

Health: HIV/AIDS

Commitment:

“We will work to meet the financing needs for HIV/AIDS, including through the replenishment this year of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; and actively working with local stakeholders to implement the ‘3 Ones’ principles in all countries”

-Africa¹⁵⁹

Background:

With a growing political awareness of global health, including AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to eradicating these diseases at the Gleneagles summit in July 2005. The commitment included continued support for the “3 Ones” principles developed by UNAIDS, the World Bank, and global donors. These principles call for collaboration and more effective use of resources to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, and to meet the needs of people living with the disease through performance-based funding. Grant recipients who demonstrate measurable and effective results from the monies received will be able to receive additional funding.¹⁶⁰ While the initiative is an essential step to global coordination with multi-sector participants, the National AIDS Coordinating Authority that would be created as a result requires extensive funding to undertake its task. That task would also include monitoring and assessment tools to not only determine program success but to ensure accountability to donors. These new goals, however, do indicate a major priority shift from the goals leading up to the Gleneagles Summit where world leaders were expected to strengthen HIV vaccine research. Instead of preventative research being the focal point, the issue has fallen back on programs to reduce and monitor global levels of HIV/AIDS.

Compliance levels, measured by financial contributions required to ensure the success of this venture, have been very positive, with most countries exhibiting either full compliance or progressive steps which will greatly boost the ability to reduce the global spread of these diseases. The political and financial commitments were visible in 2005, with the Global Fund announcing the successful closing of the 2005 funding gap with nearly US\$729 million in new commitments.¹⁶¹ These funds were instrumental in bringing anti-retroviral drugs to patients with HIV/AIDS, treating TB patients, and limiting malaria by distributing insecticide treated bed nets among other social, medical, and educational outreach programs.¹⁶² The Global Fund does, however, “continue to face a resource shortfall of approximately US\$1.1 billion for 2006,”

¹⁵⁹ Africa, G8 Gleneagles 2005 (Glenegales), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 22 January 2006.
www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005glenegales/africa.pdf.

¹⁶⁰ Who we are and what we do, Global Fund (Geneva). Accessed: 15 January 2006.
www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/publications/brochure_2005.pdf

¹⁶¹ Global Fund Closes Funding Gap, Global Fund (Geneva), 16 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006.
www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_051216.asp.

¹⁶² Sustaining Performance, Scaling up results: Third Progress Report 2005, Global Fund (Geneva), September 2005. Accessed: 2 Jan 2005.
www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/progress_report_3rdreplenishment_lowres.pdf.

making new funding announcements by G8 leaders very important between the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Summits to realize this goal.¹⁶³

Team Leader: Barbara Tassa

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.33

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: 0

Canada made significant efforts to meet the financing needs of HIV/AIDS and raise awareness of the problem, but has only merited a score of 0. On 9 September 2005, the Minister of International Cooperation, Aileen Carroll, announced that a further CAD\$250 million would be committed to replenishing the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in addition to the CAD\$140 million committed in the February 2005 budget.¹⁶⁴

However, action on this issue came to a halt for several months due to the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament on 28 November 2005 and the ensuing federal election campaign. Canada's Conservative party was voted into power on 23 January 2006. Their election platform made no specific mention of HIV/AIDS; however, it vowed to show "compassion for the less fortunate — on the international stage" and to increase levels of foreign aid.¹⁶⁵ Parliament resumed on 4 April 2006 and the new government released its budget for 2006 on 2 May 2006. This budget pledged to provide the CAD\$250 million for the Global Fund that the previous government had

¹⁶³ Global Fund Closes Funding Gap, Global Fund (Geneva), 16 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_051216.asp.

¹⁶⁴ Canada Steps up Effort to Stop AIDS, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 21 November 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/E64C280F7A5197C6852570C0005B29EB?OpenDocument; Canada's Contribution to the G8 Africa Action Plan: Consolidating Africa's Place at the Centre of Canada's International Cooperation Agenda, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), June 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006.

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/africa/aap-national-report-2005-en.asp.

¹⁶⁵ Stand Up for Canada: Conservative Party of Canada Federal Election Platform 2006, Conservative Party of Canada, 13 January 2006. Accessed: May 4 2006. www.conservative.ca/media/20060113-Platform.pdf.

committed the previous September,¹⁶⁶ however, this money is contingent on the federal surplus for 2005-06 being greater than CAD\$2 billion. The 2006 Budget estimated that the Federal surplus for 2005-06 will be \$8 billion, which is well above the \$2 billion required to deliver the funds to the Global Fund.¹⁶⁷ However, as a result of this qualified pledge to provide significant funding for the Global Fund, Canada's compliance must be rated as a work in progress.

