

The governance patterns of the health system in developed countries of the World: A Systematic Review

Los patrones de gobernanza del sistema de salud en los países desarrollados del mundo: una revisión sistemática

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ABSTRACT

The health system includes organizations, institutions, groups and people who are involved in policymaking, resource generation, financing and providing health services in the government and non-government sectors with the aim of restoring, promoting and maintaining people's health. In addition, access, quality, efficiency, justice and resilience are among the sub-goals of the health system. The governance of Iran's health system also faces challenges such as the interference of the duties of the health sector with other executive bodies of the country, the incomplete implementation of the structure approved by the Ministry of Health, the lack of transparency in the responsibilities, authorities and accountability levels of individuals, the multiplicity of health insurance organizations. It is not possible to solve the existing challenges and problems only with the actions of the government, but the participation of the private sector and civil society is necessary to overcome these problems, and therefore the existence of these problems in the country's health sector is the basis for conducting this research. The challenges of the 21st century are much more complex and numerous than the past and occur in a society without borders and a bed of instability and uncertainty. The effectiveness of

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hierarchical models in solving complex problems and facing conditions such as continuous uncertainty is decreasing. Networked governance leads society to new styles through the development of complex networks and the emergence of bottom-up approaches to decision-making. This style of governance provides a special framework of group decision-making for a wider range of participants as rightful and legitimate members in the decision-making process. The emergence of network governance implies a different style of doing things for politicians, managers and public sector administrators.

Keywords: Governance Models, Health System, Developed countries, World Health Organization, Network Governance.

RESUMEN

El sistema de salud incluye organizaciones, instituciones, grupos y personas que participan en la formulación de políticas, la generación de recursos, la financiación y la prestación de servicios de salud, tanto en los sectores público como privado, con el fin de restaurar, promover y mantener la salud de las personas. Además, el acceso, la calidad, la eficiencia, la justicia y la resiliencia se encuentran entre los subobjetivos del sistema de salud. La gobernanza del sistema de salud iraní también enfrenta desafíos como la interferencia de las funciones del sector con otros órganos ejecutivos del país, la implementación incompleta de la estructura aprobada por el Ministerio de Salud, la falta de transparencia en las responsabilidades, las autoridades y los niveles de rendición de cuentas de los individuos, y la multiplicidad de organizaciones de seguros de salud. No es posible resolver los desafíos y problemas existentes únicamente con las acciones del gobierno; la participación del sector privado y la sociedad civil es necesaria para superarlos; por lo tanto, la existencia de estos problemas en el sector de la salud del país constituye la base para realizar esta investigación. Los desafíos del siglo XXI son mucho más complejos y numerosos que en el pasado y se presentan en una sociedad sin fronteras y en un contexto de inestabilidad e incertidumbre. La eficacia de los modelos jerárquicos para resolver problemas complejos y afrontar condiciones como la incertidumbre constante está disminuyendo. La gobernanza en red impulsa a la sociedad hacia nuevos estilos mediante el desarrollo de redes complejas y la aparición de enfoques ascendentes para la toma de decisiones. Este estilo de gobernanza proporciona un marco especial para la toma de decisiones grupales, permitiendo a un mayor número de participantes participar como miembros legítimos en el proceso de toma de decisiones. El surgimiento de la gobernanza en red implica un estilo diferente de actuar para políticos, gestores y administradores del sector público.

Palabras clave: Modelos de gobernanza, Sistema de salud, Países desarrollados, Organización Mundial de la Salud, Gobernanza en red.

INTRODUCTION

Health is the axis of sustainable economic, social, political and cultural development of human societies and is of special importance in different sub-sectors of society. Maintaining health is very important for society; So that people's health, along with personal benefits, also follows social benefits. In addition, health has a decisive role in human capital and economic growth and development, and without the growth and development of human capital, no system, organization or society can achieve the desired economic goals [1].

One of the most basic issues in the field of health and hygiene is the financing of the health system. Health systems include insurance providers and recipients of medical services. Types of financing sources of health costs include direct payment from consumers' pockets, social security contributions, and payment from general government revenues, taxes and private insurance. In addition, health is one of the main indicators of development and investment in this sector has a direct impact on prosperity and economic growth. Considering the importance of the health sector in improving life expectancy and quality of life, the close relationship of these services with the socio-economic development of societies has been recognized, and the indicators related to health services are evaluated as the main indicators of economic development and social welfare, which governments are on the way to executives play the most important role in this matter [2].

Therefore, that it is difficult and even impossible to achieve health and health indicators in countries without the presence of governments. One of the most central debates in health economics is based on the issue of what factors can affect health costs. One of the factors that has been raised in recent decades is good governance^[2]. What is known as good governance is actually a system of policies and institutions by which the society manages the economy and politics through three sectors: Public, private and civil. Many thinkers believe that the existence of a good government is a necessary condition for good governance [3]. Governance is an indicator used by economists to determine and measure the effect of the government system on various components of the economy, and it can have a broad effect on growth and development. Although definitions of government and governance vary, there seems to be a broad consensus that good governance is one that is accountable, transparent, effective and efficient, follows the law, and ensures that corruption is minimized.

