

**76<sup>th</sup> SESSION of the World Health Assembly**

**(Geneva,21<sup>st</sup> May- 30<sup>th</sup> May)**



**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
Government of India**

**Committee B**

**Agenda 27.1- Progress Report**

**(A) Strengthening local production of medicines and other health technologies to improve access (resolution WHA74.6 (2021))**

**(B) Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**(C) Global action on patient safety (resolution WHA72.6 (2019) and decision WHA74 (13) (2021))**

**(D) ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (resolution WHA72.5 (2019))**

**(E) ERADICATION OF DRACUNCULIASIS (resolution WHA64.16 (2011))**

**(F) Global action plan on the public health response to dementia**

(word count:347)

**Thank You Chair,**

**India recalls WHA resolutions 74.6 & 71.8, adopted in 2021 & 2018 respectively that call for concerted efforts for affordable and quality-assured medical products.**

**Chair,**

India suggests the **capacity building of member states for quality assurance of locally produced medicines**. This may include **training and capacity building for local regulatory authorities as well as support for establishing quality control laboratories**.

**Chair,**

India recalls **The World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution 72.6** which focuses on improving patient safety globally and recognizes the efforts put in by WHO aligning with this resolution.

In order to create a **patient-centric environment India suggests that healthcare organizations should encourage a culture of safety**, where healthcare personnel are encouraged to report errors and near-misses without fear of retribution. This shall help mapping areas where improvements can be made to prevent future errors.

**Chair,**

As per the survey conducted by **WHO only 55% countries of responding countries have defined safety standards for healthcare facilities and only around one-third i.e. 33% have a mechanism for reporting sentinel events**.

Hence, India believes that outlining clear policies and procedures for ensuring patient safety, including measures to prevent errors and adverse events is of crucial importance. WHO may support member states in laying **down the standard operating procedures for reporting missed, near missed & sentinel events and**

**developing standard safety guidelines for health facilities in their respective countries.** Support should be provided at all levels of the organization.

In India **Integrated Web Portal for Patient Safety is being developed for reporting and monitoring patient safety** in healthcare facilities in India.

**Chair,**

In respect of progress on AMR, WHO in its report has mentioned that only 10% of member states have allocated financing in their national budget. India would like to suggest that instead of separate funding for the implementation of the National action plan on antimicrobial resistance, there is a need to work toward each stakeholder having a dedicated budget to implement the activities in the national action plan. Such an approach will lead to ownership by the various stakeholders and sustainable long-term action.

**Thank you!**