

2003 Evian Interim Compliance Report Health: AIDS/Infectious Diseases

Commitment:

2003-10: “We agreed on measures to strengthen the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and other bilateral and multilateral efforts, notably through our active participation in the donors’ and supporters’ conference to be hosted in Paris this July.”

Background:

Combating the threat of infectious diseases is of great importance to the G8 countries. AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in particular are responsible for the deaths of 6 million people every year. AIDS infections continue to increase and an estimated 40 million people world-wide live with the disease. Since the AIDS virus was first identified, over 60 million people have become infected and 20 million have died.²⁴⁴ Due to these numbers, the Global Fund’s efforts are urgently needed to respond to infectious diseases and promote social and economic development in developing countries.²⁴⁵ With the incidence of these diseases on the rise, the Global Fund is a step toward finding an effective and enduring solution.

Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
EU*		0*	
Overall		0.875	

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has committed to contributing CDN\$100 million over the next five years to African-led programs and initiatives for the treatment, support, care and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, Canada has committed to allocating CDN\$50 million over five years to the International AIDS Vaccination Initiative (IAVI) and CDN\$12 million to support the work of a Canadian Coalition on HIV/AIDS dealing

²⁴⁴ Kaiser Family Foundation, “HIV/AIDS,” [No Date] www.kff.org/hivaids/index.cfm.

²⁴⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan “Japan’s Additional Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria” December 12, 2003 www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2003/12/1212.html

with the various social impacts of the disease. Canada was the first country to respond to the 30 August 2003 decision of the Generic Drug Agreement by the World Trade Organization by tabling legislative changes to the Patent and Food and Drug Acts. This will make vital medicines more accessible to those infected with HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases in developing countries. Canada has committed itself to increasing overall bilateral investment to fight the spread of the AIDS pandemic to CDN\$270 million by 2005.²⁴⁶

2. France: +1

In July 2003, France hosted the International AIDS Society conference to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. At this conference, President Jacques Chirac confirmed his pledge that France would triple its annual contributions to the Global Fund.²⁴⁷ Beginning in 2004, France will allocate €150 million per year to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Furthermore, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has confirmed its intention to appoint an ambassador to oversee all affairs pertaining to France within the global response to fight HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases.²⁴⁸

3. Germany: 0

Germany fully paid its pledged amount for 2003 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.²⁴⁹ Germany also participated actively in the International Meeting to Support the Global Fund held in Paris on July 16th, 2003. The German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, “emphasized the importance of poverty reduction to International Development Cooperation and urged support for efforts to make low cost drugs available to the poor”. Furthermore, in late December 2003 Germany made clear that it would provide US\$ 7.4 million to the Caribbean to help fight HIV/AIDS.²⁵⁰ Even with these efforts, Germany among other EU members blocked EU legislation that would have allocated an additional €170 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS and thus receives a score of 0, indicating a work in progress.²⁵¹

4. Italy: +1

The encouragement of the Italian presidency of the European Union resulted in the approval of the establishment of Centre for the Fight against SARS and communicable diseases in December 2003. Italy has committed an additional €200 million by way of contributions to the Global Fund

²⁴⁶ Canadian International Development Agency, “Canada bolsters HIV/AIDS programming in Africa,” 1 December 2003, www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/0/5afc5045f75031e685256def00513919?OpenDocument.

²⁴⁷ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Summary Report – An International Meeting to Support the Global Fund,” 16 July 2003, www.theglobalfund.org.

²⁴⁸ ‘Journée mondiale du SIDA’, Press Conference, Quai d’Orsay, French Foreign Ministry, 28 November 2003, URL.

²⁴⁹ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Pledges and Contributions,” 9 January 2004, www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

²⁵⁰ The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, “Daily HIV/AIDS report”, 22 December 2003, www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_index.cfm?hint=1&DR_ID=21455.

