

**The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
International Meeting to Support the Global Fund:
“Building Support for the Global Fund”
July 16, 2003**

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NELSON MANDELA: Good Afternoon and welcome back to this meeting, "The Support of the Global Fund". This morning's discussions on the purpose and role of the fund and its progress to date serve as a good foundation for the subject now facing you: How to support the Global Fund, how to maximize its potential, how to sustain it's success. The Global Fund is one mechanism in our global response to fight this great killer, but it is distinctive. The fund allows for more substantial partnership with several societies than ever before, from it's governments to it's grants, it's role as the financial mechanism creates opportunities for private and public partners to contribute to their particular expertise and capacity to support the fund as an organization. As the Global Funds money is only as effective as the programs worth saving (misspelled?) in country. There is also tremendous need to offer in-country assistance to Global Fund recipients in good and technical support and through co-investment with the private sector, but in-country assistance and operational support must be offered hand-in-hand with significant and sustained financial contributions. The Global Fund is that financing mechanism, so it depends on continued pledges and assets and money to make commitments to countries. These commitments fuel the engines of hope and progress on the ground. The world to offer a Global Fund and now there is one and it is working. You have heard from the recipients who are using the money and saving lives as

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a result, all of this in a little over a year. That is reason enough to give more, but there are others. The Global Fund makes grants on the basis of demand, not supply, on the basis of country ownership, not (unintelligible), on the basis of performance, not politics. Also, it allows donors to liberate one another, matching donor with Euros and Yen. The scale of the Fund allows it to be more efficient than other mechanisms. To work with less overhead and greater economies of scale in the giving of grants, in the buying of grants, even in the design of (unintelligible). Local capacities should be focused on fighting the fight against these diseases, not filling out forms. This is the great promise of a (unintelligible) common fund. I believe in the Global Fund. I believe that it has shown great progress and that will most in turn commit more support to its success and future. My own Foundation is working this year on a project where I will ask people from around the world to give on minute of their lives to AIDS, to help mobilize the resources in advance of World's AIDS day. I am pleased to announce that the Global Fund will be a partner in this effort. This is my way of supporting the Global Fund. What will yours be? The Global Fund is an opportunity. The world is asking us and I quote, "Do we have the will and commitment to transcend the vision of this opportunity into a reality." We must answer yes. Let us work together to make the fund succeed. Let us work together to fight these terrible diseases and create a better

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future for the world's children. I wish you all a very successful meeting. Thank you.

RAJAT GUPTA: Good afternoon. My name is Rajat Gupta from McKinsey and Company. I have the honor to serve as the private sector board member for the Global Fund. The inspirational message of Dr. Nelson Mandela and it's clear challenge for this afternoon to build greater support for the Global Fund and make a greater contribution by all of us and especially this session in terms of the contributions from the private sector foundations and individuals. The private sector foundations and individuals have a very broad range of ways it can support the Global Fund, in-country assistance, operational support, direct contributions. That shows a remarkable flexibility in which we can, the ways in which we can contribute and we should definitely take advantage of it. This session, we are unfortunately starting a little late, so I am asking every panelist to be even briefer. I'll lead the way by concluded my remarks and going straight to the panel. We have an extraordinary panel today. I'm going to first start with Ambassador Holbrooke, he is the President and CEO of the Global Business Coalition on HIV-AIDS, is former U.S. Ambassador the United Nations. He has played a central role in the public leadership and in the policy arenas related to this, but he has balanced this with private sector expertise. He is also the Vice-President of a leading private equity firm. Richard, this

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is really an honor to have you and let's start with you.

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Thank you Rajat. It's a great honor to be here and I want to especially complement Secretary Thompson for leading the American delegation and President Chirac for his leadership, and also Richard Feachem and Peter Piot. I came to the AIDS issue thanks to Catiana (misspelled?) who asked me to get involved in it before I went to the U.N. and asked me to remain in it after I left the U.N. I would like to start by making a point which I think my own background, which is mostly in national security issues qualifies me to make and emphasize, AIDS is not just a health issue, it's not even just an economic or social issue. In the long run, if unchecked, it's a security issue. When we first articulated this concept three years ago, we were widely ridiculed by people in the United States who said national security is war and peace and strategic issues. The interesting thing is today no one disputes this assertion. Countries of vast potential are being destabilized and I urge those of you, because I know that almost everyone in this room works in the health sector or the public health center, I urge you not to forget that this is a security issue and it will help us raise funds. It will help the gaps in the Global Funds funding. And let me say first of all that the business sector has been very, very slow to take up it's proper role. We are barely scratching the surface of what the business sector should do. The Global Business

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Coalition and HIV-AIDS, which I now head, has grown from 15 companies twenty months ago, when I started with my colleague Ben Plummey (misspelled?), who is here today, our Executive Director. It's grown to 122 companies as of today in 18 countries all over the world employing over 4 million workers. That's not bad; we're proud of that growth, but it is just five or ten percent of what should be done. Business is not doing its fair share. It started to, the last year and a half has been a move forward, but we are way short of where we should be. There are companies, which are leaders in this field. In France, LaFarge (misspelled?) under the leadership of Bertrand Cologne (misspelled?), publicist from whose chairman you will hear in a moment. Jean Pierre Garnier from Glaxo. Other great companies like Coca-Cola, Unilever, BP, and Daimler Chrysler, whose CEO Jurgen Schrempp is also the chairman of our organization. These are companies that have done a great deal, but far more companies still say it isn't our problem. What we are asking companies to do is to first clean up their own workplace, if they have, especially if they have employees in the highly affected areas in Africa, South Asia, the Caribbean, China, Russia and so on. We are not, at the Global Coalition, a collection agency for funds for the Global Fund, and I need to underscore what business is a huge potential collaborator with the Global Fund. It is not an untapped source of money that will fill in the gaps. I know that some of you in this room

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believe that companies should open up their wallets and contribute hundreds of millions of dollars, billions of dollars to the Global Fund. I understand your desire and in an ideal world, I would like to see that happen too, but the truth is that companies are not going to do that, first of all, they are not structured that way, secondly, they are not incentivized that way. If they are public companies, they will be penalized by their shareholder for doing this, but companies can make a fast contribution, if like Lafarge and Coca-Cola, Unilever, Heineken's and Daimler Chrysler, and many others, (unintelligible), they have operations in the highly affected areas of Africa and South Asia, they should clean out their workplace first and foremost. A year ago, this was almost unheard of, but now it's started. Anglo-American, the Great Mining Company, whose Chief Medical Officer, Brian Brink (misspelled?) is with us today, has got a new program, which is very progressive and a dramatic change for Anglo-American, in which they will give antiretrovirals to their workers and free testing and confidentiality. I regret to say that the government in South Africa did not enthusiastically embrace the Anglo-American initiative, but that is a different issue. Coca-Cola has changed its policies, as have many other companies. And that is where companies should start, clean out their own workplace, educate the communities they work in. Companies have incredible potential to talk to their own workers and to their

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families. They communicate more rapidly than any other groups in the world for the simple reason, they pay their workers; the workers have to listen to them. So that's the first thing, then extend the workplace programs to the local communities, and then work with the Global Fund on areas of mutual interest. There are two other areas, the indirect aid, which Novartis is an example of, and finally the partnerships, which Richard Feachem has already talked about. So, in summary, let me say that business has just begun to do what it should. We should not be smug or satisfied. We shouldn't congratulate ourselves. We need more members of organizations like the one I represent and we need much, much more action from the companies themselves. Thank you very much.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you, Ambassador Holbrooke. We appreciate your making it brief. We will have a fair amount of discussion from the floor. I hope and I'll call on my panelists again to comment on some of those interventions. But now I turn to Jean Pierre Garnier, the CEO of GlaxoSmithKline, one of the world's leading pharmaceutical manufacturers. JP is a man truly committed to giving back. He has been selected by President Chirac to receive the Legion of Honor and he is the recipient of both the Humanitarian Award from the Sabin Vaccine Institute and the legend Lifetime Achievement Award from the Eastern Technology Council, JP.