Network governance is a set of conscious efforts or strategies of actors within governance networks, which is defined with the aim of influencing the content, direction and outcome of interactive processes and influencing the institutions and strategies of other actors in order to advance their own interests [4]. Network governance requires a decision-making process by multiple stakeholders, government, non-government and community actors. In this different form of governance, government agencies directly involve non-

government actors in the decision-making process based on consultation and negotiation and take a collective action. This form of governance reflects free inter-sectoral and intergovernmental relations in a decentralized structure [5]. While hierarchical styles rely on legal authority and administrative guidelines to regulate relationships and the market on competition and voluntary financial contracts, in networks it is shared values, trust and cooperation among members that provide the element of integration and communication.

The innovation in this article:

The history of serious studies about “optimal governance and decentralization of the health system in Iran” does not exceed two decades. Each of the studies have investigated and identified specific aspects of decentralization, economics and health management, and from this point of view, the issue of “semi-centralized models of the health system in Iran” has not been seriously addressed. The realization of optimal health governance, on the one hand, requires correct, informed and evidence-based policymaking, and on the other hand, it requires a pattern of spatial distribution of power appropriate to Iran’s climate. So that it can lead to the implementation of the components of optimal governance, which Due to the centralization of Iran’s current health system, reaching this horizon is far from expected.

Therefore, the aspect of innovation in this treatise is to deal with the field of health system from the perspective of structure, organization and spatial distribution of power. In other words, after a comprehensive pathology of the state of the current centralized health governance system in Iran and the statistics of its causes, challenges and consequences, in order to “design a semi-centralized model for Iran’s health system” based on the scientific theory of the semi-centralized model We are doing the spatial distribution of power in Iran.

Networks are defined as units composed of human and non-human entities that communicate with each other to achieve desired and agreed upon goals. They are systems of complex temporary relationships around specific projects with informal communication circles. Networks are more effective than markets or hierarchies when the problem at hand requires a flexible approach due to conflicting information or conditions of uncertainty, or when knowledge and resources deal with an issue that transcends borders. Traditional methods of public management, which are characterized by hierarchical structures, rigid boundaries and redundant administrative procedures, have shown less effectiveness when dealing with these events [6]. Networks usually emerge when the actors involved are interdependent, that is, when none of the actors can handle the issue alone.

When they require the joint actions of all involved partners, they gain their strength from the complementarity of resources, capabilities, and knowledge of the actors involved. Networks create synergy between the three sectors of government, private sector and civil society. In fact, they create synergy between the voluntarism and legitimacy of non-governmental organizations, the

financial power and executive power of the private sector, and the legislative, coercive, and capacity-building functions of governments. Networks are flexible and adapt their structures and working procedures to the existing problem and steps to solve the problem [7].

Governance networks can be defined as more or less stable patterns of social relations between interdependent public, quasi-public and private actors that are created around complex policy issues or policy programs [8]. Despite the difference in usage and meaning among different researchers, the major and specific features and assumptions of governance networks can be identified. Governance networks are related to public goals [9]. If we consider decentralization as the process of redesigning the distribution of decision-making - which it is -; If it is well planned and implemented, it can provide significant opportunities for comprehensive development in the country. Many progressive health systems in the world use decentralization as one of the main aspects of the reform process in the health system. Decentralization in the health system in order to increase the effect of medical and health interventions, realize justice, efficiency and higher effectiveness in the health system, improve quality, provide adequate and fair financing, and plan for choosing the most appropriate and intelligent intervention based on the priorities of the regions. And the occurrence and spread of diseases, accidents and injuries will happen. It is obvious that if urgent measures are not taken to register and accelerate the decentralization in the health sector, the resilience of the governance system will not be able to respond in time with the speed of social changes, and at the same time, it will not be able to compensate. The cost of the lost opportunity will have many negative effects that can be examined from a social and security point of view. The history of centralism in Iran has created injustice and dissatisfaction in today's society. Looking at Iran's current administrative and service delivery system, we will find that this model has not only failed to serve the ideal public welfare, but has also made the development process face many challenges and has damaged the hope of recovery in the short term. He hesitated. Considering the situation and geographical location of Iran, it is necessary to speak more seriously about the design of semi-centralized patterns in the administrative system in general and the health system in particular.

The lack of balanced distribution of health and treatment facilities in the country and the intense concentration of resources and the establishment of more than fifty percent of these capacities in the metropolis of Tehran. It has caused a series of negative consequences. This situation has caused people's dissatisfaction in terms of access to doctors and medical equipment in different parts of the country. The metropolis of Tehran, which is the inheritor of the centralizing policies of a simple centralized oil system, has many weaknesses that it is necessary to reduce the aforementioned distances; Proportionate level of political and managerial decentralization and necessary authority for

policy making, planning and implementation at local levels with emphasis on the health sector should be provided. The land, the nation and the government are the three main constituents of the countries. Land, as the material area of the population's residence and the platform for the exercise of sovereignty by the government, has a history as long as the concept of power, but in the modern order that has ruled the world in recent centuries, its importance and sensitivity have increased. And even its concept is evolving in the light of the concepts of sustainable development and intelligent land use

