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2024 G7 Apulia Summit Interim Compliance Report

15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit

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11. Gender: Health Services for Women

“We reiterate our commitments in the Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué to universal access to adequate, affordable, and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.”

G7 Apulia Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.88 (94%)	

Background

G7 leaders first recognized the importance of comprehensive sexual health at the 1987 Venice Summit where they affirmed that international cooperation was needed to combat AIDS through education programs and clinical studies on the prevention, treatment and a cure for AIDS.¹⁷⁹⁶ While the G7 did not substantially discuss health services for women or comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights at several summits after 1987, G7 leaders began addressing sexual health at the 2000 Okinawa Summit in regard to HIV/AIDS. At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 leaders committed to addressing maternal health and improving sexual and reproductive health in light of AIDS, eventually launching the Muskoka Initiative in 2010 to address maternal, newborn and child health as well as sexual and reproductive health and services.¹⁷⁹⁷ At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders broadened their focus to include sexual and reproductive rights and have continued to address sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as health for women since then.¹⁷⁹⁸ Most recently, the G7 reaffirmed commitments towards health services for women and comprehensive sexual and reproductive rights for all at the 2024 Apulia Summit.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders declared AIDS “one of the biggest health problems in the world,” acknowledging the need for intensified national efforts and international cooperation.¹⁷⁹⁹ G7 leaders emphasized that public education is necessary to prevent the spread of AIDS and acknowledged the need for cooperation to support clinical studies aimed at preventing, treating and developing potential vaccines or a cure for AIDS.

¹⁷⁹⁶ Chairman’s Statement on AIDS, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 1987. Access Date: 6 September 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/aids.html>

¹⁷⁹⁷ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>; Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 12 September 2024.

<https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communiqué.html>

¹⁷⁹⁸ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 12 September 2024.

<https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

¹⁷⁹⁹ Chairman’s Statement on AIDS, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 1987. Access Date: 6 September 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/aids.html>

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders pledged to address pressing global health challenges, committing to “reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25 per cent by 2010.”¹⁸⁰⁰ G8 leaders also stressed the importance of strengthening “equitable and effective health systems” and endorsed measures such as expanding immunization, improving nutrition and ensuring access to treatments for infectious diseases.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders and the United Nations Secretary-General announced the creation of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis which supports “an integrated approach emphasizing prevention in a continuum of treatment and care.”¹⁸⁰¹ The leaders committed USD1.3 billion in funding to this initiative.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 leaders released the “Health: A G8 Action Plan,” which focused on six main pillars, including fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as strengthening health systems.¹⁸⁰² The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to “work in partnership with developing countries, the private sector, multilateral organizations, and NGOs” to achieve these health objectives. They also supported efforts to strengthen the Global Fund.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders endorsed and established a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, seeking to increase HIV vaccine manufacturing capacity and development, “expand an integrated international clinical trials system” and encourage scientists to collaborate regarding HIV internationally.¹⁸⁰³

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to supporting health and education in Africa, including by taking action to address HIV/AIDS and other deadly illnesses.¹⁸⁰⁴

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to “improving health systems” and addressing HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, particularly in African countries.¹⁸⁰⁵ They highlighted the importance of “equitable, sustainable financing of health systems” and underscored the need to prioritize the health of vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 leaders committed to “strengthening health systems, including social health protection.”¹⁸⁰⁶ G8 leaders also committed to improving maternal, newborn and child health and pledged to “take concrete steps to work toward improving the link between HIV/AIDS activities and sexual and reproductive health and voluntary family planning programs.”

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing health needs for vulnerable groups including women and children.¹⁸⁰⁷ G8 leaders also committed to address maternal health, in part “through sexual and reproductive health care and services and voluntary family planning.” They also

¹⁸⁰⁰ G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

¹⁸⁰¹ Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html>

¹⁸⁰² Health: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html

¹⁸⁰³ G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/hiv.html>

¹⁸⁰⁴ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

¹⁸⁰⁵ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-summary.html>

¹⁸⁰⁶ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

¹⁸⁰⁷ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>

committed to working towards “universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010.”

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the need for sexual and reproductive health care and services as well as voluntary family planning to address the Millennium Development Goal of improving maternal health.¹⁸⁰⁸ In this context, they launched the Muskoka Initiative to “significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under five child deaths in developing countries” through health systems strengthening and interventions including sexual and reproductive health care and services, pre- and post-partum care and health education. The Initiative aimed to achieve “universal access to reproductive health” by 2015.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members endorsed the Deauville Accountability Report which records actions taken by the G8 for health and food security.¹⁸⁰⁹ G8 members also reaffirmed their commitment towards the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders committed to increasing action to address maternal and child health and other challenges.¹⁸¹⁰

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to supporting sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.¹⁸¹¹ G8 leaders also recognized the importance of “ensuring universal access to affordable, quality [and] essential health services” to support the health of women and children.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders G7 focused on developing universal health coverage, addressing noncommunicable diseases and supporting the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases.¹⁸¹² G7 leaders also committed to addressing health rights for women and girls including through sexual and reproductive health services and the promotion of mental and physical health.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders committed to advancing global health security and strengthening health systems, with an emphasis on preparedness for public health emergencies.¹⁸¹³ G7 leaders also recognized the importance of healthcare for women and adolescents.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of universal access to “affordable quality health services” and underscored the importance of strengthening health systems.¹⁸¹⁴

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to “promote and protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of all individuals and recognise the essential and transformative role they play in

¹⁸⁰⁸ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

¹⁸⁰⁹ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

¹⁸¹⁰ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>

¹⁸¹¹ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

¹⁸¹² G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>

¹⁸¹³ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹⁸¹⁴ Biarritz Chair’s Summary on Fighting Inequalities, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/chairs-summary-inequalities.html>

gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment."¹⁸¹⁵ They also highlighted the importance of tackling negative impacts on access to SRHR for women and girls due to the Covid-19 crisis and recognised the need to combat the disproportionate barriers that women face in access to affordable care.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to enhance their commitment towards SRHR for all and committed to improving health for women, children and adolescents through the Global Financing Facility for women, children and adolescents.¹⁸¹⁶

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards SHRH for all, "including maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, especially in vulnerable circumstances."¹⁸¹⁷ They also reiterated the importance of reproductive healthcare and rights through access to safe and legal abortion and post abortion care.

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their commitments to sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as health services for women.¹⁸¹⁸ G7 leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to end HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, establish universal health coverage and advance maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.

Commitment Features

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, leaders committed to "universal access to adequate, affordable, and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all."¹⁸¹⁹ This commitment is a reiteration of commitments made at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit.

