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G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
with the
International Organisations Research Institute
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present the

2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

17 November 2014 to 1 October 2015

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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10. Health: Ebola Virus Disease

“We will work to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds [balancing between emergency and longer-term needs.]”

G20 Brisbane Leaders Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia		0	
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.35	

Background

Commitments to expedite funds in response to emergency and long term needs is a new addition in this G20 summit and is in a direct response to encouraging broader international efforts in response to the Ebola crisis in Western Africa. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 28 January 2015 there have been over 22,000 reported Ebola cases and over 8800 deaths in; Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and Nigeria.¹⁵⁰⁸ The global response to the epidemic has now moved to a second phase with the WHO’s focus shifting away from slowing the transmission of the virus and moving more towards ending the epidemic. As a result, the WHO encourages efforts to be less directed towards rapidly building infrastructure, and towards ensuring that capacity is built for case finding, case management, safe burials, and community engagement.¹⁵⁰⁹ Therefore, the G20 members have recognized that current funding commitments to assist in the containment and eradication of the Ebola virus are not sufficient and must become a focus in the 2015 cycle.

¹⁵⁰⁸ Ebola Situation Report. World Health Organization. Access: 01 February 2015. <http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/ebola-situation-report/situation-reports/ebola-situation-report-28-january-2015>

¹⁵⁰⁹ Ebola Situation Report. World Health Organization. Access: 01 February 2015. <http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/ebola-situation-report/situation-reports/ebola-situation-report-28-january-2015>

Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G20 members to assist in the eradication of Ebola virus disease (EBV), outlined by the United Nations as “an unprecedented threat of nature and scope.”¹⁵¹⁰ At the Brisbane Summit leaders urged for the “mobilization of resources to strengthen national, regional and global preparedness”¹⁵¹¹ against this threat, specifically calling on international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund¹⁵¹² and the World Bank Group to pledge financial aid.

This commitment has two components. The first is to expedite targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent damage done by the virus.¹⁵¹³ In this case targeted refers to specific goals outlined with measurable outcomes. Expedited in this commitment refers to the rapid transfer of funds from donors at the most cost-effective opportunity for a national government, without putting an undue administrative burden on either the donor or the recipient.¹⁵¹⁴

The second part of the commitment states G20 leaders will expedite funds to focus on development cooperation in affected areas. Specifically, according to the European Commission, fund disbursement in the long term should be used for strengthening health care infrastructure, food security, water and sanitation, and the resilience of vulnerable households.¹⁵¹⁵ The promotion of long term development and capacity building strategies falls in line with the goal stated by the Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) of the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response’s body (UNMEER), which is to narrow the amount of EBV cases to zero.¹⁵¹⁶ In this comment, any development initiative on behalf of a G20 member falls under long-term strategy.

Acting to Expedite Disbursement Funds for Emergency Preparedness and Response Mechanisms:

1. Promote national government contingency funding agreements with donors, specifically to enhance support for community-led tracing of EBV-exposed patients in intense transmission areas (Sierra-Leone, Guinea, Liberia).
2. Enhance fiscal and targeted response capacity strategies of national authorities to monitor surveillance and response activities in Guinea, Sierra-Leone, Liberia directed at mitigating the propagation of EBV
3. Develop new government funded disbursement projects to the IMF/World Bank Group and other international organizations in donor countries
4. Increased efficiency and speed in the disbursement of funds from donor countries
5. Increased intergovernmental fund cooperation and distribution among donor countries and institutions
6. Increased efficiency and speed in the disbursement of funds from donor countries
7. Develop and implement operational support platforms, through identification, gathering, receiving, allocation and tasking of key strategic resources/assets. Focus on resourcing, prioritizing, and allocating resources in accordance with national response plans

¹⁵¹⁰ UN General Assembly underlines 'strong commitment' to bolster response to Ebola outbreak, UN News Center (New York) 14 September 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48756#.VM7-iYeyhSU>

¹⁵¹¹ G20 Leaders' Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Research Group (Toronto). 15 November 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

¹⁵¹² IMF Approves \$130 Million for Countries Worst Hit by Ebola, International Monetary Fund (Washington DC) 26 September 2014. Date Accessed: 02 February, 2015. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/new092614a.htm>

¹⁵¹³ Welcoming the G20's Commitment To Stop Ebola and Strengthen Global Health Security, US Department of State Official Blog (Washington DC) 15 November 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015.

<https://blogs.state.gov/stories/2014/11/15/welcoming-g20s-commitment-stop-ebola-and-strengthen-global-health-security>

¹⁵¹⁴ Expediting the Transfer of Funds for HIV/AIDS Services, Management Services for Health (Washington DC) 2005. Access Date: 02 February 2015. http://www.msh.org/sites/msh.org/files/funds_transfer_hiv_aids.pdf

¹⁵¹⁵ EU Ebola response: medium/long term support through development cooperation, European Union (Brussels) 08 December 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2463_en.htm

¹⁵¹⁶ UNMEER SRSG Pleads for Regional- Collaboration to Battle Ebola, Daily Observer (Monrovia) 01 August 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. <http://www.liberianobserver.com/news-development/unmeer-srsg-pleads-regional-collaboration-battle-ebola>

Acting as problem solvers in the long term eradication of EBV:

1. Encourage national governments and international organizations to pledge funds to establish static long-term plans, such as education, and food security and nutrition and provision to eradicate EBV
2. Promote permanent infections epidemic funds among donor countries to expedite future relief for EBV
3. Develop analytical frameworks to reform public health infrastructure in affected/high transmission areas and countries
4. Develop research and development frameworks on behalf of pharmaceutical companies to develop safe, effective and affordable diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member fails to work to expedite funds to any emergency response plan/mechanism AND fails to expedite funds to support any long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus.
0	G20 member works to expedite funds to an emergency response plan OR expedites funds to a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus, but not both.
+1	G20 member works to expedite funds to an emergency response plan AND expedites funds to a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus.

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

On 12 November 2014, OXFAM International reported that Argentina was one of four countries that had failed to provide any international assistance to deal with the Ebola crisis¹⁵¹⁷. OXFAM Executive Director Winnie Byanyima stressed the gravity of G20 countries not fulfilling their commitments: “the window of opportunity to bring the spread of Ebola under control is closing fast ... Hiding behind the generosity of others is unacceptable if we are to tackle the immediate emergency and ensure long-term recovery of the region.”¹⁵¹⁸

Although Argentina has not contributed any aid to date, Argentina has contributed important research that may help predict the end of the Ebola virus. A team of researchers lead by Lucas Valdez at the National University of Mar del Plata in Argentina has projected that EBV could be contained as early as May¹⁵¹⁹.

Argentina has not complied with the commitment to provide an emergency response plan nor a long term strategy for the eradication of EBV. It has also failed to indicate any future effort to mobilize any funds.

Thus, Argentina is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Jiyoung Han

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus disease (EBV) through its pledge to help expedite funds to an emergency response plan.

¹⁵¹⁷ Almost Half the G20 Countries Have Failed to Deliver in the Global Fight Against Ebola, OXFAM International (New York) 12 November 2014. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>

¹⁵¹⁸ Almost Half the G20 Countries Have Failed to Deliver in the Global Fight Against Ebola, OXFAM International (New York) 12 November 2014. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>

¹⁵¹⁹ Ebola Epidemic Should End in May, Say Disease Modellers, MIT Technology Review (Cambridge) 12 February 2015. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.technologyreview.com/view/535151/ebola-epidemic-should-end-in-may-say-disease-modelers/>

On 22 November 2014, the Australian Foreign Minister, Minister Julie Bishop presiding over the United Nations Security Council session, reiterated the international community's concern and commitment to helping eradicate the spread of EBV in the West African nations of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone.¹⁵²⁰

The Australian government has contributed USD 42 million to help with EBV efforts globally. USD 20 million has been contracted to a private company Aspen Medical to help run an Ebola treatment center in Sierra Leone.¹⁵²¹ In addition, Australia is among the top 25 donors to the WHO Ebola response having allocated USD 4 million to the EBV efforts.¹⁵²²

However, the Australian government has come under criticism for slow expedition of funds to critical areas and lack of transparency on when and how emergency funds are disbursed.¹⁵²³

While Australia has taken measurable actions to help expedite funds for an emergency response plan, it has not committed to funding a long-term strategy for eradicating EBV.

