

Global 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.”

- Africa (July 8, 2005)¹²³

Background

With a growing political awareness of global health, including AIDS, 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.¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵ These funds were instrumental in bringing anti-retroviral drugs to patients with HIV/AIDS, treating tuberculosis (TB) patients, and limiting malaria by distributing insecticide treated bed nets among other social, medical, and educational outreach programs.¹²⁶ The Global Fund does, however, “continue to face a resource shortfall of approximately US\$1.1 billion for 2006,” making new funding announcements by G8 leaders very important between the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Summits to realize this goal.¹²⁷

Team Leader: Barbara Tassa

¹²³ Africa, G8 Gleneagles 2005, (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

¹²⁴ Who we are and what we do, Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/publications/brochure_2005.pdf

¹²⁵ Global Fund Closes Funding Gap, Global Fund, (Geneva), 16 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 January, 2006. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_051216.asp.

¹²⁶ Sustaining Performance, Scaling up results: Third Progress Report 2005, Global Fund, (Geneva), September 2005. Date of Access: Jan 2, 2005. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/progress_report_3rdreplenishment_lowres.pdf.

¹²⁷ Global Fund Closes Funding Gap, Global Fund 16 December 2005, Global Fund, (Geneva), Date of Access: 15 January, 2006. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_051216.asp.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>		0	
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>	-1		
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>			0
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>		0	
<i>European Union</i>			+1
Overall			0.22

1. Canada 0

Canada registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' HIV/AIDS commitment in terms of raising awareness of the importance of HIV/AIDS and the allocation of new funds to meet global health commitments. Before the G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Canada was already a lead contributor to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. On September 9, 2005, Aileen Carroll, Minister of International Cooperation announced that the Canadian International Development Agency will deliver \$250 million to the Global Fund.¹²⁸ Additionally, the federal budget in February 2005 announced CDN\$140 million committed to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.¹²⁹

Following the Gleneagles Summit, the Canadian Government has taken further steps to meet the financing needs for HIV/AIDS. On 9 September 2005, the Minister of International Cooperation, Ms. Aileen Carroll, announced that a further CDN\$250 million would be committed towards replenishing the Global Fund.¹³⁰ Canada is also taking an active role in raising awareness of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by agreeing to host the XVI Annual International AIDS Conference in Toronto from 13-18 August 2006.¹³¹ The Conference will attract delegates, NGOs, and other stakeholders from all over the world.

With high compliance for meeting HIV/AIDS funding, however, there was limited support or discussion of the '3 Ones' principles. In sum, following the 2005 G8 Summit Canada has taken positive steps towards fulfilling its commitment to meet the financing needs of HIV/AIDS and replenish the Global Fund.

Team Leader: Danielle Takacs

¹²⁸ Canada Launches agenda on Global Health with major investment in Global Fund, CIDA, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 8 May, 2006. http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cache:T5tMoowT93AJ:www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/0/93BE4E9797AB99B58525707700411691%3FOpenDocument+september+2005+canada+%24250+million+to+global+fund&hl=en&gl=ca&ct=clnk&cd=1

¹²⁹ 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. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. <http://www.dfaic-maeci.gc.ca/africa/aap-national-report-2005-en.asp>

¹³⁰ Canada Steps up Effort to Stop AIDS, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 21 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/E64C280F7A5197C6852570C0005B29EB?OpenDocument

¹³¹ AIDS 2006 Toronto, Public Health Agency of Canada, (Ottawa), 2005. Date of Access: 8 January 2006. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/hiv_aids/report05/conf_toronto_e.html

2. France: 0

France has demonstrated both political and financial support of the Gleneagles HIV/AIDS commitment to replenish the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and malaria. In December 2005, the French parliament announced approval for its plan to add an airline surtax to fund its commitment.¹³² 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 Francophony, reiterated France's commitment to the increased contribution.

