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UP UNTIL 1499	1500 - 1599	1600 - 1699	1700 - 1799	1800 - 1899	1900 - 1999	2000 -
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with an unlimited two-year supply of fluconazole.

2001	July	Programme of action for a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate and place African countries on a path of sustainable growth a development is adopted by the OAU and endorsed by a number of developed countries and organisations.
2001	4 July	South Africa comments on United Nations session on HIV by declaring highlights of poverty, underdevelopment and illiteracy as main contributing factors to the spread of HIV/AIDS.
2001	September	A national HIV and Syphilis sero-prevalence survey is made in South Africa. The survey reports that care and support will sustain the momentum in prevention activities. The objective of the survey is to estimate the HIV prevalence in South Africa in 2001 and compare it with HIV prevalence from 1990 and 2001 among pregnant women.
2001	October	Mr. Trevor Manuel announces in his Medium Term Budget Review that HIV/AIDS funding would be increased through funding for the dedicated national AIDS programmes (communication, research and condoms).
2001	9 October	At its 3rd anniversary President Thabo Mbeki launches the Partnership Against AIDS. Partnership Against AIDS 3rd anniversary is celebrated by communities at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.
2001	11 October	Statistics SA leads the Interdepartmental Task Team on Mortality to give effect to a Cabinet decision to prioritize work on the collection of mortality data.
2001	16 October	The Medical Research Council releases a report on AIDS-related mortality in adults.
2001	19 October	The Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel, which conducted the first work in 2000, identifies a number of potential areas for research. The first one is the study of HIV testing.
2001	21 November	The South African Government unveils World AIDS Day 2001 campaign, "I care enough to act, do you?" which is derived from the international theme "I care, do you?"
2001	28 November	The South African Government and the South African Broadcasting Corporation have a newly strengthened partnership in recognition of the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in South Africa.
2002		The ANC declares the year "The Year of the Volunteer", organizing and mobilising people to contribute to a culture of community and development.
2002	31 January	Dr Eric Goemaere of Medicine Sans Frontieres claims that Kivopen shows the way for antiretroviral therapy with a pilot programme started in May 2001.

2002	February	18 National Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMCT) sites are implemented to help improve the effectiveness and quality of PMTCT services and to inform any planned expansion of the programme.
2002	22 February	Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang and Gauteng premier M Mbazima Shilowa meet to clarify recent public pronouncement around the issue of HIV/AIDS and the programme against mother-to-child transmission.
2002	March	The Traditional leaders AIDS programme, joining traditional leaders and other sectors, is launched.
2002	17 March	The National Constitutional Court appeals to the provision of nevirapine on a statement released by the communication and Information Department of Health.
2002	27 March	National Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang approaches National Constitutional court on the ordering of nevirapine to be made available to Africans who need it.
2002	April	First three Boeremag members arrested, including kingpin Mimi Toit. Coup plan Document 12 revealed.
2002	April	A programme is launched to form a partnership with organizations operating in high-risk environments, such as taverns, bars and shebeens.
2002	17 April	The South African National Government Cabinet receives a comprehensive briefing on the implementation of government policy on HIV/AIDS. The meeting reiterates government's commitment to HIV/AIDS and STI strategic plan for South Africa.
2002	19 April	Health workers will continue to get anti-retroviral drugs for nevirapine injuries, despite a decision by the ANC's National Executive Committee that this practice should stop.
2002	May	An awareness campaign is launched with commuters and drivers on trains, taxis and buses on HIV/AIDS-related issues.
2002	20 May	Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang announces at a press conference of the World Health Assembly in Geneva that South Africa pledges R20 million to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
2002	28 June	Cosatu and the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) are to table a national HIV/AIDS treatment plan in the National Economic, Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) following the first national treatment conference, which concluded in Durban.
2002	10 July	Based on existing resources, South Africa can "easily afford" to provide anti-retroviral therapy to between 60 000 and 70 000 people in the next five years. This is the conclusion from a study by Dr

Kenyon of the Health Systems Trust and Dr Andrew Boulle, a in the School of Public Health at the University of Cape Town at the 14th World Conference on AIDS in Barcelona.

