

## Investment in Public Health: An Analysis of the Peruvian Health Sector

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### Abstract

*The research aims to improve investment in public health. It is developed according to the orientation of the Interpretative-Naturalistic paradigm, qualitative approach, basic type, descriptive level and Phenomenological-Hermeneutic design. The participants are a heterogeneous group, the population was established by public health employees. In this sense, the population was pointed out as the grouping of issues, described, restricted and comprehensible, to constitute the actors related to the sample, thus fulfilling the requirements exposed. The population consisted of 186 state workers and the sample consisted of 40 participants, which was chosen for the convenience of the author. After this process, the reliability of the instrument was carried out through a pilot test, the data obtained were analyzed using Cronbach's alpha statistical test, resulting in the value of 0.91 indicating that the instrument is on the scale of excellent reliability. Statistics were produced to help verify the research.*

**Keywords:** Health, public investment, welfare, infrastructure.

### 1. Introduction

Peru's current health system and infrastructure have been the subject of much scrutiny and analysis (Mendivel, 2023). The country's healthcare system is divided into two sectors: the public sector, which provides health services to the majority of the population, and the private sector, which caters to those who can afford to pay for medical care. The public sector is further divided into three levels: primary, secondary and tertiary care. While the country has made remarkable strides in economic growth and poverty reduction in the two decades leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic (Sandoval, 2023), the public health system has struggled with outdated data systems and a shortage of human resources (Oseda, 2023). Despite these challenges, there is growing recognition of the importance of investing in public health to address these issues and improve health outcomes for all Peruvians (Huamani et al., 2023).

Peru faces a variety of public health challenges, including high rates of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and dengue, as well as non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease (Peña-Alegre et al., 2023). These challenges are exacerbated by factors such as poverty, inadequate access to health care, and a lack of public health education and awareness. The country has undergone a Health Sector Reform (SSR) in recent years, which aims to improve the efficiency and quality of health services (Berrios, 2023). However, there is still a need to increase public investment in health and strengthen

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health sector institutions (Huaman-Carhuas et al., 2023). This highlights the urgency of investing in public health to address these challenges and improve the overall health and well-being of the population (López et al., 2023).

Investing in public health is crucial to improving health outcomes and promoting overall well-being. By investing in public health, governments can improve access to health services, improve public health education and awareness, and address the underlying social determinants of health (Meneses-La-Riva et al., 2023). In Peru, increasing public investment in health has been shown to have a significant impact on improving health outcomes (Zamata et al., 2023). The Health Sector Reform (SSR) has also led to advances in physical investment and the strengthening of public insurance (Paredes et al., 2023). By continuing to invest in public health, Peru can address the current challenges facing its health system and improve health outcomes for all its citizens (Sevillano-Jiménez et al., 2023).

#### Investing in Public Health: Success Stories and Best Practices

Peru has made significant strides in investing in public health, with successful programs that have improved health outcomes for its citizens (Mendivel, 2023). One such program is the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS), which provides health insurance coverage to vulnerable and low-income populations. The SIS has transcended the poverty criterion for public insurance and strengthened physical investment in infrastructure and health services (Sandoval, 2023). Another successful program is the Qali Warma National School Feeding Program, which provides nutritious meals to schoolchildren to improve their health and academic performance. These programs demonstrate the positive impact of public health investment on the well-being of communities and the importance of prioritizing prevention and health security programs (Oseda et al., 2023).

International best practices in public health investment can also provide valuable insights to improve health outcomes. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends increasing public investment in health and strengthening health sector institutions (Huamani et al., 2023). In addition, WHO highlights the importance of investing in primary health care and disease prevention, as well as addressing social determinants of health, such as poverty and inequality. By adopting these best practices, countries can improve health outcomes and reduce healthcare costs in the long run.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can also play a crucial role in investing in public health (Mendivel et al., 2023; Oseda et al., 2023; Sandoval et al., 2023). By combining the resources and expertise of the public and private sectors, PPPs can improve access to quality health services and promote innovation in the health sector. In Peru, PPPs have been used to improve health infrastructure and services, such as building new hospitals and implementing telemedicine programs (Meneses-La-Riva et al., 2023). However, it is important to ensure that PPPs are structured in a way that prioritizes public health objectives and safeguards the interests of all stakeholders involved. In conclusion, investment in public health is crucial to improving health outcomes and promoting well-being in communities. Successful programs in Peru, international best practices, and public-private partnerships provide valuable information for effective public health investment strategies. By prioritizing prevention and health security programs, increasing public investment in health, and promoting collaboration between the public and private sectors, countries can achieve better health outcomes and reduce health care costs in the long run.

#### Challenges and Opportunities of Public Health Investment in Peru

Despite the importance of public health, there are several barriers to investment in this sector in Peru (Zamata et al., 2023). One of the main challenges is the lack of funding for basic public health programs, which has slowed the response to health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and exacerbated their impact (Paredes et al., 2023). In addition, there is a need to strengthen the country's health sector institutions to ensure efficient and sustainable investment (Sevillano-Jiménez et al., 2023). These challenges have resulted in

a public health system ill-equipped to meet the needs of the population, particularly those in rural and remote areas (Valderrama et al., 2023). Addressing these barriers to investment is crucial to improving the health and well-being of Peru's population.