Analyst: Danielle Takacs

2. France: 0

France demonstrated both political and financial support of the Gleneagles HIV/AIDS commitment to replenish the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and malaria, but because of a lack of fulfillment of funding commitments, France's efforts must be seen as a work in progress. In December 2005, the French parliament announced approval for its plan to add an airline surtax to fund its commitment.¹⁶⁸ The plan was announced earlier at the January 2005 World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Just prior to the Gleneagles Summit in July 2005, French President Chirac announced an increased contribution to the Global Fund of €225 million in 2006 and €300 million for 2007. On 6 September 2005, Mme. Brigitte Girardin, Minister Delegate for Cooperation, Development and Francophonie, reiterated France's commitment to the increased contribution.

Since these announcements, the French government has not announced any further financial commitments, but nevertheless continues to lead as the largest European country contributor to the Global Fund. Although France paid in full its 2005 contribution of US\$180 million, it has yet to contribute to its 2006 pledge of nearly US\$280 million for 2006, thereby giving it a compliance score of 0.¹⁶⁹

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

3. Germany: 0

Germany has shown moderate compliance for Gleneagles' HIV/AIDS commitments through continued support for the Global Fund, though no new financial commitments were made by mid-2006. The German government fully paid its pledge of nearly US\$103 million in 2005. For 2006, however, Germany's pledge of over US\$87 million still required nearly US\$45 million to close its contribution gap.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁶ Budget 2006, Department of Finance (Ottawa), 2 May 2006. Accessed: 3 May 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/budget06/pdf/bp2006e.pdf: 137.

¹⁶⁷ The Budget in Brief 2006: Focusing on Priorities, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 2006. Accessed June 29 2006. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/budget06/pdf/briefe.pdf>

¹⁶⁸ France's Parliament Approves Airline Tax To Fund HIV/AIDS Programs, Medical News Today (Bexhill-on-Sea, UK), 4 January 2006. Accessed: 10 January 2006. www.medicalnewstoday.com/medicalnews.php?newsid=35687.

¹⁶⁹ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

¹⁷⁰ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

Although Germany has not made further financial pledges to replenish the Global Fund, the country nevertheless maintains ongoing interaction with the Global Fund and organizations that help distribute money to fund international initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS through the BACKUP organization, which was created in 2002 with a budget of €30 million.¹⁷¹ In spite of this, Germany's compliance score cannot move beyond 0 without evidence of movement to fully fund its Global Fund commitments.

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

4. Italy: 0

Italy remains a significant contributor to meeting the financing needs of the Global Fund, having announced new funding in November 2005 to provide another €260 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, additional to the €400 previously provided from 2001-2005¹⁷². However, the government of Italy has been largely unable to carry out further action on this front due to the dissolution of the Italian Parliament on 29 January 2006 and the ensuing federal election campaign.

The 9-10 April 2006 election saw Romano Prodi and his Union coalition emerge as the new government. With respect to addressing HIV/AIDS, Prodi's coalition did not develop a specific policy on the issue¹⁷³. Nonetheless, Prodi's coalition has yet to have a real opportunity to carry out significant action on HIV/AIDS since the government was only sworn in by the President on 17 May 2006. Prodi's government managed to win a confidence vote in the upper chamber of the Italian Parliament¹⁷⁴, but has had no real opportunities as of yet to carry out any policies relating to HIV/AIDS.

Thus, although Italy has been a strong donor to the Global Fund in the past, because the new government has yet to formally have a chance to meet the financing needs of HIV/AIDS and address the 'Three Ones' principles, Italy's level of compliance with its Gleneagles commitment to combating HIV/AIDS has been minimal. Additionally, Italy's pledge to pay its US\$121 million pledge for 2005 was short by nearly US\$25 million, something that is of further concern given that Italy had already pledged over US\$161 million for 2006. Consequently, the inability of Italy to close its funding gap in 2005 and the absence of any fiscal contributions for 2006 along with political inaction lead to a compliance score of 0.¹⁷⁵

Analyst: Danielle Takacs

¹⁷¹Progress Update (October 2005), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-progress-update-2005-10.pdf.

¹⁷² Undersecretary Drago meets with a delegation from the Board of Directors of the STOP-TB Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italy), 10 November 2005. Accessed: 7 May 2006. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1199.