Definitions and Concepts

"Universal" is understood to mean all of an intended group, not a fraction or percentage of the whole.¹⁸²⁰

"Access" is understood to mean "the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference."¹⁸²¹ The World Health Organization characterizes access as "a broad concept that measures three dimensions of key health sector interventions:

1. "*Availability*, defined in terms of the reachability (physical access), affordability (economic access) and acceptability (socio-cultural access) of services that meet a minimum standard of quality. Making services available, affordable and acceptable is an essential precondition for universal access.
2. "*Coverage*, defined as the proportion of a population needing an intervention who receive it. Coverage is influenced by supply (provision of services) and by demand from people in need of services.

¹⁸¹⁵ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communication.html>

¹⁸¹⁶ G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication.html>

¹⁸¹⁷ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 20 May 2023. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹⁸¹⁸ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 15 June 2024. Access Date: 12 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communication.html>

¹⁸¹⁹ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 15 June 2024. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communication.html>

¹⁸²⁰ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹⁸²¹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

3. *Impact*, defined as reduced new infection rates or as improvements in survival. It results from the coverage of services, modulated by the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions and changes in other relevant factors. Impact goals were set in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.”¹⁸²²

“Adequate” is understood to mean “sufficient for a specific need or requirement.”¹⁸²³

“Affordable” is understood to mean “not expensive.”¹⁸²⁴ In the context of this commitment, this may include actions such as the provision of free or low-cost menstrual supplies.

“Quality” refers to the standard or “degree of excellence of something.”¹⁸²⁵ According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), high quality health services are “delivered in a safe, effective, timely, efficient, integrated, equitable and people-centred manner, based on care standards and treatment guidelines and taking into account people’s experiences and perceptions of care, including affordability and acceptability.”¹⁸²⁶

“Health services” is understood to mean “any service, not limited to medical or clinical services, that contributes to the improved health or to the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of people who are sick.”¹⁸²⁷

“Woman” is understood to mean “an adult female person.”¹⁸²⁸ “Women,” therefore, is understood to refer to female persons aged 18 and older.

“Comprehensive” is understood to mean “covering completely or broadly.”¹⁸²⁹

“Sexual and reproductive health and rights” encompass each of the following: “sexual health, sexual rights, reproductive health and reproductive rights,” according to the UNFPA.¹⁸³⁰ “Sexual and reproductive health” is understood to mean “a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to all aspects of sexuality and reproduction, not just the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity.” “Sexual and reproductive rights” encompass the rights of all individuals to “have their bodily integrity, privacy and personal autonomy respected; freely define their own sexuality, including sexual orientation and gender identity and expression; decide whether and when to be sexually active; choose their sexual partners; have safe and pleasurable sexual experiences; decide whether, when and who to marry; decide whether, when and by what means to have a child or children and how many children to have; and have access over their lifetime to the information, resources, services and support necessary to achieve all of the above, free from discrimination, coercion, exploitation and violence.” Sexual and reproductive rights are necessary for sexual and reproductive health to be realized. In the context of this commitment, actions that effectively ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

¹⁸²² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹⁸²³ Adequate, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adequate>

¹⁸²⁴ Affordable, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 11 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/affordable>

¹⁸²⁵ Quality, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 11 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/quality>

¹⁸²⁶ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: An Essential Element of Universal Health Coverage, United Nations Population Fund (New York) November 2019. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/SRHR_an_essential_element_of_UHC_2020_online.pdf

¹⁸²⁷ World Health Organization Health Systems Strengthening Glossary, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/documents/health-systems-strengthening-glossary.pdf>

¹⁸²⁸ Woman, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/woman>

¹⁸²⁹ Comprehensive, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprehensive>

¹⁸³⁰ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: An Essential Element of Universal Health Coverage, United Nations Population Fund (New York) November 2019. Access Date: 6 September 2024. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/SRHR_an_essential_element_of_UHC_2020_online.pdf

include, but are not limited to, “accurate information and counselling on sexual and reproductive health; maternal health; safe and effective antenatal, childbirth and postnatal care; safe and effective abortion services and care; the prevention, management and treatment of infertility; the prevention, detection and treatment of STIs [sexually transmitted infections], including HIV infection, and of reproductive tract infections; and the prevention, detection and treatment of reproductive cancers.”

General Interpretive Guidelines

The commitment can be broken down into two main dimensions: 1) universal access to health services for women and 2) comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. The commitment also has three pillars: 1) adequacy, 2) affordability and 3) quality (to be assessed in line with the “definitions “section). To achieve full compliance, G7 members must take strong action across both commitment dimensions and at least two of the three pillars.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate strong action towards universal access to health services for women and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all. Strong action must be taken across at least two of the three commitment pillars of adequacy, affordability and quality, to constitute full compliance. Examples of strong domestic actions include modifying or updating domestic regulations, laws or statutes to ensure universal access to health services for women or comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, investing in domestic health services to ensure universal access for all women and launching initiatives such as national sexual health education programs and national reproductive cancer screening programs that ensure comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Examples of strong international actions include financial or in-kind support to other countries to ensure universal access to health services for women and sponsoring or ratifying treaties or agreements that address the commitment.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate strong action towards universal access to health services for women or towards comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all, or to members that take weak actions across both commitment dimensions, or to members that take strong action toward both dimensions but address fewer than two commitment pillars. G7 members must also take action across at least one commitment pillar to satisfy the requirements for partial compliance. Examples of weak domestic actions include verbal reaffirmations of commitments to address universal access to health services for women or comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, attending meetings and conferences discussing health services for women and assigning the responsibility for addressing the commitment to a national office or institution for future implementation. Examples of weak international actions include multilateral or bilateral agreements that reaffirm the importance of the commitment without taking new action and attending international forums or meetings regarding the commitment.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member demonstrates weak action towards one or less commitment dimensions, or to a member that does not comply with any of the three pillars of adequacy, affordability, and quality, or has taken action that is directly and explicitly antithetical to the commitment, such as rolling back SRHR.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has taken weak action towards ensuring one or none of: 1) universal access to health services for women and 2) comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, or the G7 member has not addressed any of the commitment pillars: 1) adequacy, 2) affordability and 3) quality.
0	The G7 member has taken strong action towards one of 1) universal access to health services for women and 2) comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all, or has taken weak action across both commitment dimensions, or has otherwise addressed only one of the commitment pillars: 1) adequacy, 2) affordability and 3) quality.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action towards both 1) universal access to health services for women and 2) comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all, and has taken strong action in at least two of the three pillars of: 1) adequacy, 2) affordability and 3) quality.

*Compliance Director: Mathula Muhundan
Lead Analyst: Ridhima Sinha*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 17 June 2024, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced CAD11.2 million in development funding for the Caribbean.¹⁸³¹ Of this, CAD2 million will be directed to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to replenish the Enhancing Quality, Access and Logistics of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights program which aims to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago whilst protecting them from gender-based violence.

