

10. Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]

Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected USD60 billion over 5 years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in developing countries.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Interim Compliance Score

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

Background:

The fight against infectious diseases and the strengthening of health systems in developing countries have been long-standing priorities of the G8. These issues have gained greater prominence and urgency since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. Among the eight goals is a commitment to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases, and to provide HIV/AIDS treatment to all who need it.⁵⁶⁸

Successive G8 summits have addressed the issue of global health and infectious diseases. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders created the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) to “attract, manage, and disburse additional resources...that will make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness, and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.”⁵⁶⁹ G8 members have since made commitments to continue

⁵⁶⁸ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, United Nations Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/newsroom/Goal%206%20FINAL.pdf>.

⁵⁶⁹ The Framework Document of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) July 2000. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/TGF_Framework.pdf.

financial support of the Global Fund and the fight against infectious diseases at the 2003 Evian Summit,⁵⁷⁰ the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,⁵⁷¹ and the 2006 St Petersburg Summit.⁵⁷²

In 2007, the G8 again referenced the MDGs, this time committing members to at least USD60 billion to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, and improve health systems in developing countries. The Heiligendamm communiqué highlighted equitable, sustainable primary health care provision as a priority, with a focus on meeting the needs of children, adolescent girls, and women.⁵⁷³ The funding increase was to be realized “over the coming years.”⁵⁷⁴

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 Health Experts Group released the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, a report recommending greater action on strengthening health systems, tackling infectious diseases, promoting a cross-sectoral approach, and dedicating more resources to global health care initiatives.⁵⁷⁵ The G8 responded by reaffirming their commitment to improving health in developing countries and reiterating the targeted USD60 billion in their communiqué, this time with a five year timeframe.⁵⁷⁶

Commitment Features:

The commitment on infectious diseases and health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending. To qualify, funding must support primary care or HIV/AIDS treatment.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not introduce new initiatives or increase funding to fight infectious disease or strengthen health systems in developing countries.
0	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease OR strengthen health systems in developing countries.

⁵⁷⁰ Health: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html.

⁵⁷¹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁵⁷² Fight against Infectious Disease, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

⁵⁷³ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>.

⁵⁷⁴ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁵ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, G8 Summit 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf.

⁵⁷⁶ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

+1	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease AND strengthen health systems in developing countries.
----	--

Lead Analyst: Miranda Lin

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases, providing substantial funding and resources to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in the developing world.

On 7 August 2008, during the XVII International AIDS Conference in Mexico City, then Minister of Health Tony Clement announced that the Canadian government would be donating CAD45 million towards HIV/AIDS response projects in Africa.⁵⁷⁷ “Canada is committed to working with the global community to effectively respond to HIV/AIDS,” said Minister Clement. “For people living with HIV/AIDS, these funds will go towards programs that help them to live longer and better lives. For those at risk of infection, this investment will help to provide the education and prevention tools needed to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS.”⁵⁷⁸

Canada is also pursuing new initiatives to support health systems development in Africa, through the Africa Health Systems Initiative Support to African Research Partnerships.⁵⁷⁹ The project will receive CAD5 million between 2008 and 2013, split evenly between health policy development and administration, and research into health systems.⁵⁸⁰

In its February 2008 budget plan, the Canadian government promised to provide CDA450 million over three years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.⁵⁸¹ It is unclear what proportion of these promised funds have been delivered during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new funding for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, and funding research into African health systems.

Analyst: Mickal Aranha

⁵⁷⁷ Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php.

⁵⁷⁸ Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php.

⁵⁷⁹ African Research Partnership through the Africa Health Systems Initiative, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa). Date of Access: 10 February 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/397D51E49214A33C8525735500372982?OpenDocument>.

⁵⁸⁰ African Research Partnership through the Africa Health Systems Initiative, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa). Date of Access: 10 February 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/397D51E49214A33C8525735500372982?OpenDocument>.

⁵⁸¹ Chapter 4 – Leadership at Home and Abroad, Budget 2008. 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2008/plan/chap4b-eng.asp>.

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

France remains the second-highest contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.⁵⁸² However, since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, France has done little to institute new programs or enter into joint ventures with African nations to move health systems development forward.

In an August 2008 statement from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France pledged to uphold its EUR900 million contribution to the Global Fund for 2008-2011, an increase of 33 per cent from its 2005-2007 levels.⁵⁸³ French President Nicolas Sarkozy also affirmed the continued commitment of his government to supporting UNITAID, an international drug purchase facility that France helped create in 2006 to increase access to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis treatments in developing countries.⁵⁸⁴

At the UN-sponsored Conference on Financing for Development in Doha, Qatar, President Sarkozy declared that France's commitment to health remained strong. Particularly, Sarkozy noted that "the development of countries in most need [cannot] be sacrificed on the altar of the economic crisis."⁵⁸⁵ However, at the Doha Conference, France failed to make any substantial pledges on quantity and quality of aid, thus, failing to move the agenda on international health development forward in any significant way.⁵⁸⁶

Aside from a few public statements and crisis-relief measures, France has made few tangible contributions to health systems development projects since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Thus, France has been awarded a compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

⁵⁸² XVII International AIDS Conference – Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article_id=1294.

