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-Shaka Ssali

619-2649

Bill Eagle

619-2196

Fritzie Depew

619-0646

Joe Recapua 619-3685

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T- 10/12-13/00
mtg, DC

Sandra L. Thurman
PEAC & Director, White House Office of National AIDS Policy
Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC) Meeting on Angola
Luncheon

12:00 Noon - 2:00 PM
Red Sage Restaurant
607 14th Street, NW

Attachments

- ☞ Angola - AIDS overview
- ☞ State briefing document on BCC Meeting
- ☞ List of lunch attendees
- ☞ List of BCC delegates
- ☞ FY 1998 - 2000 Funding Chart
- ☞ FY 2000 - 2001 Funding Chart

Theme HIV/AIDS and BCC Conclusion

Goal **To obtain a greater level of commitment/resources/attention to HIV/AIDS in Angola.**

Background The GRA's (*Government of the Republic of Angola*) current plan is to spend \$6 million on AIDS through 2002. They are seeking an outside funding commitment of \$7 million (some of which has already been committed by USAID). Grand total: \$13 million.

USG spending: 1.5 mil in FY 2000 (USAID)
 1.5 mil in FY 2001 (USAID)
 \$0 through CDC

Your role To chair the discussion. It has been suggested that you do this by:

- Giving a brief thematic overview, outlining the emerging AIDS crisis in Angola;
- Asking the Angolans in which direction they would like to see their AIDS policy go and possibly providing some suggestions based on your experience, with an emphasis on resources;
- And finally opening the discussion.

Attendees/Roles There will be several representatives attending from the private sector (including 4 oil company reps). Paul Hare will comment on the important role that private sector partnerships can play. The hope is that each will

give \$100,000 - towards the ultimate goal of \$1 million in total private sector donations.

Verne Newton is expected to attend as well, and will be happy to jump in on governmental funding issues -- following your lead of course.

Susan Rice will provide the conclusion - recap the previous two days of meetings, agree on follow-up actions, and set a date for the next BCC meeting.

Contact

Len Kusnitz

AIDS in Angola

- As of June 2000, 160,000 Angolans were infected with HIV/AIDS. Including:
 - 82,000 women
 - 7,900 children
- The adult infection rate in Angola is 2.78%;
- In 1999, 15,000 Angolans died of AIDS;
- There are 98,000 AIDS orphans in Angola;
- In 1996, 8.5% of women visiting antenatal clinics outside urban areas were infected with HIV.¹
- Over half of HIV infections in Angola are due to heterosexual sex.
 - The remainder are due to blood transfusions and mother-to-child transmission infected before birth.
 - Homosexual sex and intravenous drug use account for less than 1% of infections;²
- Angola's devastating civil war, which has uprooted 2.5 million people, is accelerating the spread of AIDS in the country due to increased prostitution and troop movements;
- Constant military movements and the chaotic social infrastructure make it difficult to combat the increasing infection rate.³
- There is widespread stigma and most Angolans are apathetic, despite high infection rates among Angola's neighbors and rising infection rates in Angola itself.
- Under the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Angola, the UN and its related agencies requested \$19 million to continue primary health care programs.
- Most health care in Angola is provided by volunteers moving from village to village;⁴

¹ UNAIDS Report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic, June 2000

² Center for International and Strategic Studies, 1995

³ Center for International and Strategic Studies, 1995

⁴ www.Angola.org, a service of the Embassy of the Republic of Angola

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ROAD MAP AND ISSUES FOR THE BCC MEETING
October 12-13, 2000
Washington, D.C.
Room 1105

U.S. DELEGATION ONLY

OBJECTIVES:

- Obtain GRA fulfillment of past BCC commitments.
- Underscore need for the GRA to deepen economic reform with a view toward attaining AGOA eligibility, comply with IMF Staff Monitored Program and begin anti-corruption drive.
- Focus GRA on expanding HIV/AIDs resources/attention.
- Emphasize the need to engage civil sectors as part of a global effort to expand political space, press freedom and respect for human rights.
- Gain GRA assent to institutionalize dialogue with civil sectors, including at the next BCC.
- Secure GRA commitment to redraft press law to allow for free speech and expression.
- Move GRA toward deeper dialogue with regional neighbors, especially Rwanda.
- Receive commitment to announce a "peace/transition strategy" and to initiate a reintegration and demobilization program.
- Deliver unambiguous message: GRA must "walk the walk" by moving now to create environment conducive to open political debate and national reconciliation.
- Get GRA to identify developmental priorities and explore potential for public-private role in reconstructing Angola.