JEAN PIERRE GARNIER: Thank you very much. First of

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all, let me add my congratulations to the Global Fund. After all, it's been only 18 months and they have accomplished a lot. We particularly support their sort of evidence-based approach to allocation of resources because the bad news is this problem is not going away any time soon. There is not going to be a shortcut; there is not going to be a magical solution. We are going to have to find out that among the funded by the Global Fund, which ones in education, prevention and therapeutics, which ones work the best, so that the money can be allocated in a more efficient manner, so I salute this approach. I salute Secretary Thompson and Richard Feachem for their leadership in the Fund. I also, having one foot in America, and being born in France, I'm proud to talk to countries in terms of their ability to walk the talk and put the money on the table when it matters, have been the U.S. and France and I want to recognize them, I think and I hope that all other countries will follow their lead. Our policy of the access (unintelligible) is in complete agreement with the objective of the Fund, in fact, I would say there is synergy between what we do and what the Fund is trying to accomplish. If you recall two years ago, we decided to offer our HIV medicines and our anti-malarials at incremental costs. This is referred to as differential pricing, or not-for-profit pricing. The reality, we cut the price of those medicines by a very spectacular amount and therefore we allowed countries suddenly, even countries with limited

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resources to treat more patients, and this was explained this morning by our friend from Cameron, this has happened in many other places. We provide those preferential pricings to all these developed nations to also Sub-Saharan African nations, and a few others, so there are over 60 nations that benefit from this program. We have seen our shipments go up, of course. The backbone of HIV therapy is very often a protocol Combivir or Trizivir or on those products; shipments to Africa have increased dramatically, which by the way is all a win-win because as we are getting increased volume in our manufacturing facilities, we realized some economies of scale and we have committed and delivered on our promise to pass on those additional savings to those countries in the form of further price reduction and that's why you've seen those announcements from time to time. I think in the last 18-months we've reduced Combivir prices twice and we intend to continue to do so. I work from (unintelligible) intervention this morning. I am not afraid of competing with generics, in fact, we know our prices for Combivir are probably lower-class level, so I happen to agree with Bill, it doesn't happen everyday, but I think it's fair, I think that we want everybody to benefit. There's no money in it for us. We don't do it, we don't make a profit, but we do pay for manufacturing and distribution with this differential pricing, and this is very important, this is not a donation program, this is not charity; this is a program that

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can be scaled up in a meaningful way, and today we probably treat about 100,000 people in Africa and tomorrow, we could treat 3 million people, if the money was there, we would be ready from a manufacturing standpoint, from a business model that is being used, the economic model of differential pricing allows us to scale up. We will still make no profit, that's our commitment, that's our pledge, but we would be able to provide significant, significant quantities of HIV medicines at a much, even lower pricing than today, so there is no dispute here. I think the capacity to make more HIV medicine will require everybody to participate. Generic companies, GlaxoSmithKline and hopefully some of my colleagues who are observing this experiment with great attention. You know that another company has agreed to differential pricing, a company called Merck (unintelligible), but there are many others who are reluctant and they have very good reasons to be reluctant; they have a business to run and differential pricing is not an economic model which is without risks. One of the risks, the obvious one is reimportation, the product arrives in Africa, is sold at a very low cost, very low price and corruption and greed sometimes create business opportunities, dishonest business opportunities, where people would reimport medicine that was designed for use among patients in Africa to re-export it to richer countries like Mexico where we found some and also Holland and Belgium, so we have to ask for your help to

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maintain the system, to maintain the experiment, in fact, to enlarge it to the rest of the pharmaceutical industry and not just for HIV medicine. We need to protect the system of differential pricing and for that, we need the rich countries to really be attentive in terms of their customs, in terms of re-importation and we salute Pascal LeMey's (misspelled?) leadership at the Business Community European Commission who passed the legislation recently to strengthen re-importation around Europe. We are counting on the American government to also continue to scrutinize the fact that we do not want to allow people to benefit from our generosity because it will otherwise make the economic system unworkable and frankly kill it. One last word, is there a happy ending to this story? There could be a happy ending if we are successful with our science. In malaria for the first time, there is hope. The malaria vaccine in the clinic in Africa has been designed by GlaxoSmithKline scientist with many cooperation from academia, is the first sign of hope. Similarly, we have several HIV therapeutic vaccines in the clinic and in a few years, not tomorrow morning, not even the day after tomorrow morning, but in a few years, there is hope, but for this hope to be realized, let us not forget that intellectual property must be protected. Thank you very much for you attention.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you JP. Our next panelist is Maurice Levy, Chairman and CEO of Publicis, one of the worlds leading

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marketer and branding firms. You see the impact of Publicis everyday, and to help companies around the world communicate in (unintelligible) like you and me. It is really fantastic news that Maurice will take on his great talent to brand the Global Fund. Maurice.

MAURICE LEVY: Thank you Rajat. Rajat, the first time I heard you speaking about the Global Fund, which was not yet the Global Fund was in Versailles in 2001, at the French-American Business Council and you have been very convincing. It was not in the agenda, and you have been able to convince some of the leading corporations to try them. We are privileged; we are very proud to be part of this partnership with the Global Fund. We usually are not participating in this kind of operation as a Global company. We do that at the local level and we have a tradition of doing, for better communication, for helping some organizations locally. In this case, we have decided to commit ourselves very strongly behind the Global Fund. When Rajat was telling me what the partner was suppose to do, I thought that we had to do it because the situation is one of emergency and our task as a communication partner were the first to move from the 122 corporations to, maybe 500, maybe more partners, so we will have to raise the level of awareness of the Global Fund to convince some partners in participating in separation through donation or better, much better than donation, (unintelligible) talent and participating in working with the Global Fund. We

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have started to work a few weeks ago, and it is our agency in Zurich, which started to work with the team of the Global Fund. You know that to try to find the right concept and also how to present the Global Fund. It's not an easy task because it's so easy to get tears from the people, but that you can get with PR and advertising through public opinion. It's more difficult to get when you are sitting with the CEO and what you get from him is not tears, but commitment, so we thought that the best approach should be to look at this as something, which has to be positive. It is a positive commitment to help the Global Fund and it is positive action from the corporation to help the Global Fund. That has been our approach and we have been working very hard. We have something, which is just a mock-up, it's not something which will be on the air, but which will help explaining in a few words, very little ones what we are all about and what this commitment is all about. I will show you a very short video and then I will explain to you in a few words what it is. (Short video is played here) The idea is not to ask for charity; the idea is not to beg. The idea is to explain to the people that we want to live in a world which will be coming in the future, the have to invest and to invest in Africa, to invest in Asia, to invest in the Global Fund and to help these countries solving their problem. It is not about charity, it is about investing in our future. Thank you.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you Maurice. That was terrific. Your

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presentation just shows how much impact your work can have and we very much look forward to see more of it. We have two more panelists before we turn over to open discussion. I'd like to invite Helene Gayle from the Gates Foundation, Helene is a fellow board member of the Global Fund and she has a very long history of fighting AIDS, including at the Center for disease control in the U.S. She now helps direct hundreds of millions of dollars, the money made available for the cause of global health by the Gates Foundation. Helene.

