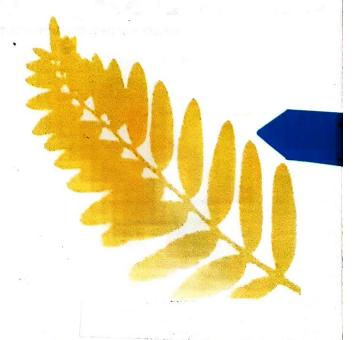


DELHI DECLARATION ON TRADITIONAL MEDICINE FOR THE SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

13.02.2013



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Adoption of Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine for the South-East Asian Countries

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DELHI DECLARATION ON TRADITIONAL MEDICINE FOR THE SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES 13.2.2013

A. We, the Health Ministers of South-East Asian countries, representing the Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Minister of Indigenous Medicine, Sri Lanka, and Vice Minister of Health, Timor-Leste, and the representatives of DPR Korea, Indonesia, Myanmar, Maldives and Thailand,

met in New Delhi during the "International Conference on Traditional Medicine for South-East Asian Countries", and we –

- recalled the importance given at the International Conference on Primary Health Care at Alma Ata in 1978 for inclusion of access to Traditional Medicine in the planning and implementation of health care;
- noted the progress of Traditional Medicine in the countries of South East Asia Region, specifically after the World Health Organization (WHO) brought out the strategy for Traditional Medicine 2002 2005;





- considered the importance of various resolutions of the World Health Assembly (WHA) and of the South East Asia Regional Committee for promoting Traditional Medicine and Medicinal Plants, specifically WHA 56.31, WHA 62.13 and SEA/RC56/R6;
- appreciated the diversity and richness of Traditional Medical Systems, their courses of study, status of research & development, regulatory frameworks and medicinal flora in the South-East Asian countries;
- recognized that Traditional Medicine and Traditional Medicine Practitioners have substantial potential to contribute for improving health outcomes in various countries of the world;
- acknowledged the fact that traditional medicine is culturally acceptable, generally available, affordable and widely used in various countries for the treatment of diseases;
- noted the fact that for millions of people often living in rural areas in different countries, traditional medicine is a significant source of health care;
- 8) recognized the potential of traditional medicine in providing primary health care, and
- expressed the need for sharing of experience and knowledge for securing reliance on Traditional Medicine for public health benefits.



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B. DECLARATION

In the light of the above, we hereby agree for cooperation, collaboration and mutual support amongst the South-East Asian Countries in all spheres of Traditional Medicine in accordance with national priorities, legislations and circumstances, and specifically agree to make collaborative efforts aiming at the following:

- to promote National policies, strategies and interventions for equitable development and appropriate use of traditional medicine in the health care delivery system;
- to develop institutionalized mechanism for exchange of information, expertise and knowledge with active cooperation with WHO on traditional medicine through workshops, symposia, visit of experts, exchange of literature etc.;
- III. to pursue harmonized approach for the education, practice, research, documentation and regulation of traditional medicine and involvement of traditional medicine practitioners in health services;
- to explore the possibility of promoting mutual recognition of educational qualifications awarded by recognized Universities, pharmacopoeias, monographs and relevant databases of traditional medicine;

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- V. to encourage development of common reference documents of traditional medicine for South East Asian countries;
- VI. to develop regional cooperation for training and capacity building of traditional medicine experts;
- VII. to encourage sustainable development and resource augmentation of medicinal plants in the South East Asian regional countries;
- VIII. to establish regional centers as required for capacity building and networking in the areas of traditional medicine and medicinal plants and
- IX. to exchange views, experiences and experts for integration of traditional medicine into national health systems in accordance with national policies and regulations.

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Delegates at the International Conference on Traditional Medicine for South-East Asian Countries
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जितेन्द्र शर्मा, _{आई.एफ.एस.} JITENDRA SHARMA,I.F.S. संयुक्त सचिव JOINT SECRETARY

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भारत सरकार

आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा यूनानी, सिन्ध एवं होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्रालय आयुष भवन, 'बी' ब्लाक, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्पलेक्स, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY
UNANI, SIDDHA & HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)

AYUSH BHAWAN, 'B' BLOCK, GPO COMPLEX

INA, NEW DELHI-110023

D.O. No. M-11014/1/2011-IC-XVI Dated: 23rd April, 2015

Dear Sh Prakash,

This is regarding adoption of Delhi Declaration as WHO resolution SEA/RC67/R3 during the Sixty-seventh Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia region at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- 2. The then Hon'ble HFM had announced designation of National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur; National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore and National Institute Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata as Regional centres under the Delhi Declaration (on 1.9.2014) in which the countries agreed for cooperation, collaboration and mutual support amongst the South-East Asian Countries in all fields of traditional medicine in accordance with national priorities, legislation and circumstances. Out of the nine areas of cooperation listed in the Declaration, India took this initiative in areas mentioned at No. VI and VIII which are reproduced below:-
 - VI. To develop regional cooperation for training and capacity building of traditional medicine experts;
 - VIII. To establish regional centers as required for capacity building and networking in the areas of traditional medicine and medicinal plants and
- 3. As a first initiative, India has reserved 20 seats in undergraduate courses (one seat each in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy for each SEA country), 7 for MD and 2 for PhD courses for South-East Asian countries under AYUSH Scholarship scheme in these premier National Institutes for the Academic Year 2015-16 onwards. Government of India would provide not only seats but also full tuition fee and financial support including living expenses, hostel, airfare, contingent expenditure, etc., to the students nominated by the Government of South-East Asian countries. In addition, we would offer country specific tailor-made courses under WHO fellowship programmes as and when required by WHO. Also, short courses, as per the requirement of the SEAR members would be offered free of cost at these National Institutes. This Ministry had already informed the concerned National Institutes about this development.

