

15. Health: Health Systems [147]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa and we note the 2008 Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Actions launched by the Global Health Workforce Alliance.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Health

Assessment

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

Background

The scarcity of global health workforce personnel in developing countries has long been a priority of the G8, gaining greater prominence with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000.⁸⁸⁸ Three of the eight MDGs make reference to issues pertaining to health care and the health workforce in developing nations and they necessitate improvements in the numbers, distribution, access to education, and research capabilities of health workers.⁸⁸⁹

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 adopted the *G8 Action Plan on Health* in response to the Millennium Development Goals. The plan emphasized that in order to deal with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, “adequate support and financing of health care are needed to increase the number and retention of health care personnel.”⁸⁹⁰ In 2005, at the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 discussed the retention of medical professionals in developing countries.⁸⁹¹ In order to help mitigate the effects of the migration of healthcare workers away from Africa, the members of the G8 committed to “helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers,”⁸⁹²

⁸⁸⁸ Health and the Millennium Development Goals, WHO (Geneva). Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.who.int/mdg/en/

⁸⁸⁹ Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html

⁸⁹⁰ Health- A G8 Action Plan, 2003 Evian Summit Official Website (Evian) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/health_-_a_g8_action_plan.html

⁸⁹¹ Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html

⁸⁹² Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html

recognizing that such actions may in turn encourage donors to invest in African health systems and expand their capacities.

In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 reiterated its commitment to address the “shortfall in human resources [that] undermines the provision of adequate health care in Africa.”⁸⁹³ The members pledged to work with African governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Health Workforce Alliance to improve working conditions, salaries, and access to education of medical professionals. In 2008 the G8, in considering WHO recommendations, agreed to work toward increasing the number of health workers to 2.3 per 1000 people in partnership with African countries.⁸⁹⁴ Most G8 members have since engaged in multilateral development projects and initiatives aimed at strengthening health systems in Africa, in adherence to the 2008 Kampala Declaration guidelines.

Commitment Features

The commitment on health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending in developing countries. To qualify, funding must go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities, as stated in the 2008 Kampala Declaration.⁸⁹⁵ In addition, efforts must be especially focused on Africa.

Scoring

-1	Member does not introduce initiatives OR increase funding to strengthen health systems or address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.
0	Member either makes public statement announcing new initiatives to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries OR increases funding in this direction.
+1	Member introduces new initiatives AND increases funding to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.

Minister of International Cooperation Beverly J. Oda announced on 20 November 2009 that the Canadian International Development Agency’s (CIDA) current Children and Youth Strategy would focus largely on increasing child survival rates and developing maternal healthcare. CIDA has allocated up to CAD2.4 million for a three-year program in partnership with the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and the associated SickKids

⁸⁹³ Strengthening Health Systems in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html

⁸⁹⁴ Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html

⁸⁹⁵ Kampala Declaration, Global Health Workforce Alliance and World Health Organization (Kampala) 7 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.paho.org/English/D/KD&AGA.pdf

Foundation.⁸⁹⁶ This program will focus on training pediatric nurses to strengthen the capacity of health systems in Ghana, Ethiopia and Tanzania, with the ultimate goal of providing improved healthcare to children in these countries.

On 3 December 2009, Minister Oda stated that Canada would provide CAD30 million of funding to the World Food Programme (WFP), a portion of which will be dedicated to improving health systems in developing countries in Africa.⁸⁹⁷ Of this funding, CAD10 million has been allocated to Kenya, CAD6 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo and CAD4 million to Zimbabwe.⁸⁹⁸

On 4 December 2009, Minister Oda announced that CIDA will increase funding by CAD\$300 000 in El Salvador, to victims of the devastation of Hurricane Ida, to be delivered through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).⁸⁹⁹ Working through CIDA, Canada will increase total funding to PAHO by CAD1.9 million, and has confirmed support of the program until July 2011.⁹⁰⁰ This funding will be utilized in a number of ways including an improved disease surveillance system, an emergency surgery referral system, and filling the gap in services resulting from the country's damaged health care infrastructure.⁹⁰¹

Furthermore, on 26 October 2009, at a meeting with African ambassadors to Canada, Minister Oda announced that Canada is complying with its 2006 G8 Summit commitment to the Africa Health Systems Initiatives by providing CAD450 million to various projects for developing African health systems over a period of 10 years.⁹⁰² While this statement highlights Canada's continued support for health systems development, this is not a new funding allocation, and thus does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to strengthen health systems in developing countries.