Therefore, Australia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Eddie Kawooya

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV), through its expedition of funds to an emergency response plan and a long-term strategy for the eradication of EBV.

On 4 December 2014, the Brazilian government pledged more than USD 9.76 million to help with the international efforts to contain the spread of EBV.¹⁵²⁴ Brazil has donated USD 2.54 million for supporting construction of basic services while, WFP has been granted with USD 1.76 million for food provisions. The WHO has received USD 5 million to help provide care to afflicted populations in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.¹⁵²⁵ In addition to emergency funds, Brazil has facilitated in the disbursement of supply kits to Ebola stricken regions in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia to help control the spread of EBV.¹⁵²⁶

On 6th December 2014, Brazil hosted a meeting of BRICS Health Ministers in Rio de Janeiro where BRICS group countries, Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, signed an agreement to establish a comprehensive strategy to tackle epidemics including tuberculosis and Ebola.¹⁵²⁷ As part of their long-term strategy to eradicate several health challenges, the BRICS group has commissioned a working group to help deal with the spread of EBV. The joint strategy will be implemented as early as March 2015.

¹⁵²⁰ Julie Bishop tells UN Ebola threatens global security, The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney) 22 November 2014. Date Accessed: 25 February 2015. <http://www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/julie-bishop-tells-un-ebola-threatens-global-security-20141122-11rs87.html>

¹⁵²¹ Ebola outbreak: Australia's treatment centre in Sierra Leone to open by early December, Aspen Medical says, ABC News (Darwin) 21 November 2014. Date Accessed: 25 February 2015. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-11-21/australia-sierra-leone-ebola-centre-to-open-early-december/5910572>

¹⁵²² Donor Contributions to WHO Ebola Response, World Health Organization (Geneva) 1 January 2015. Date Accessed: 9 October 2015. <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/funding/en/>

¹⁵²³ Only 38% of Australia's Ebola funds have made it to Africa, group claims, The Guardian UK Edition (London) 21 November 2014. Date Accessed: 23 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/21/only-38-of-australias-ebola-funds-have-made-it-to-africa-group-claims>

¹⁵²⁴ Brazil donates \$9.76 million to help fight Ebola, EBC Agencia Brasil (Brasilia) 4 December 2014. Access: 25 February 2015. <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/internacional/noticia/2014-12/brazil-donates-976-million-help-fight-ebola>

¹⁵²⁵ WHO Ebola Funding Needs for January – June 2015, World Health Organization (Geneva) 1 January 2015. Access: October 11: <https://ebolaresponse.un.org/sites/default/files/onr2015.pdf>

¹⁵²⁶ Ebola Virus Outbreak – West Africa, Financial Tracking Service, UN Office of Humanitarian Affairs (New York) April 2014. Access: 26 February 2015. http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16506_asof___1503010301.pdf

¹⁵²⁷ BRICS to jointly fight tuberculosis, Ebola, The BRICS Post (London) 6 December 2014. Access: February 26 2015. <http://thebricspost.com/brics-to-jointly-fight-tuberculosis-ebola/#.VPNYU1PF9XZ>

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Eddie Kawooya

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

As of March 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirms that there have been no cases of EBV in Canada.¹⁵²⁸ In spite of this, the Canadian government has taken numerous steps to contribute to the eradication of the virus, both within Canada and abroad.

The government of Canada had provided a total of CAD 5 million to assist Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other West African countries. Additionally, another CAD 5.55 million was given to WHO by Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD) towards the immediate health and security field response.¹⁵²⁹ Further, the Canadian government also provided laboratory and technical services totaling CAD 200,000, which was dispersed from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) to WHO. This assisted in the coordination of technical support from the international community, in addition to on-the-ground laboratory diagnostic services.¹⁵³⁰

Additionally, DFATD also provide CAD 2.7 million for physician support and containment to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), which supported physician, containment and programs to prevent the spread of EBV to additional communities.¹⁵³¹

DFATD has also dispersed CAD 160,000 to various Red Cross agencies, including Canada, Guinea and Liberia and Sierra Leone.¹⁵³² Red Cross has a broad range of activities, including providing medical care, removing dead bodies to prevent further infection, community education about transmission and prevention, psychosocial counseling for families, placement of specialist aid workers and assistance to other agencies.

PHAC has developed the ESV-EBOV vaccine, which is shown to have promising results in clinical trials. As of March 2015, WHO, MSF and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health began testing this vaccine in populations in Guinea.¹⁵³³

As of the April 2015, the Canadian government reaffirmed its commitment to address EBV, such as through partnering with the World Health Organizations and other global organizations to increase support and capacity building, encouraging countries' health investments at a national level, improving epidemic preparedness, such as with respect to rapid response, border control, surveillance, cross-border collaboration and preparation at the community level and facilitating public and private sector collaboration and interregional African partnerships.

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to provide an emergency response plan and a long-term strategy for the eradication, prevention and capacity building, along with its development of new medical treatment for EBV.

¹⁵²⁸ Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care. Emergency Management - Ebola Virus Disease. 18 March 2015. Access: 27 March 2015. <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/programs/emu/ebola/>.

¹⁵²⁹ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2015. Access: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communications/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁵³⁰ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communications/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁵³¹ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communications/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁵³² Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communications/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁵³³ World Health Organization. Ebola vaccine efficacy trial ready to launch in Guinea. 5 March 2015. Access: 26

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Ramchuram

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

China has developed research on vaccines and diagnostic tools and has contributed funds to develop long-term strategies and has expedited significant funds to emergency response strategies.

On 3 October 2015, the Beijing Institute of Biotechnology China organized a three-day Ebola (Ad 5-EBOV) Vaccine Phase II Clinical Training for Investigators, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation in Sierra Leone.¹⁵³⁴

On 11 May 2015, the Chinese Academy of Sciences unveiled a new nanozyme Ebola test that is cheaper and 100 times more sensitive than the current test. The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention will apply the nanozyme test in West African countries affected by the Ebola virus.¹⁵³⁵

On 24 March 2015, the Jiangsu Provincial Centre for Disease Control and Prevention published results of the Phase I Trials of the novel recombinant adenovirus type-5 vector-based Ebola vaccine. The study shows that the vaccine is safe and provokes an immune response in humans.¹⁵³⁶

On 13 March 2015, China sent malaria drugs, medical supplies and 40 ambulances to Sierra Leone in order to support the country's fight against the Ebola virus.¹⁵³⁷

On 13 February 2015, China handed over a P3-level safety laboratory to Sierra Leone. The facility will test blood samples for Ebola and will conduct research on other viruses and bacteria in the post-Ebola era.¹⁵³⁸

As of 6 February 2015, China has trained more than 10,000 local staff to treat Ebola: 5000 medical personnel in Sierra Leone, nearly 2,000 in Liberia, over 1,400 in Guinea, and nearly another 2,000 in six other countries in West Africa. China has also provided over US\$121 million in cash and supplies,¹⁵³⁹ and has become one of the biggest donors to Ebola-infected countries in Africa.¹⁵⁴⁰

The Chinese military medical team sent another 232 medical workers to Sierra Leone and Liberia to fight against Ebola. The workers will help treat patients and train local medical workers in fighting Ebola.¹⁵⁴¹

On 20 December 2014, China sent a group of medical experts to Sierra Leone so as to assist in preventing and controlling Ebola. "The 14 expert members of the team will offer training to 4,000 personnel in Sierra