Analyst: Barbara Tassa

3. Germany: -1

Germany registered non-compliance for Gleneagles' HIV/AIDS commitments through continued support for the Global Fund, though no new commitments were made. To date, Germany has contributed nearly two-thirds of the €328.5 million it pledged to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria during the period 2002-2007.¹³³ In 2005, Germany contributed €102.9 million to the Global Fund.¹³⁴ While it is clear that in the past Germany has contributed to the Global Fund it has not made any new commitments and thus has failed to replenish the Global Fund.

Analyst: Benita Hansraj

4. Italy: 0

Italy has been active in funding HIV/AIDS initiatives and has partially complied with the commitment made at Gleneagles. For instance, Italy provided €400 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria from 2001-2005.¹³⁵ Italy announced a further contribution of new funding in November 2005 to provide another €260 million to the Global Fund from 2005-2007.¹³⁶ While there were no statements or announcements in support of the 3 Ones principles, the significant funding Italy has provided for the Fund indicates that they are complying with their commitment to help meet the financing needs for HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Danielle Takacs

5. Japan +1

The Japanese government fulfilled its 2005 pledge of US\$100 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS on 8 November 2005.¹³⁷ With this announcement, the Japanese government fulfilled its commitments to the Global Fund ahead of schedule. On 9 November 2005, the Japanese government 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 kits¹³⁸ This announcement came three months after the UN Global Fund to

¹³² France's Parliament Approves Airline Tax To Fund HIV/AIDS Programs, Medical News Today, (Bexhill-on-Sea, UK), 4 January 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2006. <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/medicalnews.php?newsid=35687>.

¹³³ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 12 January 2006. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funds_raised/pledges.pdf.

¹³⁴ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 12 January 2006. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funds_raised/pledges.pdf.

¹³⁵ Undersecretary Drago meets with a delegation from the Board of Directors of the STOP-TB Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Italy), 10 November 2005, Date of Access: 9 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1199.

¹³⁶ Undersecretary Drago meets with a delegation from the Board of Directors of the STOP-TB Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Italy), 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 9 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1199.

¹³⁷ Additional Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 7 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/11/1107.html>.

¹³⁸ 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. <http://www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/profile/english/press/2005-11-09.htm>.

Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria announced that it would cut funding to Myanmar. The Japanese government has demonstrated its financial commitment to fighting AIDS beyond its commitments to the Global Fund, but has neither supported the 3 Ones principles, nor made any substantial contributions to HIV vaccine development. Overall, Japan has showed great leadership in financing new 2006-07 goals for the Global Fund in accordance with its Gleneagles Summit commitment in July 2005.

Analyst: Jennifer Hertz

6. Russia: 0

Russia complied with the Gleneagles global health commitment to fighting AIDS, TB, and malaria through both political and financial contributions. In August 2005, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated 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.¹³⁹ By September 2005, President Putin earmarked three billion roubles (US\$105 million) - a twenty-fold increase over the previous year - to fight AIDS in 2006.¹⁴⁰ In early November, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Moscow Chamber of Industry and Trade and the Russian Office of UNICEF, ensuring continued partnership within “young people’s health...[and] HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment” programs.¹⁴¹ On 14 November, Russian Deputy Health and Social Development Minister, Mr. Vladimir Starodubov, announced that Russia would allocate “about US\$1 billion for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs from its consolidated budget within the next five years” during a presentation of a UNICEF global campaign in Moscow.¹⁴²

Following a series of damning reports by UNAIDS on the large and growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Russia, the Russian government reaffirmed its allocation of some US\$104 million in federal funds in 2006 to fight HIV/AIDS in the country.¹⁴³ In a 90-page report, the International Treatment Preparedness Coalition highlighted the lack of a national treatment protocol in Russia, a faulty drug procurement system, a lack of collaboration among providers, and a lack of national leadership as reasons for the Russian government’s slow and ineffective response to the growing epidemic.¹⁴⁴ Shortly thereafter, the deputy of the Russian Ministry of Public Health announced that the government planned to devote US\$107 million in 2006 and US\$267 million in 2007 to an “unprecedented effort” to fight the disease domestically.¹⁴⁵

Finally, on December 1st, World AIDS Day, the Russian government broadcast a film, held panel discussions, and staged a beauty contest, “Miss Positive 2005” in its attempts to “change the public’s attitude,” stated Russia’s Chief Public Health Official.¹⁴⁶ On the eve of World AIDS Day, nongovernmental

¹³⁹ Interview with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov Published in Moskovskiye Novosti Newspaper, August 26, 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 26 August 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.in.mid.ru/>.

