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(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LEACH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund
to be administered by the International Bank for Recon-
struction and Development or the International Develop-
ment Association to combat the AIDS epidemic.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "World Bank AIDS
5 Prevention Trust Fund Act".



1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) According to statistics of the International
4 Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World
5 Bank), more than 90 percent of all adults and chil-
6 dren with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired
7 immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) live in the
8 developing world—62 percent in Sub-Saharan Afri-
9 ca, 24 percent in Asia, and 6.9 percent in Latin
10 America and the Caribbean.

11 (2) In Africa, the death toll from AIDS has
12 reached 13,000,000, while 23,000,000 others live
13 with the disease, and more than 10,000,000 children
14 have been infected or orphaned by it.

15 (3) The World Bank, declaring AIDS not just
16 a public health problem but the “foremost and fast-
17 est-growing threat to development” in Africa, has
18 launched a new strategy for HIV/AIDS in Africa,
19 declaring it a top priority for the Bank on that con-
20 tinent.

21 (4) The World Bank estimates that for Africa
22 alone \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is
23 needed for prevention in the region in contrast to
24 the modest \$160,000,000 a year in official assist-
25 ance currently available for HIV/AIDS in Africa.



1 (5) AIDS, like all diseases, knows no bound-
2 aries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the
3 problem in one continent can be contained within
4 that region.

5 (6) Accordingly, United States financial support
6 for medical research, education, and disease contain-
7 ment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifica-
8 tions for millions of Americans and their families
9 who are affected by this disease, and the entire pop-
10 ulation which is potentially susceptible.

11 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to pre-
12 vent human suffering and to ensure the viability of eco-
13 nomic development, stability, and national security in the
14 developing world by advancing research to understand the
15 causes associated with HIV/AIDS in developing countries
16 and to assist in the development of an AIDS vaccine.



1 **TITLE I—NEGOTIATIONS FOR**
2 **THE CREATION OF A WORLD**
3 **BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST**
4 **IN AIDS PREVENTION AND**
5 **ERADICATION**

6 **SEC. 101. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD**
7 **BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PRE-**
8 **VENTION AND ERADICATION.**

9 The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to enter into
10 negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruct-
11 ion and Development or the International Development
12 Association and with the member nations of such institu-
13 tions and with other interested parties for the creation of
14 a trust fund which could accept contributions from govern-
15 ments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of
16 all kinds and use such contributions to address the AIDS
17 epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from the Inter-
18 national Development Association.

19 **TITLE II—UNITED STATES**
20 **FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION**

21 **SEC. 201. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-**
22 **PRIATIONS.**

23 In addition to any other funds authorized to be ap-
24 propriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related
25 to AIDS, there are authorized to be appropriated to the



1 Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal
2 years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund
3 established as a result of negotiations entered into pursu-
4 ant to section 101.

5 **TITLE III—REPORT**

6 **SEC. 301. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.**

7 Not later than 3 years after the date of the enact-
8 ment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sub-
9 mit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services
10 and on International Relations of the House of Represent-
11 atives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and
12 Urban Affairs and on Foreign Relations of the Senate a
13 written report on the trust fund established pursuant to
14 section 101, the goals of the trust fund, the programs,
15 projects, and activities, including any vaccination ap-
16 proaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effective-
17 ness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing
18 the worldwide spread of AIDS.



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COSPONSOR H.R. 3519 - WORLD BANK AIDS PREVENTION TRUST FUND

Dear Colleague:

We are inviting you to cosponsor H.R.3519, the World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act.

In Africa, a human tragedy is unfolding on a scale terrifyingly reminiscent of the plagues that swept through Europe during the Middle Ages. Roughly 70 percent of the people who have contracted the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are in Sub-Saharan Africa which has less than 10 percent of the world's population. An estimated 13 million Africans have died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and many of the 23 million Africans now living with the disease will die in the next decade. Already, the disease has orphaned some 10 million African children.

Globally, an estimated 34 million people have contracted HIV and over 16 million people have died of AIDS. Approximately 2.6 million people died from AIDS in 1999 alone. Each day about 8,500 people, including 1,000 children, become newly infected. About 90 percent of these infections occur in developing countries--in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean--where the spread of AIDS is undermining economic development by striking down working adults in the prime of their lives.

The legislation we have introduced - H.R.3519 - directs the U.S. government to seek the establishment of a new AIDS Prevention Trust Fund at the World Bank. The bill authorizes U.S. contributions of \$100 million a year for five years, in hopes of leveraging that contribution to obtain contributions from other governments as well as private sector companies to reach \$1 billion a year. The proceeds of the trust fund would support AIDS education, prevention, treatment, and vaccine development efforts in the world's poorest countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

World Bank President Jim Wolfensohn cited in a recent speech before the U.N. Security Council an African farmer: "Today, we are spending more time turning the bodies of the sick than we are turning the soil." Preventing and eventually eradicating the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is clearly the foremost medical, humanitarian, and economic challenge of our time.

The United States is uniquely positioned to lead the world in the prevention and eradication of HIV/AIDS. To abdicate that role would be a mistake of historic dimensions. We hope you will join us by cosponsoring the World Bank Aids Prevention Trust Fund Act. In addition, we urge your cosponsorship of H.R. 2765, the AIDS Marshall Plan Fund for Africa Act, of which Barbara Lee is the principal author.

contact Amanda Kueter in the Leach office at x56576 or Michael Riggs in the Lee office at x52661 if you would like to do so.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Leach".

James A. Leach
Member of Congress

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara Lee".

Barbara Lee
Member of Congress

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Congressional Press Releases

View Related Topics

January 25, 2000, Tuesday

SECTION: PRESS RELEASE

LENGTH: 587 words

HEADLINE: LEACH PROPOSES WORLD BANK AIDS TRUST FUND

BYLINE: JAMES A. LEACH , REPRESENTATIVE , HOUSE

BODY:

For Immediate Release January 24, 2000 **Leach** Proposes World Bank **AIDS** Trust Fund In a move to address the greatest medical challenge of the time, Rep. James A. **Leach**, Chairman of the House Banking and Financial Services Committee, today introduced legislation to create a special Trust Fund at the World Bank to pay for **AIDS** education, prevention, treatment and vaccine development efforts in the world's poorest countries, including hard-hit Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank **AIDS** Prevention Trust Fund Act authorizes establishment of a billion- dollar fund in which the United States would contribute 10 percent. Uniquely, the fund could solicit support from worldwide charitable groups and private sector businesses, as well as from governments of other countries. 'This legislation does not envision a narrowly-focused containment policy, but rather a broader vision of eradication of **AIDS** within a generation," **Leach** said. 'if the people and the government of the United States can set as a goal the landing of a mission on Mars, we certainly should, in century which is likely to be hallmarked by genetic break throughs, also plan to conquer **AIDS**, as well as cancer. 'The purposes of this Act are to prevent human suffering and to ensure the viability of economic development and stability in Africa, the Caribbean and Asian nations with a high incidence of **AIDS**. The Fund will support improved **AIDS** education; initiatives to prevent the spread of **AIDS**; development of national HIV/**AIDS** strategies; and support for the millions of children with and orphaned by **AIDS**, **Leach** said. 'For all the discussion of **AIDS** over the past decades, the big picture has yet to be defined and the real challenge addressed. The big picture is that worldwide over 16 million people have died and tens of millions more are dying of a disease for which there is no cure. The big picture also is that the disease has ravished much of a continent - Africa - in a manner analogous to the European plagues of the Middle Ages,' he said. 'Staggering numbers of women, as well as men, are infected in Sub- Saharan Africa and the disease has leaped quantitatively beyond the population base considered in American most at risk. For humanitarian reasons, it is imperative that the developed world provide assistance to the people of Africa, the Caribbean and Asia where **AIDS** has rampaged. But, it must be understood that efforts to combat **AIDS** in other regions and continents have huge health implications for our own country as well. It is simply a fact of life that disease knows no borders," **Leach** concluded. The **Leach** bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into negotiations with other World Bank member countries to create the **AIDS** Prevention Trust Fund, which would provide financial support for programs in the world's poorest nations with a significant **AIDS** problem. The Treasury Secretary would be required to report to Congress on the effectiveness of projects receiving Fund support, such as progress toward vaccine development. 'Envisioned in this legislative approach," **Leach** said, 'is the opportunity for the private sector, such as pharmaceutical firms, to contribute their products and expertise to parts of the world without the capacity to afford treatment options. Indeed, for the first time in the context of an international institution initiative, an integral part would be played by the private sector.' A copy of the bill is available on the Banking Committee Homepage,

The Global AIDS Prevention (GAP) Act To Be Introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer

Purpose

The Global AIDS Prevention (GAP) Act would authorize \$1.75 billion over five years for the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS abroad.

Need for this Legislation

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic two decades ago, 16.3 million people worldwide have died of the disease. Today, there are 33.6 million people around the world living with the disease, and over 3 million of them are children.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly hard hit by the disease. The region has accounted for 84 percent of the worldwide deaths from HIV/AIDS; two-thirds of the new infections in 1999; and 69 percent of those living with the disease. In addition, 55 percent of those with the disease in sub-Saharan Africa are women. As a result, over 10 million children have been orphaned in the region, and that figure could double or triple in the next decade.

Southeast Asia is also seeing a growing HIV/AIDS problem, and many experts believe the epidemic could grow faster there than in Africa in the near future. While the region has historically accounted for less than 7 percent of all HIV/AIDS deaths, it was the sight of 20 percent of the new infections last year.

What the Bill Does

The GAP Act would authorize \$1.75 billion over five years for the USAID's HIV/AIDS efforts. At least 50 percent of this funding (\$875 million over five years) must be used to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Yearly funding is: \$250 million (fiscal year 2001); \$300 million (fiscal year 2002); \$350 million (fiscal year 2003); \$400 million (fiscal year 2004); and \$450 million (fiscal year 2005).

The bill specifies that USAID should use the funding for primary prevention and education; voluntary testing and counseling; care for those living with HIV/AIDS; and providing medications to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child.

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LEACH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

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to be administered by the International Bank for Recon-
struction and Development or the International Develop-
ment Association to combat the AIDS epidemic.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “World Bank AIDS
5 Prevention Trust Fund Act”.



1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) According to statistics of the International
4 Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World
5 Bank), more than 90 percent of all adults and chil-
6 dren with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired
7 immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) live in the
8 developing world—62 percent in Sub-Saharan Afri-
9 ca, 24 percent in Asia, and 6.9 percent in Latin
10 America and the Caribbean.

11 (2) In Africa, the death toll from AIDS has
12 reached 13,000,000, while 23,000,000 others live
13 with the disease, and more than 10,000,000 children
14 have been infected or orphaned by it.

15 (3) The World Bank, declaring AIDS not just
16 a public health problem but the “foremost and fast-
17 est-growing threat to development” in Africa, has
18 launched a new strategy for HIV/AIDS in Africa,
19 declaring it a top priority for the Bank on that con-
20 tinent.

21 (4) The World Bank estimates that for Africa
22 alone \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is
23 needed for prevention in the region in contrast to
24 the modest \$160,000,000 a year in official assist-
25 ance currently available for HIV/AIDS in Africa.



1 (5) AIDS, like all diseases, knows no bound-
2 aries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the
3 problem in one continent can be contained within
4 that region.

5 (6) Accordingly, United States financial support
6 for medical research, education, and disease contain-
7 ment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifica-
8 tions for millions of Americans and their families
9 who are affected by this disease, and the entire pop-
10 ulation which is potentially susceptible.

11 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to pre-
12 vent human suffering and to ensure the viability of eco-
13 nomic development, stability, and national security in the
14 developing world by advancing research to understand the
15 causes associated with HIV/AIDS in developing countries
16 and to assist in the development of an AIDS vaccine.



1 **TITLE I—NEGOTIATIONS FOR**
2 **THE CREATION OF A WORLD**
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10 negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruct-
11 ion and Development or the International Development
12 Association and with the member nations of such institu-
13 tions and with other interested parties for the creation of
14 a trust fund which could accept contributions from govern-
15 ments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of
16 all kinds and use such contributions to address the AIDS
17 epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from the Inter-
18 national Development Association.

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20 **FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION**

21 **SEC. 201. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-**
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23 In addition to any other funds authorized to be ap-
24 propriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related
25 to AIDS, there are authorized to be appropriated to the



1 Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal
2 years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund
3 established as a result of negotiations entered into pursu-
4 ant to section 101.

5 **TITLE III—REPORT**

6 **SEC. 301. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.**

7 Not later than 3 years after the date of the enact-
8 ment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sub-
9 mit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services
10 and on International Relations of the House of Represent-
11 atives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and
12 Urban Affairs and on Foreign Relations of the Senate a
13 written report on the trust fund established pursuant to
14 section 101, the goals of the trust fund, the programs,
15 projects, and activities, including any vaccination ap-
16 proaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effective-
17 ness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing
18 the worldwide spread of AIDS.



106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. BOXER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize
appropriations for HIV/AIDS efforts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Global AIDS Preven-
5 tion Act of 2000".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epi-
9 demic 2 decades ago, more than 16,300,000 people
10 worldwide have died of the disease.

1 (2) More than 33,600,000 people in the world
2 are living with HIV/AIDS; more than 3,000,000 of
3 them are children.

4 (3) Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly
5 hard hit by the disease, as the region has accounted
6 for—

7 (A) 84 percent of the worldwide deaths
8 from HIV/AIDS;

9 (B) two-thirds of the new infections in
10 1999; and

11 (C) 69 percent of those living with the dis-
12 ease.

13 (4) In sub-Saharan Africa, 55 percent of the in-
14 fected adults are women and, as a result, more than
15 10,000,000 children have been orphaned in sub-Sa-
16 haran Africa because of HIV/AIDS—a figure that
17 could double or triple in the next decade.

18 (5) According to the United Nations, HIV/
19 AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is the “worst infectious
20 disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague”.

21 (6) The HIV/AIDS problem in Southeast Asia
22 is growing dramatically. In 1999, 20 percent of the
23 new infections in the world were in Southeast Asia.

