



The
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presents the

2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

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11. Health: Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health [88]

“We remain committed to the Muskoka Initiative on maternal, newborn and child health.”

2014 Brussels Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.75	

Background

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 members launched the initiative of funding for maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) in developing countries, congruent with two of the Millennium Development Goals and committed “USD 5 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the next five years.”⁷⁰⁴ In September 2010 a similar initiative “to accelerate progress on women’s and children’s health” received over USD 40 billion in pledges from developed and developing countries, along with the private sector, foundations, international organizations, civil society and research organizations which collectively launched the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health at the United Nations.⁷⁰⁵

The 2013 Lough Erne Summit built on G8 global health commitments by affirming the urgency of new investments in global food and nutrition security, but did not make explicit MNCH commitments in its communiqué.⁷⁰⁶

The 2014 G7 declaration includes a reaffirmation of the G7 commitment to maternal, newborn, and child health. By extension, the document commits G7 members to accelerate funding for new initiatives in this area.⁷⁰⁷

Commitment Features

The Muskoka Initiative committed to “mobilizing \$5 billion of additional funding starting in 2010 towards MNCH, in addition to \$4.1 billion that G-8 members already contributed annually.” The

⁷⁰⁴ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2014. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

⁷⁰⁵ 5 UN secured \$40 billion for women’s and children’s health, We can End Poverty, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: 30 November 2014. <http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010>

⁷⁰⁶ Lough Erne G8 Summit Declaration, Government of the United Kingdom (London). 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207771/Lough_Erne_2013_G8_Leaders_Communique.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Brussels G8 Summit Declaration, The Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa). 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/06/05/brussels-g7-summit-declaration>

funding commitments are intended to accelerate progress on Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and 5 to reduce child and maternal mortality.⁷⁰⁸

As a consequence, this commitment focuses on the mobilization and distribution of funding that each G8 member state has pledged to allocate to fulfill the Muskoka Initiative. Table E illustrates the unilateral financial commitment each G8 country has made and the intended period of disbursement. The last column indicates the funding that each member state should disburse in 2015 according to a 20 per cent per monitoring cycle expectation. This includes all G8 countries excluding the United States and the European Union, who have already fulfilled their commitments.

To this end, full compliance requires that G8 members with outstanding pledges concretely distribute 20 per cent or more of their total funding pledged for the Muskoka initiative. Initiatives so implemented must moreover address both elements of the commitment, namely: (1) maternal health, and (2) the health of newborns and children. This may include funding for MNCH priority areas such as basic nutrition, basic health care, STD and HIV/AIDS control, infectious disease prevention, and malaria control.⁷⁰⁹

Funding can be distributed through bilateral, multilateral, or civil society channels, as long as it is explicitly directed at fulfilling the Muskoka Initiative and ultimately meeting MDGs 4 and 5.

Scoring Guidelines

Table D: Commitments to the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

G8 Member	Financial Commitment	Time Frame	Funding that should be released in 2015 (minimum 20%)
Canada	CAD1.1 billion	2010– 11 to 2014– 15	CAD220 million
France	EUR500 million	2011-2015	EUR100 million
Germany	EUR400 million	2011-2015	EUR80 million
Italy	EUR 75 million	2011-2015	EUR15 million
Japan	JPY50billion (approx. USD500 million)	2011-2015	USD100 million
United Kingdom	GBP2.1 billion (approx. USD3.4 billion)	2011-2015	GBP420 million
United States	USD 1.346 billion	Fiscal Year 2010– 11	USD 0
European Union	USD70 million	2010-2013	USD 0

- 1	Member has distributed none or less than half of the funding promised and has not implemented initiatives to address all dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative.
0	Member has distributed over half the funding it has committed to this date and/or the initiatives being implemented only address one dimension of the Muskoka Initiative.
+1	Member has distributed all the funding they have committed to this date, AND has implemented initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka initiative.

