

Building a multisystemic understanding of societal resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The current global systemic crisis reveals how globalised societies are unprepared to face a pandemic. Beyond the dramatic loss of human life, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered widespread disturbances in health, social, economic, environmental and governance systems in many countries across the world. Resilience describes the capacities of natural and human systems to prevent, react to and recover from shocks. Societal resilience to the current COVID-19 pandemic relates to the ability of societies in maintaining their core functions while minimising the impact of the pandemic and other societal effects. Drawing on the emerging evidence about resilience in health, social, economic, environmental and governance systems, this paper delineates a multisystemic understanding of societal resilience to COVID-19. Such an understanding provides the foundation for an integrated approach to build societal resilience to current and future pandemics.

RESILIENCE OF WHOM TO WHAT?

The ecological, economic and social complexity of global societal challenges is the linchpin of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹ High levels of connectivity and coupling in a globalised world created pathways for the initial manifestations of the crisis to propagate and amplify.² The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated responses have interfered broadly with human activities and have generated wide-ranging systemic effects in health, economic, social, environmental and governance systems worldwide. Not all societies have been affected in the same way. Disruptions were particularly severe in countries that were unable to control widespread community transmission. Prior assessment of countries'

Summary box

- ▶ The COVID-19 pandemic has tested resilience in health but also social, economic, environmental and governance systems across the world.
- ▶ Progress has been made in recent years to define and assess health system resilience, but broader societal resilience to emerging infectious diseases is not well defined.
- ▶ Societal resilience to the current COVID-19 pandemic relates to the ability of societies to maintain their core functions while minimising the health impact of the pandemic and other societal effects.
- ▶ Developing evidence about resilience in different systems will serve as the foundation for an integrated approach to build societal resilience to COVID-19 and future pandemics.

pandemic preparedness did not predict countries' capacities to address the COVID-19 pandemic.³

The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the resilience of societies to a systemic crisis that impacts the life of billions of people worldwide. While there is a growing interest in health resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic, the broader understanding of societal resilience is not well defined. A multidimensional definition of resilience is useful when addressing issues that are closely intertwined.⁴ In line with recent developments in the study of resilience,⁵ this paper aims to develop a multisystemic understanding of societal resilience to COVID-19. We define societal resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic as the ability of societies to contain the pandemic while maintaining their core



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Figure 1 Interconnected societal systems and their different goals in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.

governance functions and minimising any undesirable systemic effects. This definition encompasses the capacities of societies to (1) prepare, prevent and protect before disruption; (2) mitigate, absorb and adapt during disruptions; and (3) restore, recover and transform after disruption.⁶

The world consists of highly composite systems whose interacting parts give rise to a behaviour that is more than the sum of the parts. From single organisms to ecosystems, communities and whole societies, these organised wholes are called ‘complex adaptive systems’.⁷ Contemporary societies are usually organised into several and sometimes overlapping complex adaptive systems, based on societal sectors such as health, the economy and the environment. Societal resilience thereby relates to the effectiveness of the response across different sectoral systems, which have distinct rules, expertise and institutions. Another element is the resilience of governance systems to ensure an effective, legitimate and accountable response. From a multisystemic perspective, a striking challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic is managing trade-offs between systems that have different goals (figure 1). In this paper, we seek to define resilience in the health, economic, social, environmental and governance systems. For each system, we provide examples of how resilience has been expressed at different scales of social organisation. A multisystemic approach can help understand how societies as a whole are affected by and react to systemic crises. This in turn provides the basis for the development of integrated approach to foster resilience to pandemics.

RESILIENCE IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

Health resilience encompasses capacities at several scales of social organisation to promote, restore and maintain health when confronted with a shock.⁸ A first challenge of SARS-CoV-2 and its various variants relates to their high transmissibility. Second, the absence of immunity to SARS-CoV-2 in the population makes a proportion of the population, the size of which is influenced by different risk factors, susceptible to severe infections and deaths.⁹ Health resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic is thus broadly referred to the capacities to prevent or reduce both transmission and mortality of SARS-CoV-2. Preventing transmission primarily involves actions to reduce exposure to SARS-CoV-2. At the individual and community levels, this means making informed decisions that protect themselves and others (eg, physical distancing, wearing a mask and reducing the number of close contact interaction with others). Furthermore, resilience derives from the capacity of public health authorities to prevent and slow down transmission by implementing contact tracing, case isolation and quarantine. Experiences in several countries across the world have shown that rapid actions are largely successful in preventing community transmission.¹⁰ When they were not, community transmission leads to a surge of patients in healthcare systems. Healthcare resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic relies primarily on how hospitals cope with a surge of patients and, when capacities are exceeded, adapt through reorganisation and an appropriate and timely allocation of resources.¹¹ Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic also underlines the contribution of other stakeholders to resilience. Vaccines developed

