

2. Health: Tuberculosis

Commitment

"We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation."

*Fight Against Infectious Disease*⁵⁵

Background

Due to its increasing worldwide growth and its direct effects on those suffering from HIV/AIDS, the G8 has committed itself to tackling Tuberculosis. This process began in earnest with the 2001 G8 commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This was expanded a year later with the establishment of the G8 Africa Action Plan at Kananaskis. The 2003 Evian Summit brought to fruition the G8's Health Action Plan designed to specifically to tackle the world's most deadly diseases. The Gleneagles Summit furthered these moves with its focus on HIV/AIDS and Polio eradication. On 27 January 2006, in conjunction with leading members of the international community, the G8 countries signed on to the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. The Stop TB plan, "sets out the actions and funding needed over the next ten years to accelerate progress in the development of new tools to Stop TB (diagnostics, drugs and vaccines) and in country-level implementation to achieve the internationally agreed targets to Stop TB. These targets comprise the TB target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Partnership's own targets for 2015, which are linked to the MDGs. The Plan has been developed in the context of wider MDG initiatives to reduce poverty. With its ten-year time period, this second Global Plan will support long-term regional and country planning needs."⁵⁶

Team Leader: Jonathan Scotland

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall		0	

Canada: 0

Despite earlier efforts, Canada has yet to demonstrate sufficient action since the St. Petersburg Summit to demonstrate compliance with its TB commitments from July 2006. Canada's major commitment following St. Petersburg consists of a December 2006 announcement by International Co-operation Minister Josée Vernier promising CAD120 million for global projects pertaining to

⁵⁵ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

⁵⁶The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf

infectious diseases.⁵⁷ Although TB is not referenced specifically, the close connection between HIV/AIDS and TB infection rates make this announcement noteworthy. Canada has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Additionally, Canada has contributed funds to related initiatives such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD 221,199,788 in 2006.⁵⁸

Analyst: Maria Ionescu

France: 0

France has continued with its support to fight tuberculosis in the developing world and is on its way to achieving compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight TB. On 1 November 2006, French President Chirac pledged France's support for the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease with a contribution of EUR300 million for 2007.⁵⁹ In conjunction with Brazil, Chile, Norway, the Republic of Congo, and the United Kingdom, on 19 September 2006, French President Chirac also announced the launch of the drug purchase facility UNITAID.⁶⁰ Chirac pledged EUR50 million in 2006 to UNITAID as part of its proceeds from the air-ticket solidarity levy. According to Chirac, proceeds from this levy are expected to rise to EUR200 million in a full year.⁶¹

France has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶² Additionally, France has contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD221,199,788 in 2006. France has also pledged EUR372.8 million to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) with an additional contributing totaling approximately US\$2 billion pending parliamentary approval in 2007.⁶³

Analyst: Sophia Huda

Germany: 0

Germany has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Germany has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶⁴ The German government has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD88,114,680 in 2006.⁶⁵

Analyst: Elvira Omarbagaeva and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

Italy has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Although Italy pushed to ensure its G8 partners to consider TB one of the priorities of the Saint Petersburg Summit, it has yet to announce new commitments to the Global Plan in the period between

⁵⁷ Tories confirm new AIDS funding of \$120M, CBC News, December 1, 2006. Date of Access January 18 2006. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2006/12/01/aids-funding.html

⁵⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁵⁹ Address by Jacques Chirac at the Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Paris, 1 November 2006. Date of access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee/fr/francais/interventions/lettres_et_messages/2006/novembre/message_du_president_de_la_republique_a_l_occasion_de_la_conference_de_l_union_internationale_contre_la_tuberculose_et_les_maladies_respiratoires.64834.html

⁶⁰ UNITAID's Core Principles, UNITAID, Paris. Date of access: 3 January 2007. www.unitaid.eu/EN-Inutaid-unis-pour-soigner.html

⁶¹ Address by Jacques Chirac for the creation of UNITAID, New York, 19 September 2006. Date of access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee/fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/address_by_mr_jacques_chirac_president_of_the_french_republic_for_the_creation_of_unitaid.60746.html

⁶² European High-level Ministerial Forum, World Health Organization, February 2007. Date of Access: 6 February 2007. www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶³ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁶⁴ www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶⁵ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006.⁶⁶ Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶⁷ Italy has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD171,052,632 in 2006⁶⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which Italy has pledged EUR473,450,000 over 20 years.⁶⁹

Analyst: Maria Ionescu

Japan: 0

Japan has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Japan has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Like many of its fellow G8 members, despite its lack of funding for the St. Petersburg commitment, Japan has nonetheless contributed to parallel initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to which the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs contributed USD130 million on 15 March 2006.⁷⁰

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

Russia: 0

Russia has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. As president of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit.⁷¹ Russia has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006.

