The role and importance of private providers in health service delivery and their contribution to health system strengthening in Afghanistan

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# What do we mean by private health sector?

The private health sector comprises all actors outside of government, including for-profit, not-for-profit, formal and informal entities





# In Service Delivery...

the private health sector includes *individuals and organizations that are neither owned nor directly controlled by government and which are involved in provision of health services. It can be classified into subcategories as 'for-profit' and 'not-for-profit', formal and informal, domestic and international* 



## The private health sector provides a significant share of HRH

Number of HCPs in Afghanistan compared to the recommended threshold





Data is from 2018

### Ownership and utilization of private sector services



\*\*Public sector share includes the utilization of services provided by NGOs for BHSP and EHSP services



Data is from 2018

## Household Out of Pocket OOP expenditure



Household OOP expenditure out of THE in 2019

of OOP payments were made to private health







NHA: National Health Accounts; OOP: out of pocket.

### The private sector continues to grow...

# Five-fold

## increase

in the cumulative number of **private hospitals** licensed by the MoPH in just 11 years

MoPH 2015

Between 2009/10 and 2013/14

+60%



Private laboratories

Central Statistical Organization 2009–14.

+24%



Private **Pharmacies** 



## Quality of services at private facilities



24% and 21% of private and public clients respectively rated quality of private services as POSITIVE

POOR



Poor enforcement

Lack of monitoring

capacity



Lack of treatment protocols



Poor Infrastructure



Lack of responsibility for **patient safety** 





# What is private sector engagement (PSE)?

PSE in service delivery is defined as

"the meaningful inclusion of private providers for service delivery in mixed health systems".





## What opportunities does PSE present for Afghanistan?



Channelling investments to the country as opposed to seeking care abroad



Improved quality of services and accreditation-seeking behaviour Increasing access to tertiary health care services



increased innovation, expertise, flexibility, resources and capacity



# Challenges facing PSE



Lack of competition with the public sector



lack of information /sharing data



Political instability and lack of security



Limited enforcement of regulations

Reliance on donor funds

Private sector facilities are less likely to have an established management system, especially for HR processes



# Thank You!

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