¹⁴⁰ World AIDS Day in World, CRIENGLISH.com, (Beijing), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://en.chinabroadcast.cn/537/2005/12/01/272@33731.htm>.

¹⁴¹ Press Release: Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Yakovenko to Attend the Signing Ceremony of Memorandum of Understanding Between Moscow Chamber of Industry and Trade and the Russian Office of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 2 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.in.mid.ru/>.

¹⁴² Russia to spend about \$1 billion on HIV/AIDS program in 5 years, Interfax, (Moscow), 14 November 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. http://www.interfax.ru/e/B/0/28.html?id_issue=11420314.

¹⁴³ Russian government to boost HIV/AIDS spending, Novosti, (Moscow), 21 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20051121/42166458.html>; Activists say bureaucracy blocks AIDS drug goal, Reuters, (Johannesburg), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L28044942.htm>; Report lists reasons for missed AIDS goal, AP, (Johannesburg), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.fortwayne.com/mld/newssentinel/news/local/13278659.htm>.

¹⁴⁴ Drug Access, KaiserNetwork.org, 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=33991; Activists say bureaucracy blocks AIDS drug goal, Reuters, (Johannesburg), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L28044942.htm>; Report lists reasons for missed AIDS goal, AP, (Johannesburg), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.fortwayne.com/mld/newssentinel/news/local/13278659.htm>.

¹⁴⁵ Global Challenges, KaiserNetwork.org, 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=34022.

¹⁴⁶ AIDS at Last Gaining a Public Face, The Moscow Times, (Moscow), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/stories/2005/12/01/003.html>; Russia to hold beauty contest for HIV-infected women – official,

organizations praised President Putin for “promising to drastically increase funds to fight AIDS,” though warned that “the money might be spent in vain.”¹⁴⁷ With significant political awareness and financial contribution to fight AIDS, Russia has shown strong compliance with its G8 commitment.

Analyst: Abby Slinger

6. United Kingdom: +1

During its presidency of the G8, the British government placed issues relating to Africa, including HIV/AIDS, prominently on the agenda but, thus far, has failed to be a strong leader in the commitment to replenish the Global Fund. In total, the British government has committed £51 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, of which £10.2 million has been paid to date. The British government also allocated funds for HIV vaccine development and the development of microbicides to prevent the transmission of HIV to women.

Britain is one of the few countries to have discussed an HIV vaccine and microbicide development since the Gleneagles Summit. On 1 December 2005, World AIDS Day, Prime Minister Blair announced that the British government would give £20 million to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and £7.5 million to the International Partnership of Microbicides.¹⁴⁸ The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative finances partnerships with private companies and academic and government agencies to develop HIV vaccine candidates. Vaccine development was a goal stated in the G8’s statement on Africa. The International Partnership of Microbicides finances the development of a microbicide for women to prevent the transmission of HIV. Microbicides were not specifically mentioned in the G8’s Gleneagles commitments and go beyond the UK government’s commitment to HIV/AIDS research.

Prime Minister Blair has continually discussed the importance of HIV/AIDS goals. This has been widely publicized in both his speech to the UN General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit, and on World AIDS Day, where he played a soccer game in Essex to raise awareness of HIV and AIDS, stating that “it is important that we continue to make a big commitment from the wealthy countries to funding access to HIV/Aids treatment”.¹⁴⁹ With reference to financing Mr. Blair said that, “the Global Health Fund back in September agreed to almost four billion dollars worth of funding, so we are moving this along, but it is important continually to keep people aware of what this HIV/AIDS threat is doing to countries like Malawi and other African countries”.¹⁵⁰ Even though the British government has not yet fulfilled its funding pledge to the Global Fund, it issued a £51 million promissory note on 26 July 2005 of which £10.2 million has been cashed to date in accordance with an agreed-upon payment schedule.¹⁵¹ Regardless of political commitments to this cause, the UK has not been a leader in financial contributions, which are at the core of the G8 commitment.

