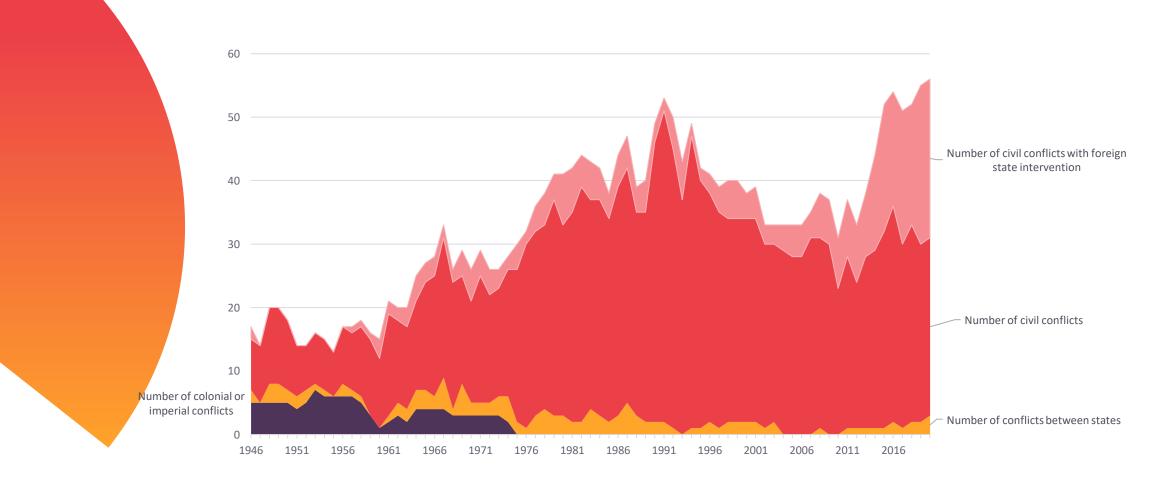
#### Rising burden of noncommunicable diseases





Source: Our World in Data

**Conflicts rising** 

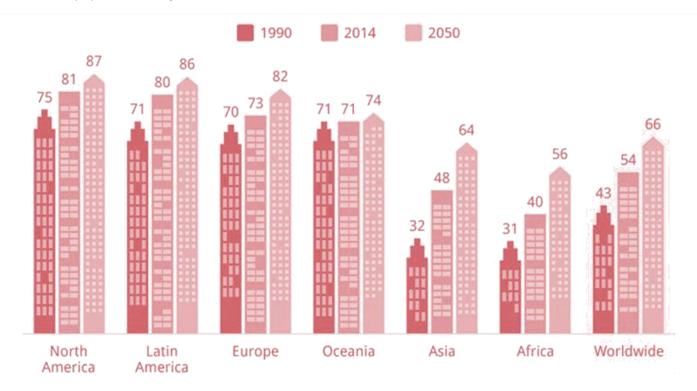


Source: Our World in Data based on UCDP/PRIO

#### **Urbanization**

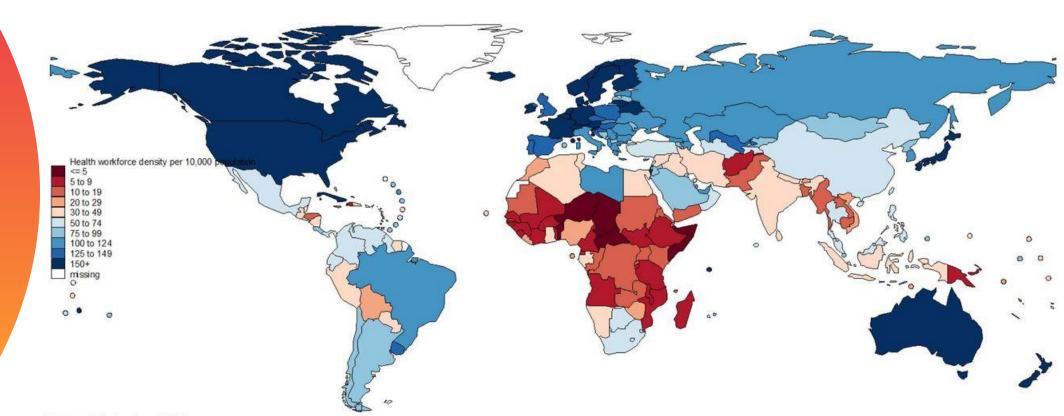
#### 54% of the world's population now lives in cities