On 24 June 2024, Member of Parliament for Madawaska-Restigouche René Arseneault announced funding of approximately CAD2.1 million over six years for the Escale MadaVic project to support sexual crime survivors in New Brunswick's Madawaska and Victoria counties.¹⁸³² Escale MadaVic provides services to victims of sexual crimes, including mental health services.

On 25 June 2024, the Sexual Misconduct Support and Resource Centre initiated funding for nine community-based service providers across Canada, launching eleven new projects through its Community Support for Sexual Misconduct Survivors Grant Program.¹⁸³³ One of the nine providers is St. John's Status of Women Council/Women's Centre which helps women affected by sexual misconduct.

On 25 June 2024, Global Affairs Canada announced its support and funding to improve primary healthcare systems for women, children and adolescents in Bangladesh through its partnership with the United Nations

¹⁸³¹ Canada hosts 54th Annual Meeting of Board of Governors of Caribbean Development Bank and announces development funding for Caribbean region, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 June 2024. Access Date: 5 October 2024.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/06/canada-hosts-54th-annual-meeting-of-board-of-governors-of-caribbean-development-bank-and-announces-development-funding-for-caribbean-region.html>

¹⁸³² Increased support for victims of sexual violence in the Madawaska and Victoria counties of New Brunswick, Department of Justice Canada (New Brunswick) 24 June 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-justice/news/2024/06/increased-support-for-victims-of-sexual-violence-in-the-madawaska-and-victoria-counties-of-new-brunswick.html>

¹⁸³³ The Sexual Misconduct Support and Resource Centre funds 11 new projects through the Community Support for Sexual Misconduct Survivors Grant Program, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 25 June 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/06/the-sexual-misconduct-support-and-resource-centre-funds-11-new-projects-through-the-community-support-for-sexual-misconduct-survivors-grant-program.html>

Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA.¹⁸³⁴ The five-year project will target 1.9 million women of reproductive age and 6 million children and infants to ensure that they have access to quality health care.

On 5 July 2024, Global Affairs Canada pledged USD7.2 million to the UNFPA to address urgent humanitarian needs in 13 sub-Saharan African countries.¹⁸³⁵ The funding aims to strengthen UNFPA's sexual and reproductive health and rights efforts in the region over the next two years by supporting comprehensive sexual and gender-based violence response services.

On 9 July 2024, Global Affairs Canada signed a five-year programme with UNICEF and UNFPA to improve equitable access to quality sexual and reproductive health and rights services for adolescent girls in Tanzania, which includes a CAD14.7 million investment from Canadian authorities.¹⁸³⁶ The program aims to target around 1.2 million adolescents between 10 to 19 years old in the regions of Zanzibar, Songwe and Dodoma in Tanzania and has the goal of reducing maternal mortality, preventing unwanted pregnancies, preventing and treating sexually transmitted infections and improving the overall economic empowerment of adolescent girls in Tanzania.

On 23 July 2024, the Government of Canada granted CAD950,000 to the Democratic Republic of Congo through UNFPA as part of its goal to strengthen access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights.¹⁸³⁷ This funding aims to support the needs of vulnerable women and girls in the Democratic Republic of Congo and address issues related to maternal and neonatal mortality.

On 24 September 2024, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced at the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly that over CAD200 million in funding would be allocated to international projects aimed at advancing the comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls.¹⁸³⁸ These projects will focus on research and policy as well as encouraging advocacy and youth involvement in SRHR.

On 28 September 2024, Prime Minister Trudeau made a statement on International Safe Abortion Day reaffirming the rights of women to make decisions about their bodies.¹⁸³⁹ The Prime Minister also restated the government's commitment to the Sexual and Reproductive Health Fund which aims to remove barriers to access to abortion and family planning services and increase access to safe abortion services for women, youth and Indigenous, racialized and 2SLGBTQI+ communities.

¹⁸³⁴ UNICEF, UNFPA and Canada partner with the Government of Bangladesh to improve the access of 6 million children and almost 2 million women to essential healthcare services, UNICEF (Dhaka) 25 June 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/press-releases/unicef-unfpa-and-canada-partner-government-bangladesh-improve-access-6-million>

¹⁸³⁵ UNFPA, Canada boosts UNFPA's efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa with CAD 10 million grant, UNFPA (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/news/canada-boosts-unfpas-efforts-sub-saharan-africa-cad-10-million-grant>

¹⁸³⁶ Global Affairs Canada, UNICEF and UNFPA join hands to support adolescent girls in Tanzania, UNFPA (Dar Es Salaam) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://tanzania.unfpa.org/en/news/global-affairs-canada-unicef-and-unfpa-join-hands-support-adolescent-girls-tanzania>

¹⁸³⁷ DRC: Canada responds to the humanitarian needs of women in terms of health and sexual and reproductive rights, UNFPA (New York) 23 July 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://drc.unfpa.org/en/news/drc-canada-responds-humanitarian-needs-women-terms-health-and-sexual-and-reproductive-rights>

¹⁸³⁸ Canada announces over \$200 million in initiatives at the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister of Canada (New York) 24 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024.

¹⁸³⁹ Statement by the Prime Minister on International Safe Abortion Day, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 28 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2024/09/28/statement-prime-minister-international-safe-abortion-day>

On 29 October 2024, the Government of Canada announced legislation that would require charities providing reproductive health services to state whether they offer abortion services or abortion referrals.¹⁸⁴⁰ The legislation aims to improve the information people have access to when seeking reproductive health services.

On 16 November 2024, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD9 million in funding over seven years to the United Nations Population Fund to protect and advance the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls in Peru.¹⁸⁴¹ The initiative aims to improve access to health, education and justice and is projected to reach over 40,000 women and girls.

On 19 November 2024, Prime Minister Trudeau announced significant funding initiatives at the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro to protect the health and rights of women and girls in Latin America.¹⁸⁴² Over four years, CAD 9.5 million will be provided to a Canadian non-governmental organization to support health programs for women and girls in Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru.