⁵⁸³ Statements made by the Ministry of Foreign and European Spokesperson to XVII International AIDS Conference (Paris) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://ambafrance-us.org/IMG/html/briefing/2008/us050808.htm>.

⁵⁸⁴ XVII International AIDS Conference – Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-message-to.html>.

⁵⁸⁵ Address by President Nicholas Sarkozy to the United Nations Conference of Financing for Development, Embassy of France to the Philippines (Doha, Qatar) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article_id=1423.

⁵⁸⁶ The Doha Financing for Development Summit: Outcomes for Africa, ONE (Doha, Qatar) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/blog/category/doha-2008-series/>.

Germany was also the first donor country to pledge support for the Debt2Health initiative, which transforms debt into health sector investments.⁵⁸⁷ In November 2008, at the Follow-up International Conference on Development Financing in Doha, Qatar, the Government of Germany signed a EUR40 million debt swap with Pakistan as part of the initiative.⁵⁸⁸ Under this program, Germany will convert EUR40 million of Pakistan's debt into innovative health services financing, of which EUR20 million will be directly invested into domestic health systems development through the Global Fund.⁵⁸⁹

At the 25 September 2008 UN High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, Germany presented a review of its 2008 contributions to the MDGs. Actions included increasing funding to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria to USD725 million⁵⁹⁰ and doubling its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria over 2006 levels.⁵⁹¹

Germany has taken a leadership role in improving health systems funding. German Development Minister Heidmarie Wieczorek-Zeul is among the small number of international leaders that comprise the High-Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems.⁵⁹² Established at the 25 September UN High-Level Event, the Taskforce will implement new means of financing health systems in developing nations and will ensure enhanced efficiency in the use of funds for health systems.⁵⁹³

Germany also made significant contributions to improve basic healthcare in developing countries, such as Afghanistan.⁵⁹⁴ The Kinderberg International Aid Organization of Stuttgart, through funding from the German Federal Foreign Office and Federal Armed

⁵⁸⁷ The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁸ Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008.

Date of Access: 4 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130.

⁵⁸⁹ Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008.

Date of Access: 4 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130.

⁵⁹⁰ The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

⁵⁹¹ The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

⁵⁹² High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20of%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁵⁹³ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20of%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁵⁹⁴ Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help, Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October, 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html.

Forces, has treated 400,000 people in the north of Afghanistan.⁵⁹⁵ Further, the German government committed a total of over EUR1.1 billion to Afghan civilian reconstruction projects, including health systems development, over the period up to 2010. Approximately 160 local doctors, nurses, midwives, and administrative staff are presently working under German-sponsored projects.⁵⁹⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1. Germany has increased its contributions to the Global Fund and has assumed a leadership role in finding innovative approaches toward the development of health systems.

Analyst: Rukshan Mehta

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. Italy has announced new funding to support health systems development, but there is no evidence that Italy has made progress on its commitment to combat infectious disease.

Italy has been actively engaged in furthering health-related MDGs by making numerous financial contributions. On 31 July 2008, the Department of Development Cooperation approved a EUR140 million contribution to development initiatives, including those that addressed primary health issues.⁵⁹⁷

On 2 September 2008, the government approved another EUR316 million in donations and aid credits to various cooperation projects, particularly those focusing on healthcare and “protection of the weaker segments of sub-Saharan African societies and crisis areas such as Afghanistan, Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, and Lebanon.”⁵⁹⁸ Further, on 14 October 2008, in an effort to target health and other challenges through a system-wide approach, the Development Cooperation Executive Committee approved the allocation of over EUR81.6 million in gift aid and loans.⁵⁹⁹

⁵⁹⁵ Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help (Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October, 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html.

⁵⁹⁶ Press Release: Basic healthcare in the north of Afghanistan has got tangibly better, with German help (Federal Foreign Office (Germany) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/081009-Medizin_20Grundversorgung-AFG.html.

⁵⁹⁷ Grant of Approximately 140 Million Euro in Donations Approved for Cooperative Initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731_Scotto_140Mil_Cooperaz.htm?LANG=EN.

⁵⁹⁸ Minister Frattini Chairs Today’s Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm?LANG=EN.

⁵⁹⁹ Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Executive Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

Although Italy already uses 94 per cent of its budgetary allocation for donor initiatives, the Department of Development Cooperation has committed to increasing resource efficiency even more. “This important result,” said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “[...] paves the way for optimal resource management in 2009 also, in spite of the reduced resources available.”⁶⁰⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for providing funding for health systems in developing countries.

