

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-5044
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01/04/2022**

WHO GLOBAL CENTRE FOR TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

**5044. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI,
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE,
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA,
SHRI RAVI KISHAN,
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV,
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA,
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK,
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO,
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE
SHRI V.K.SREEKANDAN:**

Will the Minister of **AYUSH** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the World Health Organization (WHO) to establish WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) in the country, if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;
- (b) whether the Government has constituted any Joint Task Force for coordination, execution and monitoring of activities for the establishment of this Centre and if so, the details and the composition thereof;
- (c) the time by which this Centre will be established and become fully functional alongwith the details of its work ambit;
- (d) the proportionate cost sharing between the Government of India and WHO for construction of above said Centre; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to provide essential health care services and safe, effective and affordable traditional medicines under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF AYUSH
(SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL)**

- (a) Yes Sir. On 09 March, 2022, the Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved signing and ratification of the Host Country Agreement (HCA) between Ministry of Ayush and World Health Organization (WHO) for establishment of WHO-GCTM to be located at Jamnagar, Gujarat. The Host Country Agreement was signed between the Ministry of Ayush

and the WHO on 25th March, 2022 in a formal event hosted by WHO at WHO Hqs., Geneva, Switzerland. Following are the benefits of the WHO-GCTM:

- To position Traditional Systems of Medicines including AYUSH systems across the globe.
- To provide leadership on global health matters pertaining to traditional medicine.
- To strengthen the efforts for evidence based research & development, training and awareness about Traditional Medicines.
- To ensure quality, safety and efficacy, accessibility and rational use of traditional medicine.

(b) Yes Sir. The Composition of the Joint Task Force for coordination, execution and monitoring of activities for the establishment of WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) is annexed.

(c) The proposed timeline for establishment of WHO-GCTM in India is 31st March, 2024. The WHO-GCTM is to handle inter-alia work related to the following:

- To implement WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023 and to support member states to develop regulations for traditional medicine.
- To identify various challenges faced by the countries in regulating, integrating and further positioning Traditional Medicine including Ayurveda & Yoga in the WHO's Member States countries and assist Member States to develop appropriate policy/regulation framework, exchange of information/activities performed for integration of traditional medicine in public health and dissemination of information about traditional medicine to the community.
- To develop norms, standards, and guidelines in relevant technical areas, tools and methodologies, for collecting data undertaking analytics, and assess impact. Envisage WHO TM Informatics centre creating a collaborative of existing TM Data banks, virtual libraries, and academic and research institutes.
- To develop specific capacity building and training programmes in the areas of relevance to the objectives and conduct training programmes in campus, residential, or web-based, and through partnerships with the WHO Academy and other strategic partners.

(d) The establishment of WHO-GCTM is to be fully funded by Ministry of Ayush, Government of India.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to provide essential health care services and safe, effective and affordable traditional medicines under Sustainable Development Goals:

- Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in the country for promotion and development of AYUSH system through States/UTs. The National AYUSH Mission inter-alia makes provisions for establishment & upgradation of AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres & AYUSH Dispensaries, Setting up of up to 50 /30 /10 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, Supply of essential drugs to Government AYUSH Hospitals, Government Dispensaries and Government/Government aided Teaching Institutional AYUSH Hospitals, Infrastructural development of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.
- The Ministry of Ayush is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely AYURSWASTHA Yojana. One of the objective of this scheme is to support financial assistance to the Individual Organizations/Institutes for implementing Sustainable Development Goal-2 (SDG2) and Sustainable Development Goal -3 (SDG 3) through integrating AYUSH system.
- Hospitals attached to AIIA and other National Institutes & Research Councils are providing health services to the community.
- For obtaining the manufacturing licence as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the manufacturing of Ayurvedic (including Siddha) or unani drugs are to be carried out in such premises & hygienic conditions as are specified in Schedule-T (Good Manufacturing Practices) and homoeopathy manufacturers are required to comply with the provisions of Schedule M1(Good Manufacturing Practices).
- For Standardization of Indian and Homoeopathy medicines in the country, the Government has established Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) under the Ministry of AYUSH with the prime mandate to publish and revise Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API), Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India (SPI), Unani Pharmacopoeia of India (UPI) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI).
- Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Pharmacovigilance of Ayurveda, Siddha Unani & Homeopathy Drugs since June 2018 for inculcating the culture of Adverse Drug Events (ADE) reporting, documentation and analysis for further regulatory action.

Composition of the Joint Task Force for coordination, execution and monitoring of activities for the establishment of WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM)

From WHO side

1. Dr. Shyama Kuruvilla, Senior Strategic Adviser, Universal Health Coverage and Life Course, WHO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland
2. Dr. John Reeder, Director Research for Health, and Director Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), WHO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland
3. Dr. Qi Zhang, Unit Head - Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine, WHO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland
4. Dr. Egle Granziera, Senior Legal Officer - International, Constitutional and Global Health Law, WHO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland
5. Dr. Manoj Jhalani, Director - Department of Health Systems Development, WHO South East Asia, Regional Office, New Delhi, India

From Indian side

6. Prof. Bhushan Patwardhan, National Research Professor, Ministry of Ayush
7. Shri P.K. Pathak, Special Secretary, Ministry of Ayush;
8. Prof. Dr. Tanuja Nesari, Director, All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi
9. Mr. Vimarsh Aryan, First Secretary to PMI, Geneva Switzerland (World Health Organization & UNAIDS and other health related matters).
10. Vd. Rajeshwari Singh, Research Officer, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ministry of Ayush