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4. You are requested to share the above mentioned information with WHO SEARO to facilitate cooperation in the areas amongst SEAR member countries, as mentioned in the Delhi Declaration in the interest of Traditional Medicine. This has also been adopted as WHO resolution SEA/RC67/R3 (copies enclosed).

Encl: As above

Yours sincerely,

(JITENDRA SHARMA)

Shri Anshu Prakash Joint Secretary Do Health & Family Welfare, Room No.158-A, New Delhi - 23061195 anshuprakshias@gmail.com. anshu.prakash@nic.in

Capy to:-

- Dr.Poonam Khetrapal Singh, Regional Director, World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, World Health House, Indraprastha Estate. Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110002
- The Directors NIA/ NIUM/ NIH with ref. to letter No.M-11014/1/2011-IC (Pt-XVII), dated 23rd Sept., 2014.

(JITENDRA SHARMA)

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RESOLUTION

OF THE WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SEA/RC67/R3

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE: DELHI DECLARATION

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine adopted on 13 February 2013 by the 11 Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolutions WHA22.54, WHA29.72, WHA30.49, WHA31.33, WHA40.33, WHA41.19, WHA42.43, WHA 44.34, WHA54.11, WHA56.31, WHA61.21 and WHA62.13, and in particular Regional Committee resolution SEA/RC56/R6 on traditional systems of medicine which requested the Regional Director to assist Member States in developing/strengthening national policies, strategies and plans of action on traditional systems of medicine,

Acknowledging the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014—2023 that was endorsed in and Health Assembly resolution WHA67.18,

Recognizing that traditional medicine and traditional medicine practitioners have substantial patential to contribute to improving health outcomes in Member States of the South-East Asia Region,

Recognizing that some Member States in the South-East Asia Region are poised, within country for specific types of traditional medicine, to pursue a harmonized approach towards education, practice, research, documentation and regulation of traditional medicine, and

Noting that the International Conference on Traditional Medicine for Member States of the Statis-East Asia Region took place on 12–14 February 2013 and the Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine adopted on 13 February 2013,

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URGES Member States:

- (a) to consider implementing the Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine 2013 in accordance with national capacities, priorities, relevant legislation and circumstances, as follows:
 - (i) promoting national policies, strategies and interventions for equitable development and appropriate use of traditional medicine in the health-care delivery system;
 - developing institutionalized mechanisms for exchange of information, expertise and knowledge on traditional medicine with the active cooperation of WHO through workshops, symposia, visits of experts, exchange of literature etc.;
 - (iii) pursuing a harmonized approach for the education, practice, research, documentation and regulation of traditional medicine and involvement of traditional medicine practitioners in health services;
 - (iv) exploring the possibility of promoting mutual recognition of educational qualifications awarded by recognized universities, pharmacopoeias, monographs and relevant databases of traditional medicine;
 - encouraging the development of common reference documents on traditional medicine for Member States of the South-East Asia Region;
 - (vi) developing regional cooperation for training and capacity-building of traditional medicine experts;
 - (vii) encouraging sustainable development and resource augmentation of medicinal plants in Member States of the South-East Asia Region;
 - (viii) establishing regional centres as required for capacity-building and networking in the areas of traditional medicine and medicinal plants, and
 - (ix) exchanging views, experiences and experts for integration of traditional medicine into national health systems in accordance with national policies and regulations.
- (b) to adapt and implement the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014–2023 taking into account national capacities, priorities and legislation;



- (c) to integrate, as appropriate, traditional medicine into the mainstream health-care systems in order to contribute to universal health coverage; and
- (d) to strengthen systems, particularly pharmacovigilance systems, to ensure that all available traditional medicine products meet safety, efficacy and quality standards.

REQUESTS the Regional Director:

- to support Member States, as appropriate, in implementing the Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine and the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023;
- (b) to support Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen systems, particularly pharmacovigilance systems, to ensure that all available traditional medicine products meet safety, efficacy and quality standards;
- (c) to allocate adequate funds in accordance with the WHO Programme Budget towards implementation of the Delhi Declaration on Traditional Medicine and the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014–2023 in Member States of the South-East Asia Region;
- (d) to provide policy and technical guidance in the promotion of traditional medicine on harmonized lines for each type of traditional medicine in the Region; and
- (e) to report on the progress of the implementation of WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014–2023 to the Seventy-second and Seventy-seventh sessions of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia in 2019 and 2024.

Sixth session, 12 September 2014

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