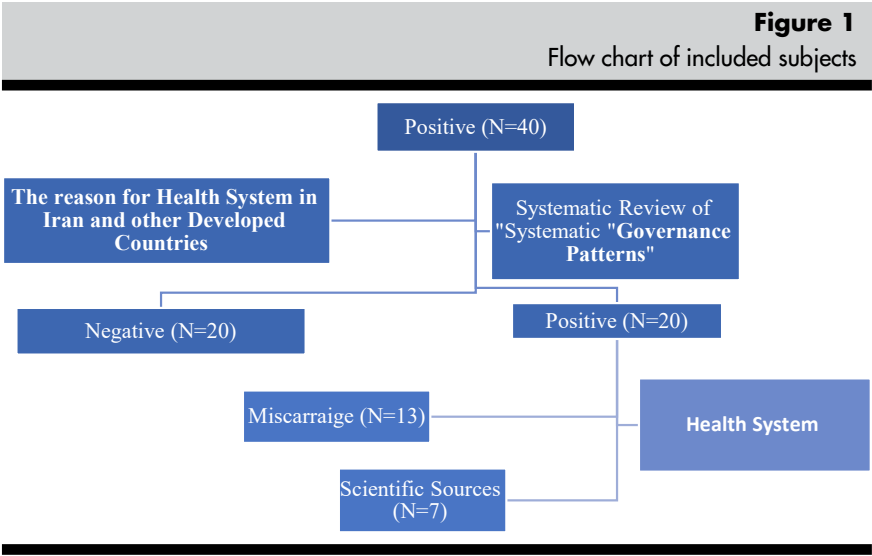
They are created and evolve the governance of Iran's health system faces challenges such as the interference of the duties of the health sector with other executive bodies of the country, the incomplete implementation of the approved structure of the Ministry of Health, extreme centralization and the application of uniform and one-sided decisions for the entire country without considering the limitations and environmental conditions. Lack of attention to all social factors affecting health, unclear responsibilities and authorities and accountability levels of individuals, multiplicity of health insurance organizations, ineffectiveness of evidence-based policymaking and ineffectiveness in monitoring the implementation of laws and regulations are faced. Therefore, it is necessary to design a semi-centralized model of health governance in order for the health system to overcome the upcoming crises and flourish the development-oriented hidden talents as well as the efficiency of the legal capacities.

- The impact and effectiveness of social, economic and political components on the health level of the society is clear. In other words, most of the effective components in improving the health of society are related to organizations and institutions outside the traditional responsibility of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, which are practically outside the authority and scope of this Ministry. Therefore, interdisciplinary studies are important to help the efficiency of the health system.
- Many actors are involved in governance networks and there is a relationship and dependence between them. Interactions between these actors are very stable and continuous.
- Given that actors have significant interdependence, directing interactions between them is complex.
- Interactions between actors are based on trust, and participants in the network negotiate and agree on rules.
- Governance networks have a cognitive dimension that includes information transfer and learning processes.

SEARCH STRATEGY AND SELECTION OF ARTICLES

Search in Scopus, Google scholar, PubMed databases and by searching with keywords such as "Governance Patterns", "Medical Services" and "Health

System” to obtain articles related to the selected keywords [10-12]. Case report articles, editorials, and articles that were not published or only an introduction of them were available, as well as summaries of congresses and meetings that were in languages other than English, were ignored (figure 1) [13].

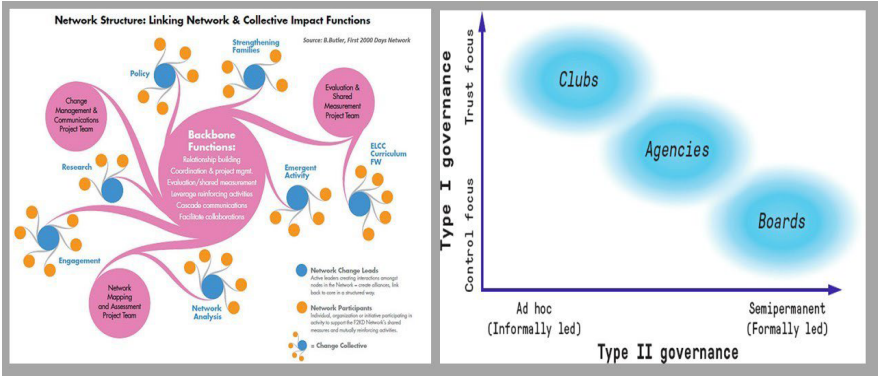


FORMS OF GOVERNANCE NETWORKS

There are different types of governance networks. From ad hoc networks that are activated when necessary and often in response to a disaster, to network partnerships in which governments enter into deals with private and non-profit companies and use them to provide public services [12]. Some governance networks are formed by the government, while others are shaped by civil society organizations [13].

According to the structure of the network, there are two models of governance networks. In the first model, the government or central governance authorities have active leadership. In the second model, governance networks are self-organized. In reality, governance networks do not fully correspond to the first or second model, but are placed in the middle of the fully directed and fully self-organized spectrum [14]. Governance networks can take new practical forms in different countries, at different levels of governance and be considered in different policy areas. They can grow spontaneously from below or be designed and committed from above; be official or unofficial; Be intra-organizational or inter-organizational; Be open or closed; Strongly dependent or weakly dependent; Have a short-term or long-term life cycle; Be related to a certain part or the whole society; And be involved in formulating a policy or implementing it (Figure 2).

Figure 2
Forms of governance networks



RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The most obvious virtuoso work that directs our attention to networks is Ottolè's 1997 paper, which called for public administration and policy experts to take networks seriously. Since then, a growing number of researchers have used the term network (Hwang & Moon, 2009). Birmangi (2022) believed that the research done in the field of policy networks, although stimulating and interesting, could be better [14]. Giacomini et al., (2009) have stated that the network form of governance has attracted the attention of researchers, but so far no comprehensive and complete theory has been presented for it, and the theoretical definition of compatibility has not been stated [22].

