

Seventy-Seventh Session of the World Health Assembly
Geneva, 19th May – 27th May 2025



Draft Intervention by India

28. Matters for information: Progress reports

Agenda A. Strengthening diagnostic capacity (resolution WHA 76.5(2023))

Agenda C. Integrated emergency, critical and operative care for universal health coverage and protection from health emergencies (resolution WHA76.2 (2023))

Agenda D. Global strategy on infection prevention and control (resolution WHA75.13 (2022))

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

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

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Thank you, Chair!

India welcomes WHO report, appreciates progress under resolution WHA76.5 in strengthening global diagnostic systems and access.

India has strengthened its diagnostic capacity by expanding laboratory infrastructure and initiating the upgradation of Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs) into Integrated Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (IRDLs). This transformation is being integrated with the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and fully aligned with the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) to facilitate real-time surveillance and outbreak alerts.

Chair,

India commends WHO's progress in strengthening emergency, critical, and operative (ECO) care, recognizing tools like the WHO-ICRC Basic Emergency Care course and ACAN's impact.

India emphasizes sustainable investments, inclusive strategy development, integration through UHC-SPDI, robust data systems, and data security to ensure equitable, resilient, and ethically driven care delivery.

Chair,

India recognizes the importance of infection prevention and control (IPC) in ensuring safe healthcare. IPC education is integrated into medical and allied health curricula, with nationwide training for healthcare workers. Our efforts are underway to unify IPC initiatives under one national program aligned with WHO's strategy.

Chair,

India has undertaken significant policy initiatives to enhance production and improve access to medicines, vaccines, and other health products.

Under the production linked incentive (PLI) schemes for bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals, production of critical Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), Key Starting Materials (KSMs), and Drug Intermediates (Dis) is incentivised.

Chair,

Patient safety is an integral aspect of quality healthcare delivery system in India at all levels of care i.e health promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and follow up to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

India is improving healthcare quality through National Quality Assurance Standards, accreditation, regulatory mechanisms, standard treatment protocols, AI-based decision support systems, digital health records, and implementation research.

Thank you!