



1930-1950

HIV introduced to humans from chimps

1959

Death of adult male, Democratic Republic of Congo, attributed (retrospectively) to AIDS

1975-1981

Rise in AIDS-related conditions and 'slim disease' recorded in Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania and Rwanda, cause unknown  
International travel played a major role in the spread of HIV, as did injectable illegal drugs and blood transfusions

1981

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is recognized as a disease, cause unknown.

1982

First case of 'AIDS' reported in Uganda  
Cases of 'slim disease' documented all over Africa  
"GRID" or "gay-related immune deficiency" identified in the US, linking AIDS with homosexuality

HIV identified as the cause of AIDS  
GRID and 'African AIDS' become understood as the same thing

AIDS is reported in 33 countries  
HIV virus identified

1983

First International AIDS Conference, Atlanta  
American actor Rock Hudson dies of AIDS  
First HIV test kit available

1984

First National Conference of Women and AIDS held in US  
146 people in a rural location in China test HIV positive due to sharing needles

1985

71,751 cases of AIDS reported worldwide

1987

Kenneth Kaunda, the first president of Zambia, announces that his son Masuzgo died of AIDS in 1986  
First antiretroviral drug AZT (Zidovudine) used to treat AIDS - A year's supply costs US\$10,000  
TASO is formed in Uganda

World AIDS Day declared by WHO on December 1st

1988

1990

International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW) is founded

1991-1992

Red ribbon introduced as the International symbol of HIV and AIDS  
HIV prevalence in young pregnant women in Uganda begins to decline

1993

Network of African People living with HIV (NAP+) founded

1995-1996

UNAIDS launched, linking UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank  
New anti-AIDS drugs approved; multi-drug treatment initiated  
Brazil begins national ARV distribution

1997-1998

TAC formed in South Africa  
Fela Kuti dies from AIDS-related causes  
Gugu Dlamini (South Africa), beaten to death by her neighbors after revealing her HIV positive status

2000

13th International AIDS Conference ("Breaking the Silence"), Durban, South Africa  
U.S. Congress authorizes \$600 million for global AIDS efforts  
Millennium Development Goals identify reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB as one of 8 key goals.

2001

DOHA Agreement allows developing countries to buy or manufacture generic anti-AIDS medications  
Nkosi Johnson dies (South Africa) of AIDS at age 12  
Botswana announces national Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) program

2002

The Global Fund to fight Tuberculosis, Malaria, and HIV/AIDS begins operations  
HIV is now the leading cause of death worldwide among adults  
50% of all PLHA are women  
"Next Wave" of the epidemic identified in India, China, Russia, Nigeria, and Ethiopia

2003

President Bush announces PEPFAR, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief  
"3 by 5" Initiative announced by WHO

2004

President Bakili Muluzi of Malawi announces that his brother had died from AIDS

2005

Nelson Mandela's eldest son dies at age 54 of AIDS  
Zimbabwe's HIV prevalence rate declines!

May 8-12, 2006

"Africa Forum: The Dual Epidemics of HIV/AIDS & Food Insecurity" held in Lusaka, Zambia  
40.3 million people worldwide are currently living with HIV

August 2006

The XVI International AIDS conference is held in Toronto

