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Africa, 05/06-19/00

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Row:

67

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DRAFT as of 5/3/00

ANNOTATED AGENDA

(contains suggestions for U.S. lead agencies for each item)

FOR U.S. DELEGATION ONLY

**U.S.-SADC FORUM
May 10-11, 2000**

AGENDA

(NOTE: Times are estimates)

PRELUDE (May 9)

Reception (1800-2000)

DAY 1 (May 10)

U.S. Delegation Meeting (0730-0800)

OPENING PLENARY (0830-1030)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A) Introductory Remarks | Acting SADC Executive-Secretary
Dr. Ramsamy and U.S. Special
Representative Amb. Lange (Emb.
Gaborone remarks, Amb Lange) |
| B) Welcoming Remarks | Mozambican Foreign Minister Simao
Deputy Secretary of State Talbott,
Head of U.S. Delegation (AF/S
remarks, D-Talbott)
Desired Outcome: Stage set for a
plan of action with SADC on agenda
topics. |
| C) Keynote Address | President Chissano, SADC Chairman
(to be confirmed) |

BREAK (1030-1100)

(NOTE: Econ WG and Pol Roundtable to run concurrently)

WORKING GROUP/ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS (1100-1300)

Econ WG:

1100-1120:

Welcome and Presentation of Progress Report from first Forum (SADC/Botswana & U.S.) **(AF/S remarks, Presenter = USDA - Schroeder)**

1120-1300

State of Regional Integration

- A) Implementation of Trade Protocol and SADC Free Trade Area (SADC/Tanzania lead) **(AID background paper, USTR-Whitaker/AID-Derryck/Treasury-Radelet/AF-Schneidman)**
- B) U.S. Experience with NAFTA Implementation (U.S. lead) **(USDOC paper, USTR-Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/USDOC-Casselle/Treasury-Radelet) Resource = EB-Sambaiew**

Desired Outcome: Accelerated implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol and establishment of a SADC Free Trade Area.

Political Roundtable:

1100-1120

Welcome and Presentation of Progress Report from first Forum (SADC/Namibia & U.S.) **(AF/S remarks, D-Talbott = presenter)**

1120-1300

Regional Political Situation

- A) Refugee Issues (SADC/Malawi lead) **(PRM issue paper, PRM-Taft/D-Talbott/AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey)**

Desired Outcome: Better regional coordination on and treatment of refugees.

- B) Controlling Arms Proliferation (U.S. lead) **(PM issue paper, D-Talbott/AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey/INL-Chamberlain/DOD-McConnell) Resource = PM-Fitzpatrick/AF/RA-Newton/PM-Dennis)**

Desired Outcome: Joint U.S.-SADC demarche to arms suppliers urging controls on weapons sales to conflict areas in Africa and better adherence to UN sanctions.

C) DROC, Angola and Lesotho (SADC/Zambia lead) (AF/C, AF/S issue papers, AF-Rice/D-Talbott/NSC-Dempsey/DOD-McConnell/PRM-Taft)

Desired Outcome: New ideas generated for peaceful end to Angolan civil war and for diffusing political crisis in Lesotho. Obtain SADC commitments to support DROC ceasefire and to national political dialogue.

LUNCH 1300-1430

WORKING GROUP/ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS (1430-1730)

Econ WG:

1430-1600

Trade Issues

A) World Trading System - The Next Round (U.S.-lead/Mauritius-lead for SADC) (USTR issue paper, USTR-Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/Treasury-Radelet/USDOC-Casselle) Resource = EB-Sambaiew

Desired Outcome: SADC support for U.S. WTO objectives, especially for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

B) Post Lome Trade Preferences (SADC/Mauritius lead) (USTR issue paper, USTR-Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/Treasury-Radelet/USDOC-Casselle) Resource = EB-Sambaiew

Desired Outcome: Mutual agreement on scope/nature of Lome waiver from U.S.

C) AGOA & GSP (U.S. lead) (USTR paper, USTR-Whitaker/AF-Schneidman/USDOC-Casselle/Treasury-Radelet)

Desired Outcome: Greater SADC appreciation of U.S. commitment to expand African trade with the U.S.

D) U.S.-SADC TIFA (U.S. lead) (USTR issue paper, USTR-Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/AF-Schneidman/USDOC-Casselle)

Desired Outcome: Agreement to conclude TIFA by November 1, 2000.

1600-1730

Private Sector Session

Desired Outcome: Better SADC understanding of private sector concerns which inhibit greater trade and investment in the region.

- A) Presentation by Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (*What is Needed to Improve Business Climate in SADC Region*)
- B) Presentation by U.S.-SADC Business Council et. al. (*What is Needed to Expand U.S. Business with SADC*) (**Remarks by US-SADC Business Council Facilitator = USDOC-Casselle**)

Political Roundtable:

1430-1600

Conflict Resolution and Management

Desired Outcome: Advance SADC thinking on restructuring its security architecture to be more effective in promoting peace and stability.

- A) SADC Defense and Security Structure (SADC/Zimbabwe lead) (**AF/S issue paper, D-Talbott/AF-Rice/DOD-McConnell/INL-Chamberlain**)
- B) U.S. Experience with Regional Cooperative Security (U.S. lead) (**PM issue paper/remarks, D-Talbott/AF-Rice/DOD-McConnell/INL-Chamberlain**)

1600-1645

Democracy, Good Governance, and Rule of Law

- A) Developments in SADC Region (SADC/Botswana lead) (**AF/RA issue paper, AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey/AID-Derryck**)

Desired Outcome: Better understanding of how to promote better/greater democracy in the region.

- B) Responding to Coups in Africa (SADC/Lesotho-U.S lead) (**AF/RA issue paper, AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey/DOD-McConnell**)

Desired Outcome: SADC agreement not to support governments which come to power by coups. SADC endorsement of OAU resolution calling for suspension of countries ruled by coup-leaders from OAU.

1645-1730

Other Regional Security Issues

A) Mine Action (SADC/Angola lead) (PM/HDP issue paper, AF-Rice or PRM-Taft/PM-Adams/DOD-McConnell/AID-Derryck/INL-Chamberlain) Resource = PM-Adams/PM-Netland

Desired Outcome: SADC clearly enunciates regional approach to demining. U.S. contribution to demining in the region is recognized.

B) Border Security, crime, counter-drug, anti-terrorism (U.S. lead) (INL issue paper, INL-Chamberlain/PRM-Taft/DOD-McConnell/NSC-Dempsey) Resource = INL-Evans

Desired Outcome: Agreed work program for developing tighter but flexible border controls in the region. Identification of three border posts for pilot project.

EVENING RECEPTION 1800-1930

DAY 2 (May 11)

U.S. Delegation meeting (0800-0830)

HIV/AIDS PLENARY (0900-1100)

HIV/AIDS Plenary

- A) Multi-Sectoral Approach to HIV/AIDS (U.S. lead)
- B) SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Program
(SADC/South Africa lead) **(Issue papers ONAP and AID/AFR,
-- D-Talbott will introduce ONAP S. Thurman -- /ONAP-
Thurman/AF-Rice/AID-Derryck)**

Desired Outcome: Agreed U.S.-SADC approach to combating HIV/AIDS in southern Africa.

BREAK (1100-1120)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT PLENARY (1120-1300)

Regional Disaster Preparedness and Management Plenary

- A) Presentation by Mozambique
- B) Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Coordination Infrastructure (SADC lead) **(AID issue paper, AID-Derryck/USDA-Schroeder/DOD-McConnell/EUCOM-Chaveas)
Resource = OFDA-Gottlieb/Corps of Engineers - Broun/USDA-King**
Desired Outcome: Agree on joint approach to enhancing southern Africa's disaster preparedness and management capacity.
- C) Water Management and Drought Planing (U.S. lead) **OES issue paper, AID-Derryck/Corps of Engineers-Broun/AID/G-Hales)**
Desired Outcome: Agreement to collaborate on strengthening the permanent Okavango River Basin Commission as a first step toward U.S.-SADC collaboration in transborder water resource management.

LUNCH (1300-1500)

COMMUNIQUE & ACTION PLAN NEGOTIATION (1300-1500)

CLOSING PLENARY (1500-1630)

A) Closing remarks by SADC

B) Closing remarks by head of U.S. delegation (stressing what was agreed would be done together) **(AF/S remarks, D-Talbott)**

C) Reading of Final Communique and Action Plan (by SADC Acting Executive Secretary)

PRESS CONFERENCE (1700-1730)

Senior U.S. and SADC Delegation officials.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Carol Reichart +
Susan Rossell. Referred
by Peggy Carey

914-485-3270

re. trip to India.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
May 1 4:20 PM Depart Washington Reagan, TWA FL#3798 5:35 PM Arrive JFK 7:59 PM Depart JFK, TWA FL# 900 (Business class)	May 2 7:49 AM Arrive Lisbon 11:30 PM Depart Lisbon TAP Air Portugal FL# 1219	May 3 7:15 AM Arrive Luanda	May 4	May 5	May 6 2:00 PM Depart Luanda South African Airlines FL# 55 6:40 PM Arrive Jo'burg	May 7 1:25 PM Depart Jo'burg, South African Airlines FL# 144* 2:20 PM Arrive Maputo
ANGOLA				JO'BURG		MOZ
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
May 8	May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12 6:10 PM Depart Maputo, South African Airlines FL#147 7:05 PM Arrive Jo'Burg	May 13 3:50 PM Depart Jo'Burg South African Airlines FL# 186 8:00 PM Arrive Dar es Salaam	May 14 10:45 AM Depart Dar es Salaam 11:45 AM Arrive Kilimanjaro
MOZAMBIQUE					TANZANIA	
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18 12 PM Depart Kiliman 1:30 PM Arrive Dar 2:40 PM Depart Dar es Salaam Kenya Airways FL# 483 3:55 PM Arrive Nairobi 10:15 PM Depart Nairobi KLM Royal Dutch FL# 566 (Business class)	May 19 6:10 AM Arrive Amsterdam 11:35 AM Depart Amsterdam Northwest FL# 37 2:05 PM Arrive Washington Dulles	May 20	May 21
TANZANIA						

*The flight was booked for today but as it is a government flight, you may take the same flight tomorrow.

DRAFT as of 5/3/00
ANNOTATED AGENDA

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Dr. Ramsamy and U.S. Special
Representative Amb. |
| B) Welcoming Remarks | Mozambican Foreign Minister Simao
Deputy Secretary of State Talbott,
Head of U.S. Delegation |
| C) Keynote Address | President Chissano, SADC Chairman
(to be confirmed) |

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1120-1300

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- A) Implementation of Trade Protocol and SADC Free Trade Area (SADC/Tanzania lead) (**USTR-Whitaker/AID-Derryck/Treasury-Radelet/AF-Schneidman**)
- B) U.S. Experience with NAFTA Implementation (U.S. lead) (**USTR-Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/USDOC-Casselle/Treasury-Radelet**) **Resource = EB-Sambaiew**

Political Roundtable:

1100-1120

Welcome and Presentation of Progress Report from first Forum (SADC/Namibia & U.S.) (**D-Talbott = presenter**)

1120-1300

Regional Political Situation

- A) Refugee Issues (SADC/Malawi lead) (**PRM-Taft/D-Talbott/AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey**)
- B) Controlling Arms Proliferation (U.S. lead) (**D-Talbott/AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey/INL-Chamberlain/DOD-McConnell**) **Resource = PM-Fitzpatrick/AF/RA-Newton/PM-Dennis**
- C) DROC, Angola and Lesotho (SADC/Zambia lead) (**AF-Rice/D-Talbott/NSC-Dempsey/DOD-McConnell/PRM-Taft**)

LUNCH 1300-1430

WORKING GROUP/ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS (1430-1730)

Econ WG:

1430-1600

Trade Issues

- A) World Trading System - The Next Round (U.S.-
lead/Mauritius-lead for SADC) (**USTR-Whitaker/USDA-
Schroeder/Treasury-Radelet/USDOC-Casselle**) **Resource =
EB-Sambaiew**
- B) Post Lome Trade Preferences (SADC/Mauritius lead) (**USTR-
Whitaker/USDA-Schroeder/Treasury-Radelet/USDOC-Casselle**)
Resource = EB-Sambaiew
- C) AGOA & GSP (U.S. lead) (**USTR-Whitaker/AF-
Schneidman/USDOC-Casselle/Treasury-Radelet**)
- D) U.S.-SADC TIFA (U.S. lead) (**USTR-Whitaker/USDA-
Schroeder/AF-Schneidman/USDOC-Casselle**)

1600-1730

Private Sector Session

- A) Presentation by Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce
and Industry (*What is Needed to Improve Business Climate
in SADC Region*)
- B) Presentation by U.S.-SADC Business Council et. al. (*What
is Needed to Expand U.S. Business with SADC*) (**USDOC-
Casselle**)

Political Roundtable:

1430-1600

Conflict Resolution and Management

- A) SADC Defense and Security Structure (SADC/Zimbabwe lead)
(**D-Talbott/AF-Rice/DOD-McConnell/INL-Chamberlain**)
- B) U.S. Experience with Regional Cooperative Security (U.S.
lead) (**D-Talbott/AF-Rice/DOD-McConnell/INL-Chamberlain**)

1600-1645

Democracy, Good Governance, and Rule of Law

- A) Developments in SADC Region (SADC/Botswana lead) (**AF-
Rice/NSC-Dempsey/AID-Derryck**)
- B) Responding to Coups in Africa (SADC/Lesotho-U.S lead)
(**AF-Rice/NSC-Dempsey/DOD-McConnell**)

1645-1730

Other Regional Security Issues

- A) Mine Action (SADC/Angola lead) (**AF-Rice or PRM-Taft/PM-Adams/DOD-McConnell/AID-Derryck/INL-Chamberlain**)
Resource = PM-Adams/PM-Netland
- B) Border Security, crime, counter-drug, anti-terrorism
(U.S. lead) (**INL-Chamberlain/PRM-Taft/DOD-McConnell/NSC-Dempsey**) **Resource = INL-Evans**

EVENING RECEPTION 1800-1930

DAY 2 (May 11)

HIV/AIDS PLENARY (0900-1100)

HIV/AIDS Plenary

- A) Multi-Sectoral Approach to HIV/AIDS (U.S. lead)
- B) SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Program
(SADC/South Africa lead) **(D-Talbott will introduce ONAP
S. Thurman -- /ONAP-Thurman/AF-Rice/AID-Derryck)**

BREAK (1100-1120)

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- B) Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Coordination
Infrastructure (SADC lead) **(AID-Derryck/USDA-
Schroeder/DOD-McConnell/EUCOM-Chaveas) Resource = OFDA-
Gottlieb/Corps of Enginners - Broun/USDA-King**
- C) Water Management and Drought Planing (U.S. lead) **(AID-
Derryck/Corps of Engineers-Broun/AID/G-Hales)**

LUNCH (1300-1500)

COMMUNIQUE & ACTION PLAN NEGOTIATION (1300-1500)

CLOSING PLENARY (1500-1630)

- A) Closing remarks by SADC

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C) Reading of Final Communique and Action Plan (by SADC Acting Executive Secretary)

PRESS CONFERENCE (1700-1730)

Senior U.S. and SADC Delegation officials.