On 25 November 2024, Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth Marci Ien issued a statement addressing the high prevalence of gender-based violence and outlining initiatives to prevent further harm.¹⁸⁴³ These initiatives include advancing the implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, collaborating with Indigenous Peoples to fund emergency shelters for victims of violence and prioritizing women's health and safety as a key focus.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Canada has made several strong investments in health service provision for women in addition to taking action to protect sexual and reproductive health and rights internationally. In doing so, Canada has addressed the commitment pillars of quality and adequate healthcare.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rhea Uppal

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 28 June 2024, Santé publique France, the national public health agency, strongly recommended the vaccination of pregnant women against whooping cough to protect infants under six months of age as part of

¹⁸⁴⁰ Government of Canada protecting reproductive freedom and covering essential health care costs, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 29 October 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2024/10/government-of-canada-protecting-reproductive-freedom-and-covering-essential-health-care-costs.html>

¹⁸⁴¹ Prime Minister announces significant supports to strengthen partnerships across APEC economies, Prime Minister of Canada (Lima) 16 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2024/11/16/prime-minister-announces-significant-supports-strengthen-partnerships>

¹⁸⁴² Prime Minister announces key investments to strengthen G20 partnerships and support shared priorities, Prime Minister of Canada (Rio de Janeiro) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2024/11/19/prime-minister-announces-key-investments-strengthen-g20-partnerships>

¹⁸⁴³ The Government of Canada issues statement to urge everyone to “Come Together, Act Now” to end gender-based violence in Canada, Women and Gender Equality Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/news/2024/11/the-government-of-canada-issues-statement-to-urge-everyone-to-come-together-act-now-to-end-gender-based-violence-in-canada.html>

France's commitment to ensuring universal access to health services for women and improving the quality of healthcare.¹⁸⁴⁴

On 7 August 2024, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs granted EUR300,000 to fund the project "Provision of Integrated Comprehensive Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Interventions for Refugee and Vulnerable Populations Affected by the Syria Crisis in Jordan."¹⁸⁴⁵ The project is aimed at providing high-quality and integrated GBV services for around 380 people and SRH services for around 1,000 individuals in camps and outside camps. The project aims to provide these services primarily for Syrian refugees and vulnerable populations in Jordan.

On 1 September 2024, the French health service removed the need for a prescription to get screened for common sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhoea and hepatitis B.¹⁸⁴⁶ The tests are now offered by medical clinics on a walk-in basis, increasing the accessibility of STI testing and promoting sexual health by preventing the transmission of STIs through early testing. STI testing will be free for individuals aged 25 and under and 40 per cent of the cost of testing for those over the age of 25 will be covered by France's national health insurance.

On 11 September 2024, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed its intention to enact a gender equality action plan for 2024-2026.¹⁸⁴⁷ The new plan will include a dedicated segment on women's health and a zero-tolerance policy for sexual and gender-based violence.

On 25 September 2024, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Noël Barrot made an address to the United Nations announcing that France will adopt a feminist foreign policy strategy that will prioritise the rights of women, including SRHR, and gender equality.¹⁸⁴⁸ He also reaffirmed France's commitment to combat gender-based violence online.

On 10 October 2024, the Deputy Secretary General for the mission to the United Nations General Assembly Tudor Alexis made a statement reaffirming France's condemnation of child exploitation and sexual violence, including sexual exploitation, forced marriage and genital mutilation.¹⁸⁴⁹ These actions support sexual and reproductive rights for women and girls.

On 26 November 2024, the French government announced new measures allowing women to file sexual assault complaints with emergency or gynecology departments at hospitals.¹⁸⁵⁰ This initiative, set to expand to 377

¹⁸⁴⁴ Coqueluche en France. Point au 28 juin 2024, Santé publique France (Paris) 28 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-a-prevention-vaccinale/coqueluche/documents/bulletin-national/coqueluche-en-france.-point-au-28-juin-2024>

¹⁸⁴⁵ UNFPA Jordan Receives Crucial Funding from the French Embassy to Support GBV and SRH Services, UNFPA (Amman) 7 August 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/france-grants-300000-euros-unfpa-refugee-health-protection-project-jordan>

¹⁸⁴⁶ Why France wants to make it easier than ever to get tested for STIs, RFI (Paris) 7 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.rfi.fr/en/france/20240907-why-france-wants-to-make-it-easier-than-ever-to-get-tested-for-stis>

¹⁸⁴⁷ Feminist Diplomacy – Gender equality action plan (11 September 2024), France Diplomacy (Paris) 11 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/feminist-diplomacy/news/article/feminist-diplomacy-gender-equality-action-plan-11-sept-2024>

¹⁸⁴⁸ Women's rights are a priority of French foreign policy, Permanent mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/women-s-rights-are-a-priority-of-french-foreign-policy>

¹⁸⁴⁹ France calls for the protection of children's rights, Permanent mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/france-calls-for-the-protection-of-children-s-rights>

¹⁸⁵⁰ France unveils new measures to protect women in wake of Pélicot affair, France 24 (Paris) 26 November 2024. Access Date: 3 December 2024 www.france24.com/en/france/20241126-france-unveils-new-measures-to-protect-women-in-wake-of-pelicot-affair

hospitals by 2025, aims to enhance accessibility for victims of sexual assault by integrating legal and medical support in one location.

France has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. France has taken strong action for health services for women and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all through funding for Syrian refugees and vulnerable populations in Jordan and making STI testing available without a prescription. In doing so, France has addressed the commitment pillars of quality and affordability.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 1 November 2024, the German government's Self-Determination Act came into effect.¹⁸⁵¹ The legislation aims to improve the rights of transgender, intersex and nonbinary people by allowing them to change official record to alter their name and gender or have gender markers on official record removed after a three-month period between application and official record changes.

On 4 November 2024, Germany donated USD27 million to the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents' Deliver the Future campaign.¹⁸⁵² This funding will be used to expand health services for women, children and adolescents, including maternal and reproductive health. A focus will be placed on Nigeria, Mali and hard-to-reach communities.

On 13 November 2024, Minister for Women Lisa Paus announced that the Pregnancy Conflict Act which aims to prevent the harassment of pregnant women accessing "pregnancy counseling centers and facilities that perform abortions" has come into effect.¹⁸⁵³ This law will ensure that women can access necessary medical care and counseling without barriers.

On 14 November 2024, the Government Commission for Modern and Needs-Based Hospital Care presented its recommendations to improve quality obstetric care.¹⁸⁵⁴ The recommendations call for the "establishment of a comprehensive network of perinatal medicine competence networks," increased accessibility of maternal clinics and efforts to ensure "immediate neonatal emergency care" in the medium-term. The Commission also announced that the annual EUR120 million funding for obstetric care in 2023 and 2024 will be made permanent to support quality obstetric care.