Tuesday October 10 or Thursday October 12

**"Ice Breaker" Dinner (Date dependent on GRA delegation arrival)
at Equinox, 818 Connecticut Ave, NW**

Angolan delegation (11): VFM Georges Chicoti, Presidential Adviser Victor Lima, Minister's Council Secretary Antonio Van Dunem, an Angolan General (Ita or Lara), Vice Finance Minister Job Graca, MFA Bilateral Cooperation Director Mario Cabral, two delegation aides, Ambassador Ndalu, DCM DaCruz,

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Commercial Counselor Agostinho Carvalho Fernandes, Teresa Godinho (Van Dunem aide)

US Delegation: See List

Thursday October 12

9:00 - 9:30

Opening Session

Scenario: The BCC sessions will be held in Room 1107 of Main State. **Under Secretary Pickering** will open the meeting and make brief introductory remarks. Following this, **Vice Minister Georges Chicoti** makes brief opening comments.

NOTE: Simultaneous interpreting will be provided for the meeting. In addition, interpreters will be on hand to help out as needed at the meals. Also, the GRA has said that it does not look at the agenda as hard and fast and looks forward to a fluid meeting where issues will overlap and topics not specified can be broached.

9:30 a.m. **BREAK**

9:50 - 11:15 p.m.

Session on the Military Situation in Angola

Scenario: A/S Rice and NSC Gayle Smith will co-chair this working group which will discuss the military situation, the GRA's political-military strategy, transition to peace issues (eg., resettlement/demobilization and social spending), the humanitarian impact of the conflict and defense cooperation.

Our desired outcomes are:

- GRA commitment to move forward on a peace/transition strategy
- Agreement to announce such a strategy
- GRA commitment to make military spending -- both on and off budget -- more transparent
- Elaboration of GRA's plans for demobilization and reintegration of UNITA cadre and on a transition plan

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- GRA willingness to accept greater responsibility to finance and implement policies to address the humanitarian repercussions of the war
- Greater social spending
- A commitment to greater transparency in military spending
- GRA agreement to engage the grassroots peace movement
- Clear "yes" or "no" on outreach.

The GRA will have the lead in beginning the discussion in the inter-related areas, with the exception of the Defense Cooperation topic. On that topic, **DOD McConnell** can explain our interest in engaging the FAA and note that we are moving forward on the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR) program promised at the last BCC and that we look forward to high level Angolan participation. McConnell also can update the GRA on where we stand on IMET -- congressional resistance prevents us from moving forward with a program now, though we can revisit this issue early next year. McConnell has a tentative late November/early December trip planned for Angola. The value of transparency in military spending should also be stressed.

We expect the GRA will provide an upbeat assessment on the current military situation and UNITA's declining capabilities. In response, **A/S Rice** can commend the GRA for its military success, but probe for how it believes the guerrilla war can be won. This discussion then can lead into a review of GRA thoughts on a peace and transition strategy, including its demobilization/reintegration strategy and how it intends to wean UNITA cadre from the armed struggle and deal with UNITA/Savimbi.

We also will want to seek the GRA assessment of the humanitarian impact of the conflict and how the GRA intends to play a role, in conjunction with the international community, in meeting this continuing challenge.

You will want to take this opportunity to hammer hard on the need for the GRA to take a global view on ending the conflict -- the guerrilla war will not be won absent a "hearts and minds" strategy. **The GRA should begin movement on a peace/transition plan now.** Any plan would necessarily imply a refocusing of resources toward social and infrastructure projects. Is the GRA considering using any oil revenue increases to expand the provision of social services?

Your message should stress that although UNITA is no longer a strategic military threat, it remains a powerful guerrilla

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force capable of provoking widespread insecurity. Faced by this situation, the GRA seems reactive and complacent; it has taken no significant political, economic or social measures this year to end the war. This lack of initiative makes it extremely difficult for the U.S. and international community to provide the GRA with essential political and economic support.