**US-SADC FORUM
HIV/AIDS PLENARY**

Introducer:

Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott
(Sandy Thurman bio attached)

Participants:

Sandy Thurman, ONAP
Susan Rice, State/AF
Vivian Lowery Derryck, USAID/AA

Resource People:

Ken Yamashita, USAID/Pretoria
Robert Clay, USAID/Zambia

Desired Outcome:

Agreed U.S.-SADC approach to combating HIV/AIDS in southern Africa.

Objectives:

The overall objective of this session is to obtain the combined commitment of SADC and the USG to work together toward a more coordinated and active regional approach to combating HIV/AIDS.

The target audience is non-health Ministers, providing an excellent opportunity to secure a broader and more profound response by SADC member countries and SADC itself to HIV/AIDS. At last year's U.S.-SADC Forum, the US provided \$315,000 in ESF for HIV/AIDS for SADC to access. This is managed by the RCSA, with technical input from USAID/South Africa.

The topics for discussion have been narrowed to two topics (1) Multi-Sectoral Approach to HIV/AIDS (U.S. lead), and (2) SADC HIV/AIDS strategic Framework and Program (SADC/South Africa lead). (FYI: The early US-SADC program negotiations identified three other topics: a) economic impact of HIV/AIDS; b) mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and c) care related issues background documents on these subjects are attached)

From the SADC side it is not clear who will present. Amongst ourselves we have discussed the possibility that Dr. Balfour, head of the SADC Health Desk discuss general HIV/AIDS issues to set the

stage. A senior SADC country representative could be Minister Katele Kalumba, Minister for Finance for Zambia. Dr. Kalumba, previously the Minister of Health, has provided strong leadership and has been a good partner.

Remarks:

- The first speaker is scheduled to be a senior SADC country representative. Reinforce the issues that were raised by this speaker that the USG strongly supports. *(Sandy Thurman)*
- HIV/AIDS is not just a health issue, it is also an economic issue impacting on all governmental and private sectors. Leadership by Africans in raising HIV/AIDS as an issue that affects everyone personally and economically is critical. *(Sandy Thurman)*
- Special concerns regarding women and HIV; girls and the impact of HIV on this vulnerable population; and poverty among women. There is need for interventions targeted to these vulnerable groups. These should include special education programs and micro-enterprise activities. *(Suggested presenter - Sandy Thurman)*
- USAID's involvement in multisectoral work and our potential support for SADC countries in this arena: SADC has developed an innovative multisectoral program and USAID would like to work with SADC in implementing this program. This program included AIDS interventions related to education, agriculture, infrastructure, legal framework, and human rights issues. *(Suggested Presenter Vivian Derryck)*
- USAID assistance in HIV/AIDS, including the LIFE initiative, has doubled in the subregion: from \$ 16.8 million in FY 1999 to \$ 35 million in FY 2000. *(Suggested presenter Vivian Derryck).*

USG Deliverables:

1. A New Regional Program: USAID is launching a new sub-regional Southern Africa project ("Storm Warning") that focuses on transport corridors in the region as well as on USAID non-presence countries *(Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland)*. The estimated funding for the 5-year activity is approximately \$15 million. *(This is not a specific deliverable but an announcement of an ongoing USG program)*

2. Announce a \$35 million FY 2000 LIFE initiative in subregion

SADC Deliverables Sought:

- A SADC presidential initiative on HIV/AIDS. We could suggest that U.S. support for such an initiative be forthcoming if clear responsibility for it would rotate with the presidency, giving the issue a high profile and implying a greater commitment on the part of the Region's political leadership. President Chissano may be willing to get the ball rolling for such an initiative, with president Nujoma responsible for forgetting it underway.
- Create a compendium of best practices for distribution to member states.
- Quicker SADC action on increasing the efficiency and speed at border crossings. The three- to six-day delays common at the borders are conducive to casual sex and the sex industry. Moreover, current practices essentially prohibit the provision of health services to foreigners at border posts, which dissuades them from seeking medical attention for STDs.
- A commitment from SADC governments to provide free radio and TV airtime for HIV/AIDS awareness public service spots. The U.S., through USAID, already is providing assistance to produce the spots -- we just need to get them on the air.
- Agreement on the need to obtain regional agreement to test and approve HIV tests thereby avoiding separate testing and approval in each country which is expensive and time-consuming;
- A concerted push to get all Internet service providers and major internet portals to post messages and provide links on their home pages to HIV/AIDS information especially designed for businesses.

Attachments: Issue Papers

- Multi-Sectoral Approach
- Mother to Infant Transmission
- Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS

-- From Awareness to Therapy - What Next?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SANDRA L. THURMAN

Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

Sandra L. Thurman was appointed by the President on April 7, 1997 as the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy at The White House.

For nearly two decades, Ms. Thurman has been a leader and advocate for people with AIDS at the local, state, and federal levels.

Most recently, Ms. Thurman served as the Director of Citizen Exchanges at the United States Information Agency. From 1993 to 1996, Ms. Thurman was the Director of Advocacy Programs at The Task Force for Child Survival and Development at The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

From 1988 to 1993, Ms. Thurman served as Executive Director of AID Atlanta, a community-based nonprofit organization that provides health and support services to people living with HIV/AIDS and offers an array of HIV prevention programs. Under her leadership, AID Atlanta, the largest and oldest AIDS service organization in the south, tripled in size, and became a multi-million dollar agency.

Ms. Thurman has been a tireless advocate on behalf of the disenfranchised and marginalized. After spending her college years as a volunteer in a Poverty Rights Program, she went on to work as a counselor in a maximum security facility for youthful offenders and a pretrial intervention program. She then turned her attention to health policy.

Ms. Thurman was a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS and a founding member of Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief (CAEAR). She has served on the Board of Directors of numerous AIDS organizations and other health related organizations including the March of Dimes, and the National Kidney Foundation. She is one of the world's leading experts on AIDS issues and has provided testimony before the United States Congress, the White House Conference on HIV/AIDS, and the National Commission on AIDS.

US-SADC Forum
HIV/AIDS PLENARY

Panel on Multisectoral Approaches

Participants:

Sandy Thurman, ONAP
Susan Rice, State/AF
Vivian Lowery Derryck, USAID/AA

Resource People:

Ken Yamashita, USAID/Pretoria
Robert Clay, USAID/Zambia

Desired Outcome:

Reemphasize to SADC members importance of incorporating HIV/AIDS policies into national policy framework in a multisectoral approach. Offer U.S. technical assistance.

Objectives:

The panel will discuss HIV/AIDS as a development crisis in SADC countries and ways to accelerate the implementation of multisectoral programs. Speakers will discuss examples of country policies, efforts to implement multisectoral challenges, and challenges to expanding and coordinating this type of response to HIV/AIDS. At the last meeting of the US-SADC Forum, the Health Secretariat presented innovative ideas for putting into operation multisectoral approaches through different sectoral units of SADC secretariat. USAID organized a Consultative Meeting on 'HIV/AIDS as a Development Crisis' last September that identified actions that can be taken by USAID in collaboration with other donors as part of its sectoral and intersectoral activities (the report is available at the meeting). USAID is incorporating HIV/AIDS into all of its Strategic Objectives. USAID has also helped develop toolkits and briefs for government departments and professionals to facilitate the formulation and implementation of multisectoral actions, and is working with SADC countries.

Remarks:

- Appreciate SADC Secretariat's recognition of the importance of multisectoral HIV/AIDS programs.
- Interested in learning from the experiences of this approach being implemented by different sectors in SADC countries.
- Given USG's interest in promoting multisectoral programs it will be useful to find out from SADC what more USG can do to help the countries in their efforts.
- USAID has put special emphasis on incorporating HIV/AIDS into its education and democracy and governance programs and would like to discuss possibility of collaboration with SADC.

Deliverables:

USAID technical assistance in developing and applying tools and framework for the adoption of multisectoral programs. USAID supports a contractor to work on these tools (\$400,000).

**US-SADC Forum
HIV/AIDS PLENARY**

Panel on Mother to Infant Transmission

Participants:

Sandy Thurman, ONAP
Susan Rice, State/AF
Vivian Lowery Derryck, USAID/AA

Resource People:

Ken Yamashita, USAID/Pretoria
Robert Clay, USAID/Zambia

Desired Outcome:

Convince SADC members of desirability of implementing programs to prevent mother to child HIV transmission.

Objectives:

The panel will discuss recent developments in the area of interventions and strategies to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child (MTCT). Issues such as the efficacy and safety of new drug interventions (nevirapine), health system infrastructure requirements (such as voluntary counseling and testing centers), ethical issues, interactions with breastfeeding, and overall feasibility and cost of MTCT program implementation will be discussed. USG and SADC participants will be better informed to debate possible policy statements surrounding the MTCT issue. SADC countries are among those at the forefront of trying to research and implement these new strategies.

Remarks:

- We are excited about the prospect of new, inexpensive drugs that can reduce mother to child transmission of HIV. However, we all wish to see that they are safe and effective. The USG is also looking at a number of complex interactions between such issues as breastfeeding, MTCT interventions, and long term commitments to caring for HIV infected women.

- We applaud SADC member countries in their efforts to implement and assess new MTCT interventions and strategies.
- We are interested in hearing the SADC experiences, perspectives, and issues concerning MTCT efforts, as well as the feasibility of scaling up pilot projects.
- The USG is committed to supporting additional efforts to assess and implement MTCT strategies.

Deliverables:

USAID is supporting ongoing research into MTCT via the Horizons Project; USAID missions, and CDC potentially, are supporting voluntary counseling and testing sites, as well as MTCT interventions in several SADC countries as part of the LIFE initiative.

**US-SADC FORUM
HIV/AIDS PLENARY**

Panel on the Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS

Participants:

Sandy Thurman, ONAP
Susan Rice, State/AF
Vivian Lowery Derryck, USAID/AA

Resource People:

Ken Yamashita, USAID/Pretoria
Robert Clay, USAID/Zambia

Desired Outcome:

Better understanding of the economic impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on southern Africa. Proposals and ideas for responding to/preparing for economic impact.

Objectives:

To discuss the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on countries capacities to attain sustainable economic development. USG and SADC representatives will explore how HIV/AIDS will change the age and sex structures as well as the family relationship and dependency burdens in ways that were unimaginable a decade ago. These changes will have a profound impact on the critical determinants of sustainable development namely savings and availability of skilled and healthy workforce. Coping strategies for these unprecedented and rapid changes will be discussed. Issues such as how development activities such as greater mobility of population increase the risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS, as well as how development policies and programs can take into account the impact of HIV/AIDS will be discussed. A new AIDS Impact Model showing the economic impact of AIDS on the southern Africa sub-region will be presented.

Remarks:

- Appreciate the unique role of the SADC secretariat to develop new strategies and policies regarding HIV/AIDS and economic impact issues.

- Interested in learning about SADC's perspective on policies and programs related to relevant policy issues such as:
 - movement of population and trade
 - ways to increase the assessment of HIV/AIDS on economic performance
 - training and utilizing the most precious resource, the unemployed and under employed youth
 - harnessing the energy and resources of communities for sustainable development
 - linking debt relief initiative/poverty reduction strategies with HIV/AIDS prevention programs
 - promoting private sector investments, microenterprise development and information technology and involving these programs in HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention efforts.
- Obtaining SADC's views on how USG can better assist countries in assessing the economic impact of HIV/AIDS, as well as developing new strategies.

Deliverables:

USAID is supporting several studies such as a review of best practices in youth livelihood and HIV/AIDS, microfinance and HIV/AIDS, and promotion of private sector involvement in HIV/AIDS. Contractor--worth \$150,000.

**US-SADC FORUM
HIV/AIDS PLENARY**

**Panel Discussion:
From Awareness to Therapy -What Next?**

Participants:

Sandy Thurman, ONAP
Susan Rice, State/AF
Vivian Lowery Derryck, USAID/AA

Resource People:

Ken Yamashita, USAID/Pretoria
Robert Clay, USAID/Zambia

Desired Outcome:

Bolstering SADC HIV/AIDS care and support systems

Objectives:

The USG has embraced the concept of a "prevention to care continuum" for HIV/AIDS. This implies that providing basic medical care and psychosocial support for persons living with HIV/AIDS are also an excellent strategy to promoting prevention of further transmission of HIV/AIDS. Key issues such as identifying HIV/AIDS care and support strategies, health care system needs (beds, personnel, financing, etc), basic drug availability and access, as well as ways to link prevention and care programs will be discussed. SADC can play a vital role in setting standards for the region regarding HIV/AIDS care and support. Innovative ideas such as for bulk purchasing and distribution of essential drugs could be discussed. USAID missions are developing new care approaches with additional LIFE initiative resources

Remarks:

- The USG has expanded its HIV/AIDS by supporting new basic medical care and psychosocial support interventions in countries. The USG is stressing care for the basic opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis that can make a major difference in people's lives.
- We are also linking our HIV prevention programs to care interventions. Services such as voluntary counseling and

testing serve both purposes. In addition, individuals presenting for care represent excellent opportunities for the delivery of prevention messages.