Analyst: Jennifer Hertz

7. United States: 0

The United States has yet to achieve full compliance with its 2005 G8 health commitment due to insufficient Global Fund donations, but has continued to stress the importance of its commitment. In mid-July 2005, First Lady Laura Bush visited Africa in order to highlight US aid and partnerships promoting

Interfax, (Moscow), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005.

http://www.interfax.ru/e/B/0/28.html?id_issue=11427070.

¹⁴⁷ AIDS at Last Gaining a Public Face, The Moscow Times, (Moscow), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005.

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/stories/2005/12/01/003.html>.

¹⁴⁸ PM backs Aids fight with 27.5 million pounds, 10 Downing Street Press Release, (London), 1 December 2005. Date of Access:

20 January 2006. <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page8621.asp>.

¹⁴⁹ PM Kicks off international World AIDS Day, 10 Downing Street Press Release, (London), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 10 January 2006. <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page8618.asp>.

¹⁵⁰ PM Kicks off international World AIDS Day, 10 Downing Street Press Release, (London), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 10 January 2006. <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page8618.asp>.

¹⁵¹ Personal communication with Global Fund communications, Global Fund, (Geneva), December 2005. Date of Access: 10 January 2006. www.theglobalfund.org.

programs for girls' education as well as HIV/AIDS awareness.¹⁵² In September 2005, President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (by way of USAID) announced the awarding of a contract to The Partnership for Supply Chain Management (the Partnership),¹⁵³ a consortium that would provide and implement effective, transparent and accountable supply chain systems of high-quality, low-cost medicines.¹⁵⁴ By the end of the month, however, the largest G8 economies, namely the US, Japan and Germany, had refused to take part in the deal to distribute existing vaccines to poor countries, known as the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm).¹⁵⁵

On November 14th, President Bush signed into law a USD\$20.9 billion foreign spending bill for the fiscal year (ending September 30th, 2006) that would provide USD\$2.8 billion to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis worldwide.¹⁵⁶ In late November, the U.S. Congress began considering "whether to provide USD\$250 million more than the USD\$300 million President Bush requested for the Global Fund for 2006".¹⁵⁷ Critics, however, suggested that were the additional fees to be granted, the amount would continue "[to] be less than [America's] previously acknowledged ... [global] share."¹⁵⁸ Having initially promised to "supply one third of the funding for the Global Fund [e.g., \$700 million]," analysts state that "current funding plans [falling] short by \$150 million."¹⁵⁹ Accordingly, the final funding plans for HIV/AIDS globally will need to be finalized.

Finally, on World AIDS Day, President Bush—renewing the U.S. commitment to "turning the tide against the disease"—announced the "New Partnership Initiative" that would lend US funds to faith-based groups which help to provide health care in the developing world.¹⁶⁰ US Global AIDS' Coordinator, Mark Dybul, also called on other countries to commit more funding to the fight against HIV/AIDS.¹⁶¹ Moreover, in a speech attended by five Cabinet secretaries and many African ambassadors,¹⁶² President Bush detailed the progress of the five-year, US\$15 billion global US initiative against HIV/AIDS.¹⁶³ However, European states issued statements highlighting the growing US preoccupation with the abstinence based strategy for combating HIV/AIDS.¹⁶⁴ In early December, the US government, which provides half of all funding to fight HIV/AIDS and is the single largest donor to the Global Fund, called on other countries to increase their contributions by following the US lead.¹⁶⁵ As a large donor, however, President Bush's global AIDS

¹⁵² News & Policies, The White House, (Washington D.C.), 13 July 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/images/20050713-3_071305kj-07431jpg-1-515h.html.

¹⁵³ Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID, (Washington D.C.), 27 September 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2005/pr050927.html>.