We also will want to probe on how the GRA can work with the grassroots peace movement to bring the conflict to an end. The GRA cannot afford to ignore the peace movement, or worse, view it as an "enemy." **Civil society can have a catalytic effect on the peace process and the GRA should embrace it, not ignore or shun it.**

You also will want to discuss our outreach effort; the Angolans have told us they see "no problem" with our initiative and are prepared to discuss it more fully at this meeting. **We want a simply "yes" or "no," without equivocations.**

As part of this session's discussion, you should ask **AID** to comment on the transition paper done with its assistance and to note \$800,000 has been reprogrammed for a pilot demobilization and community resettlement project. Is the GRA ready to move forward on the principles (or specifics) embodied in the transition document? (President Dos Santos told Ambassador Sullivan September 29 that even if the GRA is not prepared to agree to a full transition strategy, it may be possible to start pilot activities. Van Dunem reiterated to Ambassador Sullivan October 5 that the GRA was ready to move.) When will the GRA make a plan public? What is the GRA doing to bring socio-economic benefits to areas captured from UNITA? When will progress occur?

11:15 -- **BREAK**

11:30 - 12:30

Session on the Political Situation and Democracy

Scenario: A/S Rice and NSC Gayle Smith will co-chair this discussion. This session will focus on *constitutional reform, elections, political openness (including the civil society), freedom of expression, and the international community's potential contribution to the resolution of Angola's internal*

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conflict. The GRA will have the lead in opening on each of these topics.

Our desired outcomes are:

- GRA commitment to expand political space
- Definition of electoral plans
- GRA timetable for elections and constitutional reform
- Expansion of GRA contacts with the civil sectors
- Institutionalization of civil sector role at the BCC
- Revision of draft press law to allow freedom of expression
- Commitment to improved human rights performance

Our message should be that the GRA's new rhetorical posture of political openness is welcomed, but should be backed by real advances ("walking the walk"). **The international community is looking for concrete signs that Angola's democracy is deepening,** that freedom of expression and human rights are being protected and that the civil sectors are being encouraged to participate in decisions affecting Angola's future.

We will want to underscore that the GRA must think long and hard on how to engage its own society. As part of this process, **we want to institutionalize a civil society role at the BCC, beginning with the next meeting in Luanda.**

The GRA will show strong resistance on the civil sector issue, arguing the time is not ripe to engage it or that its input into the peace process would be counterproductive. The GRA also may argue that the BCC, as a government-to-government forum, is not an appropriate venue for civil society inclusion. In response we can note that business sector participation (at the GRA's request) at the BCC has turned out to be positive for our bilateral dialogue and we expect a similar result from inclusion of the civil society.

The U.S. delegation also should use this session to **probe GRA thinking on preparations for free, open, and credible elections** and on whether these are still a possibility for 2001. If they are, how does the government intend to surmount the security and logistical hurdles standing in the way of a free and fair ballot? Can the GRA present us with a timetable for voting or a set of preconditions that need to be overcome prior to a vote? **The U.S. offer of undertaking a pre-election assessment of the political environment remains on the table.**

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Related to the elections issue is how the GRA intends to widen political space for UNITA and opposition parties and to bring armed UNITA members out of the bush and into the political process. While the GRA has made increasingly clear its openness to a political solution short of new negotiations, can it do more to advance this process?

We will want to underscore to the GRA that political democracy and respect for human rights, including freedom of expression, go hand-in-hand. In this regard, the very strict draft press law (which raises penalties in some cases) is a cause for concern, as are continuing human rights violations. **The draft press law needs to be revised to allow for greater freedom of expression; as it now stands it simply fine tunes an already bad law. On human rights, the GRA can explain to us what training it provides its security forces in the area of human rights.**

If appropriate, we also can remind the GRA that as a display of our commitment to the rule of law, and as promised at the last BCC, we intend to include 2-3 GRA officials in judicial/prosecutorial training that DOJ plans to conduct later this year, or early next year, in Maputo. We hope to expand judicial cooperation in the future, probably through use of a regional center (ILEA) in Botswana.

