FOIA Number: 2007-1550-F

FOIA MARKER

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[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Secretary Summer's Trip to Cairo, June 17-18, 2000 (partial) (9 pages)	c 06/2000	b(7)(E)
002. schedule	Secretary Summer's Trip to Africa, June 10-18, 2000 (partial) (11 pages)	c 06/2000	b(7)(E)
003a. form	OA Form 22, Travel Autthorization number TOJONA27, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/08/2000	b(6)
003b. schedule	Secretary Summer's Trip to Africa, June 10-18, 2000 (partial) (9 pages)	06/06/2000	b(7)(E)
004a. receipt	Sheraton, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/14/2000	b(6)
004b. receipt	Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	07/10/2000	b(6)
004c. receipt	credit card for Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	07/10/2000	b(6)
004d. receipt	Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/16/2000	b(6)
004e. receipt	credit card, Hotel Polana, Maputo, Mozambique, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/17/2000	b(6)
004f. receipt	Hotel Conrad International, Cairo, Egypt, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/19/2000	b(6)
005. form	Travel Voucher number 0225THU003, 06/10/00-06/19/00, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	nd	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Action
needed
By 2 PM. Call [illegible]

+ Summers trip June

[8:30 am EDT] Greeters: *5:34am; Sunset 6:04pm)*

1:40 pm Depart airport for site visit

2:30 pm Site visit (microcredit) – Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)

4:00 pm Depart site visit for Eko Meridien Hotel

5:00-7:00 pm Downtime

7:30 pm Dinner w/ opinion leaders
DCM's Residence
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

RON Eko Meridien Hotel
Lagos, Nigeria

Tuesday, June 13, 2000 – Nigeria, Tanzania

8:30 am Breakfast with Bankers
Eko Meridien Hotel
Participants: Citibank, Nigerian-American Merchant Bank, Diamond Bank, FSB Intl, United Bank for Africa, First Bank of Nigeria, and Guaranty Trust Bank

10:00am Speech
University of Lagos (T)

11:00 am Roundtable with Young Entrepreneurs

12:00 pm Press Roundtable

2:00 pm Depart Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, Nigeria
[9:00 am EDT] En route: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Flight time: 5 hrs, 30 min [+ 2 hrs, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]

****
*** TX REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO	2266
CONNECTION TEL	92163008
SUBADDRESS	
CONNECTION ID	
ST. TIME	07/12 15:00
USAGE T	04'39
PGS. SENT	11
RESULT	OK

OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Alex Ross	FROM:
COMPANY:	DATE: July 12, 2000
FAX NUMBER: 216-3008	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 11
PHONE NUMBER:	
RE:	

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

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Alex —
→ This was either cancelled or it
has absolutely nothing to do w/AIDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

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NOTES/COMMENTS:

Alex –

→ This was either cancelled or it has absolutely nothing to do w/AIDS –

→ FHI sent the other information on their project in Nigeria...

SA

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

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001

+ - Summers
+rp

Schedule for Secretary Summers' Trip to Cairo
June 17-18, 2000

<u>Saturday, June 17, 2000, Cairo and Maputo</u>

1:00pm	Depart Maputo, Mozambique
[7:00 am EDT]	En route Cairo, Egypt
	Flight time: 9 hours, 25 Minutes

(b)(7)e

10:25 pm	Arrive Cairo International Airport, Egypt [+ 1 hr, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]
[3:25 pm EDT]	Greeters: Reno Harnish, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy Cairo Hamdi Metwalli, First Under Secretary, Head of Commercial Representative Service
	Press: Closed

10:35 pm	Depart Cairo International Airport en route Conrad Hotel
	[Drive time: 40 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

[001]

(b)(7)e

11:15 pm Arrive Conrad Hotel
Greeters: Ahmed Refaat, Assistant Front Office Manager
George Habib, Manager on Duty
Press: Closed

RON Conrad Hotel
Cairo, Egypt

<u>Sunday, June 18, 2000</u>

7:55 am Photo with Mark A. Elawadi, Area General Manager, Conrad Hotels Egypt

8:00 am Depart Conrad Hotel en route Itihadeya Palace
[Drive time: 30 Minutes]
(NOTE: Ambassador Kurtzer will meet Secretary Summers at the Conrad Hotel)

(b)(7)e

[001]

(b)(7)e

8:30 am — Arrive Itihadeya Palace
Greeters: Khaled Kandil, Palace Chamberlain
Press: Offical Photo

9:00- 9:30 am — Meeting w/ President Mubarak
Location: President Mubarak's Office
Press: Spray at the top

USA	**Egypt**
Summers	Mubarak
Kurtzer	Boutros-Ghali
Truman	Shoukry
Radelet	Others TBD
Flanders	
Fischer	

9:30 - 9:40 am — Press Availability at Itihadeya Palace
Location: TBC

9:40 am — Depart Itihadeya Palace en route 8 El Adly Street
[Drive time: 30 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

[001]

10:10 Arrive 8 El Adly Street
Greeters: Adel Fathalla, Protocl and Public Relations, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade
Press: Closed

10:15-10:50 am Meeting with Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Boutros-Ghali
(NOTE: Secretary and Ambassador will proceed to Minister Boutros-Ghali's office while the delegation proceeds to the conference room)
Location: Minister's Conference Room, 5^{th} Floor
Press: Spray at the end (TBC)

USA	**Egypt**
Summers Kurtzer Truman Radclct Flanders Johnson Fischer Kuhlow Embassy TBD	Boutros-Ghali Others TBD

10:55 am Depart 8 El Adly Street en route Ministry of Foreign Affairs
[Drive time: 15 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

11:10 am Arrive Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Greeters: TBD
Press: TBD

[001]

11:15 - 12:00 pm

Meeting with Foreign Minister Moussa
Location: TBD
Press: TBD

USA	Egypt
Summers Kurtzer Truman Radelet Schneidman Flanders Fischer Embassy TBD	Moussa Others TBD

12:00- 12:10 pm

Press Availability at Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TBD)

12:15 pm

Depart Ministry of Foreign Affairs en route 1 Magles El Shaab
[Drive time: 15 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

12:30 pm

Arrive 1 Magles El Shaab
Greeters: Ali Mahraze, Chief of Protocol for the People's Assembly
Press: TBD

12:30- 1:15 pm

Meeting w/ Prime Minister Ebeid
Press: Spray at the top
Location: Prime Minister's Conference Room, 1st Floor
(NOTE: Secretary and Ambassador will proceed to the Prime Minister's office

[001]

while the rest of the delegation proceeds to the conference room)

USA	**Egypt**
Summers	Ebeid
Kurtzer	Others TBD
Truman	
Radelet	
Schneidman	
Johnson	
Kuhlow	

1:15- 1:20 pm	Press Availability at Prime Minister's Office **Location:** Steps of the Prime Minister's office
1:20 pm	Depart 1 Magles El Shaab en route Semiramis Intercontinental Hotel
	(b)(7)e
1:30 pm	Arrive Semiramis Intercontinental Hotel **Greeters:** TBC **Press:** Closed
1:35- 3:00 pm	AmCham Lunch and Speech **Press:** Open **Location:** Teeba Ballroom, 3rd Floor
3:05 pm	Depart Semiramis Intercontinental Hotel en route Conrad Hotel
	(b)(7)e

[001]

(b)(7)e

3:20 pm	Arrive Conrad Hotel **Greeters:** None **Press:** Closed
3:20- 4:15 pm	Down Time Location: Secretary's Suite
4:15 pm	Depart en route OTR [Drive Time: 45 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

(b)(7)e

5:00 pm	Arrive OTR
5:00- 6:30 pm	OTR
6:30 pm	Depart OTR en route Conrad Hotel [Drive Time: 45 Minutes]
7:15 pm	Arrive Conrad Hotel **Greeters:** None **Press:** Closed
7:15- 8:00 pm	Dinner Prep Location: Secretary's Suite

<u>Participants</u>
Summers
Others TBD

8:00 pm	Depart Conrad Hotel en route 12 Taha Hussein Street [Drive Time: 30 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

8:30 pm	Arrive 12 Taha Hussein Street **Greeters:** TBD **Press:** Closed
8:30- 10:30pm	Dinner hosted by Econonmy and Foreign Trade Minister Boutros-Ghali

[001]

Participants
Summers
Boutros-Ghali
Truman
Flanders
Others TBD

10:30pm Depart 12 Taha Hussein Street en route Cairo International Airport
[Drive Time: 45 Minutes]

(b)(7)e

11:15 pm Arrive Cairo International Airport

11:30 pm Depart Cairo International Airport
En route Shannon, Ireland
Flight time: 5 hours, 35 minutes [-2 hrs, *(+5 hrs from EDT)*]

(b)(7)e

Monday, June 19, 2000

3:05 am	Arrive Shannon, Ireland
[10:05 pm –1 EDT]	
	Re-Fuel [1 hour 30 minutes]
4:35 am	Depart Shannon, Ireland En route Andrews Air Force Base Flight time: 7 hours 15 minutes [-5 hrs]
6:50am	Arrive Andrews Air Force Base

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Executive Travel Support
Pretoria R.S.A. – Staff Office
Facsimile Cover Sheet

From: Michelle Greene

Tel #

Fax # 27 12 343 - 2283

To: Lydia Williams

Tel #

Fax #

Comments: Attached is all of the info Caroline gave me. I will turn it into more of a scenesetter & background type piece. Also, the version of the schedule we give to everybody will not be this incredibly detailed, but I thought it would be useful for you. There are a few very minor changes, but nothing substantial. The final document is the agreement they'll be signing. Call w/any questions.

Page 01 of ____

[redacted]

Secretary Summer's Visit to South Africa
June 15 - Hope WorldWide
Grant Signing Ceremony with the PeriNatal HIV Research Unit and the Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU)

3:30 pm - Arrival
- Secretary Summer's Delegation arrives at Jabavu Clinic.
- The Baragwanth choir will sing a welcoming song to the group.
- Mark Ottenweller - Director of Hope WorldWide & Dr. Glenda Gray - Co-Director from the Peri-Natal HIV Research Unit will meet the delegation.

3:35 pm - Signing Ceremony
- The delegation will go inside
- Inside the building, to the left a table will be set up for the signing ceremony.
- Secretary Summers will stand in front of the table with Ambassador Lewis, Ms. Sandra Thurman, Dr. James McIntyre, Dr. Helen Rees from RHRU and Ms. Nabe, Project Director for Hope WorldWide.
- Ms. Nabe will welcome the delegation and make introductory remarks. Ms. Thurman will introduce Secretary Summers and US Delegation.
- Secretary Summers will make brief remarks. (3 minutes)
- Ms. Thurman will make a few brief remarks about the grant to the Peri-Natal Unit & RHRU (3 minutes)
- Dr. McIntyre will make a few brief remarks (3 minutes)
- Dr. Rees will make a few brief remarks (3 minutes)
- Secretary Summers, Ambassador Lewis, Dr. McIntyre and Dr. Rees will then walk behind the table and sign the grant agreement.

3:55 pm - HIV Sharing
- Ms. Nabe will then invite the Secretary and guests to sit in the circle to the left of the delegation
- Ms. Nabe will give an overview of the Hope WorldWide Program and the community.
- 5-7 people from the Hope WorldWide Community and the Peri-Natal Unit share with the delegation their experiences with HIV in South Africa
- If appropriate there will be a chance to ask questions
- Songs to end the sharing
- At this point, Ms. Nabe will invite people to talk to each other and have some refreshments.

4:30 pm - Leave
- The Baragwanth choir will sing the National Anthem
- The delegation leaves Hope World Wide

[redacted]

Secretary Summer's Visit to South Africa

Background Information on the Grant Agreement with the Prenatal HIV Research Unit and Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU) at Baragwanth Hospital

PERINATAL HIV RESEARCH UNIT

The project submitted by the Perinatal HIV Research Unit, based at the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto will focus on a variety of strategies for HIV prevention, education, care and support. The program will utilize relevant biomedical, behavioral, anthropological and operations research to support the development, implementation and delivery of high quality HIV/AIDS programs and interventions. The activities will build on the strengths and experiences of the Unit and will develop a cadre of researchers and mangers to ensure the sustainability of the research unit in the future when USAID assistance in South Africa has ended.

The program has four components: 1) Research, 2) Training and capacity development, 3) service and support, and 4) public education and advocacy. Each area of work will include activities in these components.

RHRU

The proposal submitted by the RHRU, based at the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, goal is to strengthen the organizational capacity of the RHRU to enhance its ability to support government in the delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health (SRH) serves delivered in South Africa. To this end the project will focus on building its own technical and administrative capacity, as well as assisting the Department of Health in establishing quality and innovative services directed at undeserved population -- especially youth and women, and influencing government policy and increasing government capacity to deliver SRH services to the general population.

The program has four components: 1) institutional strengthening; 2) reproductive health services for adolescents; 3) strengthening of public-sector STD and contraceptive services, and 4) quality assurance and improvement for all public-sector reproductive health services.

Scientific Committee – focus on what we know
AZT – US Success ↓ 70%
Questions –
Executive Order –
Drug Company Reductions –

+- Summers

[redacted]

SOUTH AFRICA AND HIV/AIDS - KEY POINTS
(June 2000)

South Africa has one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world, with a rapidly spreading virus and a large population at risk:

- In 1999, it was estimated that 20% of the adult population, or a little over 4 million men and women between the ages of 15-49, was HIV positive.
- 10% of all new infections in the world occur in South Africa.
- Every day an estimated 1,700 South Africans become infected with HIV.
- By 2010, if current trends continue, 30-35% of all adults are expected to be HIV-positive.
- By 2005, it is estimated that there will be over 2 million children orphaned by AIDS.
- Life expectancy in South Africa will decrease from 60 to 40 years by 2008, given current trends.

CAUSE OF HIV/AIDS. While there are many reasons why HIV/AIDS is spreading so fast in South Africa, it is generally recognized that some of the main reasons include:

- Male mobility. In part because of past practices of labor migration to mines and plantations and because of the "Pass Laws" of apartheid, men move long distances in search of work. They are away from families for extended period of time and often result in the creation of multiple households.
- Female poverty. A disproportionate number of women remain in poverty, with high unemployment and very low status. As a result, women have very little bargaining power and are often left to utilize sexual favors in order to gain income and status.
- Lack of awareness. While surveys indicate that superficial awareness of HIV is very high, there is little in-depth knowledge or understanding of how the virus gets passed or what can be done to prevent it.
- Low condom use. South Africa is a culture where discussions about sexuality are very sensitive, and use of condoms is very low and not accepted.

AIDS DEATHS. From 1995 to 2015, more people will die of AIDS-related illnesses in South Africa than in any other African country. AIDS has already killed more than 360,000 South Africans and reduced life expectancy from 62 to 56 years.

HIV IN WOMEN. In 1999, approximately 23 percent of pregnant women in antenatal clinics tested positive for HIV. In the most affected province, KwaZulu/Natal, HIV prevalence was roughly 33 percent among pregnant women and 61 percent among female sex workers at truck stops.

HIV IN YOUTH: It is estimated that two thirds of new infections occur among 15 to 20 years olds. Sexually active young women are at highest risk, with antenatal clinics reporting that HIV prevalence among teenage girls increased from 12.7 percent in 1997 to 21 percent in 1998. In 1999, it appears that prevalence declined to 16.7 percent. While this is encouraging, there could be many reasons for this decline, and does not necessarily signify an important change in teen behavior.

— AZT - Scientific advisory Committee to advise
— Executive order —
— Mbeki Dedicated to fight against AIDS
— Infrastructure + access
— Dissidents
— CBO's

[redacted]

HIV ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN. Neither words nor statistics can adequately capture the human tragedy of children grieving for dead parents and plunged into economic crisis and physical and emotional insecurity. In South Africa by 2015, when the epidemic may reach its peak, it is estimated that orphans will comprise 9-12% of the total population. This equates to roughly 3.6 – 4.8 million children under the age of 15. In KwaZulu-Natal, it has been projected that by 2000 there will be between 197,000 and 278,000 children under the age of 15 orphaned as a result of AIDS.