⁸⁹⁶ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7.

⁸⁹⁷ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

⁸⁹⁸ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

⁸⁹⁹ Canada Increases its Support to Victims of Hurricane Ida in El Salvador, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-124153040-S39.

⁹⁰⁰ Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ.

⁹⁰¹ Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ.

⁹⁰² Address by Minister of International Cooperation Beverly J. Oda at a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA.

France: 0

France has complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. It has announced a number of funding enhancements to African nations directed towards health infrastructure and human resources, however it has not announced any new program initiatives to support this policy area.

The French Development Agency (AFD) has pursued a number of projects to strengthen health systems. On 1 October 2009, AFD approved the allocation of EUR8 million toward the improvement of equipment and training available to maternal health care specialists in Kabul, Afghanistan.⁹⁰³ On 5 November 2009, AFD additionally loaned EUR35 million to Morocco, in order to help the country's health sector. The loan will be utilized mainly to train workers in primary health care.⁹⁰⁴

At the directors' meeting in December 2009, AFD approved a EUR6 million grant to the Republic of Congo to "strengthen human resources in the health sector."⁹⁰⁵ EUR8 million was also allocated to improve health infrastructure and the pharmacy sector in the Republic of Togo, one of the poorest countries in the world.⁹⁰⁶ AFD will also be granting EUR5.8 million to the Palestinian Authority to support its Reform and Development Plan to increase health care supply and improve its quality.⁹⁰⁷

On 1 December 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs reaffirmed its commitments with its European partners to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and maintaining its annual contribution of more than EUR360 million to fight AIDS. The Ministry stated that France will continue funding the ESTHER Group, an organization that supports access to treatment for those infected with AIDS, as well as local health care initiatives.⁹⁰⁸ The Ministry reiterated that these initiatives and "the level

⁹⁰³ Press Release: AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900

⁹⁰⁴ Press Release: AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105

⁹⁰⁵ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁶ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁷ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁸ World AIDS Day 2009, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fighting-aids_4007/events_6794/world-aids-day_6800/world-aids-day-2009-01.12.09_13431.html.

of contributions devoted to the fight against AIDS throughout the world demonstrate the extent to which France considers this issue to be a priority.”⁹⁰⁹

Therefore, France has been assigned a score of 0 for its action to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries through new funding, but not through new program initiatives.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on strengthening health systems and addressing the scarcity of health workers in Africa.

On 8 December 2009, Germany’s Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced that it would double its commitment to Malawi, committing EUR64 million for the 2009-2010 period. While this aid is not solely directed to health systems development, some of the funding will be directed towards improving basic health services by addressing health infrastructure.⁹¹⁰

In August 2009, BMZ released their Sector Strategy outlining the aims of development in the African health sector. These aims included: increasing provision of health professionals; adequate training and development for health workers; improving the organization, structure, and management of health systems; and the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure.⁹¹¹ At this time, BMZ also contributed EUR550,000 towards a new research and development laboratory for HIV/AIDS pharmaceutical needs in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, in concert with The German Society for Technical Cooperation.⁹¹²

Germany has also previously pledged to channel approximately EUR500 million annually into efforts aimed at halting and reversing the spread of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2015, as described in the Millennium Development Goals.⁹¹³ Program implementation is based on four principles, including mainstreaming the response in development cooperation and capacity development. However, there is no information about Germany expanding on these funds during the 2009-2010 compliance cycle.

⁹⁰⁹ Statement by Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fighting-aids_4007/events_6794/world-aids-day_6800/world-aids-day-2009-01.12.09_13431.html.

⁹¹⁰ Germany doubles its commitment for Malawi. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091208_109.html

⁹¹¹ Sector Strategy: German Development Policy in the Health Sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) August 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/konzept187.pdf

⁹¹² Aids Medication for Developing Countries, German Information Center (Pretoria) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/02_GA/Germany_in_Africa/Aids_medication_for_developing_countries.html

⁹¹³ The German contribution in the fight against AIDS, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/issues/Health/HIVAIDS/arbeitsfelder/index.html

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for introducing new initiatives to address the scarcity of health workers and build health care infrastructure, but failing to substantially increase funding in this direction.

