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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 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 og HIV/AIDS

INSERT for final statement

(A) We had a probing discussion of globalization. This buzz word means different things to different people — & to different regions.

(C) Africa does not, today, feel itself to be a ~~victim~~ beneficiary of globalization, ~~for the~~ U.S.,

(B) It is like the weather; it can be fair or foul — fair here & foul there.

(D) Informed by our discussion today, we go home with a clearer sense of what we, as Americans, must do to manage

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SANDRA L. THURMAN
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

3 yrs.

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.

2 decades

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.

Deliverables (Regional or Bilateral)

Transport and Communication Sector

1.5.2. Addressing high-risk areas, such as transit border areas, ports etc.

Mining Sector

#6 Facilitate the increase of condom availability on mines, including Small Scale Mining

#9. Promote intensification of treatment of STDs on mines

Human Resources Development Sector

1. Policy Development and Curriculum Development activities in the education sector

Culture Information Sports

- With free air time, we will be able to develop and produce advertisements / public service spots for mass media transmission

Health

- Youth Focus
- Improved CARE
- Improved Clinic management

TO

from McGuire PAOs Hartman 5/10 10:20

Ms Vivian Lowry-Derrick

+

✓ Ms Sandy Thurman

The Press are being invited to a briefing on the HIV/AIDS session Thurs - 5/11 at 11 H 30 in Press Room (ground floor commercial wing)

Hope you can come + bring SADC colleagues willing to brief.

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:

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Attachments: Issue Papers

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

-- From Awareness to Therapy - What Next?

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 desireability 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.

COMMUNIQUÉ

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

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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 Sates 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 4/28/00)

- DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE STROBE 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 CHAMEAS, 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 Norris (Speechwriter)
D - Lewis Lukens (GSO)
DS - William Fitzgibbons
DS - Peter Ford
EB - Vladimir Sambaiew
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 - Witney 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 Vivian Derryck
G/ENV David Hales
AFR Michael Fritz
FR Ken Yamashita (Pretoria)
EHR 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	$525,000
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

POLITICAL ROUNDTABLE	TYPE	AMOUNT
Panel on Regional Political Situation		
1. Refugee deliverables (see attached)	PRM	$90 mil*
(*Funds pledged to Africa in FY00) (PRM	PRM	$1-2mil (new-AC,
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)		N/A
3. U.S. provision of technical team to help assess surplus arms and suggest means of destruction (PM)	DOD	$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 (PM)	NADR	$1.0 mil
2. (IF SADC PROPOSES A REGIONAL DEMINING	NADR	$ TBD

	(EUTEL) Agree to consider favorably requests to support regional demining center activities (PM)		
3.	Develop 3 model border crossing posts (provide training, upgrade procedures and equipment) (INL)	**ESF/** ATRIP	**$125,000/** $ 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 tafficking	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 focci: border crossing points, drafting compendium of regional best practices, developing testing procedures accepted region-wide, educational media announcements (ONAP)	LIFE	$35 mil
2.	Announce "Pproject 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 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)	SESF	TBA
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 (Note * = Environmental Diplomacy Fund)	EDF*	$200,000

8.3 Health Sector

BACKGROUND

The Health Sector has been providing leadership and technical guidance in the HIV/AIDS response in many Member States, but there is recognition other sectors need to increasingly take ownership for addressing the epidemic. In the past, the health sector has attempted to do too much in articulating the multi-sectoral response. Consequently, this sector will shift its focus and emphasis from implementing HIV/AIDS interventions that lie outside its comparative advantage to specific activities within the realm of its mandate. It will therefore concentrate on the following:-

(a) Developing and implementing improved clinical management standards and strategies (clinical care and nursing, treatment, drugs procurement and supply, laboratories support, etc.)

(b) Improving HIV/AIDS disease surveillance systems and disseminating epidemiological information to the other sectors;

(c) Providing health-related technical assistance to the other sectors as these plan, implement, and monitor their strategies aimed at addressing the epidemic.

(d) Catalyzing and creating opportunities for other sectors to become creative, innovative and take ownership for the HIV/AIDS response

Sector mandate: Attain an acceptable standard of health for all citizens by promoting, co-ordinating and supporting the individual and collective efforts of member states.

Impact of HIV/AIDS

- Over-burdened and overstretched health care systems leading to dilution of care
- Rising costs associated with provide health care, leading diverting resources from critical needs (national and household) to health care.
- Negative demographic trends – reduced life expectancy, increased morbidity and mortality, orphans
- Creation of new demands in training, services without corresponding resources
- Low morale among health workers due to burn out and helplessness
- Increasing health workers' attrition rates due to deaths.

Objective 1. To prevent HIV/AIDS transmission among the youth in SADC

Strategy: establishment of youth friendly services

Reports from the SADC region indicate that about 50% of the region's population comprise of young people in the age group 12-29 years. This group is an important asset and resource to the development of the region. Research findings, need assessment and experience indicate that young people in the region are vulnerable to a number of problems. These include HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, school dropouts, abuse(by parents, teachers, adults etc), negative impact of modernisation, gender inadequacy and lack of recreational facilities in rural/urban areas.

It therefore becomes necessary from these conditions affecting youth that only appropriate structures and mechanisms that are holistic in their approach, well co-ordinated and responsive to their situation are utilised.

Against this background. It is urgent that SADC develops a plan of action that will address those concerns. In this regard, consultants will be appointed by the health sector, to provide youth friendly services. Grants will be made available for the national trainers to conduct district level training workshops. Yearly fora will then be held to exchange experience .

Objective 2. To improve the clinical management of HIV/AIDS, including management of opportunistic infections and MTCT, and access to affordable drugs

Strategy: the review and develop standards and protocols for the clinical management of HIV related conditions.

HIV/AIDS is a relatively new clinical area in which research is progressing quite rapidly. While dealing with HIV/AIDS related conditions clinicians may find that accepted standards of diagnosis and treatment are unclear, changing or even lacking. To respond to these needs, it is imperative that a consistent clinical management approach be developed to guide clinicians in the region. This will be done through review and harmonisation of existing standards and protocols in the management of opportunistic infections and for prevention of mother-to -child transmission of HIV.

A regional consensus meeting will be organised to develop minimum standards to be adhered to by the national Departments in the management of HIV/AIDS . A full time consultant will be hired by to visit Member States for successive training as may be required by individual countries.

As the major problem faced by Member States is non-availability of affordable drugs, regional initiatives will be undertaken to improve the institutional frameworks that

prevent this. Harmonisation of registration requirements and improved procurement procedures will be explored with the relevant SADC health sector subcommittees.

Support for drugs and supplies has to be budgeted in as some Member States do not have enough resources to purchase adequate supplies.

Objective 3. To improve care offered to HIV/AIDS affected through strategic partnerships

Strategy: building strategic partnerships with organisations involved in HIV/AIDS care and supporting care initiatives.

This area is not a competency of the health department and the Welfare Departments and community organisations have to be encouraged to take the lead.

To build partnerships with these organisations consultations have to be held with them. Their initiatives have then to be supported.

In some instances home based protocols and supplies have not taken rural circumstances into account. There is need for further development of appropriate protocols and lists of supplies.

Objective 4. To strengthen regional HIV/AIDS information base.

Strategy: Standardise surveillance systems in the region.

Information is an essential component in monitoring HIV trends and understanding what is going on regarding AIDS activities and research. One of the ways of monitoring the trends of HIV/AIDS has been through sentinel surveillance by each country in the region. To make data from this surveillance comparable, it is necessary to standardise and harmonise the surveillance systems in the region.

The activities envisaged to pursue this goal are:

- To harmonise and standardise surveillance systems.
- To encourage and support behavioural surveillance along side sentinel surveillance.
- Encourage exchange and sharing of authentic information on HIV/AIDS in the region.