An international group of AIDS specialists finalize the setting clinic in Sharpeville that will offer services such as the preven mother-to-child transmission, treatment of opportunistic infect anti-retroviral therapy.

2002	15 July	Former president Nelson Mandela calls on government and b leaders worldwide to find ways to provide access to treatmen who need it, for all people living with HIV/AIDS.
2002	30 July	Instead of waiting for resources from national government on deal with HIV/AIDS, McCord Hospital in Durban implements i fund-raising plans, driven by people living with the disease.
2002	August	Seven Boeremag members arrested and charged.
2002	8 August	The South African National Government Cabinet announces ahead for an antiretroviral roll-out plan.
2002	9 August	South African women continue to make strides in their attempt health care solutions in needy communities. Two women doc two South African provinces win the 2002 Shoprite Checkers/ Woman of the Year Awards for their dedication to the commu they serve.
2002	12 August	South Africa added three signatures to the document authoriz Global Fund to release a multi-million Rand grant to combat / and Malaria. The recipients are the Enhanced Care Initiative i KwaZulu-Natal, LoveLife and Soul City.
2002	25 August	The Medicines Control Council (MCC) threatens to de-registe Nevirapine unless further studies and appropriate documenta show its efficacy in the prevention of mother to child transmis HIV. Glenda Grey of the Peri-natal HIV Research Unit at Chri Baragwanath Hospital argues that enough evidence has alrea presented.
2002	September	News of police infiltration in the Boeremag surfaces. Many m surrender and inform on colleagues. Six more members arres charged.
2002	9 September	Dr Khwezi Matoti who runs the AIDS clinic at the Gugulethu [Hospital publicly explains when antiretroviral drugs become necessary.
2002	15 September	An antenatal survey is conducted by the Department of Healt since 1990. An internationally recognized tool for estimating t magnitude, growth and spread of the HIV epidemic over time latest South African survey reveals that 5,3 million people in t country are living with HIV or AIDS.
2002	15 September	A truck belonging to Boeremag member Lets Pretorius is four

		Linchburg with weapons and other suppliers. Pretorius is arrested and charged.
2002	20 September	Boeremag members Dirk Hanekom and Henk van Zyl arrested in Memel. Only Hanekom is charged.
2002	October	A group of Boeremag members goes into hiding and plans bombings and attacks for the end of the month.
2002	9 October	On the 4th anniversary of the Partnership Against AIDS, a campaign initiated by the Cabinet, an appeal is made to all to build on the progress that has been made in the fight the epidemic.
2002	10 October	SA President Thabo Mbeki is publicly opposed to the provision of AIDS drugs in South Africa, arguing that they are dangerous and questioning whether HIV or poverty is the true cause of AIDS.
2002	25 October	Health minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang attends the 2nd International Health Providers' Prayer Day, which is intended to take care of the inner person and uplift the soul.
2002	30 October	Bombings in Soweto and Bronkhorstspuit. Boeremag claims responsibility.
2002	4 November	Alleged Boeremag leader Tom Vorster arrested in Pretoria.
2002	21 November	The South African Government issues a statement on mortality statistics, taking the five leading underlying causes of death among South Africans as HIV, TB, Influenza, Unnatural causes, and defined causes.
2002	22 November	Grand Central Airport bombed by the Boeremag
2002	28 November	MC Mitchell's Bridge on border of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape bombed by the Boeremag.
2002	5 December	The results of the survey by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Nelson Mandela Foundation give cause for hope as reason to intensify action to combat HIV/AIDS through implementation of a comprehensive programme.
2003		Brigitte Mabandla becomes Minister of Housing. Baleka Kgositsile currently serves on the ANC National Executive Committee. She is also a Member of COSAW (Congress of South African Writers) Ruth Mompati becomes mayor of Vryburg in the North-West Province Lindiwe Sisulu becomes Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.
2003		Phyllis receives a struggle (special) pension and continues writing. Her most recent publication is Footsteps in Grey Street.