¹⁵³⁴ Beijing Institute of Biotechnology Introduces Phase II Ebola Vaccine Trials, Sierra Leone News. 3 October 2015. Access: 3 October 2015. <http://awoko.org/2015/10/02/sierra-leone-news-beijing-institute-of-biotec-introduces-phase-ii-ebola-vaccine-trials/>

¹⁵³⁵ New Ebola Test Could Help Curb Disease Spread, ScienceDaily (Rockville) 9 September 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/09/150909100605.htm>

¹⁵³⁶ Made-In-China Ebola Vaccine Clears Phase I Trials, Asian Scientist (Singapore) 30 March 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.asianscientist.com/2015/03/topnews/made-in-china-ebola-vaccine-clears-phase-trials/>

¹⁵³⁷ China Donates 40 Ambulances to Boost Fight Against Ebola, The Patriotic Vanguard (Freetown) 19 March 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.thepatrioticvanguard.com/china-donates-40-ambulances-to-boost-fight-against-ebola>

¹⁵³⁸ Sierra Leone Gets Level P3 Bio-Safety Laboratory, Ministry of Health and Sanitation (Freetown) 12 February 2015, Access: 29 September 2015. <http://health.gov.sl/?p=2503>

¹⁵³⁹ China Trains 10,000 Ebola Health Workers, 6 February 2015. Access: 30 February 2015. <http://www.telesurtv.net/english/news/China-Trains-10000-Ebola-Health-Workers--20150206-0003.html>

¹⁵⁴⁰ Chinese Medical Teams Help to Fight Ebola in Africa, Xinhua (Beijing) 16 February 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/health/2015-02/16/c_134000672.htm

¹⁵⁴¹ Ebola: China sends in more medical workers to West Africa, 13 January 2015. Access: 30 February 2015. <http://www.theafricareport.com/West-Africa/ebola-china-sends-in-more-medical-workers-to-west-africa.html>

Leone.” Materials, “including training books and videos; personal protection equipment; temperature-testing equipment; disinfection apparatus; anti-malaria drugs; and logistics” were also taken to Sierra Leone.¹⁵⁴²

On 25 November 2014, China opened a 100-bed treatment centre in Liberia.¹⁵⁴³

China has contributed to the long-term strategic eradication of Ebola and has expedited significant funds to an emergency response strategy by strengthening health care infrastructure.

Thus, China has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Emilia Lochowska

France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

In August 2014, France established a four-part plan geared toward the mobilization of up to EUR 100 million in response to Ebola. The plan consists of: 1) Support for Guinea 2) Building capacities to combat Ebola in the sub-region 3) Multilateral action 4) Medical research.¹⁵⁴⁴ The plan includes building treatment centres in Guinea and emphasizes France’s role in “coordinating international assistance and supporting national coordination in Guinea.”¹⁵⁴⁵ France provided EUR 4 million for setting up an Institute Pasteur in Guinea to conduct medical research.¹⁵⁴⁶ In the countries of the sub-region such as Mali, Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia and Cameroon, France provided EUR 20 million.¹⁵⁴⁷ In addition, France contributed EUR 5 million to multilateral funds of WHO, WFP and UNMEER.¹⁵⁴⁸

On 28 November 2014, President Hollande “reaffirmed...France is fully engaged in the fight against the epidemic. It’s on the front line in Guinea...more than EUR 110 million in 2014 and 2015 in bilateral and multilateral contributions.”¹⁵⁴⁹ Furthermore President Hollande emphasized progress of the French four-part plan, especially the opening of the four treatment centres by the end of 2014 that France has funded.¹⁵⁵⁰ France is also involved in medical research and has “three laboratories...deployed on the ground.”¹⁵⁵¹

1542 Chinese Ebola experts leave for Sierra Leone, 20 December 2014. Access: 30 February 2025.
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-12/20/c_133868423.htm

1543 China builds Ebola treatment center in Liberia, 25 November 2014. Access: 30 February 2015.
<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/china-builds-ebola-treatment-center-in-liberia/>

1544 Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

1545 Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

1546 Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

1547 Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

1548 Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

1549 Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Access: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>

1550 Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Access: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>

1551 Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Access: 26 February 2015.
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>

As of 2 March 2015, France has generated EUR 160 million in addition to providing the necessary “human and scientific resources.”¹⁵⁵²

As of 16 April 2015 France has published online all the data on their development projects regarding Ebola eradication efforts at: transparence-aide.gouv.fr/ebola. The aim of the website is to provide everyone “accurate and transparent information” about France’s development achievements.¹⁵⁵³

In 18 June 2015 the minister of state for development and Francophony, Annick Girardin met with Professor Jean-Francois Delfraissy who is responsible for coordinating the fight against Ebola to assess the situation in the West Africa. Although the epidemic has subsided during the first half of 2015, efforts are still underway in Guinea and Sierra Leone in order to defeat it. As a result, France continues to provide on the ground support by “dispatching some 20 civil security trainers to Guinea along with equipment to replenish the stocks of response teams.”¹⁵⁵⁴

From the outset of the epidemic, France has contributed multilateral and bilateral emergency funds to tackle the EBV, and has continued to strengthened health care infrastructure.

Thus France, is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Baginska

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

On 27 October 2014, The German Center for Infection Research (DZIF) initiated a network called EBOKON that will work to strengthen Ebola research.¹⁵⁵⁵ This network will be supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) with EUR 2.3 million until the end of 2015.¹⁵⁵⁶ EBKON will support ten projects over 14 months that focus on developing vaccines to prevent Ebola virus infections and learning more about the disease.¹⁵⁵⁷

On 10 November 2014, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) received USD 30 million from the German government to provide food assistance to people affected with the Ebola virus.¹⁵⁵⁸

¹⁵⁵² Ebola-High-level conference, France Diplomate (Paris) 2 March 2015. Access: 4 October 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/ebola-high-level-conference-02-03>.

¹⁵⁵³ Development-Ebola-Ms. Girardin’s participation in a meeting on the reconstruction of the affected countries, France Diplomate (Washington) 16-19 April 2015. Access: 4 October 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/development-ebola-ms-girardin-s>.

¹⁵⁵⁴ Ebola-West Africa-Meeting between Annick Girardin and Professor Jean-Francois Delfraissy, France Diplomate (Paris) 18 June 2015. Access: 4 October 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/ebola-west-africa-meeting-between>.

¹⁵⁵⁵ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹⁵⁵⁶ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹⁵⁵⁷ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹⁵⁵⁸ Germany Provides €24 Million to Help WFP Meet Critical Food Needs in Ebola Crisis, World Food Program 10 November 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/germany-provides-euro-24-million-help-wfp-meet-critical-food-needs-ebola-crisis>

On 4 December 2014, Germany sent 400 motorbikes equipped with cooler boxes to remote areas in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.¹⁵⁵⁹ These bikes will help facilitate testing for the virus by transporting test samples to laboratories from remote areas.

Germany has established an airlift capability from Dakar, Monrovia, Conakry and Freetown and is committed to providing equipment and operation support to a 100 bed World Health Organization ETU in Monrovia.¹⁵⁶⁰

On 10 July 2015 at the International Ebola Recovery Conference, Germany stated that it will make a total of EUR 196 million available for bilateral development cooperation with Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone in 2015 to 2016.¹⁵⁶¹ Additionally, Germany will use its special program for health in Africa to support health care development by training, education campaigns and providing equipment.¹⁵⁶²

As of 29 June 2015, Germany has provided EUR 195 million to help fight the epidemic.¹⁵⁶³ The money from Germany has gone to support a Bundeswehr airlift for humanitarian assistance to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia; special motorcycles from the Federal Agency for Technical Relief for transporting blood samples; trucks for the World Food Program to transport food to affected areas and the establishment of treatment centres in Liberia and Sierra Leone.¹⁵⁶⁴

Germany has been successful in ensuring the expedited disbursement of funds to affected countries. Additionally, Germany has demonstrated that it is committed to the long term eradication of EBV by investing in the development of diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

India: +1

India has complied with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds both as an emergency response and as a long-term measure to assist with the eradication of the Ebola virus.