Objective 5. To achieve convergence on how to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region.

Strategy: Harmonise HIV/AIDS policies in the region.

Harmonisation of policies on key HIV/AIDS and STD issues of member states is a key element in achieving a stronger and more cohesive response to the epidemic in the SADC region. One of the priority areas identified in the SADC Health Sector biennial priorities for 1999 is the collection and evaluation of HIV/AIDS/STD policies of member states in order to develop draft regional policies for different sectors.

A review of policies in the context of legislative/legal frameworks, government responsibilities and some specific HIV/AIDS issues would be useful for the region.

The analysis will primarily focus on the following elements:

- Similarities and difference policies between member states.
- Policy gaps.
- Policy areas that require regional consensus.

Regional consensus will then be achieved where this is possible.

The policy work will be additional to work already being undertaken with support from the US, and UNAIDS. The activities will be in the form of studies, regional workshops, and dissemination of materials/policies that are produced through this process.

Objective 6. To improve the knowledge base for HIV/AIDS

Strategy: Research and pilot studies.

Improved knowledge about HIV/AIDS and its impact on the region can only improve and make more appropriate, the response to the disease. Research is taking place but is not fed into the operational health services, where it is needed most. The implementation of research findings is thus as important as the research itself.

Many organisations currently undertake research on HIV/AIDS and the challenge is to support those that are doing appropriate research that can be used by the services. The provision of research grants will stimulate further research in relevant areas, and the results of the research can be shared in various fora including conferences, workshops, and study visits. Pilot studies will provide a practical way of exploring the feasibility of implementation of any interventions.

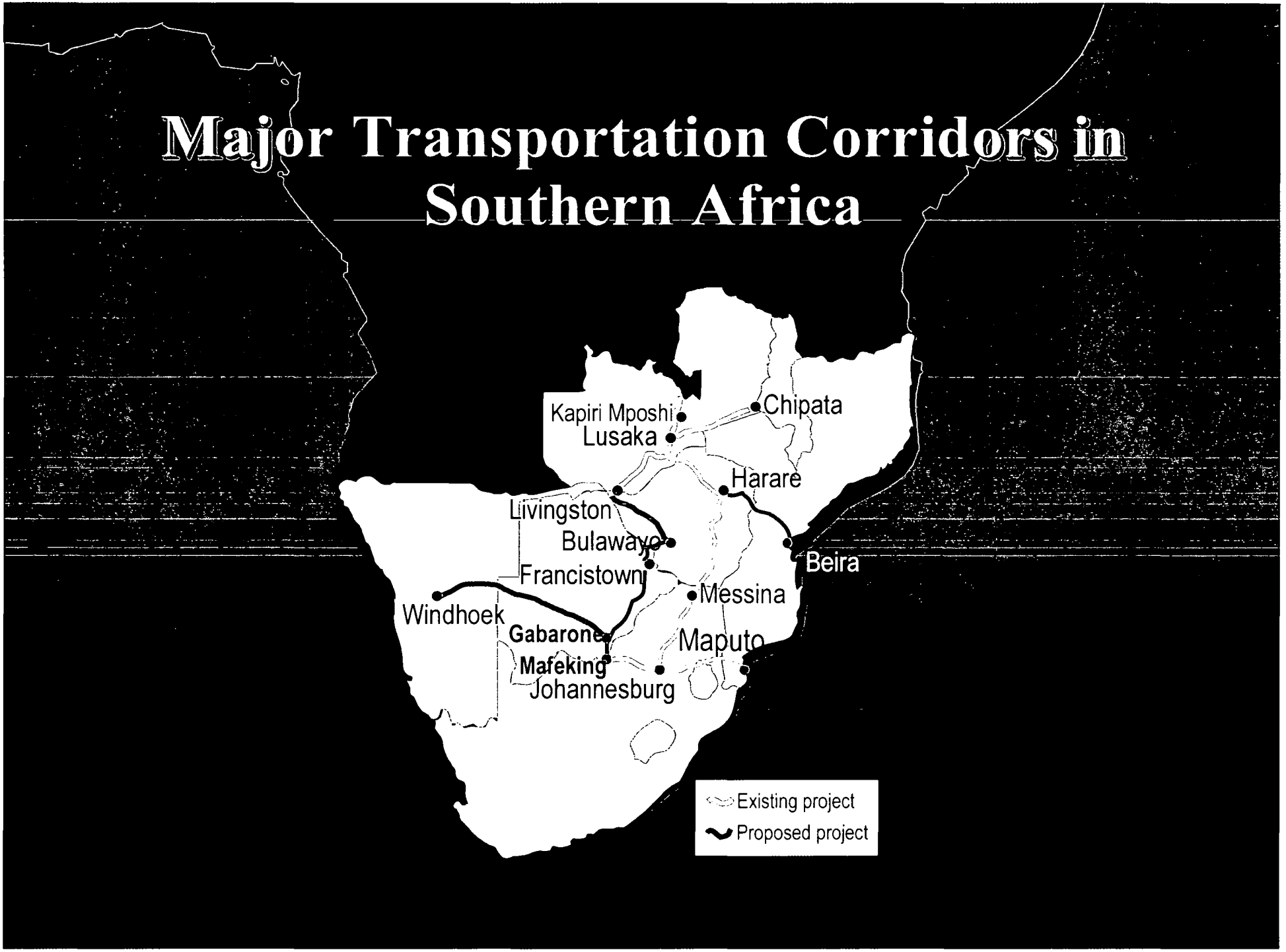
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	OUTCOME INDICATOR
1. To prevent HIV/AIDS transmission among the youth in SADC	2. Promote and support the establishment of youth friendly services as part of reproductive health services at district level 3. Training of trainers for reorientation of Health professionals and relevant stakeholders 4. Establish 6 pilot sites in the region for the implementation of Youth friendly services	A 10% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence among the 15 –19 year age group, as measured by antenatal surveys 6 trainers trained per Member States 6 pilot sites functional
2. To improve the clinical management of HIV/AIDS, including management of opportunistic infections and MTCT, and access to affordable drugs	1. Review existing standards and protocols for treatment of opportunistic infections and for MTCT, and reach national and regional consensus on them	National standards and protocols on management of HIV/AIDS exist Regional consensus on standards and protocols exists.
	2. Training of trainers on opportunistic infections	All levels of health care implement standards and protocols for management of HIV/AIDS
	1. Biennial meetings for information exchange on successes and constraints on the implementation of developed standards and protocols	Regular information exchange mechanisms and fora exist
	4. Harmonisation of drug registration procedures in region	Drug registration procedures in Region harmonised
	5. Adopt the best drug procurement practices	Optimum procurement practices adopted by sector
	6. Advocate for grant support for supplies, where the need exists	Grants available where needed

3. To improve care offered to HIV/AIDS affected through strategic partnerships	1. Hold biennial meetings with key strategic partners with competencies in providing care, focussing on sharing best practices	Strategic partnerships for care of those affected by HIV/AIDS exist, with clear role definitions
	2. To support the delivery of quality home-based care programmes.	Home based care available to the community
	3. Establish standards for home based care	appropriate standards and supplies for home based care available
4. To harmonise HIV policies in the region	1. Studies 2. Consultative work to agree on regional policy/protocol • Workshops • Technical assistance • Training 3. Printing of materials and dissemination	Regional instrument on HIV/AIDS available and adopted by SADC structures Regional instrument available and implemented in Member States.
5. Research and pilot studies	1. Identify priority research areas 2. Provide grants to selected SADC scientists/ institutions	Research grants available for specific areas, e.g. MTCT
6. Standardisation of data and surveillance systems	1. Review sentinel surveillance systems in region 2. Institute behaviour surveillance as part of sentinel surveillance 3. Technical assistance 4. Training	Data and surveillance systems standardised