Analyst: Sabeeca Ali

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. Despite a strong focus on development assistance to Africa and the strengthening of health systems at the 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit,⁹¹⁴ Italy has not made significant progress in this area.

In a recently published document by the Italian Development Cooperation, a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Italian government outlined its commitments and strategies for development cooperation from 2009 to 2011.⁹¹⁵ The document, published online in 2008, states that 50 per cent of Italy's Official Development Assistance for this period will go to Africa; however, it does not state what this amount will be, or how such funding will be allocated.⁹¹⁶ In addition, Italy has stated its support for sustainable healthcare development projects and programs that promote global health, but there is no evidence that it has introduced any new initiatives related to such programs.

Italy has renewed its commitment to support programs like the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Initiative for the Eradication of Polio,⁹¹⁷ and has promoted the recommendations of the "Toyako Framework for Action," in a report on global health by the G8 Health Experts Group, published 8 July 2008.⁹¹⁸ Furthermore, Italy has promised to focus on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, specifically those that aim to eradicate poverty and improve health systems, and has promised to work to increase the number of doctors and health professionals in developing countries from 2009 to 2011.⁹¹⁹ However, all of the above statements and

⁹¹⁴ Chair's Summary, G8 Summit 2009 (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_I.pdf

⁹¹⁵ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

⁹¹⁶ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini on "Ensuring Peace and Security in Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/10/20091007_DiscorsoIAI.htm?LANG=IT

⁹¹⁷ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

⁹¹⁸ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Report of the G8 Health Experts Group (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf

⁹¹⁹ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

commitments were made in 2008 or early 2009, outside of the compliance cycle, and thus do not count towards the L'Aquila compliance score.

Italy has yet to make of announcements for new funding or initiatives in this compliance cycle to fulfill 2008 commitments and those made at the L'Aquila Summit. Thus Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Niamh Fitzgerald

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to health systems, providing substantial funding to strengthen health care infrastructure and addressing health worker scarcity in developing countries.

On 11 December 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its decision to extend a general project grant to aid in the implementation of the Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment for university medical teaching hospitals.⁹²⁰ The funding grant is to be directed to the Republic of Zambia to a maximum of JPY324 million, and will focus on upgrading equipment at the Zambia University educational hospital, for both medical treatment and research.

On 10 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the extension of JPY1.925 billion to the Republic of Peru for the construction of a new rehabilitation facility, to replace the current aging facilities.⁹²¹ It should be noted, however, that both of the above actions simultaneously fulfill a May 2008 pledge by Japan to renovate 1,000 hospitals and health centres.⁹²²

On 25 September 2009, Mr. Hiroshi Nakagawa, Ambassador of Japan to Tanzania approved JPY171 million in donations to help the HIV/AIDS control project in the United Republic of Tanzania.⁹²³ This project will supply diagnostic equipment such as drugs to treat sexually transmitted diseases that will help current patients and reduce the number of future patients. This funding initiative is one of the ways in which Japan is following through with its “commitment to Africa announced at the Fourth Tokyo

⁹²⁰ Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html

⁹²¹ Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Peru (Proyecto de construcción de la Nueva Sede del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación “Dra. Adriana Rebaza Flores”), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/11/1197259_1146.html

⁹²² Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html

⁹²³ Exchange of Notes for Grant for the United Republic of Tanzania (the Project for HIV/AIDS Control), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1196009_1142.html

International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held May 2008 to provide assistance in health and medical-related areas.”⁹²⁴

In the absence of a stronger focus on addressing the scarcity of health workers and considering that these actions simultaneously fulfill pledges made in 2008, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for the financial contributions made to building health care infrastructure.

Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to address the scarcity of health workers and improve health infrastructure in developing countries.

On 3 October 2009 the Russian Government signed a USD50 million grant with the World Bank to help finance its Rapid Social Response (RSR) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility. The RSR is designed to help low-income countries promote social safety nets, develop job creation programs, and maintain key social services in education, health, and nutrition during times of crisis.⁹²⁵

On 2 October 2009 Russia stated in a Government Order that it would allocate RUB627.5 million (USD21 million) to fight tropical diseases. Specific activities in this field include R&D, international cooperation and foreign specialist training.⁹²⁶

Russian medical schools continue to train and educate foreign students. The I.M. Sechenov Medical Academy of Moscow (The State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Training under The Federal Agency of Health Care and Social Development) currently educates approximately 2300 foreign citizens from more than 70 countries.⁹²⁷ The St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical Academy also accepts numerous foreign students. Students train in such disciplines as medical treatment, pharmacy, dentistry, pediatrics and clinical psychology.