On the 10th anniversary of Ottolè's work, Robinson asserted that networks have clearly taken notice. He stated that the need to prove the prevalence of networks is over and now being the time to examine the origins, effects and diversity of networks in the implementation of public policy and network governance. He suggests that future research should explore the diversity of networks and relationships among different types of collaborations and advance the path of future realization with methodological pluralism and innovation [14].

In the country, Musaei et al., (2023) by reviewing the theoretical literature and Delphi panel, designed and presented a model for the feasibility of creating policy networks in the country's public policy system, and then selected the field of agricultural research to test the model. Using the survey method, they investigated the possibility of creating a policy network in the agricultural research system [15].

Nestersova (2008) discussed the requirements and internal and external factors that force the organization to change in hierarchical policy-making

methods and the tendency to use network models [12].

North (2005) designed a process model for formulating the strategy of government organizations in conditions of uncertainty and based on the paradigm of network governance using qualitative analysis and interpretive structural modeling [16].

SIGMA (1999-2011) designs a network governance model in Tehran municipality using foundational data theory [18].

Khayat-zadeh-Mahani et al. (2012) designed a network governance model in the field of health care using the literature review method. Deghati et al. (2019) presented a network governance development model in four stages of network requirements review and identification, network design, network participation and activation, and network development using a meta-composite approach [19].

The antecedents of network governance in the health system are a set of factors that are the cause of its establishment. The first main theme is the "Inability of the government" to solve problems. Governments alone are unable to solve the issues and problems related to health and health of current societies. On the one hand, this inability is related to the lack of proper identification of the needs and problems of the society, and on the other hand, the inability and lack of necessary resources to solve the problems efficiently and effectively. In all these cases, the participation and cooperation of non-governmental sectors can solve the problems. Regarding the lack of correct identification of the needs and problems of the society, one of the experts, referring to the closeness of non-governmental organizations to the general public, says: Non-governmental organizations in the field of health know from the bottom of the society. This information they have from the bottom of society. It is a very good resource for making big decisions. The "Complexity" of issues facing societies is another factor that highlights the necessity of network governance. This complexity in the field of health and health can be caused by the multiplicity and diversity of actors in this field, social factors, global communication and technological factors. For example, regarding the number and variety of actors in this field, we can refer to "Doctors", "Pharmaceutical companies", "Artists" and "Ministry of State" [20]. This issue takes a more prominent form in countries like Iran, which has a rich diversity of ethnicities, religions and cultures. The third main theme in the antecedents group is "Civil activism of citizens". Apart from people's natural desire for social life and participation in affairs, civic activism is the result of increasing their knowledge and awareness. In this way, citizens find the desire to influence the government and push it towards the realization of their wishes. In this case, one of the experts believes: The increase in activism and self-confidence of citizens makes them feel more right and powerful than in the past.

"Globalization" as the fourth main theme refers to the fading of borders between countries and their impact on each other. The emergence of new

approaches in the world under the title of “Socialization of health” on the one hand and international pressures on governments to increase citizen participation on the other hand have questioned centralism in the field of health. One of the experts’ points to these factors: Changes in the global and regional scene will undoubtedly affect Iran and weaken the centralist nature of political power [21].

Internal mechanisms: Within the governance networks, there are principles, processes and procedures that are important for the continuity of the network and achieving its goals. One of these principles is “Being bound to the fundamental principles and values” of each network. Every network is formed with specific goals and values, and the actors must be bound to the fundamental principles and values of that network in order to have useful and constructive cooperation. Another factor is “Common language”. To communicate, actors must be able to understand each other. In addition, governance actors must also have the necessary “Coordination” with each other, because if each of the actors plays their own instrument, the network will lose its essence and the desired goals will not be realized.

Regarding the discussion of common language and coordination, one of the experts says: Network governance requires a common language and communication. Because when we talk about the network, communication gets meaning. Communication requires language, we need a conversation. We don’t really have a common dialogue or a common language. This is one of the challenges. You need to create a common language, to discuss coordination. The sub-theme of “Dependency while being independent” refers to the fact that each health actor has an independent existence, but at the same time, they need each other’s resources and services and “Cooperation” to achieve the goals of the network; because otherwise, their communication will not continue in the form of a network. “Education” is another sub-theme.

Training should be done to the members both before creating the network and during the network process. Considering that actors form or join the network with different goals and have different interests, “Proper management” of the network can play an important role in aligning the goals and guiding and continuing the network process. Another element that is very important in governance networks, and in its absence, the possibility of any constructive participation is lost, is “Trust”. One of the experts says: We, the people, the government, and the structure suffer from four levels of distrust. The four levels are: Governments do not trust the people; People do not trust the government; the government does not trust the government; People do not trust people. When there is total distrust, which network?

Considering that in governance networks, every activist represents individuals or groups and must be “Accountable” to them. Most of the experts believe that delegating the authority of the government to non-governmental sectors does not reduce its responsibility and accountability for the health of

the society. Especially in countries like ours, where “Maintaining and improving people’s health” is one of the government’s sovereign duties. In network governance, there is a possibility of “Mutual supervision”. The government supervises non-governmental sectors by granting licenses, issuing laws and department letters, numerous inspections, requesting work reports, etc. On the other hand, health officials, as representatives of the society, have the performance of the government under their microscope.

It is even possible to sue the government for non-governmental organizations. Like the Iranian hemophilia center’s complaint against the government in 1983-84 due to the import of contaminated blood products. “Transparency” refers to the free circulation of information. In order for people to participate in policy making processes, first of all, they should have access to news and information related to their lives. Networks make this happen by freely and widely communicating with a wide range of people.

