



VACCINE ACCESS TEST

Score Summary: India

The world is racing to find safe and effective vaccines against COVID-19. And when we do, these vaccines must be made available to everyone who needs them regardless of nationality or wealth. This is the fastest way to end the pandemic. So we want to know: **do world leaders' actions move us closer to, or further from, an equitable outcome?** The Vaccine Access Test provides a framework to answer this question based on the following metrics:

- **Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A):** Has this country provided financial support to the ACT-A?
- **Multilateral Leadership:** Has this country advanced multilateral cooperation to advance equity?
- **Policies:** Will this country's policies help ensure COVID-19 vaccines are accessible to all on a global scale?

Each metric is worth up to 3 points with a possible 9 points total. **Here's how India stacks up.**

METRIC	SCORE	RATIONALE
ACT-A 	1	The Indian government has committed to reserve half the Serum Institute of India's stock of a vaccine to supply low-income nations through Gavi. India has not funded the ACT-Accelerator.
Multilateral Leadership 	1	The Indian government stands ready to cover the costs of trials of any vaccine in the country. India has not joined on to the COVAX Facility.
Policies 	1	India has not implemented policies that align with WHO's Solidarity Call to Action. India plans to first vaccinate its 10 million health workers, followed by other front line workers, then those with underlying conditions and comorbidities.

Total Score: 3 out of 9

The actions of India have proven partial dedication to equitable outcomes, but have not gone far enough. India has shown its commitment by funding ACT-A, signing a committed agreement to the COVAX facility, and ensuring domestic allocation guidelines prioritize most at-risk populations.

India can improve its score by providing financial support to the ACT-Accelerator, joining on to the COVAX Facility (which it is currently in talks with the WHO about), and ensuring procurement contracts align with the WHO's Allocation Guidance to ensure adequate supply for other countries.