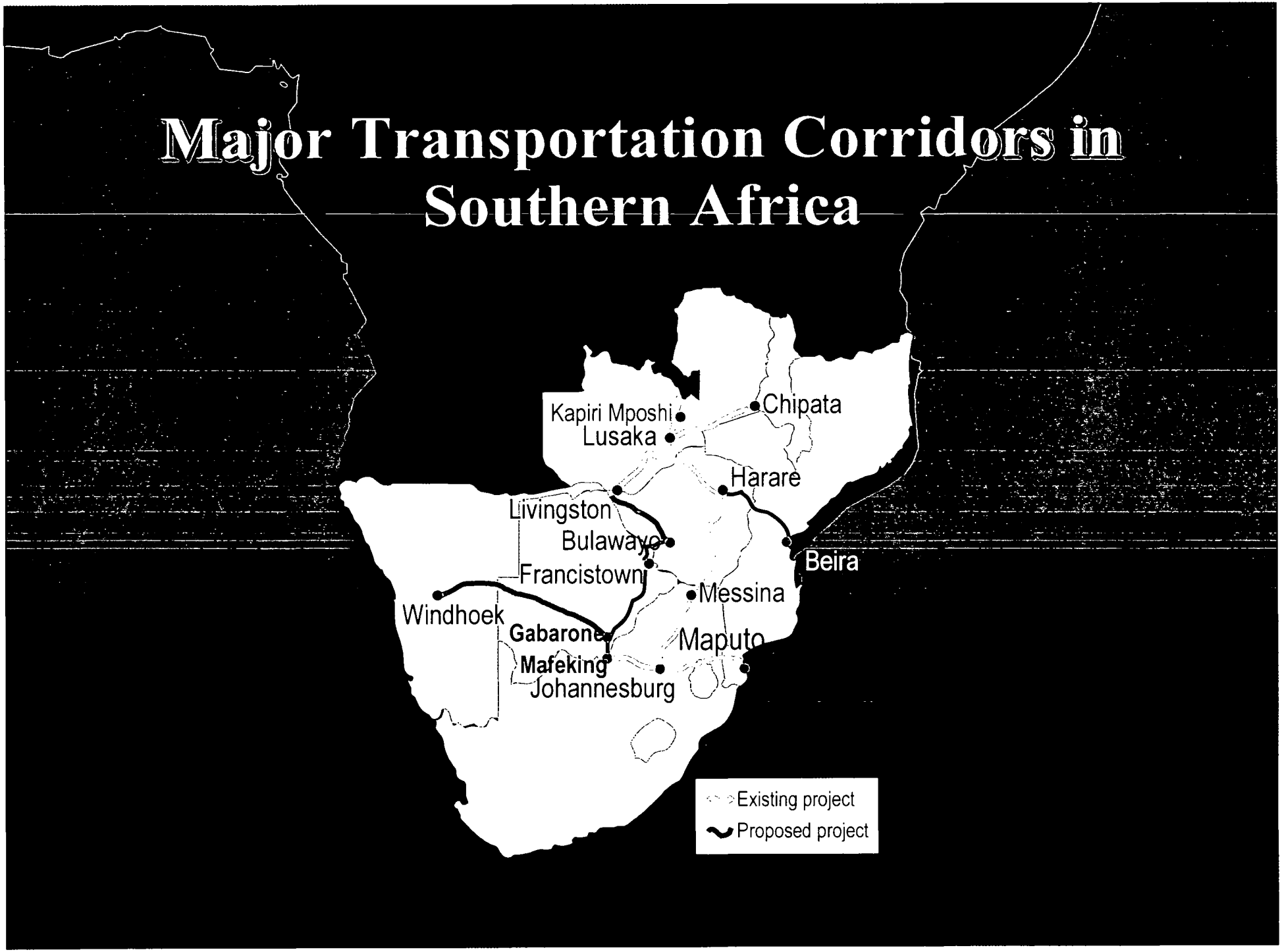
HLT3.1	Training of trainers for reorientation of health professionals (6 trainers per country, 5 training sessions of 5 days each)	Consultant professional fees	Numbers	40	300	12 000	
		Travel		20(4x5days)	900	18 000	
		DSA		20	150	3 000	
		Travel	Trips	84	900	75 600	
		DSA	Days	420	150	63 000	
		Training material				5 000	
		Seed money for national workshops	Numbers	14	20 000	280 000	
		Subtotal				*456 600*	*456 6*
	Establish pilot sites in region, for youth friendly services (6 per year)	Staff and training materials	Numbers	6	100 000	600 000	600 0
							108 2
HLT3.2	Review STD's/mgt protocols for opportunistic infections and MTCT	Consultants	Numbers	12	300	3 600	
		Participants	Numbers	28			
		Travel	Trips	30	900	27 000	
		DSA	Days	180	150	27 000	
		Translators	Numbers	12	200	2 400	
		Interpreters	Numbers	12	200	2 400	
		Honorarium for translators	Days	10	300	3 000	
		Honorarium interpreters	Days	10	300	3 000	
		Administration	Days	5	2 000	10 000	
		Communication & postage	Numbers	1	10 000	10 000	
		Stationery	Numbers	1	10 000	10 000	
		Technical assistance				50 000	
		Subtotal				*148 400*	*148 40*
	Harmonise national drug registration procedures	Participants	Numbers	28			
		Travel	Trips	28	900	27 000	
		DSA	Days	180	150	27 000	
		Facilitators	Numbers	12	300	3 600	
		Translators	Numbers	12	200	2 400	
		Interpreters	Numbers	12	200	2 400	
		Honorarium translators	Days	10	300	3 000	
		Honorarium interpreters	Days	10	300	3 000	
		Administration	Days	5	2 000	10 000	
		Communication & postage	Numbers	1	10 000	10 000	
		Stationery	Numbers	1	10 000	10 000	
		Subtotal				*98 400*	*98 40*
	Develop best drug procurement procedures	Participants	Numbers	14			
		Travel	Trips	14	900	12 600	
		DSA	Days	84	150	12 600	
		Stationery	Numbers	1	5 000	5 000	
		Administration	Days	3	2 000	6 000	
		Communication & postage	Numbers	1	5 000	5 000	
		Subtotal				*41 200*	*41 20*
HLT3.3	Develop stds/guidelines on quality home based care programmes	Participants	Numbers	14			
		Travel	Trips	14	900	12 600	
		DSA	Days	84	150	12 600	
		Communication & postage	Numbers	1	5 000	5 000	
		Stationery	Numbers	3	2 000	2 000	
		Communication & postage	Numbers	1	5 000	5 000	
		Subtotal				*41 200*	*41 200*
	Compilation of best practices on home based care	Consultants	Numbers	15	300	4 500	
		Participants	Numbers	28			
		Travel	Trips	30	900	27 000	
		DSA	Days	200	300	6 000	
		Stationery	Numbers	1	10 000	10 000	
		Subtotal				*47 500*	*47 500*
HLT3.4	Harmonise HIV/AIDS policies	Professional fees for studies				100 000	