Requirements: One of the requirements of network governance is “Changing the role of the government”. Most of the experts believe that in network governance, the role of the government does not decrease, but changes. The government is a facilitator and guide in governance networks. In network governance, the role of governance becomes the role of regulator and facilitator rather than controller and ordered.

There are various high-level documents such as the twenty-year vision document, the comprehensive scientific map of the country, the health system transformation map, the general health policies announced by the leader of the revolution, the general policies of the sixth development plan, etc. are current laws and regulations are formed in line with these macro policies and therefore their importance is very significant. In order to establish network governance, these policies should support the participation of non-governmental entities in formulating and implementing health policies.

Also, the old and cumbersome laws should be amended in such a way that they facilitate public participation in policy making processes. The opinion of one of the experts is as follows: So many cumbersome rules are put in front of them that they don’t even do their daily work, let alone help the patient. Licensing of fertilizers by several organizations has destroyed the unanimity in this matter.

The Ministry of Interior, the Police Force, the Ministry of Sports, Youth and Welfare are the institutions that are responsible for issuing licenses for fertilizers. “Information and communication technology” is one of the basic requirements and infrastructure needed for the establishment and continuity of network governance. This technology enables quick access to information and doing things anytime and anywhere. Information and communication technology can give all people, even in the most remote places, the possibility to receive and send news and information, express opinions and participate. One of the experts says in this regard: The issue of the private sector and ci-

vil society overtaking the governments is a trend that has become more and more evident in the past years. But with the help of the Internet and social networks, this process is accelerating.

Platform: The establishment of network governance in the health system requires a suitable platform and background. In this case, 6 main themes have been obtained. The growth and maturity of civil institutions is one of the requirements for the establishment of network governance. Because otherwise, one cannot expect their healthy and productive participation in affairs. In our country, civil institutions suffer from problems such as “Weakness and lack of authority”, “Instability of procedure”, “Lack of strategic planning”, “Lack of familiarity with duties and responsibilities”, “Lack of organization” and “Politicization”. Civil society in our country has not had the necessary growth and development.

The fact that we are still witnessing riots and riots in cases of dissatisfaction in the country means that the masses have not yet turned into an organization and the civil institutions still do not have the power to communicate the demands and needs of the public to the authorities and follow up and fulfill them. One of the experts in this matter says: The main harm of civil institutions in our society is that they are formed, but still remain immature and unorganized and in the form of jelly. The existence of economic issues such as “Economic crises” and “Instability in the economy” are among the problems that governance networks in developing countries, including our country, face. These factors hinder planning and decision-making.

The opinion of one of the experts is as follows: For example, we are in a period of economic prosperity. We can see that during that period, different departments and parts or even NGOs, organizations that are active in the society, even the private sector are doing well in a situation where the economic situation is disturbed, it has a direct impact on organizations and NGOs. “Ethics” are the same values, norms, traditions and culture of a society or the common agreement among the members of a society under certain conditions.

Ethics is a process based on which we judge whether a certain behavior is right or wrong, and then we act based on what we consider to be right (Littlejohns P, Weale A, Chalkidou K, Teerwattananon Y, Faden R, Ahn J, et al. 2010). According to the experts, the appropriate platform for network governance is a platform where ethics are respected by all elements and strata of society, especially the government [20].

One of the experts says the following about the need for the government to observe ethics: We must have a government that respects values. You cannot have widespread and organized corruption in the government system, then expect to attract participation in the health sector. In countries where the power is concentrated in the hands of the government and we are faced with a wide and long government structure, it is difficult to establish network

governance. In these countries, even if the government's will be to establish governance networks. It will be mandated and top-down, not a self-inflicted matter that will go from the heart of society and therefore will not have the necessary effectiveness. "Minimal government" is a suitable alternative to this concentration of power. One of the experts says this: When governments intervene from above, the government does what people should do, and people don't learn and people don't really participate. Only the appearance of participation is preserved.

If there is no culture of participation, dialogue and interaction in society, it will be difficult to establish network governance. "Political socialization" is a process in which a person gets to know his duties, rights and roles in society. One of the experts says: In a country where people are proud that I am not a member of any group. No one is willing to say that I am biased. I have an opinion. Everyone thinks that a person's independence is a reflection of his personality. Well, in such a society, you want to socialize health. It works a lot. "Totalitarianism" refers to a government that wants to control most aspects of its citizens' lives. Such a platform will not be the basis for the formation of governance networks.

The dominance of political-security approaches in the face of non-governmental forces and civil organizations closes the way for their participation. The opinion of the experts in this matter is as follows: It seems that the governance in relation to the civil society and non-governmental organizations is based on the strategy of cooperation and infrastructure based on mutual trust depending on the type and extent and sensitivity of that civil institution from the strategy of confrontation or indifference and in most cases, it uses security strategy and police perspective.

External functions: Governance networks have functions that are categorized into 4 main themes. One of the most important of them is "Creating an understanding" between the government and other sectors. Bringing different groups together in the form of governance networks provides the basis for creating discourse and understanding. One of the experts says: We need to find a listening ear for the government and a communication tool for the people. What are conversation tools?