HEALTH CARE COSTS. It has been estimated that the cost of treating one AIDS case already exceeds the GNP per capita by more than $1,000. HIV/AIDS is the biggest single health care issue. Even if only part of the need is met, HIV/AIDS will use a large share of the health resources.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT. HIV/AIDS will reverse the development gains made over many years. It is projected that AIDS will reduce average life expectancy from about 60 years to around 40 years by 2008, given current trends. In addition, because it affects people during their most productive years, HIV/AIDS threatens the new South Africa's developmental reconstruction. The direct costs of AIDS include expenditures for medical care, drugs, and funeral expenses. Indirect costs include lost time due to illness, recruitment and training costs to replace workers, and care for orphans. If costs are financed out of savings then the reduction in investment could lead to significant reduction in economic growth and social development.

Sandra Thurman - White House Advisor on HIV/AIDS
Schedule -- Visit to South Africa with Secretary Summers

Caroline Connolly's cell phone number - 083 417 6860

June 15

8:00 AM	Meeting with Nelson Mandela Children's Fund to discuss grant signing ceremony on July 14 Attendees: W. Stacy Rhodes - Mission Director - USAID/South Africa Bill Brands - Acting Deputy Mission Director - USAID/South Africa Achmat Dangor - NMCF - CEO Bongi Mkhabela - NMCF - Senior Program Manager Caroline Connolly - Health Officer - USAID/South Africa
9:15/30 AM	Leave for Secretary Summer's speech at the University of Pretoria- option - can leave with bus or in Stacy Rhodes car
10:00 AM	Secretary Summer's speech
11:15 AM	Depart auditorium with Stacy Rhodes for meeting with Minister of Welfare Zola Skweyiya Attached please find - bio, document on DOW and talking points
12:30 PM	Leave DOW with Stacy Rhodes and Bill Brands to hotel
1:30 PM	Bus departs for Hector Peterson Memorial from Hotel
3:00 PM	Secretary Summers arrives at memorial and lays wreath
3:10 PM	Depart Memorial - you will get into the car with Secretary Summers for Hope WorldWide Ceremony Attached - Please see scene setter.
4:30 PM	Depart for Hotel
7:45 PM	Depart for Dinner hosted by Ambassador Lewis
10:00 PM	Going away party for ME! -- 242 Premier Street - Pretoria - Karl & Amy's Home - telephone - 012 346 4549

Secretary Summer's Visit to South Africa
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Grant Signing Ceremony with the PeriNatal HIV Research Unit and the Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU)

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- Secretary Summer's Delegation arrives at Jabavu Clinic.
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- Mark Ottenweller - Director of Hope WorldWide & Dr. Glenda Gray - Co-Director from the Peri-Natal HIV Research Unit will meet the delegation.

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- The delegation will go inside
- Inside the building, to the left a table will be set up for the signing ceremony.
- Secretary Summers will stand in front of the table with Ambassador Lewis, Ms. Sandra Thurman, Dr. James McIntyre, Dr. Helen Rees from RHRU and Ms. Nabe, Project Director for Hope WorldWide.
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- 5-7 people from the Hope WorldWide Community and the Peri-Natal Unit share with the delegation their experiences with HIV in South Africa
- If appropriate there will be a chance to ask questions
- Songs to end the sharing
- At this point, Ms. Nabe will invite people to talk to each other and have some refreshments.

4:30 pm - Leave

- The Baragwanth choir will sing the National Anthem
- The delegation leaves Hope World Wide

Talking Points for Ms. Sandra Thurman at HOPE WORLDWIDE

- I am very pleased to be back at Hope WorldWide. This is my third visit here. I have learned so much from visiting you.

- Your life stories and experiences have touched me greatly and I have shared them with President Clinton.

- I am glad that the US government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has established a strong collaborative partnership with Hope WorldWide and USAID will now enter into a new agreement with Baragwanath Hospital through the PeriNatal Research Unit and RHRU.

- The agreement for the Baragwanath group is for approximately $5,000,000 for 3-5 years.

- I am especially happy to hear that some of the funding to the PeriNatal unit will help to develop community programs to prevent and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS here in Soweto. The PeriNatal Unit will work with the community of Soweto to develop care and support programs for all but with a strong focus on families, youth, vulnerable children and orphans.

- The funds for RHRU will also continue the public/private partnership that USAID has already established with the Department of Health. RHRU will assist the Department of Health in establishing quality reproductive health programs especially for the women and youth.

- I am confident that the work carried out under the supervision of Professor McIntyre and Drs. Gray and Rees will benefit all Soweteans and will greatly add to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in South Africa.

  Dr. Helen Rees
  Dr. Glenda Gray
  USAID Stacy Rhodes
  Caroline Connolly
  Hope Dr. Mark Ottenweiller + Latica

- Comment on SA Govt's willingness to work with NGO's
  Battle won or lost at community level.

Talking Points for Secretary Summers at HOPE WORLDWIDE

- I am honored to be here today at Hope WorldWide to see and hear about the problems of HIV/AIDS in South Africa and to learn how your community is mobilizing to bring forth change.

- The community is the foundation for addressing the magnitude of needs as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
-
- Yet, communities need self-confidence to develop.

- HIV/AIDS often erodes the development process of communities through exacerbating poverty, promoting despair and destroying the community spirit.

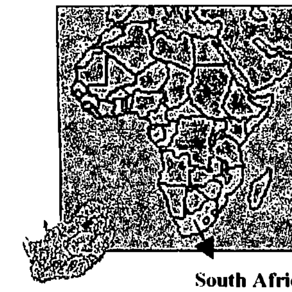
- I was keen to learn that Hope WorldWide works with the community of Soweto to develop programs to help communities retain and build their confidence.

- I am also pleased to see Mr. Ray Mabope from the Minister of Health's Office. I applaud South Africa's commitment to combating the HIV/AIDS epidemics and working in collaboration with the NGO community.

- To bring an end to this pandemic a collaborative effort by the Government in collaboration with its civil society partners and the public sector is the key to success.

- I look forward to learning more about HIV/AIDS through your individual perspectives and thoughts.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Box 55380 - Arcadia 0007; Pretoria, South Africa
Telephone: (27 12) 323-8869 • Fax: (27 12) 323-6443
Website: http://web.sn.apc.org/usaidsa



South Africa

Project Name: HOPE WORLD WIDE

Site Sheet: Gauteng

Activity: Hope World Wide	**Location:** White City – Soweto, Jabavu Clinic B Community Clinic
Partners: Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital	**Project Duration (Start and End Dates):** 10/99–09/01
Meeting Date: May 3, 2000 **Time:** 14:45	**Grant Amount:** $650,000
USAID Strategic Mission Objective: Increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention practices	**Activity Officer:** : Dr. Ken Yamashita/Caroline Connolly **Telephone:** (012) 323-8869
Key Site Contacts: Dr. Mark Ottenweler and Soweto Project Director, Ms. Latisa Mabe	

SUMMARY

Background:

The Hope World Wide model for community-based support and prevention was originally developed in Soweto, South Africa, in 1993 to help combat the devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic throughout the continent of Africa. According to the World Health Organisation, Southern Africa is reported to be the most affected area with more than 10 million people having been infected with HIV since the late 1970s. The existing health care system is ill-equipped for handling the escalating demands for medical services which are already heavily burdened. As more and more children, families and communities are being affected, it is clearly evident that an innovative, high-impact, community-based program is desperately and urgently needed to provide care, support and preventive services for the children. This will thereby reduce the deadly impact of the disease.

The model, which utilises the active participation of local People With AIDS (PWAs), provides support for children at various levels of the community in order to break the vicious cycle of the socio-economic decline associated with HIV/AIDS. The children are the most vulnerable segment of the population and are frequent victims of abuse, violence, neglect, poor health care, poverty and AIDS. In South Africa, there are limited in-patient hospice programs for infected children and orphans with the AIDS virus. In Soweto, Hope World Wide has 12 existing support groups which are well-established models for care and support. Resources from the public and private sectors are mobilised for the purpose of building capacity at the community level. The local PWAs are empowered to provide care and support for their children and the children of their community.

USAID supports program of co-operation with Hope World Wide and with Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital that addresses community involvement and response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This program allows, for a linkage between community care and support programs and clinical maternal-to-child transmission services with less than a year since it started, this purpose is alrerady being filled, as greater number of women are joining the Hope program.

Objectives:

According to the National AIDS Directorate, there are over 4 million seropositive South Africans. Over the next ten years there will be between 1.5 and 3 million children who are either infected with or affected by the AIDS virus. These children will need care and support, and the entire community and its resources must be mobilised to meet their needs.

With these staggering figures in mind, the objectives of HOPE World Wide are:

- To develop community childcare programs in South Africa based on the Soweto HOPE Model
- To provide multi-level care and support for children infected and affected by the AIDS virus
- To utilise PWAs in each community for local childcare and support
- To mobilise community resources from the private and public sectors to meet the needs of those children
- To train child care co-ordinators for each community to train and supervise family members, extended family members and local residents to assist with child care

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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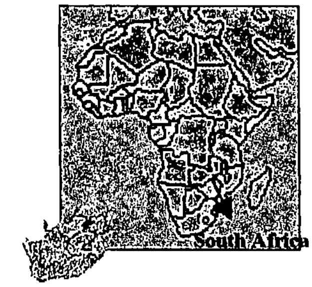
Telephone: (27 12) 323-8869 • Fax: (27 12) 323-6443
Website: http://web.sn.apc.org/usaidsa



Project Name: REPRODUCTIVE HEATH RESEARCH UNIT (RHRU) Site Sheet

Activity Purpose: Sexual and Reproductive Health Research	**Location:** Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital Soweto, Guateng Province
Partners: See below	**Project Duration (Start and End Dates):** 1995 - on going
Meeting Date: Thursday, March 23 **Time:** 9:30AM	**Grant Amount:** Exceeding $1,000,000
USAID Strategic Mission Objective: Increased Use of Essential PHC & HIV/AIDS Services & Practices	**Activity Officer:** Caroline F. Connolly **Telephone:** 083 417 6860
Key Site Contact: Dr. Helen Rees	

SUMMARY

The RHRU was established in 1994 as a joint initiative between the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital and the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council (GJMC) in 1994. On 1 July 1999, the RHRU became a formal division of the Wits Health Consortium thereby establishing it as a 'research unit' within the University of Witwatersrand.

RHRU is an academic centre of excellence devoted to policy and program development, research and training within the new Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) paradigm stemming from Cairo. The RHRU objective is to assist with the development of SRH services as an integral part of primary health care in South Africa. To achieve this RHRU aims to:

- develop models of quality reproductive health care in the primary care setting which can be reproduced in health services throughout the country;
- develop appropriate training in reproductive health for all categories of health care workers, including nurses, doctors, medical students, post-graduate students and community health workers;
- develop research capacity in the field of reproductive health;
- use biomedical health systems and social science research to inform the development of all aspects of reproductive health in response to communities and providers' needs;
- contribute to national and international policy development;
- network locally, regionally and internationally and work collaboratively on a range of programmes with partners inside and outside South Africa.[1]

Since its establishment, RHRU has become recognised as a national and international leader in the field of SRH. In 1996, the Unit was nominated as a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre and, in 1997, HIVNET Site affiliated with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the United States. The Unit has also established collaborative working relationships with a range of other national and international organisations including the AIDS Media Research Project (AMREP), Health Systems Trust, Medical Research Council, National Institute of Virology, Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa, Reproductive Rights Alliance, South African Institute for Medical Research, University of Pretoria, Department of Health, AVSC International, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat, Edinburgh University, Family Health International, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Ipas, Johns Hopkins University, Margaret Sanger International, The Population Council, Vrije University Amsterdam, the World Health Organisation, British Department for International Development (DFID), Henry J Kaiser Foundation, United Nations Population Fund, Wellcome Trust Foundation and the Mellon Foundation.

Currently, there are 54 staff including doctors, nurses and research scientists. RHRU is managing more than 20 research and training programmes and many of these initiatives have national and international links. The head office is based at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital with a satellite office in Durban (established in March 1996 and employing 6 staff) and other associated research sites and clinics. The head office conducts a research trainee program, a research methods course and runs a National Resource Centre.

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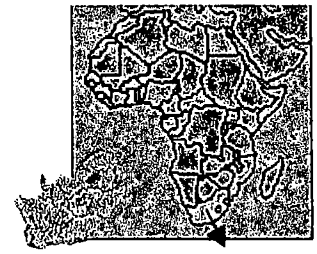

South Africa

Project: CHRIS HANI BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL **Location:** Gauteng

Activity Purpose: The Baragwanath Perinatal HIV Research Unit of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and the Department of Paediatrics of the University of Witwatersand at Baragwanath Hospital	**Location:** Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital Soweto, Gauteng Province
Partners: Department of Health, Hope World Wide Project, Community	**Project Duration (Start and End Dates):** 10/99 – 09/2000
Meeting Date: May 3, 2000 **Time:** 11-11:45am	**Grant Amount:** $40,000 (excludes support of fellow)
USAID Strategic Mission Objective: Increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention practices	**Activity Officer:** Caroline Connolly **Telephone:** (012) 323 8869
Key Site Contact: Prof. James McIntyre and Dr. Glenda Gray	

SUMMARY

Background:

The Baragwanath Perinatal HIV Research Unit is a joint Research Unit of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and the Department of Paediatrics of the University of the Witwatersand at Baragwanath Hospital. Baragwanath is the largest hospital in the world, with 3250 in-patient beds and admitting more than 106,000 people each year. Over half a million outpatients are seen at the hospital each year with close to one million attendances. The Baragwanath maternity Hospital delivers around 17,000 women each year and is a referral centre for problem pregnancies from eleven midwife delivery units in the Soweto area, which themselves deliver a further 12,000 women. The estimated population served by the hospital is in excess of three million people in the Soweto area of Johannesburg.

Soweto is the largest township in South Africa and among the largest of urban settlements in Africa. The population of the area is uncertain, but is estimated at between 2.5 and 5 million. The township is incorporated into the new Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan area. Community health centres in Soweto and the surrounding areas refer to Baragwanath Hospital, which is the only hospital serving the Soweto area, and which thus deals with secondary and tertiary medical care.

The Perinatal HIV Research Unit was formed as a joint Research Unit in 1996, developing from the Perinatal HIV Clinic at the Hospital, which has functioned since 1991. The Director, Dr. James McIntyre (Obstetrician), has worked with HIV/AIDS in women and children for over ten years, and has been at the forefront of this field in South Africa. The Perinatal HIV Research Unit has been involved in research, training, policy formation and advocacy in issues concerning HIV positive women and their children.

USAID has recently started a program of co-operation with Baragwanath and with the related Hope World Wide Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) that addresses community involvement and response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This program will allow, for the first time, a linkage between the clinical maternal-to-child transmission services and community care and support programs. USAID funding for Baragwanath is estimated at USD40,000. In addition, USAID will support the placement of a senior Fellow to assist and advise the Perinatal Research Unit on day to day operations.

Objectives:

To undertake research into mother to child transmission of HIV
To provide appropriate, high-standard medical care for infected women and children at Baragwanath
To undertake prevention research in HIV
To undertake clinical research in HIV in women and children
To train others in the management of HIV positive women and children
To make policy regarding the minimum standard of care in pregnancy and childhood for HIV infected women and children

Current Activities:

The Perinatal HIV clinic at Baragwanath combines obstetric care and paediatric follow-up of children born to HIV positive women in one setting with counselling, group education, peer counselling and social support. Community organizations and a group of HIV positive workers also undertake income-generation projects. This combined approach to the care of HIV infected women and their child has been very successful and has been cited as a model for other African settings.

