

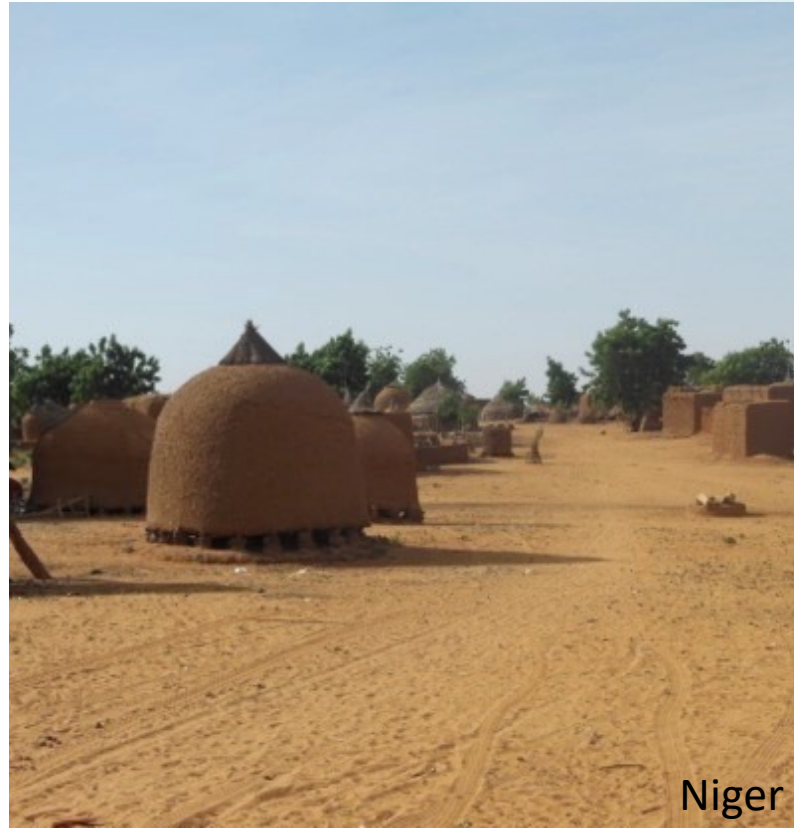
Measures to change the health system world

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Afghanistan



Niger



Kenya

Health system resilience in fragile and conflict affected contexts remains a problem

This is not because we lack the research on health system strengthening

The image displays three sequential screenshots of Google Scholar search results. Each screenshot shows the Google Scholar logo, a search bar with a query, and the resulting number of articles and search time.

- Search 1:** Query: "health system resilience". Results: About 2,590,000 results (0.20 sec).
- Search 2:** Query: "health system conflict". Results: About 4,380,000 results (0.06 sec).
- Search 3:** Query: "disaster risk reduction health". Results: About 1,180,000 results (0.09 sec).



Better measures might improve the health system world

Measures are power.

Measures:

- Draw attention to and see different issues
- Give voice to different populations
- Create norms and shared standards of operating



But we must change our current approach to health system resilience measure development

- **Researchers** strive for reliability and validity... and create complex measures divorced from response
- **Practitioners** want something useful and easy to use
- Knowledge of **those most at risk** are often ignored in measures... so are hidden from programming



