

Health Systems Resilience:

Ensuring Protection in Health And Promoting Health Security

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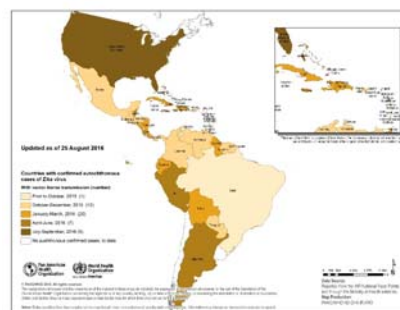
Health Threats and Security

- Health systems - and they populations they serve - remain highly vulnerable to external threats that directly impact the capacity of the system to respond to the needs of the population.
- Such threats can significantly impact local, national and global health, debilitating the response capacity of the health system and eliminating gains in health outcomes;
- As social and economic development is linked to the health and wellbeing of the population, the resilience of health systems becomes an issue of individual, collective, national and global health security.



Overview of trends and incidence of Zika virus disease

- As of 23 August 2016: 45 countries/territories reporting locally acquired cases
- Between October to December 2015: 10 new countries/territories reported autochthonous cases
- Between January to August 2016: 35 new countries/territories reported autochthonous cases
- 5 Countries in the Americas reported Zika cases sexually transmitted: Argentina, Chile, Canada, Peru and the US



The Globalization of Health Systems

- As globalization progresses, health systems become increasingly linked (migration, global trade, travel etc)
- Populations will seek to improve health and wellbeing by seeking health services beyond national borders that meet their needs (health promotion and protection, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitation and palliative services).
- Investment in health systems resilience at the national level can therefore be considered a global public good, as it supports the health and wellbeing of individuals and the community at the national level, and reduces threats to health and health systems beyond national borders.



What is a Resilient Health System?

- Health systems resilience refers to:
 - the ability to absorb disturbance and respond with the provision of needed services;
 - the capacity of health actors, institutions and populations to prepare for and effectively respond to crises; maintain core functions when a crisis hits, and informed by lessons learned, reorganize if conditions require it;
- Resilient health systems are information and evidence informed, responsive, predictive, complex, adaptive, robust, integrated, participatory, and people and community centered.



The how to.....?

- A focus on Universal Health Coverage and Universal Access:
- Build reserve capacity (health workers, financing, medicines, and health technologies) to rapidly scale up the response of the health service in the event of an acute or sustained risk to the system:
- Implement a holistic approach to the application of the IHR as part of the strengthening of essential public health functions and health governance and stewardship;
- Strengthen health information systems that support the identification and isolation of public health risks, and monitor system capacity



The how to.....?

- Develop and implement action-oriented multisectoral frameworks that support identification of risks and strategies for risk reduction planning, disaster related and otherwise;
- Maintain and increase investments in health systems and actions to improve health system resilience;
- Support the organization of a highly adaptive network of health care facilities based on a primary care model;
- Build community participation in the organization and development of the health system;

