

16. Africa: Health Systems [264]

Commitment

“We will work with African states to address the different causes of this lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including working conditions and salaries with the aim of recruiting, training and retaining additional health workers.”¹⁵⁷⁰

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.67

Background

At the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, host Germany chose to advance the issue of Africa, an ongoing theme of the G8 Summits, with a renewed emphasis on African health, in part by addressing the Global Fund and the challenges to African health care systems.

Two important trends have diminished available health staff in Africa: HIV/AIDS infections and emigration.¹⁵⁷¹ The former of these is generally addressed through wider initiatives to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. The second, however, has exposed a conflict between domestic and international priorities of the G8 countries. While the increasing need for health care staff in the developed world has led many governments to seek foreign, including African, practitioners to staff hospitals and clinics in the developed world, African health facilities are often woefully understaffed and require a greater number of personnel in order to adequately service the needs of the local community.¹⁵⁷² The ‘brain drain’ results from a massive underinvestment in health systems, a lack of professional training opportunities, inadequate compensation, unmanageable workloads, and inadequate attention to the health workforce. Health professionals working in difficult conditions often look abroad to find more sustainable work. The NGO Physicians for Human Rights estimates that the cost of doubling the African health workforce by 2010 was US\$2 billion in 2006, rising to about US\$7.7 billion by 2010.¹⁵⁷³ Although researchers have revealed that the HIV/AIDS epidemic claims more health service professionals in Africa than emigration, ‘brain drain’ is an increasingly important topic in discussions between African nations and the countries of the G8.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>>

¹⁵⁷¹ Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa’s Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

¹⁵⁷² Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa’s Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

¹⁵⁷³ Health Action AIDS - Strengthening Africa’s Health Workforce, Physicians for Human Rights (Cambridge, Massachusetts) 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/hiv-aids/issues/health-workforce/>>

Figures released at the Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, hosted by the World Health Organization between 2 and 7 March 2008 in Kampala, Uganda, reveal that the global deficit of doctors, nurses, midwives, and other healthcare professionals has reached four million people – with one million needed in Africa alone.¹⁵⁷⁴ Some fifty-seven countries, concentrated in Africa and Asia, are particularly affected and unable to provide effective health services for the population, with deficits in prevention and information campaigns, drug distribution, and other life-saving interventions such as immunizations, maternity care, and the treatment of disease.¹⁵⁷⁵

In 2003 at Evian, the G8 adopted a *G8 Action Plan on Health* that “highlighted...the need to strengthen health systems and to improve access to health care in poor countries.”¹⁵⁷⁶ The G8 leaders first discussed the migration of African medical professionals, however, at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, where they agreed to help “Africa train and retain doctors, nurses, and community health workers.”¹⁵⁷⁷ They recognized that such actions would in turn encourage donors to invest in African health systems and expand their capacities. At the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 countries pledged to provide “universal treatment access by 2010.”¹⁵⁷⁸ Although the topic was not discussed at the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, several nations reported on their actions to help encourage growth in the African health service’s capacity. In particular, Canada, France, Germany, and Italy have all engaged in development projects aimed at strengthening the health care systems of the African community.

Team Leader: Christopher VanBerkum

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Canada has made notable progress since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, mainly through the launch of *The Initiative to Save a Million Lives* campaign by Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper on 26 November 2007,¹⁵⁷⁹ joining the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007,¹⁵⁸⁰ and through the *African Health Systems Initiative* of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).¹⁵⁸¹

The Canadian-led *Initiative to Save a Million Lives* aims to improve the health care of impoverished women and children in Africa and Asia,¹⁵⁸² and includes the training of health care providers to accomplish this goal. Canada will contribute CAD105 million over five years to train over 40 000 “front-line health workers” who will provide health services to pregnant women and children.¹⁵⁸³ The *Initiative* is a joint partnership with UNICEF, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and other donor countries.¹⁵⁸⁴ In a statement released on 22 January 2008 by the Minister of

¹⁵⁷⁴ Global: Africa worst affected by shortage of health workers, IRIN (Kampala) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=77096>>

¹⁵⁷⁵ Global: Africa worst affected by shortage of health workers, IRIN (Kampala) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=77096>>