¹⁷³ Who we are and what we do, Global Fund (Geneva). Accessed: 7 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/publications/brochure_2005.pdf.

¹⁷⁴ Prodi survives first test in a divided Parliament, International Herald Tribune, 19 May 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. www.iht.com/articles/2006/05/19/news/italy.php.

¹⁷⁵ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

5. Japan: +1

Japan completely fulfilled its Gleneagles commitment to work against HIV/AIDS. The Japanese government fulfilled its 2005 pledge of US\$100 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria on 8 November 2005 ahead of schedule. On 9 November 2005, Tokyo pledged US\$3.8 million to UNICEF to prevent AIDS, malaria, tetanus, and measles among the children of Myanmar, including the purchase of HIV/AIDS test kits.¹⁷⁶ This announcement came three months after the Global Fund announced that it would cut funding to Myanmar.¹⁷⁷

The Japanese government also continues to show its commitment to the Global Fund with the Friends of the Global Fund Japan (FGFJ) organization, which is chaired by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, by conducting ongoing society discussion and support for the fight against HIV/AIDS.¹⁷⁸ Overall, Japan showed great leadership and full compliance in financing the Global Fund's 2006-07 goals and full payment of its 2006 pledge of over US\$130 million for the Global Fund, in accordance with its Gleneagles commitment.¹⁷⁹

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

6. Russia: +1

Russia showed interest in limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS and met its Gleneagles HIV/AIDS commitment, in spite of criticism of its domestic programs and its relatively small level of Global Fund funding. In late August 2005, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov was quoted in the *Moskovskiye Novosti* Newspaper as stating that the “topic of fighting epidemics, AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis: would be one of the “massive initiatives” Russia would be introducing during their G8 presidency.¹⁸⁰ In a report released in late November by UNAIDS and the WHO, it was reported that Russia had “the biggest AIDS epidemic in all of Europe” fuelled primarily by a large number of injection drug users.”¹⁸¹ According to the report, infections in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russia were rising due to unprotected sex, which was followed by the deputy of the Russian Ministry of Public Health announcing government plans to devote US\$107 million in 2006 and US\$267 million in 2007 to an “unprecedented effort” to fight the disease domestically.¹⁸² In terms of funding, Russia met its 2005 Global Fund pledge of US\$10 million,

¹⁷⁶ Japan’s Grant aid of the Japanese government for improvement of maternal and child health care services (phase VI), Embassy of Japan in Myanmar (Yangon), 9 November 2005. www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/profile/english/press/2005-11-09.htm. Accessed: 9 November 2005.

¹⁷⁷ Japan’s Grant aid of the Japanese government for improvement of maternal and child health care services (phase VI), Embassy of Japan in Myanmar (Yangon), 9 November 2005. Accessed: 9 November 2005. www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/profile/english/press/2005-11-09.htm.

¹⁷⁸ Activities of the FGFJ (Japan). Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.jcie.or.jp/fgfj/e/activities.html

¹⁷⁹ “Contributions to Date,” Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

¹⁸⁰ Interview with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, *Moskovskiye Novosti*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 August 2005. Accessed: 8 December 2005. www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/82FD3AF16310BD22C32570690056730D?OpenDocument.

¹⁸¹ Global Challenges, KaiserNetwork.org, 21 November 2005. Accessed: 8 December 2005. www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=33859.

¹⁸² Russia Moves to Place Restrictions, Courant.com (Moscow), 24 November 2005. Accessed: 8 December 2005. www.courant.com/news/nationworld/hc-russia1124.artnov24,0,7312746.story?coll=hc-headlines-nationworld.

and has already paid US\$2.5 million of its US\$10 million pledge for 2006. Although Russia fulfilled its commitments, and must merit a score of +1, it must be noted that Russia's commitments to the Global Fund are the lowest among G8 members.¹⁸³

Analyst: Abby Slinger

7. United Kingdom: 0

In spite of progressive announcements about its Gleneagles HIV/AIDS funding commitment, the United Kingdom is still behind on its 2005 pledges to the Global Fund and so its work in this regard must be considered to be a work in progress. During its presidency of the G8, the British government placed issues relating to Africa, including HIV/AIDS, prominently on the agenda and has shown political leadership in stressing the importance of the allocation of funds for HIV vaccine and microbicide development to prevent the transmission of HIV to women. From a fiscal standpoint, however, the UK did not complete payment of its 2005 pledge for US\$155 million to the Global Fund, with over US\$66 million still outstanding in mid-2006.¹⁸⁴ While it is one of the largest government contributors and financers of this commitment, the UK also has yet to complete payment of its 2006 pledge of over US\$112 million.¹⁸⁵

London has taken steps to finance and logistically support the Global Fund, including plans for contributions of £100 million at the Replenishment Conference in September 2005 for both 2006 and 2007.¹⁸⁶ The UK Department for International Development (DFID) also continues to work closely with the Global Fund on the country level to ensure adequate support for HIV/AIDS programs. Therefore, the UK has shown some level of compliance with the G8's HIV/AIDS commitment.