Current Activities—continued

The Research Unit works from this clinical base to undertake research on mother-to-child transmission of HIV, obstetrical and gynaecological aspects of HIV infection, social and psychological factors associated with fertility in HIV infected women, growth and development of HIV infected children, medical problems of HIV infected children and trials of drug therapy for both women and children. Over 30% of paediatric admissions to Baragwanath Hospital at present are HIV related, and the Unit is promoting and assisting research in the field of paediatric HIV, in addition to perinatal issues. The Unit is conducting clinical trials of new anti-retroviral drugs for both adults and children in association with international researchers and pharmaceutical companies. These trials include Phase 1 and 2 work as well as extensive Phase 3 clinical trials.

The Perinatal HIV Research Unit, together with the Reproductive Health Research Unit at Chris Hani Baragwanath, is one of eleven international sites funded for HIV prevention research projects by the US National Institutes of Health in the HIVNET program. This funding was awarded after a worldwide competition for new HIVNET sites in 1997, and the research program included perinatal transmission work and preparation for vaccine trials.

Clinical Activities

The Perinatal HIV Research Unit is based in and linked to the Perinatal HIV Clinic at Baragwanath Hospital. The Perinatal HIV Clinic was formed in 1991, to co-ordinate the care and counselling of pregnant women identified as HIV positive. All pregnant women who receive antenatal care at Baragwanath Hospital are offered routine HIV testing. Uptake of the test is over 90%, and the HIV seroprevalaence in mid-1998 was close to 20%. Identified HIV positive women are then referred to the Perinatal HIV Clinic for counselling and further management.

The Clinic provides antenatal and postnatal care for women, follow up for gynaecological problems, family planning advice and provision, counselling at all stages of disease, peer group counselling and access to community organisations and support groups. The children born to infected mothers are followed up at the clinic for 18 months, and have repeat HIV tests during this period to determine their serostatus.

The Unit for the management of children over two years of age has established a Paediatric Immunology clinic. This will set minimal standards of treatment and will serve to study the natural history of disease of HIV infection in children of African origin. This clinic will provide a cohort base for future clinical and vaccine trials in the paediatric population.

Policy and Advocacy

The Perinatal HIV Research Unit has been central to the development of provincial policy for the care of HIV infected children.
The Unit is also involved in provincial, national and international policy development in HIV issues and in the training of doctors, medical students and nurses in HIV management. Dr. McIntyre has worked as consultant to the World Health Organisation and UNAIDS on Perinatal transmission of HIV in pregnancy. He is the author of a comprehensive WHO review on the subject of HIV in pregnancy and is a consultant to UNICEF on the implementation of Perinatal transmission prevention strategies.

The Unit is working closely with the National AIDS Program in South Africa on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. It has close links with the National Association of People Living with AIDS (NAPWA) and has worked with NAPWA on policy and educational media. There are also close links with the AIDS Consortium, NACOSA and the AIDS Law Project of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, reflecting the Unit's policy of working on the human rights and individual needs issues around AIDS as well as research and clinical care.

# # #

BARAGWANATH, Africa's' largest hospital, is regarded, as the best training ground in the world for trauma surgeons. Sprawled over about 70 hectares its 3000 beds serve not only the [estimated] three million residents of crime-racked Soweto, but also referral patients for specialist treatment from around the country and other African states.

On weekends, more than a thousand patients flow into the hospital's casualty unit. "We see 60 or more penetrating wounds of the heart a year, as well as uncountable serious stab and bullet wounds," says acting head of surgery Dr Constintine Hatzithéofilou, who came to Baragwanath from Los Angeles 16 years ago. "This provides hands-on experience that doctors in other parts of the world just don't get."

Trainee surgeons work eight-hour shifts, but they're on call for 30 consecutive hours every five days. Besides four casualty officers on duty, the surgical unit fields, on any one night, a team of four senior doctors, six junior doctors, four local final-year students and two foreign final-year students.

Dr Machteld van den Aardweg came to Baragwanath from Holland to train as a specialist surgeon. She is one of 30 foreign doctors currently working at the hospital, having applied to do so to gain practical experience in handling trauma and elective surgery. "I came because the training is well recognised in Europe," she says. "The mix between first and third world is unique: nowhere else would training doctors get to deal with third-world diseases and trauma cases using first-world equipment."

- Janine Simon, Reader's Digest, August 1995

Secretary Summer's Visit to South Africa

Background Information on the Grant Agreement with the Prenatal HIV Research Unit and Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU) at Baragwanth Hospital

PERINATAL HIV RESEARCH UNIT

The project submitted by the Perinatal HIV Research Unit, based at the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto will focus on a variety of strategies for HIV prevention, education, care and support. The program will utilize relevant biomedical, behavioral, anthropological and operations research to support the development, implementation and delivery of high quality HIV/AIDS programs and interventions. The activities will build on the strengths and experiences of the Unit and will develop a cadre of researchers and mangers to ensure the sustainability of the research unit in the future when USAID assistance in South Africa has ended.

The program has four components: 1) Research, 2) Training and capacity development, 3) service and support, and 4) public education and advocacy. Each area of work will include activities in these components.

RHRU

The proposal submitted by the RHRU, based at the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, goal is to strengthen the organizational capacity of the RHRU to enhance its ability to support government in the delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health (SRH) serves delivered in South Africa. To this end the project will focus on building its own technical and administrative capacity, as well as assisting the Department of Health in establishing quality and innovative services directed at undeserved population -- especially youth and women, and influencing government policy and increasing government capacity to deliver SRH services to the general population.

The program has four components: 1) institutional strengthening; 2) reproductive health services for adolescents; 3) strengthening of public-sector STD and contraceptive services, and 4) quality assurance and improvement for all public-sector reproductive health services.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	Secretary Summer's Trip to Africa, June 10-18, 2000 (partial) (11 pages)	c 06/2000	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[002]

Schedule for Secretary Summers' Trip to Africa
June 10-18, 2000

Saturday, June 10, 2000
(Washington – Cape Verde - Abuja)

6:30 arrival

8:00pm Depart Andrews AFB
En route: Sal, Cape Verde
Flight time: 7 hrs, 5 minutes [+ 3 hrs change]

RON In-Flight

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Sunday, June 11, 2000 – Nigeria
(Cape Verde - Abuja)

6:05 am Arrive Sal, Cape Verde
[3:05 am EDT] Re-Fuel

7:35 am Depart Sal, Cape Verde
En route: Abuja, Nigeria
Flight time: 4 hrs, 25 min [+2 hrs change, *(+5 hrs from EDT)*]

Jonathan

2:00pm Arrive Abuja, Nigeria *(Day only airport – Sunrise 5:13am; Sunset 5:51pm)*
[9:00 am EDT] Greeters:

2:15 pm Depart Airport
En route Abuja Nicon Hotel
[Drive time:]

Site Visits
2:30 - 3:30

Arrive - 3:50

[002]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Arrive Abuja Nicon Hilton Hotel

6:15 Briefing + staff Sec Suite

7:00 pm Dinner with Parliamentarians
Location: Nicon Hilton Hotel, Borno and Anambra Rooms
Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Thurman, Johnson, Radelet,
(DCM) Serpa, Sandberg, Flanders, Gottlieb, Barber. Klasky, Fisher, Williams

RON Abuja Nicon Hilton Hotel
Abuja, Nigeria

Monday, June 12, 2000 – Nigeria
(Abuja)

7:00 am Depart Nicon Hilton Hotel en route Presidential Villa
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

7:30-8:40 am Breakfast Meeting w/ President Obasanjo
Residence, Presidential Villa

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Obasanjo
Truman	Others TBD
Rice	
Thurman	
Johnson	
Serpa	
Radelet	
Sandberg	
Flanders	
Gottlieb	

8:45 am Depart en route Central Bank of Nigeria
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00-9:40 am Meeting w/ Central Bank Governor Sanusi
Central Bank

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Sanusi
Truman	Others TBD
Rice	
Johnson	
Serpa	
Sandberg	
Radelet	
Flanders	
Fischer	
Barber	
Gottlieb	
Kuhlow	
Hoffman	
Embassy	

9:45 am Depart Central Bank of Nigeria en route Finance Ministry
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

10:00-11:00amMeeting w/Acting Finance Minister Kuye
Finance Ministry

[002]

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Kuye
Truman	
Rice	
Thurman	
Johnson	
Serpa	
Sandberg	
Radelet	
Flanders	
Fischer	
Barber	
Gottlieb	
Kuhlow	
Embassy	

11:05 am Depart en route Presidential Villa
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

11:30 am Meet w/ Vice President Abubakar and Privatization Director General El-Ruffai
Vice President's Conference Room, Presidential Villa

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Abubakar
Truman	El-Ruffai
Rice	Others TBD
Johnson	
Serpa	
Sandberg	
Radelet	
Flanders	
Fischer	
Barber	
Williams	
Embassy	

12:35 pm Depart for airport
[Drive time: 30 minutes]

1:05 pm Arrive airport | Press Roundtable

2:00 ~~1:20~~ pm *[8:20 am EDT]* Depart Abuja, Nigeria to Tanzania
En route: Lagos, Nigeria
Flight time: 1 hour [no time change]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

[redacted] (b)(7)e

2:20 pm *[9:20 am EDT]*	Arrive Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, Nigeria *(Day only airport – Sunrise 5:34am; Sunset 6:04pm)* Greeters:
2:25 pm	Depart airport for site visit
3:00 pm	Site visit (microcredit) – Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)
4:00 pm	Depart site visit for Eko Meridien Hotel
5:00-7:30 pm	Downtime
7:30 pm	Depart Hotel for DCM's Residence [Drive time: 25 minutes]
7:55 pm	Arrive DCM's Residence CLOSED PRESS
8:00 pm	Dinner w/ opinion leaders DCM's Residence Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Thurman, Radelet, Sandberg, Johnson, Flanders
10:00 pm	Depart DCM's Residence en route Eko Meridien Hotel [Drive time: 25 minutes]
RON	Eko Meridien Hotel Lagos, Nigeria

<u>Tuesday, June 13, 2000 – Nigeria, Tanzania</u>

7:30 am	*Baggage Call, Room 810*

8:40 am	Breakfast with Banking Executives Eko Meridien Hotel, Foods of Sun Restaurant (lobby level) Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Serpa, Radelet, Flanders, Fischer, OASIA
9:30 am	*Delegation not attending breakfast boards motorcade*
9:40 am	Depart Hotel en route Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria [Drive time: 15 minutes]
9:55 am	Arrive Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN) Greeters: Dr. Pat Utomi, Director, Lagos Business School Prof. Albert Alos, Director General, Lagos Business School Mr. Esan Ogunleye (O-Gun-Lay), Registrar and Chief Executive, CIBN
10:00am	Speech at CIBN, sponsored by Lagos Business School OPEN PRESS Location: Second floor auditorium Speech, followed by Q&A
10:45 am	Press Availability at CIBN Location: Second floor meeting room
11:15 am	Depart CIBN for Lagos Business School [Drive Time: 5 minutes]
11:20am	Arrive Lagos Business School Greeters: Dr. Pat Utomi, Director, Lagos Business School Prof. Albert Alos, Director General, Lagos Business School *Proceed to ground floor dining room*
11:30 am	Roundtable with LBS Alumni/Young Entrepreneurs POOL PRESS (T) Location: First Floor Dining Room Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Serpa, Radelet, Sandberg, Johnson, Flanders *Seating around outside of room for additional staffers*
12:30 pm	Depart LBS for Lagos Airport [Drive time: 1 hour]
1:30 pm	Arrive Lagos Airport
1:40 pm	Depart Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, Nigeria

Site Visits
Park

002

[8:40 am EDT] En route: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Flight time: 5 hrs, 30 min [+ 2 hrs, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

9:10 pm *[2:10 pm EDT]* Arrive Dar es Salaam International Airport, Tanzania
Greeters: Ambassador Stith
Permanent Secretary (Finance Ministry) Ngumbullu

9:25 pm Depart Airport en route Sheraton Dar es Salaam Hotel
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

9:45 pm Arrive Sheraton Dar es Salaam

RON Sheraton Dar es Salaam
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Wednesday, June 14, 2000 – Tanzania, South Africa

10:00 am Meeting with Central Bank Governor Ballali and Permanent Secretary Ngumbullu
Central Bank

USA	**Tanzania**
Summers	Ballali
Truman	Ngumbullu
Stith	
Radelet	
Flanders	
Others TBD?	

11:00 am Depart Central Bank en route Wamata
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

11:15 am	Arrive Wamata Site Visit – Wamata HIV/AIDS program w/ former President Mwinyi (T) OPEN PRESS
12:15 pm	Press availability Location: Wamata
12:30 pm	Depart Wamata en route National Museum [Drive time: 10 minutes]
12:40 pm	Roundtable w/ NGO's Location: National Museum of Tanzania Participants: Summers, Truman, Stith, Thurman, Sandberg, Radelet, Johnson, Williams CLOSED PRESS *Other staff to be seated as observers*
1:40 pm	Depart National Museum en route Tanzania Investment Center [Drive time: 10 minutes?]
1:50 pm	Briefing at Tanzania Investment Center OPEN Press
2:20 pm	Depart for former U.S. Embassy
2:30 pm	Visit to former U.S. Embassy
2:50 pm	Depart for State House
3:00 pm	Meeting with President Mkapa State House

USA	**Tanzania**
Summers +4	Mkapa
Truman	Others TBD
Stith	
TBD	
TBD	

4:20 pm	Roundtable on Economic Policy w/ Private Sector Economists and Businessmen Institute of Finance Management, Council Chamber Participants: Summers, Truman, Stith, Radelet, Flanders, Barber CLOSED PRESS *Other staff to be seated as observers*
5:30 pm	Depart for airport
6:00 pm	Arrive airport

002

6:20 pm Depart Dar es Salaam
[11:20 am EDT] En route: Pretoria, South Africa
Flight time: 3 hrs, 20 minutes [-1 hr, *(+6 hrs from EDT)*]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

8:40 pm Arrive Waterkloof Airbase
[2:40 pm EDT] Pretoria, South Africa
Greeters: Ambassador Lewis
Airbase Commander

8:45 pm Sign greeting book in Waterkloof Airbase VIP Lounge
Hosts: Ambassador Lewis
Airbase Commander

8:55 pm Depart Waterkloof Airbase
En route: Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
Drive time: 30 minutes
[Staff bus: Embassy Security Briefing]

[002]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

9:25 pm *[3:25pmEDT]*	Arrive Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
RON	Sheraton Pretoria Hotel Pretoria, South Africa

Thursday, June 15, 2000 – South Africa

8:30 am * *[2:30amEDT]*	Business Roundtable Breakfast w/ AmCham and Black Management Forum Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Lewis, Radelet, Johnson, Flanders, Fischer, Barber, Kuhlow Location: Private room at Chagal's Restaurant (T)n University CLOSED Press
9:40am	Depart Pretoria Sheraton en route University of Pretoria Drive time: 10 minutes
10:00am *[4:00amEDT]*	Speech at University of Pretoria (co-hosted by Vista Mamelodi) Followed by Q & A OPEN Press
11:15am	Depart University of Pretoria en route Presidential Guest House

Drive Time: [15 minutes]

11:30 am *[5:30amEDT]* — Bilat w/ Finance Minister Trevor Manuel
Presidential Guest House

USA	South Africa
Summers	Manuel +2 (T)
Truman	Ramos
Rice	Other TBD
Lewis	
Radelet	
Flanders	

12:00-1:50pm — Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Finance Ministers Meeting
Presidential Guest House

USA
South Africa
Botswana
Namibia
Mozambique
Swaziland
Dem Rep of Congo
Lesotho
Zambia (T)

Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Radelet
Press: local and one pool from traveling press

1:50 pm — Group photo and brief press availability

2:05 pm *[8:05amEDT]* — Depart en route Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

move

2:30-3:15 pm — Press Roundtable
Sheraton Pretoria Hotel

3:20pm *[9:20amEDT]* — Depart en route Site Visit
Drive time:

3:45 pm — Site Visit – Hope Worldwide or TBD

5:30 pm (T) *[11:30amEDT]* — Meeting with President Mbeki

USA	South Africa
Summers	Mbeki
Others TBD	Others TBD

6:30 p.m

7:30 pm — Dinner hosted by Ambassador

[002]

Location: DCM's residence (T)
Participants: Summers, Truman, Rice, Thurman, Radelet, Sandberg, Flanders

RON Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
Pretoria, South Africa

Friday, June 16, 2000 – South Africa, Mozambique

6:00 am *Baggage call*

8:00 am Breakfast Bilat w/ South Africa Reserve Bank Governor Mboweni
Location: Secretary's Suite, Sheraton Pretoria Hotel

USA	**South Africa**
Summers	Mboweni
Truman	Cross (Dep. Gov.)
Rice	Van der Merwe (Chief Econ.)
Lewis	
Radelet	
Flanders	

8:45 am *Remainder of Delegation departs en route Waterkloof Airbase*
Drive time: 30 minutes

9:30 am Depart en route Waterkloof Airbase
Drive time: 30 minutes

10:00 am Depart Waterkloof Airbase
[4:00 am EDT] En route: Maputo, Mozambique
Flight time: 50 minutes [no time change]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

[002]

10:50 am *[4:50 am EDT]* — Arrive Maputo, Mozambique *(Day only airport – Sunrise 6:33am; Sunset 5:13pm)*
Greeters: Ambassador Curran

Late morning: Meet w/ President Chissano
(Meet w/ Prime Minister Mocumbi if Pres. unavailable)

USA	**Mozambique**
Summers	Chissano
Others TBD	Others TBD

2:00 pm — Meeting with Finance Minister Louisa Diogo
Finance Ministry

USA	**Mozambique**
Summers	Diogo
Others TBD	Others TBD

Afternoon: Site visit (education) – School in Maputo
w/ Finance Minister and/or Education Minister (T)

3:30 pm — Economists/private sector roundtable
Hotel Solana

Evening: Dinner w/ opinion leaders
Ambassador Curran's residence
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

Press dinner

RON — Hotel Polana
Maputo, Mozambique

Saturday, June 17, 2000, Mozambique

Morning: Site Visit
Accommodation Center and Teach Training Center

3:00pm *[9:00 am EDT]* — Depart Maputo, Mozambique
En route Cairo, Egypt
Flight time: 9 hours,

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Mercy Orphanage

[002]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

1:00am [6:00 pm EDT] Arrive Cairo International Airport, Egypt [+ 1 hr, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]
Greeters:

Depart en route Conrad Hotel
[Drive time:]

RON Conrad Hotel
Cairo, Egypt

<u>Sunday, June 18, 2000</u>

9:00 am Meeting w/ President Mubarak

USA	**Egypt**
Summers	Mubarak
Others TBD	Others TBD

TBD Meeting w/ Prime Minister Obeid

USA	**Egypt**
Summers	Obeid
Others TBD	Others TBD

TBD Meeting w/ Finance Minister Hassanein

USA	**Egypt**
Summers	Hassanein
Others TBD	Others TBD

1:30-3:00 pm AmCham Lunch with Young entrepreneur event, w/ press availability
OPEN Press
Intercontinental Hotel (T)

TBD Meeting w/ Economy and Trade Minister Boutros-Ghali

[002]

USA	Egypt
Summers Others TBD	Boutros-Ghali Others TBD

5:30-7:30 pm OTR Maybe Pyramids

8:00 pm Dinner, hosted by Boutros-Ghali

10:00pm Depart for airport

11:00 pm Depart Cairo, Egypt
En route Shannon, Ireland
Flight time: 5 hours, 35 minutes [-2 hrs, *(+5 hrs from EDT)*]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Monday, June 19, 2000

2:35 am Arrive Shannon, Ireland
[9:35 pm EDT]

Re-Fuel [1 hour 30 minutes]

4:05 am Depart Shannon, Ireland
En route Andrews Air Force Base
Flight time: 7 hours 15 minutes [-5 hrs]

6:20am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. form	OA Form 22, Travel Autthorization number TOJONA27, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/08/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:
[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

(003a)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement on back)

1. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO. T0SONA09
2. DATE 06/08/00

3. TYPE OF TRAVEL
- [x] Official
- [ ] Relocation
- [ ] Mixed
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only)
- [ ] Amendment (Show items amended)
- [ ] Funded by Non-Federal Sources

4. TRAVEL (First name, middle initial, last name)
SANDRA L. THURMAN

5. TITLE OF TRAVELER: DIRECTOR, AIDS POLICY
6. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [redacted] (b)(6)
7. DIVISION:
8. AGENCY: 736 JP

9. OFFICE PHONE: 456-2959
10. OFFICIAL DUTY STATION: WASHINGTON, DC

11. [x] Per Diem
[ ] Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

12. TRAVEL INFORMATION
PURPOSE: Participating in delegation led by Sect Summers. Issues to include the imp
AIDS on the African economy. Please see attached itinerary.

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 6/10 2000 Travel End On 6/18/ 2000

ITINERARY: (Point of Origin/Place(s) of Official Visitation/Point of Return)

From: Andrews AFB
To: DAR ES SALAAM, TAN 180/ 65
To: MAPUTO, MOZ 155/ 68
To:
To:
To:
To: ABUJA, NGR 159/ 72
To: PRETORIA, SAF 96/ 57
To:
To:
To:
Return to: Andrews AFB

14. MODE OF TRAVEL

- [ ] Commercial Air
- [ ] Military Air
- [ ] Private Vehicle 0.000 Mileage Rate
- [ ] Government Owned Vehicle
- [ ] Rail
- [x] Other (specify)

15. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED
- [ ] Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)
- [ ] Commercial Rental Car
- [ ] Excess Baggage not to exceed
- [x] Other (Please identify)

16. ESTIMATED COST	AMOUNT
Per Diem/Lodging	$ 0.00
Per Diem/M&IE	0.00
Transportation	0.00
Rental Car	0.00
Miscellaneous	0.00
16. TOTAL	$ 0.00

17.* SPECIAL PROVISIONS/REMARKS (Justification for first class/business/extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)
All costs associated with travel to be covered by USAID.

18. ACCOUNTING DATA (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

19. REQUESTED BY

20. I certify the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions in the most economical means available.
Approval Official (Signature and Title)

21. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

OA FORM 22
REVISED JUNE 1994

___ 1. Original (Return with voucher) ___ 2. FMD copy ___ 3. Travelers copy
___ 4. Teleticketing Office ___ 5. Funds Manager copy

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. schedule	Secretary Summer's Trip to Africa, June 10-18, 2000 (partial) (9 pages)	06/06/2000	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[0036]

Schedule for Secretary Summers' Trip to Africa
June 10-18, 2000
(as of 6/6/00)

<u>Saturday, June 10, 2000</u>
(Washington – Cape Verde - Abuja)

6:30 - 6:45
leave 8:00

6:00pm — Depart Andrews AFB
En route: Sal, Cape Verde
Flight time: 7hrs, 5 minutes [+ 3 hrs change]

RON In-Flight

[redacted] (b)(7)e

<u>Sunday, June 11, 2000 – Nigeria</u>
(Cape Verde - Abuja)

4:05 am *[1:05 am EDT]* — Arrive Sal, Cape Verde
Re-Fuel

5:35 am — Depart Sal, Cape Verde
En route: Abuja, Nigeria
Flight time: 4 hrs, 25 min [+2 hrs change, *(+5 hrs from EDT)*]

12:00pm *[7:00 am EDT]* — Arrive Abuja, Nigeria *(Day only airport – Sunrise 5:13am; Sunset 5:51pm)*
Greeters:

12:15 pm — Depart Airport
En route Abuja Nicon Hotel

[003b]

[Drive time:]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Arrive Abuja Nicon Hotel

3:00pm Meeting w/ President Obasanjo

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Obasanjo
Truman	Others TBD
Sandberg	
Flanders	
Radelet	
Gottlieb	
Barber	
Fischer	
DCM	
Rice	
Smith	
Johnson	

7:00 pm Dinner with Parliamentarians
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

RON Abuja Nicon Hilton

[0036]

Abuja, Nigeria

<u>Monday, June 12, 2000 – Nigeria</u>
(Abuja)

9:00 am Meeting w/ Central Bank Governor/Finance Minister
Abuja Nicon Hotel or Government offices

USA	Nigeria
Summers	TBD
Others TBD	

10:15 am Meet w/ Vice President Abubakar and Privatization Director General El-Ruffai

USA	Nigeria
Summers	Abubakar
Others TBD	El-Ruffai
	Others TBD

11:30 am Depart for airport

12:30 pm Depart Abuja, Nigeria
[7:30 am EDT] En route: Lagos, Nigeria
Flight time: 1 hour [no time change]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

1:30 pm Arrive Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, Nigeria *(Day only airport – Sunrise*

[8:30 am EDT] Greeters: *5:34am; Sunset 6:04pm)*

1:40 pm Depart airport for site visit

2:30 pm Site visit (microcredit) – Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)

4:00 pm Depart site visit for Eko Meridien Hotel

5:00-7:00 pm Downtime

7:30 pm Dinner w/ opinion leaders
DCM's Residence
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

RON Eko Meridien Hotel
Lagos, Nigeria

Tuesday, June 13, 2000 – Nigeria, Tanzania

8:30 am Breakfast with Bankers
Eko Meridien Hotel
Participants: Citibank, Nigerian-American Merchant Bank, Diamond Bank, FSB Intl, United Bank for Africa, First Bank of Nigeria, and Guaranty Trust Bank

10:00am Speech
University of Lagos (T)

11:00 am Roundtable with Young Entrepreneurs

12:00 pm Press Roundtable

2:00 pm Depart Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, Nigeria
[9:00 am EDT] En route: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Flight time: 5 hrs, 30 min. [+ 2 hrs, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]

[0036]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

9:30 pm Arrive Dar es Salaam International Airport, Tanzania
[2:30 pm EDT] Greeters:

9:40 pm Depart Airport
En route: Sheraton Dar es Salaam Hotel

Arrive Sheraton Dar es Salaam

RON Sheraton Dar es Salaam
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Wednesday, June 14, 2000 – Tanzania, South Africa

Morning Meeting with President Mkapa
State House

USA	Tanzania
Summers	Mkapa
Others TBD	Others TBD

Meeting with Finance Minister Yona (T) and Central Bank Governor Ballali
Finance Ministry or Central Bank

USA	Tanzania
Summers	Yona
Others TBD	Ballali

Roundtable on Economic Policy w/ Private Sector Economists and Businessmen
Institute of Financial Management, Council Chamber

[0036]

Participants: Summers, Others TBD

Roundtable w/ NGO's umbrella group on HIPC

Afternoon — Site Visit – Wamata HIV/AIDS program
w/ former President Mwinyi (T)
Possible press availability at conclusion

Bed net factory visit (T)

6:20 pm — Depart Dar es Salaam
[11:20 am EDT] En route: Pretoria, South Africa
Flight time: 3 hrs, 20 minutes [-1 hr, *(+6 hrs from EDT)*]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

8:40 pm — Arrive Waterkloof Airbase
[2:40 pm EDT] Pretoria, South Africa
Greeters: Ambassador Lewis

8:55 pm — Depart Waterkloof Airbase
En route: Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
Drive time: 30 minutes

9:25 pm — Arrive Sheraton Pretoria Hotel

RON — Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
Pretoria, South Africa

<u>Thursday, June 15, 2000 – South Africa</u>

8:30 am — Business Roundtable Breakfast

Co-hosted by AmCham (T)
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

10:00 am Speech at Vista Mamelodi or University of Pretoria

11:30 am Bilat w/ Finance Minister Trevor Manuel
Presidential Guest House

USA	South Africa
Summers	Manuel
Others TBD	Others TBD

12:00-2:00pm Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Finance Ministers Meeting
Presidential Guest House
Group photo at conclusion
Participants: Summers, Truman, Others TBD

2:05 pm Depart en route Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

2:30-3:15 pm Press Roundtable
Sheraton Pretoria Hotel

3:45 pm Site Visit – HIV/AIDS, Health Clinic and possible grant signing
Clinic associated with Baragwanath Hospital (recipient of grant) OR Mohau Children's Center

5:30 pm (T) Meeting with President Mbeki ?

USA	South Africa
Summers	Mbeki
Others TBD	Others TBD

7:30 pm Dinner hosted by Ambassador
DCM's residence or private room at Chagal's Restaurant
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

RON Sheraton Pretoria Hotel
Pretoria, South Africa

Friday, June 16, 2000 – South Africa, Mozambique

8:30 am Breakfast Bilat w/ South Africa Reserve Bank Governor Mboweni
Sheraton Pretoria Hotel (T)

[0036]

USA	South Africa
Summers	Mboweni
Others TBD	Others TBD

9:30 am — Depart en route Waterkloof Airbase

10:00 am *[4:00 am EDT]* — Depart Waterkloof Airbase
En route: Maputo, Mozambique
Flight time: 50 minutes [no time change]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

10:50 am *[4:50 am EDT]* — Arrive Maputo, Mozambique *(Day only airport – Sunrise 6:33am; Sunset 5:13pm)*
Greeters: Ambassador Curran

Late morning: Meet w/ President Chissano
(Meet w/ Prime Minister Mocumbi if Pres. unavailable)

USA	Mozambique
Summers	Chissano
Others TBD	Others TBD

Meeting with Finance Minister Louisa Diogo

USA	Mozambique
Summers	Diogo
Others TBD	Others TBD

Afternoon: Site visit (education) – School in Maputo
w/ Finance Minister and/or Education Minister (T)

[0036]

Economists/private sector roundtable
Eduardo Mondliane University

Evening: Dinner w/ government or private sector reps
(hosted by Ambassador Curran)
Participants: Summers, Others TBD

RON Hotel Polana
Maputo, Mozambique

<u>Saturday, June 17, 2000, Mozambique</u>

Morning: Flood Visits – Manhica or Chokwe
World Bank financing of National Route 1 Reconstruction
[Drive time: 2½ hours]

En route Manhica:

Mabor Tire Factory – USAID site (T)

Visit US-sponsored anti-malarial activities

X Accommodation Center for those displaced by floods

12:30 pm Depart Manhica en route Maputo
[Drive time: 2½ hours]

3:00pm Depart Maputo, Mozambique
[9:00 am EDT] En route Cairo, Egypt
Flight time: 9 hours,

[redacted] (b)(7)e

[0036]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

1:00am Arrive Cairo International Airport, Egypt [+ 1 hr, *(+7 hrs from EDT)*]
[6:00 pm EDT] Greeters:

Depart en route Conrad Hotel
[Drive time:]

RON Conrad Hotel
Cairo, Egypt

Sunday, June 18, 2000

Meeting w/ President Mubarak

USA	Egypt
Summers	Mubarak
Others TBD	Others TBD

Meeting w/ Prime Minister Obeid

USA	Egypt
Summers	Obeid
Others TBD	Others TBD

Meeting w/ Finance Minister Hassanein

USA	Egypt
Summers	Hassanein
Others TBD	Others TBD

Meeting w/ Economy and Trade Minister Boutros-Ghali

USA	Egypt
Summers	Boutros-Ghali
Others TBD	Others TBD

[003b]

Lunch AmCham Event or other public event

Afternoon Possible business roundtable

Visit to Pyramids

Dinner Hosted by Boutros-Ghali or Ambassador
Participants: Summers, Truman, Others TBD

10:00pm Depart Cairo, Egypt
En route Shannon, Ireland
Flight time: 5 hours, 35 minutes [-2 hrs, *(+5 hrs from EDT)*]

[redacted] (b)(7)e

Monday, June 19, 2000

1:35 am *[8:35 pm EDT]* Arrive Shannon, Ireland

Re-Fuel [1 hour 30 minutes]

3:05 am Depart Shannon, Ireland
En route Andrews Air Force Base
Flight time: 7 hours 15 minutes [-5 hrs]

5:20am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO ELAINE ROSKI, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND REFUGEE HEALTH, DHHS

From: Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503
(202) 456-2437

Date: July 3, 2000

Re: **Reimbursement for travel with Secretary Summers Delegation, June 10 - 19, 2000**

Recorded below are the expenses incurred during my recent travel to Africa. I have enclosed all lodging receipts and a copy of my travel authorization. I have not included meal expenses as I assume them to be covered under a set per diem for the designated locations. Please call Sarah Holewinski, at (202) 395-1441, if you require any additional information.