¹⁵⁷⁶ A Review of the Work of the G8 in Tackling the Three Pandemics HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Heiligendamm) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_q8-summit/anlagen/2007-11-05-health-review_property=publicationFile.pdf>

¹⁵⁷⁷ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/index.html>>

¹⁵⁷⁸ Africa, Gleneagles Summit Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/index.html>>

¹⁵⁷⁹ PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

¹⁵⁸⁰ The International Health Partnership Launched Today, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/ihp/default.asp>>

¹⁵⁸¹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁸² PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

¹⁵⁸³ Backgrounder – The Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1912>>

¹⁵⁸⁴ PM launches Initiative to Save a Million Lives, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1911>>

International Cooperation, Beverley J. Oda, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to *The Initiative to Save a Million Lives* project.¹⁵⁸⁵

Canada is one of seven donor countries that signed the new International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁵⁸⁶ The partnership brings together eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁵⁸⁷ The partnership aims to strengthen the health systems of these developing countries by investing in the training of health care workers.¹⁵⁸⁸

Through the *African Health Systems Initiative*, CIDA is currently funding several projects that specifically address the problem of human resources in health systems. CIDA has provided CAD7 million for the Tanzania Zonal Rollout of Essential Health Interventions project (ZoRo) between 2006 and 2009,¹⁵⁸⁹ while in Zambia, CIDA will contribute CAD2.4 million by 2010 to support the Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan.¹⁵⁹⁰ Also, CIDA, in partnership with the WHO, has allocated CAD5 million for the 2006-2011 funding period for the Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHWA). This funding helped establish the African Health Workforce Observatory,¹⁵⁹¹ and the GHWA held the first Global Forum on Human Resources for Health in Kampala, Uganda between 2 and 7 March 2008.¹⁵⁹² The Forum reinforced the need for immediate action to resolve the shortage of global health care workers, including in Africa; and representatives from numerous countries and donor agencies at the Forum endorsed the Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Action, which outline specific action items to be taken.¹⁵⁹³

CIDA, together with Health Canada and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, are funding a CAD5 million initiative through to 2011, to support an African-Canadian Research program that will fund African research partnerships to find solutions to relevant operational issues and African health system programming problems.¹⁵⁹⁴

Finally, on 7 February 2008 Canada announced the funding of an additional CAD400 million in aid for development projects in Africa, including projects to support health service and infrastructure.¹⁵⁹⁵

Canada has demonstrated a comprehensive approach in addressing the problem of health care staff shortage in Africa, through both unilateral and multilateral actions. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

¹⁵⁸⁵ Statement by the Minister of International Cooperation, the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Canada News Centre (Ottawa) 22 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=374059&do_as=true&view_as=results&categoryid=9&category=®ionid_as=&audienceid_as=&subjectid_as=&departmentid_as=&keyword_as=africa+&df_as=1&mf_as=1&yf_as=2008&dt_as=7&mt_as=5&yt_as=2008&newstypeid_as=&page=2>

¹⁵⁸⁶ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁵⁸⁸ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁵⁸⁹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹⁰ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹¹ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹² First Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, Global Health Workforce Alliance (Geneva) 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/forum/en/>>

¹⁵⁹³ First Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, Global Health Workforce Alliance (Geneva) 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/forum/en/>>

¹⁵⁹⁴ African Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-824143542-PTE>>

¹⁵⁹⁵ The Government of Canada Announces Major Step Towards Fulfilling Its Commitment to Africa, Canada News Centre (Ottawa) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=377019&do_as=true&view_as=results&categoryid=9&category=®ionid_as=&audienceid_as=&subjectid_as=&departmentid_as=&keyword_as=africa+&df_as=1&mf_as=1&yf_as=2008&dt_as=7&mt_as=5&yt_as=2008&newstypeid_as=&page=1>

Analyst: Claire Chow

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Following robust and longstanding policy action on the issue¹⁵⁹⁶ and French participation in the EU-Africa Summit in December 2007, France has continued to support the health care systems of individual African nations.

