

# Why India is banking on health diplomacy to grow African footprint

By [Dan Banik & Renu Modik](#)

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India has stepped up its global ambitions and foreign policy re-engagement with African countries in recent years. Its bilateral trade [increased](#) from \$7.bn in 2001 to \$63bn in 2017/18. India is now the third largest export destination and the fifth largest investor on the continent.



Workers at India's biggest syringe manufacturer ramp up production in September 2020 in race to meet Covid-19 vaccine-driven demand. Photo by SAJJAD HUSSAIN/AFP via Getty Images

While it plays catch-up with China's commanding presence in Africa, India has signed numerous new bilateral agreements. It has also strengthened its diplomatic presence and is actively furthering trade, infrastructure and private sector investments.

In our [research under a multi-year project](#), we found that New Delhi promotes an alternative model of development. It showcases the successes of its Green Revolution and advances in information, communication and technology. But it also highlights its ability to develop "Triple A" technology – affordable, appropriate, adaptable.

India's expertise in [affordable healthcare](#) has assumed increased significance during the ongoing pandemic. New Delhi is already reaping the benefits of an [ambitious diplomatic initiative](#) to deliver Made-in-India vaccines to developing countries.

India is one the [largest producers](#) of drugs globally. It manufactures 60% of the world's vaccines. Many African countries have purchased or [received these as gifts](#).

New Delhi's capacity and willingness to produce and share Covid19 vaccines have further boosted the country's diplomatic heft and recognition as a [global power](#).

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## India's Africa policy

India's historical footprint in Africa differs from that of other powers. New Delhi offered support for African countries in their struggle against colonial rule. Indo-African partnership followed in the post-colonial period. This was cemented by [solidarity with and support for the Non-Aligned Movement](#) and the fight against racism.

India also offered support for [South Africa](#) in its struggle against apartheid. In addition, New Delhi points to the presence of a [sizeable Indian diaspora](#) and their [economic and philanthropic contributions](#) on the continent.

Since the early 1990s, India has moved from idealism to pragmatism and the explicit pursuit of commercial interests. The change was driven by robust economic growth at home and the need to access raw materials and new markets.

India's [push](#) for South-South cooperation relies on three broad elements. The first is a shared identity as part of the Third World. Second is expertise in cost-effective development technologies. Third is a recurrent articulation of the principles of mutual respect and solidarity.

Its long history of being [democratic and its successes in reducing poverty and preventing famines](#) have also bolstered the legitimacy of its developmental approach in the Global South.

Since 2018, the India-Africa partnership has been based on a set of [principles](#). These have emphasised "local priorities". They call for joint efforts to reform global institutions, combat climate change and fight global terrorism. They also highlight capacity building for agriculture, education, digital technology and cooperation on peacekeeping and maritime issues.

How and to what extent might Africa benefit from India's growing interest? We identify three broad sets of health-related opportunities and benefits that may shape the future of India-Africa relations.

## Three major areas of collaboration

The first relates to India's formidable reputation as the ["pharmacy of the world"](#). It has actively contributed to meeting [global demand for vaccines, over the counter medicines and low-cost generic drugs](#). The relatively low manufacturing costs make Indian products affordable throughout the world.

Almost 20% of India's pharmaceutical exports, valued at \$17bn, are to Africa. Southern and western regions of Africa are the largest importers of Indian medicines. These include antiretroviral (ARV) drugs that cost only a [fraction](#) of those produced by Western companies.

The second relates to capacity building and collaboration in the health sector. Leading Indian [healthcare providers are collaborating with African partners](#). Some have opened or plan to open speciality hospitals across Africa.

Since 2009, the [Pan-African E-Network](#) supported by India has offered tele-medicine services. This also connects Indian hospitals and educational centres with their counterparts in Africa. With its state-of-the-art medical facilities, which offer services at competitive costs, India has also emerged as an attractive destination for "medical tourism".

The third relates to India's active "medical diplomacy". Africa's reliance on a [cheap supply of essential medicines in addition to an affordable Covid-19 vaccine](#) is only likely to increase in the near future.

But Africa's success in containing pandemics such as Ebola offers lessons to India, too. An illustrative example is Senegal, which has adapted its experiences [from the 2014 Ebola outbreak to fight Covid19](#). Numerous additional lessons on disease control from African countries can also be scaled up to improve India's health sector.

## Future collaboration on health

India appears well-poised to share its digital capabilities for improved and affordable access to universal healthcare. New Delhi has revamped its tele-medicine and online video consultation infrastructure on the continent. This offers a cost effective and safe option for treating contagious diseases.

In the near future, India's partners may benefit from its [online and mobile applications](#) to improve accessibility and affordability of healthcare. Online platforms can be used to [access information](#) on blood banks, public hospitals, and organ donation. Mobile applications can help track the vaccine status of children and disease awareness.

But there are also some challenges that must be resolved. Combating the menace of counterfeit medicines on the African continent is one. In addition to existing measures to curb criminal activity, mobile apps can verify medicines to tackle the problem.

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A major challenge is improving access to generic medicines through negotiated intellectual property rights waivers. At the World Trade Organisation, India and South Africa have taken a moral stance against "[vaccine nationalism](#)". Their [joint proposal](#) in October 2020 for a temporary waiver on drugs and Covid-19 vaccines was nevertheless rejected by the organisation.

Since then, however, [mainly African countries](#) have shown growing support for the proposal.

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