24 (7) New investments and treatments hold out
25 promise of making progress against the HIV/AIDS

1 epidemic. For example, a recent study in Uganda
2 demonstrated that a new drug could prevent almost
3 one-half of the HIV transmissions from mothers to
4 infants, at a fraction of the cost of other treatments.

5 (8) Making progress against HIV/AIDS re-
6 quires a global commitment, with a leadership role
7 from the United States.

8 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF**
9 **1961.**

10 Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
11 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end
12 the following new paragraph:

13 “(4)(A) Congress expects the agency primarily re-
14 sponsible for administering this part to make HIV/AIDS
15 a priority in the foreign assistance program and to under-
16 take a comprehensive, coordinated effort to combat HIV/
17 AIDS. This effort shall include providing—

18 “(i) primary prevention and education;

19 “(ii) voluntary testing and counseling;

20 “(iii) medications to prevent the transmission of
21 HIV/AIDS from mother to child; and

22 “(iv) care for those living with HIV/AIDS.

23 “(B)(i) In addition to amounts otherwise available for
24 such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to
25 the President to carry out this paragraph \$300,000,000

1 for fiscal year 2001, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2002,
2 \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$450,000,000 for fis-
3 cal year 2004, and \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

4 “(ii) Not less than 50 percent of funds made available
5 each fiscal year under clause (i) shall be used to combat
6 the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa.

7 “(iii) Funds appropriated under this subparagraph
8 are authorized to remain available until expended.”.

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

DRAFT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize microfinance and food assistance for communities affected by the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Affects of AIDS on
5 Orphans and Communities Mitigation Act of 2000".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) By the end of 2000, 10,400,000 children in
9 Sub-Saharan Africa will have lost their mother, or

1 both parents, to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syn-
2 drome (AIDS).

3 (2) In the next decade, 40,000,000 children will
4 become orphans as a result of the AIDS pandemic,
5 most of them located in Sub-Saharan Africa.

6 (3) Over the next 20 years, AIDS will substan-
7 tially reduce economic progress in the nations of
8 Sub-Saharan Africa.

9 (4) Success or failure in fighting the AIDS pan-
10 demic will effect the spread of AIDS to India and
11 the remainder of Asia and to the states of the
12 former Soviet Union.

13 (5) By 2005, more than 100,000,000 people
14 worldwide will have been infected with Human Im-
15 munodeficiency Virus (HIV), the precursor to AIDS.

16 (6) Effective assistance for children orphaned
17 by AIDS, and for those caring for such children, is
18 community based.

19 (7) The development and expansion of sustain-
20 able microfinance institutions that provide access to
21 credit, savings, and other financial services to the
22 very poor, especially women, are critical components
23 in a global strategy to address the devastating eco-
24 nomic and social effects of AIDS.

1 (8) Microfinance programs are particularly ef-
2 fective in helping those left to care for AIDS or-
3 phans by providing the caregivers the means of pur-
4 suing a livelihood.

5 (9) Microfinance programs have been shown to
6 be particularly effective in permitting individuals
7 with AIDS to have access to services and credit not
8 otherwise available to such individuals, including
9 health insurance, life insurance, counseling, and
10 group support.

11 (10) Food aid can be a critical component in
12 mitigating the impact of AIDS on communities by
13 addressing the nutritional needs of individuals with
14 AIDS and assisting households left destitute by
15 AIDS, and as a part of a larger, comprehensive ef-
16 fort to strengthen and restore sustainable livelihood
17 strategies for households and communities affected
18 by AIDS.

19 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

20 The purposes of this Act are—

21 (1) to make microfinance programs an impor-
22 tant component of United States policy in fighting
23 the effects of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syn-
24 drome (AIDS) pandemic worldwide; and

1 (2) to encourage targeted use of food and for
2 related assistance for humanitarian purposes and for
3 sustainable development in communities affected by
4 AIDS.

5 **SEC. 4. MICROCREDIT PROGRAMS.**

6 Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act
7 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding
8 at the end the following new section:

9 **"SEC. 131. ASSISTANCE FOR MICROCREDIT PROGRAMS FOR**
10 **COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY AIDS.**

11 "(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other funds
12 ~~[authorized to be]~~ appropriated ~~[by this chapter]~~ for micro-
13 enterprise activities, there is authorized to be appropriated
14 each fiscal year, \$50,000,000 for purposes of assisting
15 microcredit programs that serve the very poor, especially
16 women, in communities ~~affected~~ by Acquired Immune De-
17 ficiency Syndrome (AIDS); ~~[including microcredit pro-~~
18 ~~grams that provide counseling, health care, and other ser-~~
19 ~~vices with respect to AIDS.]~~

20 "(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—(1) The maximum
21 amount of credit provided an individual under a micro-
22 credit program under subsection (a) may not exceed \$600.

23 "(2) To the maximum extent practicable, amounts
24 shall be provided under subsection (a) for programs
25 that—

or
AN/AIDS
activities

heavily
impaired

A) provide directly
the linkages with
programs
that provide
in prevention
r. AIDS
need
support

“(B) employ best practices for assisting the
very poor; and

“(B) operate in a sustainable manner.”.

SEC. 5. FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Title IV of the Agricultural Trade and Development
Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.) is amended
by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 416. ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY AIDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide food
assistance under this Act to developing countries in order
to assist such countries in mitigating the effects of ac-
quired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) on commu-
nities in such countries, including—

“(1) assistance to address the nutritional needs
of individuals in such communities who have AIDS;

“(2) assistance for households [in such commu-
nities that are destitute as a result of] AIDS; and

“(3) assistance as part of other aid or assist-
ance designed to create or restore sustainable liveli-
hood strategies in communities affected by AIDS.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to
be appropriated each fiscal year, \$50,000,000 for pur-
poses of providing assistance under this section.

why
different
the
be
micro
approach
finding?

affected
by

1 “(2) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORIZA-
2 TIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for
3 a fiscal year by paragraph (1) are in addition to any
4 other amounts authorized to be appropriated by this
5 Act for such fiscal year.”.

BARBARA BOXER
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT
AND PUBLIC WORKS
FOREIGN RELATIONS

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
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senator@boxer.senate.gov
<http://boxer.senate.gov>

Facsimile Transmission
From
SENATOR BARBARA BOXER
Washington, D.C. Office

Date: 2-2-00

To: MICHAEL ISKOWITZ
Office of National AIDS Policy

Fax #: 456-2439

From: Matthew Baumgart
Senior Policy Advisor

Total number of pages including cover: 2

Notes:

Per our conversation

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 2, 2000

COSPONSOR BIPARTISAN GLOBAL AIDS PREVENTION (GAP) ACT ***Introduced by Senators Barbara Boxer and Gordon Smith***

Dear Colleague:

Most experts agree there is a gap in the AIDS fight--a tremendous gap in our financial commitment to wipe out this disease. Some even call it a void. Whatever your view, we invite you to help close that gap by cosponsoring the bipartisan Global AIDS Prevention (GAP) Act.

HIV/AIDS is a global catastrophe--and an international emergency.