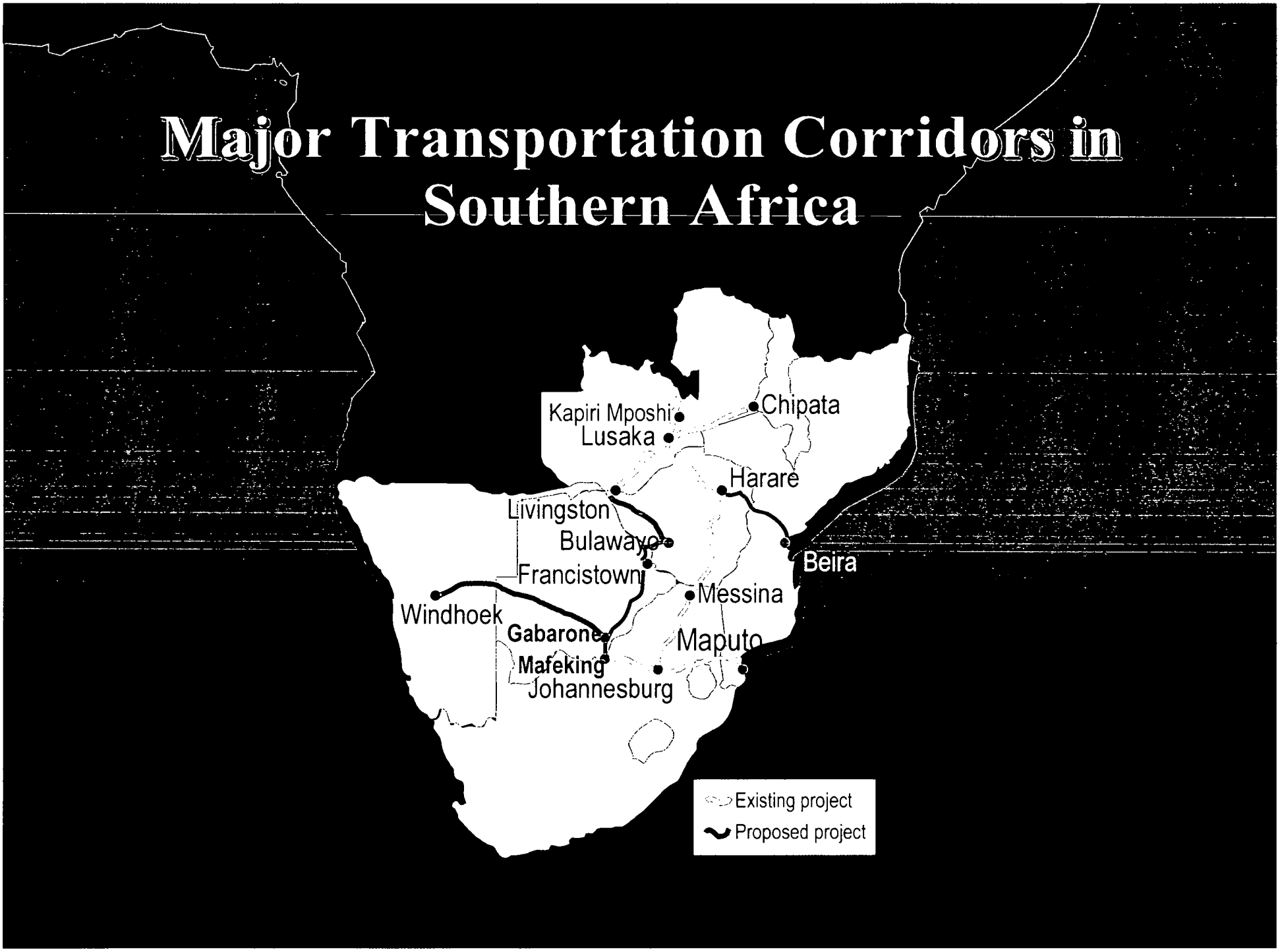
	in region			
		Workshops	50 000	
		Printing and dissemination	100 000	
		Subtotal	***250 000***	***250 0***
HLT3.5	Research and pilot studies	Grants	100 000	
		Subtotal	***100 000***	***100 0***
HLT3.6	Standardisation of data and Surveillance	Workshops	41 000	
		Training	40 000	
		Technical assistance	50 000	
		Supplies	40 000	
		Subtotal	***141 000***	***141 0***
HLT3.7	Capacity building for implementation in health sector and other sectors	HIV/AIDS programme manager	70 000	
		HIV/AIDS programme officers x2	100 000	
		HIV/AIDS co-ordinators in six sectors (from year 2)	300 000	
		Subtotal	***470 000***	***470 0***
		Grand Total		***1 902 5***

Major Transportation Corridors in Southern Africa



Major Transportation Corridors in Southern Africa




Major Transportation Corridors in Southern Africa
Kapiri Mposhi
Chipata
Lusaka
Harare
Livingston
Bulawayo
Beira
Francistown
Messina
Windhoek
Gabarone
Maputo
Mafeking
Johannesburg
Existing project
Proposed project

OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	FROM:
Sandy Thurman	Cheryl Bauerle
COMPANY:	DATE: May 11, 2000
FAX NUMBER: 258-1-311-834	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
PHONE NUMBER:	
RE:	

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

PLEASE DELIVER TO SANDY THURMAN

Hi Sandy - We cancelled your room in Pretoria tonight since it sounds like you won't be taking the chartered flight. I need to get back to Father D'AG and USAID Tanzania about your schedule – pls. call when you have a minute.

Thanks!
Cheryl

736 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503
(202) 456-2437
(202) 456-2438 (fax)

COMMUNIQUE

SECOND SADC-US FORUM
MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE
11 MAY, 2000

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 Joachim Chissano, President of Mozambique and also Chairperson of SADC, who described the Forum as a shining example of partnership between the United States and SADC. President Chissano pointed out that the Forum should not be used only as a platform to review progress but to deepen dialogue and co-operation between SADC and the United States. He emphasized the importance of translating the objectives of the Forum into concrete actions that will enhance the welfare of the people of SADC and the United States.

2. In his introductory statement, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, and the leader of the U.S. Delegation, reiterated the U.S. government's commitment to co-operate with SADC in particular and Africa in general. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott stressed the importance of progress in four key areas to be addressed: promoting SADC's regional economic integration, strengthening the region's ability to address security challenges, tackling the scourge of HIV/AIDS, and building the capacity to prepare for and manage disasters.

3. The forum was also attended by Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and senior officials from all fourteen SADC member states, senior officials from nine U.S. government agencies, representatives from the Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and Industry and from the newly formed U.S.-SADC Business Council.

4. The second SADC-U.S. Forum strengthened the foundation laid at the first Forum in deepening co-operation and broadening engagement between SADC and the United States. It addressed a broad range of political, social and economic issues of common interest.

Economic Working Group

5. The Forum discussed the multilateral trading system, Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, U.S/SADC Trade and Investment Framework Agreement and the role of the private sector. The Forum also discussed the ACP-EU post-Lome agreement and reviewed the state of regional integration in SADC.

6. The Forum reaffirmed the important role regional integration plays in attracting new investment and improving economic development. It applauded the entry into force of the SADC Trade Protocol in January, 2000 after very intensive negotiations which took into consideration the specificities of member states. The Forum also noted with satisfaction the preparatory activities that have been agreed upon to launch the implementation of the Trade Protocol on 1st September 2000. The United States reiterated its willingness to assist SADC in implementing its free trade area.

7. The U.S. delegation noted that its experiences with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have been "win-win" situations despite differing levels of development as is the case among SADC member states. The Forum recognized the importance of creating an environment to enhance the intra-regional trade, to attract investment and create new jobs and economic growth across southern Africa. To that effect, the United States agreed to extend financial support for a period of two years for the hiring of a regional trade expert by the SADC Secretariat and offered to provide technical assistance in areas such as rules of origin, product standards, customs harmonization and dispute settlement. The United States committed to fund seminars on WTO issues and will continue to assist with streamlining border crossing procedures. The United States also agreed to SADC's request to provide support to the technical working groups responsible for ensuring implementation of the Trade Protocol at the national level.

8. The Forum focused on the urgency of putting in place policies that attract both foreign and domestic investment needed to create employment opportunities and generate economic growth and prosperity. The Forum agreed that negotiation of a regional Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) between the United States and SADC should be expedited.

The Forum agreed that upon completion of the TIFA, the first meeting of its Trade and Investment Council should explore other possible agreements to reduce trade barriers to U.S.-SADC commerce and resolve any trade disputes amicably.