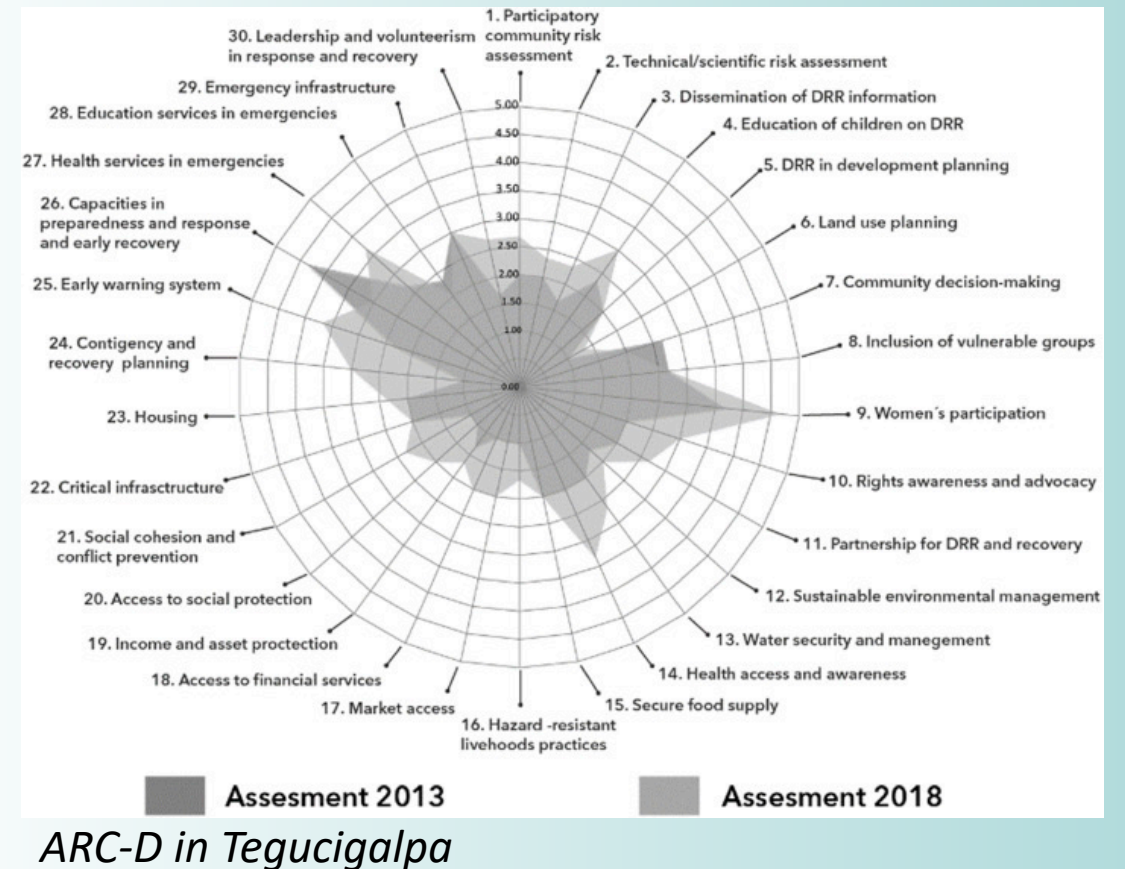
Improving health system resilience requires measures that are:

- ✓ Valid and reliable
- ✓ Representative, capturing voices of marginalized populations
- ✓ Systems orientation: parts \neq whole
- ✓ Useful, aligned with organizational missions and aims
- ✓ Easy to use, inexpensive, and intuitive (frugal measurement!)



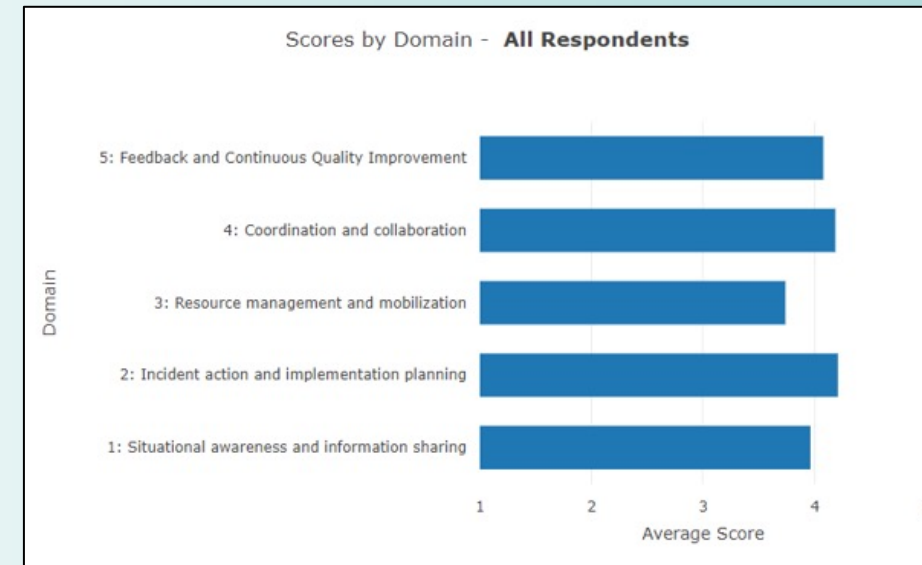
Example 1: the Analysis of the Resilience of Communities to Disaster toolkit