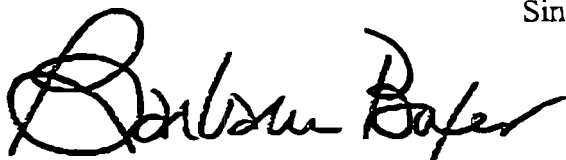
No where is this more evident than in sub-Saharan Africa. The region has accounted for 84 percent (13.7 million) of the worldwide deaths from HIV/AIDS, two-thirds (3.8 million) of the new infections in 1999, and 69 percent (23.3 million) of those living with the disease. Looking at a few specific countries dramatically illustrates the breadth of the problem. In Zimbabwe, it is estimated that 26 percent of all adults aged 15-49 are living with HIV/AIDS. In Botswana, it is 25 percent, and in Namibia, it is 20 percent. In addition, 55 percent of those with the disease in sub-Saharan Africa are women. As a result, over 10 million children have been orphaned in the region, and that figure could double or triple in the next decade.

No wonder that the United Nations has said that AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is the "worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague."

This is why we, as members of the Foreign Relations Committee, have introduced the GAP Act. Our bill calls on the USAID to make HIV/AIDS a priority in the foreign assistance program and to undertake a comprehensive, coordinated effort to combat HIV/AIDS. That effort will include education, testing, treatment, and providing medications to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. To accomplish this goal, the GAP Act authorizes \$2 billion over five years, with at least 50 percent of it targeted to sub-Saharan Africa.

Fighting this disease is going to require a global effort. But the United States must continue to lead the way. Please join us in ensuring that happens by cosponsoring the GAP Act. If you have any questions or would like to cosponsor, please call Matthew Baumgart or Sean Moore at 4-3553 (Boxer) or Rob Epplin at 4-3753 (G. Smith).

Sincerely,



Barbara Boxer
United States Senator



Gordon H. Smith
United States Senator

FAX MESSAGE



U.S. Agency for International Development
HIV-AIDS Division, Office of Health and Nutrition
Global Bureau

Mailing address: G/PHN/HN/HIV-AIDS
3.07--075M, 3rd Flr, RRB
Washington, DC 20523-3700
U.S.A.

To: *Sandy Thurman*
ONAP

Phone:

FAX:

cc:

202 456 2439

From: Paul DeLay, M.D., D.T.M.& H.
Chief, HIV/AIDS Division

Phone: 202 712 0683

FAX: 202 216 3046

Pages: *7*

Date: *1/24/00*

Subject: *Moynihan*

*Not sure if Therese is ready for
general release of this draft
so share appropriately.*

Written comments are mine

DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN
NEW YORK

**Moynihan
Bill**
United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3200

To: Dr. Paul Delay
From: Therese Lee
Date: January 24, 2000
Re: Vertical Transmission Bill
Total Pages: 6

Thank you for your time. Please let me know of any suggestions or changes that you have. I tried to make the language as wide as I could, in order to minimize the restrictions on how these funds can be used by USAID for vertical transmission interventions. Looking forward to speaking with you again.

Cheers,

Therese

224-9560

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
(202) 224-4451
Fax: (202) 228-0406

S.L.C.

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MOYNIHAN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to take steps to address the issue of mother-to-child transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "HIV Vertical Trans-
5 mission Prevention Act of 2000".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) According to UNAIDS, nearly 4,500,000
9 children under 15 years of age have been infected

S.L.C.

2

1 with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) since
2 the AIDS epidemic began. More than 3,000,000
3 have already died of AIDS. Children are becoming
4 infected at about the rate of 1 child every minute,
5 and the overwhelming majority of these children ac-
6 quire the infection from their mothers.

7 (2) The gap between rich and poor countries in
8 terms of transmission of HIV from mother to child
9 has been increasing. Moreover, AIDS threatens to
10 reverse years of steady progress of child survival in
11 developing countries. UNAIDS believes that by the
12 year 2010, AIDS may have increased mortality of
13 children under 5 years of age by more than 100 per-
14 cent in regions most affected by the virus.

15 (3) The discovery of a relatively simple and
16 cheap means of interrupting the transmission of
17 HIV from an infected mother to the unborn child—
18 namely with nevirapine (NVP), which costs US\$4 a
19 tablet—has created a great opportunity for an un-
20 precedented partnership between the United States
21 Government and the governments of Asian and Afri-
22 ^{and Latin American} can countries to combat mother-to-child trans-
23 mission (also known as “vertical transmission”) of
24 HIV.

(4) According to UNAIDS, this strategy will not increase the number of orphaned children, but instead decrease the proportion of orphans that are HIV infected.

backward phrasing?

(5) USAID, UNAIDS, and UNICEF are engaged in 11 pilot projects around the world. These studies will be completed within the year, and the technical and ethical questions associated with antiretroviral prevention strategies will be mastered well enough in order for these intervention programs to be increased in scale (tremendously) ?? ← rephrase

(6) Primary prevention strategies should remain the top priority in the fight against AIDS and no funds should be diverted away from it. Therefore, new funding for vertical transmission should only be additive in nature. Once appropriated, this funding will facilitate widespread delivery of antiretroviral strategies to address the vertical transmission problem.

(7) New antiretroviral drug strategy can be a force for social change, providing the opportunity and impetus needed to tackle often long-standing problems of inadequate services and (oppressive) attitudes. Strengthening the health infrastructure to improve mother and child health, antenatal, delivery

change wording

↓
? Stigma

1 and postnatal services, and couples counseling gen-
2 erates enormous spillover effects toward combating
3 the AIDS epidemic in developing regions.

4 **SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR PREVENTION OF VERTICAL**
5 **TRANSMISSION.**

6 Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
7 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end
8 the following new paragraph:

9 “(4)(A) Congress recognizes the growing inter-
10 national dilemma of children with the human immuno-
11 deficiency virus (HIV) and the merits of intervention pro-
12 grams aimed at this problem. Congress further recognizes
13 that mother-to-child transmission prevention strategies
14 can serve as a major force for change in developing re-
15 gions, and it is, therefore, a major objective of the foreign
16 assistance program to control the AIDS epidemic. The
17 agency primarily responsible for administering this part
18 shall—

19 “(i) coordinate with UNAIDS, UNICEF,
20 WHO, local governments, and other organizations to
21 develop and implement effective strategies to prevent
22 vertical transmission of HIV; and

23 “(ii) coordinate with those organizations to in-
24 crease in scale intervention programs and introduce
25 voluntary counseling and testing, antiretroviral

S.L.C.

5

1 drugs, replacement feeding, and other strategies
2 more widely in due course.

3 "(B) In addition to amounts otherwise available for
4 such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to
5 the President, \$25,000,000 each fiscal year ^{FOR FIVE YEARS} to be used to
6 carry out this paragraph. Funds appropriated under this
7 paragraph are authorized to remain available until ex-
8 pended."

JOSEPH CROWLEY
7TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRADE

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND PUBLIC LANDS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS
AND FOREST HEALTH

Congress of the United States
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Washington, DC 20515-3207

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INTERNET WEB PAGE
<http://www.house.gov/crowley>

February 4, 2000

**SAFEGUARDING OUR NATION'S FUTURE BY INVESTING
IN GLOBAL HEALTH**

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to urge your assistance in combating a grave threat to our national security: the spread of infectious disease.