% of the population living in urban areas



#### The workforce crisis

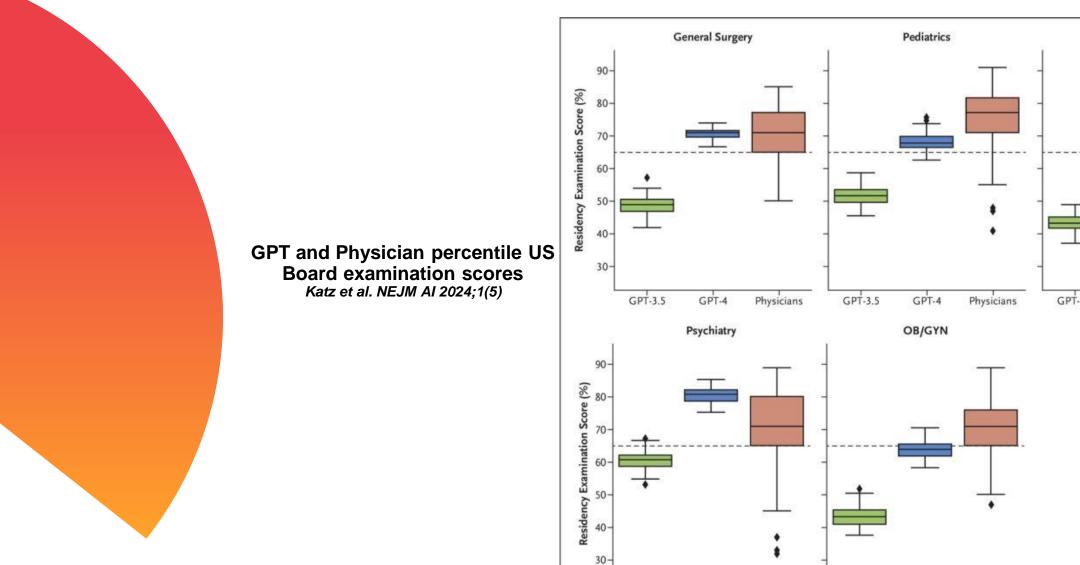
Map of health workers (dentists, medical doctors, midwifery personnel, nursing personnel, pharmacists) density per 10 000 population in 2020.

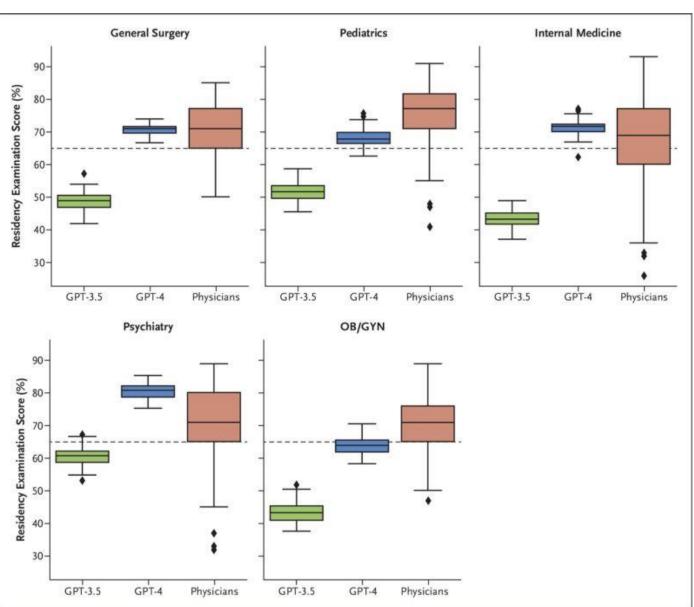


\* Latest available density as of 2020.

incl. medical doctors, nursing personnel, midwifery personnel, dentists, pharmacists

#### Digitalization and AI: saviour or peril?



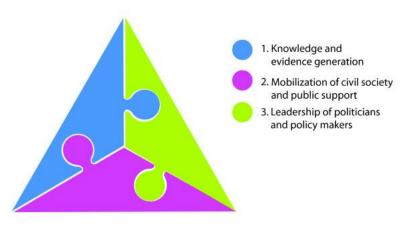




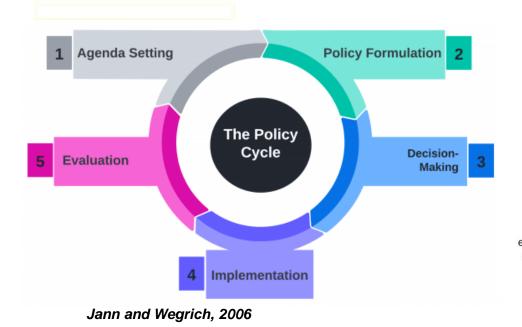
# How can research better contribute?

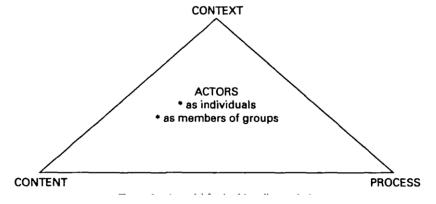
- Greater attention to timeliness and impact
- 2. Solving the challenge of interdisciplinarity
- 3. Harnessing digitalization

