

TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)
CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT

HEALTH SYSTEM RESILIENCE

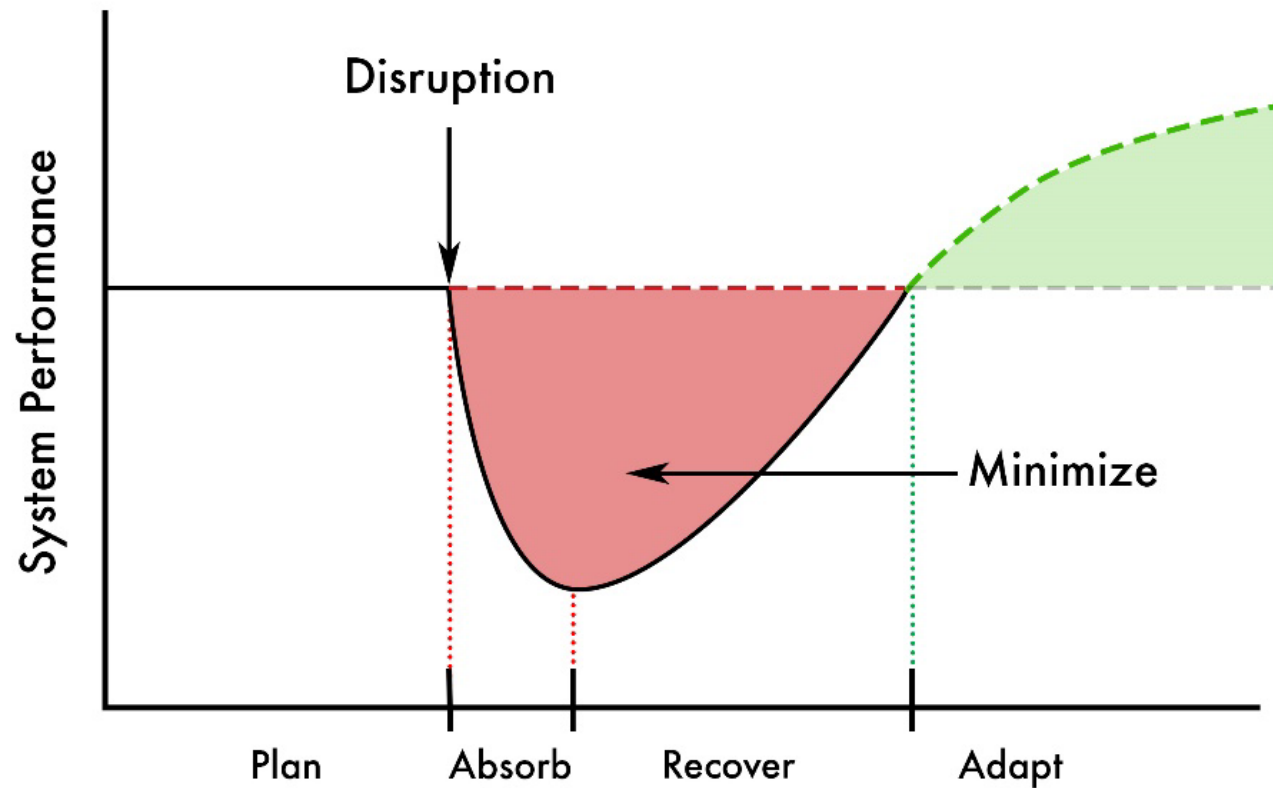
16 JUNE 2021, PAHO, OECD, WORLD BANK EVENT





Resilience as a condition for sustainability of health systems: **Plan, absorb, recover, adapt:**

