

2. Health: Tuberculosis [36]

Commitment

"We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation."

*Fight Against Infectious Disease*⁶⁴

Background

The G8 has pledged to eradicate Tuberculosis due to its increasing worldwide growth and its direct effects on those suffering from HIV/AIDS. This process began in earnest with the 2001 G8 commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and expanded a year later with the establishment of the G8 Africa Action Plan at Kananaskis. The 2003 Evian Summit brought to fruition the G8's Health Action Plan designed to specifically to tackle the world's most deadly diseases. The Gleneagles Summit furthered these moves with its focus on HIV/AIDS and Polio eradication. On 27 January 2006, in conjunction with leading members of the international community, the G8 countries signed on to the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. The Stop TB plan "sets out the actions and funding needed over the next ten years to accelerate progress in the development of new tools to Stop TB (diagnostics, drugs and vaccines) and in country-level implementation to achieve the internationally agreed targets to Stop TB. These targets comprise the TB target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Partnership's own targets for 2015, which are linked to the MDGs. The Plan has been developed in the context of wider MDG initiatives to reduce poverty. With its ten-year time period, this second Global Plan will support long-term regional and country planning needs."⁶⁵

Team Leader: Brian Kolenda and Jonathan Scotland

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Overall			0.22

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its St. Petersburg Summit commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Canada's major move towards compliance following St. Petersburg consists of a December 2006 announcement by International Co-operation Minister Josée Verner promising CAD120 million for global projects pertaining to infectious diseases.⁶⁶ Although TB is not referenced specifically, the close

⁶⁴ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

⁶⁵The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, Stop TB Partnership, (Geneva), 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf

⁶⁶ Tories confirm new AIDS funding of \$120M, CBC News, (Toronto), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2006. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2006/12/01/aids-funding.html

connection between HIV/AIDS and TB infection rates make this announcement noteworthy. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) pointed out on the occasion of World TB Day on 24 March 2007 that Canada has contributed on average CAD30 million annually to TB control efforts, including to the Global Drug Facility. Although Verner also announced a one-time grant of CAD20 million in March 2006, the balance of which was delivered by August 2006.⁶⁷ Further, CIDA pledged a total of CAD22.1 million and delivered a total of CAD29.4 million (with an additional CAD3 million set to be disbursed the week of 28 May 2007) in "TB control efforts in support of the Global Plan".

This is evidence of significant compliant behaviour and merits a +1. Additionally, Canada has contributed funds to related initiatives such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD221,199,788 in fall 2006 for 2006 and 2007.⁶⁸

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Maria Ionescu

France: 0

France has continued with its support to fight tuberculosis in the developing world and is on its way to achieving compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight TB. On 1 November 2006, French President Jacques Chirac pledged France's support for the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease with a contribution of EUR300 million for 2007.⁶⁹ President Chirac pledged EUR50 million in 2006 to UNITAID as part of its proceeds from the air-ticket solidarity levy; the proceeds from this levy are expected to rise to EUR200 million in a full year.⁷⁰

On 13 March 2007, France attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". As a signatory of the resulting Bremen Declaration, France reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷¹

In spite of this, France has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 15 May 2006. Additionally, France has contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has thus far pledged USD 3,415,301 in 2007. France has also pledged EUR372.8 million to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) with an additional contribution totaling approximately USD2 billion pending parliamentary approval in 2007.⁷²

Analyst: Sophia Huda

Germany: 0

Germany has not fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Germany has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007. The German government has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has pledged USD122,635,227 for 2007.⁷³

⁶⁷ Canada Remains Committed to the Global Fight Against Tuberculosis, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 24 March 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-32394626-J6K>

⁶⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, Global Fund, (Geneva), . Date of Access: 13 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁶⁹ Address by Jacques Chirac at the Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, (Paris), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/lettres_et_messages/2006/novembre/message_du_president_de_la_republique_a_l_occasion_de_la_conference_de_l_union_internationale_contre_la_tuberculose_et_les_maladies_respiratoires.64834.html

⁷⁰ Address by Jacques Chirac for the creation of UNITAID, Presidence de la Republique, (Toronto), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/address_by_mr_jacques_chirac_president_of_the_french_republic_for_the_creation_of_unitaid.60746.html

⁷¹ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007 http://www.bmg.bund.de/cdn_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷² Financial Background, International Finance Facility for Immunisation, (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁷³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 13 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

On 13 March 2007, Germany hosted a high-level ministerial meeting as part of its EU presidency entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which Germany signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷⁴

On 22 March 2007 an "International Symposium on the occasion of World TB Day 2007" took place in Berlin, organized in part by the Germany Ministry of Health and German Central Committee against Tuberculosis (DZK). At the meeting the problem of Tuberculosis and further work in fighting the disease were discussed along with new initiatives.⁷⁵

Analyst: Elvira Omarbagaeva and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

Italy has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Although Italy pushed to ensure its G8 partners consider TB one of the priorities of the St. Petersburg Summit, it has yet to announce new commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2006.⁷⁶

On 13 March 2007, Italy attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which Italy signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷⁷

Italy has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has pledged USD177,595,628 for 2007⁷⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which Italy has pledged EUR473,450,000 over 20 years.⁷⁹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Maria Ionescu

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Japan has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2006. Despite its lack of funding for the St. Petersburg commitment, Japan has nonetheless contributed to parallel initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs contributed USD130 million on 15 March 2006.⁸⁰

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

Russia: 0

Although Russia has shown progress towards complying with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB, pledging USD500 million to G8 programs to fight infectious

⁷⁴ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007
http://www.bmg.bund.de/cln_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷⁵ 125 years after the discovery of tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch – tuberculosis a continuing global emergency, Robert Koch Institute, (Berlin), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007.
http://www.rki.de/cln_049/nn_205760/DE/Content/InfAZ/T/Tuberkulose/WeltTBtag2007/WeltTBtag2007__Programm,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WeltTBtag2007_Programm.pdf

⁷⁶ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Information Paper, (Rome), 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2007.
www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2120&mod=1

⁷⁷ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007
http://www.bmg.bund.de/cln_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, (Geneva) Date of Access: 13 May 2007.
www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁷⁹ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background, (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁸⁰ Japan Contributes to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), 15 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/3/0315-2.html

diseases, fighting TB inside the country and working closely with other donors, there is no evidence that the country has contributed funds directly to the Global Plan to Stop TB.

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit.⁸¹ Russia has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 March 2007, but Russian State Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko did state that Russia's contribution to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases would total USD500 million between 2006 and 2010.⁸²

Russia is also taking measures to fight TB inside the country. Goals to fight TB are included in the Russian Federal Target Program on Prevention of and Fight Against Social Diseases (2002-2006),⁸³ which is currently being implemented. On the International day for fighting TB in Russia (24 March 2007), organized on the initiative of the WHO together with Russian Ministry for Health and Social Development, a press-conference was held in Moscow on 22 March 2006.⁸⁴ There, the Director of Russian Science Academy Central Research Institute for TB, Vladimir Erohin, stated that in the nearest future a new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia.⁸⁵ Deputy Chief of Population Medical Assistance Department Ekaterina Kakorina stated that for 2007-2011 USD26.3 billion will be allocated to Federal Target Program for fighting TB, 40% of which derives from the federal budget.⁸⁶ Deputy Director of Federal Service for Penalty Execution of Russian Federation Alexander Kononec announced that TB infection rates among prisoners are two-times less prevalent now than seven years ago.⁸⁷

Russia works with other parties concerned with fighting the disease. An international conference "Global challenges – global actions. Putting forward G8 initiatives on fight against infectious diseases" was held in Moscow on 8 December 8 2006 in the framework of the Russian Federation's G8 Presidency. Representatives of the G8 countries and international organizations shared information about ongoing activities, aimed to move forward on related decisions undertaken at the 2006 Summit. At the conference Russia urged countries to honor their commitments to fighting TB both individually and multilaterally.⁸⁸ The issue of fighting against infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow.⁸⁹

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Elvira Omarbagaeva

United Kingdom: 0

In spite of its St. Petersburg commitment, the UK's support of the Global Plan to Stop TB remains a work in progress. Failure to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007 remains the primary impediment to full compliance. Like other G8 countries, however, the UK has not been idle in its efforts to combat TB. On 10 August 2006, International Development Minister Gareth Thomas announced GBP20 million for the UK's new Three Diseases Fund designed to help fight TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS.⁹⁰ Additionally, prior to St. Petersburg,

⁸¹ Speech by Chief Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko, Kremlin, (Moscow), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html

⁸² Russia to allocate \$500 million by 2010 to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases, Kremlin, (Moscow). Date of Access: 27 December 2006, <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272185.html>

⁸³ Press Release #1608. Resolution from 13 November 2001 # 790 on Federal Target Program "Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)", Government of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 22 November 2001. www.government.ru/government/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2001/11/22/imported-news3760.htm Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁴ Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development, (Moscow). Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.mzsrff.ru/news/493.html>