HELENE GAYLE: Good afternoon and thank you Rajat and thanks also to Secretary Thompson and to the Dr. (unintelligible) for their leadership of the board of the Global Fund and of course, special thanks and appreciation to Richard and his staff for all that they continue to do and all that they will do in the future. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was an early supporter of the Global Fund and we are really pleased to be able to represent the Foundations on the board of the Global Fund. Our early commitment and continued support for the Global Fund is based on several factors. First our commitment to making this truly a public and private partnership in funding; second the need for new financing to really scale up the programs that we all know that work, but were only done on a pilot level in most countries. And to do that without a lot of bureaucracy, but with a really strong focus on accountability and on measurable outcomes. We

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were all so encouraged by a model that focused on people from government, business and NGOs coming together at the country level to develop the plans that go to the Global Fund, so really bringing together all sectors at the community level to really move these efforts forward and finally we think resources that are pooled together help to minimize the burden at the country level of the multiple requirements that are often part of multiple donor streams. We appreciated, in addition to the Global Fund all the other important efforts by U.N. agencies, by lateral donors, by the NGO community and everybody that is working on all these efforts, so the Global Fund is not a substitution, but clearly has to be an addition to all of the great work that is already going on. Our enthusiasm and the commitment of Bill and Melinda Gates resulted in our being able to pledge \$100 million over ten years to the Global Fund, with an immediate payment at the beginning of the Global Fund of \$50 million. Today I'm very pleased to announce that we decided to accelerate the second half of that contribution and transfer immediately the other \$50 million to the Global Fund. Our willingness to frontload our commitment is based primarily on two things: First, our continued enthusiasm for the Fund and the progress it has made to date and I think the comments earlier that were made really attest to the fact that the Global Fund really is helping to make a difference for people at the country level and while we

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all like things to move faster, we must also recognize the speed at which this new global entity was established and put to work is unprecedented. We congratulate Dr. Feachem and all of his team, members of the board and everybody who is really working to make the Global Fund a success. Secondly, we decided to accelerate our pledge because we recognize the urgency of the need for additional resources, which reflects the urgency of the need of the millions of people it was created to serve. We hope that other donors, both those who have already pledged and those that are considering a commitment will join us in this effort in really increasing our commitment, financial commitment to the Global Fund. Let me conclude with a few comments on how a few other foundations are working to support the Global Fund and also offer some thoughts on how foundations can best move forward in their support. A few of the projects already underway include things like the work of the United Nations Foundation whose running a series of advertisements in support of the fund and has established a mechanism so that individuals and corporations can donate to the Global Fund. The Open Society founded by George Sorrels (misspelled?) is helping a number of applicants in Eastern Europe particularly in supporting their implementation of Global Fund grants. The Kaiser Family Foundation, who's here today has donated staff to the fund and is using its communication expertise to share the story of how the fund is working at the country level. I'd also

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like to note that many foundations have helped build and sustain the very programs that the Global Fund is now able to help scale up, along with NGOs to implement them. Foundations like Ford, Rockefeller, the Open Society, TIDES, Welcome Trust, Levi Strauss, just to name a few, have been working for years in this area and will continue to be supportive, which leads me to my final comments. Foundations should be expected to contribute financially to the Global Fund and we would like to encourage other foundations to also make contributions. We must however recognize that many foundations are already supporting efforts in these three diseases and we don't want them to stop that work. Instead, we must find ways to support the kinds of partnerships we just mentioned using foundations to establish new programs to test innovative ideas and to fill gaps that others cannot fill. We're thrilled to be part of the Global Fund, privileged to be able to support it with a significant grant and urge all of us to fulfill the promise represented by the fund, which is to put forth the funds needed to save lives and reduce suffering. The philosopher Johann Goethe said, "At the moment of commitment" and we talked a lot about commitment, "At the moment of commitment, the Universe conspires for our success". So in closing, our collective success awaits the tangible evidence of our commitment. Thank you.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thanks Helene. Finally I'll turn to Marcel Zadi Kessy, President of Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricite

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which is advancing the in country assistant aspect of the public/private partnership to fight these diseases.

MARCEL ZADI KESSY: [Foreign Audio]

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you. Let's see if we can use the remaining time for some comments on the floor as well as some interaction with our panel; so let me first turn to Drew Altman (misspelled?). It was already mentioned that the Kaiser Family Foundation has been working with the Global Fund. Drew.

DREW ALTMAN: Thank you very much. I would like to commend the Global Fund for holding this meeting. I see it as much more than just another meeting, much more than just more talk. I think that this is a critical step in a new strategy for the Global Fund. a new communication strategy to tell the story and build a constituency for the Fund, which will be absolutely critical to its ultimate success. We have been trying to help at the Kaiser Family Foundation. We are an operating Foundation, which means we run our own research and communications programs and we don't make grants, so I don't have a \$50 million announcement to make today. I truly wish that I did, but I think we are a good example of how private organizations can help in a variety of ways, in our case, for example, by providing staff assistance to the Global Fund, so the Global Fund staff can stay relatively lean by using our communications capacity to put a human face on the work of the Global Fund producing videos and documentaries on Haiti, on

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India and we will do that on many, many more by providing hard policy data on who is providing what funding, which is useful for making the case, simple things, by just making our Washington DC facilities available as a base of operations for the Global Fund, and I think most importantly by bringing these proceedings today to the whole world through our free health information service, Kaisernetwork.org, let me read you a very short e-mail I received when we did something similar from Barcelona, from Zambia. I got back to my hotel and found this e-mail and it said, "Dear Kaiser, this morning we watched on computer projected on a wall in our clinic the opening speeches at the conference. Imagine the thrill of seeing and hearing Millie Katana talking about me in plenary, Millie is the community representative on the Global Fund. Our support group doesn't regret not being in Barcelona because we are virtually there." This from Winston Zulu (misspelled?) Outreach Coordinator. So we hope that we are helping to provide access to everybody to the Global Fund and also through this to make the Global Fund more transparent in the one country where we are a funder (misspelled?), South Africa, we are also direct partners with the Global Fund. We and the Global Fund have committed approximately \$70 million over five years to support South Africa's national NGO led national HIV prevention program for youths, so I don't know whether we are leveraging the Global Fund or they are leveraging us. I like to think we are

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happily leveraging each other. It is truly a partnership, and finally we have also been working to create a more supportive environment for the work of the global fund and all of our work on HIV by trying to mobilize the worlds media to pay more attention to HIV and to raise awareness of HIV, the largest example, and it is a very big one, is our partnership with Viacom, the media giant, Viacom and the no AIDS campaign to which Viacom has committed \$150 million just this year and will increase that commitment next year. That campaign will now move across Europe through Viacom properties, will promote directly the Global Fund, has led as to an important VDC campaign that will reach 60 million people daily in seven languages in Africa and in the Caribbean, and in January Secretary General Kofi Annan will convene a group of the top media leaders to continue to work at this important business of mobilizing media companies to do more. Let me close just by saying that I think, I'm not sure, that I am the only Foundation President here today and so let me say that I believe very strongly that foundations echoing Richard's point about corporations, that foundations also need to do a lot more. The Gate's Foundation has made a singular commitment and there is a leadership group of foundations who are doing a lot and I would like to think that we are part of that group, but it is the exception, not the rule, every foundation should do something because this is the great health challenge of our times, so please hold us

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accountable to. Thank you very much.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you. Maurice, I'd like you to comment maybe what you've heard and what Nelson Mandela said earlier about his campaign, how will you be working with these various groups to establish the Global Fund of the band (misspelled?) and so on.

MAURICE LEVY: First we need to meet and to know exactly what we are doing and to see how we can breach (misspelled?) what they are doing and how we can amplify and probably there is also something there where we can help them that if there is a Viacom who is committing for \$150 million, maybe we can convince other groups to do the same and we can give out some commercials and some other materials in order to give a lift to the communication program.