²⁵¹ CNN, “EC refuses to add to AIDS fund,” 16 July 2003, edition.cnn.com/2003/HEALTH/conditions/07/16/aids.funding.resistant/index.html.

since the Evian summit, in support of its pledge to the fund.²⁵² Other efforts against communicable diseases include the donation of US\$1,651,473 to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),²⁵³ ranking Italy 5th among G8 members. Italy took an active leadership role amongst its European peers during the SARS crisis, establishing research, treatment or prevention programs in the wake of the outbreak.²⁵⁴ The country has made advances toward developing multiple AIDS vaccines, is coordinating experimentation of these at a European level and has already selected human volunteers for testing.

5. Japan: +1

On 12 December 2003, at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Commemorative Summit, the Japanese Government announced an additional pledge to contribute up to US\$100 million in 2004 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.²⁵⁵ The Global Fund praised Japan's contribution for 2004, which increased from US\$40 million to US\$100 million. According to the Fund, this recent contribution demonstrated Japan's continued commitment to the cause and its assistance in fostering support from the Asia and Pacific region in the fight against infectious disease.²⁵⁶ Furthermore, on 16 December 2003, the Japanese Government contributed up to US\$50.3 million in emergency grant aid to the Global Fund as part of Japan's contribution of US\$85 million for 2003.²⁵⁷

6. Russia: +1

In the fight against AIDS and infectious disease Russia is in a unique position. On the one hand, Russia has one of the fastest growing AIDS epidemics in the world²⁵⁸, in addition to widespread Tuberculosis. It has also been involved in multilateral efforts in which it has become the recipient of grants from the Global Fund²⁵⁹. On the other hand, Russia has complied with measures to strengthen the Global Fund as it has fulfilled its pledge of US\$4,000,000 for 2003 and has committed another US\$5,000,000 for 2004.²⁶⁰ It has also taken part in bilateral efforts

²⁵² The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Global Fund Praises New Funding Pledges by G8, underscores Need for US\$ 3 Billion by End of 2004," 6 June 2003, www1.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_030606.asp.

²⁵³ UNAIDS, "Ranking of Government's Total Core Contributions 2003 as at (sic) 30 December 2003," 30 December 2003, www.unaids.org/html/pub/Governance/PCB01/Core%202003_en_xls.htm.

²⁵⁴ European Union, europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_threats/com/sars/sars_annexb_en.pdf.

²⁵⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan "Japan's Additional Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria" 12 December, 2003, www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2003/12/1212.html.

²⁵⁶ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Japan More Than Doubles 2004 Pledge to Global Fund: Prime Minister of Japan Announces 150% Increase in Japan's 2004 Contribution to the Global Fund", 12 December, 2003, www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_031212.asp.

²⁵⁷ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, "Grant Aid to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria", 16 December 2003, www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/aid0312.html.

²⁵⁸ Liam Plevan, "HIV/AIDS Newsroom," The Body - Provided by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, 6 August 2003, www.thebody.com/cdc/news_updates_archive/2003/aug6_03/russia_hiv.html.

²⁵⁹ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Portfolio of Grants in Russian Federation", No Date, www.theglobalfund.org/search/portfolio.aspx?lang=en&countryID=RUS.

²⁶⁰ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Pledges and Contributions", DATE www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

with the United States in which “deepening cooperation in the battle against HIV/AIDS” was a key area discussed.²⁶¹

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom met its target pledge amount of £40,032,750²⁶² for the Global Fund in 2003. At the international conference to support the Global Fund, the UK pledged to allocate an additional US\$80 million to the Fund, thereby increasing its total contribution to US\$280 million by 2008.²⁶³ On 1 December 2003 the United Kingdom’s Secretary of State for International Development, Hilary Benn, unveiled the government’s “Call for Action” on HIV/AIDS. This action plan declared that in 2004 the UK will double its funding to UNAIDS, increasing its contribution to £6 million. In the “Call for Action” the UK urges the international community to intensify its efforts to increase the global response to fight HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. More specifically the action plan calls for greater funding, stronger political direction and increased donor coordination in support of various HIV/AIDS programs.²⁶⁴ Furthermore, the UK has announced that it will make HIV/AIDS a focal point of the UK presidencies of the G8 and the EU in 2005. The government has also announced that it will make HIV/AIDS a priority when distributing the extra £320 million that will be devoted to Africa by 2006.²⁶⁵

