



# HIV/AIDS Campaign Update

JULY 30 2008

## PEPFAR Reauthorization Act Passes: The Struggle Continues

### REAUTHORIZATION ACT 2008

- Repeals the 1993 AIDS travel ban
- Significantly increases funding
- Maintains prostitution pledge, restricting HIV prevention programs targeting commercial sex workers and trafficked individuals
- Makes no reference to family planning
- Targets reaching 80% of pregnant women with prevention of mother to child transmission programs (PMTCT)

On Thursday July 29, President Bush signed into law the historic Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (H.R. 5501). This new law reauthorizes the original 2003 Presidential Emergency Plan For Aids Relief (PEPFAR 2003) for another five years.

The passage of the reauthorization act with major improvements from the original act represents a significant victory for public advocacy and popular action, a victory that must strengthen our conviction in people power. It took persistent protests in front of the White House and other places, street marches, emails, phone calls and direct visits to members of Congress for this bill to pass with these improvements.

President Bush's original proposal to reauthorize PEPFAR at \$30 billion over five years would have resulted in serious under funding of the program. Thanks to public pressure the new bill comes with a \$48 billion dollar commitment for HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. Other significant changes to PEPFAR are presented in the table below:

## PEPFAR 2003 vs. REAUTHORIZATION 2008

ISSUE	PEPFAR 2003	REAUTHORISATION 2008
Funding	\$15 billion over five years for AIDS	\$48 billion over five years for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$5 billion for malaria</li> <li>• \$4 billion for TB</li> </ul>
Overall Strategy	Five year strategy for AIDS on reaching prevention, treatment and care goals  No mention of TB or malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad AIDS and malaria strategy addressing harmonization with partner national governments and private sector, local capacity building, strengthening partner country health systems, and links to broader health and development goals</li> </ul>

# PEPFAR 2003 vs. REAUTHORIZATION 2008

ISSUE	PEPFAR 2003	REAUTHORIZATION 2008
Targets	<p>HIV/AIDS funding distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention—55%,</li> <li>• Treatment— 20%,</li> <li>• Care— 15%</li> </ul> <p>No targets for TB and malaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS: prevent 12 million new infections; care for 12 million people living with HIV; train 140,000 health professionals</li> <li>• Does not include a hard target for treatment</li> <li>• Retains 10% earmark for orphans and vulnerable children</li> <li>• Requires that more than half of all HIV/AIDS spending be allocated for treatment and care</li> <li>• TB: Treating 4.5 million patients with TB and diagnosing 90,000 multi-drug resistant cases</li> </ul>
Funding earmarks	Within the 20% of all funds spent on prevention, 33% set aside for abstinence until marriage programs	No specific abstinence spending requirement, but a report to Congress required if spending on abstinence programs falls below 50% in a given country
Family Planning	Family planning organizations can use PEPFAR funds to support HIV/AIDS (but not reproductive health) services Exempts such groups from policy that prohibits U.S. funding of overseas groups that promote or provide abortion	No reference to family planning groups
Travel ban for HIV-positive people	Leaves intact the 1993 amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act that requires HIV-positive foreigners get waivers from the Department of Homeland Security before they can receive visas to enter the U.S.	Repeals the 1993 travel restriction
Gender based indicators	No mention of gender specific indicators	Expands monitoring and evaluation and operations research to include collection and analysis of data on gender-responsive interventions, and develop gender indicators
Drug procurement	No reference	Requires annual report on percentage of generic drugs purchased

## NEXT STEPS:

Africa Action's continuing campaign against HIV/AIDS in Africa will focus on: 1) Holding accountable the next president on promises to fight the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, 2) Pressuring the next president to work with congress to pass legislation to address the deficiencies in the Reauthorization Act, and 3) Campaigning against World Trade Organization, IMF, and World Bank policies that inhibit poor countries' ability to access affordable quality generic drugs for important health needs

For more information on Africa Action's campaign to end HIV/AIDS in Africa please visit [www.africaaction.org](http://www.africaaction.org)