Conceptual framework: summary from literature and participants’ responses to questionnaire

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Long and short route of Public Accountability (World Bank)
World Bank Framework

• Strengths:
  – Recognizing poor population demands
  – Need to have mechanisms to enforce response from providers and authorities and politicians

• Limitations:
  – No analysis of contextual factors
  – May generate technocratic responses to complex political, social and economic issues
  – Over-emphasis on supervision and demands on frontline providers—might be disempowered to respond to demands
Strong Voice

Strong Compact

Generic Framework Social Accountability

Social Accountability
Generic Framework Social Accountability

• Strengths
  – Very practical
  – Identified preconditions for strong voice

• Limitations
  – Over-emphasis on voice without addressing the complexities of voice for poor or marginalized population groups
Step 1
Government ensures the incorporation and implementation of accountability processes into all health policy.

Step 2
Continuous monitoring by government and civil society to find out what is working, what is not and what needs to change.

Step 3
Mechanisms to assess the data; allow explanation and justification of deficiencies; and encourage better performance. These can be formal (for example, NHRIs) or informal (for example, public hearings).

Step 4
Remedies if required: Restitution, rehabilitation, compensation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition.

Right to health accountability process.
Right to health accountability framework

• Strengths:
  – Relevance of monitoring mechanisms, remedies and participation

• Limitations:
  – over-emphasis on legal mechanisms. In many context, legal provisions are not sufficient to generate a responsive state
Relationship between rights, resources, accountability and citizenship
• **Strengths:**
  - Challenges simple framework for highly complex issues
  - Makes explicit power relations as the key issue around accountability, access to resources and rights
  - Citizenship at the center of rights, resources and accountability

• **Limitations:**
  - Analytical rather than implementing framework
  - Not specific for community monitoring
Information from questionnaires

• Most organizations responded not to have developed or adapted a specific framework
• Two organizations use already available/adapted frameworks for citizen participation and participatory priority-setting
• Some other makes references to principles and concepts in other known frameworks (popular education, rights based approaches, PAR, etc.)
• Other presents the statements in organizations/project purposes/objectives/goals/outcomes as their conceptual framework
Key questions

• Do we need a specific framework for community monitoring?
• If so, what would be the key characteristics of such framework?