by the pharmaceutical industry increase resilience by reducing transmission, morbidity and mortality.¹² Finally, a critical issue underpinning global health resilience is improved coordinated country efforts to address the short-term and long-term health needs of all while limiting further disruptions linked to COVID-19.

Social resilience is the capacity of societies to maintain their core social functions and reduce the social impact of a shock. It involves different scales of social organisation including individuals, families, communities and societies.¹³ The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed people and communities to a complex array of stressors with worrying implications for mental health and a widening of economic and social inequalities.¹⁴ Individual resilience might be shaped by factors as diverse as personality traits, lifestyles and social support.¹⁵ In countries that adopted lockdowns to curb the COVID-19 pandemic, a strategy for social resilience was to allow the mixing of a limited number of people through the introduction of a family bubble.¹⁶ Adaptation to school closure in many countries came at the price of an exacerbation of gender inequalities with women bearing the brunt of the work related to children being out of school.¹⁷ Educational continuity was ensured by virtual class in several parts of the world, but the shift to online learning might have impacted those coming from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background.¹⁸ Social resilience to the pandemic also emphasised the role of communities in supporting core social functions. Voluntary action and mutual aid have been stepped up to aid the most vulnerable, for example, for emergency transport, food shopping and emotional support.^{19 20} Given the wider social effects of the crisis, an important source of resilience was the introduction and enhancement of social protection measures by the state.²¹ Addressing the long-term social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including worsened mental health, inequalities and poverty, is likely to be the most important issue for social resilience in the recovery phase.

Economic resilience rests on limiting the magnitude of economic losses, recovering quickly and forging new developmental paths for prosperity.²² Resilience first concerns how individuals and households cope with economic hardship by using their existing financial resources and modifying their behaviours.²³ In countries lacking a safety net, lockdown measures prevented people from earning a basic income and/or forced them to use their lifelong savings.²⁴ Individuals in precarious labour conditions were often employed in the sectors of the economy most affected by the pandemic, such as retail, culture, hospitality and tourism. As such, social welfare including unemployment benefits, paid sick leave schemes, health insurance and food distribution mitigated the economic impact on households.²⁵ At the firm level, the size, position and centrality of firms in supply chain networks notably influenced the impact of disruptions.²⁶ The production of globally connected firms was more likely to be affected by disruptions in global supply chains.²⁷ At the same time, globally connected firms,

which often have the most market power, were less prone to liquidity problems than small-sized and medium-sized businesses.^{28 29} As an important risk for companies was to become insolvent, resilience relied on governmental support such as loans, subsidies and deferrals of taxes.³⁰ To avoid a sharp rise in unemployment, financial assistance to businesses was further increased in the form of benefits for employees or partial unemployment compensation schemes. Macroeconomic resilience is concerned with how different sectors and countries were able to limit and recover from the magnitude of the economic shock.³¹ Elimination strategies as opposed to mitigation strategies have been more economically viable.³² While many countries experienced a marked economic decline with a shock affecting both supply and demand, a country's resilience is likely to be influenced by its fiscal space and ability to borrow money to pay for financial support. Key issues for economic resilience include how fast countries will recover from the shock and how they will manage the issue of debt sustainability over the long term.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had both positive and negative impacts on the environment.³³ Ecological resilience is defined as 'a measure of the persistence of systems and of their ability to absorb change and disturbance and still maintain the same relationships between populations or state variables'.³⁴ In this case, the slowdown of human activities during lockdowns led to a reduction of their impact on nature. With people at home, nature was quick to return to cities, particularly during the most stringent lockdowns during the first half of 2020.³⁵ It is unclear yet how connectedness with nature has been impacted by the pandemic. The COVID-19 may lead to a better awareness of the impact of anthropogenic activities on nature.³⁶ In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has been an opportunity to accelerate some pre-existing trends regarding the protection of the environment. Many local governments prioritised support for the greener economy including measures to promote cleaner transportation and the creation of bicycle lanes in urban areas.³⁷ The COVID-19 pandemic also re-emphasised the importance of urban agriculture as a way to strengthen local food production and create resilience to shock affecting food production.³⁸ The global reduction in human activities led to a transitory reduction of daily emissions of CO₂. A study estimated that from January to June 2020, global CO₂ emissions were reduced by 8.8% compared with the same period in 2019.³⁹ However, the positive environmental impact of the pandemic was limited given the current trends towards climate change.⁴⁰

