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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- Background -- Objective -- Methodology and Data -- Organization of the Book -- Notes -- Chapter 2 The Country Context and Key Features of the Ghanaian Health Sector -- Country Context -- Health Outcomes -- Health Services -- Health Service Delivery System -- Health Financing System -- Notes -- Chapter 3 NHIS Overview -- Basic Features -- NHIS's Role in Health Care Financing -- Notes -- Chapter 4 NHIS Claims-Expenditure Review -- Trends in NHIS Claims Expenditures over Time -- Overview of Claims Expenditures in the Volta Region -- Claims Expenditure Distribution and Variation, by Provider -- Claims Expenditure Distribution and Variation, by Member Characteristics -- Examples of Potential Cost Saving Areas -- Summary -- Note -- Chapter 5 Factors Affecting Level and Efficiency of Claims Expenditures -- Behaviors of Service Providers and NHIS Members -- NHIA Internal Management -- Chapter 6 Designing Policies for Efficient Spending -- Recommendations -- Areas for Further Analytical Work -- Boxes -- Box 3.1NHIS Exclusions -- Box 3.2NHIA Accreditation Criteria -- Box

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2003 as a major vehicle to achieve the country's commitment of Universal Health Coverage. The government has earmarked value-added tax to finance NHIS in addition to deduction from Social Security Trust (SSNIT) and premium payment. However, the scheme has been running under deficit since 2009 due to expansion of coverage, increase in service use, and surge in expenditure. Consequently, Ghana National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) had to reduce investment fund, borrow loans and delay claims reimbursement to providers in order to fill the gap. This study aimed to provide policy recommendations on how to improve efficiency and financial sustainability of NHIS based on health sector expenditure and NHIS claims expenditure review. The analysis started with an overall health sector expenditure review, zoomed into NHIS claims expenditure in Volta region as a miniature for the scheme, and followed by identification of factors affecting level and efficiency of expenditure. This study is the first attempt to undertake systematic in-depth analysis of NHIS claims expenditure. Based on the study findings, it is recommended that NHIS establish a stronger expenditure control system in place for long-term sustainability. The majority of NHIS claims expenditure is for outpatient consultations, district hospitals and above, certain member groups (e.g., informal group, members with more than five visits in a year). These distribution patterns are closely related to NHIS design features that encourages expenditure surge. For example, year-round open registration boosted adverse selection during enrollment, essentially fee-for-service provider mechanisms incentivized oversupply but not better quality and cost-effectiveness, and zero patient cost-sharing by patients reduced prudence in seeking care and caused overuse. Moreover, NHIA is not equipped to control expenditure or monitor effect of cost-containment policies. The claims processing system is mostly manual and does not collect information on service delivery and results. No mechanisms exist to monitor and correct providers' abnormal behaviors, as well as engage NHIS members for and engaging members for information verification, case management and prevention.

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Sommario/riassunto	“Vivid yet rigorous, this interdisciplinary volume—bridging anthropology, geopolitics, and international relations—makes a major contribution to Caucasus studies and to our understanding of modern conflict and transnationalism.” —Angela Villani, University of Messina “This book offers a fresh perspective on the Second Nagorno-Karabakh

War by combining urban, conflict, and heritage anthropology, focusing on space, transnationalism, and belonging.” —Hranush Kharatyan, National Academy of Sciences of Armenia This book looks at the way the 2020 Second Nagorno Karabakh War allowed urban spectacular transformation in war actors’ attitudes towards space and transnationalism. It concentrates on some specific events, including pre- and wartime life in the Nagorno Karabakh political capital Stepanakert and compelling historical and cultural heritage issues in the cultural capital Shushi and its meaning for the Armenian population worldwide. Attention is placed both on wartime social and urban changes and to the destruction, or attempted destruction, of Armenians cultural heritage during the conflict and in post-war Azerbaijani occupation. The first part of the book reconstructs the historic and religious context of Nagorno Karabakh, linking it with the regional geo-political dimension; meanwhile, the case studies analysed in the second part of the book will help understand spatial meanings (e.g., towns, cultural centres, monasteries) and the symbolic value of urban heritage while also discussing some conflict markers in the context of theories of transnationalism and diaspora studies. Marcello Mollica is Associate Professor of Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology at the University of Messina, Italy. Arsen Hakobyan is Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography at the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia.