Despite these challenges, there are also opportunities for greater investment in public health in Peru (Mendivel et al., 2023). One such opportunity is the growing movement of patient-led organizations, such as Me Muevo, advocating for better access to health care and better health outcomes (Sandoval et al., 2023). In addition, there is a need to increase public investment in health and strengthen health sector institutions (Oseda et al., 2023). By investing in primary care and preventive measures, such as vaccination programs and health education initiatives, Peru can improve health outcomes and reduce the burden of disease on the population.

Increased investment in public health in Peru has the potential to have a significant impact on both the population and the economy (Huamani et al., 2023). By improving health outcomes and reducing the burden of disease, people can lead healthier and more productive lives, contributing to economic growth and development (Peña-Alegre et al., 2023). In addition, investing in public health can help address health disparities and promote social equity, ensuring that all people have access to quality health care regardless of their socioeconomic status (Berrios, 2023). By prioritizing investment in public health, Peru can create a healthier, more equitable, and prosperous society.

Investing in public health is crucial to the overall well-being of a country's population and economy. Peru's health sector faces numerous challenges, including inadequate infrastructure and public health problems. However, there have been successful public health programs in Peru and international best practices that can be applied. Public-private partnerships can also play an important role in investing in public health. Despite barriers to investment, there are opportunities to increase investment in public health in Peru. Increased investment in public health can have a positive impact on Peru's population and economy. Therefore, it is critical that the government and the private sector prioritize investment in public health for a healthier and more prosperous Peru.

## 2. Material and method

Because this study is the result of a systematic review, the data collected are well organized and follow a logical progression (Moreno et al., 2018). This study was carried out using a qualitative and interpretative paradigm, as its objective is to obtain a deeper understanding of the investigated reality through a systematic review of the existing literature (Hernández et al., 2014). This type of research creates new understandings through the description of the phenomena under study (Hernández et al., 2014). Searching and analyzing scientific articles online were part of the study scenario from March to May 2022. The search terms "Patient Safety and Healthcare Quality", "Patient Safety OR Healthcare Quality" and "Patient Safety AND Healthcare Quality" yielded 756 articles related to the study topic; After evaluation, 52 articles were selected. The Consort flowchart was used in the selection of these articles, which is used to improve data selection (Grant et al., 2018).

We can say that investment in the health sector in Peru can be made through financial investments in health infrastructure (Roland et al., 2023) as the research implies. This includes the construction and maintenance of hospitals, clinics, and other medical facilities, as well as the purchase of medical equipment and supplies. In recent years, Peru has made significant progress in this area, with the Health Sector Reform (SSR) implemented in 2013 leading to increased investment in health infrastructure (Ramos-Vera et al., 2023). However, there is still much work to be done, as the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted weaknesses in the country's public health infrastructure (Quispe et al., 2023). Continued financial investment in health infrastructure is crucial to ensure that the country's health system can meet the needs of its population.

Another important area of investment in the health sector in Peru is training and health personnel (Hernández-Vásquez et al., 2023). This includes hiring and training doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals, as well as ongoing professional development opportunities. By investing in the education and training of healthcare workers, the quality of care provided to patients can be improved, which will lead to better health outcomes. Additionally, investing in the healthcare workforce can help address the shortage of health professionals in certain areas, ensuring that all communities have access to quality health care.

Finally, investment in the health sector in Peru can also be made through the implementation of public health programs and policies (Chero et al., 2023). These programmes can focus on a wide range of issues, including disease prevention, health promotion and access to health-care services. By implementing evidence-based public health programs and policies, population health can be improved and health disparities reduced. In addition, public health programs and policies can help address the root causes of health problems, such as poverty and social inequality, which will lead to more sustainable improvements in health outcomes over time.

### 3. RESULTS

Analysis of the health sector in Peru has shown that investment in public health has had a positive impact on the country. Improved access to health services has led to higher health outcomes and life expectancy, benefiting the population as a whole. In addition, a healthier population has led to economic benefits, such as increased productivity and reduced health care costs. These findings highlight the importance of continuing investment in public health, not only in Peru but also in other countries, to ensure the well-being of their citizens and the prosperity of their economies.

A healthier population can contribute to economic growth, as healthy people are more productive and less likely to miss work due to illness. In addition, investment in public health can lead to a decrease in healthcare costs for individuals and families, reducing the financial burden of healthcare (Estrada-Araoz et al., 2023). By prioritizing investment in public health, Peru has not only improved the health and well-being of its population, but has also contributed to the country's economic growth and development (Aybar-Flores et al., 2023; Gómez Luján et al., 2023).

#### 3.1 Descriptive analysis

##### Board 1 Variable 1 - Public investment

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid Low	127	68,3	68,3	68,3
Moderate	38	20,4	20,4	88,7
High	21	11,3	11,3	100,0
Total	186	100,0	100,0	

