

“(1) the accelerated transition of security responsibility from United States Armed Forces to the Afghan National Security Forces and the associated draw down of United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan shall be completed by not later than December 31, 2014;

“(2) the United States shall support an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace negotiation process leading to a political settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan, with the goal of establishing a secure and independent Afghanistan and promoting regional security and stability; and

“(3) any political settlement resulting from such peace negotiations must result in insurgent groups breaking ties with al Qaeda, renouncing violence, and accepting the Afghanistan constitution, including its protections for women and minorities.

“(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, before making a public announcement regarding a decision on a United States military presence in Afghanistan after December 31, 2014, the President should consult with Congress regarding the size, mission, and estimated duration of such a presence.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit or prohibit any authority of the President to modify the military strategy, tactics, and operations of United States Armed Forces as such Armed Forces draw down from Afghanistan.”

**CHAPTER 83—UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA**

- Sec.
- 7601. Findings.
- 7602. Definitions.
- 7603. Purpose.
- 7604. Authority to consolidate and combine reports.

**SUBCHAPTER I—POLICY PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

- 7611. Development of a comprehensive, five-year, global strategy.
- 7612. HIV/AIDS response Coordinator.
- 7612a. HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund.

**SUBCHAPTER II—SUPPORT FOR MULTILATERAL FUNDS, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**

- 7621. Sense of Congress on public-private partnerships.
- 7622. Participation in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- 7623. Combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria by strengthening health policies and health systems of partner countries.
- 7624. Facilitating vaccine development.

**SUBCHAPTER III—BILATERAL EFFORTS**

**PART A—GENERAL ASSISTANCE AND PROGRAMS**

- 7631. Assistance to combat HIV/AIDS.
- 7631a. United States Agency for International Development.
- 7632. Authorization of appropriations to combat tuberculosis.
- 7633. Assistance to combat malaria.
- 7634. Malaria response Coordinator.
- 7635. Report on treatment activities by relevant executive branch agencies.
- 7636. Study on illegal diversions of prescription drugs.

**PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

- 7651. Findings.
- 7652. Policy and requirements.
- 7653. Annual reports on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection.

- Sec.
- 7654. Pilot program of assistance for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
- 7655. Pilot program on family survival partnerships.

**SUBCHAPTER IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

- 7671. Authorization of appropriations.
- 7672. Sense of Congress.
- 7673. Allocation of funds.
- 7674. Assistance from the United States private sector to prevent and reduce HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

**SUBCHAPTER V—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

- 7681. Report on expansion of debt relief to non-HIPC countries.
- 7682. Authorization of appropriations.

**§ 7601. Findings**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During the last 20 years, HIV/AIDS has assumed pandemic proportions, spreading from the most severely affected regions, sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, to all corners of the world, and leaving an unprecedented path of death and devastation.

(2) According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), more than 65,000,000 individuals worldwide have been infected with HIV since the epidemic began, more than 25,000,000 of these individuals have lost their lives to the disease, and more than 14,000,000 children have been orphaned by the disease. HIV/AIDS is the fourth-highest cause of death in the world.

(3)(A) At the end of 2002, an estimated 42,000,000 individuals were infected with HIV or living with AIDS, of which more than 75 percent live in Africa or the Caribbean. Of these individuals, more than 3,200,000 were children under the age of 15 and more than 19,200,000 were women.

(B) Women are four times more vulnerable to infection than are men and are becoming infected at increasingly high rates, in part because many societies do not provide poor women and young girls with the social, legal, and cultural protections against high risk activities that expose them to HIV/AIDS.

(C) Women and children who are refugees or are internally displaced persons are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence, thereby increasing the possibility of HIV infection.

(4) As the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS has killed more than 19,400,000 individuals (more than 3 times the number of AIDS deaths in the rest of the world) and will claim the lives of one-quarter of the population, mostly adults, in the next decade.

(5) An estimated 2,000,000 individuals in Latin America and the Caribbean and another 7,100,000 individuals in Asia and the Pacific region are infected with HIV or living with AIDS. Infection rates are rising alarmingly in Eastern Europe (especially in the Russian Federation), Central Asia, and China.

(6) HIV/AIDS threatens personal security by affecting the health, lifespan, and productive