

3. Health: HIV/AIDS [14]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom	-1		
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.22	

Background:

In the Gleneagles communiqué the G8 leaders formally addressed the fact that citizens of developing countries are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Presently, limitations and shortcomings within their health care systems prevent them from adequately addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic.²¹⁸ In 2005, the leaders of the G8 members agreed to work “with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010.”²¹⁹

The above commitment originates from the 2006 UN Political Declaration, and reflects “a global commitment to scale up access to HIV treatment, prevention, care and support,”²²⁰ with the goal of achieving universal access.²²¹ Because the commitment to universal access encompasses a broad range of issues and mechanisms, states have “concretized their commitment to universal access through comprehensive national targets.”²²²

Since the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the G8 has continually committed to fighting HIV/AIDS, mostly through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, established in 2002.²²³

²¹⁸ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf>.

²¹⁹ Gleneagles Official Documents Africa, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 17 January 2011.

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

²²⁰ Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp>.

²²¹ Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp>.

²²² Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp>.

²²³ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Avert. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. <http://www.avert.org/global-fund.htm>.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 made a commitment similar to the above. The group pledged to come as close as possible to achieving universal access by 2010.²²⁴ While this commitment did refer to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support, it also focused specifically on funding and financing for this purpose, through the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria.²²⁵

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit and the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 pledged to replenish the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and committed a projected \$60 Billion in order to meet growing demand.^{226,227}

The WHO along with the G8 members and UNAIDS hoped to achieve universal access by 2010, significant progress was made, but the objective to achieve universal access has yet to be fulfilled. Inefficiencies in HIV response “can be traced to poor governance, corruption, weak institutional capacity and unsound or inappropriate policies and incentives.”²²⁸

A Second meeting of the Third Voluntary Replenishment of the Global Fund on 4-5 October 2010, countries pledged additional funds for 2011-2013. And on 29 November 2010, UNAIDS released their strategy for 2011-2015, which reiterates their commitment to “achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015”²²⁹ and “halt and reverse the spread of HIV and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.”²³⁰

Commitment Features:

This commitment features three components: The first is prevention, which refers to preventing sexual,²³¹ mother-to-infant,²³² and drug use related²³³ transmission of HIV. According to UNAIDS, prevention may also refer to “empowering young people to protect themselves from

²²⁴ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communiqued.pdf>

²²⁵ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communiqued.pdf>

²²⁶ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>

²²⁷ St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report, 15 May 2007. Date of Access: 5 November 2010.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/2006_g8compliance_final.pdf

²²⁸ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf

²²⁹ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf

²³⁰ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf

²³¹ Reducing Sexual Transmission of HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010.

http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_01_Sexual_Transmission.asp

²³² Preventing Mothers From Dying and Babies From Becoming Infected with HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_02_PMTCT.asp

²³³ Protecting Drug Users From Becoming Infected With HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_05_Injecting_Drug_Users.asp

HIV.”²³⁴ The second component is treatment, which refers to “ensuring that people living with HIV receive antiretroviral treatment,” which allows them to live longer and healthier lives.²³⁵ The third component is care and support, which refers to “removing punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination,”²³⁶ “enhancing social protection for people affected by HIV,”²³⁷ and other measures.

Although previous HIV/AIDS-related commitments made by the G8 focused on funding and financing, this is not explicitly stated in the above commitment. Thus, it can be inferred that all three of the above components may be achieved via the creation of new programs or initiatives, or the strengthening of existing programs, initiatives or funding schemes by the allocation of resources.

