

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 Second Interim Compliance Report

27 August 2019 — 3 June 2020

Prepared by  
Meagan Byrd  
and the G7 Research Group

21 June 2020

[www.g7.utoronto.ca](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca)  
[g7@utoronto.ca](mailto:g7@utoronto.ca)  
[@g7\\_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“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



**At Trinity College**  
1 Devonshire Place  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 3K7  
T: 416.946.8900 F: 416.946.8915

**At the Observatory**  
315 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 0A7  
T: 416.946.8929 F: 416.946.8877

[www.g7.utoronto.ca](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca)  
[munkschool.utoronto.ca](http://munkschool.utoronto.ca)

**At the Canadiana Gallery**  
14 Queen’s Park Crescent West  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 3K9  
T: 416.978.5120 F: 416.978.5079

## Contents

Introduction .....	3
Research Team .....	4
Lead Analysts .....	4
Compliance Analysts .....	4
Summary .....	6
The Second Interim Compliance Score .....	6
Compliance by Member .....	6
Compliance by Commitment .....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members .....	6
Future Research and Reports .....	7
Table A: 2019 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment .....	8
Table B: 2019 G7 Biarritz Second Interim Compliance Scores .....	10
Table C: 2019 G7 Biarritz Second Interim Compliance Scores by Member .....	11
Table D: 2019 G7 Biarritz Second Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment .....	12
1. Digital Economy: Digital Infrastructure .....	13
2. Digital Economy: Digital Democracy .....	27
3. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence .....	49
4. Gender: Gender Equality .....	74
5. Gender: Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa .....	96
6. Gender: Women’s Entrepreneurship in Africa .....	115
7. Gender: STEM Education .....	142
8. Regional Security: Iran .....	159
9. Regional Security: G5 Sahel Security and Development .....	192
10. Regional Security: G5 Sahel Police .....	217
11. Development: G5 Sahel .....	234
12. Development: Sustainable Development Goals .....	256
13. Development: Entrepreneurship in Africa .....	295
14. Trade: World Trade Organization Reform .....	310
15. Trade: Tax Policy .....	321
16. Health: Primary Health Care .....	340
17. Health: Universal Health Coverage .....	358
18. Health: Mental Health .....	423
19. Environment: Biodiversity .....	440
20. Crime and Corruption: Procurement .....	472
21. Education: G5 Sahel .....	482

## 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		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average	-0.38 (31%)		

### 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.”<sup>2536</sup> The commitment included training healthcare practitioners; providing resources toward the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; and supporting local healthcare systems in addition to national healthcare policies.<sup>2537</sup> The G7 leaders proposed this commitment as a way to realize some of the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>2538</sup>

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.<sup>2539</sup> 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.<sup>2540</sup>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G7 leaders committed to both combatting infectious diseases and strengthening healthcare systems in Africa.<sup>2541</sup> The G7 adopted a gender-sensitive approach to treating HIV/AIDS and committed to supporting efforts to educate women and girls on sexual health.<sup>2542</sup> The G7 committed to “enhanc(ing) coordination of bilateral and multilateral health partnerships with national health strategies” that aimed to mobilize resources for healthcare in

<sup>2536</sup> Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2537</sup> Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2538</sup> Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2005. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2539</sup> Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2540</sup> Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2541</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

<sup>2542</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019.

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

Africa.<sup>2543</sup> The G7 also expressed support for knowledge-sharing platforms on health financing in poor countries.<sup>2544</sup>

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G7 committed to contribute resources to the fight against infectious diseases in developing countries, especially malaria, tuberculosis, polio, and HIV/AIDS.<sup>2545</sup> The G7 also committed to working toward harmonizing “disease-specific” policies and “health systems” policies in their delivery of the MDGs.<sup>2546</sup> 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.”<sup>2547</sup>

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen healthcare provision in Africa.<sup>2548</sup> The G7 emphasized the need to create knowledge-sharing platforms on “health innovation” between researchers and African healthcare providers.<sup>2549</sup> They stressed that the health MDGs required “maximizing synergies between global health initiatives and health systems.”<sup>2550</sup> For example, the G7 resolved to promote “prevention and integration of services” for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.<sup>2551</sup> The G7 also agreed that it was essential to treat health as “an outcome of all policies” such as nutrition and education.<sup>2552</sup>

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.<sup>2553</sup> 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 nutrition.”<sup>2554</sup> Once again, G7 leaders framed this commitment in the context of the MDGs.<sup>2555</sup> G7 leaders also emphasized the importance of working with local healthcare systems.<sup>2556</sup>

---

<sup>2543</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

<sup>2544</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

<sup>2545</sup> G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

<sup>2546</sup> G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

<sup>2547</sup> G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2008. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

<sup>2548</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2549</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2550</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2551</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2552</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2009. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2553</sup> Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

