

8 | Financing

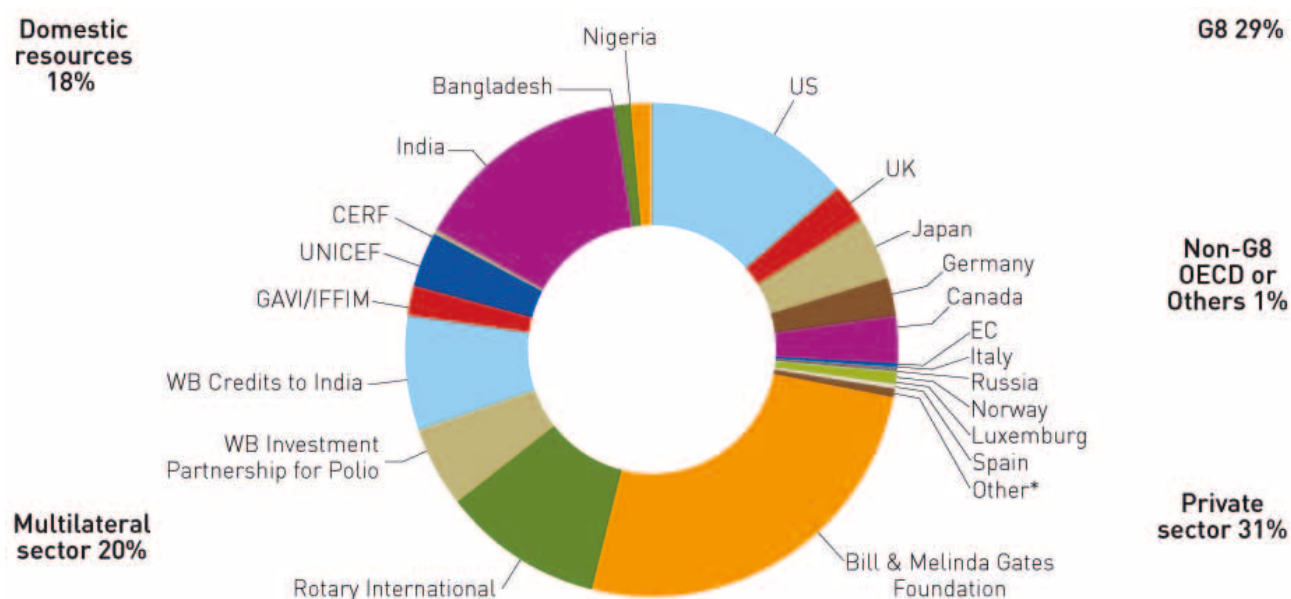
The year 2010 drummed home the significant risk that large funding gaps pose for the successful implementation of the *GPEI Strategic Plan 2010-2012* – and ultimately the success of the entire two-decade global effort that has brought polio so close to eradication. In February 2010, there was a US \$330 million funding gap for 2010, against a \$933 million budget. By May, insufficient financing forced the cancellation of planned activities in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Eritrea, Yemen and the Congo, the scaling back of planned activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia and cuts to surveillance and campaign budgets in the World Health Organization (WHO) African Region. These cuts reduced the 2010 budget to \$896 million, and by September the funding gap stood at \$100 million. A combination of new funding and forwarding funds meant for 2011 activities filled this reduced funding gap.

“Not because of a lack of funds”...

On 18 June 2010, the final *GPEI Strategic Plan 2010-2012* was launched at a key stakeholders meeting in Geneva. The stakeholders stated loud and clear that polio eradication would not – could not – stumble at this final inch because of a lack of funds. Following the launch, US \$495 million in new contributions and funding projections reduced the funding gap of US \$1.3 billion to \$810 million by September for the 2010-2012 period, the largest funding commitments coming from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (\$311.95 million) and Rotary International (\$79.35 million).

Recognizing the critical juncture of the programme, UNICEF’s Executive Director allocated US \$20 million of the agency’s discretionary regular resources for oral polio vaccine (OPV) procurement for activities across West and Central Africa. Additionally of note were Japan’s greatly increased annual contribution; the 2010 commitments by Austria, Finland, Monaco, New Zealand and Spain; the multi-year commitment by Norway; and the additional year-end funding from Luxembourg.

