



India Working Group
for Health Advocacy



5 Major Problems of India

- 1 The country does not invest enough in Community Systems.
- 2 India's public health expenditure is abysmally low.
- 3 During COVID-19 and other crises, communities affected by HIV, Tuberculosis (TB), and Malaria are prone to more risks.
- 4 India does not have a voice on global health issues.
- 5 The Global Fund plans to leave India by 2026, jeopardizing years of progress for communities.

Therefore, India Working Group has 5 Asks

- 1 Invest in Community System Strengthening.
- 2 Double India's domestic financing from 1.15% to at least 2.5%.
- 3 Sustain and increase efforts to prevent HIV, TB, and Malaria.
- 4 Indian government must increase investment in the Global Fund & show leadership.
- 5 The Global Fund must continue to invest in India beyond 2026.



Ask from Government of India



Ask from The Global Fund

1.

Invest in Community System Strengthening



#UseTheAgency - India's HIV programmes' success hinges on its engagement with the most affected communities. The government must invest within health programmes which includes the most affected communities.



#MakeUsCount - Show the total investment on communities, include a key performance indicator on community engagement, and consider the community as a partner, not mere beneficiaries.



2.

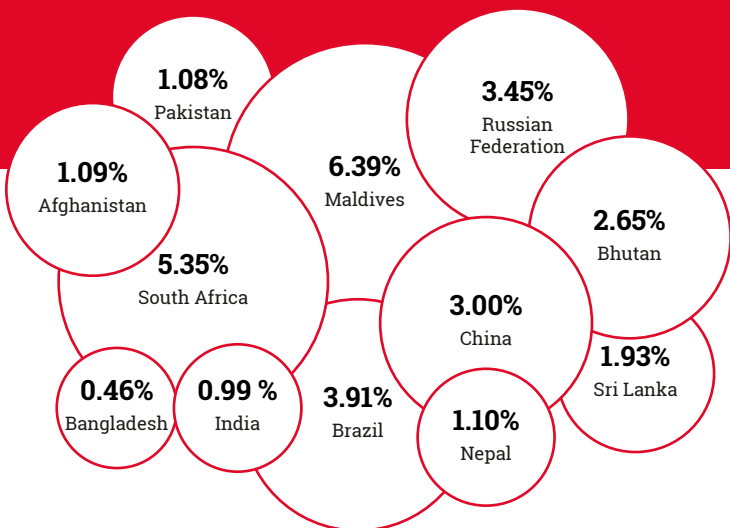
Double India's Domestic Health Financing to 2.5% of the GDP



According to National Health Profile (2019-20), India needs to increase its public health expenditure from 1.15% to at least 2.5% of its GDP.



As per the Economic Survey 2020-21, the overall out-of-pocket expenses in India on healthcare is more than 60% of the total expenditure on public health. India must take steps to reduce exorbitant Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) to save healthcare costs for common Indians.



General government health expenditure in comparison to GDP% (Source: WHO)

3.

Sustain and increase efforts to prevent HIV, TB, and Malaria



India has made considerable improvements in the fight against AIDS, and Malaria, mainly through community engagement. India can end the epidemics, just like we did with polio if we reach the underserved and uncovered demographics.



The community-based organisations actively worked to provide HIV, TB and Malaria services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Invest in community-led programmes, only they are at the forefront during the crisis situation.



4.

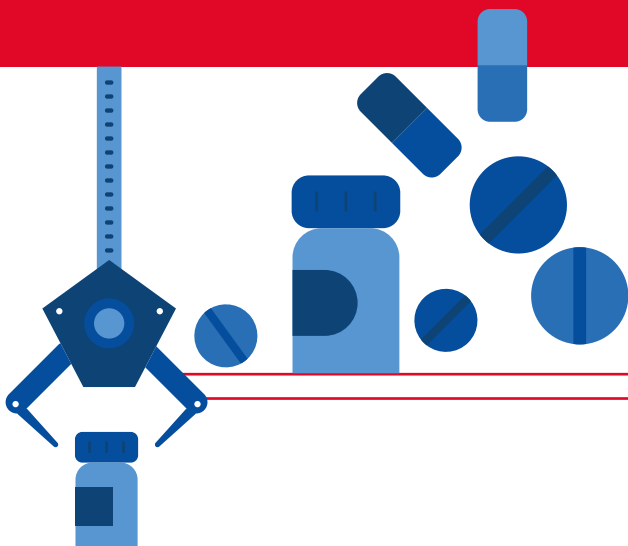
Indian government must increase investment in the Global Fund & show leadership



India will take up the G20 presidency in 2023 and be the leader of the South East Asia constituency on the Global Fund Board. We are keen to see India pledge high enough to demonstrate enormous political leadership in global health.