¹⁵⁴ Leadership Through Compassionate Action: A New "Partnership for Supply Chain Management," USAID, (Washington D.C.), 27 September 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2005/fs050927r.html>.

¹⁵⁵ G7 Pledge Around \$1.0 Billion in Vaccine Aid to Poor Countries, Dow Jones News, (London), 3 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://www.thebusinessonline.com/DJStory.aspx?DJStoryID=20051203DN000989>.

¹⁵⁶ Bush Signs \$20.9 Billion 2006 Foreign Aid Spending Measure, AllAfrica.com, (Washington D.C.), 15 November 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200511160075.html>.

¹⁵⁷ We forgot AIDS' vast killing power, The Daily Astorian, (Astoria), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.dailystorian.info/main.asp?SectionID=23&SubSectionID=392&ArticleID=29449&TM=21562.46>.

¹⁵⁸ We forgot AIDS' vast killing power, The Daily Astorian, (Astoria), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.dailystorian.info/main.asp?SectionID=23&SubSectionID=392&ArticleID=29449&TM=21562.46>.

¹⁵⁹ Lutheran World Relief Observes World AIDS Day, Reuters, (Baltimore), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 8 December 2005. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/220361/4971afd09068aa5de06bcbd496aaffa6.htm>.

¹⁶⁰ Bush Renews U.S. Commitment To Battling AIDS, WhioTV.com, (Dayton), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://www.whiotv.com/health/5442731/detail.html>.

¹⁶¹ U.S. Urges More Funding From Countries For HIV/AIDS Fight; U.K., Australia, Others Pledge More Money, Medical News Today, (Bexhill-on-Sea, UK), 2 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/medicalnews.php?newsid=34377>.

¹⁶² Bush: AIDS relief expanding, The Washington Post, (Washington D.C.), 2 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. http://pittsburghlive.com/x/tribune-review/trib/newssummary/s_400055.html.

¹⁶³ U.S. Marks AIDS Day with More Treatment, Outreach, Washington File, (Washington D.C.), 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2005&m=December&x=20051201141538cmretrop0.7787744&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html>.

¹⁶⁴ Europeans reject abstinence message in split with US on AIDS, The Guardian, 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/christmasappeal2005/story/0,16796,1654865,00.html?gusrc=rss>.

¹⁶⁵ Politics and Policy, KaiserNetwork.org, 1 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?DR_ID=34050.

proposal funding only allocated six percent for the Global Fund.¹⁶⁶ Therefore, while the US has shown resolve for the fight against HIV/AIDS, it has yet to comply with the G8 commitment towards replenishing the Global Fund.

Analyst: Abby Slinger

8. European Union: +1

The European Union has offered full compliance with the Gleneagles Initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS. According to the Global Fund, the European Commission fulfilled its pledge commitment of US \$69.5 million in 2005 and planned contribution of US\$106 million for 2006.¹⁶⁷ The severity of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was given even greater prominence by the Commission of European Communities on December 15, 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, to be deemed effective between 2006 and 2009.¹⁶⁸ The cornerstone of this mandate was initially laid 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 2001.¹⁶⁹ However, the mandate released by the European Commission in December 2005 exceeds the framework established by the UNGA 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, as well as, private actors. The mandate extends beyond the European Union member states to include future assistance to be offered to the Russian Federation in HIV/AIDS prevention and reduction.¹⁷⁰ 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: Benita Hansraj

¹⁶⁶ An AIDS Funding Pledge Broken, The Washington Post, (Washington, D.C.), 6 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2005. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/12/05/AR2005120501975.html>.

¹⁶⁷ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 15 January 2005. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funds_raised/pledges.pdf.

¹⁶⁸ 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. Date of Access: 15 January 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_threats/com/aids/docs/com_2005_654_en.pdf

¹⁶⁹ United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS 25-27 June 2001, United Nations (New York), Date of Access: 15 January 2005. http://www.unaids.org/en/events/un+special+session+on+hiv_aids.asp.

¹⁷⁰ 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) Date of Access: 15 January 2005.