


# COVID-19: transformative actions for more equitable, resilient, sustainable societies and health systems in the Americas

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## INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in terrible loss of life, disproportionately impacting the poor and those with underlying health conditions, devastating lives and livelihoods as a consequence of its effect on economic activity. Weak health system responses, chronic and longstanding under-investment, and inadequate policies to tackle the root causes of inequity that most affect those living in conditions of vulnerability to access needed health and social services have exacerbated the problem. In addition, this pandemic has confirmed the precarious relationship and interdependence of health and the economy in the context of a disease outbreak.<sup>1 2</sup> The impact on economies and sustainable development is evident, with COVID-19 uncovering the structural deficiencies and inequities in access to health services and social protection. The region of the Americas, similar to the rest of the world, is already experiencing a deepening economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the necessary measures for its mitigation. The most recent forecast<sup>3</sup> suggests a global contraction of 4.9% and a Gross Domestic Product decline in the order of 9.4% for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the greatest losses registered by Mexico at 10.5% and Brazil at 9.1%. Although a gradual recovery is projected in 2021, this recession constitutes the worst economic crisis in the past 80 years. The region will face unprecedented challenges in fiscal, monetary and social protection policy, intensifying the inequalities already present in the region.

As the Americas persistently remains one of the most impacted regions globally by

## Summary box

- ▶ COVID-19 has exposed structural deficiencies in health, social and economic policies and sectors in the Americas impacting the resilience of health systems and societies.
- ▶ Due to the pandemic, the region of the Americas is facing unprecedented challenges in the health, economic and social sectors, intensifying inequalities already present in the region.
- ▶ Strategic areas for priority action moving forward include (1) realignment of core values in favour of health and social development with economic development; (2) prioritisation of and investment in health, social cohesiveness, social development and protection, and (3) transformation of health systems based on primary health care.
- ▶ Key actions that promote needed change comprise (1) elevating health as a priority, essential for human security, as a driver for economic and social development; (2) prioritising integrated policy development and planning; (3) transforming health systems to achieve universal health and human security; (4) investing in science, technology and innovation to ensure equitable access to medicines and other health technologies; (5) strengthening the essential public health functions and risk reduction and mitigation.

COVID-19 and one of the most inequitable in terms of income distribution and access to health, this pandemic has laid bare the core values on which societies have been built and exposed the inextricable interdependency between health, well-being and the economy. A healthy economy cannot exist without healthy people, and the health and well-being of people depend on an inclusive, sustainable economy and social development policies that benefit all within society. As we begin to realise that this health crisis may

remain over time, there is a growing consensus on the need to critically look at the future in terms of health, social and economic policy.<sup>4-6</sup> Fundamental changes are required in how we approach health and development objectives from the perspective of health and economic security, and on the basic principle of the guarantee of rights, protections and access to health, so that people and societies can be protected and survive in the face of multifaceted threats and risks—biological, natural or economic in nature.

### RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS AND SOCIETIES

The capacity to respond globally to a pandemic depends on health governance and the ability of health systems to respond at the national and local levels in a coordinated manner. Fragmented, segmented and poorly organised and financed health systems that do not meet the needs of its people under normal circumstances, will not have the capacity to respond to their needs in the face of major public health emergencies.<sup>7 8</sup>

COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, H1N1, Middle East respiratory syndrome, severe acute respiratory syndrome, Zika, Ebola and measles, among others, remind us that disease outbreaks will continue to occur, and countries should always be prepared for them. The impact of these outbreaks has largely depended on how health systems are organised and financed, and their capacity to prepare and rapidly adapt and respond to the threat at hand. These are the attributes of a resilient health system. The broader impact of a pandemic or similar threat on a society and the economy depends on the confidence of the people in the actions taken by their government, on the balance in values and policies promoting health, well-being and wealth, and the willingness of society for collective action, to pool resources and risk while protecting its population, especially the most vulnerable. These are the attributes of a resilient and cohesive society.<sup>7 9</sup>

Many countries in the Americas have made progress in the development of resilient health systems and societies in the last 50 years, recognising health as a right and as a prerequisite for social and economic development and stability. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 (<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>), adopted by countries in 2016, is an expression of political commitment to build resilient, sustainable and inclusive societies that focus on the elimination of poverty while adopting hand-in-hand strategies to promote health, education, economic development and well-being. The region has actively engaged the private sector as a partner in achieving the SDGs in key areas of implementation and innovation, seeking large-scale solutions to the large-scale complex challenges.

