

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College
in the University of Toronto presents the

2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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16. Health: Primary Health Care

“We commit to pursuing our efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.”

Sahel Partnership Action Plan

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States	-1		
European Union		0	
Average		-0.75 (13%)	

Background

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G7 Leaders first committed to partnering with African governments to “deliver free and basic health care ... for all.”¹⁴⁰⁵ The commitment included training healthcare practitioners; providing resources towards the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; and supporting local healthcare systems in addition to national healthcare policies.¹⁴⁰⁶ The G7 Leaders proposed this commitment as a way to realize some of the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).¹⁴⁰⁷

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G7 leaders committed to achieving the health MDGs through combatting infectious diseases, such as malaria, polio, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS.¹⁴⁰⁸ As part of this commitment, the G7 leaders agreed to support capacity-building efforts to strengthen the ability of healthcare systems in developing countries so that they can treat as many patients with these infectious diseases as possible.¹⁴⁰⁹

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G7 leaders committed to both combatting infectious diseases and strengthening healthcare systems in Africa.¹⁴¹⁰ The G7 adopted a gender-sensitive approach to treating HIV/AIDS and committed to supporting efforts to educate women and girls on sexual health.¹⁴¹¹ The G7 committed to “enhanc(ing) coordination of bilateral and multilateral health

¹⁴⁰⁵ Chair’s Summary, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf><http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁸ Fight Against Infectious Disease, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Fight Against Infectious Disease, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2006. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

¹⁴¹⁰ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

¹⁴¹¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

partnerships with national health strategies” that aimed to mobilize resources for healthcare in Africa.¹⁴¹² The G7 also expressed support for knowledge-sharing platforms on health financing in poor countries.¹⁴¹³

At the 2008 Toyako Summit, the G7 committed to contribute resources to the fight against infectious diseases in developing countries, especially malaria, tuberculosis, polio, and HIV/AIDS.¹⁴¹⁴ The G7 also committed to working towards harmonizing “disease-specific” policies and “health systems” policies in their delivery of the MDGs.¹⁴¹⁵ For example, the G7 agreed to fight “neglected tropical diseases” by “expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs.”¹⁴¹⁶

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen healthcare provision in Africa.¹⁴¹⁷ The G7 emphasized the need to create knowledge-sharing platforms on “health innovation” between researchers and African healthcare providers.¹⁴¹⁸ They stressed that the health MDGs required “maximizing synergies between global health initiatives and health systems.”¹⁴¹⁹ For example, the G7 resolved to promote “prevention and integration of services” for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.¹⁴²⁰ The G7 also agreed that it was essential to treat health as “an outcome of all policies” such as nutrition and education.¹⁴²¹

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G7 launched the G8 Muskoka Initiative: Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health, an effort to strengthen services for mothers and newborns in developing countries.¹⁴²² Through this commitment, the G7 committed to supporting policies such as “antenatal care” and “sexual and reproductive health care and services,” but also “health education” and “basic

¹⁴¹² Growth and Responsibility in Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

¹⁴¹³ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

¹⁴¹⁴ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

¹⁴¹⁵ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

¹⁴¹⁶ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

¹⁴¹⁷ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

¹⁴¹⁸ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

¹⁴¹⁹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

¹⁴²⁰ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

¹⁴²¹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

¹⁴²² Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

nutrition.¹⁴²³ Once again, G7 leaders framed this commitment in the context of the MDGs.¹⁴²⁴ G7 leaders also emphasized the importance of working with local healthcare systems.¹⁴²⁵

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, the G7 reaffirmed their commitment to maternal and child health in developing countries.¹⁴²⁶ As part of this commitment, the G7 resolved to support initiatives promoting women’s sexual health, improve access to health coverage, and contribute to nutrition and immunization.¹⁴²⁷ They also expressed support for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation and the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations in the context of infectious disease.¹⁴²⁸

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, the G7 declared that health was a fundamental human right.¹⁴²⁹ In this context, they committed to “strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.”¹⁴³⁰

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 adopted the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.¹⁴³¹ In the Vision for Global Health, the G7 acknowledged the importance of “primary prevention,” especially given the ageing populations of the G7 members.¹⁴³² G7 leaders also expressed support for organizations promoting universal health coverage in Africa.¹⁴³³ At the summit, the G7 also stressed in the Leaders Declaration, the need to provide women and girls with “sexual and reproductive health, rights and services, immunization, better nutrition, and needs-based responses in emergencies and disasters.”¹⁴³⁴

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 committed to promoting the health of women and adolescents.¹⁴³⁵ They also resolved to reinforce health systems to be more robust against public health emergencies.¹⁴³⁶ At the 2017 G7 Milan Health Ministers Meeting, the G7 health ministers

¹⁴²³ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

¹⁴²⁴ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

¹⁴²⁵ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

¹⁴²⁶ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

¹⁴²⁷ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

¹⁴²⁸ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

¹⁴²⁹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2015. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁴³⁰ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2015. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁴³¹ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

¹⁴³² G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

¹⁴³³ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

¹⁴³⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#architecture>.

