Conceptualizing resilience in health systems: results from 30 countries

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Based on patient questionnaires results, vaccination was vaccination rate amongst patients seen by the nurses was 63%.

Methods:
The framework distinguishes three dimensions of resilience:

Ensure long-term stability of resources: the capacity to protect or generate adequate financial, physical and human resources, as well as information necessary to address a variety of major challenges.

Responding efficiently: the ability to manage the health system with limited resources, through achieving efficiencies, while not sacrificing key priorities, benefits, access, or entitlements.

Strengthening governance: the capacity to steer the system in order to adapt it quickly to new objectives and priorities and to respond to major challenges through key governance tools.

The profiles use a harmonised approach to analyse the degree of resilience in each country across these three dimensions through a range of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Conclusions:
The evidence shows that resilience is a necessary condition for health systems to mitigate the impact of adversities, as well as respond effectively to both foreseen and unforeseen challenges.

Panelists:
- Josep Figueras, Moderator, European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies
- Federico Pratellesi, DG SANTE, European Commission
- Guillaume Dedet, Health Division, OECD, Paris, France
- Anna Maresso, European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, University of Technology Berlin, Germany