

Report on Pandemic Threat

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Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB), According to a report released by the the chances of a global pandemic are growing and the world is not prepared for the same.

- 'A World At Risk'India's principal scientific advisor, Dr K Vijay Raghavan. The report titled has been authored by 15 global scientists and public health leaders, including
- World BankWorld Health Organization (WHO). It is co-convened by the and the
- WHO tracked 1,483 epidemics in 172 countries between 2011 and 2018.

Key Findings

- **Epidemic-prone diseases,** such as influenza, Ebola, Zika, plague, yellow fever and others, are harbingers of a new era of high-impact, potentially fast-spreading outbreaks that are more frequently detected and increasingly difficult to manage.
- **Reasons Behind frequency:** Population growth, urbanisation, globally integrated economy, widespread and faster travel, conflict, migration and climate change.
- **Possible Impact:** A pandemic equivalent to the 1918 Spanish Flu could kill 80 million and wipe out nearly 5% of the global economy, devastating health systems and hitting low-resourced communities the hardest.
- Indian Context:threats of Nipahzoonotic influenza viruses India has handled the and quite well. However, the threat of a devastating pandemic looms large on the world and India remains highly vulnerable.

• Suggestions:

 Intergovernmental organisations, to strengthen funding mechanisms, donors and multilateral institutions need to come together information sharing and continuous monitoring.

• **Multilateral financing organisationsintegrate preparedness into replenishments,** like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank need to national and international financial risk assessments, incentive systems and funding mechanisms.

• Increasing country preparedness

- raising funding,
- doing more research into new technologies, vaccines and medicines,
- establishing rapid communication systems,
- launching a coordinated government, industry and community response;
- and following through on international commitments.

by

• competent health system:

- Building high health system capability for prevention, effective surveillance, early detection and containment and appropriate management of any cases.
- health workforce This requires a sufficiently large and well-skilled with public health expertise and well-resourced health care infrastructure apart from robust health information systems that can provide early alerts.
 Investing in building a

Global Preparedness Monitoring Board

- **May 2018.** Created in response to recommendations by the UN Secretary General's Global Health Crises Task Force in 2017, the GPMB was co-convened by the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group and formally launched in
- independent monitoring and accountability bodypreparedness for global health crises. It is an to ensure
- Its secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

<u>Source: HT</u>