¹⁴³⁵ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

¹⁴³⁶ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

endorsed a gender-responsive approach to healthcare policy, especially adolescent females.¹⁴³⁷ In this declaration, the G7 Health Ministers, during the fifth health ministers meeting, promoted efforts to strengthen mental health, nutrition, and health literacy for young women.¹⁴³⁸

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 committed to “sustainable health systems that promote access to quality and affordable healthcare.”¹⁴³⁹ As part of this commitment, the G7 reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen women’s and adolescent’s health, with an emphasis on evidence-based policy.¹⁴⁴⁰ The G7 also committed to educating the public on issues relating to mental health.¹⁴⁴¹

At the 2019 Paris G7 Health Ministers Meeting, the G7 Health Ministers affirmed the need to strengthen primary health care globally.¹⁴⁴² They stressed the importance of encouraging primary health care in the Sahel region as well as the gender dimension of primary health care, noting that it was important to improve women’s access to primary health care and to empower women working in the field of primary health care.¹⁴⁴³ At that meeting, Health Ministers announced that the French government is producing a report on the possibility of a G7 Primary Health Care Universal Knowledge Initiative, an online platform through which G7 members and “low-middle-income countries, such as ... G5 Sahel” could exchange best practices on primary health care.¹⁴⁴⁴ WHO, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the World Bank Group, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance were also producing a report on the topic.¹⁴⁴⁵

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the G7 leaders committed to taking initiatives to “strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.”¹⁴⁴⁶

Commitment Features

At the G7 Biarritz Summit in August 2019, G7 leaders committed to “pursuing ... efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.”

The OECD defines primary health care (PHC) as “the first level of contact for the population with the health care system,”¹⁴⁴⁷ and the WHO defines it as “meeting the majority of people’s health needs

¹⁴³⁷ United towards Global Health: Common Strategies for Common Challenges, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2017-milan.html>.

¹⁴³⁸ United towards Global Health: Common Strategies for Common Challenges, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2017-milan.html>.

¹⁴³⁹ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁰ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

¹⁴⁴¹ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

¹⁴⁴² G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf.

¹⁴⁴³ G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁴ G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁵ G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Sahel Partnership Action Plan, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/sahel-partnership-action-plan.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁷ Primary Care, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/primary-care.htm>.

through services provided directly in the community where they live.”¹⁴⁴⁸ According to the WHO, a PHC approach focuses on “treat(ing) the person rather than the disease.”¹⁴⁴⁹

The key verb in this commitment is “to strengthen,” which means creation of new initiatives or the expansion of existing ones. We will count research and exploratory programs in primary health as strengthening primary health but will not count simple affirmations of the principles of primary health.

There are several definitions offered for primary health care.¹⁴⁵⁰ We will define it, as per the WHO, as services offered in a person’s community that are not designed to treat a specific medical condition but rather to address the wide range of needs for that person’s overall health.

The WHO has classified all primary health care policies into one of three categories, all of which, for the purposes of compliance, will count as primary health care:

1. Meeting people’s health needs through comprehensive promotive, protective, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care throughout the life course, strategically prioritizing key health care services aimed at individuals and families through primary care and the population through public health functions as the central elements of integrated health services;
2. Systematically addressing the broader determinants of health (including social, economic, environmental, as well as people’s characteristics and behaviours) through evidence-informed public policies and actions across all sectors; and
3. Empowering individuals, families, and communities to optimize their health, as advocates for policies that promote and protect health and well-being, as co-developers of health and social services, and as self-carers and care-givers to others.¹⁴⁵¹

Based on the G7 Health Ministerial Declaration from 2019, we will take primary health care to include “health promotion, prevention, treatment, immunization ... nutrition ... [and] peoples’ health literacy.”¹⁴⁵² As by OECD standards, we will also consider “preventive, curative and rehabilitative services” by “physicians, ... nurses, pharmacists, auxiliaries, and community health workers” to be under the umbrella of primary health care.¹⁴⁵³ However, we will not count emergency or hospital care as primary health care.