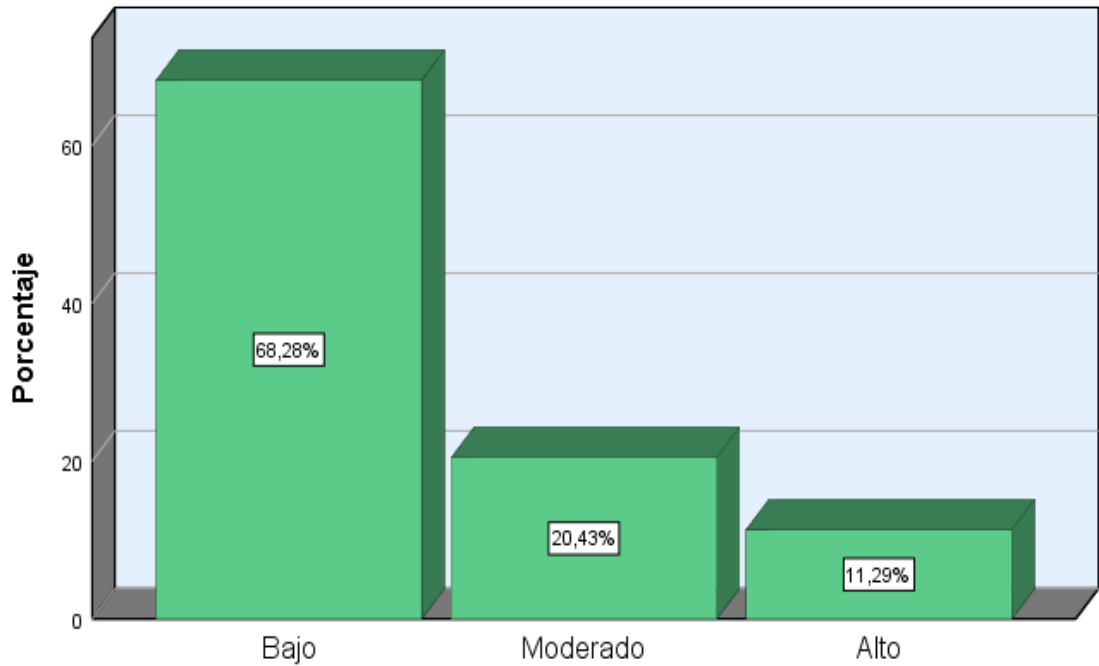


Figure 1. Variable 1 - Public investment

The analysis of the survey, which involved 186 state servants, yielded revealing results on the perception of the management of public investment in the agricultural sector in the district of Majes, Arequipa. According to the data collected, 68.3% of respondents are at a low level of acceptance, suggesting a worrying dissatisfaction with the current management. In contrast, 20.4% have a moderate level of acceptance, while only 11.3% express a high degree of satisfaction with the public investment practices implemented in the area. These findings offer a critical view of the perception of public servants in relation to the management of public investment in the agricultural sector of Majes – Arequipa in the current era.

Board 2 First Dimension V1 - Planning

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	112	60,2	60,2
	Moderate	24	12,9	73,1
	High	50	26,9	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0

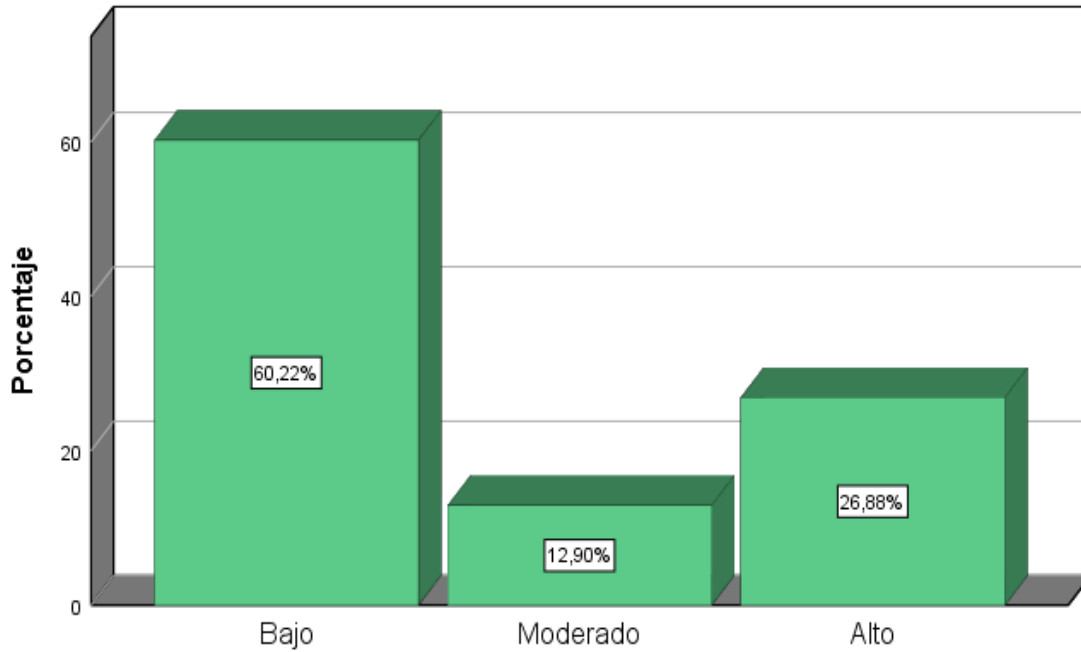


Figure 2. First Dimension V1 - Planning

The results of the survey of the 186 state servants reveal an illuminating picture in terms of the perception of institutional management. 60.2% of respondents are at a low level of acceptance, suggesting a disturbing dissatisfaction with the current management. In contrast, a hefty 26.9% are at a high level of acceptance, while only 12.9% are at a moderate level. These findings point to a marked disparity in the evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of public investment practices in the state. One possible explanation for these results could lie in the lack of an adequate structuring of the institutional strategic plan. It is clear that, by not properly following the guidelines of the National Strategic Plan, the execution of investment projects and the management of the project portfolio are significantly affected.