9. The Forum recognized the need to embrace all stakeholders. To this effect, the Forum agreed that the SADC Secretariat and the United States should cooperate in arranging a meeting with private sector representatives to ensure the effective implementation of a SADC free trade area.

10. The United States expressed its deep appreciation of SADC countries' support for the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, (AGOA). The Forum agreed that AGOA was a significant breakthrough in U.S.-African relations and that it provides the freest access to U.S. markets short of a free trade agreement. The bill will eliminate quotas on textiles and apparel for eligible sub-Saharan countries. The United States postulated that these trade preferences would be a strong incentive to new investment in the region. SADC expressed the wish for more information about the Act, particularly the eligibility requirements.

11. The Forum welcomed the successful conclusion of the new ACP-EU Partnership Agreement. On the request for a WTO waiver for the continuation of non-reciprocal trade preferences for African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries in the post-Lome period, the United States agreed in principle to support the waiver.

12. On the next WTO round, SADC made a detailed presentation of its position. The United States emphasized the potential role biotechnology can play in ensuring food security in the SADC region and called for the rules governing trade in biotechnology to be based on sound scientific knowledge. The Forum called for the elimination of trade distorting agricultural export subsidies but recognized the need to take into account the specificities of each country, especially small, vulnerable and net food importing countries in the negotiations on agriculture. The Forum called for increased market access.

13. The Forum welcomed the constructive suggestions offered by the Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the U.S.-SADC Business Council for enhancing both the further economic integration of SADC and the growth of trade and investment links between SADC and the United States. The two business groups 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.

Political Roundtable

14. On the political front, the Forum considered the regional political situation, specifically in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Lesotho. The Roundtable touched on conflict resolution and management, the problem of refugees and small arms, democracy, good governance and the rule of law.

15. The Forum confirmed the need for political stability and security in Southern Africa as a prerequisite for economic growth and prosperity in the region.

16. On the DRC, the Forum expressed strong support for the efforts of SADC leaders, the OAU and the UN to support urgently implementation of the peace process agreed at Lusaka in July 1999. The Roundtable welcomed the parties' renewed commitment to the cease-fire agreement signed in April 2000. The Forum recognised the importance of launching the Inter-Congolese National Dialogue, and expressed its strong support for the facilitation of this dialogue by Sir Ketumile Masire. The Forum also recognized the importance of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) of the Lusaka peace process and called for support to the JMC for it to perform its function in order to allow for an orderly withdrawal of foreign troops from the DRC territory as specified in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

17. On Angola, the Forum agreed that the rebel forces under the command of Jonas Savimbi continue to constitute the principal obstacle to peace. It expressed strong support for the recent UN Security Council resolution on enforcement of UN sanctions

against UNITA and agreed on the need for strengthening mechanisms for the enforcement of sanctions. The Forum called upon the UN to speedily take follow-up actions emanating from the Fowler Report. The Forum pledged to do more to strengthen policing of trafficking in illicit diamonds, noting the importance of making a clear distinction between legitimately produced diamonds and illicit diamonds.

18. With regard to Lesotho, the Forum agreed on the need for a peaceful resolution to the constitutional crisis. It commended the Government of Lesotho for pursuing an inclusive political solution despite its clear mandate in the free and fair May 1998 elections and noted that elections will be held between April and May 2001.

19. 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 outlined its experiences in other parts of the world with regional security arrangements. The United States stressed that its ability to assist effectively in regional conflict prevention, management and resolution depends to a great extent on the existence and effectiveness of regional organizations. SADC welcomed the U.S. offer to fund a seminar on conflict prevention and management in Cape Town at the Center for Conflict Resolution and to fund training in early-warning and conflict prevention by the Washington-based Fund for Peace. The Forum noted the approval of the African Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) seminar to be held in Gaborone in July 2000.

20. On the refugee issue, the Forum agreed that refugees in Africa should receive the same support as refugees elsewhere and also stressed the importance of addressing the root causes of refugee movements in the region: armed conflicts. The U.S noted that security and access are key prerequisites for providing refugees with support. The Forum also noted the ongoing U.S. contribution to the protection, care and maintenance of refugees in the SADC region. The United States expressed its willingness to make its migration program resources more accessible and relevant to SADC Member States.

21. SADC reported on its efforts to formulate and implement a regional conventional arms policy, including small arms. The United States urged the conclusion this year of the UN Protocol on Small Arms. The United States and SADC agreed to undertake annual working consultations on ways to address the problem of small arms and light weapons. SADC welcomed the U.S. offer to send technical assistance teams for exchanges of views on surplus weapons and excess stockpiles. The United States suggested to undertake a joint U.S.-SADC communiqué by foreign ministers on the margins of the 2000 United Nations General Assembly meeting which will address adherence to UN sanctions and restraint in the sale of conventional arms.

22. The Forum welcomed the SADC Region's continued consolidation of a culture of democracy, good governance and the rule of law. In particular, the Forum noted that Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa successfully held elections in 1999 and Zimbabwe held a constitutional referendum in February 2000. Continued assistance is needed, however, to improve election administration and processes.

23. The Forum noted that efforts are underway to uphold the rule of law by strengthening police and judicial structures and by adhering to national constitutions. In addition, watchdog institutions continue to be created to defend human rights.

24. The Forum observed that in terms of civil and political rights, freedom of the press must be upheld.

25. Consensus emerged that all coups are anathema. The Forum noted SADC's leadership role in the campaign to exclude the participation of governments that had come to power through military coups or unconstitutional means in OAU meetings and unequivocally confirmed support for this principle.

26. The Forum reaffirmed its acceptance of the Global Coalition for Africa's 25 Principles Against Corruption and noted that SADC Member States have established various institutions to combat corruption, including offices of ombudspersons and anti-corruption commissions. The Forum welcomed U.S. support for anti-corruption initiatives in the region.

27. The Forum welcomed Zimbabwe's frank and detailed historical overview of the land issue in that country. The U.S. Government affirmed the importance of land reform in Zimbabwe and reiterated its willingness in principle to provide technical assistance to help Zimbabwe to resolve this issue quickly and in a manner that is consistent with the principles agreed to at the September 1998 Land Reform Conference.

28. The Forum recognized the continuing threat to lives and economic development in SADC countries posed by land mines. The Forum commends the ongoing SADC initiatives, which, inter alia, focus on the ability of the affected member states to establish sustainable demining capabilities. SADC welcomed U.S. efforts in several member states to assist with mine awareness, detection and removal. The Forum welcomed the planned visit of a U.S. humanitarian demining assessment team later in 2000 to evaluate Zambia's land mine removal requirements. The United States agreed to strive to meet Mozambique's request for demining technology and to prioritize equipment needs.

29. The Forum agreed that crime, small arms and narcotics trafficking, and terrorism are all major threats in southern Africa and agreed that effective border controls are essential to combating these regional problems. SADC noted the bilateral efforts of the United States and Botswana, in consultation with SARPCCO, to establish an International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Botswana and recognized that it could make a major contribution toward fulfilling the training needs of SADC member state law enforcement agencies. The United States agreed to provide assistance to the SADC region for a border control project and training on combating small arms trafficking.

30. The Forum expressed its firm support for the completion by the end of 2000 of the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The United States and SADC also expressed support for the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition as mandated by UN General Assembly Resolutions 53/11 and 53/114.

HIV/AIDS:

31. The Forum recognized HIV/AIDS as a threat to regional and international security as well as a major development challenge in the region. It focused particularly on the impact of HIV/AIDS on SADC, and highlighted the importance of pursuing multi-sectoral approaches to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS. 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 dual strategy, the elements of which are prevention and care for the affected. The United States announced formally the $35 million Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative for southern Africa. SADC expressed concern at the high cost of HIV/AIDS drugs. They called upon the U.S. government to use its influence to make patenting laws more flexible for drugs to be manufactured cheaper within the region and to support research programs. The United States announced that President Clinton had signed an Executive Order on May 10 intended to help make AIDS-related drugs and medical technology more accessible and affordable in sub-Saharan Africa.