¹⁸⁵¹ Germany's transgender rights law takes effect, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 1 November 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-new-trans-law-gender-debate-lgbtq-intersex-nonbinary-v3/a-70604185>

¹⁸⁵² Further Investment in the Health of Women, Children and Adolescents, as the GFF Receives More Than US\$115 Million in New Financing from Partners, Global Financing Facility (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/news/press-release/further-investment-health-women-children-and-adolescents-gff-receives-more-us115>

¹⁸⁵³ Schwangerschaftskonfliktgesetz: Belästigung von Schwangeren zukünftig Ordnungswidrigkeit, Bundesfrauenministerin für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Berlin) 13 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/aktuelles/presse/pressemitteilungen/schwangerschaftskonfliktgesetz-belaestigung-von-schwangeren-zukuenftig-ordnungswidrigkeit-248964>

¹⁸⁵⁴ Regierungskommission legt Empfehlung für zukunftsfähige Geburtshilfe vor, Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (Berlin) 14 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/regierungskommission-legt-empfehlung-fuer-zukunftsaehige-geburtshilfe-vor-pm-14-11-2024.html>

On 9 December 2024, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria announced that Germany will convert EUR29 million in Mongolia's debt into public health investments for Tuberculosis and for "[expanding] HIV services for vulnerable populations."¹⁸⁵⁵ This agreement was signed under the Global Fund's Debt2Health initiative and supports adequate and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Germany has taken strong action to support comprehensive and adequate reproductive and sexual health and rights through its agreement for debt conversion with Mongolia. It has also taken strong action towards universal access to quality health services for women through its funding for the Global Financing Facility and funding for obstetric care.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 25 June 2024, Italian ambassador to Ethiopia Agostino Palese and Ethiopia's State Minister of Finance Semereta Sewasew signed an agreement regarding services for gender-based violence and mental health in Ethiopia.¹⁸⁵⁶ As part of the agreement, Italy will provide EUR4.2 million in bilateral aid and EUR2.5 million for Civil Society Organisations. The funds will support health interventions in Tigre, Amhara, Afar and Addis Ababa, advancing Italy's commitment to health services and gender equality.

On 23 July 2024, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) published information reviewing its recent actions in Senegal, where it has been promoting women's rights regarding health.¹⁸⁵⁷ AICS has supported support centres to aid the mental health of women affected by gender-based violence and has ensured that the same rights apply to women with disabilities in Senegal. AICS actions both take into account victims' lived experiences and ensure equitable access for women with disabilities, denoting support for quality health services.

On 9 September 2024, AICS organized the "Synergies for Health" event in Rome, promoting various health initiatives in Africa.¹⁸⁵⁸ Highlighted projects included the WeMen! project, which is supported by AICS and aims to augment the treatment of women for HIV/AIDS in Malawi.

On 1 November 2024, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) announced that Italy allocated EUR2.5 million in funding to UNFPA's core resources and EUR4 million to the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme

¹⁸⁵⁵ Germany and Mongolia Convert €29 Million Debt into Public Health Investments with Global Fund Support, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Ulaanbaatar) 9 December 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2024/2024-12-09-germany-mongolia-convert-29-million-euro-debt-public-health-investments/>

¹⁸⁵⁶ 7.2 million euro from Italy to Ethiopia for mental health services, ANSA Brasil (Rome) 25 June 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. https://ansabrasil.com.br/english/news/news_from_embassies/2024/06/25/7.2-million-euro-from-italy-to-ethiopia-for-mental-health-services_1e098610-c0cd-471d-9738-7b0c5865f8bf.html

¹⁸⁵⁷ The Italian and Senegalese Governments Together for the Promotion of Women's Rights in Senegal: AICS Deputy Technical Directorate Mission from July 3 to 11, 2024, Agenzia Italiana Per La Cooperazione Allo Sviluppo (Rome) 23 July 2024. Access Date: 2 January 2025. <https://www.aics.gov.it/news/il-governo-italiano-e-senegalese-insieme-per-la-promozione-dei-diritti-delle-donne-in-senegal-missione-della-vice-direzione-tecnica-dellaics-dal-3-al-11-luglio-2024/>

¹⁸⁵⁸ Synergies for Health: Experiences and Challenges of the 5% Global Fund Call in Italy-Africa Health Cooperation, Agenzia Italiana Per La Cooperazione Allo Sviluppo (Rome) 9 September 2024. Translation provided by: Google Translate. Access Date: 2 January 2025. <https://www.aics.gov.it/news/sinergie-per-la-salute-esperienze-e-sfide-del-bando-5-fondo-globale-nella-cooperazione-sanitaria-italia-africa/>

on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation.¹⁸⁵⁹ This contribution aims to prevent female genital mutilation and support adequate reproductive health and rights of women and girls worldwide.

On 25 November 2024, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani issued a statement emphasizing Italy's responsibility to lead and promote gender equality while preventing discrimination and violence against women.¹⁸⁶⁰ Minister Tajani announced the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' participation in this year's "Orange the World: End Violence Against Women Now!" campaign, promoted by UN Women, to demonstrate support for eliminating violence against women and advancing women's empowerment.

On 5 December 2024, the Ministry of Health released a report, using data from 2022, on maternal health issues including abortion.¹⁸⁶¹ The findings of this report will help Italy better address women's health issues going forward, notably using data found regarding regionally concentrated conscientious objection amongst gynecologists to performing certain services.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Italy has taken strong action to support the comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls through funding for UNFPA and has supported adequacy through taking action to correct both regional and international disparities in women's health services. Moreover, Italy has supported equitable and experience-conscious care for victims of gender-based violence in Senegal, denoting support for quality health services.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rhea Uppal

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 26 July 2024, Japan contributed USD2.4 million to the United Nations Population Fund to support its humanitarian response in Yemen.¹⁸⁶² The new funding aims to provide over 120,000 vulnerable women and girls with access to life-saving reproductive health and protection services amid Yemen's ongoing conflict.

On 13 August 2024, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Kyrgyz Republic signed an agreement whereby Japan will provide JPY1.5 billion over 56 months to supply and install diagnosis and

¹⁸⁵⁹ Italy's commitment to ending female genital mutilation and supporting UNFPA's core resources, UNFPA (New York) 1 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.unfpa.org/updates/italy%E2%80%99s-commitment-ending-female-genital-mutilation-and-supporting-unfpa%E2%80%99s-core-resources>

¹⁸⁶⁰ The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies join the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Consolato Generale d'Italia Toronto (Toronto) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. https://constoronto.esteri.it/en/news/dal_consolato/2024/11/la-farnesina-e-le-ambasciate-aderiscono-alla-giornata-internazionale-per-leliminazione-della-violenza-contro-le-donne/

¹⁸⁶¹ RELAZIONE DEL MINISTRO DELLA SALUTE SULLA ATTUAZIONE DELLA LEGGE CONTENENTE NORME PER LA TUTELA SOCIALE DELLA MATERNITÀ E PER L'INTERRUZIONE VOLONTARIA DI GRAVIDANZA (LEGGE 194/78), Ministero Della Salute (Rome) 5 December 2024. Access Date: 2 January 2025. https://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_3493_allegato.pdf

¹⁸⁶² Japan contributes US\$2.4 million to strengthen lifesaving services for Yemeni women and girls, UNFPA (Sana'a) 22 July 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.unfpa.org/updates/japan-contributes-us24-million-strengthen-lifesaving-services-yemeni-women-and-girls>

treatment equipment and provide consultation services.¹⁸⁶³ This equipment will be used to improve quality health services for breast cancer and cardiovascular disease.