Lead Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

⁷⁰⁸ The Muskoka Initiative and Global Health Financing, The North-South Institute (Ottawa). May 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Muskoka-Final.pdf>

⁷⁰⁹ The Muskoka Initiative and Global Health Financing, The North-South Institute (Ottawa) May 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Muskoka-Final.pdf>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to distribute funding for maternal, newborn and child health. Canada has also continued to implement initiatives that address both dimensions of Muskoka Initiative.

On 28 May 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada's financial commitment of CAD3.5 billion over 2015-2020 towards improving the health of mothers, newborns, and children at the global Saving Every Women, Every Child: Within Arm's Reach summit in Toronto.⁷¹⁰

On 5 November 2014, Minister of International Development and for La Francophonie Christian Paradis announced an allocation of CAD370 million to the Partnership for Strengthening Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health, calling for new health project proposals that specifically aim to improve the lives of women, newborn, children.⁷¹¹

On 30 November 2014, the Government of Canada announced its contribution of CAD150 million over the next five years towards the Micronutrient Initiative, which aims to support direct, evidence-based, and cost-effective nutrition intervention for women and children who have poor nutritional status. Of the announced financial commitment, CAD30 million (2014/15 and 2015/16) is a part of Canada's CAD2.85 billion commitment made under the Muskoka Initiative (2010-2015).⁷¹²

On 25 February 2015, Prime Minister Harper announced Canada's new funding support to the polio eradication initiatives made by World Health Organization, as well as the tetanus initiative made by UNICEF Canada and Kiwanis.⁷¹³

On 15 April 2015, Canada announced a CAD2.5 million investment in five health innovations in India through a partnership between Grand Challenges Canada and India's Department of Biotechnology under the Ministry of Science and Technology.⁷¹⁴

During the compliance period Canada has taken actions to fulfill its commitment to the Muskoka Initiative. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Freda Zhang

France: 0

France has partially complied its commitment to distribute all funding they have committed to this date and have implemented initiatives that address the health of maternal, newborn, and children.

⁷¹⁰ Canada continues to lead the world on maternal, newborn, and child health, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) 29 May 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/05/29/canada-continues-lead-world-maternal-newborn-and-child-health>

⁷¹¹ The Canadian Council for International Co-operation welcomes new funding initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health by federal government, Canadian Council for International Co-operation (Ottawa) 6 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. http://www.ccic.ca/_files/en/media/2014_11_06_New_MNCH_Initiative_News_%20Release.pdf

⁷¹² Canada's long-term commitment to the micronutrient initiative, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) 30 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/11/30/canadas-long-term-commitment-micronutrient-initiative>

⁷¹³ Transcript, 24 SEVEN Exclusive: PM Harper announces new funding for MNCH Initiative during Q&A with Bill Gates, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) 25 February 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/video/38361/transcript>

⁷¹⁴ India-Canada Joint Statement, Office of Prime Minister (Ottawa) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=964969>

On 27 January 2015, Minister of Finance and Public Accounts Michel Sapin and Secretary of State for Development and Francophone Annick Girardin announced France's partnership with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to fund EUR100 million of immunization and health programs in Africa's Sahel region.⁷¹⁵

During this compliance period France has fulfilled its commitment to distribute funding, but has failed to direct its initiatives towards both dimensions of the Muskoka Initiative. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Freda Zhang

Germany: +1

Germany has made it clear they will continue to uphold its commitment to the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health made at the G8 summit in 2010.