The G5 Sahel countries are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. To comply with this commitment, a G7 member can strengthen primary healthcare by partnering with a G5 Sahel country’s government or through organizations operating in the country.

The G7 Health Ministerial Declaration stresses the importance of improving women’s access to healthcare, that many workers in the health sector are women and the need to encourage women in

¹⁴⁴⁸ Moving Towards PHC, WHO (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/activities/moving-towards-phc>.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Moving Towards PHC, WHO (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/activities/moving-towards-phc>.

¹⁴⁵⁰ Primary Health Care, WHO (Geneva) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/primary-health-care>.

¹⁴⁵¹ Primary Health Care, WHO (Geneva) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/primary-health-care>.

¹⁴⁵² G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019.

https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf

¹⁴⁵³ Primary Care, OECD (Paris) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/primary-care.htm>.

leadership positions in the health sector.¹⁴⁵⁴ As such, we will consider “a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment” to be any initiative that address healthcare issues affecting primarily women such as reproductive health; are specifically designed to reach the female population of a community; or promotes the interests of women working in primary health care in the Sahel region.

Thus, to achieve a score of full compliance, or +1, a G7 member must pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, inclusive of efforts that specifically focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in all three of the WHO defined primary health categories. Actions taken in accordance of the WHO categories can be inclusive of short, and long-term actions, in individual, bilateral or multilateral partnerships. Strengthening the health care system can be taken through providing financial development, health infrastructure creation or development in all areas of the WHO primary health care definition.

To achieve a score of 0, or partial compliance, a G7 member must pursue efforts to strengthen primary health care in Sahel countries, inclusive of efforts that specifically focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in two of the WHO defined primary health care areas.

Action taken in one or none of the WHO defined categories of primary health care areas will result in a score of -1, or no compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member pursues efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries in ONE or NONE of the WHO classified primary health care areas.
0	Member pursues efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries in TWO of the WHO defined categories of primary health care areas, which include efforts that focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.
+1	Member pursues efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries in ALL three categories of WHO classified primary health care areas, which include efforts that focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

*Compliance Director: Clara Geddes
Lead Analyst: Lilin Tong*

Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

On 28 August 2019, the Minister of International Development and Minister for Women and Gender Equality Maryam Monsef, announced that Canada will pledge CAD20 million over the next five years to help improve access to quality health and reproductive services for women and girls and Mali.¹⁴⁵⁵ The funding is devoted to train more than 2,800 health professionals, managers, and trainers

¹⁴⁵⁴ G7 Health Ministerial Session, The G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/declaration_de_l_engagement_des_etats_du_g7_.pdf

¹⁴⁵⁵ Canada increases access to gender-sensitive health services for women and girls in Mali, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 28 August 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/08/canada-increases-access-to-gender-sensitive-health-services-for-women-and-girls-in-mali.html?fbclid=IwAR3-CNMak2kDUqpt9-vFsTcFLakYGmS64aSXlJ_62DUD02wGHeq0gLd_oF0.

as well as to improve the Malian government's human resources management to improve the performance of the health system.¹⁴⁵⁶

Canada's investment in healthcare in Mali constitutes meeting people's health needs through public health functions. This initiative also relates to healthcare for women and girls. However, the Canadian government has not adopted policies that address broader determinants of health or that empower regional actors to advocate for policies that promote health outcomes.¹⁴⁵⁷

Thus, Canada receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Adebisi Akande

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 9 October 2019, France's President Emmanuel Macron, hosted the Sixth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund.¹⁴⁵⁸ At this conference, France committed to increasing its contribution by 20 per cent to reach USD1.429 billion.¹⁴⁵⁹ This funding is devoted to strengthening all aspects of the health systems, including communities, hospitals, prevention efforts, and state-of-the-art care, with a priority in the Sahel region.¹⁴⁶⁰

On 11 October 2019, the Minister of State attached to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne, participated in the inaugural France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference.¹⁴⁶¹ The conference, organized with the support of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, aims to help develop decentralized cooperation in Sahel countries in order to promote access to basic services and support local development.¹⁴⁶² The local and regional authorities of France and the Sahel have launched an approach within the "Sahel Project Group" in order to share their

¹⁴⁵⁶ Canada increases access to gender-sensitive health services for women and girls in Mali, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 28 August 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/08/canada-increases-access-to-gender-sensitive-health-services-for-women-and-girls-in-mali.html?fbclid=IwAR3-CNMak2kDUqpt9-vFsTcFLakYGmS64aSXlJ_62DUDo2wGHeq0gLd_oFO.