System performance and resilience

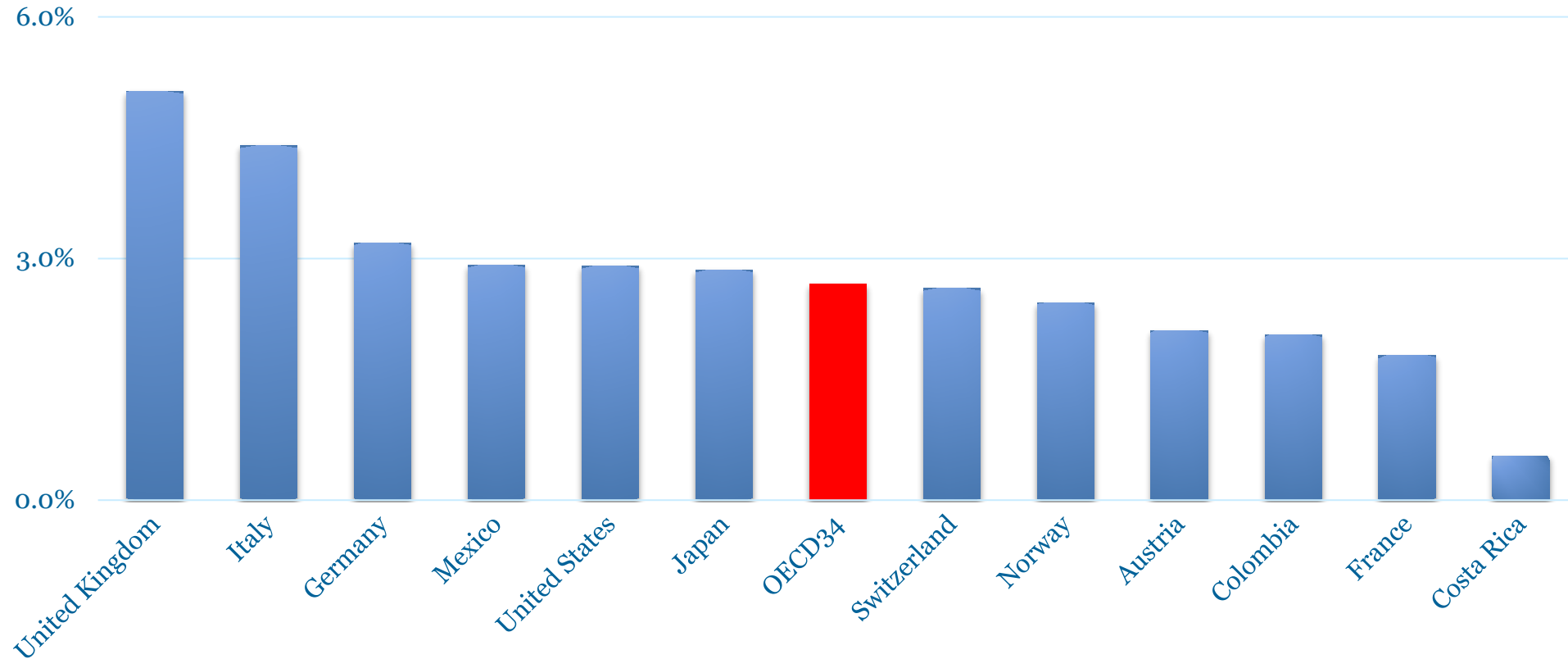


Source: OECD (2020). A systemic resilience approach to dealing with Covid-19 and future shocks.



