

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Departments of Defense and Labor; RE: phone number [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23736

FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS Guidance (Budget) 7/13/2000

2011-0638-S

msl40

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

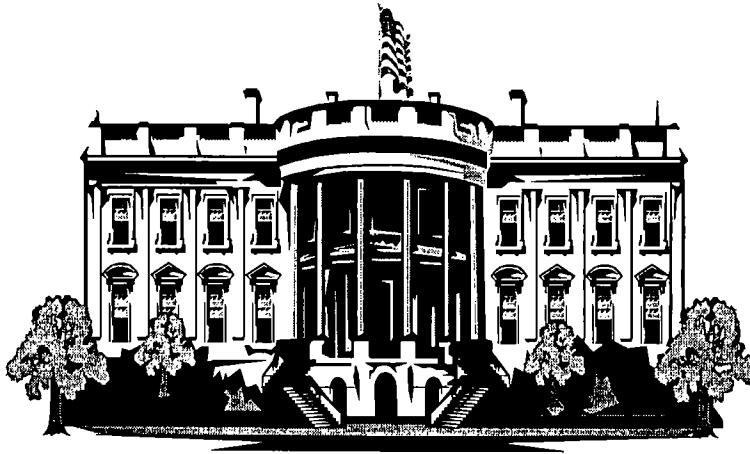
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GLOBAL HIV/AIDS AND GLOBAL VACCINES
(BA in Millions)

DIRECT FUNDING	FY 1999	FY 2000		FY 2001		Approp Bill	Explanatory Notes
			Req.	HAC	SAC		
USAID							
Child Survival Acct	135	179	244	244	255	FO	Hse, Lee amend. brought to 244; S., Boxer amend. Brought to 255
Economic Support Fund	2	1	3	8	3	FO	
New Independent States	2	4	4	4	4	FO	
Development Fund Africa		6				FO	
PL 480 Food		10	10	10	10	AGR	
HHS/CDC	11	46	72	72	0	L/HHS	
HHS/NIH Vaccines	19	25	29	29	29	L/HHS	Senate funding at request or higher for all NIH direct and indirect programs
HHS/NIH non-vac research	55	65	71	71	71	L/HHS	
DOD	0	0	10	10	10	NS	
DOL	0	0	10	0	10	L/HHS	
State/IO&P/GAVI	0	0	50	37.5	50	FO	
TOTAL	224	336	504	486	442		
INDIRECT FUNDING (Account totals)							
USAID/Family Planning	385	372	542	385	425	FO	
condoms	(9)	(7)	(7)			FO	Purchase of condoms for family planning which also contributes to HIV/AIDS prevention.
STDs and AIDS	*	*	*			FO	Typically 5-10% of family planning funds goes to reproductive health, for STDs and AIDS.
Treasury							
HIPC Trust Fund	0	*	150	150	50	FO	For FY 2000, \$210 million was requested in a supplemental for the multilateral HIPC Trust Fund; \$0.0 has been provided. Host countries are to use resources freed up by the HIPC debt relief initiative to strengthen health care, which increasingly incorporates HIV/AIDS control and prevention, as well as other priority poverty reduction programs.
World Bank/IDA	800	771	836	566.6	750	FO	IDA plans lending of \$400 million over FY 2000-2002 for HIV/AIDS as well as a new health/vaccine initiative and public health infrastructure lending. Annual total IDA lending is \$7B.
African Fund	128	127	100	72	72	FO	The African Development Bank Fund has established a permanent task force on HIV/AIDS to develop a multi-sectoral policy for future assistance that should increase commitments from the 14% of past health lending that has gone directly to AIDS activities.
HHS/NIH AIDS non-vaccine research	485	541	575	575	575	L/HHS	NIH basic and behavioral biomedical research activities on prevention of perinatal transmission, opportunistic infections, including TB, and risk factors will lead to better preventive interventions that may be used overseas.
HHS/NIH HIV/AIDS vac. Res.	164	213	238	238	238	L/HHS	This portion of NIH vaccine research may lead to a preventive vaccine for use overseas.
State/CIO/WHO	108	108	108	108	na	CJS	Approximately 3-4% (\$12M) of WHO's Budget, to which the US provides an assessed contribution, goes directly to AIDS programs.

State/IO&P	na	na	200	200	195	FO	UNICEF and UNDP, which the US funds through the International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account, have HIV/AIDS programs with as yet unknown funding levels.
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FAX COVER SHEET

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20502
PHONE: 202/456-5565 • FAX: 202/456-7028

DATE: 7/13/2000 NUMBER OF PAGES (INCL. COVER): 4

FROM: Anna

TO: Jake

FAX: 66210

COMMENTS: AIDS Budget Requests

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from
OMB

GLOBAL HIV/AIDS AND GLOBAL VACCINES May 15, 2000

Summary of U.S. Programs: The President is seeking \$504 million in FY 2001 for U.S. programs administered by AID, HHS, State, DOD, and DOL that (1) directly combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries and (2) will accelerate the development and distribution of vaccines for life-threatening diseases. The requested level would mean increases of \$168 million over FY 2000 and \$279 million over 1999. In addition, a number of other AID, HHS, Treasury, and State Department programs have significant effects on the effort to combat global HIV/AIDS.

Direct Global HIV/AIDS Programs

USAID: Child Survival Account - USAID's direct HIV/AIDS programs support reduction of HIV transmission - - through interventions to induce lower risk behavior, improve prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, and increase access to critical commodities - - and focus on improving community and home-based care and treatment, caring for children affected by AIDS, and capacity and infrastructure development.