12:30 Lunch (USG Host) at Legal Seafood, 2020 K Street, NW

Scenario: The lunch, which will include Mr. Pickering, will continue the morning discussion on political issues.

Session on Regional Security

1500

Scenario: **A/S Rice** and **NSC Gayle Smith** will co-chair this discussion, with the assistance of **DOD McConnell** (his schedule permitting). The afternoon session will resume with a discussion of regional security issues -- *the DRC and dialogue perspectives with Rwanda and Uganda, relations with South Africa, Zambia and Namibia.*

Our desired outcomes are:

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- GRA commitment to DRC Lusaka Process, clarification of Angolan views
- Agreement to continue/step-up dialogue with South Africa, Uganda, and especially Rwanda
- Meeting between Angolans and Rwandan Ndahiro
- Commitment to peacefully manage border relations with Namibia and Zambia

We should seek GRA views and push the Angolans to be helpful in the DRC. You can underscore our willingness to facilitate dialogue with Rwanda. We want the Angolans to begin a dialogue with Rwanda (including here in Washington with visiting Rwandan Ndahiro), as we have with South Africa. We have heard mixed stories over whether the Angolans are engaging the Rwandans and will want the GRA to clarify that issue. We also will want to get GRA views on the utility of SADC and that organization's future. If we wish to raise conflict diamonds, it should be done in this session.

1700 -- Session Concludes

1830/2000 -- Reception hosted by the U.S.- Angola Chamber of Commerce

2000 -- Dinner with Angolans at Mr. K's, 2121 K Street, NW

Friday October 13

0900 - 1200 (with a 1015 break)

(Note: Private sector representatives will attend the full session.)

Session on Economic Issues

Scenario: DAS Schneidman chairs this session, assisted by USAID, USTR, USDOE, USDOC, USDA, Treasury, EXIM, TDA and OPIC. Similar to the last BCC meeting in Luanda, representatives of the U.S.- Angola Chamber of Commerce, including Paul Hare, will be present. The formal agenda items are economic reforms and the economic rehabilitation program, AGOA, oil revenues in

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development, IMF, World Bank and Paris Club relations, investment Climate, and bilateral Cooperation.

Our *desired outcomes* are:

- GRA compliance with IMF structural reforms and benchmarks, including full cooperation with the diagnostic study of the oil sector
- Commitment to work on meeting AGOA criteria
- Revision of the Commercial Code and Foreign Investment Code
- Elaboration of GRA strategy for social and economic development of Angola
- Proactive use of oil funds to better socio-economic conditions
- Creation of GRA anti-corruption agency as promised at last BCC; further dialogue on problem of corruption/lack of transparency
- Commitment to increase pace of privatization

Our message should be that security conditions and outmoded economic practices continue to dampen the non-petroleum investment climate (as the postponement of the U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission suggests). Much also needs to be done on corruption and transparency.

The GRA must redouble efforts to address these problems and deepen reform. Compliance with the IMF Staff Monitored Program (SMP) is important, as would be Angolan efforts to comply with AGOA criteria. If the GRA is serious about increasing investment and growth in the non-oil sector it needs to take AGOA seriously. The fact that almost three dozen African countries qualified, and Angola did not, will be read as a message (and not a positive one) by foreign investors.

USTR can take the lead on explaining AGOA criteria, but we will need the Angolans to improve their performance on a number of economic and political fronts. In addition to progress on minimizing government interference in the economy, privatization and anti-corruption efforts, the GRA will need to improve performance on workers' rights, overall human rights and political pluralism.

The GRA should review its progress on economic reform and an update us on its compliance with the Staff Monitored Program. In responding, **we will want to question the lack of privatization (despite GRA promises to move faster at the last BCC) and note the need for transparency and anti-corruption**

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efforts. While the recent award of the IMF-mandated oil diagnostic to KMPG is a step in the right direction, the GRA has not taken sufficient anti-corruption efforts (Transparency International's latest ranking has Angola as the sixth most corrupt country in the world). **The GRA has yet to establish the anti-corruption "Tribunal de Contas" ("Court of Accounts") as promised at the May BCC, though President Dos Santos told Ambassador Sullivan September 29 it will happen soon.**

The GRA also wishes to discuss its external debt at Paris Club (official) and at the London Club (commercial). Any rescheduling effort, though, would have to await successful completion of the current IMF program.