For a country with a population density of 1.25 billion people and a developing health infrastructure, the threat of Ebola is a serious problem that might turn into a full-blown epidemic.¹⁵⁶⁵

Prior to the Brisbane Summit, the Indian government took necessary emergency precautions to uphold its national security by alerting and establishing active screening of passengers at international airports, opening

¹⁵⁵⁹Cooler box-equipped motorbikes donated to UN will speed up Ebola testing process in West Africa, United Nations 4 December 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. <http://ebolaresponse.un.org/cooler-box-equipped-motorbikes-donated-un-will-speed-ebola-testing-process-west-africa>

¹⁵⁶⁰ FACT SHEET: Update on the Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹⁵⁶¹ Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 10 July 2015. Access: 9 October 2015. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2015/20150710-gies-on-german-involvement-ebola-recovery.html?archive=3759636

¹⁵⁶² Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 10 July 2015. Access: 9 October 2015. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2015/20150710-gies-on-german-involvement-ebola-recovery.html?archive=3759636

¹⁵⁶³ Supporting the fight against Ebola (Germany) 29 June 2015. Access: 9 October 2015 <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/HumanitaereHilfe/Ebola/Ebola.html>

¹⁵⁶⁴ Supporting the fight against Ebola (Germany) 29 June 2015. Access: 9 October 2015 <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/HumanitaereHilfe/Ebola/Ebola.html>

¹⁵⁶⁵ India steps up watch for deadly Ebola virus, ABC News 9 August 2014, Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-08-09/india-on-alert-for-ebola/5660586>.

an emergency helpline, and placing major hospitals on alert ready to deal with Ebola patients.¹⁵⁶⁶ It has also contributed USD 12 million to the United Nations to help fight Ebola.¹⁵⁶⁷ According to various UN member states, accounts from nongovernmental organizations, the African Development Bank and the private sector, India has pledged a total of USD 10 million for international effort to tackle Ebola to the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response in October.¹⁵⁶⁸ It has also designated laboratories and equipment to test the virus.¹⁵⁶⁹

On 20 November 2014, the Deputy Consul General of India in Sierra Leone, Harish Agnani, donated USD 50,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation in Sierra Leone.¹⁵⁷⁰

On 9 December 2014, in addition to the 25 buses donated on 4 November 2014, the government of India donated 15 Ashok Leyland 222 WB Falcon buses to the government of Liberia to assist the country with the provision of transportation as it struggles with its fight against Ebola.¹⁵⁷¹

On 9 December 2014, Indian Ambassador to the UN Asoke Kumar Mukerji signed the Standard Administrative Arrangement agreement with Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator of the Ebola Response Multi Partner Trust Fund office of UN Development Programme, as part of its commitment to assist in global efforts to combat Ebola. Under the agreement, India transferred USD 10 million towards the global trust fund, specifically established to address the threat of the virus. The donation was pledged back in September, and the signing of the agreement on December 9 has officially transferred the Indian contribution to the Ebola fund.

On 9 December 2014, India provided immediate financial assistance to Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea to be allocated towards the purchase of medical supplies and has provided half USD 500,000 to the World Health Organization as part of its international efforts to help eradicate Ebola.¹⁵⁷²

On 9 December 2014, India pledged USD 2 million for the purchase of Personal Protective Equipment, protective gear designated to assist health workers in countries most affected by Ebola.¹⁵⁷³

On 9 December 2014, the government of India donated USD 50,000 to Liberia through bilateral assistance in medicines. In addition to the financial assistance, the government of India allocated an ambulance to be sent to Monrovia as part of the assistance package. The Indian Consul General in Liberia, Upjit S. Sachdeva, also reaffirmed that all Indian owned businesses of the Association of the Indian Community remained open, despite the current threat of Ebola.¹⁵⁷⁴

¹⁵⁶⁶ Ebola and India, the Hindu Businessline 31 October 2014, Access: 4 March 2015.

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/features/blink/know/ebola-and-india/article6548637.ece>

¹⁵⁶⁷ India to contribute USD 12 million to UN to fight Ebola, The Indian Express 25 September 2014, Access: 5 March 2015.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/india-to-contribute-USD-12-million-to-un-to-fight-ebola/>.

¹⁵⁶⁸ Ebola outbreak response: a breakdown of the key funding pledges, The Guardian 9 October 2014, Access: 5 March 2015.

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/oct/09/ebola-outbreak-response-breakdown-key-funding-pledges>.

¹⁵⁶⁹ How India is Keeping Ebola Out, Rediff News 27 October 2014, Access: 7 March 2015.

<http://www.rediff.com/news/report/how-india-is-keeping-ebola-out/20141027.htm>.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Sierra Rutile, India Consul and others donate to fight Ebola, State House of the Republic of Sierra Leone Access: 5 March 9,

<http://www.statehouse.gov.sl/index.php/contact/1061-sierra-rutile-india-consul-and-others-donate-to-fight-ebola>.

¹⁵⁷¹ India Donates 15 Additional Buses... Ambulance to Follow Soon, The Inquirer Newspaper 9 December 2014, Access: 7 March 2015. <http://monroviainquirer.com/2014/12/09/india-donates-15-additional-busesambulance-to-follow-soon/>.

¹⁵⁷² Committed to assist in global efforts to combat Ebola: India, Reliefweb 10 December 2014, Access: 7 March 2015.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/liberia/committed-assist-global-efforts-combat-ebola-india>.

¹⁵⁷³ Liberia: India Donates 15 Buses to Liberia, Uncova 10 December 2014, Access: 6 Marh 2015. <http://uncova.com/liberia-india-donates-15-buses-to-liberia>

¹⁵⁷⁴ India Donates 15 Additional Buses... Ambulance to Follow Soon, The Inquirer Newspaper 9 December 2014, Access: 7 March 2015. <http://monroviainquirer.com/2014/12/09/india-donates-15-additional-busesambulance-to-follow-soon/>.

On 7 January 2015, 26 surveillance experts from the National Polio Surveillance Programme in India flew to Liberia in order to contribute their expertise to help detect Ebola cases and assist with the eradication of the deadly virus.¹⁵⁷⁵

On 8 July 2015, the Indian Ambassador to Liberia donated 300 thermometers and six bilateral graduate scholarships to the Government and People of Liberia, to be distributed to health facilities, schools, and institutions in need in order to prevent the spread of the transmission of Ebola virus in Liberia.¹⁵⁷⁶

India has fully complied with its efforts to support the global response to tackle Ebola, both through emergency financial assistance and through long-term policies to eradicate Ebola. Thus, India is rewarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds both as an emergency response and as a long-term measure to assist with the eradication of Ebola through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

The possibility of the transmission of Ebola to Indonesia is relatively high, due to the high mobility between Indonesia and African countries. Nevertheless, the Indonesian government has not made serious precautions, and measures such as warnings and the safeguarding of entry points taken by Malaysia were not taken in Indonesia. So far, the Indonesian government has only imparted about the disease in limited scopes.¹⁵⁷⁷

On 12 November 2014, Oxfam reported that Indonesia, along with Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, still need to make contributions to the international response.¹⁵⁷⁸

Indonesia has failed to comply with its efforts to support the global response to tackle Ebola, both through emergency financial assistance and through long-term policies to eradicate Ebola. Thus, Indonesia is rewarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

On 8 August 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the Ebola crisis as “global emergency.” Italy initially responded by committing EUR 200,000 to the WHO activities in Guinea Conakry.¹⁵⁷⁹

¹⁵⁷⁵ Polio and Ebola: Legacy in Action, Global Polio Eradication Initiative 27 February 2015, Access: 7 March 2015. <http://www.polioeradication.org/mediaroom/newsstories/Polio-and-Ebola--Legacy-in-Action/tabid/526/news/1211/Default.aspx>.