While recognising progress, however, actions in many countries have largely been timid, with glaring gaps in policy and action being exposed by COVID-19. Policies favouring economic growth are predominantly prioritised

region-wide, with social development and health policies being relegated as second-tier. The imbalance between economic, health and social policy contributes to the persisted poverty and inequities in the region.

Fiscal priority for health and public expenditures in health have been persistently low, with investments in health systems, public health and the social determinants of health being insufficient to address the needs of the population.<sup>2</sup> While social protection mechanisms have had some success in alleviating poverty and improving health, action has not been sustained, producing mixed results. Progress has been slow in addressing the informal economy in many countries in the region, impacting the implementation of economic, social development and health policies.<sup>10</sup>

### STRATEGIC AREAS AND KEY ACTIONS FOR TRANSFORMATION POST COVID-19

As efforts continue to mitigate against COVID-19, countries in the Americas will soon be required to envision a post-COVID-19 development era to prioritise, build and embed resilience within societies and health systems, within the context of the SDGs. The resilience of health systems and societies in the mid to long term will depend, in part, on countries' capacity to address three strategic areas: (1) realignment of core values—rebalancing societal core values in favour of health, social cohesiveness and development with inclusive and sustainable economic development; (2) prioritisation and investment in health, social development and protection, and (3) transformation and investment in health systems to ensure preparedness in the face of external threats while at the same time ensuring universal access to health and universal health coverage (universal health).

The foundations for action in each of the above strategic areas already exist. Side-tracking from evidence-informed strategies will divert the time, money and effort needed to address the pandemic and strengthen our systems. COVID-19 has shown to us the intrinsic interdependency between health, social protection and the economy within a society and the urgent need for structural transformation to achieve joint prosperity. Structural and transformative actions will, however, require strong political leadership and significant investment to affect change. Given the current scenario and the evidence available, the implementation of the following key actions is needed to achieve joint prosperity: (1) elevating health as a human security, economic and social development issue; (2) prioritising integrated policy development and planning; (3) transforming health systems to achieve universal health and human security; (4) investing in science, technology and innovation to ensure equitable access to medicines, vaccines and other health technologies; and (5) strengthening the essential public health functions and the national capacity in risk reduction and mitigation. These actions, further described in [table 1](#),