At an appropriate moment in this overall discussion, and in line with a commitment made at the last BCC, AID can explain it has agreed to provide the GRA technical assistance in collecting and analyzing data in support of the SMP.

DAS Schneidman will then turn to **Paul Hare** to begin a brief discussion of the investment climate and private sector concerns. This will be an opportunity for private sector representatives to offer their "real world" views on how the business climate could be improved, as well as raise any relevant concerns. We also should solicit GRA priorities in addressing obstacles to investment and initiate a discussion on potential areas in which the USG might be able to work with the GRA to improve the climate for investment. In this regard, USDOC could explain plans for its November Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) trip to Angola and AID could mention its assistance in helping reform the Investment Code, both areas of interest to the private sector according to Hare.

Hare also would like to mention briefly the private sector initiative on HIV/AIDs. He has secured commitments from BP and Chevron for \$100,000 each and is using the fact of the meeting to seek further contributions. This short mention will provide an opportunity for USG representatives to express our hope that the private sector does more in the future than in the past on social programs in Angola.

On bilateral cooperation, the GRA would like us to co-finance a series of Army Corps of Engineer projects. In response, we will want to note that the Corps operates on a reimbursable basis and that they should expend their own funds. **We will want to press them to be proactive and creative in using**

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expanding oil revenues to better the socio-economic conditions in Angola.

We should take the initial lead on the *bilateral cooperation* theme, briefly mentioning once again our assistance on the CLDP, investment code, and in providing technical assistance to the GRA in collecting and analyzing data in support of the IMF program. The Army Corps of Engineers representative also could reiterate that agency's interest in being of assistance to Angola; it has provided descriptions of seven potential (reimbursable) projects to the GRA (through its Washington Embassy). Some of these programs are basic infrastructure projects and others would directly assist in resettlement/reintegration efforts. (Note: The GRA has told us it is interested in Corps projects, but would like USG funding - this is not possible.)

In addition, TDA's July "Definitional Mission" to Angola, as promised at the last BCC, took place and TDA is currently considering funding a feasibility study involving an upgrade of Luanda's airport. TDA also is looking at other potential projects, including a Cabinda port project and two environmental projects. EXIM, in conjunction with Treasury, also is considering ways to be of assistance in Angola. USDOE also has engaged the GRA, including with by hosting an October "Oil Spill Response Workshop" in Cameroon with Angolan participation and providing for (funded) Angolan participation in an October 1-7 Sustainable Energy Institute course in Tucson.

The GRA likely will reiterate its interest in cooperative efforts; we should encourage them to focus on concrete, doable proposals aimed at meeting infrastructure and socio-economic needs, including in areas formerly under UNITA control. They also should be encouraged to expand their own funds for needed projects.

10:15-10:30 -- BREAK

10:30 -- SESSION RESUMES

1200 -- LUNCH at Red Sage, 607 14th Street, NW

Theme: HIV/AIDs and BCC Conclusion

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Scenario: The White House's Sandra Thurman will chair the discussion on HIV/AIDS at lunch. A/S Rice and VFM Chicoti will conclude the session.

Our *desired outcome*:

-- GRA commitment to expend more resources/attention on HIV/AIDS

The GRA should open the substantive lunch discussion by presenting its current assessment of the Angolan HIV/AIDS problem. The White House's Thurman, with USAID assistance, can then suggest approaches the GRA might consider if it wishes to keep HIV/AIDS infections from reaching crisis levels, **underscoring the need for the GRA to devote greater resources/attention to the problem** and outlining USG HIV/AIDS assistance programs. The GRA has committed \$6 million to HIV/AIDS efforts through 2002 and is seeking outside funding (some already committed by USAID) of another \$7 million. Paul Hare also can be asked to comment on what more the private sector can accomplish beyond current plans to help in this area. DAS Schneidman also has suggested we invite the representatives of the four major oil companies to the lunch as well as Clayton Davis, the USAID contractor (PSI) for the HIV/AIDS program.