- The USG seeks SADC's perspective on care needs for persons living with HIV/AIDS, as well as country experiences and issues in this area.
- We are interested in SADC's ideas for ways to expand such services in the future.
- The USG is committed to supporting additional efforts to assess and implement MTCT strategies.

Deliverables:

USAID is supporting ongoing prevention, basic medical care and support, as well as capacity building and programs for orphans and vulnerable children in most SADC member countries. Additional funding is expected in the next several years.

COMMUNIQUE

SADC-U.S. FORUM
Maputo, Mozambique
May 11, 2000

DRAFT

1. The second Southern African Development Community (SADC) - United States (U.S.) Forum was held in Maputo, Mozambique on May 10-11, 2000. The Forum was opened by His Excellency Joaquim Chissano President of the Republic of Mozambique, who noted that the issues to be addressed were of major interest to the countries of the SADC region. He called upon the two regions to enhance further the SADC -U.S. partnership. The opening plenary was also addressed by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, who stressed the importance of U.S. cooperation and engagement with SADC on security, economic and social issues and highlighted the achievements realized since the first Forum held in April 1999 in Botswana. He strongly advocated pursuing joint efforts which enhance security and stability, are needed to generate trade and investment, address pressing social issues such as HIV/AIDS, increase economic integration and better prepare for mitigation and management of disasters.

2. The Forum, created to enhance relations between the United States and SADC, dealt with economic, social/transnational and political issues that affect both the United States and SADC. The United States and SADC already maintain growing trade and investment ties and enjoy a long history of development cooperation in many areas of critical importance to the region. The Forum was attended by senior officials of SADC member states and senior officials from 9 U.S. government agencies. Representatives from the American and SADC countries' private sectors also participated actively in the Forum.

Economic Issues:

3. The Forum stressed the important role regional integration plays in attracting new investment and improving economic efficiency. The Forum focused on ways and means of facilitating implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol and of creating a SADC free trade area. The U.S. delegation shared its experiences with free trade arrangements, particularly the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). The SADC delegation reviewed the status of its trade protocol implementation and plans for

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further integration the southern African region economically. The Forum recognized the importance of creating an environment needed to attract the investment to create new jobs and generate economic growth and prosperity. It noted the contribution a free trade area could make in this regard. The United States agreed to extend for another year financial support for the hiring of a trade expert by the SADC Secretariat and offered to continue more detailed discussion of such issues as rules of origin, product standards, customs harmonization and dispute settlement. The United States agreed to hold workshops for southern African exporters on U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary regulations within three months. The importance of strengthening an entrepreneurial environment, privatization and/or restructuring of state assets, the rule of law, and the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies and regulatory regimes, as a prerequisite for sustained growth and sustainable development was also discussed. Provision of technical assistance by the United States to SADC and its member states in addressing these issues was agreed upon and is reflected in an agreed work plan. The Forum also agreed that the SADC Secretariat and the United States should cooperate in arranging a private sector forum to discuss implementation of a SADC free trade area.

4. The Forum also addressed the major trade issues facing the world today. The Forum agreed that the next round of global trade talks must address the role of trade in development, in particular, the need to make the world trading system more supportive of poorer countries' development efforts. In this regard, the United States and SADC agreed on the need for a continuation of trade preferences for poorer countries in the post-Lome period. The United States committed to support a WTO-waiver for the any new EU-ACP Partnership Agreement that is implemented in a fully WTO-consistent fashion. It was also agreed that agricultural trade and trade in services must be more broadly covered by world trade rules. The United States offered to sponsor a two-way agricultural trade mission to southern Africa before January 2001.

5. SADC welcomed the passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) by the U.S. Congress and recognized the important boost it will give to market access for southern African exports. The importance of SADC better utilizing opportunities and benefits currently offered by the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) was discussed. SADC underscored the need for predictability and the expansion of the

list of GSP eligible products that can be exported from SADC to the United States

6. The United States and SADC agreed that negotiation of a regional Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) between the UNITED STATES and SADC, which had been proposed at the first U.S.-SADC Forum, should be expedited, with a view to signature of the agreement by November 2000. SADC reaffirmed that the SADC Secretariat is the appropriate point of contact for negotiating this agreement. The Forum also agreed that discussions should be held between SADC and U.S. trade experts within the next six months, in the meantime, the U.S. Government will to explore the feasibility of negotiating both a multilateral investment treaty and a multilateral free trade agreement.

7. The Forum agreed that debt relief can release funds for growth-oriented capacity building and in this regard, SADC delegations welcomed U.S. Treasury Secretary Summers' announcement that the United States is moving to forgive Mozambique's remaining bilateral debt. The United States took note of SADC's call for broader debt relief in order to allow countries better to address the pressing social needs of their people and make investments necessary to generate private-sector driven economic and job growth.

8. The Forum welcomed the constructive suggestions offered by the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the U.S.-SADC Business Council and other U.S. business associations for enhancing both the further economic integration of SADC and the growth of trade and investment links between SADC and the United States. The business groups attending the Forum agreed to maintain a dialogue among themselves on the issues raised at the Forum with a view to informing the United States and SADC governments of additional steps needed to improve the climate for increased trade and investment. The United States agreed to develop a project for encouraging small business development in SADC member states.

9. The Forum noted U.S. government efforts at combating corruption including implementation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. SADC emphasized the need to continue current anti-corruption activities in the region.

Political and Security Issues:

10. The Forum agreed there is a growing number of refugees in southern Africa. SADC recognized the responsibility of its members to safeguard the welfare of refugees, but noted that providing for their support is straining the capacity of SADC states' resources. The United States highlighted its ongoing contribution to the maintenance of refugees in the region, pledged additional support and committed to continuing to work with SADC member states and non-governmental organizations to care for and assist in the resettlement of refugees.

11. The issue of arms proliferation and its impact in regions of conflict was discussed and the Forum agreed that the issues of excess armaments, the role of illegitimate arms dealers and the proliferation of inexpensive small arms should be addressed as part of a broader effort to resolve conflicts in southern Africa. The United States and SADC decided to meet annually to consult on small arms proliferation. In addition, The United States agreed to provide assistance to SADC's efforts to identify and safely and environmentally destroy excess weapons in southern Africa. The United States and SADC also agreed to approach other arms producing nations and urge that greater controls be placed on the sale of weapons to areas of conflict and to unlicensed arms dealers. The United States and SADC agreed to consult further on the feasibility of establishing a center which would support national efforts to limit to proliferation of small arms in the region. Further, the Forum agreed that the United States and SADC should consult further soon on the possibility of issuing a joint declaration at the 2000 opening session of the United Nations General Assembly on the need to restrict the flow of arms to areas of conflict.

12. The Forum discussed regional issues; specifically the situation in Lesotho and the conflicts in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo were analyzed in depth. The Forum agreed that the armed UNITA forces under the command of Jonas Savimbi continue to constitute the principal obstacle to peace in Angola. In this regard, the Forum took note of the recent United Nations Security Council resolution on enforcement of UN sanctions against UNITA and SADC agreed to enhance member state efforts to monitor for and prosecute violators of UN sanctions against UNITA. The United States agreed to provide experts to assist interested member states in this effort.

13. With regard to the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Forum expressed strong support for the efforts of SADC leaders, the OAU, the larger region, and the UN Security Council to urgently implement the peace solution agreed at Lusaka in August 1999.

It expressed continued commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo, its recognition of the importance of an open, all-inclusive political dialogue in the Congo, and the need to address effectively the border security concerns of all Congo's neighbors.

14. With regard to Lesotho, the Forum agreed on the need for peaceful resolution of the current constitutional dilemma and recognized the important role the southern African military presence has played in preventing civil violence.

15. The Forum recognized the importance of effective regional cooperation in dealing with regional conflicts and SADC described its regional defense and security structures. The United States described its experiences in other parts of the world with regional security arrangements and noted that the ability of the United States to assist in conflict prevention, management and resolution depends on the existence and effectiveness of regional organizations. SADC welcomed the U.S. offer to arrange a follow-on meeting within six months to further explore conflict prevention issues and methodologies.

16. Further on the enhancement of SADC's capacity to address threats to regional peace and stability, the Roundtable expressed interest in further dialogue and deliberations on programs described by the United States, including the Africa Crisis Response Initiative and the African Center for Strategic Studies.

17. The Forum agreed that coups and other extralegal means of changing governments undermine regional stability and investor confidence and adversely affect regions, not just the country involved. In an effort to deter future coups, the United States and SADC agreed to consider issuing a joint declaration of principles which would guide their actions in responding to coups in Africa.

18. The Forum recognized the continuing threat to lives and economic development in SADC countries posed by land mines and other unexploded military ordinance. The Forum noted that one of the most important goals of SADC demining programs is the reunification of the people with the land. The Forum commends the ongoing SADC initiatives, which, inter alia focus on the ability of the affected member states to establish sustainable demining capabilities. They recommended that the SADC countries continue to address this pressing issue through a bilateral and regional approach. SADC welcomed U.S. efforts underway in

several member states to assist with mine awareness, detection and removal. The United States agreed to try to expand its activities over the next year and expressed its readiness to consider an appropriate regional approach.

19. The Forum noted that crime, small arms and narcotics trafficking are all major threats in southern Africa and agreed that effective border controls are essential to combating these regional problems. SADC welcomed the efforts of the UNITED STATES and Botswana, in coordination with SARPCO, to establish an International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in southern Africa and recognized that it will make a major contribution toward fulfilling the training needs of SADC member state law enforcement agencies. The United States agreed to provide training for the SADC region on border control and small arms trafficking. SADC welcomed the U.S. offer to fund training for SADC member state law enforcement officials at the ILEA as well as through bilateral programs in the region. In order to further strengthen border controls, SADC agreed to identify a few key border points which might serve as models for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness. The United States agreed to provide assistance in upgrading the operations of these model posts.

20. The United States noted the urgency of the problem of international terrorism and requested SADC's cooperation in countering international terrorism.

HIV/AIDS:

21. The Forum recognized HIV/AIDS as a global problem. It focused particularly on the impact of HIV/AIDS on SADC, and highlighted the importance of pursuing multi-sectoral approaches to expanding prevention through awareness as well as enhancing testing, counseling and treatment. SADC welcomed the U.S. announcement of the \$15 million "Project Storm Warning," a sub-regional development assistance program that focuses on combating HIV/AIDS transmission along major transportation corridors. The Forum reviewed the social, economic, political and security aspects of HIV/AIDS as well as the particular problem of mother-to-infant transmission. The United States announced formally the \$35 million LIFE initiative for southern Africa.

Regional Disaster Preparedness and Management:

22. The Forum took note of the terrible human and economic toll suffered by southern Africa, particularly Mozambique, as a result of recent unprecedented flooding. It commended the response of SADC member states, particularly South Africa, as well as of the United States and other nations and organizations, to this disaster. The Forum agreed that greater national preparedness and regional coordination is needed to mitigate and respond to future disasters. Though floods were the latest disaster to befall the southern African region, the area is prone to other disasters. The Forum discussed issues of regional water management, food security and pest management. SADC acknowledged the U.S. offer, pursuant to the 1999 Forum, of funding to establish a Disaster Management Unit in the SADC Secretariat. It welcomed the U.S. offer to assist in the strengthening of SADC and member state disaster management organizations, to provide technical assistance for enhancing the region's water management capabilities and to provide technical assistance with integrated pest management.

Conclusion:

23. The Forum recognized the importance of meeting regularly at a mutually agreed time and place to pursue issues of mutual interest and importance to SADC and to the United States. It called upon the U.S. Special Representative to SADC and the Executive Secretary of SADC to convene meetings of the U.S.-SADC Forum Steering Committee made up of representatives from the United States, the SADC Secretariat, the SADC troika and other southern African institutions as appropriate to provide coordinated follow-up on the agreed work plan attached to this communiqué. This Steering Committee will be responsible for ensuring the execution of follow-on projects and for evaluating their effectiveness, as well as developing an agenda and proposed timing/venue for the next Forum.

26. Finally, all participants thanked the Government and people of the Republic of Mozambique for their hospitality. Their efforts to ensure the success of the Forum are most appreciated. Participants would also like to thank the SADC Secretariat for its efforts, the U.S. Special Representative to SADC, the U.S. Delegation and the business representatives for their invaluable contribution to the success of the Forum.