Regional Disaster Preparedness and Management:

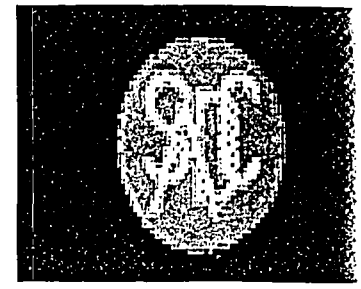
32. The Forum expressed deep sadness at the terrible human and economic suffering, particularly in Mozambique, as a result of the recent natural flooding. It commended the response of SADC member states as well as of the United States and the international community to this disaster. The Forum reiterated the need to establish a mechanism for co-ordinated disaster preparedness and management in the SADC region. This mechanism would also be responsible for mobilizing resources that would be used to obviate the effects of disasters whenever they occur. To this effect, the U.S. government agreed to make an initial contribution of US$200,000 to kickstart the development of a formal mechanism for disaster preparedness at the SADC Secretariat. Though floods were the latest disaster to befall the southern Africa region, the area is prone to other natural disasters. The Forum also discussed issues of regional water management and food security. It welcomed the

U.S. offer to assist in the strengthening of SADC and member states disaster management organizations, to provide technical assistance for enhancing the region's water management capabilities, and to help organize a regional disaster management seminar

Conclusion:

33. The Forum agreed to maintain the momentum gathered by the two Fora by making follow-ups to ensure that projects are implemented. To this end, the Forum recognized the importance of meeting annually 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 actions agreed at the first and second SADC-US Fora. This Steering Committee will meet before the August 2000 SADC Summit and will be responsible for ensuring the execution of follow-on projects and for evaluating their effectiveness, as well as developing an agenda for the next Forum, which participants recommended be held in Washington, D.C., in the second half of 2001.

34. The Forum thanked the Government and the people of the Republic of Mozambique for their generous hospitality. It expressed appreciation for the excellent facilities made available that indeed contributed to the successful deliberations. The Forum also thanked ministers and their delegations from the SADC region, the SADC Secretariat for its tireless efforts, the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State and his delegation, the U.S. Special Representative to SADC, and representatives from the business communities for their invaluable commitment and contribution to the success of the Forum.



CONTROL ROOMS

U.S./SADC FORUM – HOTEL ROVUMA CARLTON

Maputo, Mozambique/May 9 - 12, 2000
(as of May 8, 2000/7:00 a.M.)

I. U.S. Embassy Maputo Control Room - Room 1108

Telephone (direct line): 258-1-311-833

Fax: 258-1-311-834

Hotel Operator: 258-1-30-50-00, ask for extension 1108

Services:

Has Internet, fax, telephone, computer, printer, and photocopier.
Provides accommodation exchange (see below – Section VI).
Furnishes general information on official and unofficial activities.
Staffed by USDH Control Room Officers.
Provides flight confirmation.
Provides hotel registration and keys.

Hours:		**Duty Officer**
Tuesday, May 9	12:00 noon – 11:00 p.m.	Judy Keller/Jonita Whitaker
Wednesday, May 10	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Ted Peck/Judy Keller
Thursday, May 11	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Judy Keller/Ted Peck

Friday, May 12	7:00 a.m. – 7: 00 p.m.	Mia Covington/Ted Peck

Back-up: Bryan Hunt, Admin Jonita Whitaker

II. Deputy Secretary's Control Room - Room 1211

Telephone: 258-1-311-830
258-1-311-831

Fax: 258-1-311-832

Services:

Has Internet, fax, telephones, computers, printers, photocopier, and shredder.
Holds read files available during open hours.
OMS on duty is Jill Johnstone.

Hours:		**Duty Officer**
Tuesday, May 9	7:30 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.	Sandy Robinson
Wednesday, May 10	7:30 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.	Sandy Robinson
Thursday, May 11	7:30 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.	Sandy Robinson

III. U.S./SADC Forum Control Room (USG Use Only) – Room 419

Telephone: 258-1-305-000 ext. 419

Services:

Has telephone, computer and printer.
Provides general information on official and unofficial activities.
Staffed by OMS and Duty Officers as follows:

	OMS	**Duty Officer**
Tuesday, May 9	Judy Groves	RCSA Gab Raymond Morton

Wednesday, May 10	Daryl Hegendorfer	RCSA Gab Raymond Morton/ Farooq Mangera
Thursday, May 11	Judy Groves	RCSA Gab Peter Gore

Back-up: Embassy Gaborone Cons/Comm'l Officer Bryan Hunt

Note: These staff also cover the pull-aside meeting room (room 424) and the word processing room (room 419).

Hours:

Tuesday, May 9	12:00 noon – 11:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 10	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Thursday, May 11	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

IV. Pull-Aside Meeting Room – Room 421

Telephone: 258-1-305-000 ext. 421

Services:

Serves as location for briefings and meetings.
Sign-up sheet may be used to schedule the room for meetings.

Note: Staff coverage based in U.S./SADC Forum Control Room (room 421).

Hours:

Tuesday, May 9	12:00 noon – 11:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 10	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Thursday, May 11	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

V. Word Processing Room – Room 424

Telephone: 258-1-305-000 ext. 424

Services:

Telephone, computer, and printer.
General information on official and unofficial activities.

Note: Staff coverage based in U.S./SADC Forum Control Room (room 421)

Hours:

Tuesday, May 9	12:00 noon – 11:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 10	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Thursday, May 11	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Friday, May 12	7:00 a.m. – 7: 00 p.m.

VI. Accommodation Exchange – Room 1108 (U.S. Embassy Maputo Control Room)

Services:

Accommodation exchange and reverse accommodation exchange services for Mozambican meticais and U.S. dollars.

Hours:

Tuesday, May 9	2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 10	7:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, May 11	7:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Friday, May 12	7:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

U.S./SADC Forum – May 10-11, 2000

Hotel Rovuma Carlton – Maputo, Mozambique

Instructions:

Calls to the United States, dial 0 + 00 + 1 + area code + local phone number.
Calls to local land lines, dial 0 + local 6-digit number.
Calls to local cellular phones, dial 0 + 082 + local 6-digit number.

U.S. /SADC Forum Numbers:

U.S. Embassy Control Room	258 – 1 - 311-833 (Room 1108 at Hotel Rovuma)
Deputy Secretary's Control Room	258 – 1 - 311-830 (Room 1211 at Hotel Rovuma)
U.S./SADC Forum Control Room	258 – 1 - 305-000 (Room 421 at Hotel Rovuma)
Pull-Aside Meeting Room	258 – 1 - 305-000 (Room 424 at Hotel Rovuma)
Word Processing Room	258 – 1 - 305-000 (Room 419 at Hotel Rovuma)

U.S. Embassy Maputo:

Charge d'Affaires Robert G. Loftis (U.S./SADC Forum Control Officer)	Office: 258 - 1 - (direct dial number) Home: 258 - 1 - 49-07-18 Cellular: 258 - 82 -306-645 Fax: 258-1- 49-36-95
Public Affairs Officer Harriet McGuire (Public Affairs/Media Information Control Officer)	Office: 258-1-49-19-16 Home: 258-1-49-06-80 Fax: 258-1-49-19-18
Economic/Political Section Chief Eric P. Whitaker (Control Officer for Deputy Secretary Talbott)	Office: 258-1-49-27-97 Home: 258-1-49-07-10 Cellular: 258-82-315-717 Fax: 258-1-49-01-14
Administrative Officer Jonita I. Whitaker (Administrative Control Officer)	Office: 258-1-49-27-97 Home: 258-1-49-07-10

