and HIV testing.

USAID officially undertakes a massive effort to fight HIV/AIDS and establishes its first program with $2 million.

USAID launches the National AIDS Program in the Global Health Bureau; it serves as a centralized support center for field programs.

USAID becomes a funding member of the international AIDS Alliance to support community action on AIDS in the developing world.

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

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

USAID launches an additional $9 million to support orphan care programs and vulnerable children, bringing total HIV/AIDS funding levels to $125 million.

USAID receives an additional $10 million to provide support to orphan care programs and vulnerable children, bringing total HIV/AIDS funding levels to $135 million.

USAID launches the Global AIDS & TB Relief Act, authorizing $600 million for the Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

In 2001, the CD4 count became the standard way to determine if a patient was infected with HIV/AIDS.

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

USAID establishes the Global Programmes on AIDS.

The FDA approves Zidovudine, or AZT, the world’s first HIV/AIDS medication.

The CDC advises that women avoid sexual intercourse with men who have had AIDS.

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


USAID begins its operations.

President George W. Bush announces a $15 billion approach to fighting HIV/AIDS.

The FDA approves the first protease inhibitor, Ritonavir; this drug is used to prevent HIV infection in women.

The CDC announces plans to provide a three-drug antiretroviral treatment to all patients who need it.

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

The Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis, and Malaria begins to fund its programs.

USAID examines early studies showing positive effects of male circumcision and expands its portfolio to 75 countries globally, working with more than 1,500 local organizations.

President Barack Obama announces the/AIDS-free generation initiative.

USAID signs the Global AIDS and TB Relief Act, authorizing $600 million for the Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

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USAID launches AIDSCOM to expand social marketing using private sector strategies to promote behavior change, condom use, and HIV testing.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, which is committed to developing AIDS vaccines that are safe, effective, and accessible to everyone.

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