<sup>2554</sup> Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

<sup>2555</sup> Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

<sup>2556</sup> Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, the G7 reaffirmed their commitment to maternal and child health in developing countries.<sup>2557</sup> 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.<sup>2558</sup> They also expressed support for the GAVI, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation and the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations in the context of infectious disease.<sup>2559</sup>

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, the G7 declared that health was a fundamental human right.<sup>2560</sup> In this context, they committed to “strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.”<sup>2561</sup>

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 adopted the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.<sup>2562</sup> In the Vision for Global Health, the G7 acknowledged the importance of “primary prevention,” especially given the ageing populations of the G7 members.<sup>2563</sup> G7 leaders also expressed support for organizations promoting universal health coverage in Africa.<sup>2564</sup> 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.”<sup>2565</sup>

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 committed to promoting the health of women and adolescents.<sup>2566</sup> They also resolved to reinforce health systems to be more robust against public health emergencies.<sup>2567</sup> At the 2017 G7 Milan Health Ministers Meeting, the G7 health ministers endorsed a gender-responsive approach to healthcare policy, especially adolescent females.<sup>2568</sup> 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.<sup>2569</sup>

---

<sup>2557</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>2558</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>2559</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>2560</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2015. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>2561</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2015. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>2562</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

<sup>2563</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

<sup>2564</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

<sup>2565</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#architecture>.

<sup>2566</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>.

<sup>2567</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>.

<sup>2568</sup> United towards Global Health: Common Strategies for Common Challenges, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2017-milan.html>.

<sup>2569</sup> United towards Global Health: Common Strategies for Common Challenges, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2017-milan.html>.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 committed to “sustainable health systems that promote access to quality and affordable healthcare.”<sup>2570</sup> 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.<sup>2571</sup> The G7 also committed to educating the public on issues relating to mental health.<sup>2572</sup>

At the 2019 Paris G7 Health Ministers Meeting, the G7 health ministers affirmed the need to strengthen primary health care globally.<sup>2573</sup> 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.<sup>2574</sup> 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.<sup>2575</sup> 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.<sup>2576</sup>

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.”<sup>2577</sup>

### **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,”<sup>2578</sup> and WHO defines it as “meeting the majority of people’s health needs through services provided directly in the community where they live.”<sup>2579</sup> According to WHO, a PHC approach focuses on “treat(ing) the person rather than the disease.”<sup>2580</sup>

---

<sup>2570</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

<sup>2571</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

<sup>2572</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2018. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

<sup>2573</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

<sup>2574</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

<sup>2575</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

<sup>2576</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

<sup>2577</sup> Sahel Partnership Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 6 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/sahel-partnership-action-plan.html>.

<sup>2578</sup> Primary Care, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/primary-care.htm>.

<sup>2579</sup> Moving Towards PHC, WHO (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/activities/moving-towards-phc>.

<sup>2580</sup> Moving Towards PHC, WHO (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/activities/moving-towards-phc>.

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.<sup>2581</sup> We will define it, as per 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.

WHO has classified all PHC 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.<sup>2582</sup>

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.”<sup>2583</sup> 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.<sup>2584</sup> 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 leadership positions in the health sector.<sup>2585</sup> As such, “a specific focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment” includes 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.

---

<sup>2581</sup> Primary Health Care, WHO (Geneva) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/primary-health-care>.

<sup>2582</sup> Primary Health Care, WHO (Geneva) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/primary-health-care>.

<sup>2583</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

<sup>2584</sup> Primary Care, OECD (Paris) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/primary-care.htm>.

<sup>2585</sup> G7 Health Ministers Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2019. Access Date: 19 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2019-health.html>.

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 WHO’s 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.

Note: Actions taken between 13 April and 3 June 2020 have been included in this report but were not included in the version sent out for stakeholder feedback.

### Scoring Guidelines

–1	G7 member pursues efforts to strengthen quality primary health care in Sahel countries in ONE or NONE of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) classified primary health care areas.
0	G7 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	G7 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 fully 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 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.<sup>2586</sup> The funding is devoted to train more than 2,800 health professionals, managers, and trainers as well as to improve the Malian government’s human resources management to improve the performance of the health system.<sup>2587</sup>

<sup>2586</sup> 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](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).

<sup>2587</sup> 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](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).