On 29 November 2010 UNAIDS released a new report, this document outlines three strategic directions for future HIV/AIDS initiatives and programs with an emphasis the improvement and strengthening of existing programs. These directives incorporate: (1) HIV prevention: education on how and why people are infected, the mobilization of communities to demand transformative change, the direction of resources to epidemic hotspots; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support: to ensure that people living with HIV have access to treatment, the strengthening of national and community systems in service delivery, to scale up access to care, support, and social protection service; and (3) The advance of human rights and gender equality for the HIV response: the support of countries in protecting human rights in the context of HIV, to advance the country’s capacity to reduce stigma and discrimination, and to ensure that national programmes address the needs of women and girls.²³⁸

Full compliance would thus entail the strengthening of existing programs via the allocation of resources along with the implementation of new programs or initiatives committed to (1) HIV prevention;(2) HIV treatment, care, and support; and (3) advancement of human rights for the HIV response, as outlined by the UNAIDS report.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not implement programs and initiatives directed towards: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.
0	Member implements programs and initiatives directed towards TWO of the following: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.
+1	Member implements programs and initiatives directed towards ALL of the following: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the

²³⁴ Empowering Young People to Protect Themselves from HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_08_Young_people.asp.

²³⁵ Ensuring that People Living with HIV Receive Antiretroviral Treatment, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_03_HIV_Treatment.asp.

²³⁶ Removing Punitive Laws, Policies, Practices, Stigmas and Discrimination, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_06_Punitive_laws_stigma.asp.

²³⁷ Enhancing Social Protection for People Affected by HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_09_Social_protection.asp.

²³⁸ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf.

	advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.
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Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS. It has implemented funding for new HIV/AIDS initiatives within Canada and has strengthened funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

On 21 September 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper pledged CA\$540 million²³⁹ to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as a part of the Third Voluntary Replenishment 2011-2013, building upon previous pledges.²⁴⁰ The funding is intended to continue current efforts, as well as expand prevention, care and treatment of the disease.²⁴¹ The Global Fund also works to ensure programs address the needs of the poorest and most marginalized groups with a new emphasis “on gender equality and sexual minorities.”²⁴²

On 20 July 2010, Health Minister Leona Aglukkaq announced the renewal of the partnership between the federal government and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the formation of the Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative Research and Development Alliance. The alliance funding of CA\$60 million from Canada and CA\$28 million from the Gates Foundation will be used for research aimed at developing an HIV vaccine, which comprises HIV prevention.²⁴³ CA\$30 million of the total funding will go to preventing mother-to-child transmission, which comprises HIV treatment, care and support, of the virus in developing countries.²⁴⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its formation of the Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative Research and Development Alliance and its efforts to strengthen current initiatives by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Canada has implemented programs and initiatives directed towards HIV prevention and HIV, treatment, care and support, and towards the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Natalie Dytyniak

France: 0

²³⁹ Donors Commit US\$11.7 Billion to the Global Fund for Next Three Years, The Global Fund (Geneva) 5 October 2010. Date of Access 15 November 2010.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005c.

²⁴⁰ PM announces significant Canadian contribution to Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3651>.

²⁴¹ PM announces significant Canadian contribution to Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3651>.

²⁴² The Global Fund 2010 Innovation and Impact Results Summary, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/2010/Progress_Report_Summary_2010_en.pdf.

²⁴³ Government of Canada Announces Alliance to Spearhead Global Fight Against HIV, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access 9 December 2010. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2010/2010_0720-eng.php.

²⁴⁴ Ottawa’s HIV/AIDS funding disappoints some, CBC News (Toronto) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/health/story/2010/07/20/hiv-funding-vienna-declaration.html>.

France has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 20 September 2010, France became the first country to donate new funding for the 2011-2013 period, as President Nicolas Sarkozy committed US\$1.4 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This contribution comprises the largest pledge France has ever made to the Global Fund. Specifically, the monies pledged by France will target prevention and treatment.²⁴⁵ This comprises action towards HIV prevention, and HIV treatment, care, and support, and the advancement of human rights with respect to HIV.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0, as it has undertaken efforts towards HIV treatment, care, and support, and HIV prevention, and the advancement of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 5 October 2010, Germany pledged €600 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as a part of the Third Voluntary Replenishment 2011-2013, building upon previous pledges.²⁴⁶ The funding will support the continuance of efforts by the Global Fund for the prevention, treatment and care of those with the disease.²⁴⁷ This comprises efforts towards HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and the advancement of human rights.