Financial Contributions for 2010



*‘Other’ includes: Angola, Australia, Austria, CERF, Congo, India, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Finland, Monaco, Netherlands, OCHA, Portugal, Qatar, Shinnyo-en, Turkey, UAE Red Crescent Society, UN Foundation.

G8 reaffirm support: Japan leads the way in 2010

On 26 June 2010, a week after the stakeholders launch of the *Strategic Plan*, G8 leaders reaffirmed support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) at the Muskoka Summit in Canada. The G8 Muskoka Declaration states that: “G8 donors also remain steadfast in their support for polio eradication and remain committed to a polio-free world.” Despite the political statements made by G8 leaders, there remain stark differences in levels of financing between countries. Japan is the only G8 donor to have significantly increased its contribution. Canada, the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom also confirmed additional financing to the Initiative.

Domestic funding equals G8 Pledges

Development partner financing continued to be matched by domestic financing from the remaining polio-endemic countries as well as those suffering outbreaks due to importations. As of September 2010, domestic funding equalled G8 pledges, with each representing about 28% of total GPEI contributions and projections for the 2010-2012 period. Of note, India's self-financing topped US \$200 million at end-2010, with similar funding levels projected for 2011 and 2012. The Government of Nigeria committed US \$13 million in 2010 and announced its intention to contribute up to \$20 million in 2011.

Contributors

Currency in this section is the US dollar except where specified otherwise.

Australia provided \$1.2 million over 2010-2012 for the Uruzgan province of Afghanistan. This contributions brings Australia's total funding to \$17.31 million.

Austria contributed \$270,000 for polio eradication activities in Ethiopia, bringing its total support to \$3.15 million.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced in September \$311 million in multi-year funding for 2010 - 2012 as well as a \$100 million supplemental grant for mid-2010 to mid-2011. These grants bring the Foundation's total contribution to the GPEI, including matching grants to Rotary International, to \$1.27 billion.

Canada continued its support for polio eradication, disbursing \$29.18 million for Afghanistan and sub-Saharan Africa. In November, further to the Muskoka Initiative for child and maternal health, Canada announced a new multi-year commitment of Canadian \$58.5 million (approximately US\$61 million) over three years building on the country's ongoing commitment to eradicate the disease in Afghanistan and to strengthen surveillance and immunization systems. The contribution is expected to come into operation in mid-2011. Canada is the fifth-largest public sector donor to GPEI, having provided more than \$272 million.

The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** responded quickly to funding appeals for the explosive outbreaks in Central Asia and the Republic of the Congo, providing \$1.93 million and \$2.0 million, respectively. CERF has provided \$4.67 million to date.

In addition to its role as a spearheading partner, the **United States Centers for Disease Control (CDC)** in 2010 provided funding for OPV, operational costs and programme support to UNICEF and WHO and continued to dispatch its epidemiologists, virologists and technical officers to assist polio-affected countries in implementing polio eradication activities. US Congress appropriations to the CDC for polio eradication in its fiscal year 2010 totalled \$101.8 million, bringing the CDC's total contributions to more than \$1.5 billion.

The **European Commission** disbursed \$900,000 in 2010 as part of its €1.4 million (approximately US\$ 1.8 million) 2009-2010 contribution for Bangladesh. It also responded to the outbreak in the Republic of the Congo, providing \$520,000 for emergency activities. The EC is the sixth largest public-sector donor to the GPEI, with contributions totalling \$193.73 million.

Through an innovative funding platform, **Finland** provided \$330,000 via Rotary International for activities in Afghanistan, bringing its total support to \$1.38 million.

As part of a January 2009 pledge to provide \$130 million (€100 million) over the next three years, **Germany** continued to provide significant support to Nigeria through its development bank (KfW), providing \$20 million (€15 million) for OPV. Germany also continued to provide unspecified global funding. Germany's total support to the GPEI is \$390.94 million, making it the fourth largest public sector donor.

India, in addition to largely self-financing its own polio eradication effort, made its first-ever external contribution, of \$300,000 in 2010 for OPV in Tajikistan.

Italy provided \$1.35 million in global unspecified funding. Italy's total support to the GPEI is \$39.27 million.