2003	21 January	Health minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang and the SADC H Sectoral Committee meet and discuss the nutrition management of debilitating diseases including HIV/AIDS.
2003	26 February	The cost of a state supported anti-retroviral programme in its expensive year could be below R10-billion and still be highly effective, according to calculations by the Treatment Action Campaign and researchers at the University of Cape Town (UCT).
2003	27 February	It is announced in the National budget documents that investment into the introduction of a national anti-retroviral programme for Africans living with HIV/AIDS are far advanced and recommendations are close to finalization.
2003	20 March	Universal access to Highly Active Anti-retroviral Therapy (HAART) become an inevitable reality in South Africa over the next three to seven years, according to the South African Health Review.
2003	10 April	Health activists address the R13-million shortfall faced by the Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. By launching "Fund the Fund" campaign they aim to pressure wealthy nations to contribute urgently needed funds.
2003	13 May	The Minister of Health presents her budget speech to the National Assembly outlining that free health care will be extended to people with disabilities.
2003	24 June	Government's budget of R92 million for Khomanani, the government's HIV/AIDS communication campaign, is due to end in three months. The announcement is met with queries over whether the money is well spent.
2003	4 August	Protesters with placards reading "Save Our Youth, Save Our Youth, Treat AIDS Now" jeer and heckle Health minister Dr. Manto Tshabalala-Msimang at a national AIDS conference in Durban to protest the government's response to the disease, which, it is estimated, kills 600 South Africans a day.
2003	8 August	A South African cabinet meeting decides to roll out a national treatment plan for HIV/AIDS sufferers.
2003	12 August	Two long accepted facts across the globe: that HIV causes AIDS and that anti-retroviral drugs can retard the progress of the disease. South Africa, the record, at last acceded to by the South African government.
2003	September	'Personally, I don't know anybody who has died of AIDS', Pre-Mortem Thabo Mbeki tells The Washington Post.
2003	25 September	Treatment Helpline Direct stated that a person with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) could live healthily for a number of years. Anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs are needed only at a certain stage of the disease, when a person's immune system becomes too weak.

resist infection. Blood tests to measure the strength of a patient's immune system (CD4 count) and the amount of HIV in their blood (viral load) need to be done before taking ARV drugs.

2003	26 September	Two South Africans are appointed to a high-profile Commission on HIV/AIDS and Governance in Africa (CHGA). The University of Cape Town's Professor Alan Whiteside and World Bank managing official [Mamphela Ramphela are members of the 20-person commission chaired by Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa K. Amoako, and established at the behest of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan. The Commission's mandate is to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on African state structures and economic development and to identify threats to governance. It will report in June 2005.
2003	3 October	Justice Edwin Cameron says 'a miracle happened and I want that miracle to be available to other people where they can be given a second chance at life'. He advocates rolling out of ARVs to HIV/AIDS sufferers.
2003	6 October	Treatment Action Campaign is awarded the prestigious Nelson Mandela Award for Health and Human Rights.
2003	7 October	At least one-fifth of South Africa's military is infected with the virus that causes AIDS, and Defense Minister Mosiuoa Lekota states that the South African National Defense Force is no longer accepting HIV-positive people into their ranks'. Treatment Action Campaign chairperson Zackie Achmat starts antiretroviral therapy but lives with the guilt of having access to the life-prolonging drugs while fellow South Africans wait for the roll-out of ARVs in the public health sector.
2003	8 October	According to the Washington Post, South Africa is one of the most affected by HIV and AIDS. About 4.7 million people (±1% of the population) are infected with the virus. Between 600 and 1,000 people die each day from the disease and related complications.
2003	15 October	A young Pretoria couple start legal action against 1 Military Hospital for at least R800 000 for trauma and shock, when a doctor accidentally told her she was HIV positive.
2003	19 October	The South African Competition Commission finds two giant pharmaceutical companies, GlaxoSmith Kline South Africa and Boehringer Ingelheim guilty of abusing their dominant positions to raise prices of anti-retroviral drugs.
2003	1 December	World Aids Day. Currently, of the more than 50 million people with HIV/AIDS globally, 60% of these are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Estimates conclude that about 28.1 million deaths worldwide occurred, with 5 more people dying every minute.