

A virus identified and isolated at the Cancer Institutes is proven to be HIV.

WHO reports more than 1 million new infections increase rapidly a year.

1986



WHO establishes the Global Programme on AIDS.

USAID officially embarks on a mission to fight HIV/AIDS and establishes its first program with \$2 million.

1988

World AIDS Day
December 1



USAID's Demographic and Health Surveys begin to collect HIV/AIDS data.

WHO declares December 1 World AIDS Day.

1990

USAID establishes a specialized AIDS Division in the Global Health Bureau; it serves as a centralized support center for field programs.

1993

USAID becomes a founding member of the International HIV/AIDS Alliance to support community action on AIDS in the developing world.

1996

UNAIDS begins its operations.



1997



USAID, with UNAIDS and UNICEF, releases "Children on the Brink," the first in a series of reports on children orphaned by AIDS.

USAID launches IMPACT, which covers full continuum of care and becomes the cornerstone of the Agency's response to the epidemic. Over the next decade, the program grows to \$441 million and expands the Agency's portfolio to 75 countries globally, working with more than 1,500 local organizations.

While ramping up IMPACT, USAID launches AIDSMARK to expand social marketing using private sector strategies to promote behavior change, condoms, and HIV testing.

2001

As AIDS cases continue to soar, the pandemic's potentially devastating implications for all health planning and development are recognized.



USAID announces its partnership with the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, which is committed to developing AIDS vaccines that are safe, effective, and accessible to everyone. This partnership continues to thrive today.

2003



Congress authorizes PEPFAR, a 5-year, \$18 billion approach to fighting HIV/AIDS. It is the largest commitment by any nation for an international health initiative dedicated to a single disease; USAID helps launch PEPFAR and becomes its largest implementing agency, managing close to \$1.3 billion in FY 2004.

2005



The Agency launches the Supply Chain Management System, which provides uninterrupted supplies of quality and affordable antiretroviral drugs and other essential medicines and supplies.

2008

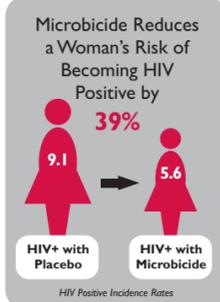
Congress reauthorizes PEPFAR for an additional 5 years at up to \$48 billion; the global response emphasizes a shift to building sustainable, country-owned programs that integrate HIV/AIDS services into broader health systems.

PEPFAR's shift in policy takes USAID back to its "development lens."

2010

USAID manages approximately 60 percent of all U.S. Government global HIV/AIDS programs, amounting to \$3.7 billion.

The CAPRISA 004 trial, a PEPFAR-funded USAID research initiative, provides first proof of concept that a microbicide can prevent HIV infection in women.



2012

Secretary Clinton launches the PEPFAR Blueprint: Creating an AIDS-Free Generation at the State Department in honor of World AIDS Day.



1981

The CDC issues first warnings of illnesses later determined to be AIDS related; this is referred to as the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.



1987

USAID Administrator Peter McPherson formally approves USAID's AIDS policy. AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH contracts are awarded; the Agency's HIV/AIDS funding levels reach \$16.9 million.

AIDSCOM supports mass media campaigns, condom social marketing, and peer education for young people globally.

AIDSTECH supports HIV prevention programs for high-risk populations and programs to improve blood screening and transfusion practices.



The FDA approves Zidovudine, or AZT, the first antiretroviral drug.

1991

USAID launches AIDS Control and Prevention; at the time, it is the largest HIV/AIDS control and prevention program of its kind. Over its lifetime, the project works with 300 partners in 42 countries.

1995



The FDA approves the first protease inhibitors, starting a new era for antiretroviral therapy.

The White House convenes its first conference on HIV/AIDS.

1998

USAID receives an additional \$10 million to provide support to orphans and vulnerable children, bringing total HIV/AIDS funding levels to \$125 million.

USAID examines early studies showing positive effects of male circumcision and begins exploring the acceptability, feasibility, safety, and cost-effectiveness of the intervention, and identifies the need for pilot programs.

2000



USAID launches the regional HIV/AIDS program for Southern Africa, home to 70 percent of adults and 80 percent of children living with HIV/AIDS globally.

USAID launches the first programs for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV with the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, training health workers, renovating clinics, and recommending policy.

Congress enacts the Global AIDS & TB Relief Act, authorizing \$600 million for the global effort.



From the start of USAID's first PMTCT programs to 2011, interventions to prevent mother to child transmission have proven to be 98% effective.

2002

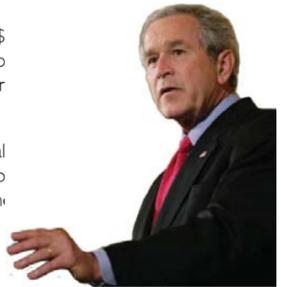
USAID upgrades the HIV/AIDS Division to a full office: The Office of HIV/AIDS in the Global Health Bureau is officially born.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria begins operations.

President George W. Bush announces a \$1 billion effort to improve health care delivery in 14 African countries.

USAID co-sponsors the first international on male circumcision; shortly thereafter, pilot programs launch in Haiti, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

HIV becomes the leading cause of death worldwide among those aged 15 to 59.



2006

USAID takes on the management of PEPFAR's New Partners Initiative, an effort to expand the traditional base of partner organizations working in HIV.

2009

President Barack Obama launches the GHI, a 6-year initiative to improve global health, with PEPFAR at the center.



2011

June 5 marks 30 years since the first reported cases and discovery of AIDS.

USAID, through PEPFAR and in conjunction with the South African Government and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, funds FACTS 001, a new trial to confirm findings from CAPRISA.

USAID introduces a strategy for microbicides introduction.

USAID renews its partnership with the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative.

UNAIDS, PEPFAR and PLoS Medicine release a collection of manuscripts on male circumcision expected to have major implications for policy and programming. USAID plays a pivotal role.

Secretary Clinton calls for an AIDS-free generation during a historic speech at the National Institutes of Health.



USAID
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