Prior to the close of the lunch, **A/S Rice** and **VFM Chicoti** can recap the conclusions of the two days of meetings and agree on follow-up actions, and a notional date for the next BCC meeting. Final communiqué is endorsed.

1400 Lunch/BCC ends ~~at~~

Rest of Day Free

DELEGATION LIST

Angolan Delegation

Vice Minister of External Relations, George Chicoty

Secretary of the Council of Ministers, Antonio Van Dunem

Vice Minister of Planning, Eduardo Severim de Morais

Ambassador Antonio dos Santos Franca "N'Dalu"

Diplomatic Adviser to the President, Victor Lima

Chief of Military Intelligence, Lt. General Mario de Sa "Ita"

Lt. General Jacinto Pedro Cavunga, Military Attache, Angolan Embassy

Florencio Almeida, Director for Bilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Relations

Francisco da Cruz, Counselor, Angolan Embassy

Agostinho Fernandes, Commercial Attache, Angolan Embassy

Matias Bertino Matondo, First Secretary, Angolan Embassy

Joao M. Teixeira Fortes, Second Secretary, Angolan Embassy

U.S. Delegation

U/S Thomas Pickering, State

Deputy U/S James Schroeder, USDA

A/S Susan Rice, State

Senior Director for African Affairs Gayle Smith, NSC

Director for African Affairs, Grant Harris, NSC

Director of Office of National AIDS Policy, Sandra Thurman

Assistant Administrator for African Affairs Vivian Derryck, USAID

Assistant Administrator for Humanitarian Affairs Hugh Parmer, USAID

Assistant US Trade Representative for Africa, Rosa Whitaker

Assistant US Trade Representative for Trade and Development, Jon Rosenbaum

PDAS Calvin Humphrey, DOE

PDAS Bear McConnell, DOD

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Verne Newton, USAID

Agostinho Van Dunem,
Assistant

Francisco Queiroz, Assistant

Teresa Godinho, Assistant

Antonio Palanga Sangossanga,
Assistant

DAS Witney Schneidman

DAS Ed Casselle, USDOC

Director, Office of Special
Trade and Development,
Frankie King

Senior Advisor for African
Affairs, Ed Barber, Treasury

Ambassador Arlene Render

Ambassador Joe Sullivan

Carole Palma, USAID

Sheldon Schwartz, USAID

Len Kusnitz, State

Emilia Luis, State

Michael Marx, USAID

Roger Thomas, Army Corps of
Engineers

Robert Bowen, USDOC

Eric Henderson, USDOC

Gloria Cabe, EXIM

Sam Smoots, OPIC

KellyAnn Szalkowski, TDA

Henry Steingass, TDA

Private Sector Participants

Ambassador Paul Hare, US-Angola Chamber of Commerce

Joe Bryant, British Petroleum

James S. Cox, Northrop Brumman Corp.

Ambassador Jon D. Glassman, Northrop Grumman Corp.

Phil Rivers, Texaco

Mima Nedelcovych, Schaffer & Associates

Bill Irwin, Chevron

Damian L. Gagnon, Lazare Kaplan International

Nancy Johnson, C/R International

Carlos Rapaport, Amer-Con Corporation

Maurice Tempelsman, Lazare Kaplan International

Laurie Jackson, Exxon Mobil

Lawrence Julihn, Samuels International

Walter S. Mather, HSBC Equator

Shawn McCormick, British Petroleum

Daniel McGarry, US-Angola Chamber of Commerce

Durmey Michael, Mampeza International Inc.

