

SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES



H.E. JORGE SAMPAIO

UN Secretary – General’s Special Envoy to Stop TB, Former President of Portugal

Jorge Sampaio was born in Lisbon, Portugal on September 18, 1939. He is married to Maria Jose Ritta and has two children. He studied music from an early age and spent long periods of his childhood in the USA and England. His father was a doctor who specialized in public health. He graduated from the Law School of the University of Lisbon in 1961.

The UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, appointed Jorge Sampaio as Special Envoy for the Global Plan to Stop TB to help him raise the issue of tuberculosis (TB) on the international political and development agendas and pursue the implementation of the *Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015* as a road map to achieving the relevant Millennium Development Goals. The appointment took effect from May 2006 and will be for two years. The Special Envoy enjoys a direct and independent reporting line to the Secretary-General as well as a privileged relationship with World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General. Additionally, the Special Envoy is fully supported and assisted by the Stop TB Partnership Secretariat, and the Stop TB Department, WHO.

On April 2007, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Jorge Sampaio as the first United Nations High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations, the international initiative set up in 2005 to promote reconciliation between religions, cultures and nations.

Jorge Sampaio was involved in the student contestation against the fascist regime and was leader of the Lisbon students union between 1960 and 1961. Following his graduation in 1961, Jorge Sampaio started a career as a lawyer, often involved in the defence of political prisoners. He founded the Portuguese Social Left Movement (MES) following the Carnation Revolution of 1974. In 1978 he joined the Socialist Party (PS). He was first elected as a deputy for Lisbon in the Portuguese National Parliament in 1979. Between 1979 and 1984 he was a member of the European Commission for Human Rights. In 1989 Jorge Sampaio was elected mayor of Lisbon and was re-elected in 1993.

Dr Sampaio was elected President of the Portuguese Republic in 1996 and re-elected as President in 2001. As President, his actions were focused on social and cultural affairs. In the international political scene, he gave important publicity to the cause of East Timor's independence.

In addition to his writings in the media, Jorge Sampaio has published a collection of political essays, *A Festa de um Sonho*, 1991, and two works setting out his views on issues facing Portugal, *Um Olhar sobre Portugal*, 1995, and *Quero Dizer-vos*, 2000. His presidential speeches have been published. In March 2006 he published *With the Portuguese People*, with excerpts from his speeches.



AMBASSADOR MARK R. DYBUL

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Ambassador Mark R. Dybul serves as the United States Global AIDS Coordinator, leading the implementation of President Bush’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. He has served as Ambassador since 2006, however prior to that he held the positions of Deputy U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Assistant U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Before coming to the Coordinator's Office, Ambassador Dybul served on the Planning Task Force for the Emergency Plan, and was the lead for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for President Bush's International Prevention of Mother and Child HIV Initiative. At HHS, he also served as the Assistant Director for Medical Affairs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), National Institutes of Health (NIH), as well as Co-Executive Secretary of the HHS HIV therapy guidelines for adults and adolescents. Ambassador Dybul is a captain in the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, the uniformed service of HHS. He is also a former member of the World Health Organization's Writing Committee to develop global HIV therapy guidelines.

Ambassador Dybul received his A.B. (1985) and M.D. (1992) from Georgetown University before completing his residency in internal medicine at the University of Chicago Hospitals (1995) and a fellowship in infectious diseases at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (1998).



DR. MARIO RAVIGLIONE
World Health Organization

Dr. Mario Raviglione joined the World Health Organization in 1991 as an associate professional officer sponsored by the Italian Government, to work on TB/HIV and TB epidemiology in Europe. Later, he became responsible for setting up the global drug-resistance surveillance project and the new TB surveillance and monitoring system. Between 1999 and 2003, he was Coordinator for Tuberculosis Strategy and Operations globally, taking charge particularly of surveillance and programme monitoring; operational research on community and private practitioner involvement in TB control; TB/HIV interaction; multi drug-resistance TB management in developing countries; and DOTS expansion worldwide. Currently, as Director of the Stop TB Department of WHO, he is responsible for strategies and policies and works through a network of TB experts at all levels of the Organization.

He has had more than 150 articles published in influential health journals and books including TB chapters in the last three editions of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. As a leading expert in TB, he has served as a visiting professor in various medical schools and also lectures at international health conferences on global TB issues. He has been a member of the Stop TB Partnership Coordinating Board since its establishment in 2001. He graduated from the University of Turin in Italy in 1980, and later trained in internal medicine and infectious diseases in New York (where he also was Chief Medical Resident at Cabrini's Medical Centre) and Boston, where he was appointed an AIDS Fellow at Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard Medical School. He has recently received the Princess Chichibu TB Global Award for his achievements in TB control.

DR. IRENE KOEK
USAID, Stop TB Coordinating Board

Since 1998, Irene Koek has served as chief of USAID's Infectious Disease Division for the Global Health Bureau, which supports works in infection diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria, and in childhood environmental health issues, such as water, sanitation and hygiene. The Division coordinates the Bureau's overall infectious disease programs and manages USAID's malaria vaccine research programs. During her twenty-year career with USAID, Ms. Koek has also served as the Technical Advisor for Population, Health, and Nutrition in USAID's policy bureau, where she led the cross-agency team that developed USAID's infectious disease strategy. Recently elected as chair of the Stop TB Partnership Coordinating Board, Ms. Koek received a Master's degree from George Washington University.