The St. Petersburg Academy moreover has a preparatory branch and a department of professional skill development that provides related educational services for foreign doctors and teachers. It also provides post diploma retraining in various professional fields, postgraduate studies and doctoral studies. Training is done in Russian and English. In 2009, the Academy received 87 new foreign students and 96 preparatory foreign

⁹²⁴ Exchange of Notes for Grant for the United Republic of Tanzania (the Project for HIV/AIDS Control), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1196009_1142.html.

⁹²⁵ Russia Signs US \$ 50 million grant for World Bank to Help Developing Countries Protect Poor and Vulnerable People During Crisis, The World Bank 3 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. go.worldbank.org/E6OAXYQHC0.

⁹²⁶ Order of 2 October 2009 No. 1426-p, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 29 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54709.

⁹²⁷ Graduation 2009, I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mma.ru/vyp2009

students.⁹²⁸ However, the extent to which this training benefits developing countries is unknown as it does not speak to physician retention in developing nations. Moreover, as this constitutes ongoing action with no new initiatives, it does not count towards compliances.

During the compliance cycle Russia has allocated new funds to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, but has not introduced new initiatives or programs in this direction. Thus, Russia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems. The UK has increased its financial commitments in this area and has remained engaged in multilateral discussions on health care in developing countries.

On 23 September 2009, the UK announced that it would provide GBP250 million to invest in “struggling health systems through the International Financial Facility for Immunizations.”⁹²⁹ Along with this financial contribution, the UK is working with other states as part of the International Health Partnership (IHP) to help give 10 million more people in Africa access to free health care.⁹³⁰ UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, who co-chaired the IHP meeting, stated that the USD5.3 billion raised represents “an historic step towards the goal of universal health care in Asia and Africa.”⁹³¹

On 19 November 2009, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced GBP2 million in emergency humanitarian aid for millions affected by the recent conflict in Pakistan. The funding is to be directed to South Waziristan for the improvement of water and health facilities including the development of mobile teams for remote medical care, and the provision of maternal health services for 1.2 million displaced peoples.⁹³²

On 18 November 2009, DFID announced the development of a new emergency health program for Sierra Leone, to be backed by GBP34 million in UK funding. This funding boost will work to enable free health care for pregnant and lactating women, and children

⁹²⁸ St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical Academy, Study and Research in Saint-Petersburg. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.study-spb.ru/universities/spbgpmamzrf/

⁹²⁹ UK Secures £3.2 Billion Health Investment to Help World’s Poor, Department for International Development (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Unga-health/.

⁹³⁰ Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news.

⁹³¹ Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news.

⁹³² UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Development (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/

under the age of five by 2010, and to vulnerable groups by 2015.⁹³³ The funding aims to support the introduction of a social health insurance plan, provide better equipment and more drugs, increase the number of trained health workers, raise awareness of the new health plan, and perform monitoring and evaluation of the program.⁹³⁴

In addition to these actions, other recent funding announcements include: a three-year funding package of GBP12 million to Liberia for improvements in the country's health system, including the training of more nurses and doctors, improved equipment, and the provision of life saving drugs;⁹³⁵ and a joint UK-Australia Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF) totaling GBP18.3 million on mother and child health in Pakistan.⁹³⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing new international initiatives and increasing financial contributions towards the improvement of health systems in developing nations.

Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in the developing world.