On 7 October 2024, Ambassador to Japan to Afghanistan Takayoshi Kuromiya and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of UN-Habitat Representative Ishigaki Kazuko signed an agreement to grant Afghanistan approximately JPY1.17 billion to build healthcare infrastructure in urban areas.¹⁸⁶⁴ The project aims to improve the living conditions of women, the disabled and the financially unstable, who constitute Afghanistan's most vulnerable urban population.

On 29 October 2024, Japan and the Philippines signed an agreement in Manila to provide up to JPY724 million for a new project called "The Project for the Protection and Empowerment of Women for Addressing Women's Health Needs and Responding to Gender-based Violence in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao."¹⁸⁶⁵ This project aims to create obstetrics and gynaecology clinics that will improve women's access to medical facilities, support and protect them against gender-based violence and provide vocational training opportunities for women.

On 4 November 2024, Japan donated USD10 million to the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents' Deliver the Future campaign.¹⁸⁶⁶ This funding will be used to expand health services for women, children and adolescents, including maternal and reproductive health. A focus will be placed on Nigeria, Mali and hard-to-reach communities.

On 17 December 2024, JICA and Pakistan signed a grant agreement whereby Japan will provide approximately JPY1.5 million over 57 months to procure and install diagnostic and treatment systems and provide consulting services for Pakistan's health services.¹⁸⁶⁷ This initiative intends to improve quality maternal and child healthcare services in the Kyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. Japan has taken strong action to support health services for women and sexual and reproductive health and rights through financial support for Yemen, Pakistan and the Philippines and funding for Afghanistan. Japan has also addressed quality health services for breast cancer through funding for the Kyrgyz Republic and the Global Financing Facility. However, Japan has not met the commitment pillars of adequacy and affordability.

¹⁸⁶³ Signing of Grant Agreement with the Kyrgyz Republic: Contributing to improving the quality of public medical services through the provision of medical equipment and to enhance regional connectivity and economic development through the improvement of international airports, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 13 August 2024. Access Date: 22 November 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20240808_31.html

¹⁸⁶⁴ アフガニスタンに対する無償資金協力「都市脆弱層のための生活環境改善計画（UN連携／UN-Habitat実施）」に関する書簡の署名・交換, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan (Tokyo) 7 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01242.html

¹⁸⁶⁵ Signing and Exchange of Notes Concerning Grant Aid "The Project for the Protection and Empowerment of Women for Addressing Women's Health Needs and Responding to Gender-based Violence in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao" to the Republic of the Philippines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00682.html

¹⁸⁶⁶ Further Investment in the Health of Women, Children and Adolescents, as the GFF Receives More Than US\$115 Million in New Financing from Partners, Global Financing Facility (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/news/press-release/further-investment-health-women-children-and-adolescents-gff-receives-more-us115>

¹⁸⁶⁷ Signing of Grant Agreement with Pakistan: Contributing to the improvement of the maternal and child health through provision of medical equipment to flood-affected areas, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 18 December 2024. Access Date: 20 December 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20241211_31.html

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Isabella Chan-Combrink

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 11 July 2024, the UK Health Security Agency urged timely vaccination against whooping cough, especially for pregnant women, as vaccination helps to protect infants from the illness.¹⁸⁶⁸

On 18 July 2024, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities announced the Family Nurse Partnership programme.¹⁸⁶⁹ This initiative provides consistent support from experts throughout pregnancy and the first two years of a child's life, enhancing quality maternal health and delivery outcomes.

On 4 October 2024, Health and Social Care Secretary Wes Streeting announced a new trial for the National Health Service app, "111 online" which will enable women with breast cancer symptoms to be directly referred to a diagnostic clinic instead of going through General Practitioners.¹⁸⁷⁰ This development facilitates quicker diagnoses, leading to more efficient service coverage and potentially improving treatment outcomes for women.

On 7 October 2024, Minister for Women's Health Gillian Merron announced that the National Health Service launched the Avoiding Brain Injury in Childbirth programme to reduce brain injuries during childbirth.¹⁸⁷¹ The programme will receive EUR7.8 million in funding to enhance staff capabilities in identifying and responding quickly to distress in babies during labor and addressing obstetric emergencies more effectively.

On 4 November 2024, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the Government of the Netherlands, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation and other donors jointly contributed USD40 million to the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents' Deliver the Future campaign.¹⁸⁷² This funding will be used to expand quality health services for women, children and adolescents, including maternal and reproductive health. A focus will be placed on Nigeria and Mali.

On 29 November 2024, Prime Minister Keir Starmer pledged financial support to end all new transmissions of HIV in the United Kingdom by 2030.¹⁸⁷³ To this end, the Prime Minister announced GBP27 million in funding for an expanded version of the highly successful National Health Service (NHS) opt-out HIV testing program in emergency departments as well as GBP37 million in funding for access to essential sexual and reproductive

¹⁸⁶⁸ UKHSA encourages timely vaccination as whooping cough cases rise, UK Health Security Agency (London) 11 July 2024.

Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ukhsa-encourages-timely-vaccination-as-whooping-cough-cases-rise>

¹⁸⁶⁹ Family Nurse Partnership programme, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (London) 18 July 2024. Access Date: 21 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/family-nurse-partnership-programme>

¹⁸⁷⁰ Trial to let women use breast diagnostic clinics through NHS App, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 4 October 2024. Access Date: 21 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trial-to-let-women-use-breast-diagnostic-clinics-through-nhs-app>

¹⁸⁷¹ New NHS programme to reduce brain injury in childbirth trialled, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 7 October 2024. Access Date: 21 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-nhs-programme-to-reduce-brain-injury-in-childbirth-trialled>

¹⁸⁷² Further Investment in the Health of Women, Children and Adolescents, as the GFF Receives More Than US\$115 Million in New Financing from Partners, Global Financing Facility (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/news/press-release/further-investment-health-women-children-and-adolescents-gff-receives-more-us115>

¹⁸⁷³ "I am determined this generation will be the one that ends new cases of HIV within England by 2030", Prime Minister said ahead of World AIDS Day, Prime Minister's Office (London) 29 November 2024. Access Date: 11 December 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/i-am-determined-this-generation-will-be-the-one-that-ends-new-cases-of-hiv-within-england-by-2030-prime-minister-said-ahead-of-world-aids-day>

health services and support for vulnerable populations globally. NHS testing addresses health outcomes for women, who benefit from sexual health services less often.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. The United Kingdom has taken strong action for health services for women and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all through the Family Nurse Partnership programme, mpox vaccines, Avoiding Brain Injury in Childbirth programme and funding for HIV services. In doing so, it has addressed the commitment pillars of quality and adequacy.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tessa Little

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 8 July 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services announced USD27.5 million in funding to improve women’s behavioural health through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.¹⁸⁷⁴ Funding will be used to increase access to healthcare services and capabilities to address mental health, substance abuse and gender-based violence affecting women. Of this, USD15 million will go towards the Community-Based Maternal Behavioral Health Services Program which provides access to maternal mental health and substance abuse treatment for pregnant and postpartum women while USD12.5 million will go towards the Women’s Behavioral Health Technical Assistance Center which supports all women with mental health or substance abuse issues.