Japan reinforced its vital support in the global effort to eradicate polio. In 2010, it provided approximately \$40 million in OPV and operations funding through UNICEF Maternal Child Health grants, Humanitarian Grants and direct support to the Tajikistan outbreak. The GPEI further welcomed Japan's commitment shown in its new Global Health Policy, which places polio as a "global public health emergency". Japan is the third largest public sector donor to the Initiative, with contributions totalling over \$415 million.

Luxembourg continues to be the GPEI's largest per capita donor. Luxembourg contributed \$700,000 in 2010 as part of a multi-year commitment covering 2009-2013, as well as a year-end contribution of \$1 million, bringing its total contributions to \$14.36 million.

Monaco continued to provide consistent support to the GPEI, contributing \$110,000 for activities in Niger. This brings Monaco's total funding for polio eradication activities in Niger to \$500,000.

The Netherlands Ministry of Health in 2010 provided \$130,000 to support polio work at the Dutch Institute of Public Health and the Environment, bringing the Netherlands' total contribution to polio eradication to \$ 113.35 million.

New Zealand increased its support in 2010, providing \$500,000 for global polio eradication efforts through its partnership with local Rotary clubs. This contribution brings New Zealand's support to \$2.81 million.

Norway continued to provide important unspecified contributions to the GPEI. In 2010, it provided \$ 9.78 million, the lion's share of which was the 2010 component of a 2010-2011 global contribution, bringing its total contributions to the GPEI to \$68.80 million.

The **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** provided \$130,000 for OPV for activities in Somalia.

Portugal contributed \$140,000 in funding for Angola, bringing its total support to \$1 million.

Following the stakeholder launch of the new *Strategic Plan*, **Qatar** was the first donor to provide financing to help close the funding gap. Its \$50,000 contribution brings its funding total to \$380,000.

Rotary International, in addition to being a spearheading partner in the GPEI, is also the second-largest private sector donor. In 2010, Rotary International disbursed \$101.85 million to the Initiative. By 2013, Rotary International will have contributed more than \$1.2 billion to the GPEI.

The **Russian Federation** disbursed \$2 million a part of its new \$5 million multi-year commitment (2010-2012) made in response to the 2010 G8 communiqué. The Federation has provided \$33 million to the Initiative since 2003.

Shinnyo-en provided US\$100,000 to support technical assistance and surveillance activities in Vietnam to ensure its polio-free status and that of the Western-Pacific Region.

Spain contributed \$750,000 in 2010 as part of a 2009-2011 commitment covering 2009-2011 for surveillance activities in Africa. This was complemented by \$610,000 in additional unspecified funding. Since joining the GPEI in 2004, Spain has contributed \$13.79 million.

For the third consecutive year, **Turkey** made a contribution to the GPEI in 2010. It provided \$80,000, bringing its total support to \$730,000.

In response to the floods in Pakistan, the **United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society** provided \$300,000 for OPV for activities in heavily affected areas.

In 2010, the **United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)** disbursed \$25.08 million in global support and specified funds for Tajikistan. The United Kingdom is the second largest public sector contributor to the Initiative with total contributions of \$898.55 million.

The United Nations Foundation (UNF) in 2010 continued its support of the GPEI's resource mobilization efforts with a contribution of \$200,000. This funding brings the UNF's total support for the GPEI to \$43.34 million.

The US Congress in its fiscal year 2010 allocated \$32 million to the **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** for polio eradication activities. Funds were used to support social mobilization, surveillance and laboratory activities, outbreak response and monitoring in priority countries, bringing USAID's total support to \$412 million.

World Bank Investment Partnership for Polio

In 2001, an innovative financing mechanism, commonly referred to as "IDA buy-downs", was developed to allow the use of credit issued by the International Development Association (IDA), the concessionary lending arm of the World Bank, for OPV procurement for polio eradication activities. Third-party donor funding (provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the CDC, Rotary International and the UNF) is used to "buy-down" IDA credits and turn them into grants. In 2010, \$51.41 million was disbursed under the current buy-downs for Pakistan and Nigeria. The total amount of the World Bank Investment Partnership for Polio funding is \$316.37 million.