U.S. DELEGATION (SENIOR MEMBERS)
UPDATE 4/25/00

- DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE STEPHEN TALBOTT, HEAD OF DELEGATION
- DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JAMES SCHROEDER
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICA SUSAN RICE
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POPULATION, REFUGEES AND MIGRATION JULIA TAFT
- ASSISTANT AID ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA VIVIAN DERRYCK
- ASSISTANT U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE FOR AFRICA ROSA WHITAKER
- DIRECTOR OF WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY SANDY THURMAN
- DIRECTOR FOR AFRICA, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, NORA DEMPSEY
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICA WITNEY SCHNEIDMAN
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT WENDY CHAMBERLAIN
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TREASURY STEPHEN RADELET
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE EDWARD CASSELLE
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE BERND MCCONNELL
- SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO SADC AMBASSADOR JOHN LANGE
- AMBASSADOR PETER CHAVEAS, U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

U.S.-SADC FORUM
U.S. DELEGATION (Tentative)

STATE:

D - D/S Strobe Talbott - Head of Delegation
D - Kathleen Doherty (Special Assistant)
D - John Bass (Executive Assistant)
D - John Morris (Speechwriter)
D - Lewis Lukens (GSO)
DS - William Fitzgibbons
DS - Peter Ford
EB - Vladimir Sambaiev
PM/HDP Col. Mark Adams
PM/HDP - Deborah Netland
PM/RSAT - Kathleen Fitzpatrick
PM/RSAT - Charity Dennis
AF A/S- Susan Rice
AF Spec. Asst. - Philip Drouin
AF DAS - Whitney Schneidman
AF/S - Arlene Render
AF/S - Donald Booth
AF/S - Mike Koplovsky
AF/RA - Anthony Newton
AF/ACRI - Scott Fisher
PRM A/S - Julia Taft
INL - PDAS Wendy Chamberlin
Charles Evans (INL - Pretoria)
OES - Nancy Carter-Foster

NSC:

Director Nora Dempsey

USTR:

A/USTR - Rosa Whitaker

USDA:

Dep. U/S James Schroeder
Frankie King
Robert Macke
Richard Helm (Pretoria)

USDOC:

DAS Ed Casselle
Gerald Feldman
Roger Ervin (FCS - Pretoria)

AID:

A/A AFR V. Vian Dornyk
G/ENV David Hales
AFR Michael Fritz
FR Ken Yamashita (Pretoria)
BHR Greg Gottlieb (Nairobi)

Treasury:

DAS Steven Radelet
Geoffrey Gottlieb

DOD:

DAS Bernd McConnell
Adam Grissom
Larry Brown (Corps of Engineers,

EUCOM:

Amb. Peter Chaveas
Major Dan Hampton (J-5)

White House - ONAP:

Director Sandy Thurman

TOTAL = 46

Add also: TDY help from Pretoria and Gaborone (6-8)
U.S. Ambassadors to SADC Countries (10-13)
Participants from Emb. Gaborone & RCSA (8-14)

U.S.-SADC FORUM DELIVERABLES

ECON WG

TYPE AMOUNT

Panel on Regional Integration

1. Provide funding of a trade adviser to the SADC Secretariat for two years. (RCSA) DA \$325,000
2. Technical assistance related to Trade Protocol implementation - standards, Rules of origin (perhaps thru CLDP). (RCSA/USDOC) **ESF** \$250,000
3. Seminars for SADC trade officials on WTO issues related to SADC FTA Implementation (RCSA) DA \$400,000
4. Host (w/US-SADC Business Council?) a private sector-SADC forum on practical SADC FTA implementation issues (RCSA) DA \$350,000

Panel on Trade Issues

1. Commit U.S. to support WTO waiver for EU-ACP Partnership Agreement (USTR) N/A
2. Agreement to conclude US-SADC TIFA by 11/1/00. (USTR) N/A
3. Agree to explore feasibility of negotiating a US-SADC FTA (USTR) N/A
4. Workshop on sanitary-phyto-sanitary (SPS) regulations (USDA) ATRIP \$400,000

Private Sector Panel

1. USDA two-way trade mission to southern Africa before January 2001 (USDA) USDA N/A

Panel on Regional Political Situation

1. Refugee deliverables (see attached) EPM \$90 mil
(*Funds pledged to Africa in FY00) (PRM EPM \$1-2mil
(new-AC, N/A
2. Agreement to conduct a joint demarche to arms supplier nations urging adherence to UN sanctions and restraint on arms sales to areas of conflict in Africa (PM)
3. U.S. provision of technical team to help assess surplus arms and suggest means of destruction (PM) ECD \$100,000
4. Annual U.S.-SADC working-level consultations on small arms proliferation (PM) N/A

Panel on Conflict Resolution and Management

1. Fund seminar for SADC Secretariat and member state officials at Center for Conflict Resolution (Cape Town) on conflict prevention and management. Build Center's capacity to conduct such training. (PM) ESF \$125,000
2. Fund training by Washington-based Fund For Peace in early warning and conflict prevention capacity for ISDSC. (AF/RA) ESF \$250,000

Panel on Democracy, Good Governance and Rule of Law

1. Include in communique statement of agreement that coups must be condemned, support denied to illegal governments and OAU call for suspension of countries governed by coup makers. (AF) N/A

Panel on Other Regional Security Issues

1. Announce resumption of demining in Angola AND NADR \$3.1 mil
Post-flood increase for Mozambique NADR \$1.0 mil
(PM)
2. (IF SADC PROPOSES A REGIONAL DEMINING NADR \$ TBD

CENTER) Agree to consider favorably requests to support regional training Center activities (PM)

3. Develop 3 model border crossing posts (provide training, upgrade procedures and equipment) (INL) **ESF/ \$125,000/ ATRIP \$ TBD**
4. Provide law enforcement training in areas of interest to SADC at new ILEA in Botswana (INL) **INC \$1.5 mil**
5. Deliver two courses for the SADC region on border control and small arms trafficking **INC \$160,000**

HIV/AIDS PLENARY

1. Formally announce the southern African portion of the LIFE Initiative, most of which will be programmed regionally; proposed foci: border crossing points, drafting compendium of regional best practices, developing testing procedures accepted region-wide, educational media announcements (ONAP) **LIFE \$35 mil**
2. Announce "Project Storm Warning," a sub-regional program focused on combatting HIV/AIDS transmission along major transport corridors. **DA \$15 mil**

DISASTER PLENARY (SESF - supplemental)

TYPE AMOUNT

1. Technical assistance to reduce flood vulnerability & response preparedness SESF TBA
 - A) Help SADC Disaster Mgmt Unit support member states develop regional responses
 - B) Help SADC Food & Natural Resource Unit analyze regional and country-specific needs
 - C) Help SADC Disaster Unit coordinate water, health and transport disaster preparedness
 - D) Develop regional flood early warning System (AID)
2. Support development of regional flood Control policies, programs and approaches. (AID) SESF TBA
3. Fund establishment of a Disaster Management Unit in SADC Secretariat And provide it technical assistance (RCSA) **99ESF \$200,000**
4. Conduct assessment meeting (EUCOM-SADC) to decide on topics for civil-military emergency planning workshops. (DOD) **99ESF \$100,000**
5. Provide assistance to enhance capacity of the Okavango River Basin Commission to manage water resources EDF* \$200,000
(Note * = Environmental Diplomacy Fund)

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY SADC

The Southern African Development Community (SADC - "sad'ack) was created in 1992 to foster economic prosperity, development, and stability through regional trade liberalization and political and economic integration. SADC evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which was founded in 1980 by the then "Frontline States," to coordinate development efforts and reduce their dependence on and vulnerability to the apartheid regime in South Africa. The ten original members of SADC were: **Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe**. Four countries subsequently became members: **South Africa** (1994), **Mauritius** (1995), **Democratic Republic of Congo** and **Seychelles** (1997).

The 14 countries of SADC have a combined population of over 200 million and a GDP of close to \$300 billion, of which South Africa accounts for roughly 80 percent. The cornerstone of SADC's regional trade integration effort is the 1996 Protocol on Free Trade, which was signed by eleven members. The Protocol has been ratified by nine members and officially entered into force on January 1, 2000. However, actual implementation is scheduled to begin September 2000. Implementation of the Protocol will lead to the elimination of tariffs and creation of a free trade area (FTA) within eight years. Ratification and entry into force have proceeded slowly because the hard decisions on tariff reduction schedules and rules of origin were back-loaded, addressed after the SADC member states made the political decision to sign the Protocol. The United States provided technical assistance to SADC in the tariff reduction phase of talks and will assist SADC's efforts to address the substantial non-tariff barriers to an effective FTA.

SADC Reorganization: SADC is in the process of reorganizing itself to pursue more effectively both regional economic integration and security cooperation. The August 1999 SADC summit in Maputo established a committee composed of Mozambique (current SADC president), South Africa (former president), Namibia (next president) and Zimbabwe (chair of the Organ for Politics, Security and Defense) to set the parameters for a structural review by the SADC Council of Ministers. The review was to be kicked off at the February SADC Ministerial, but has now been postponed and may not occur until the next summit in August, when Namibia is expected to assume the presidency from

Mozambique. The summit also expressed displeasure with the autonomy of the small professional Secretariat based in Gaborone, Botswana and fired the Executive Secretary Kaire Mbuende, effective December 31, 1999. Mbuende's deputy, Prega Ramsamy (a Mauritian), is serving as acting Executive Secretary.

Responsibility for functional economic and social issues, such as trade, agriculture, transportation, finance, health and energy, is currently diffused among member states, which host "sectoral coordination units." These SCUs, staffed by bureaucrats of the hosting country, have uneven capabilities, and are responsible only indirectly to the SADC heads of state who, have an annual summit. The SCUs have no formal relationship to the Secretariat. Acting Executive Secretary Ramsamy, while careful to be responsive to member-state demands for greater Secretariat accountability, is also trying to establish a clearer role for the Secretariat in the regional economic integration area.

On the security side, SADC is even less coherently organized. The Organ for Politics, Security and Defense, established in 1995 to coordinate member states' intraregional preventive diplomatic efforts, has been chaired by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe since its inception. It was as chairman of the Organ that Mugabe convened SADC member-state defense ministers to Harare in August 1998 to sanction the intervention in Congo by Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola, thus circumventing then-SADC President Mandela, traditionally a rival of Mugabe's. The Inter-State Defense and Security Committee (ISDSC) was created to coordinate military policies and operations, especially peacekeeping, between defense ministers of member states. The Swazis currently hold the rotating chairmanship of the ISDSC. The Mozambicans and Swazis have been trying to better define the roles of the Organ, ISDSC and SADC presidency in security matters. In October 1999, they brokered a tentative agreement which would firmly establish that the Organ for Politics, Security and Defense, heretofore run exclusively by Zimbabwe's President Mugabe, is an integral part of SADC. Though the Zimbabwean Minister of Defense participated in the negotiations, Mugabe has yet to agree to the proposal and the heads of state are unlikely to force the issue. Despite the current hold on reform, the ISDSC has even discussed the possibility of negotiating a SADC defense pact.

U.S.-SADC Relations

U.S. engagement with SADC is premised on the assumption that regional integration will help promote peace and prosperity in southern Africa, the most developed and democratic region on the continent. In order to support the SADC's move toward integration, the Secretary launched an initiative during the 1997 UNGA to develop a relationship with southern Africa as a region. The two key elements of that initiative are the appointment of a Special Representative to SADC and the holding of an annual U.S.-SADC Forum. The inaugural Forum meeting was held in Gaborone in April 1999. It proved to be an excellent vehicle for engaging SADC members on regional security issues, as well as on economic cooperation and trans-national problems such as environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS and small arms and narcotics trafficking.

U.S. investment in SADC is over \$3.5 billion and projects underway now will almost double that total within a few years. U.S. trade with SADC is growing and in 1999 was close to \$3.3 billion, over 40 percent more than our trade with Russia. One SADC country, Angola, currently provides seven percent of U.S. oil imports. Since Angola possesses one of the most promising new oil fields in the world, its importance as an energy supplier is likely to increase.

U.S.-SADC COOPERATION

The United States and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are working together to strengthen regional institutions and encourage southern African integration. These endeavors run the gamut from economic and commercial issues to disaster preparedness and environmental issues. Many of these efforts were launched at the 1999 U.S.-SADC Forum; other predate the Secretary Albright's SADC initiatives.

The USG and SADC are institutionalizing commercial ties. In a major first step, SADC members authorized the Secretariat to pursue negotiation of a U.S.-SADC Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) -- a multilateral agreement that provides a forum in which to discuss issues affecting trade and investment. The USG shared a draft TIFA text to SADC. We hope to launch negotiations of a U.S.-SADC TIFA at the April 2000 Forum.

There are also efforts to facilitate two-way investment. As agreed at the 1999 Forum, the USG is preparing investor roadmaps to assist U.S. investors interested in southern Africa. USAID continues work on individual country roadmaps and will report common regional issues of concern to investors.

A U.S.-SADC Business Council is being established. The Secretary's Special Representative to SADC hosted an organizational meeting for interested American businesses in the region in October 1999. Subsequently a number of U.S. companies and other firms dealing primarily with U.S. goods and services formed the nucleus of a business council. U.S. and SADC agreed to bring members of this group, and possibly other U.S.-based companies together with the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the second U.S.-SADC Forum to discuss the private sector's role in enhancing U.S.-SADC trade and investment ties and promoting SADC economic integration.

The Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) assists SADC in aspects of commercial law. SADC and the USG have agreed upon CLDP training focussing on intellectual property rights (IPR). A two-day roundtable on the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) compliance was held in December 1999 in Gaborone. A second IPR workshop will be held on June 8-9, 2000.

These efforts will be supplemented by a U.S.-funded trade advisor seconded to the SADC Secretariat. S/he will assist SADC implementation of the Trade Protocol and Free Trade Area (FTA)

Recruitment efforts began in March 2000. A U.S.-funded study examining the potential benefits and drawbacks of a SADC free trade area is also being considered.

In the area of transportation, several initiatives are underway. USAID is providing ongoing technical assistance to the SADC in implementing the transportation and communication protocol. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) will add a new technology transfer center -- where land transportation technologies are shared -- in Zimbabwe to existing centers in Tanzania and South Africa. Mozambique and Botswana are also interested. SADC is considering creating a SADC regional technology transfer center. USDOT is also undertaking a "Safe Skies" program to enhance the safety of civil aviation in Africa. Within SADC, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola and Namibia are on an Africa-wide timetable for the program.

In the area of agriculture, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) plans to organize a seminar on biotechnology for SADC members in mid-2000. USDA will also hold a training seminar on U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in mid-2000.

First mooted at the 1999 U.S.-SADC Forum, an International Law Enforcement Academy intended to enhance law enforcement training capacity and improve law enforcement coordination and cooperation among SADC members will be established in southern Africa. The United States and Botswana, aiming to establish the academy by early 2001, began negotiations in February 2000. In addition, the United States has proposed two weeks of training in mid-2000 on improving legislation to control firearms. A course on inspection and interdiction is also being proposed.

The United States is working with SADC to develop institutional capacity in SADC to plan for and respond to natural disasters. In response to a SADC request for start-up funding, the USG has offered SADC \$200,000 to hire professional staff for a Disaster Management Unit in the Secretariat. In light of the recent southern African floods, disaster preparedness will be a central topic of the May 2000 U.S.-SADC Forum.

Over the past year, the United States and SADC have been conducting workshops to exchange information on the dangers of certain environmental concerns. e.g. Climate Change, Dryland Tourism Workshop and Natural Resource Information Network

BP- US-SADC Coop

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U.S. Assistance to SADC and its Member States

USAID has been active in providing support to SADC and its Member States in the areas of infrastructure, trade and finance, agricultural research and natural resources management.