(Military Air)

Taxi to Andrews Airforce Base	06/10	USD	35.00

NIGERIA

Visa		USD	75.00

Nicon Hilton (Exchange Rate: 69.00)

Room Charge	06/11	USD	135.00
Room Taxes	06/11	USD	20.25

TANZANIA

Visa	06/12	USD	50.00

Sheraton Dar es Salaam (Exchange Rate: 797.5)

Business Calls	06/12	USD	8.00

Business Calls	06/13	USD 57.50

SOUTH AFRICA

Sheraton Towers (Exchange Rate: 6.999)

Room Charge	06/14	USD 103.90
Room Taxes	06/14	USD 1.04
Room Charge	06/15	USD 103.90
Room Taxes	06/15	USD 1.04
Business Calls	06/15	USD 15.00

MOZAMBIQUE

Visa	06/16	USD 40.00

Hotel Polana (Billed in U.S. Dollars)

Room Charge	06/16	USD 135.00

EGYPT

Visa	06/17	USD 15.00

Conrad International (Exchange Rate: 3.45)

Room Charge	06/17	USD 126.09
Hotel taxes	06/17	USD 17.95
Business Calls	06/17	USD 3.69
Business Calls	06/18	USD 14.76
Taxi from AAB	06/19	USD 35.00

Total **USD 993.12**

Overview - Travel Itinerary

Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
June 10	*June 11*	*June 12*	*June 13*	*June 14*	*June 15*	*June 16*
5:00 PM Depart Andrews AFB	3:05 AM Arrive Sal, Cape Verde (re-fuel) 5:35 AM Depart Cape Verde 12:00 PM Arrive Abuja, Nigeria	Depart Nigeria for Tanzania Arrive Dar es Salaam International Airport Tanzania		5:00 PM Depart Dar es Salaam 8:30 PM Arrive Waterkloof Airbase, Pretoria, South Africa		10:00 AM Depart Waterkloof Airbase 11:00 AM Arrive Maputo, Mozambique
Saturday	**Sunday**	**Monday**				
June 17	*June 18*	*June 19*				
12:30 PM Depart Manhica - drive to Maputo 3:00 PM Depart Maputo	1:00 AM Arrive Cairo International Airport 10:00 PM Depart Cairo	1:35 AM Arrive Shannon, Ireland (re-fuel) 3:05 AM Depart Shannon 5:20 AM Arrive Andrews AFB				

To: Runa Hatti
From. Clara Boma Hart
Date. 03/07/00
This bill is being sent to you as per your request.

NICON Hilton
Abuja

Page 1 FOLIO

96 x 1 USD

USA Embassy
Administrative Officer
9 Mambilla St Maitama District
Abuja, FC

Nigeria

Room Number	0764
No of Person(s)	1
Cashier	67

Arrival 11.06.00
Departure 12.06.00

Rate NN 12960.00
Frequent Flyer

Copy of Invoice 183010
Mrs. Sandy Thurman -State
V.A.T. No. CCV-1400252593

Processed by HOPE
NICON Hilton Hotel, Abuja, 12.06.00 13:28

Date	Reference	Text	Debits	Credits
11.06.		-Room Charge **	12960.00	
11.06.		V. A. T.	648.00	
11.06.		Service Charge	1296.00	
12.06.		-Rm Service B/fast Food ->#0764 : CHECK #8208	1600.00	
12.06.		Cash Settlmnt of bill		16504.00
		Total	16504.00	16504.00
		Balance		0.00 NN

Valid with computer print only.
If you have paid cash please do not sign.

Have you left your key card?

For Deposits, please contact Hilton Sales Office: Construction House,
18, Adeyemo Alakija Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel: (01) 611214. Fax: (01) 611215.
P.M.B. 200, Abuja, F.C.T., Nigeria. Tel: 234 (09) 4131811.
Fax: (09) 4132418. E-Mail Address: hilton_abuja@hyperia.com
The NICON Hilton is operated by Hilton International Co. pursuant to a Management Agreement.

Sheraton Dar es Salaam
HOTEL
TANZANIA

Fax

To:	Ms. Runa Hatti	**From:**	Ms. Illuminata Tarimo
Co.:	White House-Office of National Aid Policy	**Pages:**	1
Phone:		**Date:**	07/26/00
Fax:	+1 202 456 2438	**RE:**	Room Rates

☐ **Urgent** ☐ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☐ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

Dear Runa,

With regard to the call that you made inquiring on Ms. Sandra Thurman's accommodation bill, I would like to inform you that the bill in question was sent to the US Embassy in Tanzania for payment. That is why it was not included in the bill that was sent to you. If you wish to obtain the bill in question you may obtain it from the Embassy. However, the room rate that she was charged is a special discounted rate of USD 180 per night. This rate is inclusive of breakfast, government taxes and service charge.

If you have any further queries please don't hesitate to contact us on telephone number +255 22 2112416, fax +255 22 2113981 or e-mail: Reservations_Dar_Tanzania@sheraton.com.

Best Regards,

Illuminata Tarimo,
Reservations Department.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. receipt	Sheraton, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/14/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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(004a)

Sheraton Dar es Salaam
HOTEL
TANZANIA

ROOM FOLIO
(TAX INVOICE)

All charges are inclusive of 20% VAT

TIN Number : 100-100-118
VAT Number : 10-000001-Q

Withholding Tax Exempted : Ref. 0005

Sandra Thurman
736 Jackson Place
Washington, 20503
UNITED STATES

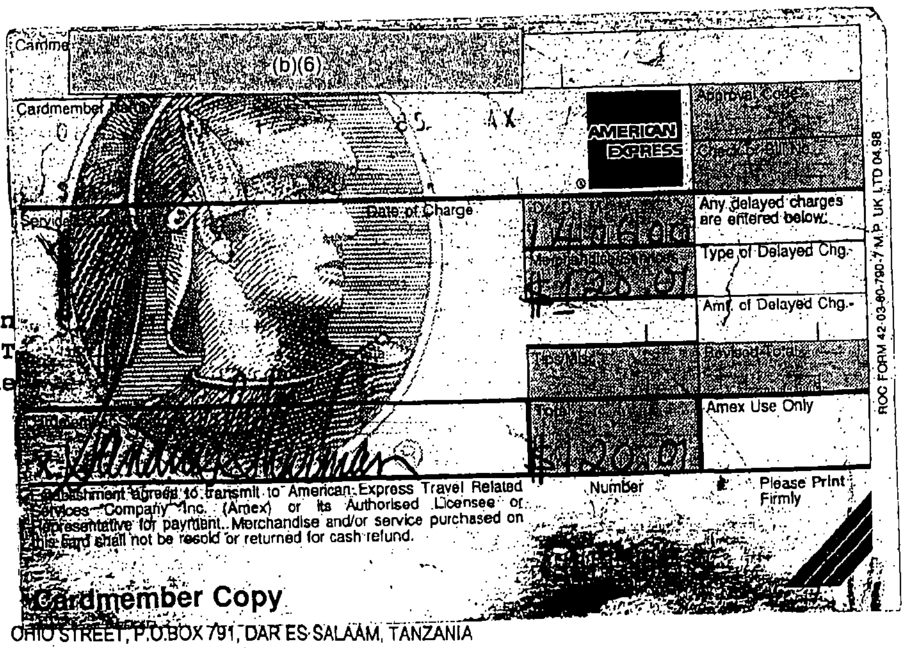
Arrival	12.06.00	Room Number	525
Departure	14.06.00	Checked out by	MAEGGA
GRN No.	147019	Page	1
		Rate	180.00

INVOICE NO. 90372/1 Sheraton Dar Es Salaam Hotel, Tanzania, 14.06.00 10:46

Date	Text	Debits	Credits
12.06.	Telephone	6380.00	
13.06.	Laundry & Dry Cleaning	29000.00	
13.06.	Telephone	45860.00	
13.06.	Misc. Expenses #525 : CHECK #1056	2000.00	
14.06.	Room Service	10465.00	
14.06.	Misc. Expenses #525 : CHECK #1156	2000.00	
14.06.	American Express		95705.00
	[redacted] 10/02		
	Total	95705.00	95705.00
	Balance		0.00 TZS

4.47.87

797.5


[redacted]
Cardmember
AMERICAN EXPRESS
Date of Charge
Any delayed charges are entered below.
Type of Delayed Chg.
Amt. of Delayed Chg.
Amex Use Only
Establishment agrees to transmit to American Express Travel Related Services Company Inc. (Amex) or its Authorised Licensee or Representative for payment. Merchandise and/or service purchased on this card shall not be resold or returned for cash refund.
Number
Please Print Firmly
ROC FORM 42-03-80-790-7 M.P. UK LTD 04.98
Cardmember Copy

Escape to paradise an
T
Telephone

OHIO STREET, P.O.BOX 791, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA
PHONE: 255 51 112416, FAX: 255 51 113981
THE SHERATON DAR ES SALAAM IS OWNED BY TANRUSS INVESTMENT LTD AND MANAGED BY SHERATON OVERSEAS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION AS ITS AGENT

Sheraton Towers
PRETORIA

For Guest Use

10/07/2000

Dear Mrs. Thurman.

We would like to take the opportunity to let you know that we have charged your credit card with an amount of R1454.40 for accommodation regarding your stay at the Sheraton Pretoria Hotel & Towers on the 14^{th} and 15^{th} of June 2000.

Attached you'll find a copy of the bill, please do not hesitate to give us a call should you have any queries concerning the above.

Kind regards

Nicolette Persin
Towers Manageress
Sheraton Pretoria Hotel & Towers

643 CNR. CHURCH AND WESSELS STREETS, ARCADIA
PO BOX 26500, ARCADIA 0007
TEL: + 27 (12) 429-9999. FAX: + 27 (12) 429-9300. E-MAIL: sheraton@iafrica.com

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. receipt	Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	07/10/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

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[004b]

Sheraton Towers
PRETORIA

USA Embassy Group
For Guest Use
PO Box 9536
Pretoria, US 0001
UNITED STATES

Date	10.07.00
Room Number	9011
No of Person(s)	0
Page	1

Arrival 06.06.00
Departure 10.07.00

INFORMATION /3

Sheraton Pretoria, 10.07.00 Cashier:Nicolette Persin

Date	Text	Debits	Credits
14.06.	Accommodation 719 Mr Thurman	720.00	
14.06.	1% Tourism Levy 719 Mr Thurman	7.20	
15.06.	Accommodation 719 Thurman	720.00	
15.06.	1% Tourism Levy 719 Thurman	7.20	
10.07.	Amex Card [redacted] (b)(6)		1454.40

VAT REG : 4190147456
CO. REG : 94/10800/07

Total	1454.40	1454.40
Balance		0.00 ZAR

Total including VAT	1454.40 ZAR	
Total Amount Net	1275.79 ZAR	
V A T 14.00%	178.61 ZAR	(1454.40)

This is not a Tax Invoice

643 CNR. CHURCH AND WESSELS STREETS, ARCADIA
PO BOX 26500, ARCADIA 0007
TEL: + 27 (12) 429-9999. FAX: + 27 (12) 429-9300. E-MAIL: sheraton@iafrica.com

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004c. receipt	credit card for Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	07/10/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:
[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

RESTRICTION CODES

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[004c]

CUSTOMER
RECEIPT

NEDLINK - SALE
20000710 18:50 9201 8.43

SHERATON

PAN: [redacted] (b)(6)
Exp Date: 2002/01/31
Auth# 051213
AMEX

R 1454.40

Ref#
00056 27164 2161391639
MU 0 000015 007132 001
00100090 120201 9858297
00000100

THANK YOU

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004d. receipt	Sheraton Towers, Pretoria, South Africa, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/16/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

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[0044]

Sheraton Towers
PRETORIA

Mr Sandy Thurman
For Guest Use
UNITED STATES

Date 16.06.00
Room Number 719
No of Person(s) 1

Arrival 14.06.00
Departure 16.06.00

Page 1

INVOICE NO. 6699/1

Sheraton Pretoria, 16.06.00 Cashier:Inge Bothma

Date	Text	Debits	Credits
14.06.	Room Service #719 : CHECK #2388	70.00	
14.06.	Room Service #719 : CHECK #2390	224.00	
15.06.	Room Service #719 : CHECK #2399	25.00	
15.06.	Via Veneto #719 : CHECK #6703	249.10	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	3.36	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	3.36	
15.06.	Laundry & Valet #719 : CHECK #1739	34.00	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	10.37	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	6.17	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	4.68	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	60.75	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	3.95	
15.06.	Telephone & Facsimile	11.36	
16.06.	Room Service #719 : CHECK #2498	25.50	
16.06.	Amex Card [redacted] (b)(6)		731.60

VAT REG : 4190147456
CO. REG : 94/10800/07

Total	731.60	731.60
Balance		0.00 ZAR

Total including VAT	661.60 ZAR
Total excluding VAT	70.00 ZAR
Total Amount Net	650.35 ZAR
V A T 14.00%	81.25 ZAR (661.60)

CUSTOMER RECEIPT

MEDLINK - SALE
20000616 08:32 9201 8.43

SHERATON

PAN: [redacted] (b)(7)e
Exp Date: 2002/10/31
AMEX

R731.60

Ref#
00007 27164 2161391642

643 CNR. CHURCH AND WESSELS STREETS, ARCADIA
PO BOX 26500, ARCADIA 0007
TEL: +27 (12) 429-9999. FAX: +27 (12) 429-9300. E-MAIL: sheraton@iafrica.com

Polana
★★★★★

HOTEL POLANA

HOTEL POLANA
Avenida Julius Nyerere, 1380
Maputo
Moçambique
Telefone 258-1-491001/7
Fax 258-1-491480
Telex 6-278 POLAN MO
NUIT 400000611

SRA SANDY THURMAN
EMBAIXADA ESTADOS UNIDOS
AV KENNETH KAUNDA
MAPUTO
MA

Quarto / Room		Saída / Departure
0014		17-06-00
Tarifa / Rate	**Código / Group Code**	**Chegada / Arrival**
	00000036.01	16-06-00
Adultos / Adults	**Conta N / Account**	**Data / Date**
1		17-06-00
Crianças / Children	**Saída / Check-out**	**Factura / Folio**
0	HJM	50671

Data / Date	Transação / Trans	Descrição / Description	Débitos / Charges	Créditos / Credits
16-06-00	R#0014	DIARIA	135.00	
17-06-00	%N03587	ROOM SERVICE	5.00	
17-06-00	PT30347	PAID OUT TIP	1.00	
17-06-00	MB0014	MINI BAR	5.00	
17-06-00	VI0908	VISA CARD - US$		146.00

23.

HOTEL POLANA

VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER : VA★★★★★ NUMBER : 50671

TAX ANALYSIS	NET	TAX	GROSS
IT IMPOSTO DE TUR	120.32	3.60	
IC IVA / VAT 17%	.00	21.08	
			145.00

FACTURA PROCESSADO EM COMPUTADOR ** FACTURA EM USD/INVOICE IN USD

Saldo Devido • Balance Due: .00

Assinatura / Signature ______________________

Esta conta deve ser paga no acto da sua apresentação.
Independentemente das instruções de pagamento, o hóspede assume toda a responsabilidade dos débitos efectuados.
Pagamentos efectuados com cartões de crédito serão convertidos em rands.
This account is payable on a daily basis notwithstanding any credit facility that the proprietor or licensee may grant.
Notwithstanding any charge instructions, the above acknowledges himself to be personally liable for payment of the account in full.
All credit card payments will be converted to SA rands.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004e. receipt	credit card, Hotel Polana, Maputo, Mozambique, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/17/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:

[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

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[0046]

[redacted] (b)(6)

1706

SARDHA L [illegible]

10 7 188424A

HOTEL POLANA
MAPUTO

AMOUNTS MUST AGREE/BEDRAE MOET OOREENSTEM

Description / Beskrywing		Amount / Bedrag	
Auth. No. / Magtigingsno.	Tax Belasting		
	Total Totaal	146	00

I confirm the above mentioned sale subject to the conditions governing the use of the card./Ek bevestig die hierbogenoemde verkoop onderhewig aan die voorwaardes verbonde aan die gebruik van die kaart.