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the normal functioning of governance systems. The resilience of the governance system to an external shock such as the COVID-19 pandemic depends on the capacity of the state to maintain its core functions while supporting the response to the shock. When the public health response was not able to effectively curb transmission, many governments introduced wide-ranging measures,

which were effective at reducing the health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in different countries.⁴¹ However, the deployment of ‘emergency powers’ radically challenged the rule of law and the fundamental rights and freedoms (eg, freedoms of movement and assembly and right to privacy) that underpin the fabric of many societies.⁴² For example, many democracies were slow to react to the first and subsequent waves due to their reluctance to impose interventions that encroached on civil liberties.⁴³ However, some governments used the response to the COVID-19 pandemic to accelerate an authoritarian and illiberal agenda.⁴⁴ In addition to impacting human rights,⁴⁵ the scale and scope of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic challenged the proper functioning of institutions. For example, campaigning, elections and participation in formal and informal deliberation were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in some countries.⁴⁶ Resilience came partly from a shift to online activities and socially distanced solutions such as online campaigning or postal voting, although these were sometimes tainted by logistical challenges.⁴⁷ While the COVID-19 pandemic reaffirms the importance of sound governance, some countries managed to balance crisis government capacity and legitimacy thanks to inclusive decision-making, transparent communication and a high level of citizen trust

in government.⁴⁸ Recovery resilience of the governance system will revolve around countries’ abilities to restore precrisis governance modus operandi based on the rule of law, balance of powers and deliberative processes.

IMPROVING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF MULTISYSTEMIC RESILIENCE

Our analysis suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic tested resilience in sectoral systems and governance systems across several scales of social organisation. The pandemic and its associated responses resulted in both negative and positive outcomes, an intrinsic feature of complex systems. Societal resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic can be visualised as multilayered network, characterised by interactions among and between factors across systems, scales of social organisation and levels of governance (figure 2). At the country level, resilience’s capacities are likely to be influenced by the variation in the level of socioeconomic development in different countries. For example, sustaining a mitigation strategy poses several challenges in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC), which often lack a safety net. Poor households are prone to experience food insecurity.⁴⁹ In addition, the capacity to borrow money on financial markets to

