

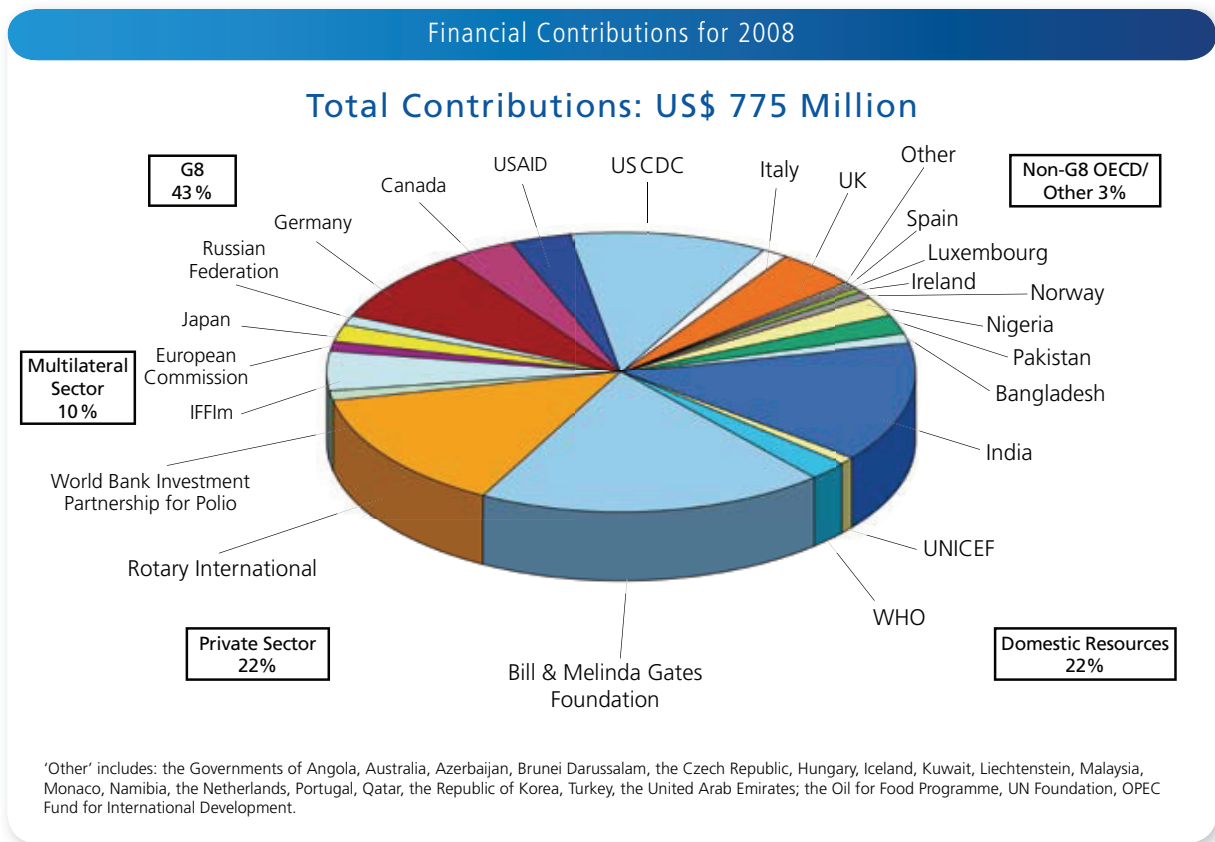
5. Financing

Financial commitments mark confidence in ending polio

Renewed financial commitments by polio-endemic countries and donors, especially Rotary International, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm) and several G8 countries, assured the full financing of the 2008 planned budget.

The Government of India in early 2008 committed domestic resources of up to US\$ 225 million for its polio eradication efforts. The Government of Nigeria in 2008 contributed US\$ 21.3 million from its national coffers. The Government of Pakistan committed US\$ 20 million in domestic financing for OPV for SIAs in 2008, while working out the modalities to provide additional OPV funding for 2009-2010. The Government of Bangladesh also provided US\$ 10.8 million from the Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme (HNPS) Pooled Funding mechanism for activities in 2008.

At its annual convention in June, Rotary International launched a US\$ 100 million fund-raising campaign to match the US\$ 100 million contributed to Rotary by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. In July, on the eve of the G8 Summit in Toyako, Hokkaido, Japan, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced a US\$ 150 million contribution to the GPEI and encouraged G8 countries to step up their support. At the Summit, G8 leaders highlighted polio eradication in their Summit communiqué for the seventh successive year: “To maintain momentum towards the historical achievement of eradicating polio, we will meet our previous commitments to maintain or increase financial contributions to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, and encourage other public and private donors to do the same.” This commitment follows previous statements of support, at every Summit since Kananaskis, Canada, in 2002.



The Global Polio Eradication Initiative would like to thank donors who provided financial support in 2008

Australia provided US\$ 280 000 to fill the funding gap for operational costs for the March and April SNIDs in the Terai area of southern Nepal. These activities were in response to an importation from Bihar, India, with which Nepal shares an extended border. This contribution brings Australia's total support to the GPEI to US\$ 16.01 million.

Azerbaijan made its second contribution to polio eradication in 2008 in support of polio eradication efforts in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Member States, bringing its total contributions to US\$ 40 000.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced US \$150 million in new funding to be utilized in 2008 and 2009, and encouraged G8 leaders to translate polio their commitments into "real financial resources". This contribution brings the Foundation's total contribution to the GPEI, including matching grants provided to Rotary International, to US\$ 655 million.