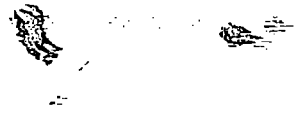
		Cellular: 258-82-30-96-25 Fax: 258-1-49-01-14
After Hours Number		258-1-49-07-23
Mailroom Fax		258-1-49-01-14
Front Office Fax		258-1-49-36-95

Department of State:

Ops Center		00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 1512
AF Bureau	Tel.	00 – 1 - 202 - 647 - 4440
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 - 647- 6301
AF/EX	Tel.	00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 1298
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 – 647 - 6805
AF/S	Tel.	00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 9836
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 5007
AF/E	Tel.	00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 9742
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 - 647 - 0810
AF/C	Tel.	00 – 1 – 202 – 647 - 2080
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 – 647 - 1726
AF/RA	Tel.	00 – 1 – 202 – 647 - 6476
	Fax	00 – 1 – 202 – 736 - 4872
Switchboard		00 – 1 – 202 – 647 - 4000

U.S. Embassies in SADC Member States:

Embassy Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	Tel.	00 – 255-51-666-010/5
	Fax	00 – 255-51-666-701
Embassy Gaborone (Botswana)	Tel.	00 – 267-353-982
	Fax	00 – 267-356-947
Embassy Harare (Zimbabwe)	Tel.	00 – 263-4-250-593
	Fax	00 – 263-4-796-488
Embassy Kinshasa (DROC)	Tel.	00 – 243-12-21-804
	Fax	00 – 243-88-03276



Embassy Lilongwe (Malawi)	Tel.	00 – 265-783-166
	Fax	00 – 265-780-471
Embassy Luanda (Angola)	Tel.	00 – 873-151-7430
	Fax	00 – 244-346-924
Embassy Lusaka (Zambia)	Tel.	00 – 260-1-250-955
	Fax	00 – 260-252-225
Embassy Maseru (Lesotho)	Tel.	00 – 266-312-666
	Fax	00 – 266-310-116
Embassy Mbabane (Swaziland)	Tel.	00 – 268-404-6441
	Fax	00 – 268-404-5959
Embassy Port Louis (Mauritius)	Tel.	00 – 230-208-2347
	Fax	00 – 230-208-9534
Embassy Pretoria (South Africa)	Tel.	00 – 27-12-342-1048
	Fax	00 – 27-12-342-2090
Embassy Windhoek (Namibia)	Tel.	00 – 264-61-221-601
	Fax	00 – 264-61-229-792

- Business Committment
- US Community

Dr - Moses Sichone
Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba

Thanks M. DS — Lebo

A little over 2 years ago, PC came to Africa to help Americans & Africans begin to see each other with new eyes & to reach out to one another — as we do today — to create together bold new partnerships for

Our shared vision is one of hope and empowerment, of democracy & freedom. It is a vision born of the realization that we are a global community with a shared destiny — And in this global community both crisis and opportunity have no borders.

It is with ~~new eyes~~ ~~vision~~ a broader vision than we must view the AIDS Pandemic today

This is not business as usual
Clearly the worst public health crisis
Plague of biblical proportion
~~Killing~~ Claiming more lives than all wars combined
~~Tot~~ 34 mil, 22 mil, 11,000 new inf 1 every 8, 40 mil orphans
wiping out decades of progres
Not just a health crisis - economic, development 2% ↓ GDP
& stability & security crisis
UN Security council - last week (articles) -
the challenges to stability & security will include crime, communications, drugs, disease

Shift in the way we view the world - global economy, environment, communications — or the way we talk

* we must now put paper into practice + words into deeds

(require humane vaccine)

No VorC - we are at the beginning of a pandemic we see the tip of the iceberg

NIC - India #'s + FSU first rise last year

So the ones is on us - linked by fate on the frontline of the battle against AIDS - to craft solutions to share with our brothers and sisters in ASIA + FSU Our success or failure will mean life life or death Not only for millions of our own people - but millions around the word

Frame conversation today by addressing myths

~~Address~~

+ homosexual disease - true in 80's but today - ♂, ethnic + racial minorities, youth

+ epi is under control - ↓ rates of death + AIDS cases - there has been no decline in the rate of infection in more than a decade - despite ↑ $

+ access to treatment

+ one size fits all

+ It is as important for us to share our failures as successes

Yet the ~~message~~ conversation need not be one of hopelessness + desolation - but optimism - for amidst all this tragedy there is hope

W

- The good news is that we know what works developed models + proven them effective
Greatest success stories are on the continent

~~three~~ elements —
leadership - all sectors
resources

We have much to learn from each other
The US is committed to this partnership
not just today or tomorrow - but
for as long as it takes

talk about specifics in Q+A

* Challenge of long term incubation
use polio example

Thank SADC
Great successes SA, Zambia,
★ Where health ministers fail —
Don't let up on prevention for treatment
Battle will be won or lost at community level

Finance
Defence

Committed to provide 6

Congo

~~US is largest donor with BUNAITS~~

ED | Drug Companies
Tax credit For Vaccines 16b"
Poverty + AIDS

Botswana Why is Africa so heavily impacted ?
We must continue our research —

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS FOR USG DELEGATES TO

(As of May 9, 2000/6:00 p.m.)

U.S./SADC FORUM

NAME	ROOM #
Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott	1202
Special Asst Kathleen Doherty	1203
Exec Asst John Bass	1201
DS Agent in Charge Peter Ford	1204
Asst Secretary Susan Rice	1215
DAS Witney Schneidman	1216
Special Asst John Norris	1205
Supv GSO Lewis Lukens	1210
DS Agent William Fitzgibbons	1208
Spec Asst Philip Drouin	1214
Asst Secretary for PRM Julia Taft	1020
AF/S Director Arlene Render	1102
DAS for INL Wendy Chamberlain	1101
AF/S Deputy Director Don Booth	1110

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

Mike Koplovsky, AF/S	1103
Anthony Newton, AF/RA	1104
Deputy USDA Under Sec James Schroeder	1001
Treasury DAS Stephen Radelet	1002
Director ONAP Sandy Thurman	1021
USAID RCSA Gaborone Carol Martin	1008
Commerce DAS Ed Casselle	1011
Asst USAID Admin for Africa Vivian Derryck	1007
USDOC Dep Dir Office of Africa Gerald Feldman	1019
Dir USDA Sp Trade Program Frankie King	1005
Dir USDA EA&ME Div Robert Macke	1004
FAS Pretoria Ag Counselor Rick Helm	1003
NSC Africa Dir Nora Dempsey	1018
A/USTR Rosa Whitaker	1017
AF/EX Sandra Robinson	1015
Amb. Stith	1009
Sp Rep to SADC Amb. John Lange	901

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Amb. & Mrs. Johnson	902
Amb. David Dunn	909
EUCOM POLAD Amb. Pete Chaveas	920
Amb. William Swing	919
Amb. Kathleen Peterson	910
EUCOM Rene Deschanie	903
EUCOM PolMil Officer Major Daniel Hampton	904
PM/IHD Deputy Director Col. Mark Adams	905
PM/IHD Program Manager Deborah Netland	906
NLEA Pretoria Officer Charles Evans	912
Amb. Tom McDonald	821
Amb. Ellen Shippy	801
Amb. Joseph Sullivan	802
Amb. Lewis	819
Amb. Jeffrey Bader	809
DAS for DOD Bernd McConnell	816
Emb Gaborone Pol/Econ Chief Mike Morrow	804