¹⁴⁵⁷ No additional information was found in a search of: Health Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada.html>; Global Affairs Canada News, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/index.aspx?lang=eng>; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displaycontntype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

¹⁴⁵⁸ \$14.02 billion to fund the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 14 October 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article9372>.

¹⁴⁵⁹ \$14.02 billion to fund the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 14 October 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article9372>.

¹⁴⁶⁰ \$14.02 billion to fund the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 14 October 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article9372>.

¹⁴⁶¹ October 2019: Sahel-Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne's participation in the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference, France Diplomatie (Paris). Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/africa/news/article/sahel-jean-baptiste-lemoyne-s-participation-in-the-france-sahel-decentralized>.

¹⁴⁶² October 2019: Sahel-Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne's participation in the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference, France Diplomatie (Paris). Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/africa/news/article/sahel-jean-baptiste-lemoyne-s-participation-in-the-france-sahel-decentralized>.

experiences, provide mutual support and promote the pooling of resources and the scaling up of projects.¹⁴⁶³

France's contribution to the Global Fund, which operates in the Sahel region, consists of an effort to meet people's health needs and the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference consists of an effort to empower communities to improve health outcomes. However, neither of these initiatives relate specifically to gender. Additionally, France has not yet taken any action to address broader determinants of health in the Sahel region.¹⁴⁶⁴

Thus, France receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Alexis Beynon

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 14 October 2019, the Efficiency by Edification project, a sub-project of the Global Health Protection Program supported by the Federal Ministry of Health, held a workshop on "High Consequence Infectious Diseases (HCIDs)" in Berlin for healthcare professionals from Burkina Faso.¹⁴⁶⁵ The aim of the workshop was to connect regional actors from Burkina Faso and build capacities for HCID detection and treatment.¹⁴⁶⁶

¹⁴⁶³ Sahel—Jean Baptiste Lemoine's Participation in the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference (Poitiers-October 10-11, 2019), The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Washington) 10 October 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://franceintheus.org/IMG/html/briefing/2019/DDB-2019-10-10.html>.

¹⁴⁶⁴ No additional information was found in a search of: Latest News, France Diplomatie: Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). Access Date: 15 January 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/press-room/latest-news>; News, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (Paris). Access Date: 15 January 2020. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/actualites>; News, French Development Agency (Paris). Access Date: 15 January 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites>; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displaycontntype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

¹⁴⁶⁵ October 2019: HCID workshop with new cooperation partner Opera Village, Global Health Protection Programme (Berlin). Access date: 8 December 2019. <https://ghpp.de/en/projects/effo-efficiency-by-edification/october-2019-hcid-workshop-with-new-cooperation-partner-opera-village/>.

¹⁴⁶⁶ October 2019: HCID workshop with new cooperation partner Opera Village, Global Health Protection Programme (Berlin). Access date: 8 December 2019. <https://ghpp.de/en/projects/effo-efficiency-by-edification/october-2019-hcid-workshop-with-new-cooperation-partner-opera-village/>.

While Germany did take action to empower communities to improve healthcare policies, it has not met people's health needs directly nor has it addressed the broader determinants of health. Moreover, Germany has not taken any action relating to the health of women and girls in particular.¹⁴⁶⁷

Thus, Germany receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Katherine Power

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 6 December 2019, Deputy Minister Emanuela Del Re had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Niger, Kalla Ankourau and reaffirmed that Niger and its stabilization were a priority for Italian foreign policy and development aid.¹⁴⁶⁸ However, given that Italy did not mobilize any new resources as part of this policy, it does not count towards compliance.¹⁴⁶⁹

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Katherine Power

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

¹⁴⁶⁷ No additional information was found in a search of: News, Federal Ministry of Health (Berlin). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/english-version/press/press-releases.html>; Press Releases, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/web-archiv-node/archivpressemitteilungen-node>; Press Releases, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.bmz.de/en>; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displayconttype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

¹⁴⁶⁸ Med 2019: Del Re meets the Niger Foreign Minister, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2019/12/med-2019-del-re-incontra-il-ministro-degli-esteri-niger.html

¹⁴⁶⁹ No additional information was found in a search of: http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/p5_11.jsp; Press Releases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati?pagina=1; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displayconttype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

On August 28-30, Japan hosted the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in Yokohama, Japan. During TICAD, the Japanese government mentioned its efforts to “improve primary health care” in Africa.¹⁴⁷⁰

On August 29, 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Abe met with President Issoufou of Niger. Prime Minister Abe stated his support for supporting food security as well issues relating to “water and sanitation” in Niger.¹⁴⁷¹ Although this is not related directly to primary health care, these factors are part of the broader determinants of health.