For several years, USAID has been assisting the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) through three major infrastructure projects: the Regional Telecommunications Restructuring Program (RTRP); the SADC Transport Efficiency Project -- Policy Analysis to SATCC (STEP/PAAS); and the Rolling Stock Information System (RSIS) Project.

Through RTRP and STEP/PAAS, USAID facilitated the process leading to the ratification and on-going implementation of the SADC Protocol (Agreement) on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, which entered into force in July 1998. This Protocol establishes a framework for the creation of regionally integrated and efficient telecommunications and transportation systems.

The RTRP focused on reforming telecommunication sector policies within SADC; developing model legislation for adoption at the national level; strengthening policy-making and regulatory bodies, including the establishment of independent regulators and the creation of the Telecommunications Regulators Association of Southern Africa (TRASA); providing information to U.S. companies on market trends and investment opportunities; and promoting dialogue between Governments and their private sectors on telecommunications policy issues.

STEP/PAAS had five basic goals: facilitating the development of a surface transportation reform agenda; analysis, design and promotion of specific surface transportation policies; establishing a regional transportation database; strengthening the capacity of SATCC to conduct research, formulate policy recommendations, and disseminate information; and establishing regional institutional structures and frameworks for enhanced transport policy coordination and regional integration of transportation systems.

The RSIS project is helping SADC to establish a state-of-the-art integrated computerized system to track the movement of trains, wagons and shipments throughout the region. The project involves the provision of computer hardware and software, installation of dedicated V-Sat communication equipment, and training for users of the system.

USAID is also strengthening the capacity of several industry associations to engage in effective dialogue and advocacy on regional infrastructure issues. Current partners in this effort include the Southern African Railways Association, the Telecommunications Regulators Association of Southern Africa, the Federation of Regional Road Freight Associations, and the Federation of Clearing and Forwarding Associations of Southern Africa.

USAID has recently embarked on a major energy reform program for Southern Africa. This program includes support to SADC in the implementation of the Protocol on Energy to promote policy and legal reforms, as well as support to the Southern African Power Pool to facilitate improved regional electricity trade.

In the area of trade, USAID provided support to the SADC Secretariat in finalizing the SADC Protocol on Trade, which provides the framework for a SADC Free Trade Area. During the past year, USAID has been active in supporting the SADC Secretariat, the SADC Industry and Trade Coordinating Division, and SADC Member States in the negotiations leading to the ratification of the Trade Protocol. Medium-term advisors have worked closely with the Ministries of Trade in Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and, more recently, Malawi, to increase their effectiveness in negotiating a meaningful framework for more liberalized trade. Numerous short-term experts have helped SADC and its Member States more effectively analyze the issues at stake in the negotiations. Consultants are also undertaking a comprehensive SADC Free Trade Area study to assess the impacts and opportunities of trade liberalization in the region. USAID has also facilitated several national and regional workshops to encourage dialogue between Government negotiators and the private sector on issues related to the SADC Free Trade Area.

Currently USAID is in the process of designing a comprehensive Trade and Customs Facilitation project to help SADC identify and implement the policy measures, regulatory reforms and administrative procedures necessary to move to a Free Trade Area. USAID is also recruiting for a Senior Trade Policy Advisor to assist the SADC Secretariat to develop and implement a Free Trade Area.

USAID helped the SADC Finance and Investment Sector Coordinating Unit (FISCU) to develop a framework for a Finance and Investment Protocol. Currently USAID is in discussions with FISCU and its subcommittees regarding assistance in the areas of harmonization of accounting standards, linking regional stock exchanges, and facilitating a regional committee of Development Finance Institutions.

In each of the four countries, USAID support was provided to SADC and its member-states for community-based natural resources management activities through which communities assumed greater control over the resources in those areas under their jurisdiction. This support was initiated as a result of international concern for the fate of the African elephant that was under threat from illegal off-takes. A Congressional Earmark in 1988 resulted in the SADC NRMP, based at the SADC Wildlife Sector Technical Coordinating Unit in Malawi that has been implemented on a pilot basis in Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The success achieved under these USAID and SADC activities has resulted in a dramatic increase in area of natural resource management areas under the control of communities and used by them for their own economic benefit. New enterprises that exploit natural resources where agriculture is unproductive and unsustainable include thatching grass, mopane worm and other non-timber or wildlife products. New policies for NRM that provide for communities to realize benefits from their resources have been developed in a number of SADC countries. Further, as a result of the SADC NRMP success in disseminating best practices, in the last three years, support has been provided to CBNRM initiatives in Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa.

Support was provided to SADC through capacity building at the SADC Wildlife Technical Coordinating Unit (WSTCU) in Malawi. As a result, the Unit is now capable of coordinating activities on behalf of SADC as evidenced by the development of the SADC Protocol (Agreement) on Wildlife Management and Law Enforcement. The agreement aims at standardizing approaches to wildlife management across southern Africa as well as developing common standards of Law enforcement relating to wildlife management.

USAID has also supported initiatives aimed at developing the capacity of southern African government and non-governmental institutions to formulate sustainable NRM policies. RCSA has supported the Networking and Capacity Building Initiative for Southern Africa (NETCAB) over the last four years to this end.

Policy makers in southern Africa rarely take stock of the environmental costs and benefits of their actions as they formulate development policy. USAID has been supporting natural resources accounting activities aimed at establishing resource values for factoring into national accounts. The program supported activities in the fisheries sector in Namibia and is now initiating work in the water sector in the Orange river basin that is shared by South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia.

RCSA has decided to embark on a new strategy for its NRM activities that is consistent with its regional mandate, i.e., transboundary natural resources management. This strategic shift responds to regional requests for supporting SADC for the management of natural resources that straddle national boundaries. Most of the region's rivers, dams, migratory wildlife and critical ecosystems are shared between two or more SADC countries. Pilot programs have been supported in the water sector with support being provided for the formulation and implementation of the Protocol (agreement) on Shared Watercourse Systems. Support was also provided for building the capacity of southern Africans in the management of water resources.

This initial work has resulted in RCSA reorganizing their support to focus on Transboundary NRM and specifically targeting increasing cooperation among SADC countries in the management of those resources

that are shared among them; i.e., water, wildlife and those ecosystems that are at risk. Under this new strategic focus, RCSA will promote the use of best practices developed over the years, particularly in the area of community involvement. USAID will also support the development and implementation of NRM policies, focusing on assisting SADC develop a regional environmental "charter" or protocol. Other programs will continue and expand to strengthen regional institutions that carry out NRM policy analysis of regional development; and, to develop NRM monitoring systems for informed natural resources management.

In the area of agricultural research, USAID is supporting the development of improved varieties of key staples (sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potato) through its support to two regional research networks: the Sorghum and Millet Improvement Program (SMIP) and the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network (SARRNET). Adoption is increasing of these higher yielding, drought tolerant varieties, as they are well adapted to the chronic drought conditions in Southern Africa. In addition, USAID is supporting the development of vaccines and animal health products to control heartwater disease, an economically important tick-borne livestock disease widely prevalent in Southern Africa, through the SADC/University of Florida/USAID Heartwater Research Project. These research networks are coordinated with the SADC Technical Coordinating Unit for Agricultural Research and Training (SACCAR).

In the area of agricultural market development, USAID will shortly begin new activities to expand commercial markets in the region for improved agricultural technologies in SADC. USAID's approach is two-pronged: increase market demand and supply for selected, non-sensitive commodities and products; and, mitigate non-tariff trade barriers that impede regional agricultural trade and investment. USAID seeks to harmonize national laws and regulations with internationally accepted standards in order to bring a new generation of technologies into Southern Africa through regional and international investment. USAID is funding policy networks to develop a sound information base on regional markets, agricultural policies and the effect of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers on agricultural trade. USAID supports the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resource Policy Analysis Network (FANR/PAN), which focuses on issues relating to agricultural trade, particularly seed trade in Southern Africa. The network provides decision-makers with a sound analysis of policy constraints in promoting regional trade in technologies and commodities. In addition, USAID may support the SADC Parliamentary Forum to promote agricultural trade policy reform and several new agro-processing and agribusiness/agroprocessing networks to improve marketing in the region.

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Deputy Executive Secretary: Mr. Lengolo Monyake

SADC Sector Coordinators

SADC Leadership Profiles

SADC Treaty

History of SADC

Vision For The Future

SADC SECTOR COORDINATORS

Agriculture and Live Stock Production

Natural Resources Research and Training

Culture and Information

Energy

Environment and Land Management

Finance and Investment

Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Human Resources Development

Industry and Trade

Inland Fisheries Forestry and Wildlife

Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control

Marine Fisheries and Resources

Mining, Employment and Labor

Southern African Center For Cooperation In Agricultural
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Southern African Transport and Communications Commission
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MS. SUSY EDUARD

SECTOR COORDINATOR

SADC UNIT

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

EMMANUEL ANQUETIL BUILDING

PORT LOUIS

MAURITIUS

TEL: (230) 2011693

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THE TREATY: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPLICATIONS

The SADC Treaty is a legally binding and all-encompassing framework by which countries of the region shall coordinate, harmonize and rationalize their policies and strategies for sustainable development in all areas of human behavior.

The Treaty commits member States to fundamental principles of:

- Sovereign equality of member States.
- Solidarity, peace and security.
- Human rights, democracy and rule of law.
- Equity, balance and mutual benefit.

Member States are expected to demonstrate their commitment to act in accordance with these principles set out in Article 4 of the Treaty.

The Treaty directly affects the lives of individual citizens as it assumed the force of national laws upon ratification by the member States in September, 1993. The Treaty also commits SADC and the governments of member States to fully involve the people of the region, and non- governmental organizations in the process of regional integration.

Decisions, policies and agreements entered into under the auspices of SADC are legally binding, and the Organization will have the necessary legal instruments to enforce such decisions, policies and/or agreements.

The Treaty provides for protocols which will set out the principles and procedures under which member States will conduct their cooperation in specific areas.

Sanctions may be imposed against member States that:

- Persistently fail, without good reasons, to fulfill obligations assumed under the Treaty.
- Implement policies which undermine the principles and objectives of SADC.
- Are in arrears for more than one year in the payment of contributions to SADC for reasons other than those caused by natural calamity or exceptional circumstances that gravely affect their economies, and have not secured the dispensation of the Summit.

The sanctions shall be determined by the Summit on a

case-by-case basis.

THE HISTORY OF SADC

Frontline Origins

Birth Of The Conference

Transformation To Community

FRONTLINE ORIGINS

The Southern African Development Community (SADC), formerly known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), was born out of the positive experiences of close cooperation among the governments and peoples of Southern Africa. During the 1960s, the struggle for political independence in the region gained momentum, and strong bonds of solidarity grew out of a sense of common purpose and collective action against colonialism and racism. The countries of Southern Africa, however, ultimately achieved political independence against a backdrop of mass poverty, economic backwardness and the ever-present threat of powerful and hostile white minority-ruled neighbors.

The need to work together, rather than individually, became increasingly apparent to the leaders of Southern Africa as a precondition for political survival, economic development and social advancement. They began to seek out areas of mutual interest, first through bilateral cooperation, and later through the Frontline States grouping. The Frontline States became the vehicle through which the region could coordinate its efforts, resources and strategies to support national liberation movements, and at the same time, resist the aggression of apartheid South Africa.

BIRTH OF THE CONFERENCE

In May, 1979, Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States met in Gaborone, Botswana, to discuss economic cooperation. They agreed to convene an international conference in Arusha, Tanzania, with donor governments and international development institutions.

That meeting led to the Arusha Conference in July, 1979, which brought together, for the first time, government and international agency representatives from all parts of the world, to discuss regional cooperation in Southern Africa. The Arusha Conference in turn led to the landmark Lusaka Summit, held in the Zambian capital in April, 1980. The then

nine majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa - Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - met and declared their commitment "to pursue policies aimed at economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies".

The Summit adopted the Lusaka Declaration entitled 'Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation' as well as a Program of Action covering areas of Food and Agriculture, Industry, Manpower Development and Energy. The Heads of State also identified Transport and Communications as the main priority for regional cooperation.

Namibia and South Africa joined in 1990 and 1994 respectively. Mauritius joined in 1995.

Much has been achieved through the old SADCC, particularly in the areas of Transport and Communications, Energy, and Agricultural Research. The greatest achievement of the Conference, however, has been to establish a firm foundation for regional integration in Southern Africa. The old SADCC has fostered confidence among member states and a spirit of regional solidarity that goes beyond governments to ordinary people in various spheres of lives.

TRANSFORMATION TO COMMUNITY

By the late 1980s, it had become apparent to SADCC policy makers that the organization needed strengthening. The challenges presented by the profound socio-economic changes taking place in the region and globally necessitated a review of the Organization's mandate and priorities. Up to that time, SADCC had existed as a de facto international organization without a treaty or legally binding instrument. This was consistent with the Founding Fathers' pragmatic approach which sought to demonstrate practical benefits of regional cooperation without placing heavy demands on member states at the early stage.

The emphasis was on coordination of discrete projects within sectors coordinated by member states themselves. From the beginning, member states, acting in their national interests, became active participants in the implementation of regional programs.

In 1989, the Summit of Heads of State or Government, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, decided that SADCC should be formalized to "give it an appropriate legal status taking into account the need to replace the Memorandum of

Understanding with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty".

After four years of preparatory work and consultations, a strong consensus evolved indicating that member states wanted the mandate and mission of SADCC to focus on concerted efforts towards deeper regional cooperation beyond mere coordination of development projects to equitable integration of their economies.

Thus, whereas the old SADCC sought to coordinate economies of member States, the new SADC on the other hand seeks to integrate them into a single whole.

In August, 1992, Heads of State or Government met in Windhoek, Namibia, and signed a Declaration and Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community.