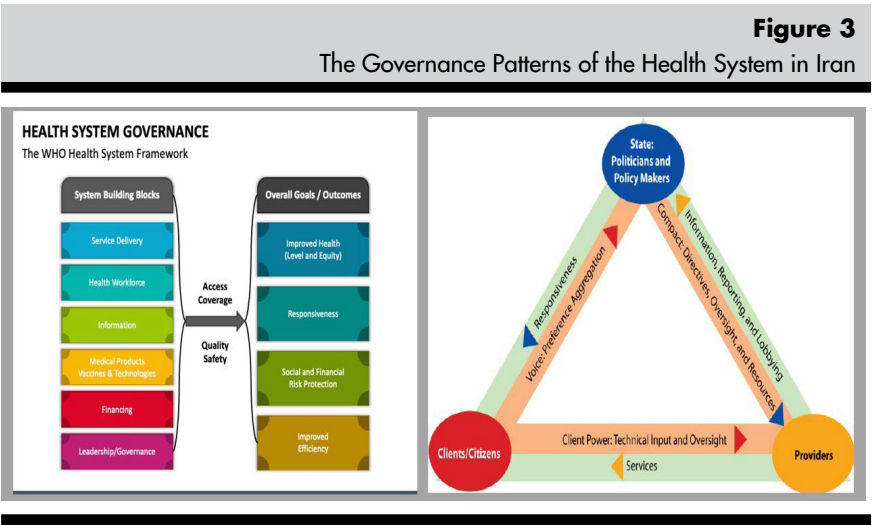
Among other functions of governance networks, we can mention "Specialism and rule of rationality" in them. Governance networks are mainly formed with a special purpose and to solve a specific problem, and the aim is to gather stakeholders, experts and experts in that field and use each one's expertise in the best way [19].

One of the experts says in this regard: Organizations with the information and knowledge they get have the ability and competence to provide suggestions and solutions and should take their role in making decisions in interaction with the government. With the formation of governance networks, different strata will be able to have a representative in the policy-making processes

and thus raise and follow up their demands and needs: How civil society can come to the government’s aid has many types, one of these types is representing the community before the government. For example, if we had a strong union of truckers, there would be no strikes. Another function of networks is “Capacity building” through the recruitment of volunteers and resources. Governance networks increase the individual and collective ability to grow and develop by establishing the possibility of the presence of all related and interested groups and creating the context for their participation.

RESULTS

The implications of network governance have been identified in the form of 5 overarching themes. Serving people is one of the most important duties of governments. “Service improvement” refers to providing efficient, effective and timely services to people in the community. One of the experts says about the role of network governance in this context: In fact, the concentration of power does not lead to efficiency and effectiveness. One of these solutions is network governance. The creation and strengthening of civil society and the private sector and their cooperation with the government can lead to social, economic, political and human development. One of the experts in this matter says: Development is making fundamental changes in the social structure, tendencies and institutions to fully realize the goals of the society, and it will not continue until all people participate [20]. Creating governance networks is an effective way to solve common people’s problems and improve their quality of life (Figure 3). Therefore, the functioning of the network and the balance it creates can lead to the achievement of public good and interests and “Public needs”. One of the experts in this matter says: The most important achievement in the field of social participation is the reproduction of social capital and collective identities for the transition from the boundaries of development to an ideal society based on collective and public good.



The establishment of network governance leads to the increase of people's satisfaction with the government and its social acceptance and realizes the stability and stability of the political system. One of the experts says in this regard: As a rule, the result of the establishment of governance in the society should be able to lead to the stability of political governance [21].

Among other benefits of establishing network governance, we can mention "Reducing corruption and increasing the health of the government". Network governance reduces the concentration of power, which is one of the main causes of corruption, and on the other hand, provides the opportunity for people to closely monitor the government [22]. One of the experts says in this regard: the historical experience of the concentration of power in the hands of the government and then the private sector proved that both of them have disadvantages and the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the public sector or the private sector, which has no concern other than making profit. It has caused the formation of systematic corruption, rent-seeking, etc. all over the world. The inability of the government, complexity, civil activists, citizens and globalization make the establishment of governance networks necessary and inevitable [23].

In the middle of the model, governance networks are located, where the internal mechanisms of networks for survival and achieving goals are seen. In the outer circle, the most important actors of governance networks in the country's health system have been identified. The cooperation of actors in governance networks creates synergy and will result in achievements that include creating understanding, specialization and the rule of rationality, representation and demand, and capacity building. As a result of these functions, the consequences of service improvement, all-round development, provision of public needs, legitimacy and health of the government are achieved.

Health is the basis of economic activities and social progress of a nation [24]. The health of society depends on the observance of health principles, and a healthy and healthy society can defend its interests and rights. In fact, the health of the members of the society is one of the concerns and one of the sovereign duties of the governments, and the proof of this, in addition to preserving human dignity, is the undeniable impact of the level of health on the development of the society. Policy-making in the health sector has a significant position compared to other social sectors due to the special nature of this sector, and the nature of decision-making in the health sector often includes issues related to life and death [25]. This is despite the fact that it is not possible to solve the existing challenges and problems only with the actions of the government, and the participation of the private sector and civil society is necessary to overcome these problems.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research is to design a network governance model and identify its elements and components in the country's health system. In this regard, in-depth and semi-structured interviews were conducted with experts in this field, who were mainly executive experts and CEOs of non-governmental organizations in the field of health [26]. In some cases, based on the reference of the elites themselves or the researcher's lack of access, the text of their speeches and comments were used in websites or publications. Descriptive coding was done for these texts as well as the texts resulting from the implementation of interviews, and all the codes related to the goals and questions of the research were extracted [27]. In the next stage and during interpretive coding, the primary open codes that had conceptual affinity were joined together and formed sub-themes. Finally, by classifying and analyzing sub-themes, overarching themes were extracted and the research model was obtained. Finally, the overarching themes were classified under the headings of antecedents, internal mechanisms of governance networks, requirements, suitable platform, external functions of governance networks and consequences. The inability of the government, complexity, civil activism of citizens and globalization were identified as the antecedents of network governance in the country's health system [28].