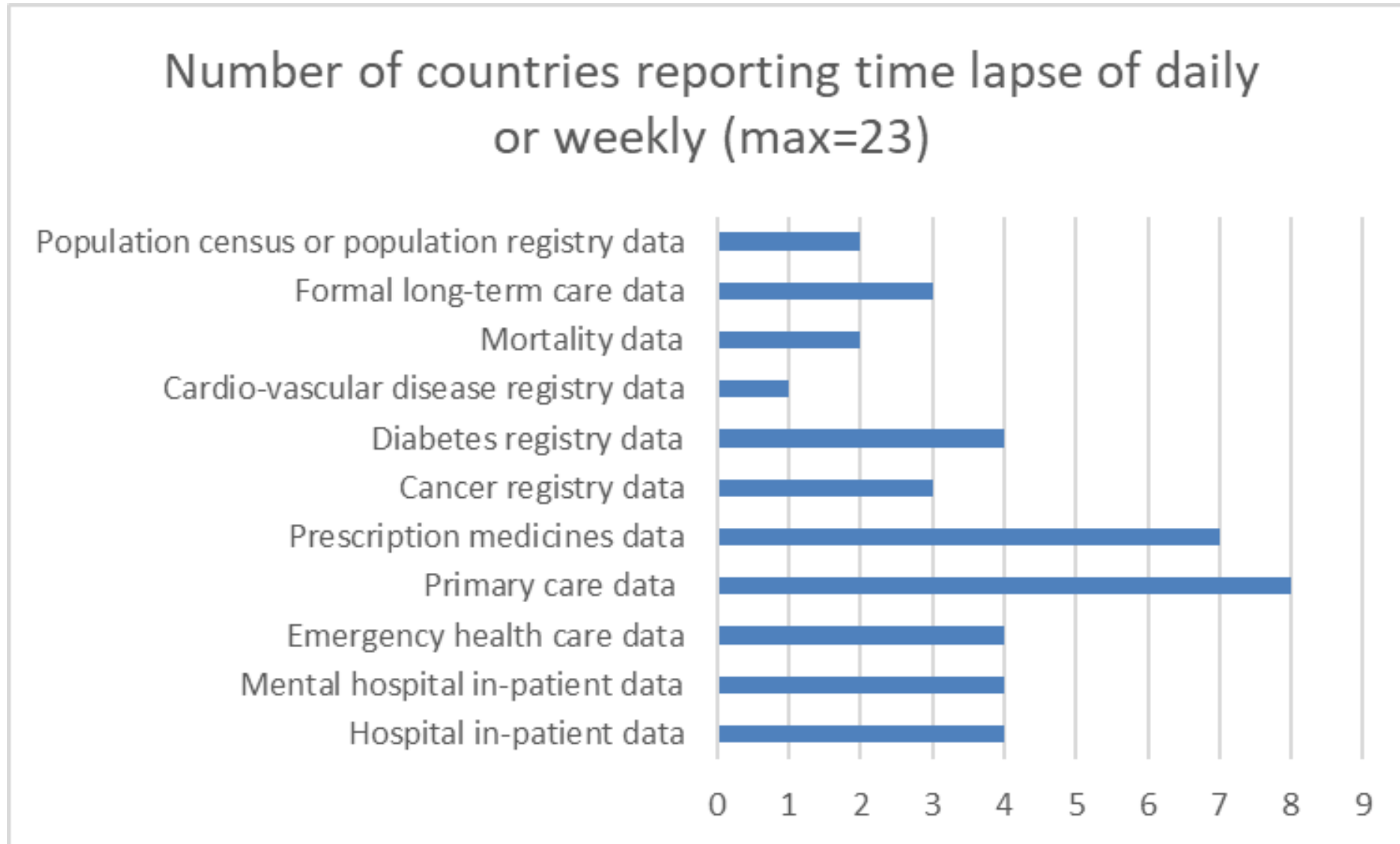
Preparedness requires making populations resilient: stronger focus on prevention

Share of health spending on preventive care





Preparedness: Too few countries with real-time national health data and strong data infrastructure



Source: Preliminary findings from the 2019-20 Survey of Health Data Use and Governance