On 4 October 2019, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a grant agreement with the Government of Niger, to provide JPY1.194 billion for a Project of Reinforcement of the Capacity of the National Office of Hydro-Agricultural Development for the Promotion of Irrigated Rice Growing.¹⁴⁷² This project aims to development and maintain irrigation infrastructure and expand the quantity of agricultural product to improve food security.¹⁴⁷³

On 14 October 2019, Japan donated JPY3 million to food assistance and JPY3 million to the Economic and Social Development Programme in Burkina Faso.¹⁴⁷⁴

On 21 October 2019, Japanese Prime Minister reaffirmed his commitment to his “New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa,” which includes aid for “food assistance.”¹⁴⁷⁵

On 12 November 2019, Japan donated JPY3 million to food assistance and JPY3 million to the Economic and Social Development Programme in Mali.¹⁴⁷⁶

Japan’s initiatives in food assistance and nutrition in the Sahel region address some of the broader determinants of health. However, these policies do not address people’s specific health needs nor do

¹⁴⁷⁰ The 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) September 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521256.pdf>

¹⁴⁷¹ Japan-Niger Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page3e_001087.html

¹⁴⁷² Signing of Grant Agreement with Niger: Contributing to the improvement of the living of farmers and food security, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 11 October 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20191011_41.html

¹⁴⁷³ Signing of Grant Agreement with Niger: Contributing to the improvement of the living of farmers and food security, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 11 October 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20191011_41.html

¹⁴⁷⁴ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2019 Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. N.d. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e_000878.html

¹⁴⁷⁵ Japan-Niger Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) October 21, 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page4e_001113.html

¹⁴⁷⁶ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2019 Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) N.d. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e_000878.html

they empower regional actors as advocates for health policies. These policies are also not targeted at women and girls in particular.¹⁴⁷⁷

Thus, Japan receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Raluca Gondor

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 17 September 2019, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Baroness Sugg announced a new UK aid package of GBP220 million to help tackle five of the world's worst neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) – including lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, visceral leishmaniasis and trachoma – across southern and eastern Africa and south Asia.¹⁴⁷⁸ This package will deliver 600 million treatments to prevent NTDs, provide treatment or care, and contribute to improving health systems and build greater capacity in governments for sustainable response to these diseases.¹⁴⁷⁹

On 23 September 2019, UK aid pledged a GBP600 million aid package to improve women, maternal, and newborn health in the developing countries.¹⁴⁸⁰ The package will prioritise access to family planning, fund research and development into new health technologies and diagnostic tests, ensure children have life-saving vaccines, use British and international expertise to provide technical assistance.¹⁴⁸¹

¹⁴⁷⁷ No additional information was found in a search of: What's New, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Tokyo). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/new-info/2019.html>; Press Releases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/index.html>; Official Development Assistance (ODA): News & Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/news/index.html>; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displayconttype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

¹⁴⁷⁸ New UK aid support to protect 200 million people from debilitating diseases, Department for International Development (London) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-aid-support-to-protect-200-million-people-from-debilitating-diseases>

¹⁴⁷⁹ New UK aid support to protect 200 million people from debilitating diseases, Department for International Development (London) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-aid-support-to-protect-200-million-people-from-debilitating-diseases>

¹⁴⁸⁰ Alok Sharma speech to UN General Assembly on Universal Health Coverage, Department for International Development (London) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/alok-sharma-speech-to-un-general-assembly-on-universal-health-coverage>

¹⁴⁸¹ UK will step up efforts to end preventable deaths of mothers, new-born babies and children in the developing world by 2030, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-will-step-up-efforts-to-end-preventable-deaths-of-mothers-new-born-babies-and-children-in-the-developing-world-by-2030>

On 2 October 2019, the United Kingdom announced an investment of GBP600 million for vaccines against deadly, preventable vaccines.¹⁴⁸² The focus of this initiative is women, specifically mothers.¹⁴⁸³

On 10 October 2019, the United Kingdom matched GBP100 million of private sector support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.¹⁴⁸⁴ This fund will help provide mosquito nets to prevent malaria and strengthen the health systems so governments are better equipped to prevent and treat malaria.¹⁴⁸⁵