RAJAT GUPTA: Good, good. May I know call on Norbert Altman (misspelled?) who is the Chief Financial Officer of Daimler Chrysler and they have been leaders in in-country assistance and I'd like to talk a little bit about what the program is and what are they planning to do to expand it further. Norbert.

NORBERT ALTMAN: Actually, I'm not the Chief Executive Officer of Daimler Chrysler, but I'm supporting our CEO, Jürgen E. Schrempp in his capacity as the Chairman of the Global Business College. Actually our engagement started in South Africa where we have been involved for a couple of years in

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developing meaningful and comprehensive workplace strategy, so down there we are covering all our employees and their families and this program has been developed in close public/private (misspelled?) partnership with the German agency Fortechanical (misspelled?) Corporation, this year focusing on a complete community outreach. Our next steps will be to translate what we have learned in South Africa to other of our affiliates around the world while adapting to these local needs and national requirements and we do believe that in doing so, we can make a meaningful contribution and we are wide open for a substantial cooperation with the Global Fund, such as Richard Holbrooke explained, not by donating money directly, but doing what we can do with our past (unintelligible) basically for our workforce and communities in which we operate. Thank you.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you very much. I would now like to introduce the largest individual contributor to the Global Fund, a man who has written a check for \$1 million of his own money to support the fund, Ed Scott, and I would like to know what he would like the Fund to do with his money and how to leverage that further. Ed.

ED SCOTT: Thank you very much. I guess the question is why do we need to fight this fight. You know when you think about Jeff Sack's comment that seven million people will die of these three diseases this year. I did the math on my palm pilot. That is the equivalent of fifty 747s crashing every

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single day, so if the world new that fifty 747s had crashed today killing everybody on board, and that that was going to happen tomorrow and the day after and the day after, and the day after, I don't think anybody would be flying and the world would certainly be mobilizing its resources to stop that and it seems to me that we as a global society have an obligation to face this. You know you think about this set of diseases and Peter Piot's comments that this is not a hopeless situation and you think about what our grandchildren, or some of the younger people's grandchildren might be saying 20-years from now if we don't get in front of this, "Grandfather, how come these hundreds of millions of people died?" "Didn't we know what caused this disease.?" Well yes we did. "Didn't we know how to contain it"? Yes we did. "Didn't we know how to treat it and return people to a healthy lifestyle"? Yes we did. "But why didn't we?" and there would be a big silence there because, in fact, the answer to the why didn't we is we didn't organize ourselves to do it. The big problem we face here is not technology; the big problem we face here is ourselves. It's how the global community can mobilize itself and get out of its own way to get the job done. I was born in the Republic of Panama and it really warmed my heart to see Panama featured in the Fund's film and to see such a large delegation from Panama here. One hundred years ago, Panama became independent from Columbia, with a little help from their friends in the United

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States and the United States and Panama jointly set out to build a canal, which the French had tried to build and failed. And the reason the French had failed had not been because the French technology was not good enough; the French had excellent technology, excellent engineering know-how, but disease killed the effort. People died by the hundreds of malaria and yellow fever and when the United States arrived there, it was perceived immediately that if they didn't get these diseases under control, they would not be able to build this canal and so they spent two years eradicating malaria and yellow fever from the (unintelligible) of Panama and were able to successfully complete the engineering. A hundred years ago we were able to do that, there's no reason why we can't do that today. The problem is no less daunting, in fact, it's less daunting than it was then and the technology has certainly far-advanced. What's needed and what everybody has said here is that essential force is needed to coordinate this effort and while the Global Fund has made great strides, I've told Richard a number of times privately and I don't mind saying it publicly, if we don't energize the attitudes of the general public in the United States, the general public in all the 22 richest countries of the world, this effort will fail because the political powers that be in those countries will not keep putting it's money into this Fund unless there is generalized support for it, so I propose to establish with this money that

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we've talked about, an organization in the United States, which you might think of as friends of the Global Fund, whose job it will be to try to work with Kaiser and everybody else who is committed to the fund to extend public support for it and to work with people like DATA (misspelled?) and other advocacy groups who are very knowledgeable and very committed to this effort and to try and coalesce and solidify U.S. political will, so that the next time a President stands up and makes the kind of commitment President Bush makes that there will be money to support it. I would like to ask the folks in Europe, the folks in Japan, and the folks in the Middle East to stand up and join that effort and see if we can't have a global, friends of the Global Fund that ensures that this worthy effort continues the momentum it has. Thank you.

RAJAT GUPTA: Thank you Ed, thank you. I have a list of speakers, but actually I would like to invite maybe one or two comments from the floor, so that we can mix it up a bit, but I'd like to make sure that everybody keeps it to one or two minutes maximum. May I have a show of hands of anybody that would like to...

MALE VOICE: Thank you. Since I only have two minutes, I have to speak fast. I am also sitting on the board of the Global Fund representing Sweden, but not only Sweden, I am from Sweden, (unintelligible) is my name, but I'm also representing (unintelligible) constituency and that is five countries,

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Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Ireland and Sweden. And but a few comments on behalf of Sweden here and the understanding (unintelligible) and I also have a colleague here from the Swedish Institute for Infection and Disease Control (unintelligible). When I prepared to say a few words in the morning, I made a few points, but I think they are also very relevant here, I will make them very quickly. Number one, HIV-AIDS is not a health problem. Thank you Mr. Holbrooke for underlining that so (unintelligible). I think it has been very clear today and what you said that it is not just an economic and social and developmental problem but also a security problem. I think it's very good that that has been emphasized so strongly. The other one is that multilateral efforts are needed, yes multilateral is important. I think it is very clear that we have to work on a multilateral basis. I'm glad for all that support today from all the speakers and from all the panelists. Collective efforts are needed, partnership as we mentioned. I'm very glad about this panel and for what we've heard. I think it's correct that business is at the beginning, but we can (unintelligible) much more from the business side, but business is important. But the system must also work. We heard from (unintelligible) this morning and we heard from the (unintelligible) the Secretary General, the support for the Global Fund. I think it's extremely important that the system at the international level works together well in a good way.

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Support for the fund from the U.N system and support from the U.N. system for the fund, plus many other organizations. To do that we need money, resources are needed, yes resources are needed, it's very clear. The first minutes of this morning emphasized that the resources must be there and they're predictable and stable on a predictable and stable basis. Sweden very much underlined that. Resources must be there on a predictable and stable basis. It cannot work on a crisis management and wait for the (unintelligible) so to say. We must have a system where the fund is funded in a more secure way. Sweden, I talk of Sweden, Sweden ordered at the beginning of the fund, allocated funds for three years, 600 Swedish millions altogether. It's about 66 million U.S. dollars for a three years period. My last comment, it relates to other sectors that are affected. We heard this morning about education, about health, health systems must work, education must work, information activities must work and I would like to close by emphasizing one specific area, but I think it is important that information and education works in a very good way and that is on sexual behavior and sexual matters in a broad sense. We haven't talked that much about that today, but in the fight for AIDS, HIV and AIDS, lets never forget sexual and reproductive health and associated rights. I think that is absolutely necessary if we will win this fight against the disease. Thank you.

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RAJAT GUPTA: That was maybe four minutes, but anyway. Yeah, please and then please make it short and I can go back to my list...

