

## CHAPTER VI

### Annotated Bibliography

**Berman, P. (Ed.). (1995). Health sector reform in developing countries: Making health development sustainable. Harvard School of Public Health. Harvard University Press.**

This book is a collection of papers from the International Conference on Health Sector reform in Developing Countries, it contains articles from a distinguished group of international health professionals of different disciplines.

Articles are classified into three sections. The first section from article 1 to 7 is the description of theories and concepts underlying health sector reform. The goals and objectives of reform including improving health status, equity and poverty alleviation were also discussed in more detailed by different health experts.

Section two is about the experience and lessons learned in health sector reform both structural and health financing reform from a varieties of countries both the poorest and richest or in group namely Kenya, countries of Sub Saharan Africa, Russian Federation, China, Chile and Sweden. The study about health sector reform in Mexico using comprehensive analysis such as cost-effectiveness analysis and political mapping can be found in the last section of this book.

**World Bank, (1993). World development Report 1993: Investing in health.**

**Oxford University Press, Washington D. C.: The World Bank.**

This book contained seven chapters, each chapter examines different issues separately. Chapter 1 highlight reasons concerning why health matters such as gaining workers productivity, reducing cost of medical care and so on. Later the book reports on the success of many interventions on the health status using cost effectiveness measurement like DALY etc. Chapter 2 “household and health” first explains about the role of poverty on the health status of population such as the effect of income per capita and the inequality of income distribution on the prolonging of live expectancy. The effect of schooling especially female education on health status were also examined in this chapter. Chapter 3 explores the role of government intervening in health sector through finance and regulation, health expenditure. In addition the rational for government intervention in health care market is also discussed. Chapter 4 emphasizes on the importance of public health programs such as EPI, nutrition etc. where Chapter 5 analyzed the role of pubic and private sectors in delivering clinical services. Chapter 6 describes resources required for health system including construction of facilities and equipment, resources need for training of health personnel and drug supply. Lastly Chapter 7 highlights the priority issues relevant for three groups of countries namely low and middle income and former socialist countries.

**Zuzana, F., Martin, H. & Rose, L (1996). Implementing health sector reform in Central Asia: Paper from an EDI health policy seminar held in Ashagabat, Turkmenistan, June 1996. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.**

This book is divided into three parts. Part I briefs about the proceedings of the seminar. Part II is a collection of papers including survey of health reform in central Asia, health care financing issues and discussions about advantages and disadvantages of an alternative health care financing system. Part III highlights the experience on the implementation of health sector reform from various countries of the Former Soviet Union.

**Gertler, P., & Van Der Gaag, J (1996). The willingness to pay for medical care: Evidence from two developing countries. The Johns Hopkins University Press.**

This book is about money to pay for delivering health care in developing countries, two case studies from two countries: Cote d' Ivoire and Peru about user fees as an alternative for health care financing are selected as example. This book contains eight chapters. Chapter 2 is about the general issue of health care financing in developing countries. Chapter 3 provides background information on health and medical care of two countries. Chapter 4 & 5 describes the analytical and theoretical framework of the study. Chapter 6 presents findings of the study and Chapter 7 highlights the consequence of various pricing policies. Conclusion and recommendations for policy implication and suggestions for future research are presented in the last chapter.

**World Health Organization, (1998). Evaluation of Recent Change in the Financing of Health Services. Geneva: WHO.**

This report reviews the traditional role of government involvement in health care in provision and financing. Further the report discussed the shift from government financed public health services to a private financing system such as user fee, health insurance and community financing etc. It also highlights the advantage and disadvantage, of each scheme based on equity ground, success and failure and the impact of each scheme on the population health status.

**Shaw, R., & Ainsworth, M., (Eds)., (1996). Financing health services through user fees and insurance: Case studies from Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.**

This volume is divided into two parts. Part I from chapter 2 to 7 describes lessons learned from user fee, exemption policies for the poor and lesson learned from the implementation of cost recovery. The impact of user fees on the utilization of health services was also explored. Part II from chapter 8 to 10 provides an overview of the objectives, benefit and prerequisites for health insurance policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The design and management of health insurance was also discussed in chapter 9.