The United Kingdom has made contributions to address people's health needs such as NTDs and those addressed by the Global Fund. The United Kingdom's efforts in reproductive health also consists as such a policy, which is also related to women's health. The United Kingdom's aid for economic development and education in Africa, including the Sahel, consist of initiatives that address the broader determinants of health. However, the United Kingdom did not adopt strategies to empower local actors in healthcare policy determinations.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Areej Malik

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 10 October 2019, the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an increase of 15.6 per cent to USD1.56 billion for the 2020 fiscal year to fund of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.¹⁴⁸⁶ The funding model of the Global Fund proposes that in the years 2020-2022 the Sahel region nations will receive funding of USD687 million to combat these three illnesses.¹⁴⁸⁷

The United States took action to meet people's health needs in the Sahel, through its contribution to the Global Fund, and it made an effort to address the broader determinants of health, through its

¹⁴⁸² UK will step up efforts to end preventable deaths of mothers, new-born babies and children in the developing world by 2030, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-will-step-up-efforts-to-end-preventable-deaths-of-mothers-new-born-babies-and-children-in-the-developing-world-by-2030>

¹⁴⁸³ UK will step up efforts to end preventable deaths of mothers, new-born babies and children in the developing world by 2030, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-will-step-up-efforts-to-end-preventable-deaths-of-mothers-new-born-babies-and-children-in-the-developing-world-by-2030>

¹⁴⁸⁴ UK aid backs private sector to fight malaria, Department of International Development (London) 10 October 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-backs-private-sector-to-fight-malaria>

¹⁴⁸⁵ UK aid backs private sector to fight malaria, Department of International Development (London) 10 October 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-backs-private-sector-to-fight-malaria>

¹⁴⁸⁶ With U.S. Leadership, Global Fund Raises \$14 Billion, Largest Amount Ever Pledged to an International Health Organization, Global Fund Against AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Geneva) 10 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.theglobalfight.org/global-fund-6th-replenishment-press-release/>

¹⁴⁸⁷ The Global Fund Funding Model-Allocation, Global Fund (Geneva) 18 December 2019 <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/before-applying/allocation/>

partnership with Mali. However, these initiatives do not address women's health in particular and it did not adopt policies that empower individuals in the field of health.¹⁴⁸⁸

Thus, the United States receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Dorota Borovský

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries, with a specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

On 23 August 2019, the European Union announced at the G7 Biarritz Summit a EUR550 million pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.¹⁴⁸⁹ This partnership delivers therapies and preventative measures to decrease the prevalence of these diseases.¹⁴⁹⁰ The funding model of the Global Fund proposes that in the years 2020-2022 the Sahel region nations will receive funding of USD687 million to combat these three illnesses.¹⁴⁹¹

On 12 November 2019, the European Commission announced an additional EUR35 million in funding for humanitarian organizations working in the Sahel region to provide these nations with improved health care centres, protection and children's education.¹⁴⁹² This funding is also being used to support the communities that have been displaced by ongoing conflicts in the region.¹⁴⁹³

The European Union's contribution to the Global Fund consists as an effort to meet people's health needs in the Sahel. The European Union also addressed some of the broader determinants of health with its investment in various sectors of policy in the Sahel. However, neither of these policies address women's health in particular. Additionally, the European Union did not take action to empower individuals, families, or communities to advocate their health needs.

¹⁴⁸⁸ No additional actions were found after a search of: News Releases, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2019-news-releases/index.html>; Press Releases, USAID (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/es/news-information/press-releases>; Global Health, U.S. Department of State (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.state.gov/policy-issues/global-health>; New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; All News, The World Bank (Washington). Access Date: 13 January 2020.

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all?displayconttype_exact=Press+Release&lang_exact=English&qterm=; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?page=3&filter=all>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 13 January 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases?page=2#listAnchor>.

¹⁴⁸⁹ EU announces record €550 million contribution to save 16 million lives from AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, European Commission (Brussels) 23 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_5430.

¹⁴⁹⁰ EU announces record €550 million contribution to save 16 million lives from AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, European Commission (Brussels) 23 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_5430.

¹⁴⁹¹ The Global Fund Funding Model-Allocation, Global Fund (Geneva) 18 December 2019 <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/before-applying/allocation/>.

¹⁴⁹² Humanitarian aid: EU announces additional €35 million for Africa's Sahel region, European Commission (Brussels) 12 November 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6234.

¹⁴⁹³ Humanitarian aid: EU announces additional €35 million for Africa's Sahel region, European Commission (Brussels) 12 November 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6234

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Dorota Borovsky