Board 3 Second Dimension V1 - Resource Allocation

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	103	55,4	55,4	55,4
	High	83	44,6	44,6	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0	

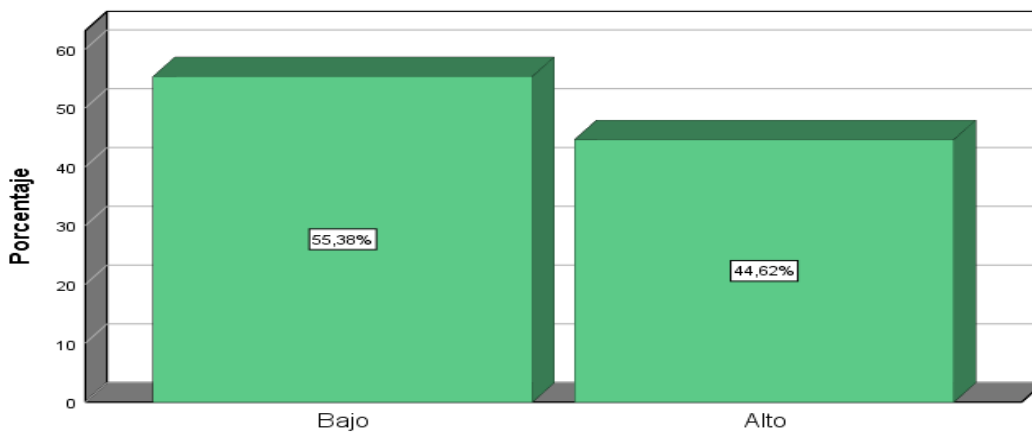


Figure 3. Second Dimension V1 - Resource Allocation

The results of the survey of 186 state servants provide an insightful insight into the general perception of resource allocation. It was evidenced that 55.4% of the participants are at a low level of acceptance, which suggests a worrying dissatisfaction in relation to the way in which resources are allocated. On the other hand, 44.6% are at a high level of acceptance, which indicates a significant degree of satisfaction. These findings underscore the importance of taking a close look at the resource allocation process. The disparity in views could be due to a lack of alignment between resource allocation and the multi-year and annual budget. This, in turn, negatively impacts the municipality's ability to move forward with the execution of investment projects.

It is crucial that the municipality reconsider its resource allocation policies and adjust them to ensure that they are in full alignment with planned budgets. This more aligned approach could not only improve the perception of servers, but also enhance efficiency in the execution of investment projects, which is critical for the development and progress of the community.

Board 4 Third Dimension V1 - Implementation

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	68	36,6	36,6
	Moderate	59	31,7	68,3
	High	59	31,7	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0

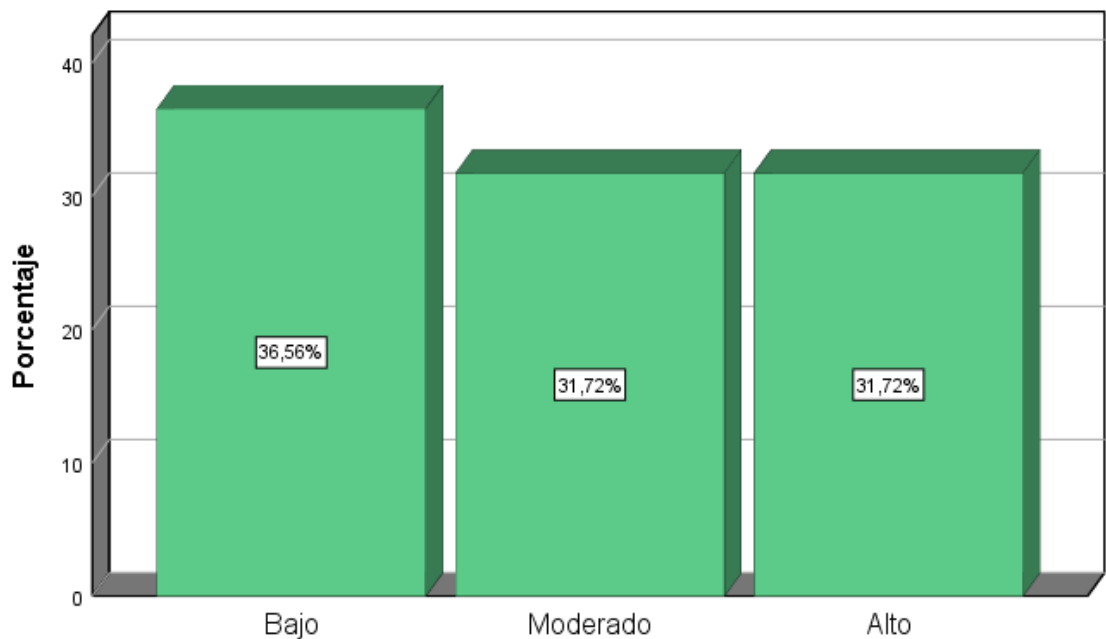


Figure 4. Third Dimension V1 - Implementation

The results of the survey, which involved 186 state servants, offer a revealing picture in relation to the perception of the implementation dimension. It was found that 36.6% of the respondents are at a low level of acceptance, while 31.7% are at a moderate level, and an outstanding 31.7% reach a high level of satisfaction with the implementation of projects. This variability in responses underscores the need to address implementation processes more effectively. The general perception seems to indicate that the public servants consider it essential for the municipality to adopt a more focused approach to the displacement, monitoring and evaluation of resources throughout the population. This strategy is seen as

crucial to drive progress in the execution of investment projects. It is clear that there is room for improvement in resource management and project implementation.