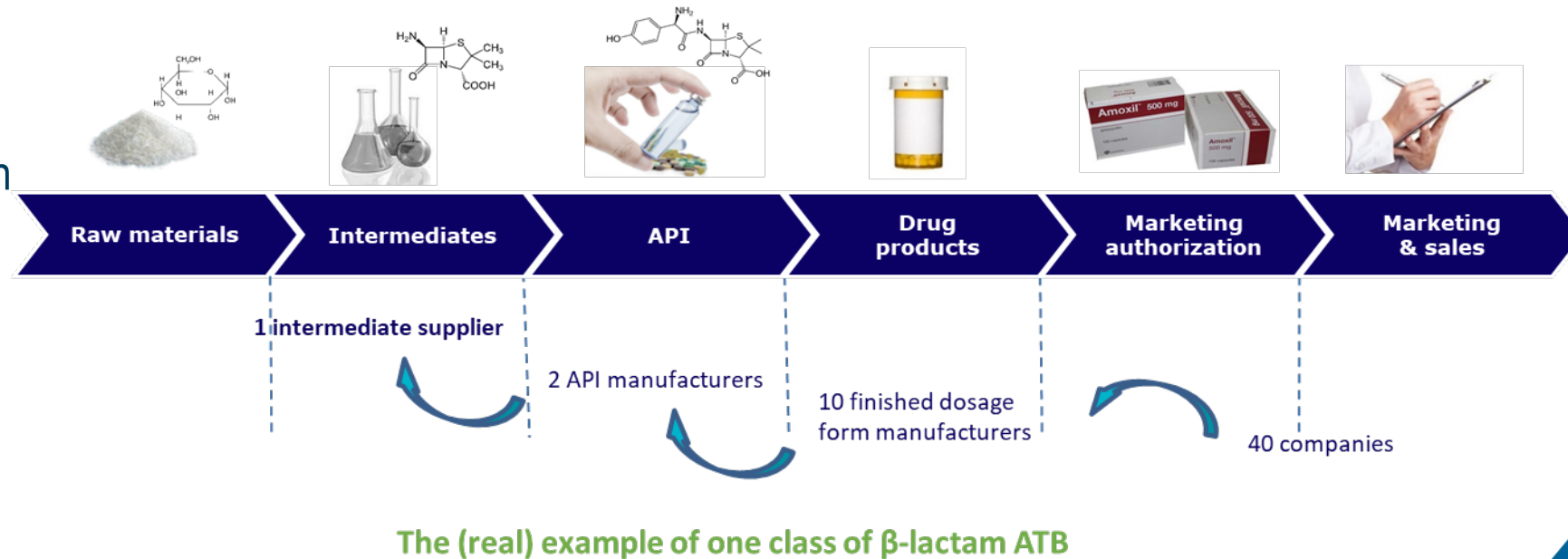


Preparedness: reinforcing supply chains

COVID-19 highlighted the vulnerability of global supply chains for key products (e.g., PPE, medicines)

We need to:

- Increase understanding of the structure and exposure to risk of global supply chains e.g. supply chain details for many key products are not known
- Identify possible approaches for ensuring resilient response capacity
- Improve preparedness for emergent public health crises by managing and reducing supply chain exposure to risk