On 23 January 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs François-Phillipe Champagne announced CAD78.9 million for eight different projects in Mali.<sup>2588</sup> These include a CAD20 million pledge for over five years to “improving (the) knowledge and increasing their decision-making power and ability to act on their sexual and reproductive health and rights” of women and girls in the Kayes region.<sup>2589</sup> Canada also committed to a CAD8 million project toward strengthening health systems that address maternal mortality and morbidity for more than 500,000 women and girls.<sup>2590</sup> The rest of the CAD78.9 million is to go toward food and nutritional security, the promotion of girls’ education, and issues of peace and security.<sup>2591</sup>

Canada’s engagement in Mali represents efforts to improve healthcare services and address broader determinants of health such as education and nutrition. In addition, the contribution toward reproductive health education constitutes an initiative that empowers women and girls in the Sahel region.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Adebisi Akande*

### **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to strengthen quality primary healthcare in Sahel countries, with a focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

On 9 October 2019, President Emmanuel Macron, hosted the Sixth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.<sup>2592</sup> At this conference, France committed to increasing its contribution by 20 per cent to reach USD1.429 billion.<sup>2593</sup> 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.<sup>2594</sup>

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.<sup>2595</sup> 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.<sup>2596</sup> The local and regional authorities of France and

---

<sup>2588</sup> Minister Champagne concludes visit to Mali, continues on to Morocco, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/minister-champagne-concludes-visit-to-mali-continues-on-to-morocco.html>

<sup>2589</sup> Canadian supported projects in Mali, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/canadian-supported-projects-in-mali.html>

<sup>2590</sup> Canadian supported projects in Mali, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/canadian-supported-projects-in-mali.html>

<sup>2591</sup> Canadian supported projects in Mali, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/canadian-supported-projects-in-mali.html>

<sup>2592</sup> \$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>.

<sup>2593</sup> \$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>.

<sup>2594</sup> \$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>.

<sup>2595</sup> Sahel-Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne’s participation in the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference, France Diplomatie (Paris) 10 October 2019. 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>.

<sup>2596</sup> Sahel-Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne’s participation in the France-Sahel Decentralized Cooperation Conference, France Diplomatie (Paris). 10 October 2019 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>.

the Sahel have launched an approach within the “Sahel Project Group” in order to share their experiences, provide mutual support and promote the pooling of resources and the scaling up of projects.<sup>2597</sup>

On 25 February 2020, Minister for Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian participated in the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance and G5 Sahel Summit in Nouakchott, Mauritania.<sup>2598</sup> The General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance aims to ensure high-level international mobilization in the Sahel region.<sup>2599</sup> Minister Le Drian underscored France’s continued support for the Sahel Alliance work on stabilization and development in Mauritania, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Chad.<sup>2600</sup>

On 11 March 2020, in a joint press statement with Sweden on security in the Sahel region, Minister Le Drian reaffirmed the need for humanitarian aid and engagement on development issues in the Sahel.<sup>2601</sup>

On 21 April 2020, the Agence Française du Développement announced it would spend EUR12 million to partner with non-governmental organizations on six initiatives mainly in sub-Saharan Africa which are to be part of COVID-19 – Health in Common.<sup>2602</sup> These include EUR2 million toward supporting African countries, including Niger, to “ensure the national and regional COVID-19 laboratory mandate is fulfilled and to help the countries in their fight against the pandemic.”<sup>2603</sup> The French government also increased their funding for countries that include Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso to “access laboratory reagents so they could perform COVID-19 diagnostics” by EUR1.5 million.<sup>2604</sup> Finally, one of the projects will be one to “reduce morbidity and mortality, stem the spread of COVID-19 and reinforce health ministries’ capacity to respond to the pandemic,” of which Burkina Faso will benefit.<sup>2605</sup>

France’s contribution to the “Health in Common” initiative, which will operate in the Sahel region, consists of an effort to meet people’s health needs. Moreover, the General Assembly of the Sahel

---

<sup>2597</sup> Sahel—Jean Baptiste Lemoyne’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>.

<sup>2598</sup> Jean-Yves Le Drian’s participation in the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance and the G5 Sahel Summit, France Diplomatie (Nouakchott) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 8 April 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mauritania/news/article/sahel-jean-yves-le-drian-s-participation-in-the-general-assembly-of-the-sahel>

<sup>2599</sup> Jean-Yves Le Drian’s participation in the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance and the G5 Sahel Summit, France Diplomatie (Nouakchott) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 8 April 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mauritania/news/article/sahel-jean-yves-le-drian-s-participation-in-the-general-assembly-of-the-sahel>

<sup>2600</sup> Jean-Yves Le Drian’s participation in the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance and the G5 Sahel Summit, France Diplomatie (Nouakchott) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 8 April 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mauritania/news/article/sahel-jean-yves-le-drian-s-participation-in-the-general-assembly-of-the-sahel>

<sup>2601</sup> Joint press statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and France, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 March 2020. Access Date: 8 April 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/sweden/events/article/joint-press-statement-by-the-ministers-for-foreign-affairs-of-sweden-and-france>

<sup>2602</sup> France launches, via AFD, the “COVID-19 – health in common” initiative to support African countries, French Development Agency (Paris) 09 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-launches-afd-covid-19-health-common-initiative-support-african-countries>

<sup>2603</sup> France launches, via AFD, the “COVID-19 – health in common” initiative to support African countries, French Development Agency, AFD (Paris) 09 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-launches-afd-covid-19-health-common-initiative-support-african-countries>

<sup>2604</sup> France launches, via AFD, the “COVID-19 – health in common” initiative to support African countries, French Development Agency, AFD (Paris) 09 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-launches-afd-covid-19-health-common-initiative-support-african-countries>

<sup>2605</sup> France launches, via AFD, the “COVID-19 – health in common” initiative to support African countries, French Development Agency, AFD (Paris) 09 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-launches-afd-covid-19-health-common-initiative-support-african-countries>

Alliance mobilizes support for development in order to help communities improve health outcomes. However, neither of these initiatives relate specifically to gender. France has also not yet taken any action to begin addressing broader determinants of health in the Sahel region.

