



World AIDS Day 2006: The Promise of Partnerships

"HIV/AIDS is a global health crisis and a constant struggle for many of our families, friends, and neighbors. On World AIDS Day, we underscore our commitment to fight the AIDS pandemic with compassion and decisive action."

-President George W. Bush, World AIDS Day, December 1, 2006

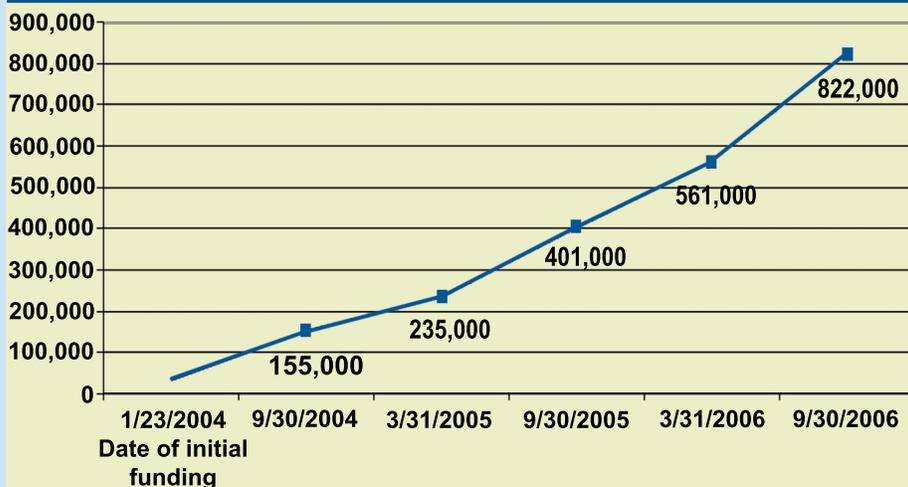
Latest Treatment Results

Thanks to the compassionate action of the American people and the strong bipartisan support of Congress, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Emergency Plan/PEPFAR) is reaching a growing number of people around the world.

- As of **September 30, 2006**, President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) supported life-saving antiretroviral treatment for approximately **822,000 men, women and children** through bilateral programs in PEPFAR's 15 focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.
- Of the **822,000 individuals** on treatment, **61 percent are women** and **9 percent are children** age 14 and under.
- When the President announced PEPFAR, it was estimated that **only 50,000 people** were receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

Number of Individuals Receiving Antiretroviral Treatment

Total of both upstream and downstream USG-supported interventions



By supporting the most comprehensive and diverse portfolio of HIV/AIDS prevention strategies of any international partner, the Emergency Plan has supported through **September 30, 2006:**

- Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission services for women during more than **6 million pregnancies**;
- Antiretroviral prophylaxis for women during **533,300 pregnancies**;
- Prevention of an estimated **101,500 infant** infections;
- Care for nearly **4.5 million**, including care for more than **2 million orphans and vulnerable children**;
- **18.7 million** counseling and testing sessions for men, women and children.

President George W. Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is the largest commitment ever by any nation for an international health initiative dedicated to a single disease -- a five-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating HIV/AIDS around the world.

*U.S. Department of State • U.S. Agency for International Development • U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Commerce • U.S. Department of Labor • U.S. Department of Health and Human Services • Peace Corps*

U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief



In Partnership with Our Host Nations

More than 39 million people currently live with HIV worldwide. America has kept its promise, and continues to lead the world in its level of support for effective partnerships against HIV/AIDS.

- The international 2006 World AIDS Day theme is “Stop AIDS: Keep the Promise,” and the U.S., with the strong support of Congress and the American people, is doing just that. PEPFAR is on track to exceed the President’s \$15 billion, five year promise. This is a commitment from which the U.S. will not turn away.
- PEPFAR supports diverse prevention, treatment and care programs, with an emphasis on transparency and accountability for results. PEPFAR works with host nations to build capacity in-country: over 80 percent of partners are indigenous organizations.
- Every day the U.S. and its partners are learning new best practices that are benefiting the entire world in the battle against this disease. The U.S. will continue to share and use these lessons to guide our work with partner nations in order to address the ongoing emergency, while building local capacity for the long term.
- The country-by-country results below reflect the work of talented and dedicated people in-country, including faith-based and community-based organizations, who are working partnership with PEPFAR.

An Integrated Approach

- Treatment brings hope that drives efforts in other areas such as prevention, counseling and testing, and care. Ultimately, however, HIV/AIDS will not be defeated by treatment or care programs alone. The U.S. thus supports the most diverse range of prevention and care strategies of any international partner.
- Those strategies include the ABC (Abstain, Be faithful, and the correct and consistent use of Condoms) approach to prevent sexual transmission, prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs, as well as activities that focus on blood safety and safe medical injections, on intravenous drug users, on HIV-discordant couples, on women, on men, and on alcohol abuse.

Number of Individuals Receiving Antiretroviral Treatment as of September 30, 2006

	Downstream ¹	Upstream ²	Total
Botswana	0	67,500	67,500
Cote d'Ivoire	20,900	6,700	27,600
Ethiopia	40,000	0	40,000
Guyana	1,600	0	1,600
Haiti	8,000	0	8,000
Kenya	87,800	10,000	97,800
Mozambique	16,700	17,500	34,200
Namibia	26,300	0	26,300
Nigeria	50,100	17,000	67,100
Rwanda	14,700	15,300	30,000
South Africa	98,600	111,700	210,300
Tanzania	37,000	7,300	44,300
Uganda	51,400	37,800	89,200
Vietnam	3,700	2,900	6,600
Zambia	71,500	0	71,500
Total	528,300	293,700	822,000

NOTE: Numbers may be adjusted as attribution criteria and reporting systems are refined. Numbers above 100 are rounded to the nearest 100.

¹Included in downstream results are individuals reached through service delivery sites that are directly supported by USG interventions/activities (e.g. commodities, drugs, supplies, supervision, training or quality assurance) at the point of service delivery. Results are considered “downstream” if they can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving services at unique program or service delivery points.

²Included in upstream results are estimates of individuals served as a result of the USG’s contribution to systems strengthening beyond those counted as receiving direct USG support. Systems strengthening includes support to national, regional, or local activities such as policy development; institutional capacity building; logistics; protocol or guideline development; advocacy; laboratory support; national, regional training; and national management information systems. Upstream support is vital to creating sustainable national systems. In Botswana, for example, the government has led an aggressive and highly successful multi-sectoral response with its own resources and significant downstream contributions from the private sector. The USG has provided funding for purchase of antiretroviral drugs, significant contributions to the development and implementation of national systems for training, quality assurance, and guidelines applied to clinical delivery of ART, HIV laboratory, and monitoring and evaluation of ART. These contributions strengthen the overall success of Botswana’s national strategy.