- Purpose: community resilience measurement
- The challenge:
 - Resilience very complex and multifaceted
 - Need to capture community voices
 - Need to track with policy
 - Need to guide programming
- Solution: ARC-D
 - Simple indicators that combine to capture community resilience
 - Aligned with Sendai Framework priorities
 - Useful programming tools (e.g. baseline/endline)
- Status: being used



Example 2: incident management measures

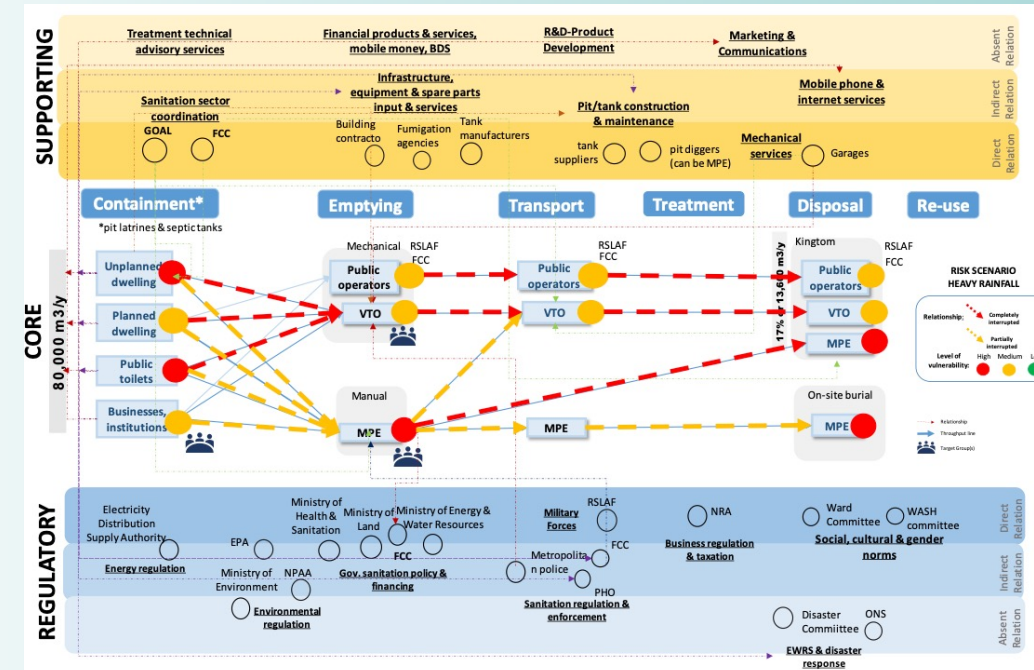
- Purpose: health incident management measurement
- The challenge:
 - Overworked health department staff
 - Can't get bogged down with time consuming measures while responding to crisis
 - Health incident management is ill defined and varied in scope
- Solution: set of measures and toolkit for organizations responding to health incidents
- Status: developed and being tested with health and emergency agencies



Incident management scores by domain

Example 3: Resilience for Systems

- Purpose: Systems-theoretic approach to measuring the resilience of systems
- The challenge
 - Typically we discuss resilience as complex but measure it as simple
 - Measures need to capture complexity in an easy to use manner
 - Need to account for the diverse mix of formal and informal stakeholders shaping systems
- Solution: R4S, a systems-theoretic approach to measuring health system resilience
- Status: developed, but being refined and documented



Fecal sludge management R4S in Freetown



Lessons learned for measuring health system resilience

- Measures are political. What you measure matters. Who's considered an expert matters.
 - Measures make invisible visible
 - Measures can empower or disempower
- Developing the right measures requires coproduction between researchers, practitioners, community members
- There are tradeoffs between validity, reliability, utility, ease of use. Need to be explicit in design choices when developing measures
- Developing measures is a slow, iterative process
- Measures can change the world. They can further break or fix our health systems
- Approaches to measuring health system resilience in fragile and conflict settings is still nascent