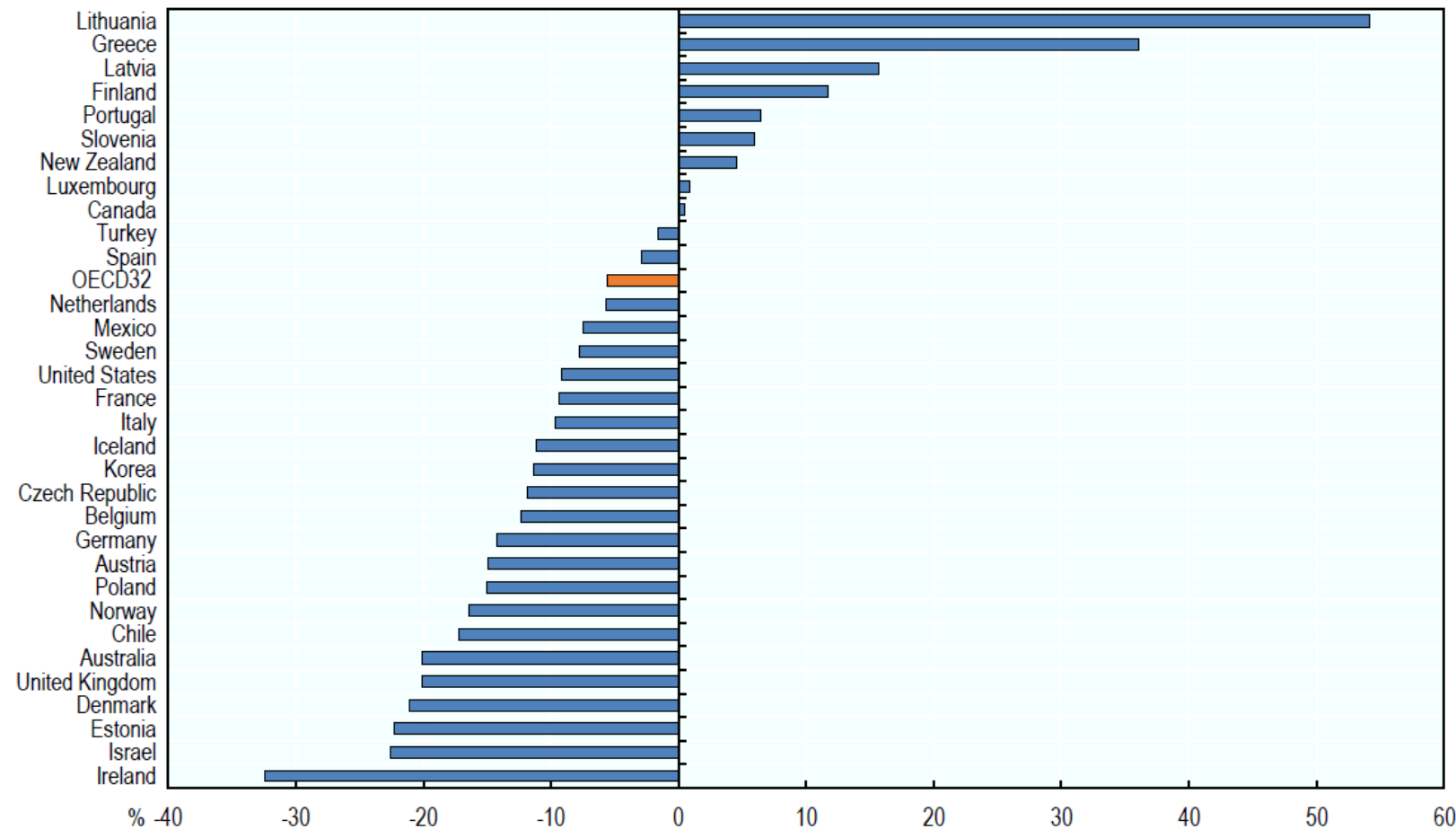




Absorb: maintaining continuity of care requires **strong frontlines** and greater investment in primary health care