MALE VOICE: Yeah thanks, (unintelligible) I basically have three very small points and the first one is one billion, the next one is a second billion and then the third one and we all know the U.S. has challenged that you should come up with the second billion. I don't have a billion to challenge the business sector and it would be nice, but what I have is a very committed, just extraordinary civil society, both in Europe, in my home country, but also the partners that we have in the countries. Just doing amazing work without any resources whatsoever and that's the kind of commitment that I hope to see from the business sector, that even though you are not committed to putting in the resources right now, please be committed in the same way that we see societies around the world do a lot of really, really amazing work in fighting HIV-AIDS, that's the kind of commitments I would like. Then just two points, I think we've seen a lot of criticism from the governments in terms of providing treatment and I think that the business sector has a big world to play there. You could show the way that it is possible to make sure that treatment is available and you could also involve the public sector as well, so definitely that's a big challenge and the third challenge is basically to Jean Pierre Garnier from GlaxoSmithKline. I think

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it's very important that we make sure that the we do our commitment and the commitments that countries themselves can make there own priorities and when they feel it's necessary to make imports of cheap generic drugs. They are able to do it, so don't undermine the (unintelligible) in the next coming meeting in Cancun, I find that very important. Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Great. I think Ambassador Holbrooke would like to say something on the subject.

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: I agree with you completely about what you said about business. And, you're from one of the - you're from Denmark; that's a country which has a fantastic public spirit. But, I have not seen much evidence of Danish companies - have participated. I mentioned earlier, we had 18 and 19 countries that have companies - members of GBC; none are from Denmark and there should be a member.

Why don't you put more pressure on them? You've underscored a very key point. That businesses do their job of cleaning out their own work place, educating the workers, their families, the community, that is going to be far more rapid and more effective than any government programs; companies can do that. And, a great shipping is obviously a company whose employees are spreading AIDS by definition.

So, go back to Copenhagen and tell your companies to do more, and tell them to join the Global Business Coalition and get on our Web site, www.businessfightsaids.org, and get with

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the program.

MALE VOICE: Good. Very good. (Unintelligible) one of the people who are very much involved in developing proposals, helping the countries and CCM's is the Glaxo Progress Foundation. I'd like to invite Martin Collier (misspelled?) to make a couple of comments about the access project and what it's doing and where it's headed.

MARTIN COLLIER (misspelled?): Thank you very much for the opportunity to announce and briefly explain our partnership with the Global Fund.

The Glazier Progress Foundation is a private family foundation established by Rob Glazier, who's the CEO and founder of Real Networks, a media Internet company located in Seattle, Washington.

Since the Fund's inception, we have struggled with how to effectively assist the Global Fund. The solution for us was found, not so much in what the Global Fund does, but what it does not do given its very intense focus.

Because the Global Fund is a financing mechanism, because it is proposal driven, because of this radical passivity, there are certain things that it cannot and should not do. It cannot, for instance, assist applicants in the preparation of proposals. And, it cannot assist countries in the implementation of funded projects.

To address these needs, the Glazier Progress Foundation

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joined with Columbia University to create what we call the Access Project. The Access Project was conceived by Jeff Sacks and Rod Glazier. It is led by Josh Ruxon (misspelled?) of the Mayo School of Public Health. It consists of a very small, but a very dedicated team of on the ground advisors.

During round one, for instance, Access advisors participated in the preparation of funded proposals representing almost 25% of the funded proposals out of round one. The team has recently entered into a memorandum of understanding with Rwanda to assist that government in the implementation of Global Fund financed projects.

In addition, we are expanding our role in communications - in assisting the Global Fund in communications and advocacy efforts. It is, in essence, a three way partnership between countries in need, between the Global Fund and between the Access Project. And, it's a privilege to announce that here today. Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

I want to talk a little bit about co-investment for scaling up, and a lot of community involvement with the Global Fund. I'd like to invite the leader in that field, which is Heineken (misspelled?), so can I ask Hank from Heineken to talk about their well placed programs and co-investment programs and collaboration of Global Funds.

Thank you.

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HANK EGBORST (misspelled?): Thank you very much. Hank Egborst, Heineken, Amsterdam.

Heineken is effective in Africa since more than 65 years, and started two years ago (unintelligible) providing heart treatment with employees. Later on in the two Congos, a problem in Ghana where we have to (unintelligible) is the small scale. We learned last year that there was a pilot offened by the Royal Dutch Embassy, and U.S. aid to start with (unintelligible) treatment centers.

And, together with other companies, also Guamanian companies (unintelligible), we established the private organization and submitted a proposal to the Global - to the CCN. CCN of Ghana endorsed it, and the CCN proposal involved, in short, a perfect private (unintelligible) program in Ghana for private companies taking responsibility of providing a complete work package to their employees and possibly dependents.

For the Global Fund, investing (unintelligible), but also project support, political control and a complete heart package to the communities approximately - all of the above private sector companies. A network of 15 ATC's will be established in the next five years. After the first five years of the program, target population of 1 million Guamanians - and, that's 5% of the entire population - will have access to heart treatment.

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It cost initially \$800.00 per patient in five years; it will be (unintelligible). It shows that partnerships at Global Fund, but also (unintelligible) is profitable; we learned that during last year.

I would like to thank Global Fund for their support.
Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you, Hank.

I'd like to now invite the Minister of Health from Morocco who is with us, Mohammed Sheik (misspelled?) to come up if he would.

MOHAMMED SHEIK (misspelled?): (French Audio).

MALE VOICE: Thank you. Thank you very much.

For the last comment of the day, I'd like to invite Igor Landol (misspelled?) from Aventis.

IGOR LANDOL (misspelled?): (French Audio).

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much. Thank you.

I would like to get the public sector panel to get ready to come up here while I make one last comment.

First, I'd like to thank the - my fellow panelists. It's been an excellent series of comments and discussion.

I also must say in the end that a lot more needs to be done by the private sector. I think the private sector recognizes the responsibility for making those contributions, but I hope that you came away with the feeling that there is a lot of discussion is going on, a lot of action actually taking

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And, I believe that there is gathering momentum. And, I've been personally involved in a lot of these discussions with the private sector, the foundations, the individuals are all ready to connect and commit, and we are on our way to be able to do that.

Thank you very much.

[BREAK]

MALE VOICE: Ladies and gentlemen, could I ask you to take your seats, please?

Could we please start with the next panel?

[BREAK]

MALE VOICE: -- I will resist the temptation of making some sub-standard remarks for two reasons. First, there's no time for it. And secondly, we have the opportunity of listening to the President of the European Commission, Mr. Prodi; it will not be good to repeat everything.

We, I think, as I said, are under time pressure. We, as moderators, were instructed in a simple way to ask everybody to stick to five minutes, ask them to refrain from telling how good they are because that should be in publications, and ask them to stick to the subject that is on the table.

The subject for this session is - yes, it's also on resources. But, it is also on the strength and partnerships, innovation and ensuring sustainability.

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I hope that the speakers have prepared themselves for these instructions; five minutes, a longer term vision, not telling how good you are. We have a few politicians here, so it might be difficult, but let's get a start.

We had to change the program a little bit, and I will still depart from the panelists - at least six other people have already registered to speak. We have less than one hour left at the moment, so that gives us the time frame.

Could I first ask Baroness Valerie Amos to take the floor? She was recently appointed Secretary of State for International Development in the United Kingdom, and had a long political career before. Also, in humanitarian work both within the U.K. and in developing countries.

Baroness Amos will have to leave immediately afterward because of urgent government business, but she had just the time to address us. Please?

VALERIE AMOS: Good afternoon, everyone. And, I'm very pleased to have the opportunity to join today's conference. I will be focusing my remarks on the contributions that we can make to fight the diseases of poverty. And, my colleagues from Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland who are unable to be here endorse the general comments which I will be making.

We've already heard much today of the devastating impacts of HIV/AIDS, T.B. and malaria, particularly on the (unintelligible). We are committed to tackling these diseases

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as part of the international response and like other donors, we're using a range of means to tackle these diseases, including direct assistance to governments and our work with other international partners, including the World Health Organization, UNA, (unintelligible) and, of course, the private sector.

We've made a seven fold increase in our bilateral spending on HIV/AIDS, and we're committed to doing more in terms of increasing our activities and spending over the next five years.