⁸⁵ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁶ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁷ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁸ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Kremlin, (Moscow). Date of Access: 27 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html

⁸⁹ About the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006, www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123

⁹⁰ UK gives GBP20 million to save 1 million lives in Burma, DFID, (London). 10 August 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/burma-20million.asp

in a 7 March 2006 declaration, Mr. Thomas announced a UK contribution of GBP6.5 million to, "kick start" funding to the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development.⁹¹

On 13 March 2007, the UK attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which the United Kingdom signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁹²

Other initiatives to which the UK has contributed include the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it has pledged USD200,400,802 for 2007⁹³, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which the UK has pledged GBP1,380,000,000 over 20 years.⁹⁴ Prior to St. Petersburg, on 27 January 2006, the UK also committed USD74 million to help combat TB in India.⁹⁵

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

United States: +1

The United States fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. In March 2007 the US Congress began acting to introduce legislation to authorize expenditures to the Global Plan to Stop TB in 2007. Senators Barbara Boxer and Gordon Smith introduced the Stop Tuberculosis (TB) Act of 2007 in the US Senate;⁹⁶ the same bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Eliot Engel.⁹⁷ On 19 March 2007, the bill was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs' Committee on Energy and Commerce for consultation; as of 1 May 2007, the bill has yet to be passed into law.⁹⁸ "The bill would authorize \$330 million for fiscal year 2008 and \$450 million for fiscal year 2009 for foreign assistance programs that combat international TB. The bill also authorizes \$70 million for FY08 and \$100 million for FY09 for the Centers for Disease Control programs to combat international TB."⁹⁹ It explicitly authorizes that this money go to foreign assistance for the prevention and treatment of TB under the Stop TB Strategy as described in the Global Plan to Stop TB.¹⁰⁰

Additionally, like many of its G8 counterparts, the U.S. has continued to work within various TB related initiatives outside of the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it has pledged USD200,000,000 for 2007.¹⁰¹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Jonathan Scotland

European Union: 0

The European Union has not fully complied with its commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The EU has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007. Although it has yet to provide a specific commitment outlining its support for the Global Plan to Stop TB, it has nonetheless moved to increase funding for parallel initiatives. On

⁹¹ GBP6.5 million Government boost to speed up fight against Tuberculosis: Funding to support TB Alliance, a non-profit drug developer, DFID, (London), 7 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-tb-funding.asp

⁹² Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007 http://www.bmg.bund.de/cdn_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁹³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, (Geneva). Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁹⁴ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iffimmunisation.org/O2_financial_background.html

⁹⁵ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, (Cowbridge, UK), 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <http://www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html>

⁹⁶ Sens. Boxer, Smith introduce legislation to combat international tuberculosis, Hindustan Times, (New Delhi), 22 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070323e33m000y8

⁹⁷ Rep. Engel Introduces Stop Tuberculosis Now Act, US Federal News, (Washington), 24 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070324e33o00212.

⁹⁸ H.R. 1567, Library of Congress, (Washington), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:h.r.01567>

⁹⁹ Sens. Boxer, Smith introduce legislation to combat international tuberculosis, Hindustan Times, (New Delhi), 22 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070323e33m000y8

¹⁰⁰ H.R. 1567, Library of Congress, (Washington), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:h.r.01567>

¹⁰¹ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. (Geneva), Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

1 December 2006, members of the European Parliament voted in support of increasing its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to EUR1 billion.¹⁰² The EU also released a statement supporting the WHO Executive Board resolution for long-term planning on TB prevention and control, which will go before the World Health Assembly in May 2007.¹⁰³ The European Parliament has called for the EU-Africa health plan to train health practitioners in the region in TB management, to be included in the agenda of the EU-Africa summit in December.¹⁰⁴

Analyst: Sophia Huda

¹⁰² MEPs call for increased funding for Global Health Fund, European Parliament, (Strasbourg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/briefing_page/730-333-11-48-20061129BRI00708-29-11-2006-2006/default_p001c007_en.htm

¹⁰³ Global Task Force Highlights Progress, World Health Organization, (Geneva), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 April 2007. http://www.stoptb.org/resource_center/assets/factsheets/xdrtb_feb07.pdf

¹⁰⁴ EU Parliament backs UN's Africa Health Initiative, theparliament.com, (Brussels), 11 April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.eupolitix.com/EN/News/200704/91f64fa5-a608-4e06-a972-d7f71abaeda8.htm>