Conditions of disease and disability around the world directly and indirectly threaten the lives of all Americans. The levels of "ill-health" in countries constituting a majority of the world's population pose a direct threat to their own national economic and political viability, and therefore to our global economic and political interests. Furthermore, health-driven issues pose a very high risk for engendering, or contributing to, armed conflicts around the world that could directly affect our own military.

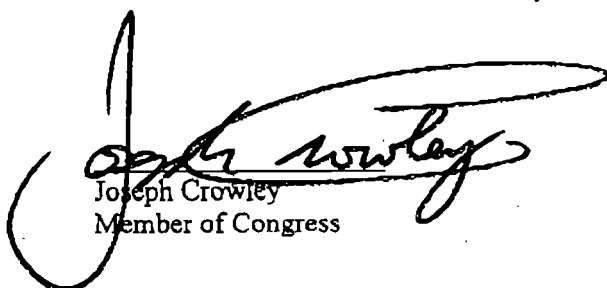
As demonstrated by West Nile-Like Encephalitis, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, a disease respects no borders. An outbreak in Africa can travel to U.S. shores within days. Therefore, a large investment in global health will not only benefit the world, it will benefit the health of our own citizens as well.

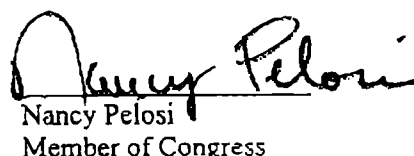
Improvements in the capacity of developing nations to conduct disease surveillance and prevention programs, and to respond effectively to disease outbreaks, are both urgently needed and achievable. The "Global Health Act of 2000" aims to improve world health by increasing assistance to developing nations with high levels of infectious disease and premature death by authorizing an additional \$1 billion commitment to: improve children's and women's health and nutrition; provide access to family counseling; and combat the spread of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS.

In today's world, no nation is an island. We are all in this together. When it comes to global health, there is no "them" -- only "us".

We hope you will join us as a cosponsor of the "Global Health Act of 2000" in order to protect our national security and ensure improved health for all. Please contact John DaSilva with Congressman Crowley (John.DaSilva@mail.house.gov) at 5-3965 or Jon Stivers (Jonathan.Stivers@mail.house.gov) with Congresswoman Pelosi at 5-4965 should you have questions or wish to cosponsor this critical legislation.

Sincerely,


Joseph Crowley
Member of Congress


Nancy Pelosi
Member of Congress

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H.L.C.

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. _____**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rep Crowley
Mr. CROWLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to improve global health by increasing assistance to developing nations with high levels of infectious disease and premature death, by improving children's and women's health and nutrition, reducing unintended pregnancies, and combating the spread of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Global Health Act of
5 2000".



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H.L.C.

2

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) Over 10,000,000 children under the age of
4 5 die each year in developing nations from prevent-
5 able causes, and more than half of these deaths are
6 due to 5 conditions: pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria,
7 malnutrition, and measles.

8 (2) Despite progress in making family planning
9 services available, more than 150,000,000 married
10 women in developing nations still want to space or
11 limit childbearing, but do not have access to modern
12 contraceptives.

13 (3) According to the World Health Organiza-
14 tion, nearly 600,000 women die each year from com-
15 plications of pregnancy and childbirth, and another
16 18,000,000 women suffer pregnancy-related health
17 programs that can be permanently disabling.

18 (4) According to the World Health Organiza-
19 tion, 13,000,000 people die annually from infectious
20 diseases, ~~1~~ ^{the majority} million of which are preventable
21 or curable.

22 (5) HIV/AIDS has become the world's leading
23 infectious disease threat, with 34,000,000 people in-
24 fected worldwide, and over 16,000 new infections
25 daily of which 7,000 cases occur in people between
26 the ages of 10 to 24.

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H.L.C.

3

1 SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE GLOBAL HEALTH.

2 Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
3 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end
4 the following:

5 “(4)(A) The Congress recognizes the growing threat
6 that infectious diseases and other global health problems
7 pose to Americans and people everywhere, and that im-
8 provements in the capacity of developing nations to con-
9 duct disease surveillance and prevention programs, and to
10 respond effectively to disease outbreaks, are both urgently
11 needed and achievable. To this end, the Congress directs
12 the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
13 national Development to coordinate with the Director of
14 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Direc-
15 tor of the National Institutes of Health, the Secretary of
16 State, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the
17 Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other appropriate
18 Federal departments and agencies, to increase the amount
19 of assistance to developing nations to protect the health
20 of children, pregnant women and mothers, improve repro-
21 ductive health, and combat HIV/AIDS and other infec-
22 tious diseases.

23 “(B) To carry out the purposes of this paragraph,
24 there is authorized to be appropriated, in addition to funds
25 otherwise appropriated for these purposes,
26 \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, to remain available



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H.L.C.

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1 until expended. Amounts appropriated pursuant to the au-
2 thorization of appropriations under the preceding sentence
3 should be allocated in the following manner: \$225,000,000
4 for the health and survival of children, \$100,000,000 for
5 the health and nutrition of pregnant women and mothers,
6 \$200,000,000 for voluntary family planning,
7 \$275,000,000 to combat HIV/AIDS, and \$200,000,000
8 for the prevention and control of other infectious diseases.
9 ”.



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Global AIDS Prevention Act of 2000 (Introduced in the Senate)

S 2026 IS

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

S. 2026

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for **HIV /AIDS** efforts.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**February 2, 2000**

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. KENNEDY) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for **HIV /AIDS** efforts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Global **AIDS** Prevention Act of 2000'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since the beginning of the **HIV /AIDS** epidemic 2 decades ago, more than 16,300,000 people worldwide have died of the disease.

(2) More than 33,600,000 people in the world are living with **HIV /AIDS** ; more than 3,000,000 of them are children.

(3) Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly hard hit by the disease, as the region has accounted for--

(A) 84 percent of the worldwide deaths from **HIV /AIDS** ;

(B) two-thirds of the new infections in 1999; and

(C) 69 percent of those living with the disease.

(4) In sub-Saharan Africa, 55 percent of the infected adults are women and, as a result, more than 10,000,000 children have been orphaned in sub-Saharan Africa because of **HIV /AIDS** . --a figure that could double or triple in the next decade.

(5) According to the United Nations, **HIV /AIDS** in sub-Saharan Africa is the 'worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague'.

(6) The **HIV /AIDS** problem in Southeast Asia is growing dramatically. In 1999, 20 percent of the new infections in the world were in Southeast Asia.

(7) New investments and treatments hold out promise of making progress against the **HIV /AIDS** epidemic. For example, a recent study in Uganda demonstrated that a new drug could prevent almost one-half of the **HIV** transmissions from mothers to infants, at a fraction of the cost of other treatments.