The Global Fund represents an opportunity for poor countries to expand their response to HIV/AIDS and diseases of poverty much faster than would have been imaginable a few years ago. It has raised AIDS, T.B. and malaria on to center stage as urgent, global priorities.

There is tremendous goodwill, both political and personal, and we all want it to work; donors, and you and the public at large. But, the work that the Global Fund is seeking to do will only be effective if we work to strengthen the health systems in developing countries. And, that's where the focus of our attention as the U.K. government has been. And, we've spent some \$1.5 billion pounds doing this work since 1997.

The Global Fund is still very young, and there are some real challenges ahead. To maintain or increase current levels

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of support, the Fund will need to show that it's making a difference to the global impact of disease.

We are very pleased that we have a positive and constructive relationship with our fellow Board members and the funds set for (unintelligible) and this had lead to successes. But, I think that there are some key challenges that we will need to address together. And, I think there are three.

The first is money. We need predictable sources of money, and we need this to be well managed. Let's not forget that the main reason to establish the Fund was to raise additional funding; not least, some other sources from traditional donors. And, we're working with our Fund partners to address a number of financial management issues to create a predictable and sustainable source of funding.

I think the second big challenge is to ensure that the Fund supports and compliments national responses to the three diseases. It can only achieve sustainable results if it builds upon and fits well with existing systems in the countries concerned. So, Global Fund money should ensure that medicines are available to those that need them at the right place and time by stretching health systems.

The Global Fund's first few months of dramatic activity might have appeared as disruptive to those people most directly involved with the day to day challenge of responding to AIDS, T.B. and malaria. The application process has been intense,

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and it has been demanding. And, this has required new ways of working between government, donor organizations, NGO's, people living with diseases and private sector organizations.

But what these challenges have done is that it has forced us to be more creative. So that the Global Fund has the potential to become a positive force for even greater harmonization. The Fund's Board and country coordinating mechanisms and - I just heard about some of how this is working in some countries on the ground - are a platform for lively and constructive debates about priorities, money and working together.

And finally, the third challenge. The Fund will need to be clear about what it wants to achieve for the poor. We believe that the Fund must prioritize eligible proposals based on the monies available. And, nationally the focus should be on reaching the poorest; that is, will have to play an important role in providing a supportive environment for the Fund to meet those challenges. We accept our responsibilities.

Poor countries need the same access to good, quality, responsive technical support. This will result in more lives saved, and a better quality of life in the short and the long term. The UN agencies, such as WHO and UNA, are crucial in supporting countries.

And, we must also recognize the ethical problems of starting life saving treatments without guarantees of

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continuing it. The Fund cannot resolve it's problems alone.

What I would like to see is greater coherence between the various initiatives targeted at the diseases of the poor. We cannot continue to face additional burdens on the already scarce capacity of developing countries.

Studies like (unintelligible) have already learned how to build long term commitments to tackle a long term problem. We're in this for the long haul. We are providing multi-year funding linked to performance.

Richard is quite right to say that money should only flow if it is being used well. Good results will encourage others to contribute. Richard laid down a challenge, I think. He said, in order to raise it, we need to prove it. The challenge now rests on all of us to make our efforts more effective.

Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much, and have a safe journey to the United Kingdom.

Our second speaker is Mrs. Heidi Marie Vitulake-Zoyle (misspelled?), the German Minister for Economic Corporation and Development, who was a member of the German parliament since 1987, and has held a lot of political posts.

The floor is yours.

HEIDI MARIE VITULAKE-ZOYLE (misspelled?): Dear colleagues, could I start in (unintelligible) which, this

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morning, was done once or twice. The Millenium Development Goals - and, I participated in the Millenium Development Assembly of the United Nations at that time, where the International Society, all the heads of states, promised that the fight against poverty would be the highest aim of international cooperation, and one of the most important aims of money.

These Millenium Development aims was and is the fight against AIDS. And, who would recall in the international discussion the number of the U.N. resolution by which it was passed? It was the U.N. resolution 55 (unintelligible) 2. And, I'm calling upon the International Society, impressing on it that every U.N. resolution shall be supported and should be done with all our political will and power in order to fulfill it. And, that is why I think the International Society should concentrate all it's financial means to save lives, and not to waste money for war.

And, a second point I would like to make is - and it has been - this test this morning, also - that is, the strengthening of the position of women. It is important in development cooperation in any case, but it is also important that we support women in our (unintelligible) countries to have full access to family planning, to have their own possibilities and that we support them in their specific struggle.

Thirdly, what is Germany doing in the fight against

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AIDS? I have become Development Minister in 1998 and ever since that time, in our development cooperation, I integrated - we integrated the fight against AIDS, not as a specific area of health, but we integrated it in all our cooperation fields.

That means that we are cooperating with 40+ countries in bilateral development cooperation in this field, that we have with others started the Work Bank (misspelled?) programs, and have also pushed forward the Work Bank and that, also, the European union has become active in this field.

The most important areas of our fight against AIDS is the prevention, specifically directed to young people, to help develop partner countries along their own initiatives and positive reduction strategies, the health sector. And, partnership, as was mentioned during this afternoon by some people from the private sector.

Partnership with the private sector, for instance, on one hand with one of the firms in South Africa, but now also with ten other firms in developing and partner countries for the work health program policy, and in specific areas, also together with the pharmaceutical firm of (unintelligible), who is giving, without any costs, the grants to prevent the infection of the infected mother to the child, where we are supporting to develop - help develop the health sector.

So, those are areas which we have been active in and are still active. That means we spent in this field about 300

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million Euro per year.

What do we do to finance and to help support the Global Fund? And, this morning, also financing was asked. So far, in addition to what I've said beforehand, we had pledged 200 million Euro. That was before the meeting of Avion (misspelled?). And, I'm happy to announce that, after the meeting with Avion (misspelled?) only seven days ago, we have raised the sum to an additional 100 million Euro so that it is 300 million Euro, as pledged from our government.

And, should I also say, because it was asked this morning and actually it was being said, also, the afternoon, the European union - that means the Commission and it's member countries - before the meeting of Avion (misspelled?) that was in June this year, had pledged \$1.28 billion.

And also in the last month, it has - the member countries and the European union pledged additionally \$1.3 billion until 2006, which would also mean that the European union - commission and member countries - could afford for about 460 million Euro in the year 2004. And, I think that on the whole, is a sign that we, with the Union and it's member countries, are really joining in the fight against AIDS and are also delivering. And, I think that is good news.

Could I lastly take up one point which is pressing on my mind and that I heard from all of the colleagues who spoke beforehand, could I call on their states to fulfill their

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obligations which, in the year - November, 2001 - they had given in the (unintelligible). It is so important that low cost grants can be delivered and imported in developing countries.

It is a question - it is a necessity to save lives of people, of children, and to have access to these low cost grants is important. And, please give up all the (unintelligible) that exists in this field so that, at least, it shouldn't have already been decided by the end of last year, that at least when we all meet - I say we because, hopefully, there are also development (unintelligible) in Cancun, that when we all meet there, the situation will be deflocked and that will be the fulfillment of the promise of (unintelligible).

Thank you very much.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Minister Vitulake.

I would like to call upon Mr. Ichiro Fujisaki, the Japanese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been a long standing supporter of the Global Health Fund. He was also involved in the Okinawa GA Summit, where the discussions on creating a global fund got some momentum.

Ichiro Fujisaki: (French Audio).

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much, Mr. Fujisaki.

I would now like to turn to Mr. Richard Burzynski, who

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is the Executive Director of the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations; has worked for more than 20 years to help create and promote community-based treatment organizations, especially in developing countries. He also helped shape the Global Fund, and he's also Advisor to UNH, so we must be happy to have you here. The floor is yours.

