



ASIA PACIFIC
PANDEMIC
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
REGIONAL FORUM



WORLD BANK GROUP



Ministry of Economy
and Finance

LESSONS FROM INDIA'S COVID-19 RESPONSE PRIVATE SECTOR AND INNOVATIONS

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PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

- Private sector- 65-75% of the healthcare in India
- Complete & updated data on private sector facilities, beds, ICUs, ventilators not available at national & state level
- High cost of care: Rate caps released, but partial success
- Limited participation and collaboration with public sector
 - Small private hospitals were closed particularly during the first waves.
 - Pooling & triaging between public and private hospitals attempted in several states with limited success
- States faced challenge in negotiating with the private sector and also the mechanisms, needed enforcement under Epidemic Act.

Odisha: State collaborated with private hospitals in Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) mode (rental basis with tripartite MOUs) to set-up 17 dedicated COVID hospitals across the state, in addition to the 30 district hospitals. The payments to these private hospitals were made irrespective of the bed occupancy.

Pre-COVID status (NHP 2019)

	Public	Private
Hospitals	25778	43487
Beds	713986	118524 2
ICU beds	35699	59262
Ventilators	17850	29631

**COVID diagnostic service:
Half of the labs were from
private sector (1700/ 3400)
Not uniform across states.**

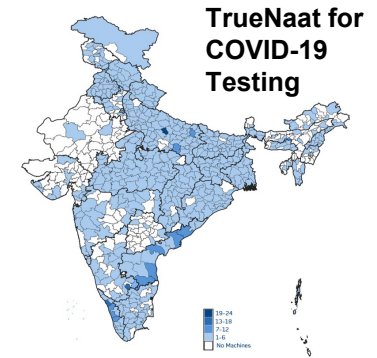
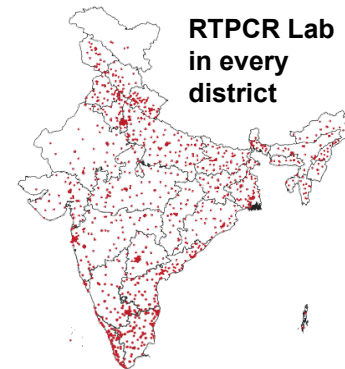
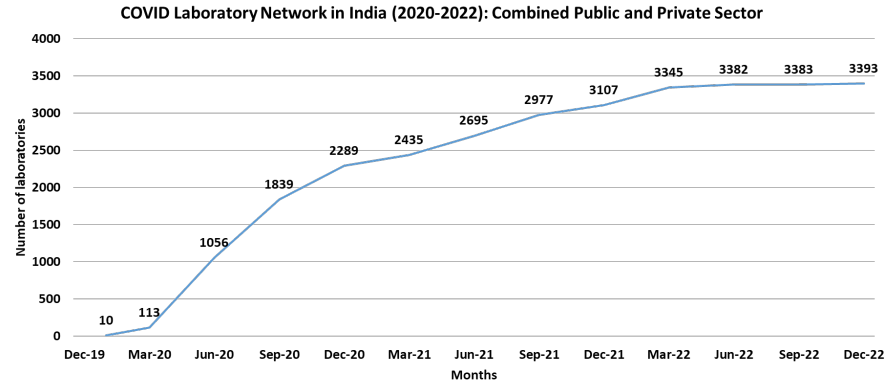
*“Private sector participation was
clearly missing in the first wave”.*
Central Level Officer

COVID LABORATORY NETWORK AND TESTING

- Expanded laboratories network; one lab (Jan 2020) to ~3400 labs (Dec 2022), all ICMR portal linked; most NABL accredited
- Every district has RTPCR lab
- Leveraged TruNAAT facilities (TB program)
- Large share of private labs (1700+)
- ICMR ensured supply of the kits and supplies, quality assurance measures
- Mission 'Lifeline UDAAN' (MoCA & IAF) support during the lockdown phases
- Central procurement agency for equipment and kits

Meghalaya: Installed TruNAAT at District hospitals. In some districts, mobile laboratories were used.

Tamil Nadu- Relied only on RTPCR test and didn't use RAT test.



INNOVATE IN INDIA FOR INCLUSIVENESS (i3) - P156241

The objective of the Project is to facilitate innovation in biopharmaceutical products and medical devices that address public health priorities in India.

- **Component 1:** Strengthening the pilot-to-market innovation ecosystem- Shared facilities, Clinical trial networks ; Scientific Research and Training
- **Component 2:** Accelerating the pilot-to-market process for specific products- Vaccines, Biosimilars , Equipment
- **COVID 19 Vaccines :** development of six novel COVID vaccine candidates (e.g., DNA, Adenovirus, Virosome, Subunit)
- **COVID Tests and Medical Devices :** developed RT-PCR Diagnostic Kits for detection of COVID-19 infection, Ventilators, Nucleic Extraction Kits, Material and Viral Transfer Medium , and Pulse Oximeters.
- **COVID-19 Therapeutics:** Virafin and Novel therapeutic antibodies
- **Clinical Trial Networks :** 5 field sites for vaccine clinical trials