The share of generalist continues to drop across the majority of OECD countries

% changes between 2000 and 2017



Source: OECD (2020). Realising the potential of primary health care



Absorb: speed and scale, agility and surge capacity

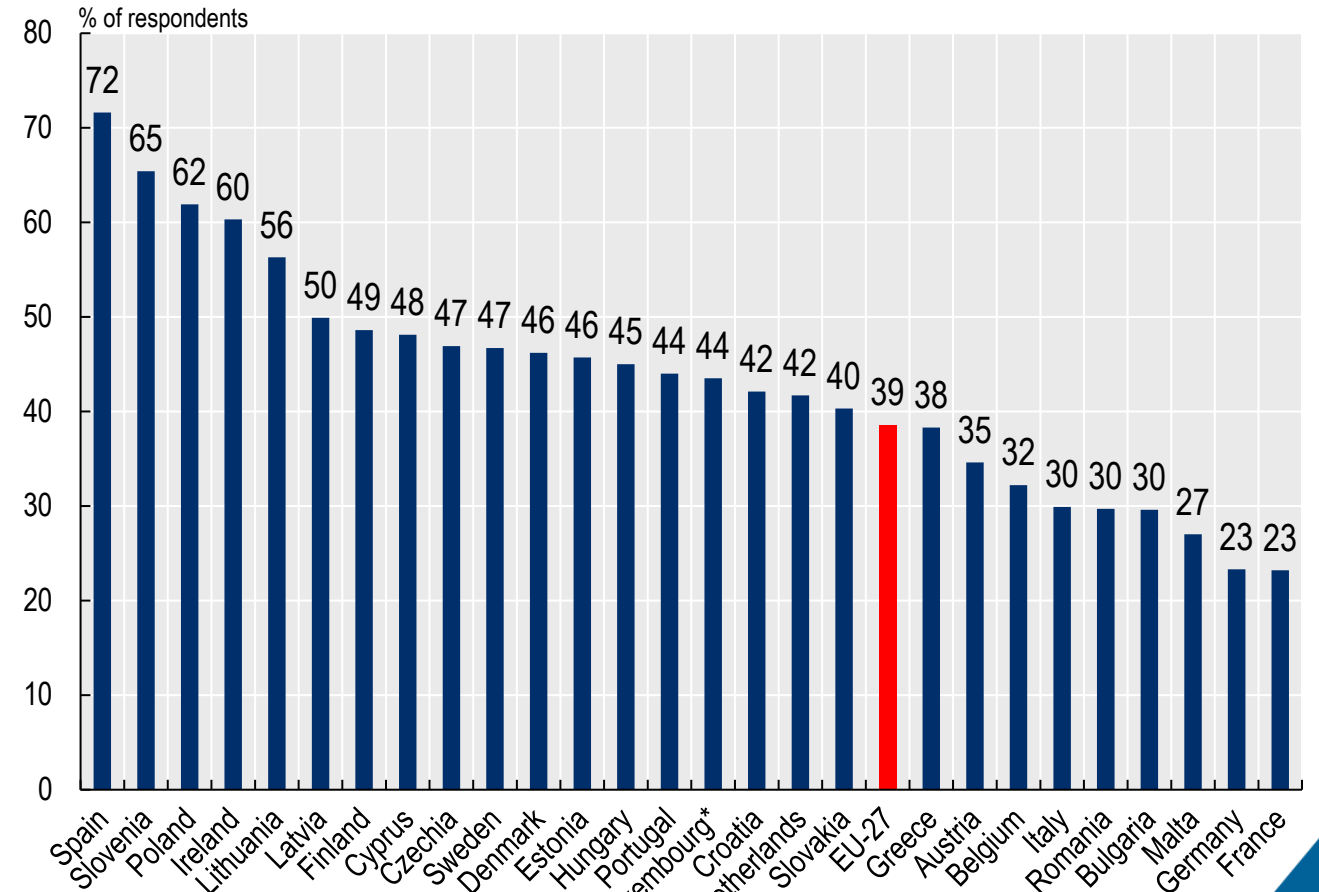
Agility to avoid loss of functionality:

- Example of telemedicine in response to the pandemic

Past crises and shocks offer lessons from other sectors:

- Avoiding cascading failures (financial sector)
- Ensuring availability during shocks (capacity mechanisms in the electricity sector)