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

David Hales, AID/G	805
FCS JHBG SCO Roger Ervin	808
Vladimir Sambaiew	806
Kathleen Fitzpatrick	814
USAID Scherrer-Palma	815
AF/ACRI Scott Fischer	807
Amb. Erwin	810
Emb. Luanda PAO Jan Hartman	701
Emb. Pretoria OMS Jill Johnson	704
Econ Officer Kristen Bauer	732
Pol Officer Stefanie Amadeo	705
Michael Fritz	706
USAID RCSA Gaborone Lovemore Bingandadi	720
USAID RCSA Gabs Marcia Musisi-Nkwambwe	708
Jeff Soleiz	709
USAID RCSA Gaborone Robert Hellyer	710
USAID RCSA Gaborone Raymond Morton	711

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

USAID Lusaka Robert Clay	712
USAID RCSA Gaborone Farooq Mangera	714
USAID RCSA Gaborone Peter Gore	715
USAID RCSA Gaborone Scott Allen	717
USAID RCSA Gaborone Anthony Vance	719
DOD Adam Grissom	721
OES Nancy Carter-Foster	722
PM Charity Dennis	723
Emb Gaborone Bryan Hunt	724
USAID Michelle Russell	726
AID/BHA Greg Gottlieb	727
Army Corps of Engineers Larry Broun	725
USAID Pretoria Ken Yamashita	730
Treasury Geoffrey Gottlieb	728

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

we know what works - now we need to move it to scale -

logistical experience DoD
diplomatic expertise State

- Why has it taken so long -
Always been about ~~disenfranchised~~ communities politically powerless + the poor + its a subject that make folks uncomfortable - + most importantly folks die slowly -

Hope works -

- effort will require billions - two that and US is working on multipronged strategy
  - bilateral AID (Doubled)
  - leverage response from other donors - multilateral
  - working with govts. to challenge debt relief funds Ebola prevention + development of health infra -
  - engaging the private sector -

-

- good thing that people are recognizing magnitude of epi - NOT health but
- blah, blah, blah
- broader focus now enabling us to push forward on the key ~~components~~
- components are for success leadership + resources -
- ~~to~~ which ~~are~~ is more likely to happen when folks ~~realize~~ recognize that this is much more than a health issue
- US pushing forward on both fronts - leadership + home + leadership around the world

Lynn
1-917-658 9017

Crocker

Steve -
703 27645 14

- lscole@voa.gov

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Amb. Tom McDonald	821
Amb. Ellen Shippy	801
Amb. Joseph Sullivan	802
Amb. Lewis	819
Amb. Jeffrey Bader	809
DAS for DOD Bernd McConnell	816
Emb Gaborone Pol/Econ Chief Mike Morrow	804

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

David Hales, AID/G	805
FCS JHBG SCO Roger Ervin	808
Vladimir Sambaiew	806
Kathleen Fitzpatrick	814
USAID Scherrer-Palma	815
AF/ACRI Scott Fischer	807
Amb. Erwin	810
Emb. Luanda PAO Jan Hartman	701
Emb. Pretoria OMS Jill Johnson	704
Econ Officer Kristen Bauer	703
Pol Officer Stefanie Amadeo	705
Michael Fritz	706
USAID RCSA Gaborone Lovemore Bingandadi	707
USAID RCSA Gabs Marcia Musisi-Nkwambwe	708
USAID RCSA Gaborone Carol Martin	709
USAID RCSA Gaborone Robert Hellyer	710
USAID RCSA Gaborone Raymond Morton	711

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

USAID Lusaka Robert Clay	712
USAID RCSA Gaborone Farooq Mangera	714
USAID RCSA Gaborone Peter Gore	715
USAID RCSA Gaborone Scott Allen	717
USAID RCSA Gaborone Edward Spriggs	719
USAID RCSA Gaborone Anthony Vance	720
DOD Adam Grissom	721
OES Nancy Carter-Foster	722
PM Charity Dennis	723
Emb Gaborone Bryan Hunt	724
USAID Michelle Russell	726
AID/BHA Greg Gottlieb	727
Army Corps of Engineers Larry Broun	725
USAID Pretoria Ken Yamashita	730
Treasury Geoffrey Gottlieb	728

Calling Room-to-Room? ***Dial "3" + room number (e.g., 3 + 683)***

U.S.-SADC FORUM

MAY 10-11, 2000

HOTEL ROVUMA, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

AGENDA

May 9, 2000

1600-1700 - Meeting for Session Rapporteurs

1730-1800 - U.S. Delegation Meeting with Deputy Secretary Talbott

1800-2000 - Welcome Reception at Hotel Rovuma

Day 1 - May 10, 2000

0730-0800 - U.S. Delegation Meeting with Assistant Secretary Susan Rice

0830-1000 - Opening Plenary

A) Welcoming Remarks
- Foreign Minister Simão, Mozambique, Head of SADC Delegation
- Deputy Secretary of State, Strobe Talbott, Head of U.S. Delegation

B) Keynote Address - President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

1000-1030 - Break

1030-1100 - Opening Plenary, continued

C) Introductory Remarks
- Ambassador John E. Lange, U.S. Special Representative to SADC
- Dr. Prega Ramsamy, Acting Executive Secretary, SADC

Note: Economic Working Group and Political Roundtable will run concurrently.

1100-1120 - Economic Working Group

Welcome

1120-1300 - State of Regional Integration

A) Implementation of Trade Protocol and SADC Free Trade Area

B) U.S. Experience with NAFTA Implementation

1100-1120 - Political Roundtable

Welcome

1120-1300 - Regional Political Situation

A) Refugee Issues

B) Controlling Arms Proliferation

C) DROC, Angola, and Lesotho

1300-1430 - Lunch

1430-1600 - Trade Issues

A) World Trading System - The Next Round

B) Post-Lome Trade Preferences

C) Africa Growth and Opportunity Act

D) U.S.-SADC Trade and Investment Framework Agreement

1600-1730 - Private Sector Session

A) Presentation by Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and Industry

B) Presentation by U.S.-SADC Business Council

1430-1600 - Political Roundtable

Conflict Resolution and Management

A) SADC Defense and Security Structure

B) U.S. Experience with Regional Cooperative Security

1600-1645 - Democracy, Good Governance and Rule of Law

A) Developments in the SADC Region

B) Responding to Coups in Africa

1645-1730 - Other Regional Security Issues

A) Mine Action

B) Border Security, Crime, Counter-Drug

1800-1930 - Evening Reception

Day 2 - May 11, 2000

0900-1100 - HIV/AIDS Plenary

A) Multi-Sectoral Approaches to HIV/AIDS

B) Mother to Infant Transmission

C) Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS

D) From Awareness to Therapy - What Next?

1100-1120 - Break

1120-1300 - Regional Disaster Preparedness and Management Plenary

A) Presentation by Mozambique

B) Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation, and Coordination Infrastructure

C) Water Management and Drought Planning

1300-1500 - Lunch

1300-1500 - Communiqué Negotiation

1500-1630 - Closing Plenary

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

ARMY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ETAT - MAJOR DE L'ARMEE
P.O. BOX 85 KIGALI

18th May, 2000

SANDRA L. THURMAN
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, U.S.A

Dear Sandra L. Thurman,

I was honoured to receive your letter of appreciation for having received you and your delegation during your recent visit to our country.

I was pleased to learn that we were of some help to you and your delegation during your short stay here.

It is true we face many challenges in our country. It is equally true that we are determined to meet these challenges squarely in our continuing effort to build a better Rwanda for our people. But most important it is heartening to know that we have friends who are willing to help us face such challenges. There is no doubt in our minds that with the support and encouragement of the American people, we shall overcome all our challenges.

Please accept, once again, my sincere thanks for your appreciation of the little assistance Dr.Ntarindwa and I offered to you and your delegation and I wish to assure you that should I ever come to Washington DC, I would certainly call on you.

Sincerely,

Kayumba Nyamwasa
Brigadier General
Army Chief of Staff