### Aiming for impact

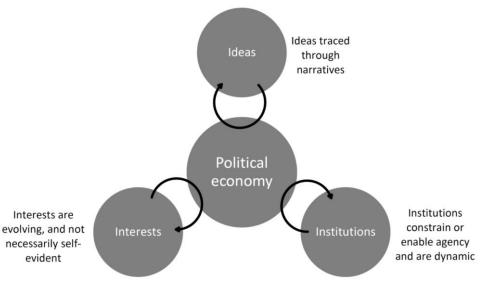


Wibulpolprasert et al. Globalization and health 2011;7:32



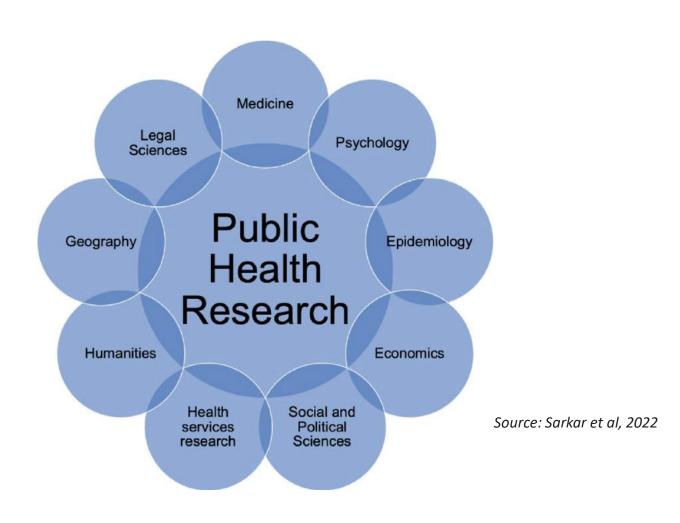


Walt and Gilson, Health Policy and Planning 1994;9:353-370



Byrne and Mbeva, 2017 adapted from Hall, 1997

### **Beyond epidemiology**



### Digitalization of research itself



Source: ETCIOSEA

### Aiming for impact

2024–2028 strategy of the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research



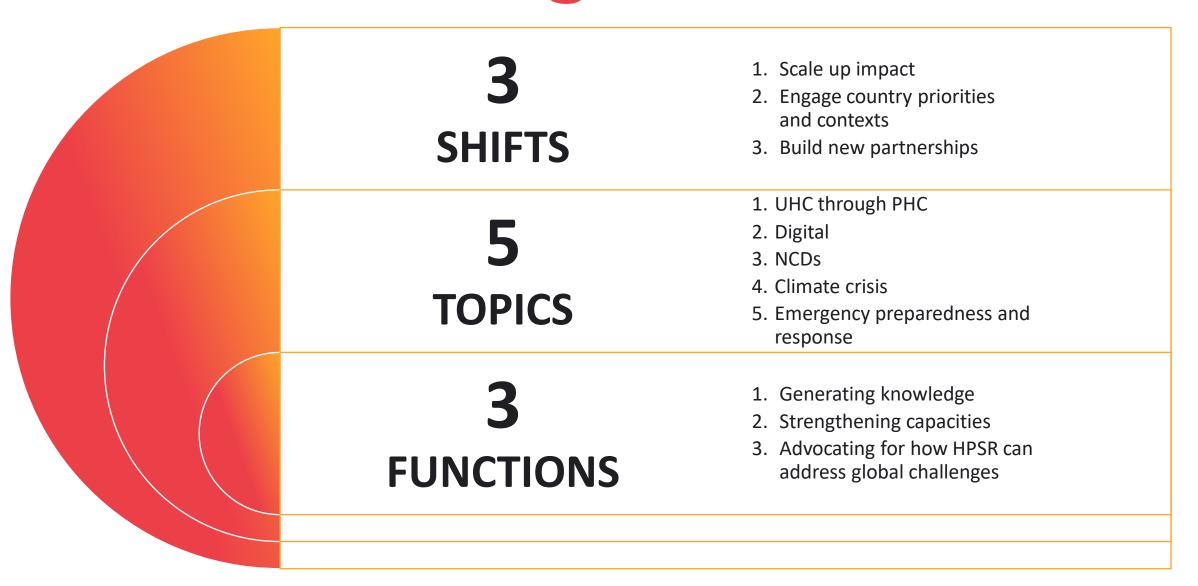
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### Strategic overview





#### Five focus areas

- Reforming health systems and services to achieve universal health coverage through a primary health care approach
- 2. Improving health through digital transformation
- 3. Preventing premature death and disability by tackling the risks and determinants of **noncommunicable diseases**
- 4. Building health systems resilience and realizing co-benefits in response to the **climate crisis**
- Applying a systems approach to health emergency preparedness and response



#### Three functions

- Generating new and impactful knowledge with national policy-makers, researchers and communities to address national and subnational health challenges.
- 2. Strengthening national and regional institutions to improve policy and implementation through research and learning.
- 3. Advocating for how health policy and systems research can address global health challenges.

# **Examples** of current work

- 1. Vaccine uptake
- 2. Health taxes
- 3. National public health agencies
- 4. Service delivery in humanitarian settings

# How might Japan contribute more globally to health policy and systems research?

- 1. Sharing lessons on its journey of health improvement and response to crises
- 2. Sharing lessons on the way it has incorporated evidence generation and use into decision-making
- 3. Capacity strengthening and training, reflecting on its own history in building institutions

## Eighth Global Symposium on Health Systems Research: Nagasaki, 18-22 November 2024



### Conclusion

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### Questions and discussion