(8) Making progress against **HIV /AIDS** requires a global commitment, with a leadership role from the United States.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(4)(A) Congress expects the agency primarily responsible for administering this part to make **HIV /AIDS** a priority in the foreign assistance program and to undertake a comprehensive, coordinated effort to combat **HIV /AIDS** . This effort shall include providing--

`(i) primary prevention and education;

`(ii) voluntary testing and counseling;

`(iii) medications to prevent the transmission of **HIV /AIDS** from mother to child; and

`(iv) care for those living with **HIV /AIDS** .

`(B)(i) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this paragraph \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$450,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, and \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

`(ii) Not less than 50 percent of funds made available each fiscal year under clause (i) shall be used to combat the **HIV /AIDS** epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa.

`(iii) Funds appropriated under this subparagraph are authorized to remain available until expended.'.

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AIDS Orphans Relief Act of 2000 (Introduced in the Senate)

S 2030 IS

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

S. 2030

To authorize microfinance and food assistance for communities affected by the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 3, 2000

Mr. DURBIN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To authorize microfinance and food assistance for communities affected by the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'AIDS Orphans Relief Act of 2000'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) By the end of 2000, 10,400,000 children in Sub-Saharan Africa will have lost their mother, or both parents, to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- (2) In the next decade, 40,000,000 children will become orphans as a result of the AIDS pandemic, most of them located in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- (3) Over the next 20 years, AIDS threatens to reduce substantially economic progress in the nations of Sub-Saharan Africa.
- (4) Success or failure in fighting the AIDS pandemic will effect the spread of the disease to India, Asia, and the states of the former Soviet Union.
- (5) By 2005, more than 100,000,000 people worldwide will have been infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the precursor to AIDS.
- (6) Effective assistance for children orphaned by AIDS, and for those caring for such children, must strengthen the surviving families.
- (7) The development and expansion of sustainable microfinance institutions that provide access to credit, savings, and other financial services to the very poor, especially women, are critical components in a global strategy to address the devastating economic and social effects of AIDS.
- (8) Microfinance programs are particularly effective in helping those left to care for AIDS orphans by providing the caregivers the means of pursuing a livelihood.
- (9) Microfinance programs have been shown to be particularly effective in permitting individuals with AIDS to have access to services and credit not otherwise available to such individuals, including health insurance, life insurance, counseling, and group support.
- (10) Food aid can be a critical component in mitigating the impact of AIDS on communities by addressing the nutritional needs of individuals with AIDS and assisting households left destitute by AIDS, and as a part of a larger, comprehensive effort to strengthen and restore sustainable livelihood strategies for households and communities affected by AIDS.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are--

- (1) to make microfinance programs an important component of United States policy in fighting the effects of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) pandemic worldwide; and
- (2) to encourage targeted use of food and food-related assistance for humanitarian purposes and for sustainable development in communities affected by AIDS.

SEC. 4. MICROCREDIT PROGRAMS.

Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

SEC. 131. ASSISTANCE FOR MICROCREDIT PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY AIDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL- In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated by this chapter for micro-enterprise activities or activities relating to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), there is authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year, \$50,000,000 for purposes of assisting microcredit programs that serve the very poor, especially women, in communities heavily affected by AIDS.

“(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS- (1) The maximum amount of credit provided an individual under a microcredit program under subsection (a) may not exceed \$600 and (b) the average loan size for a program receiving resources under this section may not exceed \$300.

“(2) To the maximum extent practicable, amounts shall be provided under subsection (a) for programs that--

“(A) provide HIV prevention or AIDS care and support, whether directly or through linkages with other programs;

“(B) employ best practices for assisting the very poor; and

“(C) operate in a sustainable manner.”.

SEC. 5. FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Title IV of the Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

SEC. 416. ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY AIDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL- The President may provide food assistance under this Act to developing countries in order to assist such countries in mitigating the effects of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) on communities in such countries, including--

“(1) assistance to address the nutritional needs of individuals in such communities who have AIDS;

“(2) assistance for households affected by AIDS; and

“(3) assistance as part of other aid or assistance designed to create or restore sustainable livelihood strategies in communities affected by AIDS.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS-

“(1) AUTHORIZATION- There is authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year, \$50,000,000 for purposes of providing assistance under this section.

“(2) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS- Amounts authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year by paragraph (1) are in addition to any other amounts authorized

to be appropriated by this Act for such fiscal year.'

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Bill 3 of 9

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World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act (Introduced in the House)

HR 3519 IH

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

H. R. 3519

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**January 24, 2000**

Mr. LEACH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services

A BILL

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'World Bank **AIDS** Prevention Trust Fund Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS**- The Congress finds the following:

- (1) According to statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), more than 90 percent of all adults and children with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (**HIV /AIDS**) live in the developing world--62 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 24 percent in Asia, and 6.9 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (2) In Africa, the death toll from **AIDS** has reached 13,000,000, while 23,000,000 others live with the disease, and more than 10,000,000 children have been infected or orphaned by it.
- (3) The World Bank, declaring **AIDS** not just a public health problem but the 'foremost and fastest-growing threat to development' in Africa, has launched a new strategy for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa, declaring it a top priority for the Bank on that continent.
- (4) The World Bank estimates that for Africa alone \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is needed for prevention in the region in contrast to the modest \$160,000,000 a year in official assistance currently available for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa.
- (5) **AIDS** , like all diseases, knows no boundaries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the problem in one continent can be contained within that region.
- (6) Accordingly, United States financial support for medical research, education, and disease containment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifications for millions of Americans and their families who are affected by this disease, and the entire population which is potentially susceptible.

(b) **PURPOSES**- The purposes of this Act are to prevent human suffering and to ensure the viability of economic development, stability, and national security in the developing world by advancing research to understand the causes associated with **HIV /AIDS** in developing countries and to assist in the development of an **AIDS** vaccine.

TITLE I--NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PREVENTION AND ERADICATION

SEC. 101. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PREVENTION AND ERADICATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to enter into negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association and with the member nations of such institutions and with other interested parties for the creation of a trust fund which could accept contributions from governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds and use such contributions to address the **AIDS** epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from the International Development Association.

TITLE II--UNITED STATES FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

SEC. 201. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related to **AIDS** , there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund established as a result of negotiations entered into pursuant to section 101.

TITLE III--REPORT

SEC. 301. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report on the trust fund established pursuant to section 101, the goals of the trust fund, the programs, projects, and activities, including any vaccination approaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effectiveness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing the worldwide spread of **AIDS** .

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Mother-to-Child HIV Prevention Act of 2000 (Introduced in the Senate)

S 2032 IS

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

S. 2032

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to address the issue of mother-to-child transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**February 3, 2000**

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to address the issue of mother-to-child transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Mother-to-Child HIV Prevention Act of 2000'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to UNAIDS, nearly 4,500,000 children under 15 years of age have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) since the AIDS epidemic began. More than 3,000,000 have already died of AIDS. Children are becoming infected at about the rate of 1 child every minute, and the overwhelming majority of these children acquire the infection from their mothers.

(2) The gap between rich and poor countries in terms of transmission of HIV from mother to child has been increasing. Moreover, AIDS threatens to reverse years of steady progress of child survival in developing countries. UNAIDS believes that by the year 2010, AIDS may have increased mortality of children under 5 years of age by more than 100 percent in regions most affected by the virus.