Earlier in 2009, President Barack Obama requested in his 2010 Budget proposal that “USD8.6 billion — and USD63 billion over six years — [be used] to shape a new, comprehensive global health strategy” through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).⁹³⁷ On 30 November 2009 Secretary of State Hillary Rodham-Clinton added: “In its next phase, PEPFAR programs will support a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in many countries, to increase awareness, reduce stigma, and get services to people at earlier stages.”⁹³⁸ In 2009, PEPFAR committed USD6.6 billion to efforts against the global AIDS pandemic, about 60 per cent of which was administered by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).⁹³⁹ Moreover, from

⁹³³ UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/

⁹³⁴ UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/

⁹³⁵ UK pledges £12 million to help to deliver free healthcare in Liberia, Department for International Development (London) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-pledges-12-million-to-help-to-deliver-free-healthcare-in-Liberia/

⁹³⁶ Department for International Development (London) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Finding-new-health-solutions-for-mothers-and-babies-in-Pakistan/

⁹³⁷ Obama Proposes Massive Global Health Initiative, America.gov (Washington D.C) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/May/20090507095154dmslahrellek0.7992975.html.

⁹³⁸ America's Commitment to Fight Against Global Aids, U.S Department of State: Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/November/20091130151510eaifas0.1425396.html.

⁹³⁹ Fast Facts, HIV/AIDS, USAID (Washington) November 2009. Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/hiv_fastfacts.pdf.

2010 onward, PEPFAR will report on partner countries' national achievements in service delivery and health systems strengthening, as well as PEPFAR direct contributions to those achievements.⁹⁴⁰

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has also made major contributions to improving the health sector in Africa. PMI's goal is to reduce malaria mortality by 50 per cent in 15 sub-Saharan African countries by 2010. To this end, on 12 November 2009 the US announced a grant of USD40 million over the next 3 years to assist the Government of Ethiopia in providing malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment facilities.⁹⁴¹

In addition to these actions, by the end of 2009 USAID will have provided more than USD1.8 million to support health activities in Somalia, such as improving access to critical basic health care services, and enhancing the capacity of health care providers by means of further health worker training.⁹⁴² However, this amount is noted in terms of provision of funds per fiscal year, which does not align with the G8 compliance cycle. It is thus difficult to determine how much of that funding was delivered during the compliance cycle, and when the commitment to this funding was initially made.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to address the scarcity of workers and improve health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Sabeeca Ali

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa, by introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to this end.

As part of a broader initiative to support research for Africa, the European Union pledged that up to EUR63 million will be distributed to various research projects across the continent in 2010, with a main focus on the improvement of health conditions.⁹⁴³ The projects will "foster capacity-building through the promotion of academic research and training, the setting up of networks, and the building of sustainable capacity for health research."⁹⁴⁴ They will also be responsible for addressing the treatment of infection-caused cancers, maternal and infant health care, and the shortage of health workers in

⁹⁴⁰ World AIDS Day: Latest PEPFAR Results, U.S President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/133033.pdf.

⁹⁴¹ USAID Provides \$40 Million Grant To Prevent And Treat Malaria, Embassy of the United States in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. ethiopia.usembassy.gov/pr4409.html.

⁹⁴² Somalia-Complex Emergency, USAID (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/somalia/.

⁹⁴³ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html

⁹⁴⁴ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html.

Africa. Approximately EUR39 million will be allocated to health sector projects in the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership.⁹⁴⁵

On 16 October 2009, the Secretary General of the European Public Health Alliance, Monika Kosinska, member of Action for Global Health, addressed the need for more direct engagement in health initiatives in developing countries. The EU Health Policy Forum discussed its agenda and addressed questions about “the increasing significance of chronic disease burdens across the globe, and how non-communicable diseases may feature in the Millennium Development Goals in the future.”⁹⁴⁶

On 1 December 2009, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment in the fight against AIDS and stressed the need for support in increasing and improving health systems in order for “long-term effective initiatives to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and the health related Millennium Development Goals targets by 2015.”⁹⁴⁷ In a statement made in Brussels on World AIDS Day, the EU emphasized the importance of reinforcing the response to HIV/AIDS at both national and global levels, and that this would mean an effort by all partners, including public, private and international organizations.⁹⁴⁸ The European Union reaffirmed its leading role in this initiative as well as its commitment to numerous previously established programs to fight HIV/AIDS globally.⁹⁴⁹

The European Union has introduced new initiatives and provided funding to go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities. Furthermore, these efforts have been especially focused on Africa. Because of this, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

⁹⁴⁵ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html.

⁹⁴⁶ Global Health on the Agenda of the EU Health Policy Forum, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/global_health_on_the_agenda_of_the_eu_health_policy_forum.

⁹⁴⁷ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.

⁹⁴⁸ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.

⁹⁴⁹ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.