India is the 'Pharmacy of the World'. The Global Fund has bought over US\$6 billion of generic drugs and other health products in the last decade from Indian manufacturers. Therefore, India, a leader of the Global South, must become a strong voice in global health negotiations.



5.

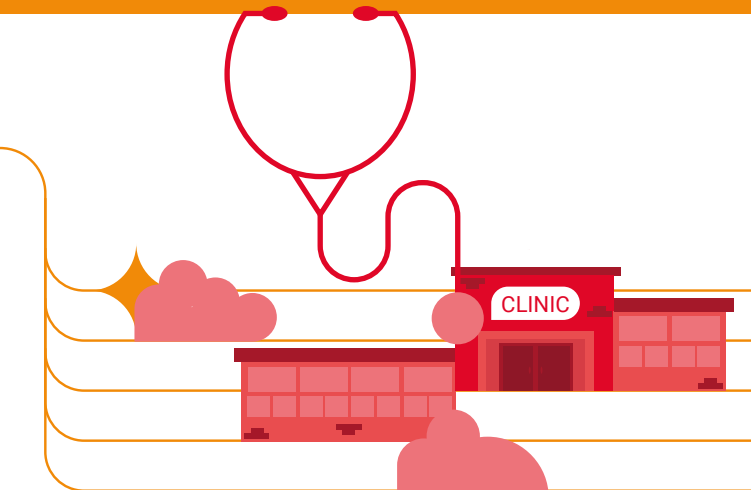
The Global Fund must invest in India beyond 2026



Currently, the Global Fund supports ten programmes that tackle HIV, TB and Malaria in India, with a total investment of up to US\$510 million (allocation period 2021-24).

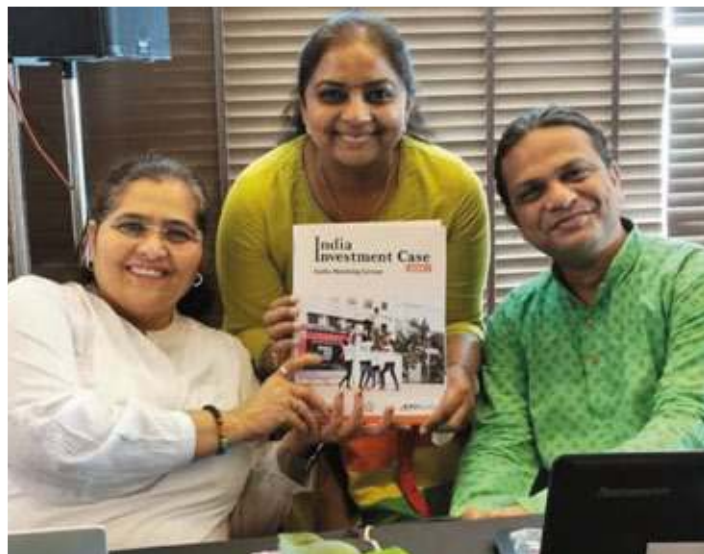


The Global Fund should recognise that India has the 3rd highest population of people living with HIV and 2nd highest burden of TB-related deaths. Disinvestment would only lead to the loss of decades of progress made in HIV, TB and Malaria. **#WalkTheTalk:** Be a partner in strengthening communities living with/affected by HIV, TB and Malaria.









#FundTheFight

#InvestInCommunities

#FightForWhatCounts

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India Working Group
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Background

IWG was formed in December 2018 with the support of the Global Fund Advocates Network Asia-Pacific (GFAN AP). It has been at the forefront in its demand to increase India's domestic expenditure on health strongly, and invest in Global Fund which can be divested into communities affected by HIV, TB and Malaria across India. Through our rigorous advocacy measures with donor countries by sending letters to donor countries, high-level meetings with donor country representatives, and civil society meetings to amplify our demand for increased domestic financing and investment in Global Fund, we were able to contribute in the effort to make India pledge US\$22 Million and successfully advocate for an increase in other countries funding to Global Fund in 6th Replenishment cycle.

The United States of America will host the 7th Replenishment of The Global Fund in 2022. For this Replenishment cycle, India needs to invest at least US \$100 million to the Global Fund. It's an ambitious target but to end the epidemics, we must simply fund the fight.

India hosting the G20 summit in the year 2023 is an important opportunity for IWG to work closely and put specific key recommendations from Global Health Working Group priorities and those from the India Investment Case. It is a chance for India to lead actively in terms of global health.