Ellen Olafsen, Citizens Energy Corporation

Zuwa Sunday Omorigie, Chevron

Charles Dominy, Halliburton

Richard Herold, British Petroleum

Artur de Almeida Silva, Group AROSFRAM

Lunch, October 13, 2000; 12:30 PM; Red Sage, 605 14th St, NW

US

A/S Susan Rice
Chicoty

Senior Director for African Affairs,
Gayle Smith

Director of Office of National
AIDS Policy, Sandy Thurman

Assistant Administrator for
African Affairs, Vivian Derryk

Assistant Administrator for
Humanitarian Affairs,
Hugh Parmer, USAID

DAS Schneidman

Ambassador Joe Sullivan

PDAS Bear McConnell

Director for African Affairs,
Grant Harris, NSC

Clayton Davis, Director PSI

Gloria Cabe, EXIM

Ambassador Arlene Render

Ambassador Paul Hare

Joe Bryant, BP

Bill Irwin, Chevron

Laure Jackson, ExxonMobil

Phil Rivers, Texaco

ANGOLA

Vice Minister of External Relations, Jorge

Secretary of Council of Ministers, Antonio Van
Dunem

Vice Minister of Planning, Severim de Morais

Ambassador N'Dalu

Presidential Advisor for Diplomatic Affairs, Victor
Lima

Chief of Military Intelligence, General Ita

Francisco da Cruz, Counselor, Angolan Embassy,
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FY 2000 & FY 2001 HIV/AIDS Funding *

AFRICA Bureau	FY 2000	FY 2001	\$ Change FY00-FY01	ANE Bureau	FY 2000	FY 2001	\$ Change FY00-FY01	LAC Bureau	FY 2000	FY 2001	\$ Change FY00-FY01
Angola	1,500	1,500	-	Bangladesh	3,000	5,050	2,050	Bolivia	800	1,050	250
Benin	1,025	2,054	1,029	Cambodia	2,050	1,875	(175)	Brazil	2,000	3,500	1,500
Congo	1,500	3,500	2,000	India	8,600	11,000	2,500	Dom. Republic	2,300	3,000	700
Eritrea	500	1,562	1,062	Indonesia	4,500	5,000	500	El Salvador	250	500	250
Ethiopia	7,100	7,200	100	Nepal	2,000	2,500	500	Guatemala	-	500	500
Ghana	4,000	4,500	500	Philippines	1,500	4,000	2,500	Guyana	200	500	300
Guinea	1,725	2,225	500	ANE Regional	4,000	7,000	3,000	Haiti (ESF)	1,350	770	(580)
Kenya	6,800	7,500	700					Honduras	1,400	2,600	1,100
Liberia	-	500	500					Jamaica	1,800	2,600	700
Madagascar	800	1,500	700					Mexico	1,400	1,200	(200)
Malawi	5,500	6,000	500					Nicaragua	600	800	300
Mali	2,500	3,000	500					Peru	600	1,800	1,000
Mozambique	5,100	6,200	1,100					ROCAP	3,150	3,700	550
Namibia	1,000	1,500	500					LA Regional	200	1,600	1,300
Nigeria	6,750	11,897	5,147								
Rwanda	4,500	4,700	200								
Senegal	3,700	4,700	1,000								
Sierra Leone	350	-	(350)								
Somalia	-	-	-								
South Africa	6,850	8,000	1,150								
Tanzania	6,800	7,000	200								
Uganda	9,100	10,500	1,400								
Zambia	8,500	10,000	1,500								
Zimbabwe	5,500	6,000	500								
RCSA	-	-	-								
REDSO/E	1,200	1,700	500								
REDSO/WCA	7,400	7,700	300								
AFR/SD	8,300	7,800	4,500								
Southern Africa	1,500	-	(1,500)								
Sahel	100	-	(100)								
CSD	104,600	128,738	24,138	CSD	23,500	34,550	11,050	CSD	14,500	22,780	8,280
PL 480***	10,000	10,000	-	ESF	2,050	1,875	(175)	ESF	1,350	770	(580)
AFR TOTAL	114,600	138,738	24,138	ANE Total	25,550	36,425	10,875	LAC TOTAL	15,850	23,520	7,670

Notes:

* = Country totals include regular and LIFE Initiative budgets; Displaced Children and Orphans Fund levels for AIDS and affected children (\$6M) for FY 2000;

Africa Bureau recoveries for AIDS and affected children (\$4M) for FY2000.

** = About 50% of the G/PHN HIV/AIDS funds is attributable to Africa

*** PL 480 Title II Food Program - to benefit affected children.

N.B. ALL FY 2001 FIGURES ARE TENTATIVE PENDING FINALIZATION OR HIV/AIDS FUNDING LEVELS FOR 2001.