The overarching theme of the internal mechanisms of governance networks can be seen in the middle of the model, and the related sub-themes show the details of these mechanisms, including training, mutual supervision, and transparency. (Due to importance, sub-themes are presented in the model).

The overarching themes of changing the role of the government, legal considerations and information and communication technology are requirements for establishing and establishing network governance. Regarding the appropriate platform of network governance, the overarching themes of growth and maturity of civil institutions, stability and economic prosperity, compliance with ethics, minimal government, political socialization and totalitarianism were identified. The complexity and uncertainty and occurrence of problems in human societies have made the establishment of network governance necessary to achieve public values [29]. Also, it is important to address the field of health in order to preserve human dignity and the role of people's health in the promotion and development of societies. Health systems have played an important role in improving and increasing life expectancy. Despite this, there is a big gap between the potential power of health systems and its current performance, many of which are related to governance issues.

Researchers say that the US healthcare system ranked last in a comparative study conducted among 11 high-income countries. This result was obtained in a study conducted by the "General Welfare Fund" in the United States. The Public Welfare Fund is a private foundation whose goal is to improve the indi-

cators of the American health and treatment system [3]. The Washington Post newspaper wrote in the research conducted by this institute that the health care system of the United States of America has the worst situation compared to 11 rich countries, while the United States of America spends the highest proportion of its GDP on health care compared to these countries and dedicated health. In this research, the health and treatment systems of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, England, and America have been compared. This research is based on the data obtained from performance in 71 scales [11].

The examined scales are grouped into 5 general categories: Access to health care, efficiency, equity in access to the treatment system, costs and returns. Eric Schneider, the lead author of the study, told the Washington Post: "We have a system in place where we spend a lot of money on the health system, but we face major financial barriers that prevent people from receiving health care." Schneider said that in this research, no country was on top in all fields. He says that each country has lessons to learn from other countries, but overall, the Netherlands, Australia and Norway performed best among countries [13]. The results of this research show that countries that are far ahead of the United States in areas such as providing universal health coverage, removing barriers related to health care costs, investing in the primary health care system, reducing inequalities, and minimizing problems administration and investment in the field of social services for children are performing well. Schneider said that investment in the field of social services for children is especially important to reduce the burden that older populations impose on the American health system. "These types of basic supports among the country's younger population will reduce the burden of chronic disease on the health care system, which has a higher rate in the United States," he said. He emphasized that, for example, the Netherlands has a regular system for providing round-the-clock medical services on all days of the week, which prevents minor diseases from turning into more dangerous and important diseases. The researchers said that the United States was placed in the lowest rank among these countries and had a "Much lower" performance than the average performance of other countries.

Stephen Morrison, director of the Center for Health Policy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies think tank, told the Washington Post that the countries that are ranked higher and better than the United States have more homogeneous populations than the United States and have smaller populations than the United States. In addition, in these countries, there is a greater public consensus on the position of health and hygiene in society. The Washington Post newspaper wrote that in 7 comparative reports published by the Public Welfare Fund since 2004, the United States has always been in the last place [12]. This newspaper wrote that the data related to the aforementioned research were collected before the spread of the corona virus or in the

early months of its spread. Therefore, in this research, the effect of the corona virus on the performance of the health systems of the countries is not reflected. Despite this, the aforementioned research provides a clear perspective of the state of the healthcare system of countries on the eve of the outbreak of Corona. "Based on the inequities and the poorer state of primary care that we had, it was predictable that America would be in a difficult position to fight this pandemic," Schneider said of America (Table 1).

Vélez et al. (2020) investigated the effect of macroeconomic variables on the demand for insurance of individuals in Iran for the years 1971-2001 and came to the conclusion that the per capita national income. The unemployment rate have a positive and significant effect on the demand for life insurance and the inflation variable has a negative and significant effect on the demand for life insurance [21]. Shams et al. (2009) investigated the effect of macroeconomic variables on Iran's life insurance demand for the years 1990-2004 and concluded that financial development, income and interest rate have a positive and significant effect on life insurance demand and inflation and insurance price variables have a negative and significant effect on the demand for life insurance [23]. In their study, Nouhi et al. (2019) estimated the demand function of life insurance in Iran for the years 1966-2003 and the oil exporting countries for the years 1998-2002 using the ARDL model. The obtained results indicate that income is one of the most important determinants of life insurance demand in Iran [24].

Giacomini et al., (2004) analyzed the social, psychological and economic factors affecting the demand for life insurance at the micro level in three provinces of Tehran, Mazandaran and East Azerbaijan and came to the conclusion that inflationary expectations, expected health variables of the individual and degree of risk avoidance has a negative for life insurance [25].

Anells et al., (1996) investigated the factors affecting the demand for life insurance in Iran for the years 1979-2009 and concluded that per capita income and savings rate have a positive and significant effect and inflation has a negative and significant effect on the demand for life insurance [26].

