

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 433
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2024**

MANAGEMENT OF WORLD PANDEMIC FUND

433. SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE:

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- a) Whether Government is aware that through three instruments of WHO i.e, Pandemic Treaty, International Health Regulations Amendments and Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR), it can become potential Global Governments on Health while 85 percent of funding to WHO comes from private philanthropic capitalists and vaccine companies resulting in conflict of interest, if so, the details thereof;
- b) Government's perspective on WHO's 'One-Health approach' which expands into food economy and environment along with Health; and
- c) Government's role in World Pandemic Fund management and proposals made by India towards financial replenishment mechanism of WHO?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
DR BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR**

(a) & (b): International Health Regulation (IHR), 2005 under WHO is an internationally legally binding instrument which was adopted by World Health Assembly on 23rd May, 2005. The purpose and scope of IHR (2005) are "to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of the disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade.

A pandemic convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response, is a member State driven process through an Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) that is in drafting stage.

The WHO Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR), is an initiative, that works with countries to help building the capacities required to rapidly detect, respond to and recover from any emergency health threat.

WHO gets its funding from two main sources: Member States paying their assessed contributions (countries' membership dues), and voluntary contributions from Member States and other

partners. Assessed Contributions (AC) are a percentage of a country's gross domestic product (the percentage is agreed by the United Nations General Assembly). Member States approve them every two years at the World Health Assembly. They cover less than 20% of the total budget.

The remainder of WHO's financing is in the form of voluntary contributions (VC), largely from Member States as well as from other United Nations Organizations, intergovernmental organizations, philanthropic foundations, the private sector, and other sources.

As prevention and Control of zoonotic disease requires multi stakeholder involvement i.e. Health, Veterinary health, Environment forest etc. This collaborative approach is called as One Health approach. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India implementing the following Schemes for prevention & Control of Zoonotic Disease under One Health approach:

1. National One Health Program for Prevention & Control of Zoonotic Diseases
2. National Rabies Control Programme
3. Programme for Prevention & Control of Leptospirosis

The activities conducted through the national programmes for prevention and control of zoonotic diseases under One Health approach are:

- I. Training & capacity building to put emphasis on surveillance of different zoonotic diseases
 - II. Guidelines and technical support to the states
 - III. Strengthening Surveillance of Zoonotic Diseases, Leptospirosis Rabies and animal bites
 - IV. laboratory strengthening for diagnosis of zoonotic diseases
 - V. Information, Education, and communication (IEC) activities – development of IEC materials for dissemination.
 - VI. State and district level initiatives for inter-sectorial co-ordination for prevention and control of zoonotic diseases including sensitization of all stakeholders.
- (c) To take the global actions in an integrated approach and mobilize resources for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR), the World Bank, approved the proposal to establish the Pandemic Fund which was officially established by its Governing Board. Govt. of India also decided to contribute USD 10 million under the Pandemic Fund.

The Pandemic Fund provides a dedicated stream of additional, long-term financing to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) capacity and capabilities in low-and middle-income countries and to address critical gaps through investments and technical support at the national, regional and global levels.