Source: The SADC Handbook - published by the SADC Secretariat

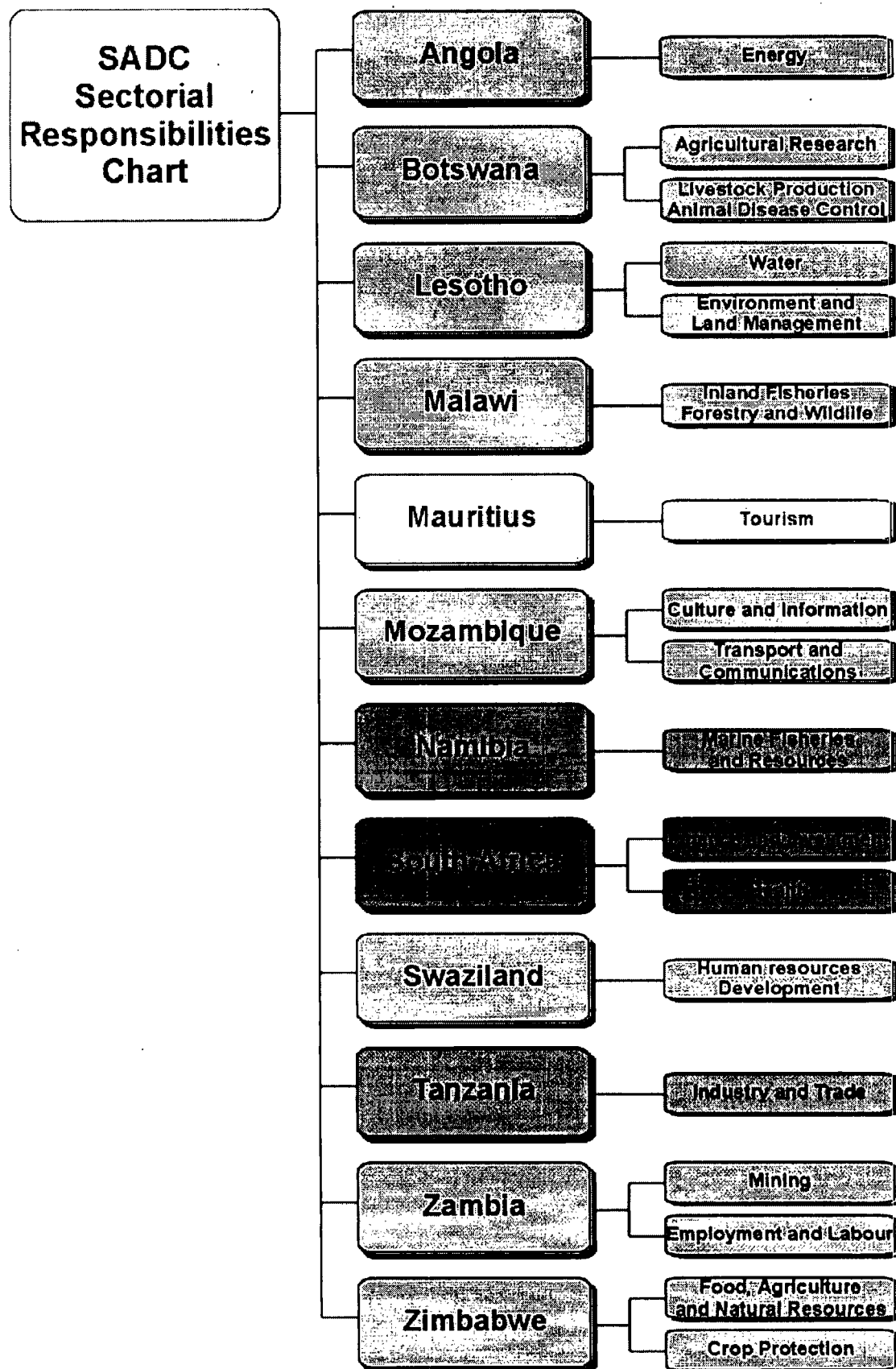
A VISION OF THE FUTURE

The process of regional cooperation has been building up to a higher level over the years since the formation of SADC. What was a loose association of states, united in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid, has grown into a major regional actor, aiming to achieve regional integration as a means of bettering the lives of the peoples of the region.

The SADC Treaty aims to build a community of nations which together are politically and economically strong to compete in the world marketplace. The cornerstone of SADC is the vision of a shared future: a future within the regional family.

Through regional cooperation and integration, the Community aims to provide balanced economic growth and development, political stability and security, for all its member States. The challenge now facing SADC is to build upon its successes to mobilize the region's own resources for sustainable development.

Source: The SADC Handbook - published by the SADC Secretariat



HOW SADC WORKS

Over the years, SADC has established institutions through which its business is conducted, from policy making to administration.

Summit

Council of Ministers

Sectoral Committees and Commissions

Standing Committee of Officials

National Contact Points

Sectoral Contact Points

Secretariat

Tribunal

Additional Institutions

Summit

Made up of Heads of State or Government, the Summit is the ultimate policy-making institution of SADC. It is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the Community. Headed by a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who are elected for an agreed period, the Summit meets at least once in a year. The Summit is responsible for creating Commissions, and other institutions, as well as for the appointment of the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary.

Council of Ministers

Ministers from each member state, usually but not only those responsible for their country's economic planning or finance, make up the Council. The Council is responsible for overseeing the functioning and development of SADC and ensuring that policies are properly implemented. The Council advises the Summit on policy matters and approves SADC policies, strategies and work programs.

One of the major tasks of the Council is to decide upon sectoral areas of cooperation and the allocation of responsibility for carrying out these sectoral activities. The Council also meets at least once a year to review progress and operations of its subordinate institutions. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council are appointed by member States holding the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of SADC respectively.

Sectoral Committees and Commissions

SADC has established Commissions and Sector Coordinating

Units to guide and coordinate regional policies and programs in specific areas. The sectors are allocated to individual member States to coordinate and provide leadership. Sectoral activities are supervised by Sectoral Committees of Ministers.

The Minister represents the sector coordinating country chairs the Sectoral Committee of Ministers. Sectoral Commissions may be established as and when necessary, through a convention or other instruments approved by the Summit and ratified by member states. Commissions are regional institutions, supported by all member states whereas Sector Coordinating Units are part of national governments staffed mainly by civil servants of the sector coordinating country. Sectoral Committees and Commissions report to Council.

Standing Committee of Officials

Each member state is represented by a Permanent Secretary, or an official of equivalent rank. Like in the Council, the official usually comes from a ministry responsible for economic planning or finance. The Standing Committee acts as a technical advisory committee to the Council to whom it also reports. This group also meets at least once a year. Members of the Standing Committee have a dual responsibility as they are also National Contact Points.

National Contact Points

National Contact Points are located in the Ministry responsible for SADC matters and act as a vital link between other agencies of government and SADC organs. The National Contact Points' responsibility also includes regular consultation with and briefings of relevant government institutions, the enterprise community and media on matters relating to SADC.

Sectoral Contact Points

These are at the grassroots level in the SADC organizational structure. All government ministries with line responsibilities for SADC sector(s) are Sectoral Contact Points and work closely with the respective Sector Coordinating Units in the preparation of sectoral policies and strategies, and formulation of project proposals. Sectoral Contact Points attend and participate in sectoral meetings, and assist Sector Coordinating Units in monitoring of projects.

Secretariat

As the principal executive institution of SADC, the Secretariat is

responsible for strategic planning and management of SADC programs. Headed by the Executive Secretary, who is appointed by the Summit, the Secretariat is charged with the task of implementing decisions made by the Summit and the Council.

The Secretariat organizes and manages SADC meetings and is responsible for the financial and general administration of the Community. Diplomatic representation and promotion of SADC is also undertaken by the Secretariat.

Tribunal

A Tribunal shall be constituted to ensure adherence to, and proper interpretation of the provisions of the SADC Treaty and subsidiary instruments, and to adjudicate upon disputes referred to it. The composition, powers, functions, procedures and other related matters governing the Tribunal will be prescribed in a Protocol to be adopted by the Summit. Decisions of the Tribunal shall be final and binding.

Additional Institutions

Other institutions may be established when necessary.

Source: The SADC Handbook - published by the SADC Secretariat

SADC OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Community as stated in the Treaty are to:

- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration.
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions.
- Promote and defend peace and security.
- Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the inter-dependence of member States.
- Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programs.
- Promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the region.
- Achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.
- Strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the region.

To achieve its aim, SADC shall:

- Harmonize political and socio-economic policies and plans of member States.
- Mobilize the peoples of the region and their institutions to take initiatives to develop economic, social and cultural ties across the region, and to participate fully in the implementation of the programs and projects of SADC.
- Create appropriate institutions and mechanisms for the mobilization of requisite resources for the implementation of the programs and operations of SADC and its institutions.
- Develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to free movement of capital and labor, goods and services, and of the peoples of the region generally among member States.
- Promote the development of human resources.
- Promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology.
- Improve economic management and performance through regional cooperation.
- Promote the coordination and harmonization of the international relations of member States.
- Secure international understanding, cooperation and support, mobilize the inflow of public and private resources into the region.
- Develop such other activities as member States may

decide in furtherance of the objectives of SADC.

The SADC signatories agree that underdevelopment, exploitation, deprivation and backwardness in Southern Africa will only be overcome through economic cooperation and integration. The member states recognize that achieving regional economic integration in Southern Africa requires them to put their full support behind SADC to act on behalf of all Southern Africans for their common prosperity, peace and unity.

Source: The SADC Handbook - published by the SADC Secretariat

SADC CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Having established its priorities and agreed objectives. SADC seeks cooperation from the international community in the implementation of its regional program. To this end, SADC holds consultative conferences with cooperating governments and international agencies.

The conferences provide a useful platform for surveying results, evaluating performance and identifying strengths and weaknesses and agreeing on future plans. Cooperating partners are updated on progress in regional cooperation, projects are presented for support, and problems and bottlenecks are ironed out. It is a chance for frank discussion and exchange of information and views. The format is flexible, providing for plenary sessions and sectoral working groups. The aim is to maintain a constant dialogue between SADC member States and their International Cooperating Partners.

Source: The SADC Handbook - published by the SADC Secretariat

Subject: Fwd: Re: Zambia and SADC

Date: Fri, 05 May 2000 12:31:23 -0400

From: Roxana Rogers <rrogers@af-sd.org>

To: Michael Fritz <mfriz@usaid.gov>, Alex Ross <aross@af-sd.org>, cheryl_s._bauerle@opd.eop.gov, sthurman@opd.eop.gov

I just received the following from Robert Clay, the USAID/Zambia Health Officer.

Roxana

Roxana Rogers
Senior Technical Advisor in Reproductive Health
USAID Africa Bureau
(202) 219-0485

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Re: ...no subject...

Date: Fri, 5 May 2000 10:28:25 -0400

From: "Robert Clay" <rclay@usaid.gov>

Reply-To: <rclay@usaid.gov>

To: <rrogers@af-sd.org>

Roxana -

Bill Jeffers did talk with me about SADC.

I got a hold with Dr. Thuthula Balfour, the SADC Health Desk Director who was

at the time in Malawi. She will be at the meeting and said that the delegation composition is up to each country. Since then I have heard that

the MOF, Katele Kalumba's sister died so I don't think he will make the trip. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will lead the delegation from Zambia.

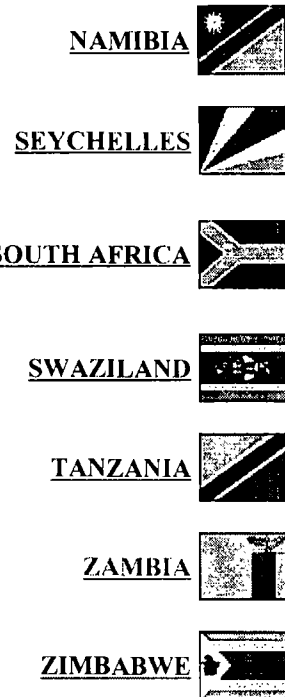
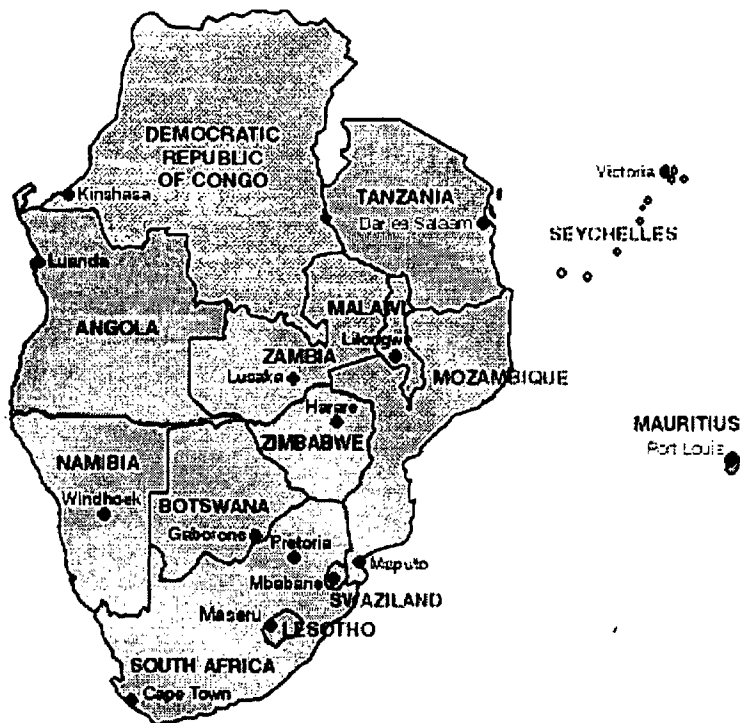
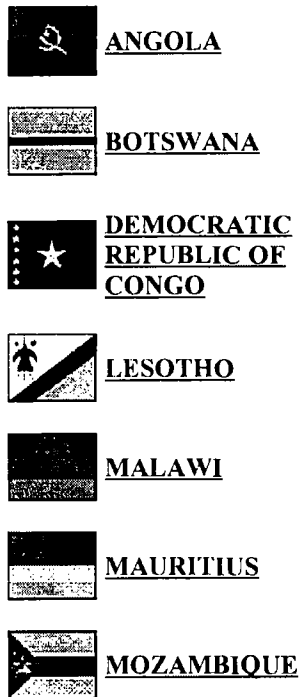
I've also heard that South Africa will make the presentations on the health

issues. Let me know if there is anything specific I should do while there.