On 20 December 2007, the Board of Directors of the AFD announced that it had allocated €9 million for the Mozambique strategy plan 2008-2012 in order to address shortfalls in the country's health care system. The Board specifically noted that one of the primary challenges in Mozambique is the high rate of maternal and child mortality.¹⁵⁹⁷ In the same press release, the Board also announced that it would earmark €10 million for the Chadian health sector, in order to concentrate on improvements in three areas of concern: "reinforcement of human resources, improvement of maternal health, and the fight against AIDS."¹⁵⁹⁸

On 5 September 2007, France joined seven other countries in the new International Health Partnership, launched in London on 5 September 2007.¹⁵⁹⁹ The partnership aims to bring together the eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶⁰⁰ According to British Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander, the partnership aims to "accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries' own health plans".¹⁶⁰¹ The major issues addressed by the new partnership include "training doctors and nurses", as part of the solution for building stronger national health systems.¹⁶⁰² In addition, donors have agreed to provide both "longer-term and more predictable funding" to developing countries, which will address in particular the current problems of paying health care workers' salaries, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶⁰³

The French Ministry of Health, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have contributed funds towards improvement of African health systems' response to the HIV/AIDS crisis. On 27 September 2007, the two Ministries announced a contribution of €3.75 million to the ESTHER foundation for the year 2008.¹⁶⁰⁴ The ESTHER foundation, co-founded by the current Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Kouchner, aims, among other objectives, to strengthen the capacities of health systems in Africa to treat patients infected with HIV.¹⁶⁰⁵ The amount for 2008, however, represents a decrease of almost 50% from

¹⁵⁹⁶ Renforcement des systèmes de santé, Ministère d'affaires étrangères (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/sante_913/politique-sanitaire_914/politique-cooperation-france_918/renforcement-systemes-sante_4126.html>

¹⁵⁹⁷ Conseil d'administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹⁵⁹⁸ Conseil d'administration du 20 décembre, Agence française de développement (Paris) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 June 2008. <<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/Presse/Communique/pid/3853>>

¹⁵⁹⁹ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰⁰ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁰¹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁰² Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁰⁴ Le GIP ESTHER: une nouvelle direction, des nouvelles ambitions, Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et du Sport (Paris) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.sante-jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/presse-sante/communiqués/gip-esther-nouvelle-direction-nouvelles-ambitions.html>>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Les Objectifs du GIP ESTHER, ESTHER (Paris). Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.esther.fr/articles.php?id=13>>

the 2007 contribution. The Ministers noted that the reduction of funds was due to a surplus of unused funding credits from previous fiscal years.¹⁶⁰⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its cooperation in international efforts to address the health systems in Africa and its continued financial contributions aimed at supporting the health care systems of African nations.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Farah Outeldait

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa.

On 7 April 2008, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Karin Kortmann, delivered the opening address of the Conference “Initiatives Overkill – the New Disease in the Health Sector?” In her address, Secretary Kortmann reiterated the German government’s promise to increase funding for initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS and strengthen health care systems by €500 million per year between 2008 and 2015.¹⁶⁰⁷ She also emphasized that “the focus of German development cooperation in the health care sector is in health system development.” In fourteen of Germany’s “partner countries” (i.e. countries with which Germany cooperates in development assistance), health system support is a core area of concern.¹⁶⁰⁸ Furthermore, Secretary Kortmann used the recently-launched International Health Partnership as an example of the way in which Germany is looking beyond initiatives that target single regions or diseases to a means of consolidating assistance and providing broad-based development support through the strengthening of African health systems. In the coming years, Secretary Kortmann noted, Germany hopes to complement these initiatives through the advancement of systems to provide social as well as medical assistance in African nations.¹⁶⁰⁹

Germany is one of eight donor countries to sign the new International Health Partnership, launched at a press conference led by British Prime Minister Gordon Brown on 5 September 2007.¹⁶¹⁰ The partnership brings together donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries.¹⁶¹¹ Five of the seven developing nations are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶¹² Great Britain’s Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, stated to the press, “[the partnership aims to] accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries’ own health plans.”¹⁶¹³ The new partnership will seek to address “training doctors and nurses” as part of building stronger national health systems.¹⁶¹⁴ In addition, donors to the International Health Partnership have agreed to provide both “longer-

¹⁶⁰⁶ Le GIP ESTHER: une nouvelle direction, de nouvelles ambitions, Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et du Sport (Paris) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.sante-jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/presse-sante/communiqués/gip-esther-nouvelle-direction-nouvelles-ambitions.html>>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶⁰⁸ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶⁰⁹ Gesundheit fördern – ein zentraler Beitrag zur Erreichung der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/reden/kortmann/20080407_rede.html>

