



Systems approaches to strengthening health system resilience: Looking again

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With thanks to
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Scope

Work to be done

Health system resilience & the financial crisis

Rethinking health system resilience

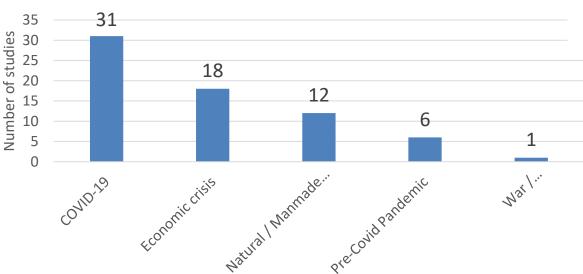
Shock cycle

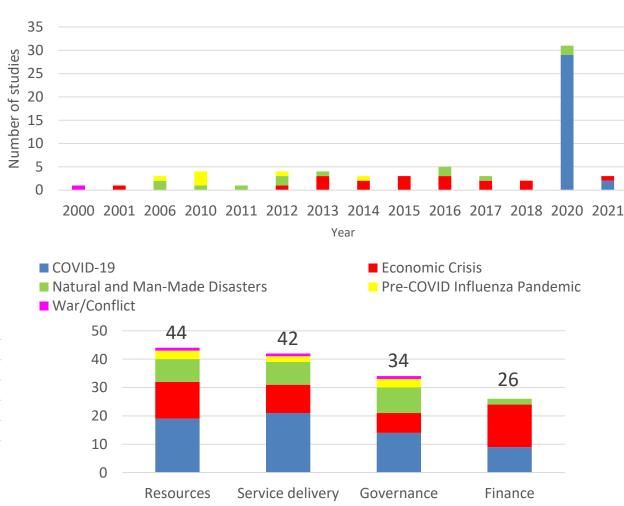
Key challenges

Questions that remain

Systematic Review of Measuring Health Systems Resilience in High Income Countries - Study characteristics (under review)

Region	No. of Studies	%
Europe	32	47%
North America	18	26%
Asia	6	9%
Mix / Multiple	6	9%
Australasia	4	6%
Middle East	1	1%
South America	1	1%