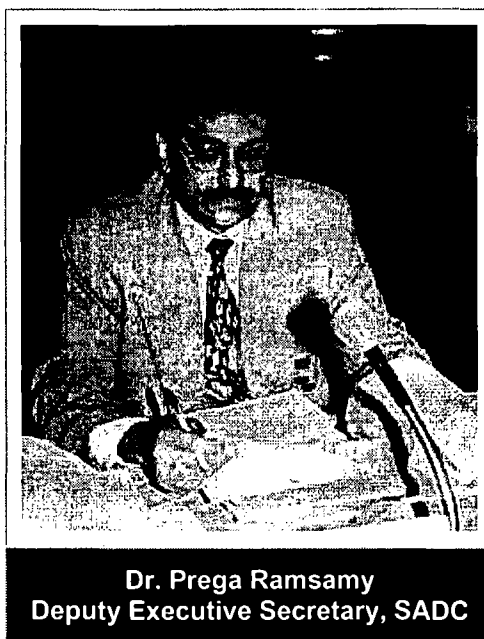
I'll will definitely give you feedback afterwards.

Good luck next week. It must be long days going through all these R4s.

Robert



OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



In the past twelve months of this year regional and international relations have experienced significant turbulence of one form or another. The SADC region has had to grapple with the contagion effects of the Asian Crisis that has threatened macro-economic stability and reversed the important gains made in economic growth and the fight against inflation. On the political front, the conflicts in the Democratic Republic Of Congo, and Angola threatened to undermine the efficacy of SADC as a vehicle for regional integration. The conflicts are also a vivid reminder of the need for collective action and unity in confronting socio-economic and political challenges as we enter the new millennium.

Member States want to transform SADC into a region of peace, good-neighbourliness and tranquillity; where nations will experience rapid economic progress and the people enjoy lasting prosperity as a basic human right.

The Southern African Development Community and its member States will need to respond to the opportunities as well as challenges. Member States have progressed substantially since the inception of SADC in 1992 in pursuance of their shared vision of creating a single economic space. The Community aims for deeper economic integration that provides for cross-border investment and trade, the free movement of factors of production, subscribing to a common set of social values, and promoting democracy and popular participation in the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty.

Through the implementation of appropriate macro-economic policies and the integration of economic activities in the various sectors, budget deficits have declined for the majority of member States to below 6 percent of GDP and inflation rates are now in single digits. SADC has achieved positive economic growth rates in the last four years averaging 4.1 percent in 1996, 2.2 percent in 1997 and 0.1 percent in 1998. However, these growth rates have not been high enough to provide a dent into unemployment and poverty.

The majority of the population of SADC is poverty-stricken with 40 percent of them living in conditions of abject poverty. The SADC region requires an average growth of more than 6 percent to make an impact on poverty. Economic progress will only come about through a combination of sustainable growth built on sound technological and environmental base. SADC boasts of tremendous economic potential in the form of mineral, agricultural and other natural resources which stand to be harnessed through regional efforts.

While the process of regional integration creates new opportunities through an enlarged market for the business community, SADC is aware that regional political instability can divert attention away from economic integration initiatives. Hence, the need for continued political stability to attract cross-border and foreign direct investment. SADC is striving to become the safest and most stable destination of foreign

investment in the next millennium.

The theme for this year's Consultative Conference in February in Mbabane is "Peace, Progress and Prosperity". This theme is a true reflection of the Community's profound belief in the principles and ideals of regional integration.

OPPORTUNITIES

North Africa and the SADC region are regarded as the richest regions in Africa. However, the SADC market remains one of the largest unexploited markets in the world, especially when one considers the SADC population of 190 million people and the combined GDP of US\$176 billion together with the abundant natural resources in mining, tourism and agriculture. SADC is a region waiting to be developed. In spite of such enormous economic potential, Africa lags behind other continents in the development stakes. After many false starts in Africa in the past, now the African Renaissance is providing fresh hopes and new expectations. Many challenges lie ahead but opportunities abound provided the current emphasis on regional integration is sustained and trade is given its rightful role as an engine of economic growth.

Within the SADC region, integrated development of the region as a whole is a priority. Despite the vast disparities in the levels of development and structural features of the 14 SADC member countries, all could potentially benefit significantly from regional integration and cooperation. The promotion of economic growth and development is of paramount importance as the economies of African countries are interdependent.

After an impressive start, the slowdown in economic activity in the SADC region, where real GDP rose by only 1.7 percent in 1998 represented quite a disappointing performance when compared with the sound growth rate of 2.2 percent of 1997 and the even more encouraging growth of over 4.1 percent in 1996.

Per capita income (measured as GNP per capita) fell by 1.3 percent in 1998, after having already declined by 0.4 percent in the previous year. Based on data of the African Development Bank, average GNP per capita for the SADC region amounted to US\$988 in 1997. If South Africa is excluded, SADC 1997 income per capita averaged US\$334.

One of the factors accounting for the sluggish performance of the SADC economy was a marked reduction in resource flows. Both foreign direct investment and official development assistance have been falling while domestic savings were at the level which cannot support the investment expenditure needed to give fresh impetus to growth.

Table 1: Real GDP Growth Rates (%) in SADC					
Country	1981-90	1995	1996	1997	1998
Angola	2.1	11.2	12.1	5.9	1.7
Botswana	16.9	3.1	7.0	6.9	8.3
DRC	0.7	1.6	0.9	-6.4	-3.5
Lesotho	3.9	8.9	12.7	3.5	-5.8
Malawi	2.2	10.0	12.0	5.3	6.2
Mauritius	4.9	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.6
Mozambique	0.1	1.4	6.4	6.0	11.6
Namibia	-0.6	3.6	2.1	2.4	2.6
Seychelles	3.6	-0.6	1.5	7.9	3.0
South Africa	1.5	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.1
Swaziland	6.6	2.7	3.9	3.8	2.5
Tanzania	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.0
Zambia	1.0	2.3	6.5	3.5	-1.8
Zimbabwe	4.2	-1.1	7.0	2.0	1.6
SADC	...	3.1	4.1	2.2	1.7
Sub-Sahara Africa	2.3	4.1	5.4	3.9	2.9
Africa	2.5	3.1	5.8	3.1	3.4
Advanced Countries	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9

Sources: Data for Sub-Sahara Africa, Africa and Advanced Countries was derived from IMF World Economic Outlook, 1999; otherwise Member States.

Table 2 shows that foreign direct investment and bilateral credit to sub-Saharan Africa which includes SADC has fallen in recent years. The resource gap has been widening and reflects the region's continued dependence on foreign resources. Domestic investment went only up marginally. Therefore, it could not offset the decline in foreign resource flows.

Table 2: Trends in Foreign Resource Flows			
Item	1975-84	1985-89	1990-98
Gross Domestic Investment:			
Africa	25.4	21.6	22.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9	17.7	18.1
Foreign Direct Investments plus Bilateral Credit:			
Africa	4.2	6.3	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	4.4	3.5

Source: ECA Economic Report, 1999.

Policy Challenges

Enhancing the volume and productivity of investment is key in bringing about accelerated economic growth. The goal of increasing investments could be pursued to good effect if systematic support is provided to the private sector so it can mobilise resources and become the main engine of economic growth. This is because government budgets on which so much dependency has been placed in the past,

would be unable to mobilise the volume of resources required to generate the high rates of growth necessary for poverty reduction. This is where the development finance institutions have a big role to play.

The challenge for SADC is how as a regional organisation it can bring about accelerated economic growth, create more jobs and reduce poverty so that its peoples can lead higher quality life. How can the surpluses and wealth in some SADC countries best be transferred to balance for the deficits in other SADC countries? Is there scope for intra-SADC investment? What needs to be done to realise this? These are some of the questions that the concept of an African Renaissance should address.

If SADC is to make a dent in poverty and create gainful employment, there is need for the region to grow on average by more than 6 percent per annum. This has been clearly demonstrated in a recent study by the ECA the results of which are reproduced in Table 3.

From Table 3, SADC would require at least 6.2 percent rate of growth if poverty were to be reduced. In comparison, North Africa requires 5.6 percent. The rest of the sub-regions require much higher growth rates. The policy implications of this is that with its enormous but untapped potential SADC needs only to accelerate the rate of growth by another 3 percent to attain the level that is needed to reduce poverty. For this reason, there is need to identify the sources of growth that can meet this requirement.

Table 3: Growth Requirements for Poverty Reduction								
Africa Region	Per capita monthly expenditure (1985) PPP	Estimate Gini coefficient (%)	1998 GDP share (%)	1998 population share (%)	Growth elasticity of poverty	Required per capita growth (%)	Population growth rate (%)	Required GDP growth rate (%)
North	122	37.0	40.26	21.7	-1.11	3.60	2.00	5.60
West	53	43.0	17.23	29.2	-0.85	4.71	2.90	7.61
Central	77	42.3	5.14	3.9	-1.02	3.90	2.80	6.80
East	38	43.4	7.85	30.9	-0.74	5.40	2.70	8.12
SADC	90	47.4	29.52	14.3	-1.05	3.80	2.40	6.20
Total/Av	76	44.0	100.0	100.0	-0.92	4.19	2.60	6.79
(SSA)	(65)	(43.0)	(65)	(78.3)	(-0.95)	(4.39)	(2.77)	(7.16)

Source: ECA.

LESSONS FROM THE RECENT EAST-ASIAN EXPERIENCE

Globalisation, spurred by rapid developments in information technology and financial liberalisation has made capital to become quite volatile. The Asian financial crisis has presented fresh challenges to policy makers.

Within SADC the reaction to the Asian crisis was mixed. With 31 percent of SADC's population concentrated in South Africa and with South Africa contributing 78 percent of SADC's GNP, the country is the largest economy in the region. This makes South Africa a logical entry point for foreign trade and investment in the region.

Although most countries were cushioned off by their limited exposure to international capital markets, there was a more significant and direct impact on the South African economy. South Africa is connected to the developed international capital markets and therefore could not easily escape from the impact of the volatility of international capital.

Financial liberalisation particularly the removal of exchange controls is meant to free the money and capital markets of all forms of administrative controls. One of the benefits of such a stance is that it would attract foreign investment. Also by re-aligning the exchange rate through supply and demand conditions in the market place, financial liberation would promote and improve the country's balance of payments.

Last year this theory faced its most daunting challenge yet with the breakout of financial crisis in Brazil, Russia and East Asia. The East Asia crisis seems to be the one which had a more profound effect on the world economy such that it has been described as the single most important event in the international

monetary system since the breakdown of the Bretton woods system in the mid 1970s. This has prompted a re-examination of the theory of financial liberalisation even within the IMF.

Financial liberalisation has also led to currency substitution with the Dollar and Rand being used more and more as mediums of exchange than as the store of value in high inflation SADC countries. The impact of this phenomenon has been to make it increasingly difficult for central banks to undertake independent monetary policies. It is therefore encouraging to see that the SADC Committee of Central Bank Governors is taking a leading role in sharing information and in striving for a harmonised payment system as well as adoption of the Basle Committee recommendations on strengthening bank regulation and supervision.

Commodity Prices and the Balance of Payments

Although SADC has largely been unaffected by the financial crisis in Asia, the consequences of the recession in emerging markets were transmitted to the region's balance of payments. Some of the SADC commodity exporting countries, including Botswana and Zambia, were hard hit by the pronounced decline in commodity prices, particularly for minerals during 1998. While Botswana had recourse to its huge foreign exchange reserves it was more difficult for other SADC countries.

According to IMF estimates, sub-Saharan Africa suffered a decline in its terms of trade of 9.1 percent in 1998. The IMF further estimated that, on average, sub-Saharan real income (GDP) declined by 2.4 percent as a result of the 1998 fall in commodity export prices for their exports and the decline in fuel import prices. This can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: Trends in Commodity Prices (% change over previous year)		
Indicator	1997	1998
Food Prices	18.9	12.8
Beverage Prices	32.5	20.7
Agricultural Raw Material Prices	-6.7	-20.0
Metal Prices	3.1	-17.4
Export Volumes	2.1	-1.0
Import Volumes	26.5	3.1
Terms of Trade (1990=100)	1.0	-13.4
<i>Source: IFS, SADC*.</i>		

It is clear that falls in commodity prices were more pronounced in agricultural raw materials and metals. In addition, export prices and volumes fell. The terms of trade fell by 13.4 percent reflecting a hostile external-trading environment for SADC. This exerted enormous pressures on the balance of payments.

Generally, it is fair to state that psychologically, the Asian crisis has slowed down the process of trade and exchange liberalisation in SADC. One can also say on balance that there has not been a re-intensification of exchange control regimes. However, it is encouraging to note that the economy of SADC is set for recovery as the region's powerhouse South Africa recovers from the after effects of the world financial crisis. This will provide fresh momentum for the ongoing process of exchange control removal.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The Role of Development Finance Institutions

The ECA study referred to earlier has also highlighted the financing requirements for reducing poverty in Africa as shown in Table 5. From the table, SADC requires investment of at least 37.8 percent of GDP to support the poverty-reducing GDP growth rate of 6.2 percent. However, given the current savings rate of about 19.6 percent, the sub-region needs about 18.2 percent in external resources. At present 11.8 percent (excluding to South Africa) comes in the form of official development assistance. This would suggest that if the current level of ODA is maintained, then SADC would need only about 6.4 percent residual

financing, possibly through foreign direct investment.