Thus, France receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>2606</sup>

*Analyst: Alexis Beynon*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to pursue efforts to strengthen quality primary healthcare 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.<sup>2607</sup> The aim of the workshop was to connect regional actors from Burkina Faso and build capacities for HCID detection and treatment.<sup>2608</sup>

On 12 November 2019, Germany's Minister for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) Gerd Müller attended the World Population Summit held in Nairobi, Kenya. At this summit, Minister Müller announced that Germany would step up its family planning activities and set up additional maternity centres in Niger, Malawi, and Cameroon.<sup>2609</sup> Minister Müller announced that the German government would support this initiative with up to EUR100 million a year through the BMZ's Initiative on Rights-based Family Planning and Maternal Health.<sup>2610</sup>

On 23 January 2020, at the World Economic Forum, Germany announced it would contribute EUR600 million to the GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, which was then celebrating its 20th anniversary, between 2021 to 2025.<sup>2611</sup> The pledge will contribute to GAVI's goal of immunising an additional 300 million children in the world's poorest countries between 2021 and 2025, and strengthening the health care system to extend immunisation capacity and fortify primary health care.<sup>2612</sup>

---

<sup>2606</sup> Non-compliance was determined after a thorough search of the following websites: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/press-room/>, <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communique-de-presse>, <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/actualites-du-ministere/>, <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news>; <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news>; <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>.

<sup>2607</sup> October 2019: HCID workshop with new cooperation partner Opera Village, Global Health Protection Programme (Berlin) 18 October 2019. Access date: 8 December 2019. <https://ghpp.de/en/projects/effo-efficiency-by-edification/october-2019-hcid-workshop-with-new-cooperation-partner-opera-village/>.

<sup>2608</sup> October 2019: HCID workshop with new cooperation partner Opera Village, Global Health Protection Programme (Berlin). 18 October 2019. Access date: 8 December 2019. <https://ghpp.de/en/projects/effo-efficiency-by-edification/october-2019-hcid-workshop-with-new-cooperation-partner-opera-village/>.

<sup>2609</sup> Germany steps up its international efforts for family planning, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Access Date: 11 April 2020. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191112\\_pm\\_064\\_Germany-steps-up-its-international-efforts-for-family-planning/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191112_pm_064_Germany-steps-up-its-international-efforts-for-family-planning/index.html).

<sup>2610</sup> Germany steps up its international efforts for family planning, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). Access Date: 11 April 2020. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191112\\_pm\\_064\\_Germany-steps-up-its-international-efforts-for-family-planning/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191112_pm_064_Germany-steps-up-its-international-efforts-for-family-planning/index.html).

<sup>2611</sup> World Leaders Commit to Gavi's Vision to Protect the Next Generation with Vaccines, Gavi Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/world-leaders-commit-gavis-vision-protect-next-generation-vaccines>

<sup>2612</sup> World Leaders Commit to Gavi's Vision to Protect the Next Generation with Vaccines, Gavi Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/world-leaders-commit-gavis-vision-protect-next-generation-vaccines>

On 8 April 2020, Federal Foreign Minister Heiko Maas announced that the Federal Foreign Office will pledge EUR10 million to the World Food Programme to deliver essential food supplies to population the Sahel Region at risk of suffering under- and malnourishment due to the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>2613</sup> This will be done in partnership with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service to reach those living in remote regions.<sup>2614</sup>

On 23 April 2020, Germany announced an Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme for developing countries, although they do not specifically mention the Sahel region.<sup>2615</sup> This funding includes EUR200 million for “health and pandemic control” and EUR200 million for “food security and basic food services to prevent famines” out of EUR1.15 billion.<sup>2616</sup>

It is noted that Germany supports the health sector through the West African Health Organization with regional funding. Evidence, however, cannot be found for this support from August 2019 to present and therefore was not included in this assessment.