¹⁶¹⁰ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶¹¹ Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹² Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹³ Building health services in the world’s poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶¹⁴ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

term and more predictable funding” to developing countries.¹⁶¹⁵ This will address, in particular, the current problems of paying the salaries of health care workers, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶¹⁶

On 22 August 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint press release on the importance of the health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The two leaders recognized that, without substantive improvements to the health systems of poor nations, large increases in development aid targeted at health concerns would be ineffective.¹⁶¹⁷ PM Brown and Chancellor Merkel noted that “we know that weak systems - the lack of health workers, clinics, supplies of essential medicines and lack of sustainable health financing systems - are the main barriers to making more rapid progress in improving health outcomes.”¹⁶¹⁸

On 5 and 6 April 2008, the Development Cooperation Ministers of the G8 countries met with their counterparts from China, Brazil, India, South Africa, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as representatives from major multilateral institutions, in Tokyo. The Ministers discussed progress made towards achieving the health goals established by the United Nations and the G8, and stressed the importance of addressing areas of acute concern in African health systems. They also welcomed the work of the G8 Health Experts “in developing a common framework for action.”¹⁶¹⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its multi-layered approach to the task of strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa. Since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, Italy has only made progress by joining the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁶²⁰

Italy is one of seven donor countries to sign the International Health Partnership on 5 September 2007.¹⁶²¹ The partnership brings together donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries, of which five are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶²² The partnership aims to strengthen the health systems of these developing countries by investing in the training of health care workers.¹⁶²³

¹⁶¹⁵ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶¹⁶ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶¹⁷ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶¹⁸ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶¹⁹ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerials: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

¹⁶²⁰ The International Health Partnership Launched Today, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/ihp/default.asp>>

¹⁶²¹ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶²² Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶²³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

Finally, Action for Global Health reported that the Italian Sherpa confirmed the commitment of the Italian government to strengthening health systems at the Global Health Expert Session in Tokyo in February 2008.¹⁶²⁴

Although Italy has addressed the issue of health worker migration out of Africa in a multilateral forum, its actions were neither extensive nor comprehensive enough for Italy to have achieved full compliance with its commitment on health care systems in Africa, and thus has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Claire Chow

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on health care systems in Africa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Masahiko Koumura remarked at the Tokyo International Conference that “Japan will take up and call for a stronger engagement of the international community in Global Health.”¹⁶²⁵ Japan has pursued an agenda that promotes a comprehensive approach to promoting research and development and strengthening health systems, including human resource development and retention.¹⁶²⁶ Minister Koumura has stated that the “‘disease specific approach’ and the ‘comprehensive approach’ complement each other. Striking a good balance between them will be at the core of international framework for action that we aim to develop at Toya-ko.”¹⁶²⁷

The Japanese government has made additional efforts in preparation of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), including a call for NGO actors and the business sector, private foundations, and “knowledgeable people”.¹⁶²⁸ At TICAD IV, to be held in Yokohama, Japan between 28 and 30 May 2008, Japan intends to take up the wider issue of global health. Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura has announced that the objective will be to develop a common framework for action shared by the international community.¹⁶²⁹ In an opinion piece by the Minister, he wrote: “it is vitally important that we not only focus on the health of individuals and protect them, but also strive to empower individuals and communities through health system strengthening.”¹⁶³⁰ He continues, “[f]rom now on, it is essential to promote a comprehensive approach to strike at the root of the problem, especially through the promotion of research and development and strengthening of health systems, including human resource development and retention.”¹⁶³¹ The Minister acknowledged that any proposed framework of action cannot be promoted by the Japanese government alone, but must be the product of collaboration with developing African countries.¹⁶³² Furthermore, the Japanese approach to African health

¹⁶²⁴ Japan and Italy G8 Summits: AFGH Italy calls for global health to be a priority, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/italia/news_1/japan_and_italy_g8_summits_afgh_italy_calls_for_global_health_to_be_a_priority>

¹⁶²⁵ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁶ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁷ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁸ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶²⁹ Global health and Japan’s foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³⁰ Global health and Japan’s foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³¹ Global health and Japan’s foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