Table 5: Development Finance Requirements for Poverty Reduction						
Africa Region	ICOR	Domestic savings rate (%)	Required Investment/GDP rate (%)	Required external finance (%) of GDP	Current ODA flows (%) of GDP	Residual finance (%) of GDP
North	3.8	15.9	21.3	5.4	3.8	1.6
West	4.8	7.8	36.5	28.7	13.5	15.2
Central	7.3	15.0	48.9	33.9	7.3	26.6
East	5.6	7.7	45.5	37.8	15.6	22.2
SADC	6.1	19.6	37.8	18.2	11.8	6.2
Total/Av	5.0	14.9	33.0	18.1	8.9	9.2
(SSA)	(5.8)	(14.2)	(40.4)	(26.2)	(12.3)	(13.9)
<i>Source: ECA.</i>						

The development financial institutions have a key role to play in providing the necessary financial support. This is because commercial banks only provide short-term working capital finance. They often do not finance purchase of machinery or equipment. However, as it has been argued above, SADC needs to invest in infrastructural development, in tourism development, in agriculture and so on. Only the development finance institutions have the competence to provide investment resources for such heavy outlays.

In order for the development finance institutions to make a meaningful contribution to the African Renaissance, they need to recognise the disparities that currently exist in our national economies. The development finance institutions must ensure that they remove the current biases where some sections of the population cannot access credit in spite of their excellent business ideas. In other words, when we talk of empowerment, this must be reflected not just in the desire to correct biases of the past but also ensure that the disadvantaged can be given a new impetus for the resumption of their constructive engagement in the production of wealth. The concept of empowerment must be institutionalised within SADC since historically almost all member States have a disadvantaged class of business people who have previously been denied access to credit. In addition, institutions such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa must take advantage of the SADC regional integration and transform themselves to undertake cross-border investment for the benefit of all the people of the SADC region.

In the light of the above analysis, poverty reduction should continue to be a top priority for SADC. It is particularly so in view of the fact that 40 percent of the SADC population lives in abject poverty. The challenge is enormous, but SADC can meet it given the political will that exists and the abundant human and natural resources available.

Reducing Barriers to Trade

The Trade Area is one of the most important pillars of SADC's integration. Even before entry into force of the Trade Protocol, SADC is experiencing increasing intra-SADC trade which, increased from 22 percent in 1995 to the estimated 28 percent in 1997. It is also estimated that 70 percent of goods (in value) traded within SADC attract less than 10 percent tariffs, leaving only 30-40 percent of the goods at tariffs above 10 percent.

Negotiations on tariff reductions are now almost completed. The creation of a Free Trade Area will bring to the region increased benefits not only in terms of intra-regional trade, but also in terms of attracting foreign direct investment. With the progress achieved so far and having already obtained the necessary number of ratifications on the Trade Protocol to enter into force there is no reason why SADC cannot achieve the implementation of the Free Trade as scheduled.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that whatever SADC has achieved since its transformation from a Coordinating Conference to a Development Community, came as a result of tremendous sacrifice for member States. As indicated, SADC is in the right path.

Poverty reduction should continue to be a top priority for SADC. It is particularly so in view of the fact that 40 percent of the SADC population lives in abject poverty. The challenge is enormous, but SADC can meet it given the political will that exists and the abundant human and natural resources available. Progress in poverty reduction will only come about through sustained and broad-based economic growth, complemented by efficient provisions of social services such as education, health care, clean water, sanitation and nutrition.

Enhancing the volume and productivity of investment is key in bringing about accelerated economic growth. The goal of increasing investments could be pursued to good effect if systematic support is provided to the private sector so it can mobilise resources and become the main engine of economic growth. This is because government budgets, on which so much dependency has been placed in the past, would be unable to mobilise the volume of resources required to generate the high rates of growth necessary for poverty reduction.



Washington, D.C. 20520

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS (AF/S)
TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 5/2/00 NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5TO: ONAPATTN: CHERYLFAX NUMBER: 9-456-2439FROM: Don Booth PHONE: 647-9845COMMENTS: Admin INFO for SAOC ForumDon

THE FAX NUMBER FOR THE OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS IS
(202) 647-5007.

U.S./SADC FORUM INFORMATION

May 10-11, 2000 – Maputo, Mozambique

Embassy Points of Contact:

Deputy Chief of Mission - Robert G. Loftis
(overall Forum management)

Office: 258-1-49-27-97, ext. 441
Home: 258-1-49-07-18

Economic/Political Chief - Eric P. Whitaker
(agenda matters)

Office: 258-1-49-27-97, ext. 423
Home: 258-2-49-07-10

Administrative Officer - Jonita I. Whitaker
(logistical issues)

Office: 258-1-49-27-97, ext. 624
Home: 258-1-49-07-10

Front Office Fax

258-1-49-36-95

AF/S Points of Contact:

Deputy Director - Don Booth

(202) 647-9849

Director - Arlene Render

(202) 647-7336

Mike Koplovsky (Economic Working Group)

(202) 647-9850

Pam Tremont (Political Roundtable)

(202) 647-9855

AF/S Unclassified Fax:

(202) 647-5007

Control Rooms:

In order to separate control for the Deputy Secretary, post will provide and staff two control rooms during the U.S. /SADC Forum at the Rovuma Carlton Hotel. One will be located on the fourth floor above the conference site. The other will be located on the fifth floor. We will provide telephone numbers for these rooms when they become available.

Hotel:

All members of the official U.S. delegation will be housed at the Rovuma Carlton Hotel. Standard room rates for singles are \$92 per night. The hotel contact information is as follows:

Telephone: 258-1-30-50-00

Fax : 258-1-30-53-05

All participants will be responsible for settling their own hotel bills. Post will arrange for pre-check in, and keys will be ready for pickup in the control room.

All participants will be provided with Welcome Kits and a bottle of spring water. Be sure to drink only bottled water, as tap water in Maputo is not safe to drink.

The hotel includes a wide variety of shops, including a pharmacy, news shops, florist, bakery, garment shop, African curios, banks and ATMs, hair dresser, TAP airline office, sportswear, etc. The hotel facilities include a small swimming pool.

Restaurants:

Muenemutupa (second floor of the Rovuma): features various cuisines, including seafood. A la carte menu available every night. Breakfast buffet, included in room rate, is served from 0630 – 1000 daily, lunch is served from 1230 – 1430, and dinner from 1930 - 2200. American Express, Mastercard, and Visa are accepted.

Bula Bula (situated on the ground floor of the Rovuma): offers light meals a la carte, snacks, pastries, and bar service. House specials include grilled baby chicken and sirloin steak, Portuguese style. Open daily. Mastercard, Visa, and American express are accepted.

Downtown restaurants also feature Malaysian, Greek, Italian, churrascaria, and pizza-style cuisines.

Customs and Immigration:

Entry visas are required for diplomatic and official passport holders. South Africa requires visas for holders of U.S. diplomatic and official passports, which must be obtained prior to arrival. The only exception is for those who will directly transit through Johannesburg and who do not plan to leave the airport transit area. Post will have an expeditor present at Maputo's Mavalane International Airport for arrival and departure of participants. We will also obtain use of the VIP lounge for arrivals and departures of principals.

Onward Flight Confirmations/Departure Tax:

Participants are asked to bring their flight tickets to the control rooms on the morning of May 10 so that we can expeditiously reconfirm onward flights. Travelers generally need to be present at Maputo's Mavalane International Airport two hours before onward flights. Departure taxes are \$20 for intercontinental flights and \$10 for flights within Southern Africa.

Local Transportation:

Post will provide transportation to and/from the hotel and to official functions conducted elsewhere. Transportation may be arranged with the control rooms in advance. Car rentals are available from several companies at reasonable rates. Participants interested in renting a car at their own expense should inform post as soon as possible so that reservations can be made.

Exchange Rate/Currency/Per Diem/Travel Advances:

The currency in Mozambique is the Metical (MTS – plural Meticaïs). The current exchange rate is \$1 = 15,600 MTS. Post will provide accommodation exchange at the control rooms during the conference. Dollars, South African Rand, and Meticaïs are all accepted widely as valid currencies.

The per diem rate in Maputo is \$155, with \$68 for meals and incidental expenses. Participants needing travel advances should advise post upon arrival so that necessary paperwork can be processed.

Security Information:

Visitors should provide security clearance level information to Embassy Maputo as soon as possible in order to facilitate access to Mission facilities. The security situation in Maputo continues to require extreme caution despite the success of the peace process in bringing relative calm to the country. Street crime is common in Maputo and other urban centers. City streets are patrolled by police and soldiers who normally carry automatic weapons. Their authority should not be challenged. There are certain areas in the city of Maputo where pedestrian traffic is prohibited, e.g., in front of the presidential offices located north of the Hotel Polana on the sea side of Avenida Julius Nyerere. People walking or jogging, particularly in isolated areas, such as along the marginal, have frequently been mugged during daylight hours. In addition, it has been estimated that up to two million land mines were planted throughout Mozambique during the last three decades of conflict. Only a few have thus far been removed. Any up-country surface travel can therefore be hazardous and must be cleared with the Embassy Security Office.

Health Unit Information/Immunizations and Malaria Prophylaxis:

Post has a Health Unit should visitors become ill or injured during their stay. It is staffed by a Foreign Service Nurse Practitioner and a contract American Nurse. It is open during normal Embassy hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 – 5:00.

Post recommends that travelers to Mozambique come having already started a course of anti-malarial prophylaxis prior to arrival. Preventive measures include Mefloquine, doxycycline, or chloroquine, all of which must be taken for an additional four weeks following departure from endemic areas. Visitors should also use insect spray and long garments to limit exposure. In addition, post recommends that travelers have hepatitis A and typhoid fever vaccinations prior to arrival, as well as tetanus.

Climate and Customary Dress:

The Forum will be taking place at the beginning of the cool, dry season. Participants can anticipate pleasant day temperatures, with cool evenings. Dress for the Forum will be Western business attire.

Layout of Forum Facility:

Post will fax a diagram of the hotel floor layout to AF/S.

Availability of Viewgraphs and Other Visual Aids:

Overhead projectors are available. Post can arrange for most other types of audiovisual equipment for use during the Forum. Please advise post as soon as possible if audiovisual equipment will be needed by presenters so that we can arrange for it in advance. Any equipment not requested by May 1 cannot be guaranteed.

Availability of Copying Machines and Computers:

Copy machines, faxes, unclassified computers, typewriters, and other office equipment and supplies will be provided in control rooms. Classified word processing will be available at the Embassy.



Revised Notice

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 25, 2000

TO: Distribution

FROM: AF - DAS Witney Schneidman *WS*

SUBJECT: U.S.-SADC Forum/Angola BCC Delegation Meeting – Wednesday, 26 April,

Assistant Secretary Rice would like to have a full delegation meeting on Wednesday, 26 April, 2000, at 2:00 p.m. in the African Bureau Conference Room at State (room 3519) to review the status of preparations for the U.S.-SADC Forum II in Maputo, Mozambique, May 10-11, 2000.

It is important that delegation members attend this meeting so we all understand who will do what and how the meetings will be conducted. We regret the short notice for this meeting. I look forward to seeing you on Wednesday.

Following the SADC meeting, there will be a meeting on the BCC. AF is in the process of discussing a change of date for the BCC with the Angolan government. We will be able to update you on details and continue our planning process.

If you are coming from outside State, please call 647-9836 so that we can arrange to facilitate your entry into the building.

FAX

04/25/00

FROM: DAS Witney Schneidman, AF

3 PAGES

SUBJECT: SADC/BCC Delegation Meeting

TO:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
Kathleen Doherty	DOS/D	647-5256	647-6047
John Bass	DOS/D		
John Norris	DOS/D		
Lewis Lukens	DOS/D		
William Fitzgibbons	DOS/DS		
Peter Ford	DOS/DS		
Sandra Willet-Jackson	DOS/EB/CBA		
Donald Steinberg	DOS/GHD		
Col. Mark Adams	DOS/PM/HDP	736-7746	
Deborah Nettland	DOS/PM/HDP	647-4447	
Charity Dennis	DOS/PM/RSAT		
Kathleen Fitzpatrick	DOS/PM/RSAT		
Gio Snidle	DOS/PM	647-3799	647-9779
Julia Taft	DOS/PRM		
Mary Lange	DOS/PRM/AA	663-1041	
Nancy Carter Foster	DOS/OES	647-2435	736-7336
Kathy Shippe	DOS/OES	647-1055	647-0773
Paul Patin	DOS/AF/PD	619-6904	619-5925
Anthony Newton	DOS/AF/RA	647-5803	
Charles Snyder	DOS/AF/RA	647-6476	736-4872
Wendy Chamberlin	DOS/INL		
Jim Callahan	DOS/INL	776-8746	776-8703
Alvin Chin	DOS/INL		
Bill Craft	DOS/EB/TPP/MTA	647-1310	647-1537
Anne Pence	DOS/E	647-7513	647-9763
Aubrey Hooks	ACRI	647-2513	647-0127
Vivian Derryck	USAID		216-3008
Rich Ragan	USAID/BHR		
David Hales	USAID		
Mike Fritz	USAID/AFR	712-0125	216-3233
Verne Newton	USAID/AFR	712-0500	216-3008
Bill Jeffers	USAID/AFR	712-4790	216-3233
Bob Kramer	USAID/OTI		216-3406
Alex Ross	USAID/FR		
Nora Dempsey	NSC	456-9267	456-9260
Bernd McConnell	DOD		
Adam Grissom	DOD/OSD/ISA	703-697-9753	703-695-4620

Max Alston	DOD/DUSA/IA	703-588-8080	703-588-8094
John Harris	DOJ/OIA	514-0020	514-0080
Ed Casselle	USDOC	482-4925	482-6083
Eric Henderson	USDOC		482-5198
Gerald Feldman	USDOC		
Nnamdi Ezera	USDOC/CLDP	482-2400	482-3244
Stephen Radelet	TREASURY		
Ed Barber	TREASURY	622-0332	622-1432
James Schroeder	USDA		
Frankie King	USDA	690-0511	690-4769
Robert Macke	USDA		
Patrick Coleman	USDA/FAS	690-1850	690-2079
Gloria Cabe	EXIM	565-3933	565-3931
Sam Smoots	OPIC	336-8645	218-0183
Rosa Whitaker	USTR		~~395-4505~~
Joe Ripley	USTR	395-9576	395-4505
Sandy Thurman	ONAP	456-2437	456-2439
Mike Iskowitz	ONAP	456-2437	456-2439
George Person	DOE		586-1180
Tanya Smith	SBA		205-7272