Analyst: Mickal Aranha

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. Though Japan had previously announced plans to increase health spending, no new actions or statements have been made since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

At the 25 September 2008 UN High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone declared Japan’s intention to provide USD560 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in the coming years and to train 100,000 health and medical workers in the next five years.⁶⁰¹ However, these increases were reiterations of commitments already made at the 28-30 May 2008 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and 6-9 July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁶⁰²

From 3-7 December 2008, 60 staff from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also participated in the 15th International Conference on AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) in Dakar, Senegal. The conference’s objectives included promoting universal access to prevention, care, and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections as well as enhancing the coherence of HIV/AIDS programs.⁶⁰³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Since promising to increase their contribution to the Global Fund at TICAD IV and reaffirming their commitment to strengthening health systems in developing countries at the G8 Summit, Japan has not made further progress.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/10/20081014_FrattiniCoopSvil.htm?LANG=EN.

⁶⁰⁰ Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Steering Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Comunicati/2008/12/20081209_RiunioneComitato_dir_ez.htm?LANG=EN.

⁶⁰¹ Address by H.E. Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the High-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/assembly2008/fm0925.html>.

⁶⁰² Japan’s Initiatives at TICAD IV, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 May 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/doc/initiative.pdf>.

⁶⁰³ Major Seminar on AIDS in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/announcements/2008/081126_1.html.

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. In fact, it has decreased the absolute value of health funding from previous years.

In 2008, Russia contributed USD40.2 million to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This is less than half the amount it pledged in 2007, when it contributed USD85.7 million to the Global Fund.⁶⁰⁴

The 2009-2011 Russian federal budget allocated more than RUB30 billion to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Though this is an increase over the RUB18.7 billion allocated on HIV/AIDS in the 2006-2008 Russian federal budget, these figures represent investments into both developing countries and Russia. Thus, it is difficult to assess the actual change in Russia's funding for infectious disease treatments in developing countries.⁶⁰⁵

Aside from the funds pledged in the federal budget, Russia has not committed to any additional financial contribution for combating infectious diseases and promoting health systems innovation, nor has it pursued any international or bilateral partnerships to address these health issues.

According to the deputy head of the Department for International financial relation, state debt and financial assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation Andrey Bokarev, in 2008 Russia has pledged USD140 million to fight infectious diseases. In 2007 Russia pledged USD110 million.⁶⁰⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia's financing for the Global Fund and to fight infectious diseases decreased by 8 per cent and we cannot assess definitively an increase in other Russian investments into the fight with infectious diseases.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. The UK has reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 target of USD60 billion to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, and has made further efforts to improve and strengthen health systems.

On 16 July 2008, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced a GBP50 million proposal to fight malaria in Nigeria, working to support Nigeria's five-

⁶⁰⁴ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/pledges&contributions.xls>.

⁶⁰⁵ The Federal Budget in the Years 2009-2011 Will Allocate RUB30 Billion to Fight and Prevent AIDS, Ministry of Health and Social Development (Moscow) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru/health/prevention/8>.

⁶⁰⁶ Russia won't give up financing of humanitarian projects, Web portal KM.RU, 28 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://kp.ru/online/news/193973/>.

year National Malaria Program.⁶⁰⁷ On 25 September 2008, the UK took part in the Malaria Summit and pledged another GBP40 million to support the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria. The UK government also announced that research and development funding would be increased to at least GBP5 million per year by 2010 and that the UK would supply 20 million of the 125 million bed nets needed for malaria prevention.⁶⁰⁸

Moreover, the UK Department for International Development has undertaken funding initiatives for HIV/AIDS programs. In particular, on 29 November 2008, DFID announced a GBP15 million funding increase for the South African government's initiative against AIDS.⁶⁰⁹

Prime Minister Gordon Brown, in a speech to the House of Commons, reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to health issues, and called "on all countries to do what is necessary to meet the Millennium Development Goals."⁶¹⁰

In addition to these recent financial contributions, in September 2008 Prime Minister Gordon Brown launched the Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems, serving as a co-chair.⁶¹¹ The stated purpose of the Taskforce is to "bring together international leaders to identify new funding measures [and to] strengthen health systems and recruit and train health workers to prevent avoidable deaths and provide quality healthcare for the world's poorest people."⁶¹² The Taskforce aims to develop a report this year to present at the 2009 G8 Summit in La Maddalena, Italy and to gain agreement on key issues and recommendations at that time.⁶¹³

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 in light of the government's recent financial contributions in combating infectious diseases and strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

⁶⁰⁷ UK Government Announces £50 Million to Fight Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-nigeria.asp>.

⁶⁰⁸ World Leaders Commit Record Billions to Tackle Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-mdg-un.asp>.