¹⁵⁷⁶ India Donates 300 Thermometers, 6 Graduate Scholarships to Liberia, Reliefweb 8 Jul 2015, Access: 09 October 2015. <http://reliefweb.int/report/liberia/india-donates-300-thermometers-6-graduate-scholarships-liberia>.

¹⁵⁷⁷ Beware of Ebola, Tempo, 13 October 2014. Access: 25 March 2015. <http://en.tempo.co/read/news/2014/10/13/080613802/Beware-of-Ebola>.

¹⁵⁷⁸ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam International 12 November 2014. Access: 25 March 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>.

¹⁵⁷⁹ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcgs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

Italy made an additional donation of EUR 1.5 million, which consisted of, “another multilateral emergency contribution to WHO of EUR 240,000, and a bilateral emergency initiative executed by Italian NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] operating in the region.”¹⁵⁸⁰ Italy also financed the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Brindisi, with a donation of EUR 200,000.¹⁵⁸¹

Additional funds allocated include: EUR 3 million to United Nation and the International Red Cross, EUR 1million to UNICEF, EUR 1 million Ficross for the fight against the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone, and EUR 1 million to the World Food Programme.¹⁵⁸²

Although Italy has contributed multilateral and bilateral emergency funds to tackle EBV from the initial stages of the outbreak, as of the G20 summit in Brisbane it has not expedited funds for emergency response and long-term development.

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Maria Baginska

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

On 13 February 2015, the government of Japan announced that it had donated medical and epidemic prevention equipment totalling in the value of USD 12.06 million in support of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.¹⁵⁸³ Further, Japan donated USD 5.94 million to the UN Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund.¹⁵⁸⁴

Japan also announced that it would contribute an additional USD 100 million¹⁵⁸⁵ to help countries affected by EBV rebuild their healthcare systems and stabilize them from any structural damage the countries might have endured as a result of EBV.

On 24 February, 2015, Japan developed a drug called favipiravir was shown to be somewhat effective in treating patients with a moderate viral load.¹⁵⁸⁶ The drug, developed by the Fujifilm company is currently undergoing clinical trials in Guinea. The French National Institute of Health and Medical Research, Inserm, has said that the results “encourage us to continue the trial while trying to provide favipiravir treatment as soon as possible after the symptoms appear.”¹⁵⁸⁷

¹⁵⁸⁰ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹⁵⁸¹ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹⁵⁸² The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹⁵⁸³ Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹⁵⁸⁴ Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹⁵⁸⁵ Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹⁵⁸⁶ Ebola Drug Developed in Japan Halved Mortality Rates, Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 February 2015. Access 29 February 2015 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/02/24/national/science-health/ebola-drug-developed-japan-halved-mortality-rates-guinea-patients/#.VPMnxlPF-4Q>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Ebola Drug Developed in Japan Halved Mortality Rates, Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 February 2015. Access 29 February 2015 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/02/24/national/science-health/ebola-drug-developed-japan-halved-mortality-rates-guinea-patients/#.VPMnxlPF-4Q>

On 25 February 2015, Japan announced that it would be launching a USD 3 million project in partnership with the World Bank and Liberia to study the psychological effects of EBV and to promote psychological health within the regions most affected by EBV.¹⁵⁸⁸ This grant shows that Japan has consistently complied with the commitments made at the G20 Brisbane Summit.

On 10 March 2015, Japan provided a total of USD 14.58 million to three countries affected by EBV. Approximately USD 6.25 million was distributed to Guinea, USD 4.17 million to Liberia, and USD 4.17 million to Sierra Leone.¹⁵⁸⁹ These funds were donated to help the countries recover from the economic effects of the Ebola outbreak.¹⁵⁹⁰

On 17 April 2015, Japan sent Guinea Ebola test kits developed by Nagasaki University in partnership with Toshiba Corporation. A second set of Ebola test kits were donated in July.¹⁵⁹¹

On 10 July 2015, the government of Japan committed approximately USD 10.24 million in food assistance to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Additionally, Japan has invested in various technical cooperation programs that seek to find long-term solutions to the Ebola outbreak, worth USD 1.55 million in total.¹⁵⁹²

Since the G20 Brisbane Summit, Japan has consistently contributed funds to both emergency response plans and long-term strategies for the eradication of EBV.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ji yoon Han

Korea: +1

Korea has complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV) and pledging funds towards establishing long-term plans.

As of 31 January 2015, Korea made a deposit of USD 5 million to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) that was formed in response to the Ebola epidemic.¹⁵⁹³

On 26 November 2014, Korea's foreign ministry stated that the country would send a team of medical workers in the following month to assist global efforts to contain the spread of the virus. The first medical team was composed of 15 people: four doctors, six nurses and five medical staff from the military. They attended a safety briefing at an organization related to the Ministry of National Defense on 8 of December 2014, before they departed five days later. The team received further training in the United Kingdom for four days where they learned general safety and how to respond to EBV. They began medical operations in Sierra Leone on 29 December 2014. The team safely returned to Korea after four weeks of humanitarian work.¹⁵⁹⁴

¹⁵⁸⁸ Japan Funds 3m Psychosocial Project for Ebola Victims, Public Financial Times (London) 25 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015: <http://www.publicfinanceinternational.org/news/2015/02/japan-funds-3m-psychosocial-project-for-ebola-victims/>

¹⁵⁸⁹ Japan's Response to the Ebola Outbreak, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2015. Access: 3 October 2015 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000093832.pdf>

¹⁵⁹⁰ Japan's Response to the Ebola Outbreak, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2015. Access: 3 October 2015 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000093832.pdf>

¹⁵⁹¹ Japan's Response to the Ebola Outbreak, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2015. Access: 3 October 2015 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000093832.pdf>

¹⁵⁹² Japan's Response to the Ebola Outbreak, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2015. Access: 3 October 2015 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000093832.pdf>

¹⁵⁹³ Funding The Ebola Response, Global Ebola Response (South Korea) October 2014. Access: 3 March 2015. <https://ebolareponse.un.org/funding-ebola-response>

¹⁵⁹⁴ Seoul To Send 10 Medical Workers To Ebola-hit Regions, The Korea Times Daily (South Korea) 26 November 2014. Access: 19 March 2015. <http://www.koreatimes.net/1132403>

On 26 January 2015, a second team consisting of four doctors and five nurses were dispatched to Freetown, Sierra Leone to treat Ebola patients in a clinic. They conducted blood tests on their patients, among other procedures. The team safely returned back home on 23 February 2015. Upon their return, they were isolated in a facility where they stayed for three weeks — the maximum latent period for the Ebola virus. After medical checks during that period, they returned back to their normal lives.¹⁵⁹⁵

On 7 February 2015, the last batch of five rescue workers who departed Korea, completed training in Britain to prepare for their operations in Sierra Leone. The team will stay for a period of four weeks, until the 21 March 2015, before returning to Korea two days later.

The Korean government's humanitarian work to help Ebola patients officially ended on 12 April 2015, when the last batch of medical workers returned to Korea and completed a three-week stay in a quarantine facility.

Korea has succeeded in upholding its commitment to assist in the Ebola epidemic and provide support towards establishing long-term plans of eradication.

Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carmen Wong

Mexico: -1

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds for both an emergency response and the long-term eradication of Ebola.

As of 22 October 2014, Mexico implemented measures to protect its own national security by training 90% of its healthcare workers, and enforcing airport security checks as of 22 October 2014.¹⁵⁹⁶

Between April 2014 and March 2015, Mexico has donated USD 1 million to help combat the outbreak of Ebola, according to Financial Tracking Service.¹⁵⁹⁷ However, between 17 November 2014, and 28 February 2015, Mexico did not provide sufficient assistance. British officials have emphasized that Mexico is one of the few G20 members that is “doing little to tackle the spread of the disease.”¹⁵⁹⁸ It has not provided any donations towards emergency response or long-term eradication.¹⁵⁹⁹

Despite taking some national action, Mexico has not offered resources for emergency relief or long-term eradication of Ebola, Mexico has failed to uphold its commitment. Thus, Mexico is awarded the score of -1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimentko

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds to fight the Ebola virus.