- \$ Funding of \$244 million was requested in the FY 2001 Budget for AID's Child Survival and Diseases account for these activities.
- \$ The Senate Appropriation Committee (SAC) Foreign Operations bill provides \$225 million (House action is not expected until June).

AID's other HIV/AIDS activities include small *direct* funding programs in the *Economic Support Fund*, *New Independent States*, and *PL 480 food* assistance accounts.

HHS: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - CDC funds prevention-focused activities, including surveillance, technical assistance, and voluntary counseling and testing, in Africa and Asia.

- \$ In FY 2001, the President's Budget requested an increase of \$26 million to \$72 million.
- \$ While we are not yet sure, we believe that the House Labor/HHS subcommittee may have underfunded these activities. The Senate Labor/HHS subcommittee has not provided any of the requested increase for CDC, but has provided \$10 million to transfer to the Department of Labor for international HIV/AIDS activities.

NIH - direct global HIV/AIDS activities in developing countries include research focused on transmission modes, prevention strategies, including vaccines and microbicides, opportunistic infections, and methods to prevent mother-to-child transmission. In the U.S., NIH also directly supports training of foreign investigators and research to protect the blood supply in developing countries.

- \$ The FY 2001 Budget includes \$2.1 billion for HIV/AIDS research, of which \$101 million is direct funding and \$813 million is indirect funding.
- \$ The Senate and House subcommittee FY 2001 marks include a \$2.7 billion total increase for NIH. Although the Congress does not typically focus on NIH's international HIV/AIDS efforts, this research will likely be funded above the FY 2001 Budget.

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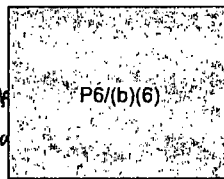
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HASC - Did not make
Wendy Jerde



[001]

Departments of Defense and Labor: The FY 2001 Budget proposed \$10 million for DoD to engage in military-to-military training exercises, and \$10 million for Labor to work with labor unions in the preparation of HIV/AIDS transmission prevention programs.

- \$ It is not yet clear whether Defense funding and associated authority were included in recent House Appropriations Subcommittee or House and Senate Authorization Committee markups: (the Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet acted).
- \$ The Senate provided the requested Labor funding in the Labor/HHS Subcommittee bill as noted under the HHS item above; the House did not provide funding for Labor in its version of the bill.

State: GAVI - The FY 2001 Budget proposal includes a new \$50 million contribution to fund vaccine purchase, research and development, and infrastructure development in developing countries. The Senate Foreign Operations full-committee markup provided the full \$50 million requested, but in a new USAID Global Health account, rather than as requested in the State Department's International Organizations and Programs account.

Other Programs that affect Global HIV/AIDS

USAID: International Family Planning - these programs help to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS by distributing condoms and providing reproductive health programs.

- \$ Funding of \$541 million was requested for USAID family planning activities in FY 2001.
- \$ The SAC Foreign Operations bill provides \$425 million, \$116 million less than the request but \$52 million above FY 2000.

Department of Treasury: Debt Forgiveness - The Cologne debt initiative provides debt relief to heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to free their internal resources for priority poverty reduction programs, of which HIV/AIDS programs are now an integral part. The U.S. supports this initiative through bilateral debt reduction and contributions to the multilateral HIPC Trust Fund, but lack of U.S. contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund to date limit the ability of the program to provide full debt reduction to reforming countries, including those with significant HIV/AIDS problems.

- \$ Funding requests include \$210 million in a FY 2000 supplemental and \$150 million in the FY 2001 Budget for the HIPC Trust Fund and \$75 million in FY 2001 for bilateral programs.
- \$ The Senate Foreign Operations Committee bill provides only the \$75 million bilateral funding.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) - The World Bank's *International Development Association* (IDA), which lends \$6-7 billion annually to the poorer developing countries, provides technical assistance and loans for public Health infrastructure and HIV/AIDS prevention. For FY 2000-2002, IDA plans on committing \$400 million out of current resources and is proposing significant increases, which will depend in part on full U.S. contributions. The *African Development Fund* (AfDF) also funds HIV/AIDS programs and has established a

permanent task force on HIV/AIDS.

- \$ The FY 2001 Budget requested \$836 million for IDA and \$100 million for the AfDF.
- \$ The Senate Foreign Operations committee bill provides \$750 million for IDA and \$72 million for AfDF.

HHS: NIH - NIH=s indirect funding supports research to understand how the HIV virus causes disease. Laboratory studies are developing vaccine candidates, microbicides, and other prevention methods that can eventually be tested in international settings and which will ultimately have worldwide applicability (see discussion of FY 2001 request and Congressional action under "direct programs" NIH item).

State: World Health Organization (WHO) - Approximately 3-4 percent (\$12 million) of WHO=s budget goes to direct AIDS programs.

- \$ The FY 2001 Budget requested \$108 million for the U.S. assessed contribution to WHO.
- \$ The Commerce, Justice and State Subcommittees in the House and Senate have not yet begun appropriations action.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) - UNICEF and the UN Development Program (UNDP) have HIV/AIDS programs (for which we have not yet been able to determine an exact funding levels). The U.S. provides voluntary contributions to UNICEF and UNDP.

- \$ The FY 2001 Budget requested \$110 million for UNICEF and \$90 million for UNDP.
- \$ The Senate Foreign Operations committee bill provides the request for UNICEF and \$85 million for UNDP.