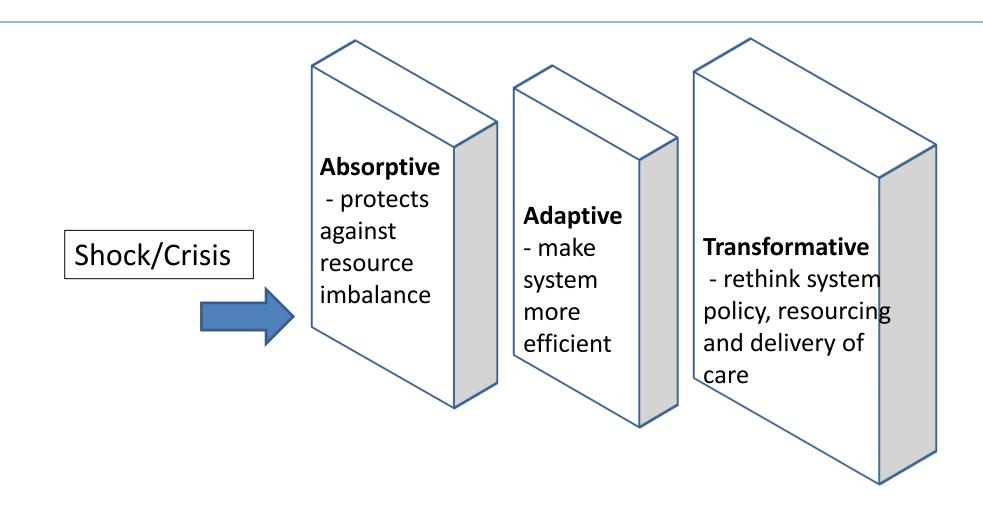
■ Economic Crisis

Disasters

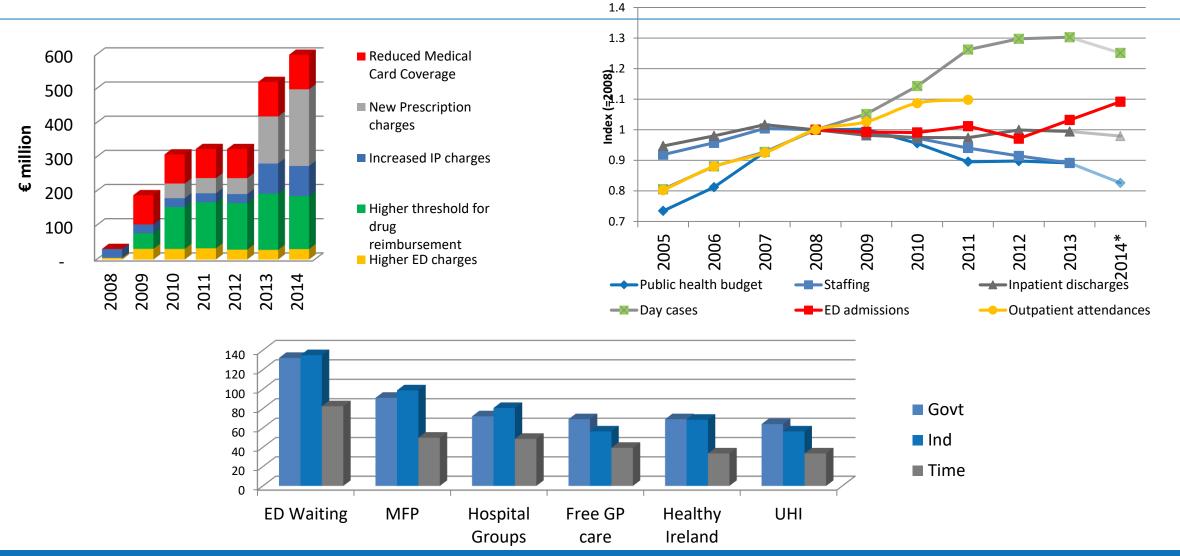
COVID-19

■ Pre-covid pandemic ■ Conflict

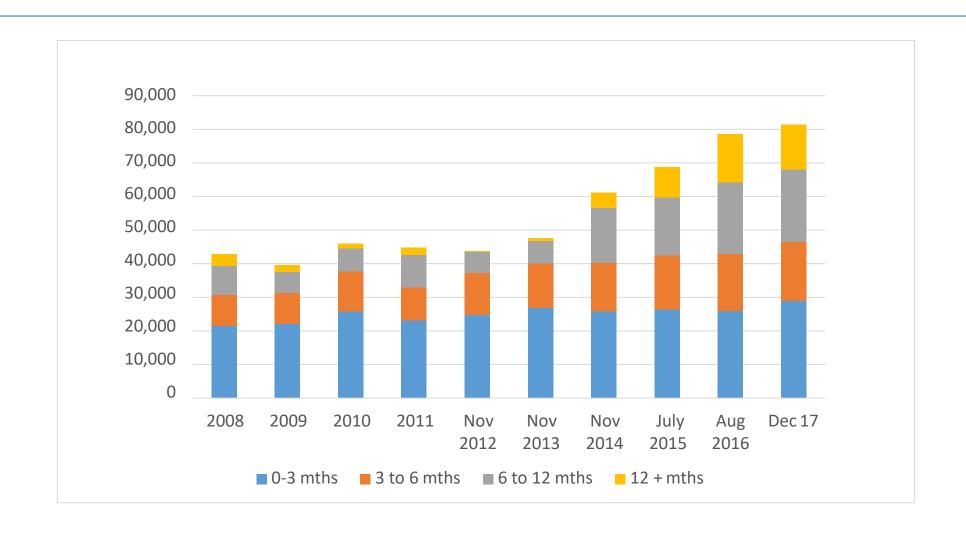
Round 1: Thinking about Health System Resilience (Traditional)