Germany has taken action to empower individuals, families, and communities and to promote protective and preventative health services through its contribution to family planning and maternal health centres in Niger. This action has a specific focus on women’s empowerment and is specifically designed to reach the female population of Niger. Additionally, Germany has contributed to strengthening healthcare systems in the Sahel by partnering with local healthcare professionals on capacity building initiatives. However, the German government has not adopted policies that address broader determinants of health.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*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 15 October 2019, the Italian Ministry of Defence donated ten ambulances and three water tankers to the Government of Niger through the Fund for Africa and the Ministry of Defence.<sup>2617</sup> These vehicles are supposed to help mitigate human trafficking in the region and provide support to migrants.<sup>2618</sup>

---

<sup>2613</sup> Statement by Foreign Minister Maas on food aid for people in the Sahel region, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-wfp-sahel/2331716>

<sup>2614</sup> Statement by Foreign Minister Maas on food aid for people in the Sahel region, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-wfp-sahel/2331716>

<sup>2615</sup> German Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2020/april/200423\\_German-Development-Ministry-presents-Emergency-COVID-19-Support-Programme-We-will-either-beat-the-pandemic-worldwide-or-not-at-all/index.html](https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2020/april/200423_German-Development-Ministry-presents-Emergency-COVID-19-Support-Programme-We-will-either-beat-the-pandemic-worldwide-or-not-at-all/index.html)

<sup>2616</sup> German Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2020/april/200423\\_German-Development-Ministry-presents-Emergency-COVID-19-Support-Programme-We-will-either-beat-the-pandemic-worldwide-or-not-at-all/index.html](https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2020/april/200423_German-Development-Ministry-presents-Emergency-COVID-19-Support-Programme-We-will-either-beat-the-pandemic-worldwide-or-not-at-all/index.html)

<sup>2617</sup> Italy donates 10 ambulances to the Niger government, Minister, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2020. [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2019/10/l-italia-dona-10-ambulanze-al-governo-del-niger.html](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2019/10/l-italia-dona-10-ambulanze-al-governo-del-niger.html)

<sup>2618</sup> Italy donates 10 ambulances to the Niger government, Minister, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2020. [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2019/10/l-italia-dona-10-ambulanze-al-governo-del-niger.html](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2019/10/l-italia-dona-10-ambulanze-al-governo-del-niger.html)

On 7 November 2019, the Italian Embassy in Niamey, Niger hosted a pizza and bread dough making workshop for women as part of Italian Cuisine Week and the Pizza for Peace project.<sup>2619</sup> The workshop was designed to teach entrepreneurial skills and promote nutritional health among women of Niamey.<sup>2620</sup>

On 6 December 2019, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Emanuela Del Re met 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.<sup>2621</sup> However, given that Italy did not mobilize any new resources as part of this policy, it does not count toward compliance.

Italy's contributions in Niger constitute meeting people's health needs through public health functions and the Pizza for Peace projects is a case of empowering women to optimize their health.<sup>2622</sup> However, the Italian government did not address the broader determinants of health.

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.<sup>2623</sup>

*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.

On 28-30 August 2019, 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.<sup>2624</sup>

On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with President Mahamadou Issoufou of Niger. Prime Minister Abe stated his support for supporting food security as well issues relating to "water

---

<sup>2619</sup> Italian Cuisine Week: 'Pizza for Peace' in Niger, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 7 November 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2020. [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/rete\\_diplomatica/settimana-cucina-italiana-in-niger-la-pizza-per-la-pace.html](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/rete_diplomatica/settimana-cucina-italiana-in-niger-la-pizza-per-la-pace.html).

<sup>2620</sup> Italian Cuisine Week: 'Pizza for Peace' in Niger, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 7 November 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2020. [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/rete\\_diplomatica/settimana-cucina-italiana-in-niger-la-pizza-per-la-pace.html](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/rete_diplomatica/settimana-cucina-italiana-in-niger-la-pizza-per-la-pace.html).

<sup>2621</sup> 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](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2019/12/med-2019-del-re-incontra-il-ministro-degli-esteri-niger.html)

<sup>2622</sup> No additional information was found in a search of: Press Releases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome). Access Date: 11 April 2020. [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati); Press Releases, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (Rome). Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.aics.gov.it/language/en/>; Italian Ministry of Health (Rome). Access Date: 11 April 2020. [http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3\\_2.html](http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2.html); New Releases, World Health Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 11 April 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/>; New Releases, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva). Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; News & Stories, The Global Fund (Geneva). Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news>; Press Releases, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>.

<sup>2623</sup> Non-compliance was determined after a thorough search of the following websites: [https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati](https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati); <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news>; <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news>; <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>.