On 16 September 2010, Germany agreed to cancel €19 million of the Ivory Coast's debt through the Debt2Health initiative launched by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In exchange, The Ivory Coast will invest €9.5 million in national programs to combat HIV/AIDS.²⁴⁸ This comprises efforts towards treatment, care and support.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0, for its efforts to towards HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support, and the advancement of human rights and gender equality for the HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Natalie Dytyniak

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

²⁴⁵ France Commits US\$1.4 Billion to the Global Fund, Global Fund (Geneva) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_100920b.

²⁴⁶ Germany continues to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/october/20101005_pm_153_globalerfonds/index.html.

²⁴⁷ Donors Commit US\$11.7 Billion to the Global Fund for Next Three Years, Global Fund (Geneva) 5 October 2010. Date of Access 15 November 2010.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005c.

²⁴⁸ Global Fund, Côte D'Ivoire and Germany Sign Agreement to Convert Debt into Resources to Fight Aids, Global Fund (Geneva) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_100916.

Since the 2010 Muskoka Summit, it has appeared that the Italian government has been renegeing on its commitments to finance a full scale-up of HIV/AIDS services.²⁴⁹

Thus, Italy has been assigned a score of -1, as it has not implemented programs and initiatives directed towards any of the following: HIV prevention, HIV treatment, care, and support, and the advance of human rights and gender equality regarding HIV.

Analyst: Joelle Westlund

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 10 December 2010 the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya Toshihisa Takata signed a loan agreement with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Uhuru Kenyatta for KES281 million to finance HIV/AIDS control projects.²⁵⁰ The Japanese ambassador emphasized the strengthening of governmental institutions towards a more effective response to HIV/AIDS and the prioritization of preventing new infections. The funds will be used to support the provision of HIV/AIDS test kits for distribution to Voluntary, Counselling, and Testing (VCT) centres countrywide.²⁵¹ This endeavour relates to both HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care and support.

On 5 October 2010, the Japanese government announced a pledge of US\$800 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria for years 2011-2013 at the Millennium Development Goals summit in New York.^{252,253} While the exact purpose of these monies has not been specified, it can be inferred that they will be used for the implementation of programs and initiatives directed towards one or more of the following: HIV prevention; HIV treatment, care, and support; or the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV.

On 25 October 2010, the Japanese government donated US\$1.35 million to Tanzania's Ngorongoro visitor's centre for the treatment and control of HIV/AIDS. The donation will assist the promotion of the health and welfare of Tanzanians, and relates to HIV treatment, care and support.²⁵⁴ As such, this comprises an effort towards HIV prevention, and HIV treatment, care and support.

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for the strengthening of programs and initiatives towards HIV prevention, and HIV treatment, care and support.

Analyst: Serene Yeung

²⁴⁹ G20 summit must keep its commitment to making universal access to HIV treatment, prevention and care a reality, International AIDS Society (Geneva), 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pageId=501>.

²⁵⁰ Japan Grants Kenya Sh12.14b, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nairobi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=67970>.

²⁵¹ Japan Grants Kenya Sh12.14b, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nairobi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=67970>.

²⁵² Japan Commits \$800 Million to the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Fund (New York/Geneva) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_100923.

²⁵³ AIDS Fight Needs Cash, Recession or No: Advocates, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100904a8.html>.

²⁵⁴ Tanzania: Japan Donates U.S\$1.35 Million for HIV Control, AllAfrica.com (Dar Es Salaam) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010261063.html>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 12 October 2010, the Russian Government announced a contribution of US\$20 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2011-2013.²⁵⁵ This constitutes a commitment to prevention, treatment and care, and support for the poorest and most marginalized, with a new emphasis on human rights.²⁵⁶ Participants of the Second Meeting of the Global Fund Third Voluntary Replenishment (2011-2013) held on 4-5 October 2010 “emphasized the importance of well-targeted prevention programs and implementing of a strong and effective gender strategy.”²⁵⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its commitment to HIV treatment, care and support and the advancement of human rights with respect to HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

At the Muskoka Summit in June 2010, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 target of providing universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS.²⁵⁸ However, the UK has since done little to institute new programs or strengthen existing efforts and initiatives to this end.