8. United States: +1

In April, the United States passed legislation that authorized the donation of US\$15 billion to AIDS related programs over 5 years. US\$2 billion will be allocated in 2004, increasing by US\$500 million each year until the sum reaches \$4 billion in 2008.²⁶⁶ The US further authorized up to US\$1 billion in 2004 for the Global Fund, making it the largest single country contributor.²⁶⁷ It has also invested US\$500 million in the presidential initiative for the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV in Haiti and 13 other countries throughout Africa and the Caribbean.²⁶⁸ In addition to these efforts, the US has committed to giving a grant of US\$100 million to UNAIDS.²⁶⁹

²⁶¹ Office of the Press Secretary, “US – Russian Federation Joint Statement”, 27 September 2003, www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/09/20030927-10.html.

²⁶² The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, “Pledges and Contributions”, 9 January 2004, www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

²⁶³ Department for International Development, “Note on DFID Response to HIV/AIDS Epidemic and Support for the Global Health Fund”, 12 December 2003, www.dfid.gov.uk.

²⁶⁴ Department for International Development, ‘UK Government Launches “Call for Action” to Fight HIV/AIDS and Doubles Funding to UNAIDS’, 1 December 2003, www.dfid.gov.uk.

²⁶⁵ Department for International Development, “Note on DFID Response to HIV/AIDS Epidemic and Support for the Global Health Fund”, 12 December 12 2003, www.dfid.gov.uk.

²⁶⁶ US House of Representatives Committee on rules, “Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules Committee on H.R. 1298 -United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003,” 30 April 2003, www.house.gov/rules/108amnd_1298.htm.

²⁶⁷ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, “Global fund praises new funding pledges by G8, underscores need for US\$ 3 Billion by end of 2004,” 6 June 2003, www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_030606.asp.

²⁶⁸ United States Diplomatic Mission to Italy, “Presidential HIV-Prevention Initiative Launched in Haiti, Other Countries, July 21, 2003,” 22 July 2003, www.usembassy.it/file2003_07/alia/a3072208.htm.

²⁶⁹ United States Diplomatic Mission to Italy, “U.S. an Ally in the Fight Against AIDS, Powell Says, September 22, 2003,” 22 September 2003, www.usembassy.it/file2003_09/alia/a3092206.htm.

9. European Union: 0*

The European Union has partially complied with their G8 commitment. The President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi has stated numerous times that he will encourage the European Union to donate a further €1 billion to the Global Fund in addition to the funds already contributed at Evian. This donation has not yet been approved. The European Union approved early disbursement of €170 million to enable rapid deployment to the Global Fund.²⁷⁰ However, legislation to contribute an additional €170 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS has been blocked by Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.²⁷¹ The EU received a score of zero due to other health related efforts regarding infectious diseases such as the establishment of the European Centre for the fight against SARS and communicable diseases.²⁷² This includes a system of free circulation of patients and healthcare workers across Europe in order to allow access to the most effective treatments available. The EU has allocated approximately €860 million to numerous programs in the fight against AIDS,²⁷³ none of which however is new money allocated to the Global Fund.

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²⁷⁰ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, "Global Fund Welcomes EC Commitment of Further Eur 170 Million," 31 October 2003, www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_031031.asp.

²⁷¹ CNN, "EC refuses to add to AIDS fund," 16 July 2003, edition.cnn.com/2003/HEALTH/conditions/07/16/aids.funding.resistant/index.html.

²⁷² Italian presidency of the Council of the European Union, "Sanita': semestre Italia, piu' forte l'Europa della salute," 24 December 2003, www.ueitalia2003.it/ITA/Notizie/Notizia_12241402617.htm.

²⁷³ Romano Prodi, Speech at International Meeting to Support the Global Fund, 16 July 2003, www.theglobalhealthfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/prodi.asp.