<sup>2624</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> 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>

and sanitation” in Niger.<sup>2625</sup> 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.<sup>2626</sup> This project aims to development and maintain irrigation infrastructure and expand the quantity of agricultural product to improve food security.<sup>2627</sup>

On 14 October 2019, Japan donated JPY3 million to food assistance and JPY3 million to the Economic and Social Development Programme in Burkina Faso.<sup>2628</sup>

On 21 October 2019, Prime Minister Abe met with Nigeria’s President Issoufou and reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to the Sahel region in its New Approach for Peace and Stability (NAPSA). As part of NAPSA, Abe announced a grant aid worth JPY1.3 billion to improve equipment needed for irrigation farming, and another grant aid worth JPY300 million for food assistance.<sup>2629</sup>

On 12 November 2019, Japan donated JPY3 million to food assistance and JPY3 million to the Economic and Social Development Programme in Mali.<sup>2630</sup>

On 10 March 2020, Japan announced that it would contribute USD23.7 million in Emergency Grant Aid for services for internally displaced people in the Sahel region.<sup>2631</sup> This sum includes funds for healthcare, food assistance, and Water Sanitation and Hygiene.<sup>2632</sup>

On 12 March 2020, Japan pledged JPY200 million to Burkina Faso to enhance adolescent capacity to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights.<sup>2633</sup>

On 27 March 2020, Japan announced that, for the upcoming fiscal year, Japan will contribute USD476 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as part of Japan’s Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund.<sup>2634</sup>

---

<sup>2625</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page3e_001087.html)

<sup>2626</sup> 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](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20191011_41.html)

<sup>2627</sup> 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](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20191011_41.html)

<sup>2628</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e_000878.html)

<sup>2629</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page4e_001113.html)

<sup>2630</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e_000878.html)

<sup>2631</sup> Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in the Sahel Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_002744.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002744.html)

<sup>2632</sup> Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in the Sahel Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_002744.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002744.html)

<sup>2633</sup> Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2019 Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2020. Access Date: 29 April 2020. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e\\_000878.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page22e_000878.html)

Japan's initiatives in food assistance and nutrition in the Sahel region address some of the broader determinants of health. Moreover, Japan's efforts in promoting reproductive health and rights in Burkina Faso address people's health needs and empower women to be advocates of their own health.

Thus, Japan receives a score of -1.<sup>2635</sup>

*Analysts: Lilin Tong and Clara Geddes*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom 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.<sup>2636</sup> 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.<sup>2637</sup>

On 23 September 2019, UK aid pledged a GBP600 million aid package to improve women, maternal, and newborn health in the developing countries.<sup>2638</sup> 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.<sup>2639</sup>

On 2 October 2019, the United Kingdom announced a commitment to ending preventable deaths of mothers, newborns, and children in the developing world by 2026 as a priority focus in a GBP600 aid package for millions of women and girls living in the world's poorest countries.<sup>2640</sup> The UK

---

<sup>2634</sup> Japan Secures \$476 Million Contribution to the Global Fund, The Global Fund (Geneva) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2020-03-27-japan-secures-usd476-million-contribution-to-the-global-fund/>

<sup>2635</sup> No additional information was found in a search of: <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/new-info/2019.html>; <https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/index.html>; <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/news/index.html>; <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news>; <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news>; <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>.

<sup>2636</sup> 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>

<sup>2637</sup> 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>

<sup>2638</sup> 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>

<sup>2639</sup> 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>

<sup>2640</sup> 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>

government will use this funding to support family planning services; research into technology that addresses the medical needs of developing countries; disseminate vaccines for children; develop better diagnostic methods for developing countries; mobilize international knowledge of efficient health policy; and mobilize the private sector in ensuring access to health technology.<sup>2641</sup> The UK government will use this funding to “invest in more vaccines for deadly diseases, prioritise access to healthcare for women and girls around the world, and invest in research to diagnose and treat diseases more quickly and effectively.”<sup>2642</sup>

On 10 October 2019, the United Kingdom matched GBP100 million of private sector support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.<sup>2643</sup> 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.<sup>2644</sup>

On 8 February 2020, the United Kingdom pledged GBP5 million to the World Health Organization (WHO) to help developing countries to deal with COVID-19.<sup>2645</sup> However, the United Kingdom and WHO did not specify which countries would receive aid.

On 12 April 2020, the UK Department for International Development that they would contribute an additional GBP200 million to non-governmental organizations working to reduce the effects of COVID-19.<sup>2646</sup> GBP65 million of this sum is to go to WHO.<sup>2647</sup>

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*

---

<sup>2641</sup> 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>

<sup>2642</sup> 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>

<sup>2643</sup> 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>

<sup>2644</sup> 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>

<sup>2645</sup> New UK aid to help stop the spread of coronavirus around the world, Department for International Development (London) 8 February 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-aid-to-help-stop-the-spread-of-coronavirus-around-the-world>

<sup>2646</sup> UK Leads Global Fight to Prevent Second Wave of Coronavirus, UK Department for International Development (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-prevent-second-wave-of-coronavirus>

<sup>2647</sup> UK Leads Global Fight to Prevent Second Wave of Coronavirus, UK Department for International Development (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-prevent-second-wave-of-coronavirus>



### United States: -1

The United States has not 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 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.<sup>2648</sup> 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.<sup>2649</sup>

On 27 December 2019, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the first of a series of global health awards, named MOMENTUM, for initiatives that reduce maternal, newborn and child deaths and diseases in high-burden countries.<sup>2650</sup> This award is valued at an estimated USD100 million and supports the Journey to Self-Reliance program, a partnership model that helps low- and middle-income countries to be self-sustaining.<sup>2651</sup> Specifically, the award supports global technical leaderships and policy dialogue on improving measurement outcomes for maternal, newborn and child health.<sup>2652</sup> However, this project will not necessarily affect the Sahel so it cannot count toward compliance.