X

Signature / Handtekening

Sales Slip
Verkoopstrokie

PRESS FIRMLY USE BALL POINT PEN
DRUK HARD GEBRUIK BALPUNT PEN

MasterCard VISA

LITHOSAVER CORPORATE

5390348

Customer's Copy / Kliënt se Afskrif

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004f. receipt	Hotel Conrad International, Cairo, Egypt, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	06/19/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21066

FOLDER TITLE:
[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

2007-1550-F
kc1261

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CONRAD
INTERNATIONAL
CAIRO

[004F]

Ms. Sandra Thurmann
514 johnson road

Arrival: 17/06/00	Time: 00:06	Room Number:	2421
Departure: 19/06/00	Time:	No of Person (s):	
		Cashier:	15/M.ELSAWA
Payment: CL		Page:	1
		Rate:	

****INFORMATION BILL****

Conrad International Cairo, 18/06/00 14:19

Date	Description	Debit	Credit
17/06	Room Charge	435.01	
17/06	Room Service #2421 : CHECK #5357	119.06	
17/06	Long Distance Call #72421: 00-1-2022349	12.73	
17/06	12 % Service Charge	52.20	
17/06	2 % City Tax	9.74	
17/06	Head Tax	0.20	
17/06	Fiscal Stamp Bill	3.00	
18/06	Felucca Cafe #2421 : CHECK #445	97.08	
18/06	Room Service #2421 : CHECK #5374	42.96	
18/06	Long Distance Call #72421: 00-1-2022349	50.92	
18/06	American Express		822.90
	[redacted] (b)(6) 10/02		
	Total	822.90	822.90
	Balance	0.00 LE	
	Total In USD:	0.00	

ARAB AFRICAN INT'L BANK
****
CONRAD INTL CAIRO
1191 CORNICHE EL NIL
EGYPT
18/06/00 20:19
PURCHASE
[redacted] (b)(6)
AMOUNT USD 238.520
AUTHORISATION TO DEBIT
THE ABOVE ACCOUNT
SIGN:
621 9650111065 00010001
AMEX REF:7025
D01 AUTH-NR.31
PLEASE RETAIN ORIGINAL
GIVE COPY TO CUSTOMER
THANK YOU

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNDER SECRETARY

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: **SECRETARY SUMMERS**

FROM: Timothy F. Geithner
Under Secretary, International Affairs

SUBJECT: Updated Information for Africa Trip Briefing Book

Attached are a number of updates to the briefing book for the Africa trip you received earlier this week. We will provide further updates to you before your departure, including an update on Nigerian debt following interagency discussions.

The information is organized as follows:

Tab A: **HIV/AIDS**
The following sample Q&As were provided by the State Department.

- Q&A: Mbeki State Visit
- Q&A: Mbeki's Views on HIV/AIDS
- Q&A: HIV/AIDS as an Issue of National Security
- Q&A: HIV/AIDS Not a National Security Threat
- Q&A: Experience Working With HIV/AIDS in Africa
- Q&A: Funding Needed to Reverse Growth of HIV/AIDS
- Q&A: USG Efforts to Increase Funding for International HIV/AIDS
- Q&A: AIDS Problem in Africa
- Q&A: MDBs and HIV/AIDS
- Q&A: Affordability of AIDS Drugs

Tab B: **South Africa**

- Q&A: Relations with Pariah States
- Q&A: USG Assistance to South Africa
- Q&A: IPR and Pharmaceuticals
- Q&A: South Africa and Crime
- Q&A: The African Renaissance
- Q&A: Mandela's Comments on US and UK Foreign Policy
- Q&A: Conflict Diamonds

Tab C: **Other Q & A**

- Chad-Cameroon Pipeline
- Status of Mozambique Supplemental Budget Request
- HIPC Debt Relief for Tanzania (Updated)
- Zimbabwe
- USG Response to Mozambique Floods-

Tab D: **Recent Press Articles**

SUBJECT: MBEKI STATE VISIT

QUESTION:

Did the issue of HIV/AIDS policy come up at any time during the Mbeki state visit?

ANSWER:

- President Clinton and President Mbeki discussed the issue of AIDS in Africa during their meetings on May 22.
- They discussed ways to deal with AIDS in South Africa, including the topics of how to provide more affordable medicines and how to improve the medical community's capacity to treat AIDS.

SUBJECT: MBEKI VIEWS ON HIV/AIDS

QUESTION:

Can you comment on President Mbeki's views on HIV/AIDS? How, if at all, will it affect our assistance in this area?

ANSWER:

The approximately $50 million in development assistance the United States provides to South Africa each year helps solidify its successful transformation to a modern, democratic, and market-oriented system. We are committed to helping South Africa achieve this goal. President Mbeki and I are totally committed to the fight against HIV/AIDS in South Africa and around the world. His government's policies and actions demonstrate a strong commitment to the campaign against the scourge of HIV/AIDS.

UNCLASSIFIED

OES PRESS GUIDANCE
MAY 1, 2000

HIV/AIDS: An Issue of National Security

Q: What is the status of the Administration's effort to raise HIV/AIDS as a national security issue?

A:

- An interagency working group on international HIV/AIDS is expected to make recommendations to the President shortly. As part of these efforts, the Department is actively working to expand my diplomatic initiative on HIV/AIDS that instructs U.S. ambassadors to meet with their host governments to discuss HIV/AIDS not just as a health issue, but also as an economic, political, and security issue. We also are developing an agency-wide strategy to highlight HIV/AIDS as an important foreign policy and security issue. We are raising AIDS as a critical issue in key international fora, such as the upcoming U.S.-E.U. summit, the G-8 Summit, and the meeting of the Southern Africa Development Community in Mozambique.

OES PRESS GUIDANCE
MAY 1, 2000

HIV/AIDS: An Issue of National Security
Major Points

- An interagency working group on international HIV/AIDS is expected to make recommendations to the President shortly.

- The State Department is actively cooperating with the White House, the National Security Council and the Office of National AIDS Policy in the development of a global AIDS strategy.

- As part of these efforts, the Department is actively working to expand the Secretary's diplomatic initiative on HIV/AIDS that instructs U.S. ambassadors to meet with their host governments to discuss HIV/AIDS not just as a health issue, but also as an economic, political, and security issue.

- We are working to increase international support for HIV/AIDS programs in Africa and have begun to see increased donor funding.

- With respect to South African President Mbeki's recent comments, we understand that he recognizes the impact HIV/AIDS has had upon South Africa. He has chosen to organize a panel to look at his country's situation and report its findings to him. We stand ready to provide advice, information and resources to help South Africa improve its fight against AIDS.

- At the same time, the preponderance of scientific evidence substantiates the causative link between HIV and AIDS, and that our treatment and prevention efforts have been shown effective in reducing the spread of the disease and in improving the quality of life of those infected.

- We recognize that many African countries labor under enormous debt burdens. Paying their creditors can divert resources from pressing development needs. Issues beyond debt relief that must be addressed include market-oriented reforms, poverty reduction, and stable and robust economic and democratic institutions.

- We have already committed to forgive up to 100 percent of debt owed to us by countries eligible for relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC).

- We strongly disagree with the Senate Majority Leader's opinion as it is simply not the case that our assessment was based on catering to any special interest group. Our assessment was made with the help and input of economists, policymakers, health professionals, and the national security community.

Q: Can you respond to comments by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott that HIV/AIDS is not a national security threat?

A:

- We strongly disagree with his opinion. It is simply not the case that our assessment was based on catering to any special interest group. Our assessment was based on upon the fact that the global spread of AIDS is accelerating at an alarming rate and having a growing impact on economies and social institutions. This evaluation was made with the help and input of economists, policymakers, health professionals, and the national security community.

- A National Intelligence Council report earlier this year indicates that the disease is "sweeping the globe," posing a crisis in Africa today and threatening India and newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union in the future. These are key regions of the world where stability remains of vital concern for the United States. In years to come, if left unchecked, HIV/AIDS will remain an active threat to democracies and economies no matter their location.

Question:

What has worked in your experience in addressing HIV/AIDS in Africa and the developing world?

Answer:

The countries that have been identified as most successful in reducing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates or containing them have been Uganda and Senegal in Africa, Thailand in Asia and Dominican Republic in Latin America. Additionally, there are now other countries in Africa that are showing similar signs of success. A recent national survey of HIV/AIDS in Zambia shows small but significant decline in prevalence rates among 15-19 year girls at a number of locations. Zambia may be poised to become the third country to make significant inroad in reducing the prevalence rates. Several districts in Tanzania have also reported declines in prevalence rates.

The most important element common to all the countries with successful programs is the commitment of the political leadership. This has facilitated open discussion of HIV/AIDS issues. Second, in Uganda and Senegal, religious leaders played an important role in conveying the right prevention messages to the young people. For instance, delaying sexual debut has contributed significantly to the decline in prevalence rates in Uganda. Third, a large part of the success in a number of countries is attributed to the availability of condoms and of facilities for voluntary HIV testing and counseling. Lastly, sustained contributions of donors and good coordination among them led to concerted efforts and better use of resources by these national programs.

Question:

What are the best estimates we have about the level of worldwide funding needed to reverse the growth of AIDS?

Answer:

Although there are not comprehensive worldwide estimates of the funding needed to reverse the growth of HIV/AIDS, in sub-Saharan Africa alone, UNAIDS estimates that it will take $1 billion annually to establish an effective HIV prevention program. In addition, UNAIDS estimates that it will take a minimum of another $1 billion to begin to deliver even the most basic care and treatment to people living with HIV and AIDS in Africa.

Q: Can you comment on USG efforts to increase funding and support for international HIV/AIDS programs, especially among donor countries?

A:

- In July 1999, President Clinton announced the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) initiative to address the global AIDS pandemic. As part of the LIFE initiative, the USG committed an additional $100 million in FY-2000 to fight HIV/AIDS in Africa and India. For FY-2001 President Clinton is seeking an additional $100 million for the prevention and treatment of AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other areas of the world, to bring the total USG commitment against global AIDS to $325 million.

- US raised the issue of enhanced U.S.-E.U. cooperation on HIV/AIDS at the U.S.-E.U ministerial in Lisbon in March and in [illegible] meeting with Commission President Prodi. The EU Presidency is interested in greater progress on HIV/AIDS in Africa and we are examining ways to strengthen their support for UNAIDS' international partnership against AIDS in Africa. We have already begun to see increased donor funding for HIV/AIDS. The United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Norway, Denmark, and Portugal have also pledged to increase funding this year.

Q's & A's for Amb. Holbrooke

Question:

What is the size of the AIDS problem in Africa? How many people have the virus and what countries/areas are hardest hit? Why is the problem so widespread?

Answer:

For some years, it has been clear that Africa - especially south of the Sahara - is the area of the world worst affected by HIV and AIDS. Infection levels are highest, access to care is lowest, and social and economic safety nets that might help families cope with the epidemic are badly frayed, in part because of the epidemic itself. To date, almost 70% (or 23.3 million) of the 33.6 million persons worldwide with HIV infection or AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 13.7 million of the 16.3 million people worldwide who have died of AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. In addition, projections indicate that by 2010, 40 million children worldwide will have lost one or both parents to AIDS - 95% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Higher infection levels among women and mother-to-child transmission contribute to the severity of the epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Recent studies by UNAIDS, conducted in rural and urban areas in nine different African countries, suggest that between 12 and 13 African women are infected for every 10 African men. There are a number of reasons why female prevalence is higher than male in this region, including the greater efficiency of male-to-female HIV transmission through sex, the younger age at initial infection for women, the lower status of women which severely restricts their power to make informed and safe choices and behavioral practices embedded in societal norms. As a result, more than half of all new infections in sub-Saharan Africa are among women and 80% of the 14 million HIV positive women of childbearing age live in Africa. Africa also has the lead in mother-to-child transmission of HIV. As prevention efforts elsewhere reduce the number of infants acquiring HIV, the number of child infections in Africa is staggering.

QUESTION: What are the Multilateral Bank Doing to Combat HIV/AIDS?

ANSWER:

The World Bank/IDA

Cumulative HIV/AIDS lending by the World Bank and IDA has been around $986 million between FY85 to FY 99, or 7 percent of total health/nutrition /population lending during this period. Recently, the World Bank has intensified its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa by making its containment a central development objective of its lending and on-lending programs in the countries of the region. It will use its policy dialogue with finance and planning ministers to encourage greater openness concerning HIV/AIDS and develop preventive interventions to assist in containing the disease. The Bank has done analysis of the economic/development impact of the disease and has supported the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI).

The World Bank is also a member of the newly formed Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, a public/private partnership headed by WHO, to increase childhood immunization with known vaccines, and develop new, as yet unknown, vaccines for AIDS/TB/ and malaria. As part of the President's Millennium Vaccine/Basic Health Initiative, the U.S. has been encouraging all of the MDBs to increase their low-interest rate loans by an additional $400 to $900 million per annum for basic health services what can deliver vaccines and medicines and provide essential services. The World Bank is seriously considering a significant increase in its concessional lending for communicable diseases as part of this increase. Also, the President's Initiative calls for a $50 million contribution to GAVI in the FY 2001budget, which will buy existing vaccines for children and also provide encouragement for the pharmaceutical companies to develop new vaccines, as one for HIV, by helping to prove that there is a market for vaccines in developing countries.

The African Development Bank/Fund

Cumulative lending by the African Development Bank/Fund for components and stand alone projects to combat HIV/AIDS has totaled $183 million through 1999 in 15 borrowing member countries, or 14 percent of cumulative lending to the health sector. Since 1990, these projects have been to Cote D'Ivoire, Togo, Mali, Malawi, Burundi, Gabon, Morocco, Mauritania, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burkina Faso. A $9.8 million health loan is scheduled for Mozambique for FY 2000. In addition, a permanent task force on HIV/AIDS has been established to develop a multi-sectoral policy to guide future assistance. Current operations in the southern region to borrowing countries are mainstreaming HIV/AIDS control activities in all sector work and projects.

HIPC Initiative

Support for HIV/AIDS activitiies may result from the savings of debt service by each country which is eligible for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative. Priorities for allocation of savings to reduce poverty will be made by each country in the drafting of its "Poverty Reduction Strategy", which will then be reviewed by the World Bank and the IMF. BothTanzania and Mozambique have included HIV/AIDS awareness as an activiity in their Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and are beginning to get debt relief.

OASIA/IDB 2/8/00; partially updated 6/7/00

Question and Answer

SUBJECT: Affordability of AIDS Drugs

QUESTION:

What are you doing to make AIDS drugs more affordable in South Africa and other developing countries?

Issuance of Executive Order:

On, May 10, President Clinton signed an executive order attemping to provide greater access to HIV/AIDS medications for SSA.