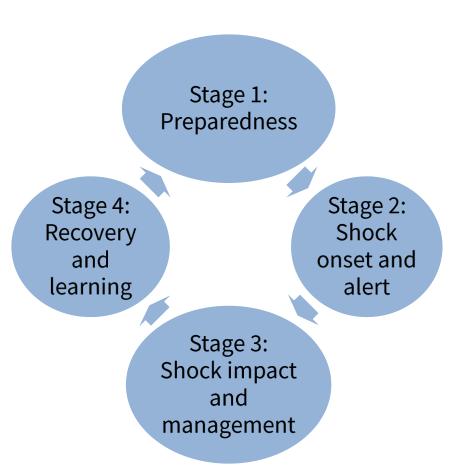
Resilience: Absorptive, Adaptive and Transformative



Legacy Issues: In Patient Waiting Lists



Round 2: Thinking about Health System Resilience (Dynamic)



Resilient health system are those that are able to manage well each stage of the shock cycle.

Health system resilience is the ability to:

- Prepare for
- Identify
- Manage (absorb, adapt and transform), and
- Recover and learn from Shocks to improve health system performance



https://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/partners/observatory/publications/policy-briefs-and-summaries/strengthening-health-systems-resilience-key-concepts-and-strategies-2020

Key Strategies by Health System Function

- -Governance: (1) Effective and participatory leadership with strong vision and communication; (2) Coordination of activities across government and key stakeholders; (3) Organisational learning culture that is responsive to crises; (4) Effective information systems and flows; and (5) Surveillance enabling timely detection of shocks and their impact.
- Financing: (6) Ensuring sufficient monetary resources in the system and flexibility to reallocate and inject extra funds; (7) Ensuring stability of health system funding through countercyclical health financing mechanisms and reserves; (8) Purchasing flexibility and reallocation of funding to meet changing needs; and (9) Comprehensive health coverage.

Resources: (10) Appropriate level and distribution of human and physical resources; (11) Ability to increase capacity to cope with a sudden surge in demand; and (12) Motivated and well-supported workforce.

Service delivery: (13) Alternative and flexible approaches to deliver care.

But – the Shock Cycle highlights significant challenges!