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

8. United States: +1

The United States has shown leadership and achieved full compliance with its 2005 G8 health commitment for Global Fund donations and has continued to stress the importance of its commitment. At the September 2005 Replenishment Meeting for the Global Fund, the US government pledged US\$600 million for both 2006 and 2007, making it the largest country donor to the Global Fund.¹⁸⁷ At the end of May 2006, the US House of Representatives

¹⁸³ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

¹⁸⁴ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

¹⁸⁵ "Contributions to Date," Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. 19 May 2006. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

¹⁸⁶ Partnership agreement signed between the UK and the Global Fund in Mozambique. DFID (UK). 4 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-global-fund-mozambique.pdf.

¹⁸⁷ The Global Fund's First Replenishment 2006-2007, The Global Fund. 6 September 2006. Accessed: May 20, 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/replenishment_pledges_-2006_2007.pdf.

Appropriations Committee approved a bill that included US\$445 million to fully fund the US commitment to replenish its pledge to the Global Fund.¹⁸⁸

In addition to financial leadership, in early December, the US government, which provides half of all funding to fight HIV/AIDS, called on other countries to increase their contributions.¹⁸⁹ Thus, the United States can be considered to have shown full compliance with its Gleneagles commitment in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Abby Slinger

9. European Union: +1

The European Union registered full compliance with the Gleneagles commitment to combat HIV/AIDS. At the Global Fund Replenishment Meeting in September 2005, the European Commission pledged US\$90 million for the 2006 year, with nearly US\$120 million in negotiations for the 2007 year, thereby showing its resolution to ensuring funding for Global Fund initiatives.¹⁹⁰

The severity of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was given even greater prominence by the Commission of European Communities on 15 December 2005 when the Commission released a statement to the European Parliament outlining the mandate of the Commission on combating HIV/AIDS within the European Union and its neighbouring states, effective from 2006 to 2009.¹⁹¹ The cornerstone of this mandate was initially set at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, during which Heads of State and Government met on the matter from 25 to 27 June 2001.¹⁹² Indeed, the mandate released by the European Commission in December 2005 exceeds the framework established by the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS from 2001.

The mandate of the European Commission is quite comprehensive and outlines the standards to be promoted by all European Union member states including greater emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention, increased involvement with civil society in policy development and implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and response. The mandate extends beyond the European Union member states to include future assistance to be offered to the Russian Federation in HIV/AIDS

¹⁸⁸ "House Appropriations Committee Approves Funding for Millennium Challenge Corporation, President's International AIDS Program, Global Fund," Kaiser Network (Washington, DC), 26 May 2006. Accessed: May 26, 2006. www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_hiv.cfm#37535.

¹⁸⁹ Politics and Policy, KaiserNetwork.org, 1 December 2005. Accessed: 9 December 2005. www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=34050.

¹⁹⁰ The Global Fund's First Replenishment 2006-2007, The Global Fund, 6 September 2006. Accessed: May 20, 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/replenishment_pledges_-2006_2007.pdf

¹⁹¹ Communication from the Commission to the Council and European Parliament on combating HIV/AIDS within the European Union and in the Neighbouring Countries, 2006-2009, Commission of the European Communities (Geneva), 15 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2005.

europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_threats/com/aids/docs/com_2005_654_en.pdf

¹⁹² United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS 25-27 June 2001, United Nations (New York). Accessed: 15 January 2005. www.unaids.org/en/events/un+special+session+on+hiv_aids.asp.

prevention and reduction.¹⁹³ Given the extensive analysis, mandate, and commitment of the European Commission in meeting the standards promoted by the G8 on the matter of HIV/AIDS, the European Commission has achieved full compliance with the Gleneagles commitment.

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

¹⁹³ Communication from the Commission to the Council and European Parliament on combating HIV/AIDS within the European Union and in the Neighbouring Countries, 2006-2009, Commission of the European Communities (Geneva). Accessed: 15 January 2005.