DRAFT FY 1998-2000 HIV/AIDS Funding (In \$000)

Country Operating Unit	FY 1998 TOTAL	FY 1999 Core	FY 1999 AIDS Orphans Supp	FY 99 TOTAL	FY 2000 Core	FY 2000 LIFE Initiative	FY 2000 Total	DCOF * (CHS Account)	FY 2000 AIDS Children Supp. **	FY 2000 TOTAL	Title II Food Aid (BHR)	FY 2001 Recommended SEE FOOTNOTE
ANGOLA	0	0		0	1,000		1,000	500		1,500		1,500
BENIN	1,500	1,200		1,200	1,025	0	1,025			1,025		2,054
CONGO	1,000	1,914		1,914	1,500	0	1,500			1,500		3,500
ERITREA	500	217		217	500	0	500			500		1,000
ETHIOPIA	5,125	5,540		5,540	5,000	1,700	6,700	400		7,100		7,500
GHANA	3,700	4,000		4,000	4,000	-	4,000			4,000		4,500
GUINEA	1,300	1,200		1,200	1,725	-	1,725			1,725		2,225
KENYA	3,200	3,300	1,150	4,450	3,200	2,500	5,700	500		6,200		7,500
LIBERIA	0	0		0	-							500
MADAGASCAR	500	500		500	800	0	800			800		1,500
MALAWI	2,600	2,600	85	2,685	2,200	2,800	5,000	500		5,500		6,000
MALI	2,400	2,220		2,220	2,500	-	2,500			2,500		3,000
MOZAMBIQUE	3,200	2,820		2,820	3,000	2,100	5,100			5,100		6,200
NAMIBIA	0	0		0	1,000		1,000			1,000		1,500
NIGERIA	1,900	2,000	815	2,815	3,300	3,450	6,750			6,750		11,897
RWANDA	500	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	2,000	3,500			3,500		4,700
SENEGAL	100	2,774		2,774	1,700	2,000	3,700			3,700		4,700
SOMALIA	0	0		0	-	-	0					
SOUTH AFRICA	2,000	1,500	1,450	2,950	900	4,800	5,700	750		6,450		8,000
TANZANIA	3,600	4,000		4,000	3,500	2,500	6,000			6,000		7,000
UGANDA	4,900	6,010	1,000	7,010	4,400	2,500	6,900		2,200	9,100		10,762
ZAMBIA	2,700	3,250	1,000	4,250	3,500	3,500	7,000	1,000		8,000		10,000
ZIMBABWE	1,950	1,550	300	1,850	2,000	3,000	5,000			5,000		6,000
RCSA	0	0		0	-	-	0					
REDSO/E	360	250		250	200	1,000	1,200			1,200		1,700
REDSO/WCA	3,465	3,405	200	3,605	5,700	1,700	7,400			7,400		7,700
AFR/SD	2,500	3,000		3,000	1,850	1,450	3,300			3,300		3,800
Southern Africa	0	750		750	500	1,000	1,500			1,500		4,000
SAHEL	100	0		0	100	-	100			100		
UNAIDS	2,000	0		0								
TOTAL AFR	51,100	56,000	7,000	63,000	56,600	38,000	94,600	3,650	2,200	100,450	-	128,738
India (LIFE)						3,000						
G/PHN (LIFE)***						4,000						
Sri Lanka (DCOF AIDS Orphans)								350				
GRAND TOTAL - LIFE						45,000					10,000	
GRAND TOTAL - DCOF AIDS Orphans								4,000				
GRAND TOTAL - AIDS Children Supplemental (Recoveries)									6,000			
USAID Global Bureau Attribution for Africa	15,950			18,000						17,375		
(USAID Africa TOTAL)****	[67,050]			[81,000]						[119,825]**		
USAID Agency HIV Total	[121,000]			[135,000]						[200,000]		

* = DCOF for AIDS orphans

*** = About 50% of the G/PHN LIFE amount is attributable to Africa

** = \$3.8 m still to be allocated

**** = Total of AFR and G/PHN attribution for Africa (including \$2 m of \$4 m of G/PHN LIFE); \$10 m in food aid not included yet; \$3.8 m in recoveries not included yet (potential total for 2000 is thus \$133,625,000)

Revised 01/06/00 Alex Ross, AFR/SD

FY 2001 FOOTNOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY DCOF OR AIDS CHILDREN SUPPLEMENTAL