⁶⁰⁹ UK Boost for South Africa in New Struggle against AIDS, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/aids-boost-south-africa.asp>.

⁶¹⁰ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in the House of Commons, AMREF Better Health for Africa (London) 11 July 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://uk.amref.org/news/gordon-browns-speech-on-the-g8-summit>.

⁶¹¹ High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems. Date of Access: 29 November 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/taskforce.html>.

⁶¹² International Leaders Call for more Investment in Global Health, Department for International Development (London) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-global-health.asp>.

⁶¹³ High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems: Terms of Reference and Management Arrangements. 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20ofinancing%20%20lateStpdf>.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

On 30 July 2008, US President George W. Bush enacted the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act (HR 5501), which pledges a total of USD50 billion over the next five years to the global fight against HIV/AIDS.⁶¹⁴ The new legislation will provide USD4 billion to fighting tuberculosis – the leading killer among people living with HIV/AIDS – and another USD5 billion to the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), a program that has already provided malaria treatment and prevention services to over 25 million people.⁶¹⁵

On 23 October 2008, the US government announced a further USD11 million in grants for eight organizations working in seven African countries. Funded by the PMI and directed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), these grants aim to expand the coverage of malaria prevention and control activities in communities most affected by the disease.⁶¹⁶ The PMI has also identified another 15 countries in Africa that will receive funding for their malaria operational plans during the 2009 fiscal year.⁶¹⁷ Also for the 2009 fiscal year, the US President’s Budget has listed global poverty reduction as a primary objective and has thus allocated USD6 billion towards the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief II (PEPFAR II).⁶¹⁸

In its 2009 Annual Performance Plan, the US State Department requested close to USD7 billion for health programming initiatives as part of its broader strategic objective of “investing in people.”⁶¹⁹ These funds would be distributed to various global projects in the areas of HIV/AIDS; TB; malaria; avian influenza; maternal and child health; family

⁶¹⁴ Committee Approves Landmark Renewal of US Global AIDS Prevention Effort, US House of Representatives (Washington, DC) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/press_display.asp?id=486.

⁶¹⁵ President Bush Signs H.R. 5501, the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008, The White House (Washington, DC) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080730-12.html>.

⁶¹⁶ US Announces Community Grant Awards to Fight Malaria, US Agency for International Development (Washington, DC) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081023.html>.

⁶¹⁷ Malaria Operational Plans, President’s Malaria Initiative (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops/index.html#fy09>.

⁶¹⁸ Department of State and Other International Programs, Office of Management and Budget (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2009/state.html>.

⁶¹⁹ FY 2007 Annual Performance Report & FY 2009 Annual Performance Plan, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/107556.pdf>.

planning and reproductive health; water supply and sanitation; and other public health threats.⁶²⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its substantial investments in health systems development and infectious diseases.

Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases. While the EU remains engaged in discussions on health systems and infectious disease, it has not increased its financial commitments in the area.

On 20 October 2008, the European Parliament participated in a conference on the Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development, which led to the development of the Brussels Declaration on the Millennium Development Goals.⁶²¹ In addition to urging countries to take greater action on the MDGs, the Declaration calls for a 10 per cent increase in ODA in the broad areas of population assistance and global health initiatives.⁶²²

During the High-Level Event on the MDGs held in New York on 25 September 2008, the European Commission's budgetary support plan, the so-called MDG Contracts, was identified as a promising financing instrument.⁶²³ Designed to provide more long-term and predictable health systems funding to well-performing countries, the MDG Contracts focus on "key bottlenecks" that cannot be addressed at the sector level alone.⁶²⁴ The EU model also provides international donors with an improved framework for providing funding support.⁶²⁵

⁶²⁰ FY 2007 Annual Performance Report & FY 2009 Annual Performance Plan, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/107556.pdf>.

⁶²¹ Brussels Declaration: "The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development," European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iefpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁶²² Brussels Declaration: "The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development," European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iefpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁶²³ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20ofinancing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁶²⁴ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20ofinancing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁶²⁵ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20ofinancing%20%20lateStpdf>.

According to the August 2008 external review by the International Health Partnership (IHP+), the EU is the largest provider of international development assistance worldwide with funding programs in IHP+ countries like Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Zambia.⁶²⁶ However, the report noted that the EU “does not have a strong country-level presence in health.”⁶²⁷

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1. While the EU continues to be a major donor to health programs around the world, it has not increased its allocations in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Rukshan Mehta

⁶²⁶ External Review of the International Health Partnership+ Related Initiatives, International Health Partnership (Johannesburg) 25 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP_External_review_2008_EN.pdf.

⁶²⁷ External Review of the International Health Partnership+ Related Initiatives, International Health Partnership (Johannesburg) 25 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP_External_review_2008_EN.pdf.