On 5-6 November 2014, Berlin hosted the 12th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development. The international conference brought together stakeholders from governments, NGOs, multilateral organizations and the private sector. The conference recommendations highlight the importance of keeping maternal and child health at the forefront of international focus. Special emphasis was placed on sexual education of girls to increase their knowledge prevention of unwanted pregnancy, HIV infections, and abuse.⁷¹⁶

Germany has continued to disperse its committed funding of USD634 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria for 2014 -2016 period.⁷¹⁷ Germany has been the fourth largest donor of the Global Fund and continues to fund health programs in developing countries through bilateral projects in 27 countries throughout the world.⁷¹⁸

On 27 January 2015, Development Minister Gerd Müller announced that Germany would provide a total of EUR500 million by 2020 to GAVI.⁷¹⁹ GAVI is a vaccine alliance program whose goal is to mobilize USD7.5 billion to give an additional 300 million children in developing countries access to vaccinations. Müller explained that the program facilitates an exponentially lower price of vaccines in developing countries that will prevent infectious diseases.⁷²⁰

Germany's commitment to continue contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and their most recent commitment to the GAVI vaccination initiative surpasses the

⁷¹⁵ France and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced a joint initiative of € 100 million to speed up access to vaccination in the Sahel, French Agency for Development (France), 27 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.afd.fr/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_12?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd

⁷¹⁶ ICPD and Beyond: Investing in Health and Rights, Conference Magazine: 12th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable development (Berlin) Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <http://12th.dialogue-population-development.info>

⁷¹⁷ Germany Bilateral and Multilateral Funding for Health, SEEK Development (Berlin) Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <http://donortracker.org/donor-profiles/germany/focus-health/bilateral-and-multilateral-funding-health>

⁷¹⁸ Healthy Developments: Country Programs, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 April 2014. http://health.bmz.de/where_we_work/countries/index.html

⁷¹⁹ Minister Müller Opens Replenishment Conference for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in Berlin, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 27 January 2015. Date Accessed: 27 April 2015. https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/januar/150127_pm_003_Immunsation-for-300-million-children-Minister-Mueller-opens-replenishment-conference-for-Gavi-the-Vaccine-Alliance-in-Berlin/index.html

⁷²⁰ Address by Development Minister Gerd Müller at the Gavi Pledging Conference 2015, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 27 January 2015. Date Accessed: 27 April 2015. https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/januar/150127_pm_003_Immunsation-for-300-million-children-Minister-Mueller-opens-replenishment-conference-for-Gavi-the-Vaccine-Alliance-in-Berlin/index.html

minimum 20% funding that should be released in 2015. Their focus on both maternal and child health is in full compliance, thus Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amelia Cook

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to fund maternal, newborn, and child health programs under the terms of the Muskoka Initiative.

On 20 May 2015, Italy extended a three-year assistance loan through its international development agency of EUR21.5 million, in order to fund hospital improvements and health cooperation on matters of primary care in Bolivia.⁷²¹

On 15 January 2015, Italy extended EUR16.1 million in aid to Ethiopia for basic health services improvement.⁷²²

On 27 January 2015, Italy pledged EUR100 million in direct funding to GAVI, the vaccine alliance, from 2016-2020. GAVI hopes to vaccinate approximately 300 million newborns with the combined European Union Commitment.⁷²³

In the 2014– 15 fiscal year, Italy disbursed approximately EUR30 million to the Global Fund for the Fight against Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, under the terms of its EUR100 million commitment to the fund over the years 2014-2016.⁷²⁴

This year, Italy has released more than the required EUR17.5 million towards maternal, newborn, and child health programs than its commitment under the Muskoka initiative requires. As such, Italy earns a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with commitments under the Muskoka Initiative, by disbursing over half of the USD100 million in Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health funding committed for 2014– 15. Japan has also implemented initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka initiative: maternal health, and the health of newborns and children.