¹⁶³² Global health and Japan’s foreign policy, Masahiko Koumura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711_r.pdf>

systems is multi-layered and addresses a number of different fields, including access to fresh water, gender equality, and transportation infrastructure.¹⁶³³

Despite a small effort to extend assistance to 33 000 people affected with HIV/AIDS in Malawi by providing vocational training and income-generating opportunities,¹⁶³⁴ Japanese efforts to ameliorate the health care staff shortages have been minimal. While there is no evidence to suggest that Japan has taken efforts to encourage the migration of health care staff from Africa to Japan, there have been no efforts made to date by Japan to limit the migration of health care workers. Additionally, despite the vocal support of Minister Masahiko Koumura, Japan has not actually engaged in cooperative actions with African states or released definitive conclusions on how to address the core causes of the problem.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of comprehensive and direct action to address health care staff shortages in Africa.

Analysts: Christopher VanBerkum and Dasha Frolova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

Russia signed an agreement with the World Bank (WB) and the World Health Organization (WHO) pledging to contribute US\$20 million to malaria control in Africa on 19 October 2007. The Russia-WB-WHO initiative includes US\$4 million in support of training programs and capacity building programs for malaria control in Africa to be administered by the WHO Global Malaria Program, and US\$1 million for a staff development program related to the initiative.¹⁶³⁵ After the Russian contribution was publicly announced, Dr. Hiroki Nakatani, the WHO Assistant Director-General for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, commented that “The Russian Federation’s leadership in funding training and capacity development is a critical contribution that will ensure effective planning, management and implementation of malaria control programs on the ground where it counts.”¹⁶³⁶

At the meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Seyoum Mesfin, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov affirmed that Russia would increase its role in African development. Minister Lavrov stressed the importance of global involvement in fighting infectious diseases in Africa and said that Russia would extend support for health-related issues. The Ministers also discussed support for Russian Red Cross hospital in Addis Ababa.¹⁶³⁷

Although, Russia has not undertaken any new initiatives to further its compliance of its Africa health systems commitment, the progress outlined in the Interim Report, namely the discussions with African counterparts in Ethiopia and the Russia-WB-WHO initiative, warrants a score of +1.

Analysts: Christopher VanBerkum and Igor Churkin

¹⁶³³ Address by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister for Affairs of Japan Global Health and Japan’s Foreign Policy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/address0711.html>

¹⁶³⁴ Assistance through the World Food Programme (WFP) to HIV/AIDS affected and infected people in Malawi, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/12/1176618_840.html>

¹⁶³⁵ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 16 May. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21519756~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600,00.html>>

¹⁶³⁶ Russia Contributes US\$20 Million to Malaria Control in Africa, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21519756~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600,00.html>>

¹⁶³⁷ Stenograph of the presentations and answers to questions by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia S.V. Lavrov on the results of discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Federative Republic of Ethiopia S. Mesfin, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.
<http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/57A666AE720D907DC325738C00529AAF>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

The United Kingdom is a founding member the new International Health Partnership, launched by British Prime Minister Gordon Brown on 5 September 2007.¹⁶³⁸ The partnership brings together eight donor countries and eleven international health agencies to help build national health systems in seven developing countries.¹⁶³⁹ Five of the seven developing nations are African: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia.¹⁶⁴⁰ Great Britain's Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, stated to the press, "[the partnership aims to] accelerate progress on health by doing three things: providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and by developing and supporting countries' own health plans."¹⁶⁴¹ The new partnership will seek to address "training doctors and nurses" as part of building stronger national health systems.¹⁶⁴² In addition, donors to the International Health Partnership have agreed to provide both "longer-term and more predictable funding" to developing countries.¹⁶⁴³ This will address, in particular, the current problems of paying the salaries of health care workers, building and maintaining clinics and hospitals, and training new health care workers.¹⁶⁴⁴

On 22 August 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint press release on the importance of the health MDGs. The two leaders recognized that, without substantive improvements to the health systems of poor nations, large increases in development aid targeted at health concerns would be ineffective.¹⁶⁴⁵ Prime Minister Brown and Chancellor Merkel noted that "we know that weak systems - the lack of health workers, clinics, supplies of essential medicines and lack of sustainable health financing systems - are the main barriers to making more rapid progress in improving health outcomes."¹⁶⁴⁶