#### Board 5 Fourth Dimension V1 - Evaluation

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	99	53,2	53,2	53,2
	High	87	46,8	46,8	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0	

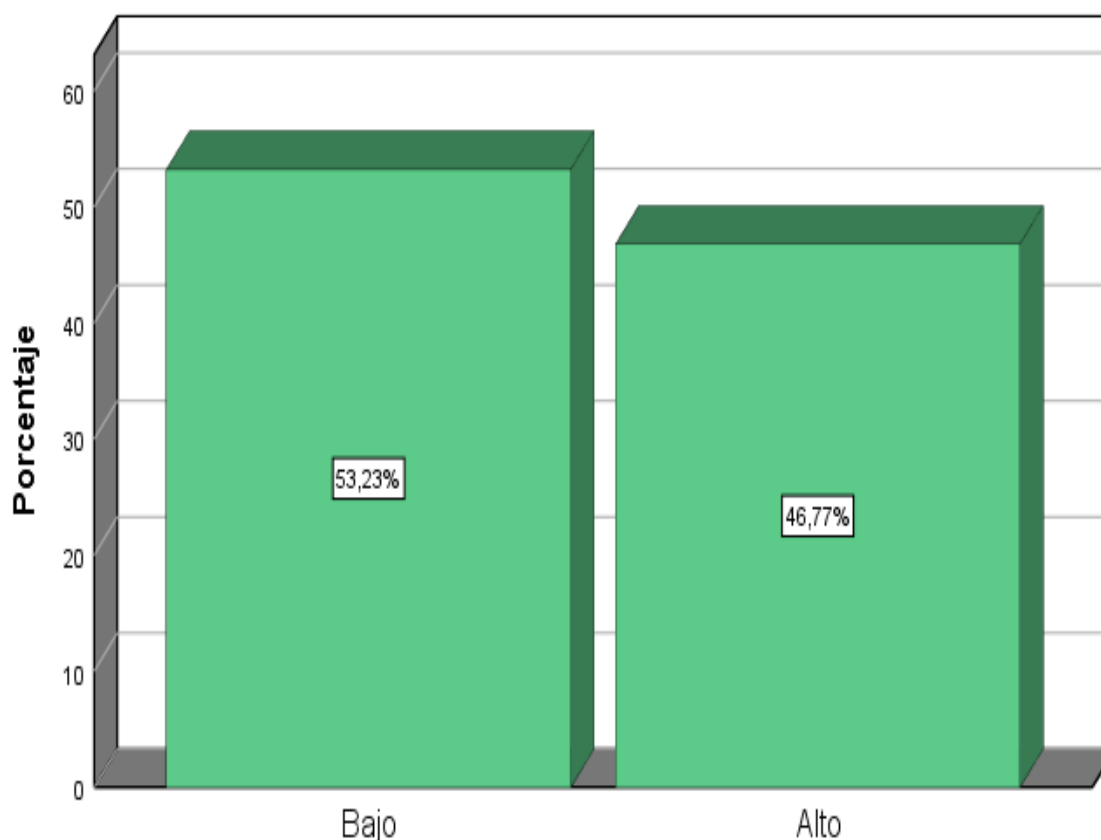


Figure 5. Fourth Dimension V1 - Evaluation

According to the results of the survey of the 186 state servants, it was confirmed that 53.2% have a low level of acceptance, while 46.8% show a high level of satisfaction with regard to the last dimension, which refers to 'evaluation'. This discrepancy in responses reflects a widespread concern among the majority of public servants, who perceive that an adequate comprehensive evaluation of public investment programs is not being carried out. This lack of proper assessment is perceived as an obstacle to progress in the region.

#### Board 6 Variable 2 - Environmental sustainability

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	61	32,8	32,8	32,8
	Moderate	77	41,4	41,4	74,2
	High	48	25,8	25,8	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0	



