

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2983
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.03.2022**

SHORTAGE IN GLOBAL FUNDS TO COMBAT DEADLY DISEASES

2983. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY

- (a) whether there is a shortage of funds in the Global Fund to combat various deadly diseases, as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(DR.
BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (c): Global Fund is an international financing and partnership organization that aims to attract, leverage and invest resources to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As per the details received from Department of Economic Affairs, the Global Fund's contribution for Malaria, HIV AIDS and Tuberculosis has been consistent for the last three years.

Government of India have taken various measures to end HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. National Aids Control Programme (NACP) presently in the phase V, is a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by Government of India which aims to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in India with approach of Prevention, Testing, Treatment, Retention in care & Viral Suppression; supported through critical enablers of Information Education Communication (IEC), Laboratory Services and Strategic Information Management.

Under the programme, more than 4 crore HIV tests are done annually at 34,500 facilities and around 14.20 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS are taking free, life-saving, High quality antiretroviral medicines from 657 centers.

Further Government of India has launched The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) which is a Centrally Sponsored Programme, implemented under the aegis of the National Health Mission, with an aim to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of eliminating Tuberculosis (TB) by 2025, five years ahead of the global targets.

The steps taken by the Government to address Tuberculosis are as under:

- i. Integration with Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres to decentralize screening and treatment services closer to the community
- ii. Scale up of private sector engagement to increase the notification
- iii. Scale up of Rapid molecular diagnostics (CBNAAT / Truenat) for TB diagnosis & early detection of drug resistant TB
- iv. Active Case Finding (ACF) among vulnerable/key populations under the programme to find the additional TB cases
- v. Nutritional support under Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) to all eligible TB patients
- vi. To strengthen the community involvement, identification of TB survivors as TB Champions and trained them using the standardized training curriculum on empowering TB survivors to TB champions
- vii. Expansion of TB preventive treatment

Under the umbrella of National Health Mission, Government of India implements the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of 6 vector borne disease namely Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. Out of 6 vector borne diseases, 3 diseases are targeted for elimination i.e Kala-Azar by 2023 whereas Lymphatic Filariasis and Malaria by 2030. National Centre of Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) provides technical and financial assistance to the States/UTs in the form of cash & commodities, as per approved pattern.