¹⁵⁹⁵ Ebola Relief Camp For One Day To 21 Days Departure Arrival In Sierra Leone, The Huffington Post (South Korea) 13 December 2014. Access: 19 March 2015. http://www.huffingtonpost.kr/2014/12/13/story_n_6318554.html

¹⁵⁹⁶ Mexico on alert for Ebola, WFAA 21 October 2014. Access: 23 February 2015. <http://www.wfaa.com/story/news/world/2014/10/21/mexico-on-alert-for-ebola/17687913/>.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Ebola Virus Outbreak, Financial Tracking Service 27 February 2015. Access: 24 February 2015. http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16506_asof___1503010301.pdf.

¹⁵⁹⁸ G20 leaders call for global action to tackle Ebola, Financial Times 15 November 2014. Access: 25 February 2015. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/3c92b80a-6cbc-11e4-b125-00144feabdc0.html#axzz3T59JhXra>.

¹⁵⁹⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/14/david-cameron-funding-indemnities-speed-ebola-vaccines-g20>

On 19 January 2015, Prime Minister of Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev signed an Order № 43-p.¹⁶⁰⁰ According to this document Russia contributes USD 2 million to the WHO, USD 2 million to the UNICEF, USD 3 million to the World Bank and USD 1 million to the UN to assist Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone affected by the Ebola virus.¹⁶⁰¹

On 3 March 2015, the Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being (Rospotrebnadzor) Anna Popova took part in the International High-level Conference “Ebola: From Emergency to Recovery” in Brussels.¹⁶⁰² The Head of Rospotrebnadzor presented a report on Russia’s emergency response to global efforts in fighting the Ebola. Russia’s contribution was estimated at around USD 60 million to assist the affected countries and strengthen international mechanisms, particularly, in boosting the research of vaccines and increasing regional preparedness.¹⁶⁰³

On 2 October 2015, Russia’s Health Minister announced highly promising results showed by the first phase of clinical trials of a Russian vaccine against the Ebola virus. The minister hopes to get preliminary results in November, with final results on the second stage due in December.¹⁶⁰⁴ Russia has pledged USD 11.7 million over three years for joint research with Guinea to combat infectious diseases and train medical personnel.¹⁶⁰⁵ These actions refer to fostering innovation and research and development of new vaccines, diagnostics, infection treatment options and other tools, as well as strengthening infection control and prevention, and strengthening resistance tracking and laboratory capacity.

During the compliance period Russia has taken steps aimed at financing of emergency and longer-term needs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to assist in the eradication of Ebola virus (EBV).

As of 12 November 2014, Saudi Arabia was one of four G20 members that had not made any financial contribution to the international response on fighting EBV.¹⁶⁰⁶

On 11 December 2014, the Saudi King pledged USD 35 million to help fight Ebola in Western African countries.¹⁶⁰⁷ The Islamic Development Bank states that these funds will provide West African schools, bus, railway and airport stations with thermal sensors and medical examination equipment designed to diagnose

¹⁶⁰⁰ Order № 43-p, Government of Russia 19 January 2015. Access: 11 June 2015.

<http://government.ru/media/files/f1CW0xm9K5s.pdf>

¹⁶⁰¹ On Russia’s participation in the international efforts against the Ebola virus, Government of Russia 21 January 2015. Access: 11 June 2015. <http://government.ru/en/docs/16561/>

¹⁶⁰² Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being takes part in the International High-level Conference in Brussels. Access: 11 June 2015. <http://www.russianmission.eu/en/news/head-russian-federal-service-surveillance-consumer-rights-protection-and-human-well-being-takes>

¹⁶⁰³ Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being takes part in the International High-level Conference in Brussels. Access: 11 June 2015.

http://rospotrebnadzor.ru/press_service/publications/?ELEMENT_ID=3155

¹⁶⁰⁴ Russian Health Minister about Ebola’s vaccine. Access: 20 October 2015. <http://ria.ru/society/20151002/1295417337.html>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Russia and Guinea continue a joint fight against the Ebola virus. Access: 20 October 2015.

<http://politruussia.com/news/rossiya-i-gvineya-648/>

¹⁶⁰⁶ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam 12 November 2014. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/media-centre/press-releases/2014/11/almost-half-the-g20-countries-have-failed-to-deliver-in-the-global-fight-against-ebola>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

the virus.¹⁶⁰⁸ This grant will also be used to establish medical testing centres in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Mali.¹⁶⁰⁹

As of 25 February 2015, Saudi Arabia has given USD 590,738 in funding toward EBV relief which includes both contributions and commitments.¹⁶¹⁰ Additionally, Saudi Arabia does not have any uncommitted pledges.¹⁶¹¹

Saudi Arabia has expedited disbursement funds for emergency response and preparedness to recipient countries. However, it has not demonstrated any significant investment in the long-term eradication of EBV. Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment by expediting a targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter the Ebola virus (EBV) but has failed in the promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

Since August 2014, South Africa, “mobilized its private and public sector to raise approximately R50 million for the international health and humanitarian response in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.”¹⁶¹² According to Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi, in addition to generating funds, the Department of Health has financed a National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) as well as provided necessary medical resources needed for the lab to function.¹⁶¹³

On 10 December 2014, South African Cabinet promoted, “the African Union (AU) SMS resource mobilization campaign,” and encouraged South Africans to send ‘Stop Ebola’ SMS in order to donate R10 to the fight against Ebola.¹⁶¹⁴

On 23 January and 20 February 2015 South Africa sent health workers to Ebola affected countries for six months in order to help with capacity building in dealing with treatment of patients.¹⁶¹⁵

Although South Africa committed itself to mobilizing emergency funds in order to tackle the EBV and provide on-site health aid to affected countries, as of the G20 summit in Brisbane it has not expedited funds or resources for long-term eradication of EBV.

¹⁶⁰⁸ Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

¹⁶⁰⁹ Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

¹⁶¹⁰ Ebola Virus Outbreak-WEST AFRICA-April 2014, Financial Tracking Service 25 February 2015. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&emergID=16506>

¹⁶¹¹ Ebola Virus Outbreak-WEST AFRICA-April 2014, Financial Tracking Service 25 February 2015. Access: 24 February 2014. <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&emergID=16506>

¹⁶¹² South Africa ready to deal with Ebola, Brand Africa (Johannesburg) 25 November 2014. Date Accessed: 28 February. <http://www.brandsouthafrica.com/press-room/1130-south-africa-ready-to-deal-with-ebola>

¹⁶¹³ Health on deployment of health workers to treat Ebola in Sierra Leone, South African Government (Johannesburg) 12 February 2015. Date Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/health-south-african-health-workers-be-deployed-treat-ebola-sierra-leone-under-aseowa>

¹⁶¹⁴ Statement on Cabinet meeting of 10 December 2014, South African Government (Johannesburg) 11 December 2014. Date Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/statement-cabinet-meeting-10-december-2014>

¹⁶¹⁵ Health on deployment of health workers to treat Ebola in Sierra Leone, South African Government (Johannesburg) 12 February 2015. Date Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/health-south-african-health-workers-be-deployed-treat-ebola-sierra-leone-under-aseowa>

Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Maria Baginska

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds and provide an immediate emergency response.

On 12 November 2014, Oxfam urged certain G20 members, among them Turkey, to make a contribution to the international response.¹⁶¹⁶

On 28-30 January 2015, Turkey delivered medical supplies worth TRY2.5 million to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia.¹⁶¹⁷

On 24 February 2015, the Turkish Health Minister Mehmet Müezzinoğlu stated that Turkey would donate six ambulances to Djibouti following an agreement reached between two countries. The agreement also included the establishment of a 50-bed children's hospital, the location of which is still being determined.¹⁶¹⁸

Although Turkey has not contributed to the long-term eradication of Ebola, it has offered only some assistance towards emergency response. Thus, Turkey is awarded the score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus disease (EBV). The UK has expedited funds to counter immediate damage from the virus and to develop long-term solutions to eradicate the virus.

