India is a strategic partner of the Global Fund, both as an implementer and a donor. The government of India has shown great leadership in improving the health needs of its citizens and fighting infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis. India has ambitious goals for all three diseases, including ending TB by 2025 – five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Since 2002, the Global Fund has disbursed US$2.1 billion in programs to fight HIV, TB and malaria and strengthen health systems in India.

With a population of 1.3 billion, India faces considerable health challenges.

**TB**

India has the world’s highest burden of TB, with 27 percent of all global cases. It is also home to about a quarter of all patients with drug-resistant TB. About 40 percent of the population in India is estimated to live with latent TB infection. Every year, more than a million people with TB in India are “missed”, meaning they are not diagnosed, treated or reported. TB affects people at the prime of life, when they can contribute the most to their families, communities and countries. Failing to end TB will cost India more than US$250 billion through 2030, according to research conducted by KPMG on behalf of the Global TB Caucus.

**Main results achieved by Global Fund-supported programs:**

- **1.18 MILLION**
  - People on antiretroviral therapy in 2017

- **1.8 MILLION**
  - People with TB treated in 2017

- **29.8 MILLION**
  - Mosquito nets distributed from October 2015 to January 2018
HIV

India has the third largest number of people living with HIV in the world, with an estimated 2.1 million people. The country has an estimated 88,000 new HIV infections and 69,000 AIDS-related deaths. Since 2010, new HIV infections have decreased by 46 percent and AIDS-related deaths have decreased by 22 percent. The HIV epidemic is concentrated among key populations: 6.26 percent among people who inject drugs, 3.14 percent among transgender population, 2.69 percent among men who have sex with men, and 1.56 percent among sex workers.

Malaria

India accounts for 4 percent of the estimated global malaria cases and 68 percent of reported cases in the WHO South-East Asia region. However, malaria cases in India have halved since 2000. The last WHO world malaria report singled out India for its impressive gains against the disease: the country recorded a 24 percent reduction in cases in 2017 compared to 2016. The country has a vision for a malaria-free India by 2027.

Our Support

The Global Fund is supporting India’s goals to end HIV, TB and malaria as epidemics. For the 2017-2019 allocation period, the Global Fund has allocated US$500 million to the fight against the three diseases. India has more than doubled its financial commitments to the three programs during the current implementation period (2018-2020) compared with 2015-2017. Domestic resources to fight TB, for example, have increased to US$740 million from US$333 million during the current implementation period.

About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a 21st-century organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. By challenging barriers and embracing innovative approaches, we are working together to better serve people affected by the diseases.