RICHARD BURZYNSKI: Thank you. Friends and colleagues, the U.N. Development Program published it's annual Human Development Report last week. Most of you in this room know that this report revised the definitive depiction of the quality of life around the globe.

When he launched the report, U.N.D.P. Administrator, Mark Malleck Brown (misspelled?) noted a disturbing finding. Every European cow is getting a \$3.00 a day subsidy, whereas 40% of Africans live on \$1.00 - less than \$1.00 a day.

And in another report just out, we learned that some 400 ultra wealthy Americans had a combined average income of \$69 billion in 2000. That's more than the combined incomes of the 166 million people living in the - in four of the African countries President Bush visited last week.

Take a moment to compare that number; 69 billion with the 10 billion that (unintelligible) said should be spent annually on HIV and AIDS. Sobering, isn't it?

Those nations that pay their cows \$3.00 per day, and that have a few citizens with incomes of hundreds of millions

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of dollars have worked hard to reach that point. And, now they have an awesome responsibility; they must choose between acting more forcefully to alleviate the unnecessary death and suffering throughout the developing world, and not doing so.

We have come to the end of a day in which every speaker seems to be an unequivocal supporter of the Global Fund. Repeated endorsements of the need for the Fund solvency have been issued. And, the hallways outside of this room and in the conference center across are teeming with passionate cries for urgent, tangible action to turn endorsements into pledges, and pledges into cash.

Still, the Fund's future is in doubt. Sure, it may evolve into yet another worthy bureaucracy that achieves a modest impact with minimal resources. But, the Fund's mission has always been to quickly channel large amounts of money to help huge numbers of people with the best programs. And, that mission is seriously jeopardized.

I cannot speak for the governments, or for the private sector. I realize that your systems are complex, and do not always live up to your personal convictions. However, we must face two clear facts. The richest governments in the world are expected to provide the greatest contributions on a sustained basis, and they have not.

The private sector, aside from the Gates Foundation, has provided very little meaningful funding to date. If this

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fund is to be a serious, sustainable and reliable mechanism proportionate to the problems we face, then put quite simply, governments and the private sector need to come up with more money.

We in the NGO sector, people living with these diseases and among these diseases, and front land workers the world over are doing all we can to galvanize broad based support for the Fund. We are partnership with you in every conceivable way. Organizations like mine have re-tooled our entire work plans to focus on Fund advocacy.

And two extraordinary, broad based civil society advocacy campaigns are under way. The first initiative, hosted by the global network of people living with AIDS, is called It Starts With Us, and it canvases the globe for small donations for the Fund from people who we are all trying to save; those living with HIV and AIDS.

People in some of the world's most impoverished and most severely effected regions are sending in money. They are doing so because they need the funds, as it was conceived, to survive and thrive. They know, probably better than anyone else in this room, that millions of lives depend on it. Philip Alawson (misspelled?) will brief us during the discussion on that campaign.

The second initiative is the Fund the Fund campaign. Over 200 organizations around the world come together in this

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campaign to promote the equitable contributions framework. If you haven't seen the framework, please pick up a copy of the Global Fund Observer. It's published by the Independent Watchdog, Aspan (misspelled?), and it's available just outside the room on the resource table.

The equitable contributions framework is a formula that enables the governments of each of the 47 countries whose citizens live the most comfortable lives to see what their fair share contribution to the Fund should be, based on their gross domestic products and their economic capacities.

We had many representatives from these 47 countries in this room today. I strongly encourage you to rely on this policy instrument when lobbying your parties for increased appropriations for the Fund. It is objective, reasonable and doable.

The Global Fund will need to have received a total of \$5 billion between its start in 2002 and at the end of 2004. Some are recommending that a reserve of \$1 billion is needed in anticipation of escalating commitments beginning in 2005. That brings the total target to \$6 billion, just over half of what (unintelligible) called for when establishing the Fund. Don't forget, we all started aiming for \$10 billion.

As of this week, donors have pledged to contribute \$2.6 billion to the Fund by the end of 2004. Thus, based on the Fund's immediate goals, there is a shortfall of about \$3

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billion that must be delivered by the end of 2004.

These are ambitious, but realistic, targets.

Realistic, especially if the world's donors agree to organize the Fund's funding by signing to the Equitable Contributions framework. All U.N. member states have already agreed to these targets, at least in principle, by endorsing recent policy instruments like the Millenium Declaration and the (unintelligible) on AIDS Declaration of Commitments.

By implementing the framework, donor countries can provide that - those highly publicized commitments were not hallow rhetoric borne out of political posturing. Instead, they were real calls to action, now manifested by the Fund and the Equitable Contributions framework.

The Fund is no longer a new experiment; it's up, it's running. And, it now needs to be based on a financing mechanism that is solid, predictable, reliable and equitable. Donor governments need to view the Fund in the same way that they deemed their other national priorities like contributions to international peace keeping or investments in their own domestic school systems.

The Fund must be based on a joint and long term global commitment to financing the war on AIDS, T.B. and malaria, or it will fail.

If the Fund is to make the difference we all know it can make in stopping these diseases, then you must take action.

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You have the tools, and you have our partnership. But, only you can make the political decisions to make it happen.

Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much, Mr. Burzynski.

Last speaker from the panel is Dr. Jong-Wook Lee. The lucky man; he is between jobs. He has worked for 17 years within the World Health Organization. He only has to wait for two working days, and then he can take over the top job in the organization.

(Unintelligible) Lee?

JONG-WOOK LEE: Well, I stand to prove that there's no absolute time that I will stick to - my five minutes.

As you said, on Monday next week I will take over as Director General of the WHO. I believe healthy and strong (unintelligible) is not only key to the success of the Global Fund and the UNA, but also to the success of a global effort to control HIV/AIDS in the context of Millenium Development Program.

Therefore, I will take immediate measures to strengthen our partnership with the Global Fund and with the countries, fighting the epidemic.

First, I will create a new WHO plus (unintelligible) or program specifically to address HIV/AIDS, T.B. and malaria, bringing together three existing departments working on these diseases. This will enable internal and external synergies and

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streamline our interface with the countries and the Fund.

I will also strengthen our capacity to provide technical cooperation where it matters most in countries by decentralizing our operations.

Second, I will expand WHO country support in direct (unintelligible). Since 2001, we start (unintelligible) have made high quality T.B. medicines available at reduced prices. By working with the national and international program staff, these facilities have kept alive the (unintelligible) of T.B. treatment. They're paving the way for rapid program scale up, and helping control drug resistance to our causes. Building on this, the WHO and it's partners will launch similar programs later this year for malaria and HIV/AIDS.

(Unintelligible) from the international community is immediate to make sure the Global Fund (*) of promise. The WHO is acclimated to this partnership. The tools to save millions of lives are within our reach. Certain opportunities will not come twice, but working together we can and will (unintelligible). We can stop the great, infectious killers that have wasted (unintelligible) on this world support.

I am limited to putting \$3 million on AIV by 2005.

Thank you very much.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

I see a lot of hands, but the organization has also provided me with a list of persons that have registered. We

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have exactly 18 minutes - I have to end this, I'm told, at a quarter to five for the closing remarks.

So on behalf of the organization, we are the last panel, we are squeezed, and it will not even be possible to have the people that are on the list. But, I'll try - I call on your solidarity. Don't shoot me afterwards; I'm not responsible for this.

And, I'm just starting with Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane, Archbishop of Capetown in South Africa.

You have the floor, sir.

Njongonkulu Ndungane: (Unintelligible) your expectations. Today's comments, first of all, commitment to support the Global Fund. This message comes on the heels of the United States President, George W. Bush's visit to our countries in Africa, including my own country, in which he spoke of his plan to help our countries fight HIV and AIDS.

