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HIV/AIDS International Programs: FY2003 Request and FY2002 Spending

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Summary

The Administration's FY2003 request for international HIV/AIDS spending would increase funding for the bilateral programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development but would hold constant spending by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funds have not been requested for some international programs funded in FY2002, although \$200 million has been requested for a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This is the same amount provided by Congress for FY2002. For additional information, see CRS Issue Brief IB10050, *AIDS in Africa* and CRS Report RS21114, *HIV/AIDS: Appropriations for Worldwide Programs in FY2001 and FY2002*.

U.S. International HIV/AIDS Programs

During February and March 2002, the Bush Administration released information on its FY2003 budget proposal for international HIV/AIDS programs. Table 1 summarizes Administration requests for these programs and compares them with projected spending in FY2002. The figures in Table 1 include U.S. contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), which will not devote its resources exclusively to combating HIV/AIDS. However, the preponderance of Fund grants are expected to focus on the epidemic.

The first item in Table 1 is an "earmark" for HIV/AIDS programs in the Foreign Operations Appropriations legislation. In FY2002, this earmark, which falls under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund of the Development Assistance program, is \$435 million.¹ The Administration is requesting, as part of its overall FY2003 Development Assistance request, that \$600 million be provided for HIV/AIDS programs. The largest part of the HIV/AIDS earmark goes toward the bilateral HIV/AIDS programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In FY2002, however, \$40

¹ H.R. 2506/P.L. 107-155, Title II.

million from the earmark is being put toward the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund, and this amount would rise to \$100 million in FY2003. Moreover, in FY2002 the earmark is funding an \$18 million contribution to the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), \$15 million for microbicide research, and \$10 million for the U.S. contribution to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI).²

Table 1. U.S. International HIV/AIDS Programs
\$ millions

Program	FY2002 Projected	FY2003 Request
1. Child Survival/Development Assistance, including part of the Global Fund contribution (Table 2)	435.0	600.0
2. Other economic assistance	40.0	40.0
3. Foreign Military Financing	0	2.0
7. DOD HIV/AIDS prevention education with African armed forces	14.0	0
4. Centers for Disease Control	143.8	143.8
5. DOL AIDS in the Workplace Initiative	10.0	0
6. Section 416(b) Food Aid	7.3	0
8. Remaining Global Fund contribution (Table 2)	160.0	100.0
Total	810.1	885.8

The second line in Table 1 indicates that apart from the HIV/AIDS Foreign Operations earmark, \$40 million in other economic assistance is being allocated to HIV/AIDS programs in FY2002 and that the same amount has been requested for FY2003. This other economic assistance used to fight HIV/AIDS includes food aid,³ Economic Support Fund aid, assistance for the former Soviet Union under the Freedom Support Act (FSA), and Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics (AEEB).

Line 3 in Table 1 indicates that the Administration is requesting \$2 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for fighting HIV/AIDS in FY2003. This funding, if approved, would support a new Military Health Affairs program to complement the Department of Defense (DOD) program offering HIV/AIDS prevention education to African armed

² The FY2002 Foreign Operations Appropriations required that \$15 million of the HIV/AIDS earmark be used to support the development of microbicides. The contribution to IAVI was appropriated under the general Child Survival program, not specifically under the HIV/AIDS earmark. The contribution to UNAIDS was not earmarked.

³ Such aid is in addition to the Section 416(b) food aid listed in Table 1. For a description of food assistance programs, see CRS Issue Brief IB98006, *Agricultural Export and Food Aid Programs*, continuously updated.

forces. New funding for the education program itself (line 4) has not been requested.⁴ Nor has funding been requested for the Department of Labor's AIDS in the Workplace Initiative, or for Section 416(b) food aid.⁵ For FY2002, Congress had made available \$25 million through the Section 416(b) program, which provides for the donation of surplus food commodities, in order to mitigate the effects of AIDS on communities overseas.⁶ These funds were not used, but \$7.3 million in FY2001 Section 416(b) assistance was carried over to FY2002 and is being used to mitigate the effects of the epidemic.

U.S. Contributions to the Global Fund

Line 8 of Table 1 refers to U.S. contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. On February 13, 2002, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that to date, the United States had pledged a total of \$500 million to the Global Fund. Of this amount, \$100 million was appropriated under the FY2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-20), \$200 million has been made available in FY2002 funds, and another \$200 million has been pledged in requested FY2003 funds. Table 2, on the following page, provides further information on how U.S. contributions to the Global Fund are expected to be met.

⁴ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003*. Appendix, 273. According to the *Budget*, "additional authorizing legislation" is required for this program.

⁵ *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003*. Appendix, 197.

⁶ This food aid was earmarked by Congress in the FY2002 Department of Agriculture Appropriations (P.L. 107-76).

Table 2. U.S. Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
(\$ millions)

Source	FY2001	FY2002 projected	FY2003 request
1. Supplemental Appropriations, FY2001	100		
2. HIV/AIDS earmark		40	100
3. Other infectious diseases earmark		10	
4. NIAID (NIH)		25	100
5. NIH buildings and facilities		75	
6. To be determined		50	
Total	100	200	200

Line 1 of Table 2 refers to the amount appropriated in the FY2001 supplemental, while line 2 indicates the amounts, already noted, to be taken from the HIV/AIDS earmark of the Foreign Operations Appropriations. Line 3 shows that in FY2002, \$10 million will also be taken from funds earmarked in the Child Survival appropriations for fighting “other infectious diseases,” principally tuberculosis and malaria. As provided for in the FY2002 appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services (P.L. 107-116), a total of \$100 million in FY2002 funds will be transferred to the Global Fund from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and from the NIH buildings and facilities account, as indicated in lines 4 and 5 of Table 2. Under the FY2003 request, \$100 million would be appropriated within the NIAID account.⁷

Line 6 of Table 2 indicates that the source of the remaining \$50 million of the FY2002 contribution to the Global Fund has yet to be determined. The Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY2002 had provided that in addition to the \$50 million for the Global Fund under the Child Survival program, up to \$50 million could be taken for the Fund from bilateral economic assistance funds appropriated for FY2002 and for previous years. However, the executive branch has not taken up this option. Instead, discussions are underway involving USAID and HHS on the source for the remainder of the FY2002 contribution.

⁷ *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2003. Appendix, 976.*