On 10 February 2020, USAID announced a contribution of USD1.16 billion to GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, for 2020 to 2023.<sup>2653</sup> GAVI is committed to immunising an additional 300 million children in the world's poorest countries between 2021 and 2025, and strengthening the health care system to extend immunisation capacity and fortify primary health care.<sup>2654</sup>

On 18 March 2020, USAID announced that it would spend USD62 million of its Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious-Disease Outbreaks.<sup>2655</sup> This funding will go toward "heightened risk-communications and engagement with local communities; the prevention and control of infection in health facilities, including through the provision of personal protective

---

<sup>2648</sup> 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/>

<sup>2649</sup> The Global Fund Funding Model-Allocation, Global Fund (Geneva) 18 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/before-applying/allocation/>

<sup>2650</sup> USAID announces up to \$130 million to accelerate reductions in maternal, newborn, and child deaths, USAID (Washington D.C.) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-22-2020-usaid-announces-130-million-accelerate-reductions-maternal-newborn>

<sup>2651</sup> USAID announces up to \$130 million to accelerate reductions in maternal, newborn, and child deaths, USAID (Washington D.C.) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-22-2020-usaid-announces-130-million-accelerate-reductions-maternal-newborn>

<sup>2652</sup> USAID announces up to \$130 million to accelerate reductions in maternal, newborn, and child deaths, USAID (Washington D.C.) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-22-2020-usaid-announces-130-million-accelerate-reductions-maternal-newborn>

<sup>2653</sup> United States endorses Gavi with recommendation of US\$ 1.16 billion, four-year commitment, GAVI (Geneva) 10 February 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/united-states-endorses-gavi-recommendation-us-116-billion-four-year-commitment>

<sup>2654</sup> United States endorses Gavi with recommendation of US\$ 1.16 billion, four-year commitment, GAVI (Geneva) 10 February 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/united-states-endorses-gavi-recommendation-us-116-billion-four-year-commitment>

<sup>2655</sup> Statement by USAID Administrator Mark Green on a Second Funding Tranche of \$62 Million in Assistance to Respond to the Pandemic of COVID-19, USAID (Washington) 18 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/mar-18-2020-statement-administrator-green-second-funding-tranche-62>

equipment and other critical commodities; increasing laboratory, disease-surveillance, and rapid-response capacity; the management of cases of COVID-19; screening at points of entry; and global and regional coordination.”<sup>2656</sup> However, USAID did not specify which regions would receive this aid, so it cannot count toward compliance.

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 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.

Thus, the United States receives a score of –1.<sup>2657</sup>

*Analyst: Dorota Borovskya*

### **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.<sup>2658</sup> This partnership delivers therapies and preventative measures to decrease the prevalence of these diseases.<sup>2659</sup> The funding model of the Global Fund proposes that in the years 2020-2022 the Sahel region countries will receive funding of USD687 million to combat these three illnesses.<sup>2660</sup>

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.<sup>2661</sup> This funding is also being used to support the communities that have been displaced by ongoing conflicts in the region.<sup>2662</sup>

---

<sup>2656</sup> Statement by USAID Administrator Mark Green on a Second Funding Tranche of \$62 Million in Assistance to Respond to the Pandemic of COVID-19, USAID (Washington) 18 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/mar-18-2020-statement-administrator-green-second-funding-tranche-62>

<sup>2657</sup> No additional information was found in a search of: <https://www.state.gov/press-releases/>, <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/>, <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2020-news-releases/index.html>, <https://www.who.int/news-room/releases/2>; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news>; <https://www.gavi.org/news-resources/media-room/news-releases>; <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news>; <https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>.

<sup>2658</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_5430).

<sup>2659</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_5430).

<sup>2660</sup> The Global Fund Funding Model-Allocation, Global Fund (Geneva) 18 December 2019 <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/before-applying/allocation/>.

<sup>2661</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6234).