On 10 July 2015, the UK government announced a new two year, GBR 240 million aid package to support Sierra Leone in its plan to recover from the EBV outbreak. This includes "boosting capability to respond to future Ebola outbreaks ... and improving basic services such as health care." The UK government has also pledged a GBR 6 million aid package to support Liberia's two year Ebola Recovery Strategy.¹⁶¹⁹

The UK government has previously committed a total of GBR 427 million in response to the EBV crisis in Sierra Leone. Funded over 100 burial teams, trained 4,000 frontline staff, provided three laboratories to test blood samples and delivered 150 vehicles.¹⁶²⁰

On 8 February 2015, the UK government pledged GBP 32.7 million to Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone as part of The Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust, to aid in their debt service payments due to the International Monetary Fund. This money will allow Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to devote more funds

¹⁶¹⁶ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam International 12 November 2014. Access: 25 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>.

¹⁶¹⁷ Press Release Regarding the Turkey's Assistance for the Struggle Against Ebola Virus Outbreak, Reliefweb 15 April 2015, Access: 7 October 2015. <http://reliefweb.int/report/sierra-leone/press-release-regarding-turkey-s-assistance-struggle-against-ebola-virus>.

¹⁶¹⁸ Turkey to donate 6 ambulances to Djibouti, Anadolu Agency 24 February 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/health/470100--turkey-to-donate-6-ambulances-to-djibouti>.

¹⁶¹⁹ Greening: UK to stay the course in Sierra Leone, 10 July 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/greening-uk-to-stay-the-course-in-sierra-leone>

¹⁶²⁰ Greening: UK to stay the course in Sierra Leone, 10 July 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/greening-uk-to-stay-the-course-in-sierra-leone>

toward fighting the EBV outbreak. In total, the UK has pledged GBP 325 million in “direct support to help contain, control, treat and ultimately defeat Ebola.”¹⁶²¹

As of 21 January 2015, the UK made available a further GBP 60.5 million to keep more than 1,470 treatment beds and six treatment centres running. The government also pledged a further GBP7 million to fund the Western Area Surge; the money will, “ensure that priorities such as fleet management and continued surveillance ... can be responded to” so that the initiative can continue efforts tracking down hidden cases of Ebola.”¹⁶²²

The UK government asserts that the Department for International Development continues to ensure British health programmes in, “high risk countries such as Ghana and Ethiopia,” to support national emergency planning as part of a GBP 25 million “regional preparedness strategy.”¹⁶²³ The aim is to prevent another outbreak.

On 15 December 2014, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced the completion of a further five Ebola treatment centres in Sierra Leone by Britain’s Royal Engineers. Each treatment centre will provide 100 treatment beds. Combined with other government led initiatives – “the UK has recruited, trained and deployed 2,000 community mobilizers, worked with more than 600 religious leaders, and with 40 local radio stations to explain how to reduce the risk of infection and support the reintegration of Ebola survivors” – the country is supporting Sierra Leone’s efforts to eradicate Ebola “until the job is done.”¹⁶²⁴

The UK has adhered to its commitments, and has pledged funds to support both immediate response plans and long-term strategies to eradicate Ebola.

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Lauren Dalgliesh

United States: +1

United States has fully complied with its commitment to provide assistance in the fight against the Ebola virus (EBV) and pledging funds towards establishing long-term plans.

On 26 November 2014, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) reached a major milestone for completing the first phase clinical trial for the cAd3 Ebola vaccine candidate. The results indicated that the vaccine is safe and induces an immune response. A second vaccine, rVSV, is underway at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research at NIH, with results expected in the later months.¹⁶²⁵

On 2 December 2014, President Barack Obama praised government health care agencies for their accomplishment of the first phase of testing on an Ebola vaccine, and called on Congress to pass additional funding to continue the response against the virus.¹⁶²⁶ The president requested a total of USD 6 billion from

¹⁶²¹ Government pledges nearly £33m to new Ebola fund, 8 February 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-31254564>

¹⁶²² Update on Ebola response, 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-ebola-response>

¹⁶²³ Update on Ebola response, 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-ebola-response>

¹⁶²⁴ New UK Ebola centres and labs in Sierra Leone, 15 December 2014. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-ebola-centres-and-labs-in-sierra-leone>

¹⁶²⁵ Fact Sheet: Update On The Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Access: 19 Mar 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹⁶²⁶ Obama Praises Ebola Vaccine Testing, Calls For More Funding, U.S News (United States) 2 December 2014. Access: 2 March 2015. <http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2014/12/02/obama-praises-ebola-vaccine-testing-calls-for-more-funding>

both the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Health and Human Services. It was revealed a few days later that he would be awarded the bulk of his request. The money will be used to improve the public health system in the U.S., combat the epidemic, and speed up the development of vaccines.¹⁶²⁷

On 2 December 2014, a fact sheet released from the Press Secretary at the White House addressed the additional facilities that will be added over the next several weeks to further broaden the research of the virus and treat Ebola patients. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced that there is a network of thirty-five Ebola-ready Treatment Centers nationwide with fifty-three treatment beds available. Hospitals with Treatment Centers are staffed, equipped, and have been assessed to have the capability, training, and resources to provide any treatment necessary for an Ebola patient.¹⁶²⁸

On 11 February 2015, a fact sheet released from the Press Secretary at the White House stated that the epidemic has been placed on a much-improved trajectory. Liberia has reported a handful of new cases per week, a drop of well over 90 per cent compared to the reported cases in October. The United States have trained more than 1,500 healthcare workers, allowing them to provide direct medical care to Ebola patients. As well, the country sent nearly 1,000 civil servants on international deployments to support the Ebola response.¹⁶²⁹

On 9 June, 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) press release stated commitment to increasing the use of data-driven analysis in addressing global health issues. The commitment was announced formally at the Summit on Measurement and Accountability for Results in Health, and is made by USAID in conjunction with the World Bank Group (WBG), World Health Organization (WHO), and other country partners. The commitment was made in direct reference to the Ebola outbreak.¹⁶³⁰

On 23 June, 2015, a fact sheet released from USAID reported that humanitarian assistance for the Ebola outbreak amounted to USD 1,736,393,93 (FY 2014 & 2015). The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) records this as the largest sum of humanitarian funding given to the ebola outbreak. Additionally, the report highlighted the activity of various U.S. health task forces currently fighting the ebola outbreak in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. U.S. task forces such as the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), are also working alongside other groups to train national and international health care officials in the aforementioned countries on how to combat ebola and future infectious diseases.¹⁶³¹

On 28 July, 2015, a fact sheet released from the Press Secretary at the White House stated the county's intent to invest more than USD 1 billion in the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). This investment is part of a commitment to expand the capacity disease control capacities of the GHSA. More than half of this investment will be devoted to Africa for the use of developing national and international networks to detect, prevent, and mitigate the impact of infectious diseases.¹⁶³²

¹⁶²⁷ Obama To Get Most Of \$6.2 Billion Request To Fight Ebola, The Huffington Post (United States) 5 December 2014. Access: 2 Mar 2015. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/12/05/barack-obama-ebola-funding_n_6275928.html

¹⁶²⁸ Fact Sheet: Update On The Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Access: 19 Mar 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹⁶²⁹ Fact Sheet: Progress In Our Ebola Response At Home And Abroad, The White House (United States) 11 February 2015. Access: 19 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/11/fact-sheet-progress-our-ebola-response-home-and-abroad>