On 6 March 2015, Japan announced JPY1.013 billion in funding for the Republic of Rwanda to “improve water supply facilities in order to increase access to safe water in the Kayonza, Ngoma and Gatsibo districts of the Eastern Province.”⁷²⁵

⁷²¹ Italy--Bolivia: Growing Health Collaboration, Farnesina (Rome) 20 May 2015. Date of Access: 20 May 2015. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2015/05/italia-bolivia-cresce-cooperazione.html

⁷²² Italy Extends 16.1 Million Euros to Ethiopia, Government of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa). 15 January 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/home/-/asset_publisher/Py2l/content/id/5102675

⁷²³ World leaders make record breaking contribution to protect poorest children with vaccines, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance (Berlin). 27 January 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. <http://www.gavi.org/Library/News/Press-releases/2015/record-breaking-commitment-to-protect-poorest-children-with-vaccines/>

⁷²⁴ Cooperation - Guidelines and operational approach updated, Farnesina (Rome). 28 March 2014. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2014/03/20140328_pistelli_cooperazione.html

⁷²⁵ Signing of Grant Agreement with the Republic of Rwanda, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 6 March 2015. Date of Access: 2 May 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150306_01.html

On 19 March 2015, Japan announced JPY1.324 billion in funding for the “Project of the Small Towns Water Supply Development in Rift Valley Basin in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s Regional State.”⁷²⁶ The funding will support the construction of new water pipe supply facilities and the reparation of existing facilities, thereby improving access to clean water for residents.

On 30 March 2015, Japan announced up to JPY1.077 billion in funding for a project that “will provide facilities and medical equipment to Svay Rieng Provincial Referral Hospital to improve the quality of health care services in the province.”⁷²⁷ The initiative is intended to improve basic health care provisions, thereby improving children and maternal mortality rates in the province.

On 31 March 2015, Japan announced JPY2.362 billion in funding for four assistance initiatives in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.⁷²⁸ The first initiative will support “The Program for Emergency Assistance to Children in Ethnic Minority Areas,” which “[provides] health care, education and protection services to women (pregnant/lactating) and children in displacement camps in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine States.” The second initiative will support “The Program for Emergency Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Minority Areas,” which provides shelters for internally displaced persons in displacement camps. The third initiative will support the “Program for Emergency Food Assistance in Ethnic Minority Areas,” which will provide food aid to internally displaced persons, thereby improving basic nutrition. Fourth, the funding will support “The Program for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon,” which provides infrastructure support, thereby improving access to clean water and preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance for distributing over half the USD 100 million in funding it has committed to this date and implementing initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka initiative.

Analyst: James Flynn

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to fund maternal, newborn and child health initiatives under the Muskoka initiative.

On 11 September 2014, the United Kingdom’s Secretary of State for International Development announced a GBP30 million fund called “UK Aid Direct” specifically aimed at supporting development projects which focus on issues of newborn, maternal, and child health as enshrined in MDGs 4 and 5.⁷²⁹

⁷²⁶ Signing of Grant Agreement with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2015. Date of Access: 3 May 2015.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150319_01.html

⁷²⁷ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreements and Grant Agreements with the Kingdom of Cambodia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 30 March 2015. Date of Access: 3 May 2015.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150330_01.html

⁷²⁸ Signing of Grant Agreement with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Japan International Cooperation Agency 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 3 May 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150331_02.html

⁷²⁹ UK Aid Direct, Department for International Development (London). 28 November 2014. Date of Access: 4 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/uk-aid-direct>

In November 2014, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development announced an investment of GBP 75 million in a new trust fund focused on overcoming barriers in Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health.⁷³⁰

On 9 March 2015, the Government of the United Kingdom passed a bill legislating foreign aid disbursements of 0.7% of GDP each year. For Britain, this means approximately GBP11.4 billion will be disbursed each year, much of it towards maternal and child health initiatives.⁷³¹

On 28 April 2015 the United Kingdom's Department for International Development committed USD 47 million to an independent fund called "The Power of Nutrition," targeting USD 1 billion in new private and public sector financing for nutrition by 2020.⁷³²

The United Kingdom has disbursed funding towards maternal, newborn, and child health initiatives in line with its commitments under the Muskoka initiative. It is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

United States: +1

The United States fulfilled its funding commitment to the Muskoka Initiative in 2011. Nonetheless, the United States continues to support Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health initiatives. It is therefore awarded a score of +1.