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Bill Gates Jr. (with Bill Gates Sr. behind) witnesses a National Immunization Day in India. The Rotary cap he was wearing was later signed and sold at auction for \$17 600.

Brunei Darussalam made its first ever contribution of US\$ 150 000 in 2008, in response to the OIC's call for increased political and financial support for polio eradication.

Canada continued its strong support for the GPEI, disbursing US\$ 32.5 million for Afghanistan, Nigeria, and sub-Saharan Africa as part of multi-year contributions totaling US\$ 68.95 million. Canada is the fourth-largest public sector donor to the GPEI, providing more than US\$ 260 million.

In addition to its role as a spearheading partner, **the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** in 2008 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 2008 totaled US \$101.5 million, bringing the CDC's total contributions to more than US\$ 1.2 billion.

The European Commission (EC) disbursed US\$ 8.2 million in 2008 as part of its 2007 US\$ 28.8 million (€20 million) three-year agreement for polio eradication activities in Nigeria, and signed a new 2009-2010 contribution for Bangladesh for US\$ 2 million (€1.4 million). These new contributions bring total EC polio eradication funding to more than US\$ 193 million.

In 2008, **Germany** provided US\$ 80.96 million for OPV in India and Nigeria as well as global unspecified funding. These new contributions bring Germany's total support to the GPEI to US\$ 224.7 million.

Iceland has been providing unspecified support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative since 2005. Its 2008 contribution of US\$ 100 000 brings Iceland's support to the Initiative to US\$ 300 000.

Ireland in 2008 complemented an existing pledge with an additional US\$ 3.73 million (€3 million), bringing Ireland's total contributions to the polio eradication effort to more than US\$ 20.5 million.

Japan continued to provide critical support for the procurement of OPV. In 2008, it provided US\$ 19.45 million in OPV funding for Angola, Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sudan. This new support brings Japan's total contribution to the GPEI to over US\$ 353 million, making Japan the third-largest public sector donor to the Initiative.

Liechtenstein provided US\$ 10 000 to the GPEI in 2008.

Luxembourg continues to be the GPEI's largest per capita donor. As part of a 2006–2008 pledge, Luxembourg contributed US\$ 2.41 million in 2008, bringing its total contributions to more than US\$ 10.5 million.

Malaysia almost doubled its previous contributions when, at the WHA in May, Malaysian Health Minister Datuk Liow Tiong Lai pledged US\$ 1 million on behalf of his government, bringing Malaysia's total funding to US\$ 2.13 million.

Monaco provided its fourth contribution to the Initiative, increasing its previous year's support to US\$ 90 000 to support activities in Niger. This brings Monaco's total funding for polio eradication activities in Niger to US\$ 300 000.

The Netherlands Ministry of Health in 2008 provided US\$ 240 000 to support polio work at the Dutch Institute of Public Health and the Environment, bringing the Netherlands total contribution to polio eradication to US\$ 113.1 million.

Norway has consistently provided important unspecified contributions to the GPEI. In 2008, it provided US\$ 7.65 million, bringing its total contributions to the GPEI to US\$ 57 million.

The OPEC Fund for International Development provided two grants of US\$ 500 000 each for polio eradication activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan, raising its total contributions to the GPEI to US\$ 1.75 million.

Spain contributed US\$ 3.35 million, for surveillance activities in Angola, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Namibia. Spain's total contribution to the GPEI totals US\$ 9.6 million.

Rotary International, in addition to being a spearheading partner in the GPEI, also remains the largest private sector donor. At its annual convention in June, Rotary International launched a US\$ 100 million fundraising campaign, to match the US\$ 100 million contribution to Rotary International by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in November 2007. In 2008, Rotary contributed US\$ 130.5 million. By 2013, Rotary International will have contributed more than US\$ 1 billion to the GPEI.

The Russian Federation, in response to the commitments made in the 2008 G8 communiqué, signed a three-year commitment to provide US\$ 10 million for 2008–2010. In 2008, it disbursed US\$ 8.94 million, including funding from a previous multi-year commitment.

Turkey made its second contribution to the GPEI in 2008. It provided US\$ 100 000 for polio eradication activities in Afghanistan, bringing its total support to US\$ 150 000.

The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) continued to play a critical financing role in the Initiative, providing global unspecified support as well as targeted needs in Pakistan. In 2008, DFID signed a five-year US\$ 153 million (£100 million) agreement, as well as providing US\$ 14 million (£7.5 million) for meeting operations and surveillance support to the programme in Pakistan. In 2008, DFID disbursed US\$ 41.3 million (£27.5 million).

The United Nations Foundation (UNF) in 2008 provided US\$ 210 000 for the GPEI's resource mobilization efforts. This funding brings the UNF's total support for the GPEI to over US\$ 43 million.

US Congress in its fiscal year 2008 allocated US\$ 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 support, outbreak response and monitoring in priority countries, bringing USAID's total support to US\$ 358 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 2008, US\$ 10.72 million in World Bank IDA credit was provided to Nigeria and Pakistan for their current buy-downs and a new US\$ 50 million buy-down for Nigeria was signed with funding to be disbursed in 2009 and 2010. The total amount of the World Bank Investment Partnership for Polio funding is US\$ 210 million.