On 9 November 2010, International Development Minister Stephen O’Brien outlined the strategy the UK Department for International Development (DFID) will be following to achieve the aforementioned commitment. In his speech to the UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Minister O’Brien announced that British aid will be mainly geared toward those most vulnerable to HIV infections, namely women and children.²⁵⁹ Effectively, the United Kingdom is committed to “doubling the number of lives of women and babies saved through UK

²⁵⁵ Executive Order No. 1740-r of 12 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/12598>.

²⁵⁶ The Global Fund 2010. Results Summary, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/2010/Progress_Report_Summary_2010_en.pdf.

²⁵⁷ Third Voluntary Replenishment (2011-2013), Pledging Conference. Chair’s Summary, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/newyork/Replenishment_NewYork_ChairSummary.pdf.

²⁵⁸ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O’Brien at APPG on HIV & AIDS/ Stop AIDS (RED) on World AIDS Day, Department for International Development (London) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/World-AIDS-Day/>.

²⁵⁹ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O’Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/>.

aid by 2015.²⁶⁰ Minister O'Brien also specified that, in addition to prevention and treatment, more focus needs to be placed on universal access to care and support for people already infected with HIV.²⁶¹ However, this does not comprise commitment, as the UK has neither contributed any new monies towards this goal, nor has it outlined any new or improved programs that will facilitate its achievement.

On 1 December 2010, Minister O'Brien announced that the UK government will set out its position on HIV/AIDS in the spring of 2011, once the results of the DFID's Multilateral and Bilateral Aid Reviews are published.²⁶²

Thus, the United Kingdom has been assigned a score of -1, as it has not implemented any programs or initiatives directed towards HIV prevention; HIV treatment, care and support; or the advance of human rights and gender equality with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 7 December 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for US\$3.9 million to improve the nutrition of Ghanaians. The funding will provide nutrition to support malnourished children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers as well as people living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral therapy and their families.²⁶³ This comprises actions towards HIV treatment, care, and support, as well as the advance of human right and gender equality with respect to HIV.

On 24 November 2010, the United States Ambassador to Zambia Mark Storella, and Zambia's Minister of Health Kapembwa Simbao and Minister of Finance and National Planning Situmbeko Musokotwane signed the Government of the Republic of Zambia and United States Government Partnership Framework for HIV and AIDS. The Partnership Framework provides for a collaboration to achieve Zambia's five-year objective: "A nation free from the threat of HIV and

²⁶⁰ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/>.

²⁶¹ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/>.

²⁶² Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at APPG on HIV & AIDS/ Stop AIDS (RED) on World AIDS Day, Department for International Development (London) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/World-AIDS-Day/>.

²⁶³ WFP, USAID Sign MOU to Improve Nutrition in Northern Ghana, Ghana News Agency (Accra) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. http://www.ghananewsagency.org/s_health/r_23158/.

AIDS.”²⁶⁴ The United States government pledged US\$276 million to the Government of Zambia towards this goal.²⁶⁵ This comprises actions towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

On 8 November 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a five-year award valued at US\$143 million to the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH). PATH will implement the APHIAplus project in Western and Nyanza provinces in Kenya from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015. This project will work on strengthening the region’s health care system by rehabilitating existing health facilities, training staff, and supporting supply and communication networks to improve the treatment of HIV and AIDS, among other diseases.²⁶⁶ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 28 October 2010, the United States Ambassador to Ethiopia Donald Booth and Ethiopia’s Minister of Health Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus signed the “Five-Year Partnership Framework in Support of the Ethiopian National Response to HIV/AIDS 2010-2014 between the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the government of the United States.” The Partnership Framework provides a five-year joint strategic plan for the cooperation of the Government of Ethiopia and the United States government to support a collaborative response to HIV while supporting health services for people who live with HIV/AIDS. The statement provides a statement of cooperation in increasing the “effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia.”²⁶⁷ The United States government through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to support the Government of Ethiopia’s health priorities laid out in the Partnership Framework. This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 5 October 2010, the United States government pledged US\$4 billion to the third voluntary replenishment conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria for years 2011-2013.²⁶⁸ The pledge represents a 38 per cent increase from the preceding three-year period.²⁶⁹ The pledged amount will be used to supplement existing efforts of the fund in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS.²⁷⁰ This comprises action towards HIV prevention, as well as action towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