(3) The discovery of a relatively simple and cheap means of interrupting the transmission of HIV from an infected mother to the unborn child--namely with nevirapine (NVP), which costs US\$4 a tablet--has created a great opportunity for an unprecedented partnership between the United States Government and the governments of Asian, African and Latin American countries to combat mother-to-child transmission (also known as 'vertical transmission') of HIV.

(4) According to UNAIDS, this strategy will decrease the proportion of orphans that are HIV-infected and decrease infant and child mortality rates in these developing regions.

(5) USAID, UNAIDS, and UNICEF are engaged in 11 pilot projects around the world. These studies will be completed within the year, and the technical and ethical questions associated with antiretroviral prevention strategies will be mastered well enough in order for a significant increase in scale to be undertaken.

(6) Primary prevention strategies should remain the top priority in the fight against AIDS and no funds should be diverted away from it. Therefore, new funding for vertical transmission should only be additive in nature. Once appropriated, this funding will facilitate widespread delivery of antiretroviral strategies to address the vertical transmission problem.

(7) New antiretroviral drug strategy can be a force for social change, providing the opportunity and impetus needed to tackle often long-standing problems of inadequate services and the profound stigma associated with HIV-infection and the AIDS disease. Strengthening the health infrastructure to improve mother-and-child health, antenatal, delivery and postnatal services, and couples counseling generates enormous spillover effects toward combating the AIDS epidemic in developing regions.

SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION.

Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4)(A) Congress recognizes the growing international dilemma of children with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the merits of intervention programs aimed at this problem. Congress further recognizes that mother-to-child transmission prevention strategies can serve as a major force for change in developing regions, and it is, therefore, a major objective of the foreign assistance program to control the AIDS epidemic. The agency primarily responsible for

administering this part shall--

`(i) coordinate with UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, local governments, and other organizations to develop and implement effective strategies to prevent vertical transmission of HIV; and

`(ii) coordinate with those organizations to increase in scale intervention programs and introduce voluntary counseling and testing, antiretroviral drugs, replacement feeding, and other strategies more widely in due course.

`(B) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2005 to be used to carry out this paragraph. Funds appropriated under this paragraph are authorized to remain available until expended.'.

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World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act (Introduced in the Senate)

S 2033 IS

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

S. 2033

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**February 3, 2000**

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'World Bank **AIDS** Prevention Trust Fund Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS-** The Congress finds the following:

- (1) According to statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereafter referred to as the 'World Bank'), more than 90 percent of all adults and children with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (referred to as **HIV /AIDS**) live in the developing world--62 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 24 percent in Asia, and 6.9 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (2) In Africa, the death toll from **AIDS** has reached 13,000,000, while 23,000,000 others live with the disease, and more than 10,000,000 children have been infected or orphaned by it.
- (3) The World Bank, declaring **AIDS** not just a public health problem but the 'foremost and fastest-growing threat to development' in Africa, has launched a new strategy for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa, declaring it a top priority for the World Bank on that continent.
- (4) The World Bank estimates that for Africa alone, \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is needed for prevention in the region in contrast to the modest \$160,000,000 a year in official assistance currently available for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa.
- (5) **AIDS** , like all diseases, knows no boundaries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the problem in one continent can be contained within that region.
- (6) Accordingly, United States financial support for medical research, education, and disease containment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifications for millions of Americans and their families who are affected by this disease, and the entire population which is potentially susceptible.

(b) **PURPOSES-** The purposes of this Act are to prevent human suffering and to ensure the viability of economic development, stability, and national security in the developing world by advancing research to understand the causes associated with **HIV /AIDS** in developing countries and to assist in the development of an **AIDS** vaccine.

SEC. 3. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PREVENTION AND ERADICATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury should enter into negotiations with the World Bank or the International Development Association (hereafter referred to as the 'Association'), with the member nations of such institutions, and with other interested parties for the creation of a trust fund, to be administered by the Bank or the Association, as appropriate, which would--

- (1) accept contributions from governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds; and
- (2) use such contributions to address the **AIDS** epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from the Association.

SEC. 4. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related to **AIDS** , there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund established as a result of the negotiations entered into pursuant to section 3.

SEC. 5. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report on the trust fund established pursuant to section 3, the goals of the trust fund, the programs, projects, and activities, including any vaccination approaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effectiveness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing the worldwide spread of **AIDS** .

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World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act (Introduced in the House)

HR 3519 IH

106th CONGRESS

2d Session

H. R. 3519

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**January 24, 2000**

Mr. LEACH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services

A BILL

To provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the **AIDS** epidemic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'World Bank **AIDS** Prevention Trust Fund Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS-** The Congress finds the following:

- (1) According to statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), more than 90 percent of all adults and children with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (**HIV /AIDS**) live in the developing world--62 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 24 percent in Asia, and 6.9 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (2) In Africa, the death toll from **AIDS** has reached 13,000,000, while 23,000,000 others live with the disease, and more than 10,000,000 children have been infected or orphaned by it.
- (3) The World Bank, declaring **AIDS** not just a public health problem but the 'foremost and fastest-growing threat to development' in Africa, has launched a new strategy for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa, declaring it a top priority for the Bank on that continent.
- (4) The World Bank estimates that for Africa alone \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is needed for prevention in the region in contrast to the modest \$160,000,000 a year in official assistance currently available for **HIV /AIDS** in Africa.
- (5) **AIDS**, like all diseases, knows no boundaries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the problem in one continent can be contained within that region.
- (6) Accordingly, United States financial support for medical research, education, and disease containment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifications for millions of Americans and their families who are affected by this disease, and the entire population which is potentially susceptible.

(b) **PURPOSES-** The purposes of this Act are to prevent human suffering and to ensure the viability of economic development, stability, and national security in the developing world by advancing research to understand the causes associated with **HIV /AIDS** in developing countries and to assist in the development of an **AIDS** vaccine.

TITLE I--NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PREVENTION AND ERADICATION

SEC. 101. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN AIDS PREVENTION AND ERADICATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to enter into negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association and with the member nations of such institutions and with other interested parties for the creation of a trust fund which could accept contributions from governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds and use such contributions to address the **AIDS** epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from the International Development Association.

TITLE II--UNITED STATES FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

SEC. 201. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related to **AIDS** , there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund established as a result of negotiations entered into pursuant to section 101.

TITLE III--REPORT

SEC. 301. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report on the trust fund established pursuant to section 101, the goals of the trust fund, the programs, projects, and activities, including any vaccination approaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effectiveness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing the worldwide spread of **AIDS** .

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AIDS Marshall Plan Fund for Africa Act (Introduced in the House)

HR 2765 IH

106th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 2765

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish a program to provide assistance for HIV/AIDS research, prevention, and treatment activities in Africa .

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**August 5, 1999**

Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WYNN, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CARSON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. THOMPSON of California) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish a program to provide assistance for HIV/AIDS research, prevention, and treatment activities in Africa .