¹⁶³⁰ USAID, World Bank, and WHO Commit to Strengthen Data-Driven Approach to Global Health. USAID Press Office (United States) 9 June 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/june-9-2015-usaid-world-bank-and-who-commit-strengthen-data-driven-approach>

¹⁶³¹ USAID West Africa — Ebola Outbreak: Fact Sheet #36, Fiscal Year (FY) 2015. USAID & CDC (United States) 23 June, 2015. Access: 29 September, 2015. <http://photos.state.gov/libraries/guinea/231771/PDFs/ebolaoutbreakjune.pdf>

¹⁶³² Fact Sheet: The Global Health Security Agenda, The White House (United States) 28 July 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/28/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda>

On 11 August, 2015, the US Department of State unveiled new biocontainment units developed in conjunction with Dobbins Air Reserve Base. The units enable safe medical containment and air transportation of patients infected with ebola or other diseases.¹⁶³³

On 13 August, 2015, Ambassador Samantha Power addressed the UN Security Council's briefing on ebola. Ambassador Power's address called for continued international response to the ebola outbreak until the disease was eliminated. Further, Ambassador Power called for the increased development of national and international health systems and infrastructure.¹⁶³⁴

The United States has succeeded to uphold its commitment to assist in the fight against the Ebola epidemic and provide support towards establishing long-term plans within the country.

Thus, the United States is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nick Vani

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to assist in the eradication of Ebola virus (EBV).

On 17 November 2014, the European Commission provided new funding of EUR 29 million to the worst hit countries.¹⁶³⁵ This amount will be used for different projects; EUR 17 million for transporting aid supplies and equipment to affected countries and to train and deploy health workers and EUR 12 million will be used to assist countries that neighbor affected countries in order to help them prepare for the risk of an Ebola disease outbreak.¹⁶³⁶

On 16 January 2015, the European Commission announced eight research projects that will be funded with a total of EUR 215 million.¹⁶³⁷ Three of these projects will work on advancing the development of vaccines.¹⁶³⁸ One project is focused on scaling up vaccine manufacture in order to rapidly produce sufficient quantities of the vaccine.¹⁶³⁹ Another project will be focused on raising awareness of vaccination campaigns and ensure patient compliance for vaccines that require two doses.¹⁶⁴⁰ There will be another three projects to develop rapid diagnostic tests.¹⁶⁴¹ Additionally, it was announced that to reinforce the European Union's efforts to

¹⁶³³ Response to the Ebola Virus. US Department of State (United States) 11 August 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rt/health/ebola/>

¹⁶³⁴ Remarks at a UN Security Council Briefing on Ebola: Ambassador Samantha Power, US Permanent Representative to the United Nations. United States Mission to the United Nations (United States) 13 August 2015. Access: 29 September, 2015. <http://usun.state.gov/remarks/6793>

¹⁶³⁵ EU boosts anti-Ebola aid after Commissioners' mission to worse-hit countries, European Commission (Brussels) 17 November 2014. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1862_en.htm

¹⁶³⁶ EU boosts anti-Ebola aid after Commissioners' mission to worse-hit countries, European Commission (Brussels) 17 November 2014. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1862_en.htm

¹⁶³⁷ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹⁶³⁸ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹⁶³⁹ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹⁶⁴⁰ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹⁶⁴¹ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

help fight EBV in rural communities of Guinea, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control is deploying four teams of French speaking epidemiologists to support response.¹⁶⁴²

On 13 January 2015, researchers funded by the European Union have developed an approach for identifying and testing antiviral compounds that will help to accelerate the development of treatments for many deadly diseases including Ebola, SARS, and dengue fever.¹⁶⁴³ There has been limited research on the Ebola disease as it was not considered to be a suitable target for drug discovery by the global pharmaceutical industry. Funding from the European Union is helping to change this through the SILVER project that brings together researchers from Europe and Asia.¹⁶⁴⁴

Horizon 2020 is the biggest European Union research and innovation program ever with EUR 80 billion of funding available from 2014 to 2020. This funding has led to the development of an antiviral drug called favipiravir. On 24 February 2015, it was announced that this drug may be an effective treatment against early Ebola disease.¹⁶⁴⁵

On 3 March 2015, the European Union organized a conference on the Ebola epidemic.¹⁶⁴⁶ The purpose of the conference was adapting the emergency response to respond appropriately to specific issues and to support the long term recovery of affected countries and the development of their health systems.

On 10 July 2015, at the International Ebola Recovery Conference, the European Union stated that that the European Commission will support the recovery plans for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone with a total of EUR 450 million in development assistance over the next 24 months.¹⁶⁴⁷ The support will help the countries' long term recovery, and will be spent on healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, education, sanitation, macro-economic stability and transport programs.¹⁶⁴⁸ This amount is in addition to the EUR 210 million in development assistance already pledged, the EUR 140 million for research on the virus and the EUR 70 million for humanitarian responses.¹⁶⁴⁹ In total, the European Union has given EUR 660 million to the Ebola virus response.¹⁶⁵⁰

On 7 September 2015, the European Commission stated it will provide an additional EUR 1 million in funding to children orphaned and affected by Ebola, to ensure they receive education and psychosocial support.¹⁶⁵¹ This funding will also support the re-opening of schools that were closed due to the epidemic.

¹⁶⁴² EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹⁶⁴³ Leading the fight against neglected and emerging viruses, European Commission, 13 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/leading-fight-against-neglected-and-emerging-viruses>

¹⁶⁴⁴ Leading the fight against neglected and emerging viruses, European Commission, 13 January 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/leading-fight-against-neglected-and-emerging-viruses>

¹⁶⁴⁵ EU-funding Ebola treatment delivers encouraging results, European Commission, 24 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/eu-funded-ebola-treatment-delivers-encouraging-results>

¹⁶⁴⁶ EU response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa (Brussels) 2 March 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-4507_en.htm

¹⁶⁴⁷ Remarks at the International Ebola Recovery Conference, United Nations, 10 July 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/stilianides/announcements/remarks-international-ebola-recovery-conference-united-nations-10-july-2015_en

¹⁶⁴⁸ EU pledges €450 million to Ebola affected countries (Brussels) 10 July 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5338_en.htm

¹⁶⁴⁹ Remarks at the International Ebola Recovery Conference, United Nations, 10 July 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/stilianides/announcements/remarks-international-ebola-recovery-conference-united-nations-10-july-2015_en

¹⁶⁵⁰ Remarks at the International Ebola Recovery Conference, United Nations, 10 July 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/stilianides/announcements/remarks-international-ebola-recovery-conference-united-nations-10-july-2015_en

¹⁶⁵¹ EU pledges €450 million to Ebola affected countries (Brussels) 10 July 2015. Access: 8 October 2015.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5338_en.htm

The European Union is continuously working to develop partnerships with affected African countries. The European Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership is an effort between European and Sub-Saharan African countries to develop and test new medical interventions for poverty-related diseases including Ebola.¹⁶⁵²

Since March 2014, the European Union has allocated around EUR 60 million in humanitarian funding to address urgent needs.¹⁶⁵³ These funds are dispersed through humanitarian organizations such as MSF, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, IMC, Save The Children, IRC, Alima, WFP's Humanitarian Air Service, UNICEF and WHO. This aid helps with treatment and medical supplies, the deployment of doctors and nurses and raising awareness about the disease.¹⁶⁵⁴

Evidently, the European Union has been successful in ensuring the expedient disbursement of funds to affected countries. Additionally, the Union has demonstrated that it is committed to the long term eradication of EBV by investing in the development of diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

¹⁶⁵² EU-funded research on Ebola: REACTION project Questions and Answers, European Commission (Brussels) 24 February 2015. Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/emerging-epidemics/pdf/ebola-reaction-project-q-and-a.pdf>

¹⁶⁵³ The European Union's response to Ebola emergency (Brussels) 8 December 2014. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2464_en.htm

¹⁶⁵⁴ The European Union's response to Ebola emergency (Brussels) 8 December 2014. Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2464_en.htm