

Role of Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) in Preventing Public Health Problems

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Structure of the presentation

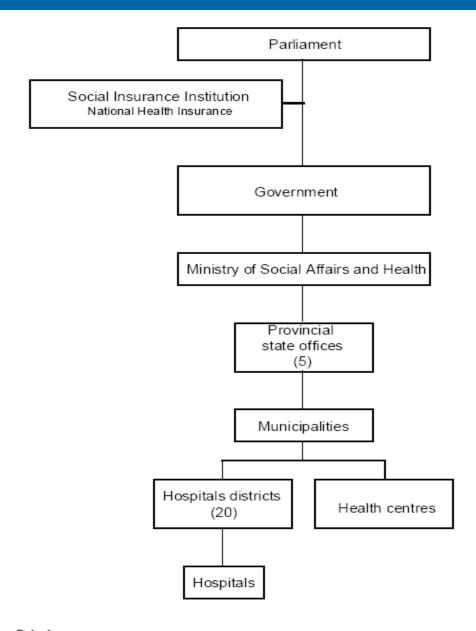
- Health care in Finland
- Non-profit public health organisations (NGO)
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- Basis for auditing health prevention programmes
- Goals of the audit
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- Further challenges
- Discussion and further development



Health care in Finland

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health directs and supervises the development of social welfare and health-care services and policies
- Parliament has legislative power on health care
- Local authorities are mainly responsible for arranging and healthcare services including preventive services
- Non-profit organisations also play a key role in preventing public health problems





Finland



Non-profit public health organisations

- Long tradition of organisations in Finnish society
- Slot Machine Association started its work 1938
- Role of organisations changed after war
 - Activities of associations found new contents
 - New function as interest groups
 - New organisations of patients
 - Main support to child protection, associations of disabled, housing for elderly
 - Service production of organisations
 - Supplementary health and social services



Financial boundaries between state and NGOs

- Slot Machine Association, RAY, has an exclusive right in Finland to operate slot machines and casino table games, and to run a casino
- In 2007 the Slot Machine Association granted 306 million euros to non-profit organisations
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health agree main principles for directing funds
- Government decides final distribution of RAY profit



Basis for auditing health care and NGOs

- Audit mandates
 - Right to audit authorities receiving economical support or benefits from the state
 - Addition to audit mandate concerning The Slot Machine Association
- Financial significance
- Promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness and financial management
- Produce audit information to the Parliament
- NGOs' major funding from state budget



Basis for auditing health prevention programmes

- Societal costs of health problems are extensive
- Over 40% of adult Finns suffer from chronic diseases
- Cardiovascular, diseases, cancers, chronic pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, allergies, diabetes and mental health disorders
- Significant direct and indirect economic impacts
- Significant funding to NGOs for health prevention projects



Goals of the audit

- To evaluate
 - Effectiveness of funding provided by the Slot Machine Association to prevent major public health problems
 - Preconditions for effectiveness of selected health prevention projects
 - Management of funding
 - Results of the health prevention projects
 - Role of health prevention at government health policy level



Methods

- Case study of seven projects
- Classification of project characteristics
- Study of evaluations concerning the projects
- Study of application process and specific project applications
- Interviews



Audit findings and recommendations

- Successful factors concerning case study of seven projects – programme to prevent type 2 diabetes
 - Extensive planning
 - Communication planning
 - Risks considered
 - Profound documentation and data collection plans
 - Action plan for prevention programme
 - Screening of risk population and interventions
 - Evaluation of effectiveness
 - Strong connections to local health care level



Audit findings and recommendations (cont.)

- Case study of seven projects critical audit findings
 - Shortcomings in the project planning
 - Problems concerning target setting
 - Lack of diversified interventions
 - Organisations do not always have appropriate resources to conduct broad action programme
 - Promoting health has been left up to NGOs



Further challenges

- The role of non-profit organisations in preventing major public health problems is unclear
- Preventive health care tasks have increasingly been allowed to slide out of the public sector
- Health care projects should be better coordinated and linked to other preventive activities arranged by local authorities
- The growing economic significance of public health problems – preventive work should receive more attention at national and local level



Discussion and further development

- Health prevention Government programmes
- Renewal of health care legislation
- Reconstruction of municipal structure
- Development of health prevention organisation structures
- Further co-operation between NGOs and public authorities



Sources

- Funding provided by the Slot Machine Association to prevent major public health problems. Performance Audit Reports 117/2006. National Audit Office of Finland.
- ▶ The Third Sector in Finland. Martti Siisiäinen, Petri Kinnunen and Elina Hietanen (eds.) The Finnish Federation for Social Welfare and Health. University of Lappland 2000.
- Health in Finland. Seppo Koskinen, Arpo Aromaa, Jussi Huttunen, Juha Teperi (eds). National Public Institute (KTL), National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Stakes) and Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Helsinki 2006.