Speaking in Botswana last week, President Bush said that AIDS is the deadliest enemy Africa has ever faced, and will not face this enemy alone. I hope he can live to those words.

The United Nations Executive General, Kofi Annan, has said it is clear that we have the whole map, the tools and the knowledge to fight AIDS. What we must sustain now is the political worth.

So what this translates to is that the Global Fund to

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fight AIDS, T.B. and malaria is very good; that is, it's accepted globally by international leaders. It is in that kind of scene with a road map, tools and the knowledge that can enable developing countries to respond to the AIDS epidemic with (unintelligible) human and financial resources as effort by world leaders; an effort, it needs our support.

Political will must come from our countries. Our governments must aspire to raise the targets, (unintelligible) declaration of commitment and the Millenium Development Goals. Our commitment must be demonstrated, hard, decisive leadership, broad participation in approaches and complete action. No time for words; time for action. And, I ask governments, states, foundations and individual citizens to support the Global Fund in whatever way it's possible.

Sadly, I can't commit a (unintelligible) because it depends on merely the collections on Sundays that you put on the plate.

Secondly, I want to add my voice in terms of faith based communities as a significant player in fighting AIDS. Faith based organizations are critical in the response to HIV and AIDS. For the majority of people, regardless of their social or economic position in society, when they become ill with any chronic illness, including HIV and AIDS, they're past the point of port of call (unintelligible) and support.

It has been said today, faith based institutions are

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playing a very important role in a number of areas, with competitive advantage that includes providing inter-racial counseling to those infected and effected by HIV and AIDS. Watching to promote positive attitudes towards people living with AIDS, and as agents for HIV/AIDS prevention and litigation.

In other words, faith based organizations have got a holistic approach to HIV and AIDS. And, faith based communities have, to their advantage, a wonderful resource which is human capital, which needs to be given capacity.

Faith based community is rich to every square inch of every country and, therefore, we have the potential to address this. We have a divine advantage to bring hope to those in despair, to bring healing to those who are sick, and to bring health to those who are needy.

And, I'd like to finish by flagging by third point which is a need for a review of the country controlling mechanisms. In my country in South Africa, we are held hostage by the things of the politician. We need resources to be made available, but people of the world have given to reach out to the needy as expeditiously as possible.

I thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

Mrs. Martini (misspelled?) from Durham (misspelled?),
Director General for Development of Belgium.

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MRS. MARTINI: (French Audio).

MALE VOICE: (French Audio).

Sing Yung from China.

SING YUNG: Thank you, Mr. Moderator, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

It truly gives me good pleasure to attend today's special gathering which is of significant importance and impact. Dr. Juang Hu Foo, Board member of the Global Fund and Vice Minister of Health of China was not able to participate in today's meeting due to other important commitments, for which he regretted and he entrusted me to deliver the following message to this meeting on his behalf.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is well known that AIDS, T.B. and malaria are seriously threatening people's lives throughout the world, and if left unchallenged, will cause the global, social and economic problems.

The establishment and operation of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, T.B. and malaria has shown that, worldwide, developing and developed countries, public and private sectors, government and the secret society are joining their efforts to address our mutual challenge.

The Global Fund has successfully raised funds within a relatively short period of time, and it's the first of these funds to - robust and innovative procedures. This effort will contribute greatly to cutting the spread of the three diseases,

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and also lay a sound basis for the successful operation of the Fund.

We are pleased to see that the Global Fund with its exemplary public/private partnership has gained widespread appraisal across the world, and is having a currently positive impact due to this efficient work and unprecedented financial input.

China has paid good attention to the - and vigorously supported the establishment and development of the Global Fund. Both are in the TWG stage, and is a member of the Board on behalf of the developing nations in the western Pacific region.

As a member of the Global Fund Board, China also deeply understands the urgent need to raise funds to support the fight against the three diseases. China also pays tribute to those nations, agencies and individuals for their generous donation to the Fund.

Although it is a developing country, China faces a seriously - serious threat of the three diseases, as well as the world's largest population and relatively limited financial resources.

In order to show its commitment to the effort of the Global Fund, the Chinese government made the decision, as its donation to the Global Fund. Two months ago, this decision was formally communicated to Secretary Thompson, Chair of the Board, in May this year by the Chinese (unintelligible) during

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the World Health assembly in Geneva.

Today, I'd like to use this opportunity to formally announce that the government of the People's Republic of China will donate to the Global Fund a total of 10 million U.S. dollars for a period of five years, starting from year 2003. We will, on the basis of this, continue our good and effective collaboration and cooperation with the Global Fund, and make further contributions to fight - to the global fight against AIDS, T.B. and malaria.

I thank you for your attention.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

The next speaker is Mr. Almadi (misspelled?) from the Saudi Fund.

MR. ALMADI (misspelled?): Thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. I am from the Saudi -- development representing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And, first I would like to commend the Global Fund for holding this important meeting. We really find representation this morning, and again this afternoon, pretty helpful.

Also, I would like to indicate that we just allocated \$10 million which - for the Global Fund, which is agreement signed and (unintelligible) received.

And, we offer this contribution with - contributions from others will help the Global Fund in fighting these three diseases.

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Thank you.

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

Mr. Charles Gurins (misspelled?), Minister from
Luxembourg.

CHARLES GURINS (misspelled?): (French Audio).

MALE VOICE: Thank you very much.

General Urcuba Goran (misspelled?), former President of
Nigeria; is present here? Not?

Then, Mr. Niss (misspelled?)? Oh, yes
(unintelligible).

URCUBA GORAN: I'm sorry, (unintelligible) retired a
long time ago.

Mr. Chairman and Co-Chairmen, the Executive Director of
the Global Fund, Chairman and members of this imminent panel
and Chairman and members of the (unintelligible) of this
conference, distinguished guests and gentlemen.

I want to say how grateful I am that I was invited to
this conference. (Unintelligible) and I must admit, I have
learned quite a lot in this - total since this conference
started.

As I say, my name is General Goran. And, I'm not here
only to represent myself, but I represent also Nigeria, as well
as the NGO I had, the (unintelligible) Center. Both of those
were recently approved as principal recipients of the Global
Fund, and I'm very grateful for that, very grateful, indeed, to

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Global Fund for this. I promise you that we will do our best to insure that the trust you report in us is not betrayed.

We appreciate what the Global Fund has been doing here so far, what it has achieved so far and what it has - what it hoped to achieve in mating this epidemic of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. These certainly - diseases certainly do give - do serious damage to the people of the (unintelligible) world, especially in Africa.

But, I'm here to make just a (unintelligible) to all donors, you know, to donate more generously to the work of the Global Fund. I know that many donors have made general donations, and we acknowledge that and we thank them for it.

But, there is one group that I would like to attend to, and that is the European union (unintelligible) Europe and Africa and Britain, and also the - countries, you know? I hope that the (unintelligible), the Commission would consider it's assistance to the Global Fund from the European Development Fund. And, I'm sure that if this is done, it's going to really go a long way to help some of these developing countries.

But having said that, I believe that the African countries, the Caribbean countries and the (unintelligible), they also have a responsibility and, I think, (unintelligible) that if the U.N. Commission would really (unintelligible) of their assistance to this fund in order to help them, every country, no matter how poor, let them at least contribute their

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(unintelligible) in order to also help in this regard.

So, I hope that during your next joint meeting of the European union and the (unintelligible) countries, you'll agree on what sort of assistance, or increased assistance that is - that would be required.

So, I thank you very much, indeed, for this opportunity and I wish the Global Fund every success in dealing with this great disease, a disease that - ravaging in our continental - ravaging the whole world.

Thank you very much, indeed.

MALE VOICE: Thank you.

[END OF RECORDING]