- EO follows a long controversy over costs of drugs in Africa.
  - It gives regional governments "the flexibility to bring life-saving drugs and medical technology to affected populations" while maintaining protection of intellectual property rights of the U.S. manufacturers, consistent with the rules of the WTO.
  - Directs the U.S.G. to refrain from seeking, through negotiation or otherwise, the revocation or revision of any law or policy imposed by a beneficiary SSA government that promotes access to HIV/AIDS drugs.
  - The EO also protects intellectual property rights of U.S. businesses and inventors underscoring the need for SSA governments to provide adequate and effective intellectural protection consistent with the WTO rules (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)).
- We are encouraging the pharmaceutical companies to join a partnership to address the HIV/AIDS problem. Last month, five major pharmaceutical companies announced with UNAIDS an agreement to work together to tackle AIDS and cut AIDS drug prices by as much as or more than 80 percent of prices (in the US).
- This has been part of the Administrations efforts with the pharmaceutical companies to tackle the availability of drugs and development of vaccines for AIDS, TB, and malaria, announced at the State of the Union Address in January, 2000, as the President's Vaccine/Health Initiative against infectious diseases in developing countries.
- To encourage this partnership with the private sector, the President hosted a White House Meeting with the pharmaceutical companies on AIDS vaccine development on March 2, 2000.
- The Initiative is proposing two tax credits to companies : 1 billion in tax credits to

pharmaceutical companies for sales of the targeted vaccines to a qualified non-profit purchaser, and tax credits for expenses related to clinical trials for the targeted vaccines.

- In addition the initiative would increase support for the National Institute's of Health efforts to develop vaccines against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB, as well as doubling U.S. bilateral assistance to HIV/AIDS.

OASIA/IDB 6/7/00

SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICA – RELATIONS WITH PARIAH STATES

QUESTION:

What is the U.S. view of South Africa's friendly relations with pariah states like Libya and Cuba?

ANSWER:

- South Africa, like all nations, must set its own foreign policy priorities. As current chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the South African government believes it is important to maintain friendly relations with other NAM states. South Africa is well aware of our views on Libya, Cuba, Iraq, and others opposed to U.S. foreign policy interests. As friends, we are able to engage in frank discussions on these issues. South Africa's commitment to democracy, human rights, and a peaceful international order is an example these states should follow.

- We are grateful for former President Mandela's successful efforts to persuade Libya to surrender for trial the Pan Am 103 suspects.

SUBJECT: USG ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION:

What are the highlights of the U.S. assistance program in South Africa?

ANSWER:

- The United States provides considerable assistance to South Africa to further our shared goal of achieving an inclusive, pluralistic, market-oriented, and economically sustainable democracy in South Africa. USAID, the Defense Department, Peace Corps, USIS, the State Department, law enforcement agencies, and other agencies provide assistance or training.

- The largest component of our assistance is USAID's longstanding effort to promote economic, social, and political development. In FY 2000, USAID is providing approximately $50 million in assistance. The U.S. assistance strategy for South Africa, developed in close cooperation with the government, civil society, academia and the private sector, supports the objectives of the government's reform program.

- The USAID program focuses on six strategic objectives: democratic consolidation (particularly administration of justice), education, health (particularly HIV/AIDS), economic policymaking capacity, job creation, and housing.

- The United States is giving $825,000 in International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds this year to strengthen the capabilities of the South African armed forces. We allocated over $2 million for anti-crime and anti-terrorism last year. Eighty-nine Peace Corps Volunteers are conducting educational programs in rural South Africa. Other training and exchange programs promote South Africa's commitment to open markets.

SUBJECT: IPR AND PHARMACEUTICALS

QUESTION:

Is the pharmaceutical patent dispute between the U.S. and South Africa resolved?

ANSWER:

- In September 1999 we reached an understanding that allowed us to remove this issue from our bilateral agenda. We reaffirmed our shared objective of fully protecting intellectual property rights as set out in the WTO, while addressing South Africa's health issues.

SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICA – CRIME

QUESTION:

Crime in South Africa is reportedly spiraling out of control. What is the U.S. view and what are we doing to help?

ANSWER:

- The high rate of violent crime in South Africa is cause for concern because it could impede the country's transformation. President Mbeki has made the fight against crime one of his top priorities, and we are committed to assisting him in that fight. We have vastly expanded our anti-crime cooperation with South Africa in the last few years.

- Most notably, we established within the BNC a new anti-crime committee, chaired by Attorney General Reno. The committee works year-round to develop and implement anti-crime training and assistance programs. In FY 1999, the State Department funded $2.2 million in anti-crime training and assistance. USAID also has a $16.5 million multi-year program aimed at strengthening the justice system in South Africa.

QUESTION:

But South Africa's police kill hundreds of suspects each year. Aren't you concerned about the human rights aspects of this assistance?

ANSWER:

- Yes, we are concerned, and we know that President Mbeki's government is deeply concerned as well. The South African government is making strenuous efforts to reform the police force and build professionalism and capacity. These efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

- Our assistance and growing bilateral cooperation in this area is designed to strengthen the overburdened judicial system and, principally through training, to help improve the performance and professionalism of the police.

QUESTION:

Why is the U.S. training 50 South African police officers at the FBI Academy in Quantico?

ANSWER:

- President Mbeki has made the fight against crime one of his top priorities, and we are committed to assisting South Africa in that fight. As part of our anti-crime cooperation, we agreed to train 50 recruits to South Africa's new elite investigating unit, the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO). The DSO is not part of the South African Police Service but reports to the Ministry of Justice. The DSO is charged with investigating high-profile crimes and crime syndicates. Attorney General Reno, who chairs the BNC committee on anti-crime cooperation, and FBI Director Freeh strongly support this training program.

SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICA – THE AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

QUESTION:

President Mbeki has declared that an African Renaissance is underway. Yet the continent is wracked by war, poverty, and disease. How does the U.S. perceive this so-called renaissance?

ANSWER:

- Despite today's headlines, there is considerable reason for optimism about Africa's future, and the United States is committed to working with Africans to resolve conflicts, promote democracy and sustainable development, and help the continent integrate into the global economy.

- African economies that were growing at less than 2% ten years ago are registering growth at more than twice that level. Some countries are recording double-digit growth rates. The number of democracies has more than quadrupled in less than a decade. From the demise of apartheid in South Africa to the rebirth of democracy in Nigeria, there is reason for hope.

- Clearly, this progress has not been universal, and Africans themselves must address their own problems. But the United States will not stand on the sidelines. Working with partners like President Mbeki, we will act upon our growing interest in a thriving Africa that can take its rightful place on the world stage.

SUBJECT: MANDELA COMMENTS ON US AND UK FOREIGN POLICY

QUESTION:

How do you respond to former President Mandela's comments in April that the U.S. and Britain are causing "chaos" in the world?

ANSWER:

- I would only say that I – and all Americans – hold former President Mandela in the highest regard and will always remember his selfless, wise service to South Africa and to the world. Among his many continuing activities, Mr. Mandela is now facilitating an end to Burundi's civil conflict, and in March I was pleased to participate by video in a Burundi peace conference he hosted. We wish him well in all his endeavors.

SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICA – CONFLICT DIAMONDS

QUESTION:

What are the U.S. and South Africa doing about conflict diamonds, which are being smuggled in order to fund insurgencies in Africa?

ANSWER:

- I will let President Mbeki speak on behalf of South Africa, but I can tell you that U.S. concern about the loss of life resulting from the insurgencies these diamonds fund has stimulated discussion of this problem at numerous levels and in numerous fora including in the UN Security Council and among the G-8 nations.

- The U.S. is proud to have taken a leadership role in raising awareness of this issue and searching for a means of controlling conflict diamonds. In doing so we are deeply engaged with the governments of diamond producing governments, including South Africa, to ensure that their legitimate diamond industries are not harmed.

SUBJECT: CHAD-CAMEROON PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT AND PIPELINE PROJECT

QUESTION:

Why did the U.S. support the World Bank's Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project?

ANSWER:

- On June 6, the World Bank Executive Board approved the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project.
  - This project is of enormous importance for two of the poorest countries in the world, Chad and Cameroon. It represents a major increase in private sector engagement, including U.S., in sub-Saharan Africa.
- We are well aware that this is not a perfect project.
- However, there is also no question that this project represents a very serious and credible effort to face its inherent risks, to incorporate the lessons learned to the failures of the past, and to set a higher standard for the Bank's engagement on projects of this type.
- On this basis, U.S. support was justified in the context of substantial improvements that we sought and were incorporated in the project. These include:
  - a plan for managing the oil revenues,
  - rerouting the pipeline to avoid sensitive wildlife habitat and resettlement of indigenous communities, and
  - establishment of an independent international advisory group to monitor the Environmental Management Plan.
- The Bank has included detailed conditions or "covenants" in its loan and project agreements that could lead to suspension of disbursements and accelerated repayment if the Chadian revenue management plan and elements of the EMP are not developed or fully implemented.
- Senior bank management has assured us that the project meets the banks environmental and social policies. Regional Vice President Sarbibe and ESSD Vice President Johnson assured us unequivocally that the projects are fully compliant with bank policies.
- The Bank is committed to strong supervision to ensure that project implementation is done right and benefits the poorest. It will also provide extensive and regular reports to the Board and the public.

Background:

The Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project will develop oil fields in southern Chad and construct a 650 mile buried pipeline to the Atlantic Coast and marine export terminal facilities in Cameroon. The total investment amounts to $3.8 billion, almost all of which will be financed by an oil company consortium, which includes Exxon. The World Bank will provide Chad a total of $97.4 million and Cameroon $145 million to finance their share of the investment. It will also provide $32 million in low-interest loans to the two governments to help build capacity to manage the environmental and social issues. A low interest loan of $17.5 million to Chad to help build revenue management capacity has already been approved.

This project has huge development implications for Chad, with annual revenues averaging some $60 million, equivalent to nearly half of Chad's government budget revenues. Cameroon will also benefit, mostly from pipeline fees, and annual revenues during the initial years that will amount to some three percent of its total annual budget revenues.

- These resources, if used properly, present Chad with a unique opportunity to promote its economic growth and help reduce poverty. Most Chadians live on less than $1/day. Some 60,000 children a year die before they reached age 5. Without the revenue from the development of its oil resources, it could be as long as 35 years before Chad will be able to double its per capita income.

While the opportunities are great, so are the risks. This is a large and complex project and Chad and Cameroon have poor underlying policy environments. Both countries have severe governance problems and limited capacity. More generally, the history of oil development projects in Africa is poor. For these reasons, the project contains an array of safeguards measures, some of which are unprecedented for World Bank operations.

- At U.S. urging, a revenue management plan providing both transparency and accountability in the handling of oil revenues was introduced in Chad. Under this plan, oil revenues will be directed to a series of sub-accounts, beginning with commercially managed and audited off-shore escrow accounts, before flowing to the Chad government budget and directed largely towards social programs.

- Significant improvements have also been made, again with U.S. active engagement, with respect to environmental issues. The Bank rejected the original Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as inadequate, and worked with the project sponsors to reroute significant parts of the pipeline to avoid sensitive wildlife habitat and resettlement of indigenous communities. In addition, two new national parks in Cameroon have been created as "offsets" to compensate for remaining losses to special wildlife habitat.

- Provisions for monitoring the EMP have been beefed up, with monitoring by the private sponsors and governments to be supplemented by external consultants/experts. The Bank also agreed to an independent high-level international advisory group, which the U.S. and other shareholders have sought. The details on this group, however, remain to be worked out.

OASIA/IDB
6/07/2000

SUBJECT: STATUS OF THE MOZAMBIQUE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUEST

QUESTION: What is the status of the supplemental budget request for Mozambique?

ANSWER:

- The Administration remains committed to the emergency supplemental budget request to help reconstruction efforts in Mozambique.
- We are pleased to see that the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has shown interest in funding part of the Administration's request, and we will continue to work hard to obtain the full amount.
- The Administration has been impressed with Mozambique's efforts at reform over the past decade and is equally as impressed with the efforts the government has shown in rebuilding after the floods.
- We will continue to actively work with the Congress to raise funds for flood relief for Mozambique.
- I would also like to note that Mozambique will benefit from over $100 million in extraordinary debt relief being in 2000 and 2001. This exceptional debt relief will free substantial resources for reconstruction efforts.

BACKGROUND

The Administration ha requested a $200 million emergency supplemental for flood relief in southern Africa, of which $131 million is for Mozambique. The recent donor meeting in Rome produced pledges amounting to $453 million (including the US request for $131 million included in the supplemental) for Mozambique for reconstruction efforts. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations markup of the FY 2001 appropriations bill (to which the FY 2000 $200 million supplemental is added), contained only $25 million for Mozambique. Many in the donor community now are accusing the United States of going back on its word to help Mozambique. Senate staffers are calling the $25 million a "placeholder" and it is hoped that the amount will be increased substantially by the House in Conference (the bill has more support in the House). The House does not plan to mark-up its version of the bill until at least June 12.

SUBJECT: HIPC DEBT RELIEF FOR TANZANIA

QUESTION:

It has been reported from the Minister of Finance that Tanzania's debt service-to-revenue ratio is 27% in FY 2001. How can this be possible with HIPC debt relief?

ANSWER:

- Debt service will decline to 14% in FY 2001, and will continue to decline further the next several years (assuming consistent growth in revenues). The 27% debt service-to-revenue figure is before enhanced HIPC debt relief.

- Prior to any enhanced HIPC debt relief Tanzania the IMF projected that Tanzania would have spent about $250 million in debt service in FY 2001, about 25% of revenue. For FY 2001, enhanced HIPC reduces debt service to about $150 million, about 14% of revenue.

  (Note: The difference in the 27% figure cited by the Minister of Finance and the 25% figure cited by the IMF are due to different revenue projections. The Minister of Finance projected revenues for FY 2001 that were about 10% lower than IMF projections.)

- Enhanced HIPC debt relief reduced Tanzania's external debt by NPV $2 billion. Tanzania will receive about $100 million in debt service relief through 2018.

- Tanzania's annual debt service is falling from about 17% of exports prior to enhanced HIPC debt relief to about 7% of exports after enhanced HIPC debt relief through 2018.

Background:

On May 31, Agence France-Presse reported that Tanzania's Finance Minister Daniël Yona said that Tanzania will face continued economic hardship due to external debt servicing obligations despite recent moves by some donors to write off a significant portion of Tanzania's debt. In a pre-budget briefing to Parliament on May 29, the Minister warned against over-expectations, in the wake of pledges made in April by the World Bank and the IMF to forgive about $2 billion in debts. The Minister said 27.4 percent of Tanzania's revenue, projected at about $1.05 billion in FY 2001, would be spent on servicing external debt.

SUBJECT: ZIMBABWE

QUESTION:

What is the U.S. position on the land occupations in Zimbabwe and the Government of Zimbabwe's refusal to bring an end to those occupations?

ANSWER:

- The United States believes land reform is needed to address inequities in Zimbabwe. We remain ready to assist with legal and orderly land reform in cooperation with other donors.

- The United States deplores the unlawful occupation of nearly 1,000 farms in Zimbabwe and condemns violent attacks against farmers and farm workers. The government's failure to provide equal protection to all of its citizens and its refusal to implement court orders have grave implications for the rule of law in Zimbabwe. We call on the Government of Zimbabwe to restore the rule of law and fulfill its responsibility to protect the political and human rights of all Zimbabwean citizens.

- We also urge the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure that upcoming parliamentary elections are free and fair. Stability and prosperity in Zimbabwe can only be assured when the free expression of political choice and the rule of law prevail.

SUBJECT: MOZAMBIQUE

QUESTION:

Why was the U.S. so slow in responding to the southern African floods in February/March?

ANSWER:

- Let me first express my thanks to President Mbeki and his government for South Africa's heroic efforts. Because of their proximity, South Africa's well-trained troops were able to respond immediately with search and rescue assistance that saved more than ten thousand lives. They deserve the recognition and thanks not only of Mozambique, but us all, and I ask you to join me in applauding their efforts.

- I also want to thank President Mbeki for his decision to allow our military forces providing flood relief assistance to Mozambique to operate from South African territory. The cooperation between our two militaries was exemplary, and we are deeply appreciative.

- As the crisis unfolded the U.S. response was timely and appropriate. The U.S. Ambassador in Mozambique declared a disaster and invoked his authority to render immediate assistance on February 7, as soon as the dimensions of the disaster were becoming apparent. Our Ambassadors in Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe declared disasters on February 16, 17, and 28.