Russia is, however, taking measures to fight TB outside of the Global Plan. Goals to fight TB are included into Russian Federal Target Program on Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)⁷² which is currently being realized. Russian chief doctor Gennady Onishchenko stated that Russia's contribution to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases will total USD500 million between 2006 and 2010.⁷³

Russia works with other parties concerned with fighting the disease. An international conference "Global challenges – global actions. Putting forward G8 initiatives on fight against infectious diseases" was held in Moscow on December 8, 2006 in the framework of the Russian Federation G8 Presidency. Representatives of the G8 countries and international organizations shared information about ongoing activities, aimed to move forward on related decisions undertaken at the 2006 Summit. At the conference Russia urged countries to honour their commitments to fighting TB both individually and multilaterally.⁷⁴ The issue of fighting against infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow.⁷⁵

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Elvira Omarbagaeva

⁶⁶ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Information Paper, 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2120&mod=1

⁶⁷ European High -level Ministerial Forum "TB is a Regional Emergency", WHO Regional Office for Europe. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁶⁹ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁷⁰ Japan Contributes to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/3/0315-2.html

⁷¹ Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html Date of Access: 23 December 2006.

⁷² Press Release #1608. Resolution from 13 November 2001 # 790 on Federal Target Program "Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)". Published 22 November 2001. www.government.ru/government/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2001/11/22/imported-news3760.htm Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷³ Russia to allocate \$500 million by 2010 to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272185.html Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷⁴ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷⁵ About the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123 Date of Access: 29 December 2006.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The UK has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Like other G8 countries, however, the UK has not been idle in its efforts to combat TB. On 10 August 2006, International Development Minister Gareth Thomas announced GBP20 million for the UK's new Three Diseases Fund designed to help fight TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS.⁷⁶ Additionally, prior to St. Petersburg, in a 7 March 2006 declaration, Mr. Thomas announced a UK contribution of GBP6.5 million to, "kick start" funding to the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development.⁷⁷ Other UK initiatives the UK has contributed to outside of the Global Plan to Stop TB include the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to which it contributed USD116,487,000 in 2006⁷⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which the UK has pledged GBP1,380,000,000 over 20 years.⁷⁹ Prior to St. Petersburg, on 27 January 2006, the UK also committed USD74 million to help combat TB in India.⁸⁰⁸¹

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

United States: 0

The United States has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The United States has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. On 24 March 2006, prior to St. Petersburg, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) announced USD1 million for the Green Light Committee of the global Stop TB Partnership to help expand cost-effective treatment of the type of tuberculosis (TB) that is multi-drug resistant. According to USAID, the funding will, "enable the Partnership to provide technical assistance in 29 countries for TB grants provided through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria."⁸² Additionally, like many of its G8 counterparts, the U.S. has continued to work within various TB related initiatives outside of the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it contributed USD544,500,000 in 2006.⁸³

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

European Union: 0

The European Union has not yet fully complied with its commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The EU has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Although it has yet to provide a specific commitment outlining its support for the Global Plan to Stop TB, it has nonetheless moved to increase funding for parallel initiatives such as its move on 1 December 2006, when members of the European Parliament voted in support of increasing its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to EUR1 billion.⁸⁴

Analyst: Sophia Huda

⁷⁶ UK gives GBP20 million to save 1 million lives in Burma, DFID, 10 August 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/burma-20million.asp

⁷⁷ GBP6.5 million Government boost to speed up fight against Tuberculosis: Funding to support TB Alliance, a non-profit drug developer, DFID, 7 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-tb-funding.asp

⁷⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁷⁹ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁸⁰ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <http://www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html>

⁸¹ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html

⁸² On World Tuberculosis Day, USAID Provides \$1 Million to the "Stop TB Partnership," Grant will support Global Fund Technical Assistance, USAID, 24 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060324_1.html

⁸³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁸⁴ World AIDS Day - 1 December: MEPs call for increased funding for Global Health Fund, European Parliament, 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/briefing_page/730-333-11-48-20061129BRI00708-29-11-2006-2006/default_p001c007_en.htm