On 31 July 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration announced over USD68 million in funding to support HIV care for “women, infants, children and youth.”¹⁸⁷⁵ This funding will support low-income women, who face more barriers to care, through culturally responsive programs that are tailored to the socioeconomic realities of patients.

On 27 August 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services announced over USD558 million in funding to improve maternal health.¹⁸⁷⁶ Of this, USD440 million will be allocated to expand maternal, infant and early childhood home visiting services, enabling trained health workers to provide prenatal and postpartum care. An additional USD118.5 million is being invested in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention over five years to strengthen public health infrastructure in 46 states, aimed at identifying and preventing pregnancy-related deaths.

¹⁸⁷⁴ Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$27.5 Million in Funding Opportunities Enhancing Women’s Behavioral Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 6 October 2024.

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/07/08/biden-harris-administration-announces-funding-opportunities-enhancing-women-behavioral-health.html>

¹⁸⁷⁵ Biden-Harris Administration Announces More Than \$68 Million to Improve Access to HIV Care for Women, Infants, Children and Youth, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, D.C.) 31 July 2024. Access Date: 2 January 2025.

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/07/31/biden-harris-administration-announces-more-68-million-improve-access-hiv-care-women-infants-children-youth.html>

¹⁸⁷⁶ Biden-Harris Administration Awards Over \$558 Million to Improve Maternal Health, including \$440 Million to Support Pregnant and New Moms, Infants, and Children through Voluntary Home Visiting Programs Proven to Improve Maternal and Child Health, Child Development, and School Readiness, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 27 August 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/08/27/biden-harris-administration-awards-over-558-million-to-improve-maternal-health.html>

On 11 September 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced nearly USD290 million in additional humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.¹⁸⁷⁷ The aid will go through the United Nations, including the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund which will help provide protection assistance to women and girls, disease prevention, psychosocial assistance and assistance for survivors of gender-based violence.

On 20 September 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services launched a program called "Expanding Access to Women's Health" program, allocating USD9 million to enhance health coverage and access to critical health benefits for women in 14 U.S. states.¹⁸⁷⁸ The funding supports initiatives and educational campaigns aimed at reducing disparities in reproductive health care and maternal health outcomes, empowering women with information on available benefits, including contraception and family planning services.

On 23 September 2024, the Department of Defense committed USD500 million to women's health research through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs, going into effect on 1 October.¹⁸⁷⁹ This will support research into issues that disproportionately affect women in military service including rheumatoid arthritis, eating disorders and gynecological cancers.

On 2 October 2024, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Samantha Power announced that the US would provide an additional USD237 million in additional humanitarian funding to support the war-affected citizens of Ukraine.¹⁸⁸⁰ The aid will go towards helping Ukrainians access critical protection assistance, including psychosocial support for gender-based violence survivors.

On 21 October 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labour and the Treasury Department proposed new rules towards the Affordable Care Act to expand coverage of recommended preventive health services.¹⁸⁸¹ The proposal would group health plans and health insurers to cover over-the-counter contraceptives without cost sharing and offer customers a broader range of contraceptive options and birth control methods.

On 23 October 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration announced USD110 million in awards from the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health to fund research and development for women's health.¹⁸⁸² The funding has been granted to various teams involved in the research to prevent and detect endometriosis, ovarian cancer, cardiovascular conditions and neurological diseases that disproportionately affect women.

¹⁸⁷⁷ United States Announces Additional Funding for Conflict-Affected Populations in Ukraine and the Region, USAID (Washington D.C.) 11 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/sep-11-2024-united-states-announces-additional-funding-conflict-affected-populations-ukraine-and-region>

¹⁸⁷⁸ Biden-Harris Administration Advances Women's Health Through Affordable Care Act Grants in 14 States, D.C., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/09/20/biden-harris-administration-advances-womens-health-through-affordable-care-act-grants-14-states-dc.html>

¹⁸⁷⁹ DoD Commits \$500 Million for Women's Health Research, Supports Better Care for All Women, U.S. Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3913913/dod-commits-500-million-for-womens-health-research-supports-better-care-for-all/>

¹⁸⁸⁰ Administrator Power Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Ukraine, USAID (Washington D.C.) 2 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-02-2024-administrator-power-announces-additional-humanitarian-assistance-ukraine>

¹⁸⁸¹ Biden-Harris Administration Proposes Expanding Coverage of Birth Control and Other Preventive Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 21 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/10/21/biden-harris-administration-proposes-expanding-coverage-birth-control-other-preventive-services.html>

¹⁸⁸² FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$110 Million in Awards from ARPA-H's Sprint for Women's Health to Accelerate New Discoveries and Innovation, The White House (Washington D.C.) 23 October 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/10/23/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-110-million-in-awards-from-arpa-hs-sprint-for-womens-health-to-accelerate-new-discoveries-and-innovation/>

On 1 November 2024, USAID provided USD26.7 million to the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents.¹⁸⁸³ The funding aims to increase access to health workers and improve quality primary and maternity healthcare in 36 low- and middle-income countries across Africa, Asia and South America, which have the highest rates of maternal, newborn and child mortality.

On 1 November 2024, the Department for Health and Human Services, through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, announced new maternal health and safety guidelines for hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals to ensure safe and quality obstetric care.¹⁸⁸⁴ This action supports best-quality practices and preparedness for women's health

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. The United States has taken strong action to support access to health services for women and sexual and reproductive health through funding for the Department of Health and Human Services and the Global Financing Facility. The US has also proposed and announced new rules to support sexual and reproductive health and rights. In doing so, it has addressed the commitment pillars of affordability and quality.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Isabella Chan-Combrink

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

On 20 June 2024, the European Commission's International Partnerships InfoPoint held a conference on the "Local Private Sector and Nutrition for Women and Children."¹⁸⁸⁵ The conference aimed to highlight the importance of increasing the provision of quality and adequate nutrition for families and children to prevent the health consequences of chronic malnutrition by encouraging innovation in business models that can market safe, nutritious and affordable products.

