

Global Health Security Index 2021

Why in News

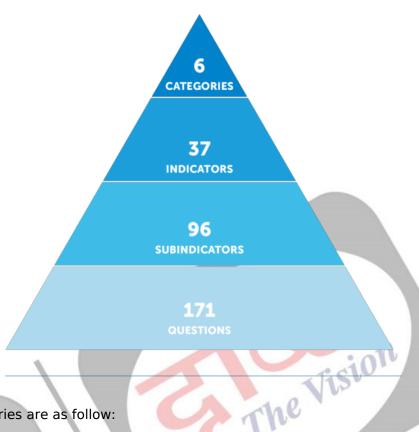
Recently, the Global Health Security (GHS) Index 2021 has been recently released.

In India <u>NITI Aayog</u> releases its own <u>health index</u>.

Key Points

- GHS Index:
 - About:
 - It is an **assessment and benchmarking of health security** and related capabilities across 195 countries.
 - It has been developed in partnership by the **Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)** and the Johns Hopkins Center.
 - NTI is a **nonprofit global security organization** focused on reducing nuclear and biological threats imperiling humanity.
 - Johns Hopkins Center was created to recognize the crucial role of communication in public health.
 - Methods of Ranking:
 - The GHS Index assesses countries' health security and capabilities across six categories.

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY INDEX **FRAMEWORK**



- The six categories are as follow:
 - **Prevention:** Prevention of the emergence or release of pathogens.
 - Detection and Reporting: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern.
 - Rapid Response: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic.
 - Health System: Sufficient and robust health system to treat the sick and protect health workers.
 - Compliance with International Norms: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global
 - Risk Environment: Overall risk environment and country vulnerability to biological threats.
- The index measures countries' capabilities from 0-100, with 100 representing the highest level of preparedness. The GHS Index scoring system includes three tiers.
 - Low Scores: Countries that score between 0 and 33.3 are in the bottom tier.
 - Moderate Scores: Countries that score between 33.4 and 66.6 are in the middle tier and
 - **High Scores:** Countries that score between 66.7 and 100 are in the upper or "top" tier.

Ranking:

- o India's:
 - India, with a score of 42.8 (out of 100) has slipped by 0.8 points since 2019.
- World:

- Three neighbouring countries of India like **Bangladesh**, **Sri Lanka and Maldives** have **improved their score by 1-1.2 points**.
- The world's overall performance on the GHS Index score slipped to **38.9** (out of **100**) in **2021**, from a score of 40.2 in the GHS Index, 2019.
- In 2021, **no country scored in the top tier of rankings** and no country scored above 75.9.
- Overall Performance of the Countries:
 - Unprepared for Future Epidemic:
 - Countries across all income levels remain dangerously unprepared to meet future epidemic and pandemic threats.
 - This, even as **infectious diseases are expected** to have the greatest impact on the global economy in the next decade.
 - Insufficient Health Capacities:
 - All countries had insufficient health capacities.
 - This left the world acutely vulnerable to future health emergencies, according to the Index that measured the capacities of 195 countries to prepare for epidemics and pandemics.
 - National Public Health Emergency:
 - 65% of assessed countries had not published and implemented an overarching national public health emergency response plan for diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential.
 - Medical Countermeasures:
 - 73% of countries did not have the ability to provide expedited approval for medical countermeasures, such as vaccines and antiviral drugs, during a public health emergency.
 - Thus, the world was acutely vulnerable to health emergencies in the future.
 - Lack of Financial Investments:
 - Most countries, including **high-income ones**, have not made dedicated **financial investments** in strengthening epidemic or pandemic preparedness.
 - Close to 79% of the 195 countries assessed had not allocated national funds within the past three years to improve their capacity to address epidemic threats.
 - Public Confidence in their Governments:
 - A whopping **82**% of countries have low to moderate levels of public confidence in their government.
 - Health emergencies demand a robust public health infrastructure with effective governance. But the trust in government, which has been a key factor associated with success in countries' responses to Covid-19, is low and decreasing.
- Recommendations:
 - Allocate Health Security Funds:
 - Countries should allocate **health security funds in national budgets** and conduct assessments using the 2021 GHS Index to develop a national plan to identify their risks and fill gaps.
 - Additional Support:

- International organizations should use the GHS Index to identify countries most in need of additional support.
- Involvement of Private Sector:
 - The **private sector should use the GHS Index to look for opportunities** to partner with governments.
- New Financing Mechanisms:
 - Philanthropies and funders **should develop new financing mechanisms** and use the GHS Index to prioritize resources.

Status of India's Health Response

- Underprepared:
 - The influenza A (H1N1) outbreaks since 2009 in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other States have acutely underscored the need for better detection, awareness of symptoms and quarantining.
 - Covid-19 pandemic has also shaken the foundations of India's healthcare system.
- Low Expenditure:
 - Health expenditure by the government in India is less than 1.35% of Gross Domestic Product, which is low for a middle-income country.
- Availability of Health Professionals:
 - There is one doctor for every 1,445 Indians as per the country's current population estimate of 135 crore, which is lower than the <u>World Health Organization (WHO)</u> prescribed norm of one doctor for 1,000 people.
- Impact of <u>Climate Change</u>:
 - India's health status is being worsened by climate shocks.
 - According to the <u>Climate Vulnerability Index</u>, more than **80% of Indians live in** climate vulnerable districts.

Source: DTE

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/global-health-security-index-2021