The United Kingdom contributed GBP417 million to the African Development Fund (AfDF) in December 2007 and became its largest donor. Part of the fund helped with improved access to health services.¹⁶⁴⁷ On 17 April 2008, the United Kingdom released the transcript of a joint announcement with the United States on health and health workers.¹⁶⁴⁸ The transcript revealed that the United Kingdom, together with the United States, was committed to fighting diseases and supporting stronger health systems, public and private-

¹⁶³⁸ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶³⁹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴⁰ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴¹ Building health services in the world's poorest nations, Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/177/9/1016>>

¹⁶⁴² Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴³ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁴ Press Release: Prime Minister launches new International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 5 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ihp.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁵ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁶ Joint Statement with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on International Health Partnership, United Kingdom Department of International Development (London) 22 August 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page12904.asp>>

¹⁶⁴⁷ Introduction and Key Achievements, DFID Annual Report 2008: Making It Happen, DFID (London) May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/departmental-report/2008/chapter1.pdf>>

¹⁶⁴⁸ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister's Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

sector health institutions, and health workers.¹⁶⁴⁹ Both countries demonstrated this commitment in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia – four of the countries supported by the United Kingdom through the International Health Partnership and by the United States through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and other initiatives.¹⁶⁵⁰ The United Kingdom has planned to spend at least US\$420 million on health, including the health workforce, over the next three years, in these four African countries.¹⁶⁵¹ This will help to increase health workforce coverage levels, with a vision to work towards the World Health Organization goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1000 people.¹⁶⁵² This allocation also allowed a significantly higher percentage of women to give birth with a skilled attendant present and permitted a greater number of health workers to provide essential health care, including HIV/AIDS.¹⁶⁵³

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 not only for its leadership role in the International Health Partnership, but also because of its major financial contribution to strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Vivian Lo

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on health systems in Africa.

The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) provides funding, in some recipient countries, targeted at building capacity in both national and local health services. For example, of the US\$32 921 203 allocated for treatment in Côte D’Ivoire for Fiscal Year 2007, an unspecified amount was to be used for “strengthen[ing] key systems that are critical for scale-up of high quality, sustainable treatment services: ... pre-service and in-service training for health professionals; capacity building for decentralized health authorities; and the establishment of a laboratory network supported by the CDC/Project RETRO-CI laboratory, which provides a majority of national HIV testing and monitoring.”¹⁶⁵⁴

PEPFAR supports similar projects to reinforce the health care sector in Ethiopia. Of the US\$62 556 764 allocated for care and support for the 2007 fiscal year, an unspecified sum is to be used to ensure that a “continuum of care activities will expand throughout the health network, and the Emergency Plan will increase investments in human resource capacity. For example, case managers will be deployed to help refer patients to community services, and then track them to ensure follow-up.”¹⁶⁵⁵ On 30 November 2007, President Bush requested an additional allocation of US\$30 billion from Congress to fund PEPFAR’s activities for the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁶⁵⁶ It is still unclear, however, what percentage of these funds will be used to further strengthen health systems in Africa.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁰ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵¹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵² Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵³ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁴ Côte D’Ivoire FY2007 Country Operational Plan (COP), PEPFAR (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pepfar.gov/about/82453.htm>>

¹⁶⁵⁵ Ethiopia FY2007 Country Operational Plan (COP), PEPFAR (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.pepfar.gov/about/82452.htm>>

¹⁶⁵⁶ Bush wants \$30B more to fight AIDS, USA Today (McLean, Virginia) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008. <http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-11-30-bush-aids_N.htm>

On 17 April 2008, the United States announced a joint initiative with the United Kingdom to provide support for increasing the number of health care workers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia.¹⁶⁵⁷ Over the next five years, the United States has planned to invest at least US\$1.2 billion in health workforce development.¹⁶⁵⁸ US President Bush and British Prime Minister Brown announced that their immediate action should be seen as a ‘down-payment’ that, if extended over the whole of Africa, would lead to 1.5 million more health workers for the continent.¹⁶⁵⁹ The President called on the G8 and others to support partner countries to increase health workforce coverage levels with a goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1000 people and to increase the number of women who can give birth with a skilled attendant present.¹⁶⁶⁰ With the United Kingdom, the United States has committed to work alongside other partners to fight disease and support stronger health systems, public and private-sector health institutions and health workers.¹⁶⁶¹