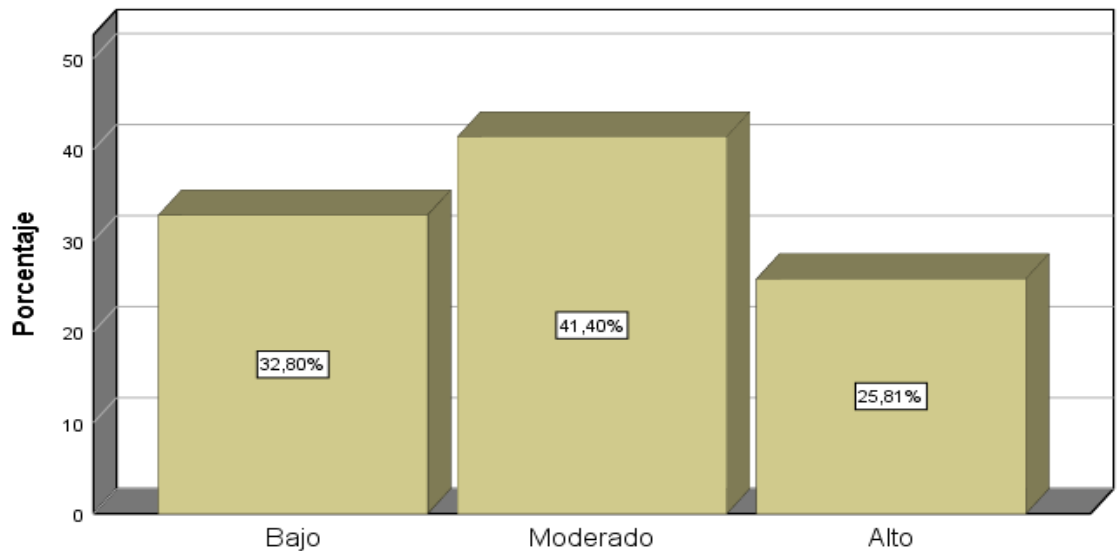


Figure 6. Variable 2 - Environmental sustainability

The results of the survey, in which 186 state servants participated, yielded revealing data on the perception of the environmental sustainability variable. It was observed that 41.4% of respondents are at a moderate level of acceptance, while 32.8% are at a low level, and a significant 25.8% exhibit a high level of satisfaction in relation to environmental sustainability. These figures highlight a disparity in the perception of public servants in the region regarding environmental sustainability. One possible explanation for this variability is the lack of adequate environmental awareness among servers, which could be negatively affecting the quality of life in society and the region at large. Addressing this environmental awareness is essential to promoting sustainable practices that benefit both the natural environment and the community as a whole.

Board 7 First Dimension V2 - Environmental Awareness

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	72	38,7	38,7
	Moderate	29	15,6	54,3
	High	85	45,7	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0

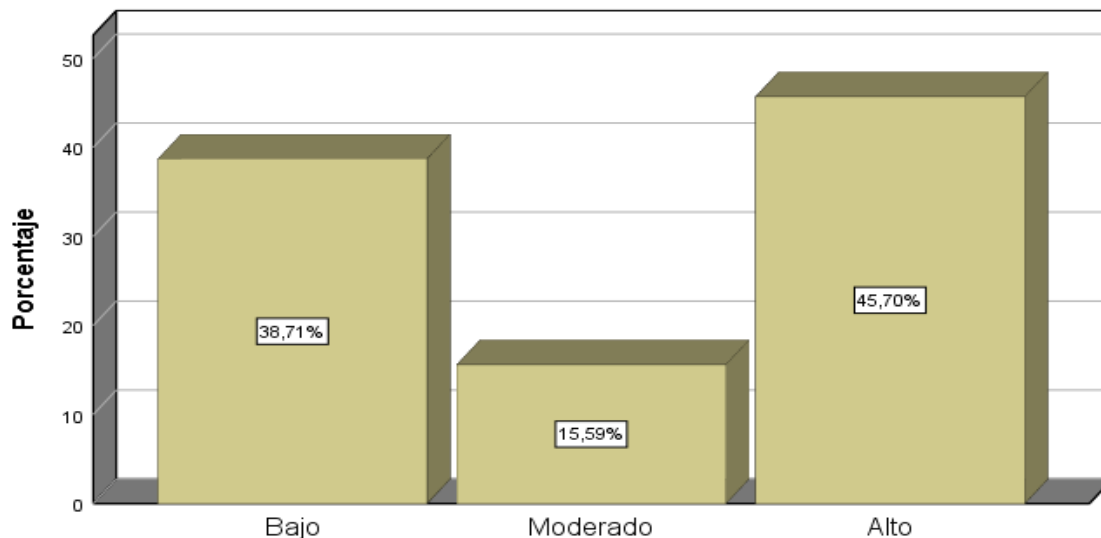


Figure 7. First Dimension V2 - Environmental Awareness

The results of the survey, which involved 186 state employees, yielded revealing data in relation to the dimension of environmental awareness. It was observed that 45.7% of respondents are at a high level of acceptance, while 38.7% are at a low level, and 16.6% demonstrate a moderate level of satisfaction with respect to environmental awareness.

These findings can be interpreted as a positive sign, as they indicate that a significant part of public servants perceive both the care and preservation of the environment as priorities. This suggests that the population acts daily in the natural environment with the aim of ensuring a better quality of life for society as a whole. Environmental awareness in the region is clearly in a state of progress and development, which is critical to the sustainable well-being of the community.

**Board 8 Second Dimension V2 - Environmental Justice**

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	127	68,3	68,3
	Moderate	38	20,4	88,7
	High	21	11,3	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0

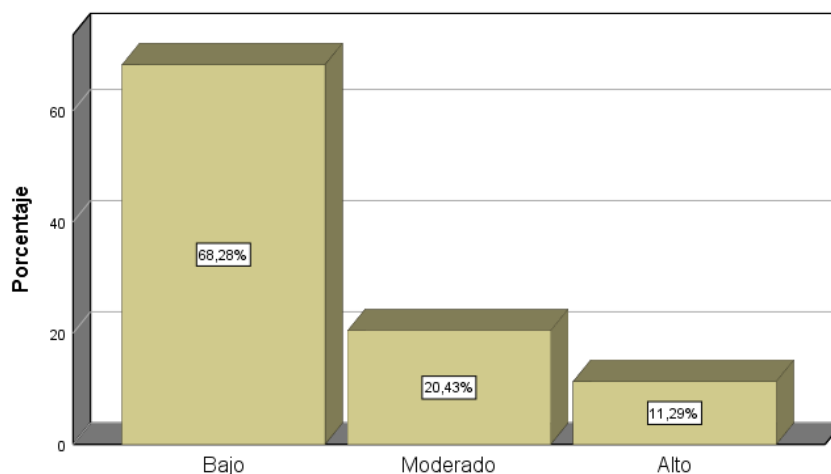


Figure 8. Second Dimension V2 - Environmental Justice

According to the results of the survey carried out to the 186 state servants, it was found that 68.3% are at a low level of acceptance regarding the dimension of 'Environmental Justice', while 20.4% are at a moderate level and 11.3% demonstrate a high level of satisfaction.