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'AIDS Marshall Plan Fund for Africa Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

- (1) In a June 1999 lecture entitled 'The Global Challenges of AIDS', United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan stated that '[n]o company and no government can take on the challenge of AIDS alone [. . . and therefore] what is needed is a new approach to public health--combining all available resources, public and private, local and global'.
- (2) The 1999 annual report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that 14,000,000 individuals worldwide have died as a result of HIV/AIDS and 11,000,000 of such individuals were from African countries.
- (3) The World Health Organization announced that HIV/AIDS is now the 'world's most deadly infectious disease', making it the fourth leading cause of death in the world, and the United Nations states that in sub-Saharan Africa, HIV/AIDS is the 'worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague'.
- (4) The World Health Organization reports that 33,400,000 individuals throughout the world are currently infected with HIV and 22,500,000 of such individuals live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- (5) The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has declared that every day more than 16,000 individuals worldwide become infected with HIV.
- (6) 3,600,000 South Africans are HIV-positive, with 1,500 new infections daily, and the virus is expected to infect 20 percent of that country's workforce by 2000.
- (7) In the Republic of Zimbabwe, 1 out of every 5 adults is infected with HIV/AIDS, and an estimated 1,400 people die every week from AIDS.
- (8) A 1999 Bureau of the Census report states that the average life expectancy in the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Malawi, and the Republic of Zambia has decreased from approximately age 65 to approximately age 40--the lowest life expectancy in the world--due to high mortality rates from HIV/AIDS.
- (9) According to a 1997 UNAIDS study, between one-fifth to one-half of all pregnant women in the Republic of Zimbabwe are infected with HIV/AIDS and at least one-third of these pregnant women are likely to pass the infection on to their baby.
- (10) 1,800 babies are born HIV-positive in Africa every day.
- (11) In sub-Saharan Africa, 960,000 children are living with HIV/AIDS.
- (12) In the coming decades, HIV/AIDS will double infant mortality in many sub-Saharan

African countries and will triple child mortality rates.

(13) It is estimated that by 2010, more than 40,000,000 African children will become orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS and 95 percent of these children will be located in sub-Saharan Africa

(14) The 1999 annual report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that '[t]he number of orphans, particularly in Africa, constitutes nothing less than an emergency, requiring an emergency response' and that 'finding the resources needed to help stabilize the crisis and protect children is a priority that requires urgent action from the international community'.

(15) The South African Press Agency has reported that an estimated 7 out of every 10 teachers in the Kingdom of Swaziland are HIV-positive.

(16) A World Bank study found that in Kigali, Rwanda, 34 percent of individuals with a postsecondary education are infected with HIV.

(17) The Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service estimates that over the next 20 years AIDS will reduce by one-fourth the value of the economies of sub-Saharan African countries.

(18) Most sub-Saharan African countries have a high rate of HIV infection among members of their militaries, including an estimated 80 percent rate in the Republic of Zimbabwe.

SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS RESEARCH, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA .

Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 104 the following:

`SEC. 104A. ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS RESEARCH, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA .

`(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPORATION- There is hereby established the AIDS Marshall Plan Fund for Africa Corporation or the AMPFA Corporation (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Corporation'), which shall be an independent agency of the United States.

`(b) ASSISTANCE PROGRAM- The Corporation shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the heads of other Federal agencies involved in HIV/AIDS activities in Africa, establish and carry out a program to provide assistance for HIV/AIDS research, prevention, and treatment activities in Africa .

`(c) ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT-

`(1) STRUCTURE OF CORPORATION- The Corporation shall have a Board of Directors, an Advisory Board of Directors, a President, an Executive Vice President, and such other officers and staff as the Board of Directors may determine.

`(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS-

`(A) APPOINTMENT- The President of the United States shall appoint to the Board of Directors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, individuals with extensive training and experience in issues relating to development, healthcare (including HIV/AIDS), Africa , and the administration of grant programs generally.

`(B) DUTIES- The Board of Directors shall establish and carry out the program under subsection (b).

`(3) ADVISORY BOARD-

`(A) APPOINTMENT- The Board of Directors shall appoint to the Advisory Board of Directors renowned and distinguished international leaders who have demonstrated integrity and knowledge of issues relating to development, healthcare (including HIV/AIDS), and Africa .

`(B) DUTIES- The Advisory Board of Directors shall, in consultation with other international experts in related fields (including scientists and doctors), advise and provide guidance for the Board of Directors on the development and implementation of the program under subsection (b).

`(4) PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT- The President and Executive Vice President of the Corporation shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

`(d) ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PROGRAM- In carrying out the program under subsection (b), the Corporation--

`(1) shall, in consultation with representatives from community-based African health, education, and other related organizations, provide grants to African governments and nongovernmental organizations for projects that provide research, prevention, and treatment for individuals in Africa with HIV/AIDS ; and

`(2) shall solicit and accept contributions to the fund established under subsection (h)(1) from private sources and from foreign governments, including the governments of other G-8 countries, and may disburse such contributions for purposes of carrying out the program.

`(e) OTHER REQUIREMENTS- In providing grants under subsection (d)(1), the Corporation shall establish appropriate regulations, including--

`(1) self-sufficiency requirements for a government or organization receiving a grant;

`(2) requirements for a government receiving a grant in order to ensure that the government is committed to providing for HIV/AIDS research, prevention, and treatment activities under the program, including requirements such as the establishment by the government of a comprehensive plan for such activities in the country and for a system of accountability relating to such activities, and which may include the establishment of appropriate HIV/AIDS agencies, councils, or related entities for such activities; and

`(3) matching fund requirements, based on ability to pay, for a government receiving a grant,

to be determined according to the amount of the grant plus the total amount of the grants received by all nongovernmental organizations carrying out projects for the country involved.

`(f) GENERAL PROVISIONS AND POWERS- In order to carry out its duties under this section, the Corporation--

`(1) shall have the same powers as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (as described in section 239(d) of this Act); and

`(2) notwithstanding any other provision of law, is authorized to enter into 1 or more contracts with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation or any other appropriate Federal agency for such administrative services as the Corporation may require.

`(g) DEFINITIONS- In this section:

`(1) G-8 COUNTRIES- The term 'G-8 countries' means the group consisting of France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Italy, and Russia established to facilitate economic cooperation among the 8 major economic powers.

`(2) HIV/AIDS - The term 'HIV/AIDS' means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus. Such term includes the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

`(h) FUNDING-

`(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND- There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the 'AIDS Marshall Plan Fund for Africa' (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'fund'), consisting of such amounts as may be contributed to the fund in accordance with subsection (d)(2) and such amounts as may be appropriated to the fund in accordance with paragraph (3).

`(2) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND- Amounts in the fund shall be available only for purposes of carrying out the program under subsection (b).

`(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS-

`(A) IN GENERAL- There are authorized to be appropriated to the fund \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

`(B) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- In addition to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A), for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005, there are authorized to be appropriated to the fund an additional amount equal to 25 percent of the total amount of funds contributed to the fund in accordance with subsection (d)(2) for the immediately preceding fiscal year.

`(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES- Not more than 8 percent of the total amount appropriated under this paragraph for a fiscal year may be used for administrative expenses for carrying out the program under subsection (b) for that fiscal year.'

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