On 25 September 2014 Secretary of State John Kerry reaffirmed the United States commitment to combat AIDS globally. During his address at the UNAIDS symposium, he highlighted the importance of focusing on the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, young women, and vulnerable populations. Further, he announced a new partnership between PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief) and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation. Part of this partnership included the U.S. committing USD500 million in the coming year to PEPFAR.⁷³³

On 2 April 2015, USAID announced new research that demonstrated simple vaccine treatments could help save lives of babies who are not born in hospitals. Mariam Claeson, Director of Maternal Newborn Child Health at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation stated, "A simplified antibiotic regimen means more women in poor countries can access the critical treatment their newborns need to survive. We now have the opportunity to expand this effective, lifesaving treatment and save more newborns than ever before." The research was funded in part by USAID and demonstrates their commitment to improving newborn health.⁷³⁴

⁷³⁰ UK Contributes GBP75 million to RMNCH Trust Fund, Office of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Financing the Health Millennium Development Goals and for Malaria (New York). 28 April 2015. Date of Access: 4 May 2015. <http://www.mdghealthenvoy.org/uk-contributes-75m-to-rmnch-trust-fund/>

⁷³¹ UK Passes bill to honour pledge of 0.7% foreign aid target, the Guardian (London). 9 March 2015. Date of Access 4 May 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/mar/09/uk-passes-bill-law-aid-target-percentage-income>

⁷³² New Fund Targets \$1Billion in Nutrition Funding, Office of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Financing the Health Millennium Development Goals and for Malaria (New York). 28 April 2015. Date of Access: 4 May 2015. <http://www.mdghealthenvoy.org/new-fund-targets-1billion-in-nutrition-funding/>

⁷³³ Address by Secretary of State John Kerry at UN Headquarters. U.S. Department of State (Washington). 25 September 2014. Date Accessed: 27 April 2015. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2014/09/232164.htm>

⁷³⁴ USAID Press Releases, USAID (Washington). 2 April 2015. Date Accessed: 27 April 2015. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-1-2015-research-shows-simple-treatments-can-help-save-lives-babies-who-lack>

The United States' commitments to funding for maternal and child health through USAID projects and other non-governmental organizations is in full compliance with their commitments made at the most recent G7 summit, thus the United States receives a +1.

Analyst: Amelia Cook

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its USD70 million 2014-15 financial pledge to the Muskoka initiative. The EU has also implemented initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka initiative: maternal health, and the health of newborns and children.

In 2013, the EU fulfilled its USD70 million pledge to the Muskoka Initiative.

On 23 September 2014, the EU announced EUR50 million in humanitarian aid and EUR165 million for longer-term development initiatives in Syria and surrounding countries. The money will support medical emergency responses, sanitation and hygiene and protection, immunization campaigns against polio and measles, and other health needs.⁷³⁵

On 1 October 2014, the EU announced EUR40 million in financial assistance to help the Democratic Republic of Congo in “decreasing mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, preventing gender-based violence, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.”⁷³⁶

On 27 October 2014, the EU announced that it had thus far contributed over EUR800 million in financial support to combat the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa. This support included contributions for humanitarian aid, support for Ebola research, and development assistance — including money to strengthen basic healthcare systems — for countries affected by the virus.⁷³⁷

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its USD70 million financial pledge to the Muskoka initiative and implementing initiatives that address both dimensions of the Muskoka initiative.

Analyst: James Flynn

⁷³⁵ Syria crisis: EU steps up assistance, European Union (Brussels) 23 September 2014. Date of Access: 2 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1034_en.htm

⁷³⁶ EU support for Virunga National Park and cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Congo, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2014. Date of Access: 2 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-547_en.htm

⁷³⁷ The EU's response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2014. Date of Access: 2 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-599_en.htm