<div> <div>Table 1</div> <div>Forest plot showed the Governance Patterns of the Health System in Iran and other Developed Countries of the World</div> </div>									
Raw	Study	Year					Proportion Wight 98%		Weight %
1	Sachs J.	2019					0.64	[0.11-1.72]	3.02
2	Mosadeghrad AM, et al.	2019					0.52	[0.42-2.11]	4.00
3	Sheikhy-Chaman M, et al	2021					0.96	[0.44-1.02]	6.32
4	Patra BG,et al	2011					0.65	[0.25-0.98]	5.12
Heterogeneity $I^2=0.00$, $P= 0.00$, $H^2=0.9$							0.55	[0.34-0.58]	1.23
Test of $\Theta= \Theta$, $Q (4) =3.45$, $P= 0.77$									
1	Sheikhy-Chaman M, et al.	2022					0.56	[0.11-0.66]	1.55
2	Erbas, S.N.et al.	2006					0.66	[0.15-0.48]	4.33
3	Feyen, E.; et al.	2011					0.48	[0.19-0.55]	6.77
4	Laura, S. et al.	2013					0.64	[0.17-0.29]	3.03
Heterogeneity $I^2=0.05$, $P= 0.07$, $H^2=0.78$							0.82	[0.03-0.32]	
Test of $\Theta= \Theta$, $Q (4) =3.01$, $P= 0.11$									
1	Rajabi F,et al.	2013					0.97	[0.39-1.06]	3.11
2	Matthews, R.et al.	186					0.95	[0.54-1.02]	6.05
3	Nestersova, D.	2008					0.43	[0.63-1.01]	4.06
4	S. Musaei,	2023					0.51	[0.25-1.08]	7.03
Heterogeneity $I^2=0.12$, $P= 0.01$, $H^2=0.99$							0.68	[0.22-1.07]	6.03
Test of $\Theta= \Theta$, $Q (4) =1.45$, $P= 0.14$									
1	Sayad S, et al.	2021					0.84	[0.27-1.08]	6.08
2	Northet al.	2005					0.76	[0.52-0.22]	5.82
3	Littlejohns et al.	2012					0.11	[0.54-0.89]	5.85
4	Annels et al.	1996					0.39	[0.12-0.99]	6.09
Heterogeneity $I^2=0.21$, $P= 0.04$, $H^2=0.39$							0.77	[0.19-1.00]	
Test of $\Theta= \Theta$, $Q (4) =3.35$, $P= 0.34$									

Beck and Web, investigated the effect of some economic, demographic and governance variables on the demand for life insurance for 66 developing countries for the period 1961-2001 and concluded that the country’s GDP, Omid for life, inflation and the development of the banking sector have a significant effect on the development of life insurance, and the good governance index has an insignificant effect on the demand for life insurance. These two researchers concluded that the good governance index has a positive and significant effect on the demand for life insurance in a cross-sectional study they conducted for selected developing countries for the period 1980-2000. The purpose of the present study is to investigate the effect of the quality of government governance on the demand for life insurance in Iran and a selection of developing countries during the years 1999-2011.

CONCLUSION

Governance is one of the important functions of health system management. Good governance of the health system leads to better functioning of the health system and finally, achieving better health outcomes for the people of the society. Despite this, the concept of governance in the health system is ambiguous and complex. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the concept of health system governance. Governance of the health system is “Creating a system including structures, processes, values, laws, authorities and power for the purposeful management of resources, coordinating and guiding the behavior of beneficiaries, overseeing health and treatment programs and evaluating the performance of the health system with the aim of providing, maintaining and promoting the health of society.” Health policy, strategic planning, organization, supervision and control are the main elements of health system governance. Environmental factors, information systems, appropriate culture, community participation and cooperation, and resource management affect health system governance. Governance of the health system affects the goals of the health system, including people’s health, financial protection and accountability of the health system. Accountability indicators such as participation, transparency, justice, efficiency, accountability, corruption control, effectiveness, ethics, rule of law, and sustainability can be used to evaluate health system governance. Finally, a model and checklist were developed to evaluate the governance of the health system.

Most of the studies that have been conducted in the field of network governance have measured the relationship of various concepts such as trust, effectiveness, etc. Considering the lack of research on network governance, it seems that addressing issues such as “Network” in “network governance” requires more research. In fact, network governance can be considered an interdisciplinary issue, which can open other doors for us by focusing on network science, relationships, structures and functions. In addition, there is still ambiguity and lack of consensus in many aspects of network governance, which requires further investigation. For example, about the extent and how of the government’s role in governance networks, or about the time-consuming processes and the achievement of results in network governance. As stated, most of the researches that have been conducted on network governance have investigated various concepts related to it. Many studies confirm that turning to network governance is a reaction to the complexity of society’s issues. For example, Patra BG, et al., (2021) believe that most social problems are so complex that they cannot be solved by formal government structures, and this has led to the formation of concepts such as co-management. In fact, to overcome the complexity in different areas of the policy, different actors from different areas of

the society should be involved. Sheikhy-Chaman M et al. (2022) have emphasized the increase in effectiveness because of the establishment of network governance and have stated that networks provide effective solutions to complex problems facing modern societies. Erbas, S.N. and Sayers, Ch.L. (2006), Pointed to the important role of trust as one of the internal mechanisms of network governance and stated that trust is a vital element for the performance and stability of the network and trust building is one of the essential factors. It is in the process of governance. Finally, we can refer to the study of Feyen, E.; Lester, R. and Rocha, R. (2011), who have acknowledged the role of network governance in increasing legitimacy. They concluded that the consultation process between the actors leads to legitimacy and the more inclusive the networks are the more legitimacy they will have in implementing and reaching solutions.

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