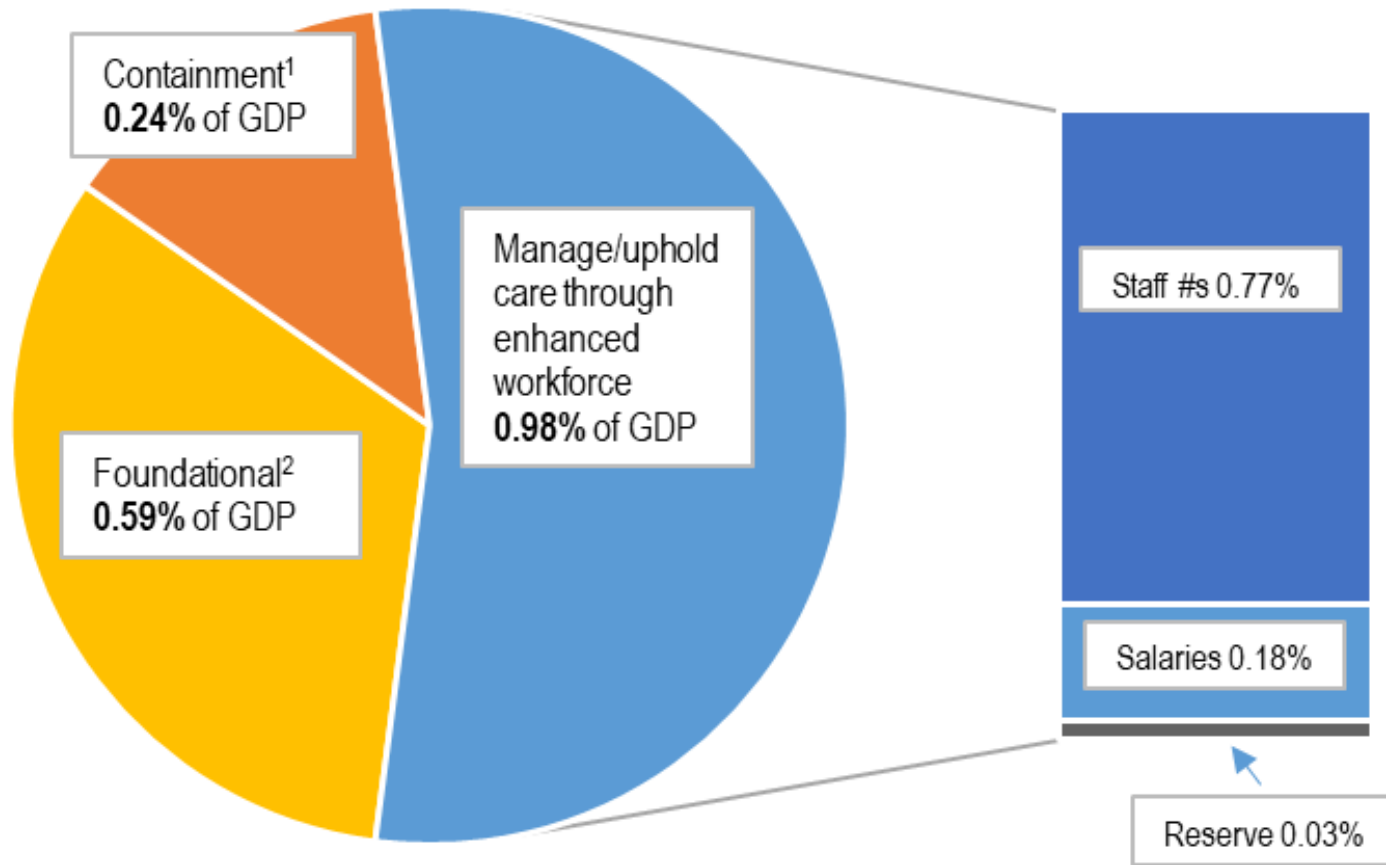
Share of people who had a medical consultation online or by telephone since the beginning of the pandemic until Feb-Mar 2021, EU countries



Source: Eurofound. Quality of public services during COVID-19.
<https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/covid-19/quality-of-public-services>



Countries will need to invest an extra ~1.5% of GDP in resilience





Recover & adapt: reconsider previous approaches

- Better consideration of how systems will operate whilst under extreme pressure to **avoid breakdown**
- **Resilience-by-design** : a system must be designed to recover its critical functions from disruption
- Other considerations:
 - **Resilience** vs operating on a **max efficiency design**
 - New approaches to **incentivise desired outcomes**: eg paying for global public goods (eg vaccines), to speed-up certain R&D products, to sustain innovations beyond the crisis (telehealth), to encourage systems to work better together/ break silos and
 - **How to pay** for investments, sustainable financing & value for money will remain key

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www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/#policy-responses

+ Strengthening the frontline: How primary health care helps health systems adapt during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Workforce and safety in long-term care during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Treatments and a vaccine for COVID-19: The need for coordinating policies on R&D, manufacturing and access
- Testing for COVID-19: How to best use the various tests?; and Testing for COVID-19: A way to lift confinement restrictions
- Flattening the COVID-19 peak: Containment and mitigation policies
- Beyond Containment: Health systems responses to COVID-19 in the OECD
- Supporting livelihoods during the COVID-19 crisis
- Supporting people and companies to deal with the COVID-19 virus
- Migrant doctors and nurses in COVID-19 crisis
- Public employment services on the frontline for jobseekers, workers and employers
- Children and COVID-19
- Women at the core of the fight against COVID-19 crisis



Thank you



 @OECD_social @FranColombo2019

 Francesca.COLOMBO@oecd.org