



The Covid inquiry report is an excellent guide to preparing for the next pandemic - health cuts put that at risk

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Summary

The report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Covid-19 has just been released. It reviewed the Aotearoa New Zealand (NZ) pandemic response and the wider threat from future pandemics. It identified major strengths in the NZ Covid-19 response, notably the use of an elimination strategy, but also weaknesses that we can learn from. It provides a high level 'road-map' for improving pandemic preparedness and recommends immediate action.

Release of the report coincides with the rising global threat from pandemic influenza, our first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H7N6), a national pertussis epidemics, and vulnerability to a measles epidemic. It also coincides with major staffing cuts in areas that are critical to responding to pandemics and epidemics. We urge Government to implement the findings of this report and freeze cuts to public health and related staff positions while future pandemic response capabilities are being decided.

The [rising threat of epidemics and pandemics](#) adds urgency for the government to act on the recommendations of the long-awaited inquiry into New Zealand's Covid response.¹

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into Covid-19 report¹ found NZ – like most other countries – was not well prepared for a pandemic of Covid's scale and duration.

To prepare for the next inevitable pandemic, the report says NZ must build public health capacity to increase the range of response options and tools available to decision makers.

The big question is when and how the government will implement these recommendations, particularly in the context of job cuts and downsizing of public health capacity.

Te Whatu Ora/Health NZ is set to [cut 1,500 more jobs](#) (on top of more than 500 voluntary redundancies), including positions in the national public health service and its digital and data teams.

These capabilities are critical for any future pandemic response, so there is a strong argument to halt the cuts while NZ is implementing the recommendations of the Covid inquiry.

Strategy is key

The report concludes that NZ's adoption of an elimination strategy was highly successful, but had wide-ranging impacts on all aspects of life.

The strategy required early use of border controls, lockdowns and other restrictions which helped prevent widespread infection until most of the population was vaccinated. This response gave NZ [one of the lowest Covid mortality rates globally](#).²

The report also found that as the pandemic progressed into late 2021, the negative impacts increased. Controlling the pandemic was focused on mandates, including restrictions on public gatherings, quarantine and isolation, contact tracing, masking and vaccination requirements.

The effects included declining trust in government within some communities and loss of social cohesion. Vaccine hesitancy emerged as a growing challenge to the vaccine rollout, fed by exposure to misinformation and disinformation.

The prolonged pandemic and lack of a clear exit strategy from elimination added to the difficulties, according to the commission's report.

A road map for pandemic planning

The report identifies how Covid expanded international understanding of pandemic pathogens, which require a different kind of response from most other emergencies because of their scale and duration.

This challenge benefits from clear strategic leadership coupled with strong social cohesion and trust. Pandemics require anticipatory governance, and long-term planning and investment. This conclusion is consistent with those of the first published module from the [UK's Covid inquiry](#).³

The report's 39 recommendations provide a welcome and needed road map for future pandemic planning. It calls for a central agency function to coordinate all-of-government preparation and response planning for pandemics and other national threats, supported by strengthened scenario planning and modelling.

This planning would integrate sector-specific plans. The Ministry of Health would be responsible for the most substantial sector planning linked with the all-of-government plan.

This greatly expanded pandemic plan would set out a range of public health strategies (such as elimination, suppression and mitigation) and associated public health and social measures, as well as guidance on how they might be deployed.

The plan would cover quarantine and isolation measures, contact tracing, testing, vaccination, infection prevention and control, and information and data capability to deliver a pandemic response.

The recommendations also include improving the way public sector agencies work alongside iwi during a pandemic to support the Crown in its relationship with Māori under te Tiriti o Waitangi.

However, the report doesn't say much about reducing the long-term effects of Covid infection, notably the large burden of [long Covid](#).⁴ The pandemic is still continuing and ongoing vaccination and efforts to reduce infections remain important. This is an area where Australia's Covid inquiry report⁵ had a stronger focus.

Challenges of implementation

The report's final recommendation is critical. It calls for assigning a government minister to lead the implementation process, and for six-monthly reporting on progress to be made publicly available. This is where we need a clear response from the coalition government.

Implementation should begin immediately, the report proposes. However, it's possible action could be delayed until the first half of 2026 while we wait for an additional [phase 2 of the inquiry](#). This will review aspects of our Covid-19 response in greater detail.

But the major logistical barrier to implementation is the downsizing of key government agencies needed to do this work. The situation in NZ is in stark contrast with Australia where the release of their report coincided with an announcement of a [A\\$251 million investment](#) in establishing a national centre for disease control.

Building NZ's pandemic capabilities would also help control [the current pertussis epidemic](#)⁶ and [prevent a likely national measles epidemic](#).⁷

Meanwhile, the risk of future pandemics is increasing. Modelling suggests an 18-26% chance⁸ of another Covid-magnitude pandemic within the next decade.

There is a long and growing list of infectious agents⁹ with pandemic potential. High on that list is influenza, with [the risk from bird flu](#)¹⁰ (influenza H5N1) increasing as it adapts to new mammalian hosts like cattle, and now humans in North America.

We have the plan, now all we need is a rapid government response, proactive leadership and anticipatory decision-making to give NZ the pandemic preparedness it urgently needs.

What this Briefing adds

- The rising threat of global pandemics and national epidemics adds urgency for the government to act on the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into NZ's Covid response.
- These recommendations prove a useful 'road map' for how NZ can prepare for future pandemic and epidemic threats.
- The emerging highly pathogenic avian influenza H7N6 outbreak in Otago poultry farms reminds us about the pandemic introduction threat from migratory birds and the importance of One Health as part of national pandemic capabilities.

Implications for policy and practice

- Government should rapidly review and respond to the Royal Commission report and its recommendations.
- It should follow recommendation 39 and appoint a responsible minister to lead the implementation process and provide six-monthly public reporting on progress.
- Government should consider a moratorium on staff cuts in public health, data management, science and other capabilities that are likely to be needed for implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission report.

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