**Table 1** Key actions for transformation

Actions	Description
Elevating health as a human security economic and social development issue	The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that health is a social, economic and human security issue. Elevating health as a national priority is central to this action, under the stewardship of the executive branch of government and in coordination with all relevant sectors. Elevating the health portfolio within the government will permit countries to more rapidly advance in achieving resilient societies and health systems, ensuring universal health, while protecting and promoting public health. The decision to elevate health and social development within government, on par with economic and foreign affairs portfolios, will have a direct impact on health security and will support countries in improving policy development and implementation with a more balanced allocation of limited resources in the interests of a more inclusive, equitable society, leaving no-one behind. The opportunity now to affect real change is evident, as societies are fully engaged in health, equity and social development, and social participation in public policy implementation and oversight has never been greater.
Prioritising integrated policy and planning	Health, social development and the economy must work hand-in-glove to balance societal core values in access to health and social protection, with inclusive economic and sustainable development. COVID-19 has reminded the world that health is a national priority for human development and security, and as such, health policy must become a political priority. The most effective manner in which this can be done is through collective and integrated policy and planning development processes, under the direct leadership of the Executive, and based on evidence. Governance in health, through national health authorities, must be strengthened through effective coordination mechanisms with other sectors, and with increased capacity in the area of international relations. The private sector has a key role to play, recognising its capacity in the provision of health services, the production of goods and technological innovation. Principles of good governance and action against corruption are required in all sectors. Affording priority to health policy per se and as part of a broader social protection system can significantly contribute to poverty alleviation. Policies aimed at poverty elimination (including the development of so-called safety nets) in social development and economic policy will contribute to improved social cohesiveness within society and increased response capacity in the face of a national emergency.
Transforming health systems to achieve universal health and human security	Prioritising investment and the transformation of health systems to achieve universal health is central to sustainable development and human security at the national and global levels. Such action is required to address inequities in access, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, while ensuring the health system is prepared to respond to external threats. Strengthening health systems based on primary health care contributes directly to the achievement of universal health and to strengthen their resilience. Priority should be placed on ensuring equitable access to comprehensive health services to respond to the needs of all the population. Barriers to access, fragmentation and segmentation in health systems <sup>11</sup> must be addressed through coherent policy reform and progressive integration of sub-systems. The primary health care strategy <sup>12</sup> is central to this action, improving the organisation and management of adaptive health services within integrated health networks based on a highly resolute first level of care, with the active engagement and participation of the community. In addition to improve epidemiological surveillance, diagnostic capacity and rapid response capability, supportive digital transformation and the application of artificial intelligence is required to improve access, quality and resolute capacity of health services.
Investing in science, technology and innovation to ensure equitable access to medicines, vaccines and other health technologies	Equity in access to quality, affordable medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other health technologies remains one of the central pillars of a health system. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed important vulnerabilities in the global research and development framework for essential public health supplies, as well as structural deficiencies in the global supply chain. Latin America and the Caribbean remain highly dependent on innovation and production capacity in a small and concentrated number of countries globally, impacting access to supplies during a pandemic. Collaboration across countries is required to ensure access and pooling of knowledge and data during a global health crisis to rapidly increase the availability of medicines, vaccines and health technologies for all. Global action and cooperation in support of the WHO ACT Accelerator ( <a href="https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator">https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator</a> ) remain a priority to ensure equity in the allocation of limited resources for developing country needs. The Pan American Health Organization's revolving fund mechanisms for the procurement of vaccines and other strategic public health supplies are regional public goods in this regard. National action, however, is required to update pharmaceutical policy and strengthen supply chain management and regulatory capacity for medicines, vaccines and other health technologies.
Strengthening the essential public health functions and national capacity in risk reduction and mitigation	To ensure that foundations in public health and preparedness are strong and that a nation is prepared in the event of any multifaceted threat to human security, strengthening the implementation of the Essential Public Health Functions <sup>13</sup> and the International Health Regulations <sup>14</sup> is necessary. Capacities in public health management, risk reduction and mitigation require strengthening across the Americas to protect the health and well-being of all and to ensure improved preparedness for the rapid mitigation of threats. National capacity is required to improve preparedness and reduce the risk in the event of (1) the emergence of new pathogens in humans, such as the SARs-CoV2; (2) pathogens becoming more dangerous to mankind, such as anti-microbial resistance; (3) environmental risk factors including those related to climate change; and (4) other man-made disasters and natural disasters. <sup>15</sup>

provide a way forward to address the crises at hand, and strengthen our health systems and societies.

## CONCLUSIONS

The post COVID-19 era cannot be characterised by a return to 'business-as-usual'. The fissures exposed in the capacity of countries to respond to this pandemic and deal with future disease outbreaks and emergencies, and their catastrophic

impact on health, social protection and the economy require leaders to renew their thinking and establish a new social contract at the national level and across multiple sectors. In addition to the immediate response, countries will need to undertake a more profound, structural and sustained transformation to address the underlying causes that impact the capacity to weather the direct and indirect effects of different disasters and emergencies.

The proposals presented here are based on those adopted in different international agreements, frameworks and mandates of international agencies crossing multiple sectors. What is different here however is the full realisation that our interests in health, social, human and economic development do not have to compete against one another, nor destroy the environment or exacerbate climate change, but can coalesce around one another to move the region forward in the development of resilient, sustainable and inclusive societies and health systems in the Americas. If COVID-19 has shown us anything, it is that the protection and well-being of human life and meeting the critical needs of those living in condition of vulnerability are prerequisites to a future of sustainable development in the Americas.

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