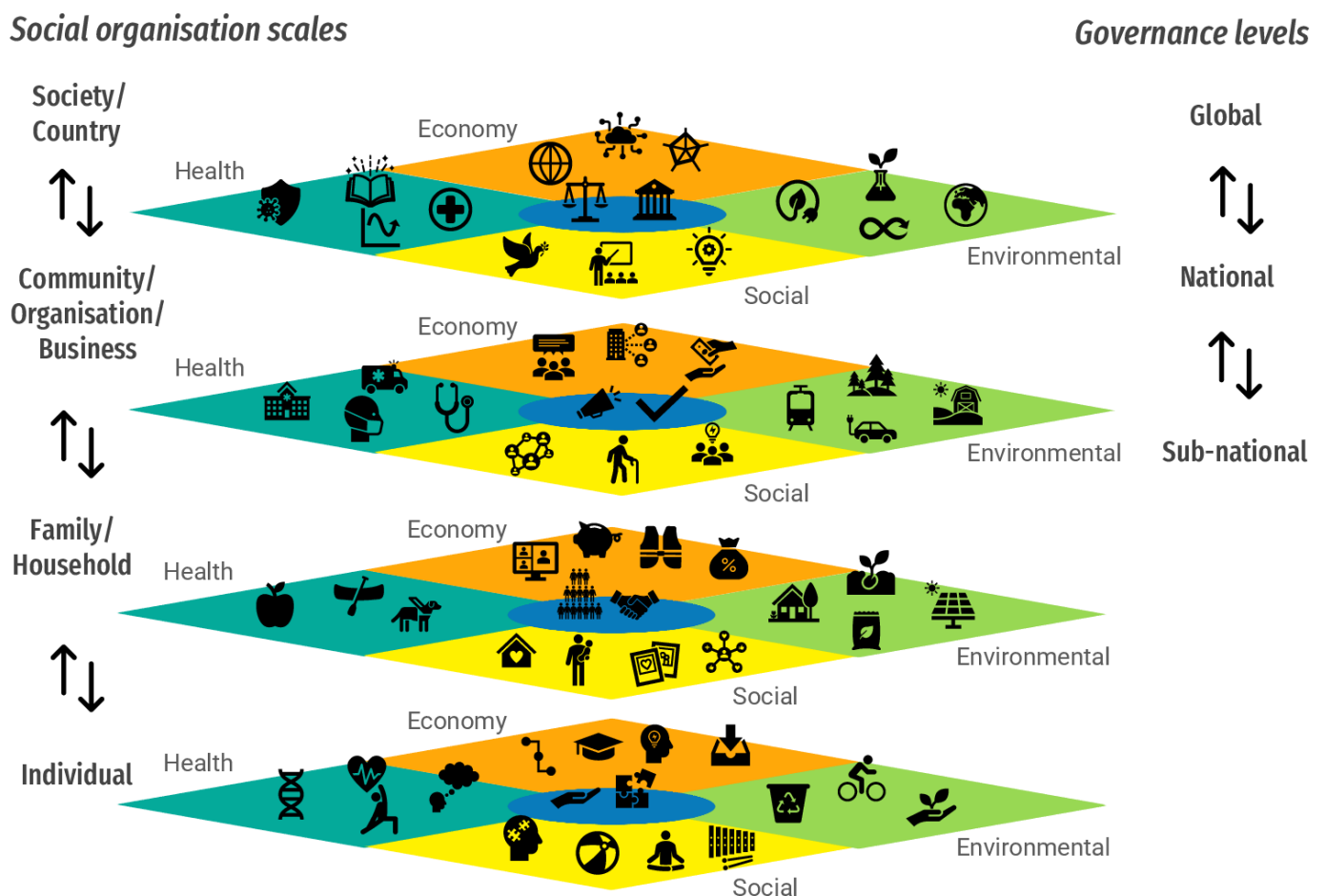


Figure 2 Resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic as a multi-layered network of interconnected drivers and systems at every social organisation scale and governance level.

support the economy is limited in many LMIC compared with high-income countries. Overall, there are several key challenges related to building a multisystemic resilience approach to systemic crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

A first challenge concerns our mental model regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. Resilience in one system such as the health system is often studied independently from the resilience of other systems. This approach is necessary but tends to overlook the interconnectedness of resilience across systems, which is highly important when we face a systemic crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, social resilience is closely entwined with health and economic resilience, as economic crises have long-term consequences on social conditions and public health.⁵⁰ To support a multisystemic approach, we need a better understanding of specific national strengths and vulnerabilities to a range of systemic shocks.

A second challenge is understanding the role and participation of different stakeholders in the response. The literature has identified the importance of national governments regarding the capacity to quickly adopt, adapt and maintain public health and social measures to mitigate the effects of the crisis. However, societal resilience results from the combination of actions at multiple scales of social organisation. This stresses the need for a holistic approach to governance, which can be difficult to implement and sustain when priorities collide.

Third, fostering resilience in different systems relies on society's capacities and willingness to learn and adapt in light of the coevolutionary nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, as illustrated by the emergence of new variants of SARS-CoV-2. The key guiding governance principle should be to maximise the fit between the governance system and the complex nature of the global challenges of the 21st century.⁵¹ This requires a long-term governance agenda, which may be difficult to balance with the current focus on short-term performance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we argue that a multisystemic approach to assess societal resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic is vital to address the complexities and uncertainties that underpin global health crises in the 21st century. Our analysis suggests that building resilience to pandemics goes beyond health systems and encompasses social, economic, environmental and governance systems. In other words, societal resilience is an emergent property of complex systems that results from interactions across different scales of social organisation and levels of governance. This framework provides the building blocks for a research agenda, which assesses enablers of and obstacles to resilience across different systems. Ultimately, our analysis underlines the need for careful and critical reflection on how governance can be designed to foster societal resilience to pandemics and other systemic crises. Drawing on the identification of sound and effective actions in different systems, a multisystemic approach to governance

should facilitate the integration of different types and sources of knowledge, help address trades-offs between systems and ultimately improve global health.

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