These findings reflect a clear concern among the servants regarding environmental justice in the region. The general perception points to the belief that those who consume more goods also generate more pollution, while the authorities are not taking the necessary precautions against the potential risks of damage to the environment. This perception underscores the need to more effectively address issues of equity and environmental responsibility in the community and among authorities to ensure a sustainable and equitable environment.

Board 9 Second dimension V2 - Circular economy

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Low	61	32,8	32,8	32,8
	Moderate	75	40,3	40,3	73,1
	High	50	26,9	26,9	100,0
	Total	186	100,0	100,0	

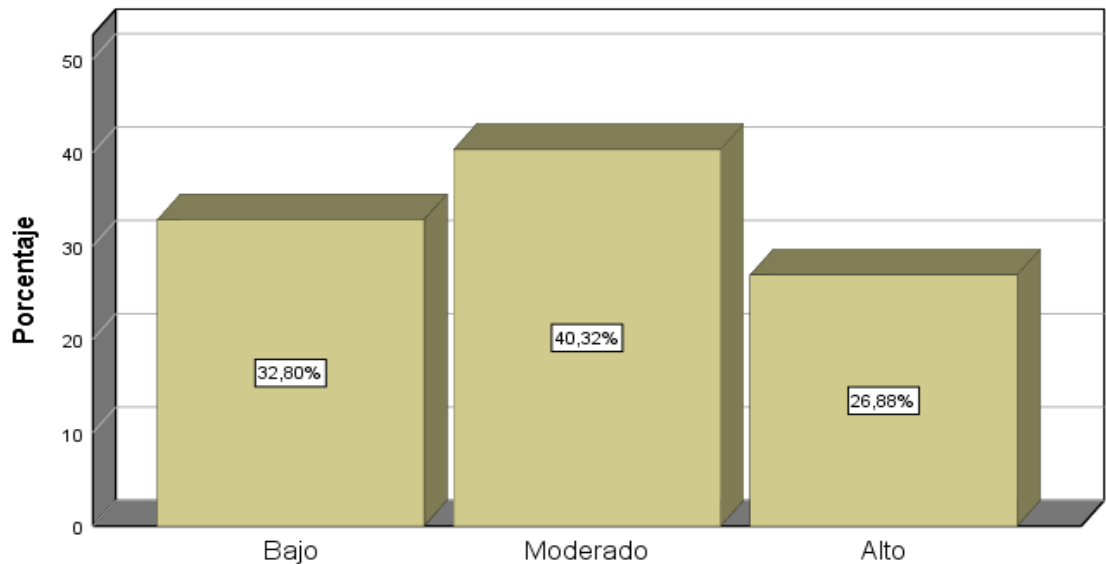


Figure 9. Third Dimension V2 - Circular Economy

The results of the survey carried out on the 186 state servants reveal an interesting picture in relation to the dimension of the 'Circular Economy'. It was found that 40.3% are at a moderate level of acceptance, 32.8% at a low level, and 26.9% at a high level of satisfaction.

These findings point to widespread concern among servers about the circular economy in the region. It is perceived that the population is not purchasing products with eco-design, which limits efforts to minimize environmental impact. In addition, there is a perception that young people are not generating impactful ideas to address conflicts related to environmental pollution. These challenges underscore the need to raise awareness of the circular economy and promote the active participation of the community, especially youth, in the search for innovative solutions to address environmental problems.

### 3.2. Normality test

In this section, the normality test was performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic. The reason behind this test lies in the size of the sample, which exceeds fifty

servers from the agricultural sector in the district of Majes. This was done in order to establish the assumptions necessary to meet the stated objectives: (Ho) that the data follow a normal distribution and (H1) that the data differ from a normal distribution. We worked with a 95% confidence level and a maximum margin of error was accepted. This means that if the p-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted; on the other hand, if the p-value is greater than or equal to 0.05, the alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected and the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

#### Board 10 Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test

Variables and indicators	Kolmogorov-Smirnova		
	Statistical	Gl	Gis.
PUBLIC INVESTMENT (IV)	,171	186	,000
Planning	,237	186	,000
Resource Allocation	,298	186	,000
Implementation	,211	186	,000
Evaluation	,305	186	,000
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (SA)	,177	186	,000
Environmental Awareness	,205	186	,000
Environmental Justice	,235	186	,000
Circular economy	,193	186	,000

It was observed that the general variables 'IV' and 'SA' have a level of significance lower than 0.05. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H0) and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (H1). Consequently, the data related to these variables follow an innormal distribution. Similarly, in the case of the dimensions of both variables, the significance level is also less than 0.05, leading to acceptance of H1 and rejection of H0. Since the data present a non-normal distribution in all the variables, we chose to use the non-parametric statistic of Spearman's Rho coefficient to determine the relationship between the study variables.

## 4. Discussion

The current state of public health in Peru is characterized by a number of challenges, including limited access to health services, inadequate health infrastructure, and high rates of poverty and disease (Huarcaya-Victoria et al., 2023). Despite recent efforts to improve the health system, such as the implementation of the Social Security Health System (SSR), many Peruvians continue to face significant barriers to accessing quality healthcare (Alva, 2023). Underinvestment in public health has left the nation ill-prepared for current and future health risks, according to a new report (Mandino et al., 2022; Kings, 2022; Villavicencio-Caparó et al., 2022). These challenges highlight the urgent need for greater investment in public health in Peru.