While the American development agency USAID has declared health systems to be one of its priority areas of concern, the majority of USAID-funded initiatives in the realm of health system capacity building are conducted by affiliate, non-governmental organizations.¹⁶⁶² Such groups include the Capacity Project, which has worked to strengthen the Rwandan health sector,¹⁶⁶³ and the Leadership, Management and Sustainability (LMS) Program, which provides training for management-level workers in the health sector of developing countries.¹⁶⁶⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of health systems in a number of African countries.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Farah Outeldait

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment on African health systems as agreed to at the Heiligendamm Summit. The EU has made no significant progress on this issue since the Interim Compliance Report was released in February 2008.

The European Union has partially fulfilled its commitment to strengthen health systems in Africa. The issue was discussed at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon 7 - 9 December 2007.¹⁶⁶⁵ The EU’s plans to help create sustainable and responsive African health systems are largely contained in the *First Action Plan*

¹⁶⁵⁷ GHWA welcomes US/UK announcement on increasing health workforce in Africa, Global Health Workforce Alliance, World Health Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/news/bush-brown/en/index.html>>

¹⁶⁵⁸ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁵⁹ GHWA welcomes US/UK announcement on increasing health workforce in Africa, Global Health Workforce Alliance, World Health Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008.

<<http://www.who.int/workforcealliance/news/bush-brown/en/index.html>>

¹⁶⁶⁰ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁶¹ Prime Minister Speech: US/ UK Announcement on Health and Health Workers, The United Kingdom Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London), 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2008. <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page15293.asp>>

¹⁶⁶² Overview, USAID (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/hs/>

¹⁶⁶³ The Whole Picture: Strengthening Health Workforce Policies and Planning in Rwanda, The Capacity Project (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<http://www.capacityproject.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=229&Itemid=108>

¹⁶⁶⁴ The Whole Picture: Strengthening Health Workforce Policies and Planning in Rwanda, The Capacity Project (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008.

<http://www.capacityproject.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=229&Itemid=108>

¹⁶⁶⁵ Home, Leadership, Management & Sustainability Program (Cambridge, Massachusetts). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www1.msh.org/projects/lms/>>

¹⁶⁶⁵ The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Presidency of the European Union: Portugal 2007 (Lisbon) 9 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/D449546C-BF42-4CB3-B566-407591845C43/0/071206jsapenlogos_formatado.pdf>

(2008-2010) *For the Implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership*.¹⁶⁶⁶ Priority Action 3 of the section entitled “The Millennium Development Goals” provides an outline of various activities to be undertaken by the EU, African governments and various European, African and International Agencies to realize nine different health related outcomes. The outcomes include: “[p]rogress towards to the Abuja commitments, including 15% of African national budgets devoted to the health sector”; “[i]ncreased national capacities in participatory and evidence-based health strategy planning and budgeting”; and “[i]ncreased capacity to train, retain and stimulate the return of health workers”.¹⁶⁶⁷ The same document, however, pledges no new funds or strategies for the realization of these goals. Instead, it calls on members to implement the *Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015* and the *European programme for action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007-2013)*.¹⁶⁶⁸

African health systems were not identified as a priority area in the *Annual Action Programme*, adopted by the European Commission on 4 December 2007.¹⁶⁶⁹ Indeed, the European Union has decided to channel the bulk of its financial support for the improvement of health in the developing world through the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The EU will therefore support GFATM directed activities aimed at strengthening health sector capabilities in Africa, rather than concentrate on EU-directed and -managed programs.¹⁶⁷⁰

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of progress in the second half of the compliance cycle.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

¹⁶⁶⁶ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁷ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁸ First Action Plan for the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, European Union (Brussels) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_action_plan_2008_2010.pdf#zoom=100>

¹⁶⁶⁹ The Annual Action Plan: Annex A, European Union (Brussels) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/health/documents/action_fiches_en.pdf>

¹⁶⁷⁰ The Annual Action Plan: Annex A, European Union (Brussels) 4 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/health/documents/action_fiches_en.pdf>