Appropriate Clustering of Strategies

Preparedness

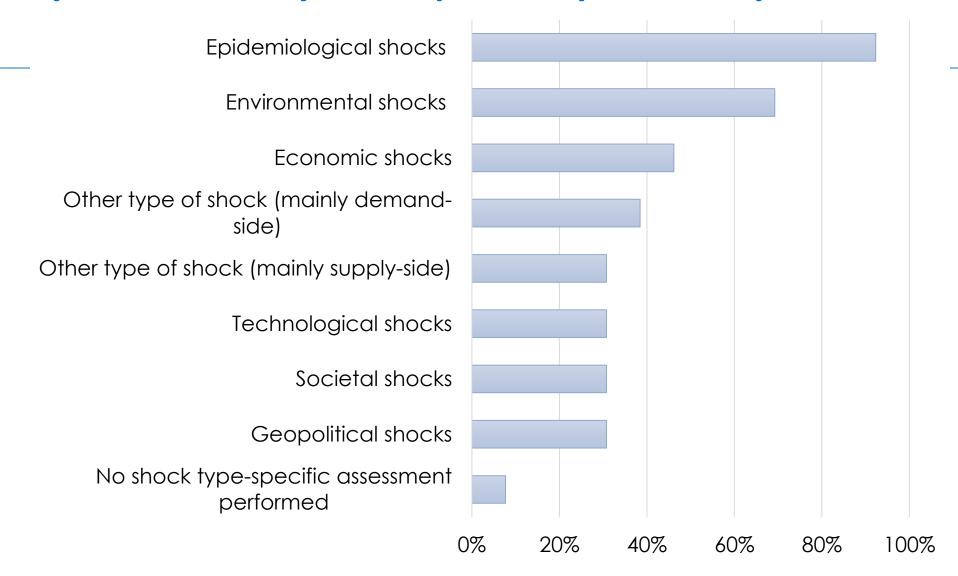
Shock interaction

Stress testing and Learning

Legacy vs Emergence



Survey of EU Health System Experts, July 2019 – Key Concern



The problem of being mis-prepared

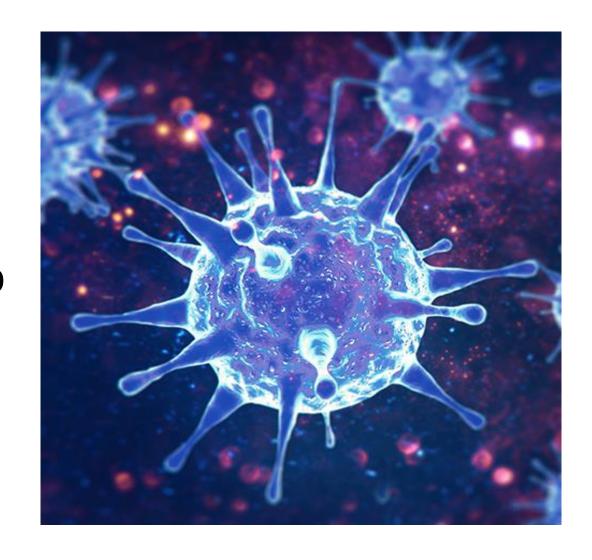




Looking for Brexit, found COVID 19



Johnson COXIT up



More than one shock at a time?





Stage 4: Recovery and learning Stage 2: Shock onset and alert

Stage 3: Shock impact and management

Proposed new Terminology

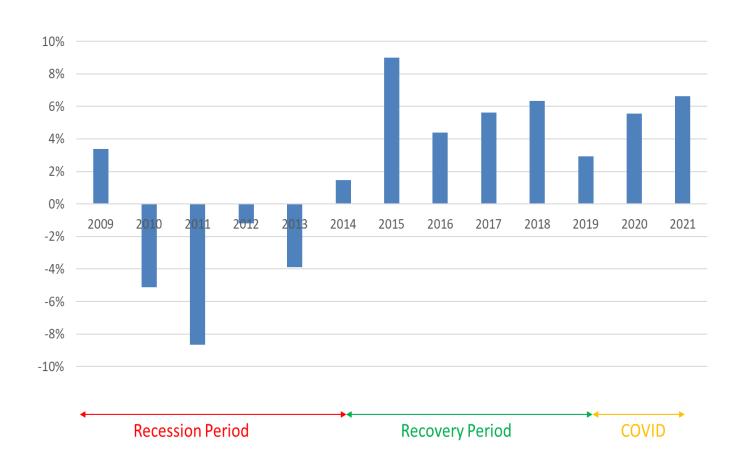
1 Shock - Misfortune

2 Shocks - Carelessness

3 Shocks - Dublin buses

4 Shocks – "Omnishambles"

Signs of Learning?



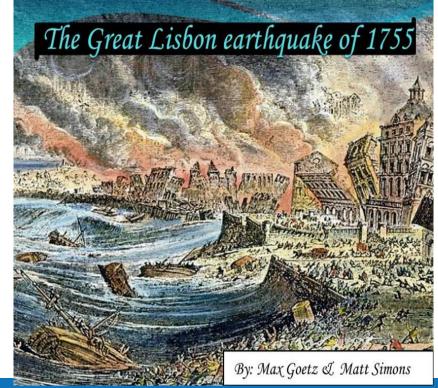


Building Legacy

- 1. Spotlight for action
 - Identifying/magnifying weaknesses
 - Stress test

- 2. Catalyst/Accelerator/Enabler
 - Disruption
 - Opportunity





Unexpected Emergence



It's not all whack-a-mole for Central government

- Telemedicine
- Demonstrated resilience and entrepreneurship of HR
- Vaccine development

Questions and Reflections

- Can we be appropriately prepared?
- What does consistent good governance look like?
 - Mistakes made
- How do we build a good legacy and facilitate constructive emergence?
- How do we deal with negative legacy and the problems that persist?
 - Backlog of Care
 - Weltschmerz of health professionals



Thank You



https://www.tcd.ie/medicine/health_policy_management/research/current/restore/