Public health spending in Peru has been historically low: it reached only 5.3% of GDP in 2014 (Villavicencio-Caparó et al., 2022). While recent initiatives, such as the National Health Strategy 2017-2021, have sought to increase public health spending, significant gaps persist (Reyes, 2022). In particular, there is a need for greater investment in health infrastructure, including the construction and renovation of health facilities (General Office of Planning and MINSA, 2021). By increasing public health spending, Peru can improve the quality and accessibility of health services, which will ultimately lead to better health outcomes for its citizens.

Access to health services in Peru remains a major challenge, particularly for marginalized populations (Velarde et al., 2021). While the SSR has helped expand access to health care for some, many Peruvians still lack access to essential health services (Paredes et al., 2023). To improve access to health services, greater investment is needed in a variety of areas, including: - Health infrastructure, including the construction and renovation of health facilities. - Healthcare workforce development, including training and recruitment of healthcare professionals. - Health information systems, including the development of electronic medical records and other health information technologies. By investing in these areas, Peru can improve access to health services and promote greater equity in health outcomes for all its citizens (Zamata et al., 2023).

Investing in public health can generate significant economic benefits for a country. Studies have shown that investing in health can lead to increased productivity, decreased absenteeism, and reduced healthcare costs (Meneses-La-Riva et al., 2023). In Peru, investment in public health can also contribute to the reduction of poverty and inequality, as access to health services can improve health outcomes for the most vulnerable populations (Huaman-Carhuas et al., 2023). In addition, investing in public health can attract foreign investment and promote economic growth by creating a healthy and productive workforce (Peña-Alegre et al., 2023). By prioritizing investment in public health, countries like Peru can reap the economic benefits of a healthier population.

Investing in public health also has important social benefits. Providing access to health services can improve the quality of life for individuals and communities, particularly those who have historically been excluded from health systems (Berrios, 2023). In Peru, investing in public health can help address disparities in health outcomes between urban and rural populations and between different socioeconomic groups (Meneses-La-Riva et al., 2023). In addition, investing in public health can contribute to the prevention and control of infectious diseases, which can have far-reaching social and economic consequences (Zamata et al., 2023). By investing in public health, countries like Peru can promote social equity and improve the overall well-being of their populations.

Investment in public health can also have a long-term impact on a country's development. By prioritizing public health, countries can build a strong and resilient health system that can respond effectively to emerging health threats, such as pandemics and natural disasters (Paredes et al., 2023). In addition, investing in public health can contribute to the development of a skilled and knowledgeable health workforce, which can promote innovation and improve the quality of health services (Valderrama et al., 2023). In addition, investing in public health can contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to health and well-being (Lazo-Gonzales et al., 2023). By investing in public health, countries like Peru can lay the foundation for sustainable development and long-term prosperity.

Peru faces several challenges when it comes to investing in public health (Fernandez et al., 2023). One of the biggest challenges is the lack of funding for basic public health programs, which has been a long-standing problem (Bustamante et al., 2023). This lack of funding has slowed the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and exacerbated its impact. In addition, there is a shortage of health workers and resources in rural areas, making it difficult to provide adequate care to those who need it. In addition, there is a need to improve public health communications to improve awareness and understanding of health issues.

Despite these challenges, there are also opportunities for investment in public health in Peru (Huarcaya-Victoria et al., 2023). One of the main opportunities is the implementation of the Social Security Reform (SSR), which has reinforced physical investment in the health sector (Hernández-Vásquez et al., 2023). This reform has helped expand access to health services for those previously excluded due to poverty. Another opportunity is the modification of the income tax, which could increase the tax base and provide more resources for public health programs (Aybar-Flores et al., 2023; Chero et al., 2023; Estrada-

Araoz et al., 2023). In addition, there is a growing interest in public-private partnerships, which could help improve the quality and accessibility of health services.

## 5. Conclusions

Continued investment in the health sector requires thinking about the future and making recommendations based on those projections. This includes funding primary health care and strengthening health institutions. This way, people will be able to get the care they need when and how they need it, relieving the pressure on emergency rooms and hospitals. Investment in public health research and surveillance can also help detect and respond to urgent health threats such as the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Sustained spending on public health is necessary to improve the health and well-being of the population, stimulate economic growth and development, and ensure a more equitable and just society.

Many different strategies can be used to increase public health spending in Peru (Quispe et al., 2023) and improve its quality. Prioritizing increased public funding for health programs is especially important in underserved rural areas. Second, there needs to be a greater push for preventive health measures, including vaccination and health education programmes. Third, more money needs to be invested in medical facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, and medical equipment. Fourthly, attention should be paid to improving the training and education of health workers to ensure that they possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide excellent care. Last but not least, there needs to be greater cooperation between the public and private sectors to ensure that health care is affordable for all Peruvians. If Peru adopts these policies, it will be able to increase its public health spending and improve the quality of care it provides to its citizens.

Public health spending is essential to the prosperity of a nation and the health of its population. Peru's healthcare system faces obstacles such as insufficient funding and restricted access to healthcare. However, investment in public health could be enhanced by measures such as expanding public-private partnerships and taking preventive measures. Investing in public health has both short- and long-term benefits for the economy and society as a whole. If the country wants better health outcomes for its citizens and a boost for its economy, it must prioritize investment in public health.

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