²⁶⁴ US Partners With Zambia in Fight Against HIV/AIDS (Lusaka) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/us_zambia_hiv_aids.

²⁶⁵ US Gives Funds to Zambia to Fight AIDS, Agence France-Presse (Lusaka) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5iiNwi40EkJ7E4JJNnzytIRacPMhA?docId=CNG.5dd0276cc2bb0f25b6aec4f036bdeee1.231>.

²⁶⁶ USAID Awards New Health Project in Western Kenya, United States Agency for International Development (Nairobi) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101108.html>.

²⁶⁷ U.S Partners With Ethiopia in Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S Department of State (Ethiopia) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/ethiopia_fight_against_hiv_aids.

²⁶⁸ The United States Commits US\$4 Billion to the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (New York) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005b.

²⁶⁹ Obama Administration’s Pledge to Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S Department of State (Washington) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/10/148642.htm>.

²⁷⁰ Obama Administration’s Pledge to Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S Department of State (Washington) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/10/148642.htm>.

On 22 July 2010, the United States Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton and Vietnam Minister of Justice Ha Hung Cuong signed the “Partnership Framework between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the United States for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control.” The Partnership Framework provides a five-year, joint strategic plan for cooperation between the United States Government and the Government of Vietnam to support a collaborative response to HIV while supporting health services for people affected with HIV/AIDS. The framework states a mutual intention to improve HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services and to reduce new HIV infections in Vietnam. The United States Government supports the health priorities laid out in the Partnership Framework.²⁷¹ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

Thus, the United States has been assigned a score of +1, as it has strengthened and implemented programs towards: HIV prevention; HIV treatment, care and support; and the advance of human rights and gender equality with respect to HIV.

Analyst: Serene Yeung

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 1 December 2010, the European Union released a statement commemorating World AIDS Day. As part of the statement, the EU announced it would initiate a “broad and consultative process with Member States and other stakeholders for the preparation of a geographically comprehensive European Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis through External Action for 2012 and beyond.”²⁷²

On 17 November 2010, the European Commission offered a grant of €136.5 million to the government of Swaziland, to help strengthen the country’s response to HIV/AIDS infections among other development initiatives.²⁷³ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 14 October 2010, the EU, UNAIDS and the Government of Benin began working on a Technical Support Plan to improve the implementations of Global Fund grants for AIDS. The Plan will also enhance coordination between governmental and international institutions in response to the HIV epidemic in Benin.²⁷⁴ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 5 October 2010, European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs announced a 10 per cent proposed increase in funding to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GATFM). Once the budgetary authorities sanction the proposal, the EU’s contribution to the

²⁷¹ Partnering with Vietnam in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S Department of State (Washington) 22 July 2010. Date of Access 14 November 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/07/145025.htm>.

²⁷² EU Statement for World AIDS Day, European Union at the United Nations (Brussels) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/fr/article_10444_fr.htm.

²⁷³ Government has collaborated with the World Bank and the European Commission to embark on a new Health, HIV/AIDS and TB Project (Mbabane) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.times.co.sz/News/23031.html>.

²⁷⁴ Benin, EU and UNAIDS cooperate on technical support for HIV response, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, (Geneva) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://unaids.org/?p=1376>.

GATFM will reach €330 million.²⁷⁵ This comprises action towards HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care, and support.

Thus the European Union has been assigned a score of +1, as it has implemented actions aimed at HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care, and support.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

²⁷⁵ EU to pledge more funds to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria globally, European Public Health Alliance (Brussels) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.epha.org/a/4236>.