<sup>2662</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6234)

On 24 February 2020, the European Commission announced that it would contribute EUR232 “to boost global preparedness, prevention and containment” of COVID-19 for the next few months.<sup>2663</sup> EUR114 million of this sum will be channeled through World Health Organization, which will use it “to boost public health emergency preparedness and response work in countries with weak health systems and limited resilience.”<sup>2664</sup> The European Commission will also allocate EUR15 million of the EUR232 to the Institute Pasteur Dakar, Senegal.<sup>2665</sup> The Institute Pasteur Dakar has been working on developing COVID-19 testing for African states.<sup>2666</sup>

On 25 February 2020, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen took part in the G5 Sahel Summit to emphasize EU’s commitment to stabilizing the Sahel region.<sup>2667</sup> In addition to a contribution of armoured vehicles to the G5 Sahel Joint Force, Urpilainen announced that the European Commission would spend EUR24 million to improve access to quality healthcare in Mauritania.<sup>2668</sup>

On 26 February 2020, the European Investment Bank officially joined the Sahel Alliance—an organization which aims to support challenges faced by the Sahel region nations.<sup>2669</sup> In accordance with the key goals of the Sahel Alliance, the European Investment Bank aims to provide financing and support structures for projects involved in growing economic opportunities for youth and providing safe water, food security, and education opportunities.<sup>2670</sup>

On 9 March 2020, the European Commission proposed a new Africa partnership strategy.<sup>2671</sup> As part of this document’s component on decision making powers, the European Commission states that it will improve African women’s healthcare through the promotion of reproductive health and rights.<sup>2672</sup> The new EU-Africa partnership also aims to improve health care in remote areas and

---

<sup>2663</sup> COVID-19: EU Working on all Fronts, €232 Million for Global Efforts to Tackle Outbreak, European Commission (Berlin) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 29 April 2020.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_316](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_316)

<sup>2664</sup> COVID-19: EU Working on all Fronts, €232 Million for Global Efforts to Tackle Outbreak, European Commission (Berlin) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 29 April 2020.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_316](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_316)

<sup>2665</sup> COVID-19: EU Working on all Fronts, €232 Million for Global Efforts to Tackle Outbreak, European Commission (Berlin) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 29 April 2020.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_316](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_316)

<sup>2666</sup> Ten-Minute Coronavirus Test for \$1 Could be Game Changer, Bloomberg (New York) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 29 April 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-03-16/ten-minute-coronavirus-test-could-be-game-changer-for-africa>

<sup>2667</sup> G5 Sahel Summit: Commissioner Urpilainen underlines importance of continued partnership with Sahel region, European Commission International Cooperation and Development (Brussels) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g5-sahel-summit-commissioner-urpilainen-underlines-importance-continued-partnership-sahel\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g5-sahel-summit-commissioner-urpilainen-underlines-importance-continued-partnership-sahel_en)

<sup>2668</sup> G5 Sahel Summit: Commissioner Urpilainen underlines importance of continued partnership with Sahel region, European Commission International Cooperation and Development (Brussels) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g5-sahel-summit-commissioner-urpilainen-underlines-importance-continued-partnership-sahel\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g5-sahel-summit-commissioner-urpilainen-underlines-importance-continued-partnership-sahel_en)

<sup>2669</sup> EIB joins Sahel Alliance, European Investment Bank (Kirchberg) 26 February 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2020-068-european-investment-bank-joins-sahel-alliance>

<sup>2670</sup> EIB joins Sahel Alliance, European Investment Bank (Kirchberg) 26 February 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2020-068-european-investment-bank-joins-sahel-alliance>

<sup>2671</sup> EU paves the way for a stronger, more ambitious partnership with Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_373](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_373)

<sup>2672</sup> Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final_en.pdf)

provide basic health care, clean water, housing, and develop infrastructures and capacity to cope with disease outbreaks.<sup>2673</sup>

On 20 March 2020, the European Union announced a EUR3.2 million contribution to the World Food Programme, which will help provide food assistance to those affected by hunger and violence.<sup>2674</sup> Specifically, the funding is for food assistance in Maradi, Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillaberi, which are areas of Niger that have recently seen an inflow of tens of thousands of refugees from conflict close to Niger's southwest border.<sup>2675</sup>

On 8 April 2020, the European Commission announced USD3.5 billion to curb the spread of the coronavirus in Africa, including the Sahel region.<sup>2676</sup> The funding will be used for “emergency response actions,” “health and water systems,” and methods to “address the economic and social consequences.”<sup>2677</sup>

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.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Dorota Borovsky*

---

<sup>2673</sup> Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final_en.pdf)

<sup>2674</sup> EU funding supports WFP's lifesaving operation in Niger, World Food Programme (Rome) 20 March 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.wfp.org/news/eu-funding-supports-wfps-lifesaving-operation-niger>

<sup>2675</sup> EU funding supports WFP's lifesaving operation in Niger, World Food Programme (Rome) 20 March 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. <https://www.wfp.org/news/eu-funding-supports-wfps-lifesaving-operation-niger>

<sup>2676</sup> Coronavirus: EU global response to fight the pandemic, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_20\\_604](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_604)

<sup>2677</sup> Coronavirus: EU global response to fight the pandemic, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 15 April 2020. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_20\\_604](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_604)