On 8 July 2024, the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels held a hearing that reaffirmed the need to ban the forced sterilization of individuals with disabilities and highlighted the need to address the gap in sexual and reproductive health rights for women with disabilities.¹⁸⁸⁶

On 9 July 2024, the European Union allocated EUR500,000 in humanitarian funding to the World Health Organization.¹⁸⁸⁷ Funding will support primary healthcare for approximately 160,000 vulnerable individuals

¹⁸⁸³ USAID Provides More Than \$26 Million to Global Financing Facility to Support Health Workers and Strengthen Primary Health Care, USAID (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/nov-01-2024-usaid-provides-more-26-million-global-financing-facility-support-health-workers-and-strengthen-primary-health-care>

¹⁸⁸⁴ Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Policies to Reduce Maternal Mortality, Increase Access to Care, and Advance Health Equity, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/11/01/biden-harris-administration-announces-new-policies-to-reduce-maternal-mortality-increase-access-to-care-and-advance-health-equity.html>

¹⁸⁸⁵ InfoPoint conference: Local Private Sector and Nutrition for Women and Children, European Commission (Brussels) 20 June 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/news-and-events/events/infopoint-conference-local-private-sector-and-nutrition-women-and-children-2024-06-20_en

¹⁸⁸⁶ Sexual and reproductive health rights of women with disabilities: Discrimination running high, European Economic and Social Committee (Brussels) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/news-media/news/sexual-and-reproductive-health-rights-women-disabilities-discrimination-running-high>

¹⁸⁸⁷ The European Union supports urgent health services for Sudanese fleeing the conflict and their host communities in Libya, Delegation of the European Union to Libya (Tripoli) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 28 September 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/libya/european-union-supports-urgent-health-services-sudanese-fleeing-conflict-and-their-host-communities_en

including women and children in Darfur where Sudanese people are arriving on their journey to Libya to escape escalating conflict. Local health workers will be given training, laboratories and necessary equipment to adequately meet healthcare demands.

On 16 September 2024, the European Investment Bank announced that it will finance the procurement of over 1.4 million Human Papillomavirus vaccines for Angola, helping to adequately protect girls aged nine to twelve from cervical cancer.¹⁸⁸⁸ Another shipment of approximately 800,000 doses was expected in the coming days.

On 24 September 2024, the European Union and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced that they will work together to develop financing for female health products in low- and middle-income countries, including safe, effective and affordable contraceptives and maternal health medicine.¹⁸⁸⁹

On 8 October 2024, European Union delegate Hanne Carle addressed the United Nations General Assembly, affirming the EU's commitment to freedom of sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, emphasizing universal access to quality and affordable healthcare.¹⁸⁹⁰

On 17 October 2024, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) advocated for the inclusion of abortion rights in the European Charter of Fundamental Rights.¹⁸⁹¹ This is a response to the effect of Poland's strict abortion laws, which the UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women criticized for endangering women's health. MEPs urged Poland to ensure safe abortion access, aligning with the EU's commitment to uphold comprehensive reproductive rights and bodily autonomy for all women.

On 22 October 2024, Ambassador of the European Union to the United Nations Stravos Lambrinidis reaffirmed the EU's commitment to freedom of sexuality, inclusive sexual education and international efforts to eliminate sexual violence at the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee on Agenda item 71: Human Rights.¹⁸⁹² This announcement complies with the EU's commitment to adequate sexual and reproductive rights.

On 24 October 2024, the European Union committed EUR31 million along with the World Health Organization and the United Nations to improve the distribution of reproductive and maternal health services in Afghanistan.¹⁸⁹³ This aid will improve the condition of female cancer screening and maternity care by increasing the training of staff, complying with the commitment to quality universal health services and reproductive health.

¹⁸⁸⁸ Angola receives vaccines to fight cervical cancer, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 16 September 2024. Access Date: 22 November 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/news/angola-receives-vaccines-to-fight-cervical-cancer>
<https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-352-european-union-and-bill-melinda-gates-foundation-partner-to-expand-contraceptive-and-health-access-for-women-in-low-and-middle-income-countries>

¹⁸⁸⁹ European Union and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation partner to expand contraceptive and health access for women in low- and middle-income countries, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 24 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-352-european-union-and-bill-melinda-gates-foundation-partner-to-expand-contraceptive-and-health-access-for-women-in-low-and-middle-income-countries>

¹⁸⁹⁰ EU Statement – UN General Assembly 3rd Committee: Advancement of Women, European External Action Service (New York) 8 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-3rd-committee-advancement-women-1_en

¹⁸⁹¹ Impact of restrictive abortion law in Poland, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 17 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024 <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/agenda/briefing/2024-10-21/10/impact-of-restrictive-abortion-law-in-poland>

¹⁸⁹² EU Statement – UN General Assembly 3rd Committee: Agenda item 71: Human Rights, European Union (New York) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-3rd-committee-agenda-item-71-human-rights_en

¹⁸⁹³ Afghanistan: the EU, in partnership with WHO and UNFPA, supports access to reproductive, maternal and child health and non-communicable diseases services, European External Action Service (Kabul) 24 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/afghanistan-eu-partnership-who-and-unfpa-supports-access-reproductive-maternal-and-child-health-and_en

On 29 October 2024, the EU funded a research study announced by Minister of Women and Social Affairs in Ethiopia Ergogie Tesfaye to address the quality of life for women in Ethiopia.¹⁸⁹⁴ The EU aimed to support gender equality through research on women’s well-being, including health, aligning with its commitment to improve universal health services for women through targeted research.

On 20 December 2024, MEPs adopted a recommendation on women’s rights, calling for the EU to promote gender equality externally, ensure access to healthcare including reproductive healthcare and abortion services and resist against the rollback of women’s rights and gender-based violence worldwide.¹⁸⁹⁵

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to universal access to adequate, affordable and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. By allocating funding to enhance access to affordable healthcare for women globally, the EU has demonstrated a strong commitment to this cause. The EU has also supported sexual and reproductive health and rights through funding for Afghanistan and Angola and verbal reaffirmations. In doing so, the EU has addressed the commitment pillars of quality and adequacy.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tessa Little

¹⁸⁹⁴ EU financed study report on “Determining the Ethiopian Women’s Status & Priorities” unveiled, European External Action Service (Brussels) 29 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ethiopia/eu-financed-study-report-%E2%80%9Cdetermining-ethiopian-women%E2%80%99s-status-priorities%E2%80%9D-unveiled-0_en

¹⁸⁹⁵ MEPs call on the EU to champion women’s rights against global backlash, European Parliament (Brussels) 20 December 2024. Access Date: 21 December 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20241212IPR25965/meps-call-on-the-eu-to-champion-women-s-rights-against-global-backlash>