- Immediately after the disaster declarations in southern Africa, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) began to provide emergency relief aid to the region. Over $19 million has been mobilized to support search and rescue teams, aircraft assistance, relief supplies, food aid, fuel, and numerous grants to nonprofit organizations for direct and immediate relief assistance.

- We gradually increased our assistance throughout February, and, after the devastating effects of Cyclone Eline, authorized drawdown authority on March 1 to mobilize Operation Atlas Response, equipped with heavy lift helicopters and C-130s, to establish a civil-military operations center. To date, the U.S. has committed over $55 million for southern African flood relief.

Oxford Analytica Brief
ERITREA/ETHIOPIA: Casus Belli

Jun 7, 2000 : 3

EVENT: With Ethiopian forces having penetrated deep inside its country, the Eritrean military is mounting a defence of the Red Sea port of Assab.

SIGNIFICANCE: Ethiopia now seems bent on bringing down the regime in Asmara.

ANALYSIS: Having been pushed back deep into their own territory by a massive Ethiopian offensive, Eritrean forces dug in around Assab at the end of last week and began retaliating with intensive artillery fire on June 5. The lightning Ethiopian offensive has recaptured territory held by Eritrea since 1998 and, on May 31, Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi declared that the border war had ended (see OADB, May 19, IV, 2000). However, Asmara insists that the conflict, which began in 1998, is set to continue. Until the present round of hostilities, most of the fighting had been for control of a mere 600 square kilometres of poor agricultural land. Even so, military expenditures and casualty rates were huge (see OADB, June 28, 1999, IV).

Roots of conflict. The central driver of the conflict is traceable to the ambiguous relationship that developed between the two guerrilla liberation movements which overthrew the Dergue regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam and allowed the formation of the Eritrean state. Those movements were the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Tigrean Popular Liberation Front (TPLF). The EPLF was the dominant force during the course of the struggle, both in terms of political power and military might. Furthermore, both movements were led by Tigrinya-speaking second-cousins: Zenawi and Issaias Afewerki (now president of Eritrea).

During the course of the liberation struggle, problems of leadership authority abounded between the EPLF and the TPLF. The TPLF partly owed its military successes to the valuable amour and artillery support that the EPLF provided. In 1991, when the EPLF assumed power in Eritrea -- and was renamed the Popular Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) -- Asmara confidently assumed international leadership for both autonomies. Indeed, Eritrean troops were deployed in Ethiopia to help with the subjugation of a secessionist uprising by the Oromo people during legislative elections in 1992. During the transition to full Eritrean independence in 1991-93, the TPLF accepted all the constitutional terms and conditions drawn up by the PFDJ.

Politically, the TPLF has always been in a weaker position than its erstwhile ally. Representing only one ethnic grouping within Ethiopia, it has been forced to work hard towards ethnic inclusivity in order to establish a mandate for rule of the entirety of the Ethiopian state. Fused into the larger Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) coalition, the TPLF exploited the substantial amount of economic aid it received to develop roads, electricity, and manufacturing bases within the country. This disappointed Eritrea, which had expected Ethiopia to provide a ready market for the small industrial base it had inherited from the colonial period.

There has also been the contentious issue of 300,000 Eritreans living in Ethiopia who declined Eritrean citizenship but continued to act as commercial agents for their country of ethnic origin. Furthermore, the preservation of monetary union in the form of the Ethiopian birr enabled Eritrean traders to buy Ethiopian coffee and then re-export to hard-currency markets. By exploiting this commercial environment, Eritrea became the world's 14th largest coffee exporter by the mid-1990s. This stress was exacerbated in 1997 when Eritrea adopted a new currency, the nafka, which it proposed, initially, to float at parity with the birr. The Ethiopian treasury refused, further widening the leadership, economic and political disputes. With jingoism on both sides running high, war erupted in April 1998 under the pretence of issues of border demarcation.

At the time, Eritrea, with superior forces, expected a quick victory which would bring Ethiopia back into line with Asmara's strategic policy. Addis Ababa had disbanded what remained of the Dergue army (once well over 350,000 personnel) shortly after the TPLF took power, and was able to draw upon forces of around 100,000. Many of these troops were poorly trained and inexperienced. However, the Ethiopian government, which in the past had borne the brunt of strong domestic criticism for its soft line towards Asmara, found unexpected support, reflected in a successful recruitment drive. Ethiopian forces dug in, leading to a long and bloody stalemate which lasted for two years.

Ethiopian offensive. These inconclusive battles had led to an estimated 60,000 fatalities before Ethiopia's latest offensive on May 12. This attack was three-pronged: a first force advanced in the west towards the lowland capital of Barentu; a second pushed on the Zala Ambessa front; and a third attacked towards Senafe on the eastern road to Asmara. The first force gained an element of surprise in an area where fighting was unexpected. The second, large force was deployed as a holding group, while the third managed to penetrate Eritrean defences. The fighting has been very heavy, with massive use of artillery, combat helicopters and fixed-wing fighter bombers supporting large numbers of ground troops. The offensive probably involved up to 200,000 personnel out of the now 350,000-strong Ethiopian armed forces. The Eritrean forces were forced to withdraw under the impact of superior firepower and larger troop numbers.

Ethiopia's intentions. Ethiopia has several times reaffirmed its commitment to Eritrean independence and its respect for the 1993 national referendum; and, by May 30, it appeared that some of its forces were beginning a partial withdrawal on the western front. However, after defiance on the part of Asmara, the strategic Eritrean Red Sea port of Assab came under attack towards the end of last week. It is now clear, therefore, that Ethiopia is not solely concerned with the recovery of lost border territory. Although this issue will form the basis of any future negotiations between the two countries in Algeria, it now seems probable that Addis Ababa's primary strategic objective is to weaken the PFDJ regime to the point of collapse. Although Ethiopian forces could feasibly have driven all the way to Asmara, losses could have been heavy enough to affect domestic opinion towards Zenawi's government. More realistically, it seems the Ethiopian plan is to replace the PFDJ regime with one more positive towards Addis Ababa.

However, such a government would almost certainly carry the domestic stigma of being an Ethiopian 'puppet', and it is reported that even the Ethiopian-backed opposition movement, the Alliance of Eritrean National Forces (AENF), is not particularly favourable to such a solution. A likely scenario, therefore, is that Ethiopia will maintain military pressure (probably focusing on Assab), whilst extending negotiations as long as possible in order politically and militarily to exhaust the PFDJ government.

Nonetheless, there is a possibility that Eritrea may attempt to hold out for as long as possible, awaiting heavy rains which will swell rivers along the warring states' common border. Part of Ethiopia's recent success has been dependent on the low water levels of the Moreb Wenz River. These have enabled the Ethiopian offensive to proceed on three broad fronts through a number of crossing points. If the rains arrive within the next two weeks, however, Ethiopia will be forced to withdraw troops from the Barentu and Zala Ambessa fronts, or risk the cutting of lines of communication by rivers in spate. In this eventuality, Eritrea may attempt a counter-offensive against the Ethiopian forces currently besieging Assab.

CONCLUSION: Despite Ethiopian bravado, a rapid resolution of the conflict is unlikely. Ethiopian forces will soon be operating in inclement conditions, so giving Eritrea the opportunity to hit back against extended positions.

Ethiopia's and Eritrea's forgotten war, resumed

The two ex-allies, newly rearmed, are fighting bloodily, perhaps to the death

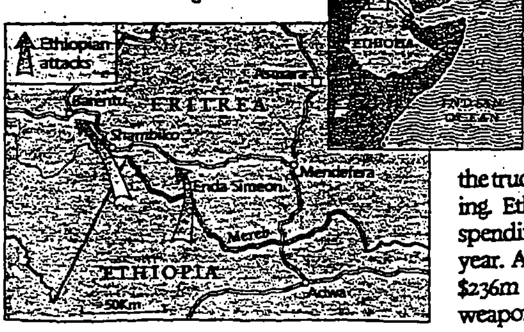
SCORNED and deeply frustrated, the peace-makers from the UN Security Council boarded their flight home from Addis Ababa at dusk on May 10th. Their Ethiopian hosts wasted no time. At around midnight the following day, they began shelling Eritrean positions; at dawn their troops moved forward. They came in waves, like ghosts from the battle of the Somme transported to the parched Mereb valley that forms the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea. And, as at the Somme in 1916, they were cut down in their thousands.

But Ethiopia's human-wave advance was more successful than earlier invasions of the same kind. One of the crossing-points was not heavily defended by the Eritreans because it was not thought reachable. To get to the Mereb river, south of Enda Simeon, the Ethiopians had to march over mountains impassable to tanks and artillery. The Eritreans, believing that the Ethiopians would not attempt this, had only a few trenches and troops on their side of the river. Within a few hours, the Ethiopians had broken through, capturing nearly 500 Eritreans.

The Ethiopians also invaded in force across the frontier near Shambiko, some 40km (25 miles) to the west. This time they used their newly acquired tanks, backed by Russian-built fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships. The Eritreans moved thousands of troops in an attempt to staunch the breach. But by May 18th they had been forced to withdraw from Barentu, the regional capital. If the two prongs of the Ethiopian assault can join up on the road from Barentu to Mendefera, they could swing eastwards, climbing the mountains towards Eritrea's capital, Asmara.

Eritrea claimed to have killed or wounded 25,000 Ethiopians in the first three days of fighting. Quite apart from the military casualties, whatever they really were, the renewed fighting has displaced hundreds of thousands of civilians who will now join the 13m people in the Horn of Africa facing starvation because of drought and war.

After two years of an intermittently ferocious war, this could be the end-game. The two leaders, Meles Zenawi, the prime minister of Ethiopia, and Issaias Afwerki, the president of Eritrea, seem determined to slug it out. It is hard to see how they can return to the negotiating table until one of them is near defeat—and tens of thousands of their young men dead on the battlefield.



The UN team, led by Richard Holbrooke, America's envoy to the UN, applied intense pressure on both governments before it left empty-handed. One member of the team said that the talks had broken down long before diplomacy had run its course. It was clear that political and economic factors, not least the personal rivalry between the two leaders, were more important than the original border dispute. When Eritrea became independent from Ethiopia in 1993, many issues—including their future fiscal and trade relations—were not defined but left to the good relationship between the two leaders. The collapse of that friendship left a void.

The war began as a clash over an obscure sliver of borderland. The Eritreans went on the offensive, believing that the Ethiopian government would collapse. The Ethiopians quickly accepted a peace plan prepared by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), but Eritrea held back. Then, last year, the Eritreans had a setback on the battlefield which made them realise that their huge neighbour was far better able than they to sustain a long war. They too signed the peace plan, but by then the Ethiopians were no longer in the mood. They backed away from the plan, creating technical problems that they said prevented them from accepting a ceasefire.

Mr Meles saw the war as a chance to establish his nationalist credentials. A Tigrayan from the north, he was linked with the Eritreans in the war against Mengistu Haile Mariam's dictatorship, and had long been suspected of being Mr Issaias's pawn. But the normally fractious Ethiopians have now united around him, and his party is likely to have done well at this week's election.

When negotiations with the OAU broke down, it took the unprecedented step of publishing an account of the failed talks. It did not directly apportion blame, but its account showed that Ethiopia had been the more obstructive.

Neither side, however, has been prepared to go out of its way to secure a peace. Both have used the truce to prepare for a resumption of fighting. Ethiopia has quadrupled its defence spending since the war began to $467m last year. After a similar increase, Eritrea spent $236m last year. Most of the money went on weapons from Russia and Ukraine—which explains why Russia has been reluctant to allow a UN arms embargo to be imposed on the two countries. Although it dropped its opposition this week, letting the Security Council impose an embargo for one year, it is now late for this to have much effect.

In about five weeks' time, the annual rains should begin flooding the Mereb river, making war impossible. By then, the Ethiopians will have tried to reach Asmara and the Eritreans, who are at their fiercest when cornered, will have done their best to stop them.

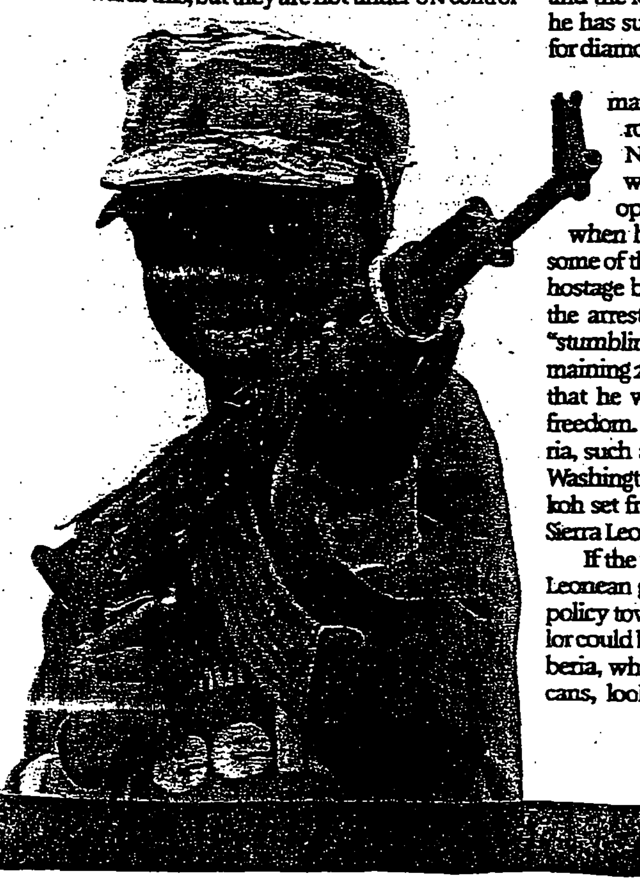
Sierra Leone

What to do next?

THE cavalry, in the form of seven British warships and 1,000 British paratroopers and marines, thundered in and secured Freetown, the capital. Foday Sankoh, the rebel leader, has been captured. Extra UN troops are being flown in to provide security in the rest of the country. Are Sierra Leone's problems on the way to being solved?

Far from it. The main stage in the struggle to put Sierra Leone together is only now starting. And the main participants in this harsh struggle seem to have little idea, and no joint idea, which way they should be heading.

First, there is the immediate problem of reinforcement. Britain has suggested raising the UN force to 13,000. But the UN needs bigger numbers far less than it needs well-trained, well-equipped soldiers with both the ability and the mandate to attack the enemy. The British troops go some way towards this, but they are not under UN control and their continued presence is far from certain. A large UN force that can do little more than guard duty is desperately vulnerable to further hostage-taking.



Then there is the crucial question of what the next step should be. Will there be a return to last year's Lomé peace agreement, which gave the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels seats in the cabinet and Mr Sankoh the status of vice-president? The government may have to choose between tearing up the agreement and finding another RUF leader to cut a deal with. If it decides to tear the deal up, it will have to try to defeat the RUF, presumably with UN, and perhaps British, assistance.

President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah's government says the question is "under review". Privately, it is looking to Britain to give a lead. The British, fearing accusations of neo-colonialism, say it is a matter for Mr Kabbah.

The UN's special representative in Sierra Leone wants a return to the Lomé agreement. The UN in New York is less sure, worried particularly by the agreement's amnesty for terrorists. The Americans, whose officials drafted the Lomé deal, and whose presidential envoy to Africa, Jesse Jackson, pushed it through, are also divided. Mr Jackson was quoted last week as comparing Mr Sankoh to Nelson Mandela. This week he was trying to sound more diplomatic. But Richard Holbrooke, America's ambassador to the UN, has described the RUF as "a bunch of ragtag, machete-wielding murderers".

The void in policy is filled, to an uncomfortable extent, by Liberia's president, Charles Taylor. He and Mr Sankoh met through Libya's Muammar Qaddafi. As the leading warlord in Liberia's own brutal civil war, Mr Taylor helped launch Mr Sankoh and the RUF from Liberia in 1991. Since then he has supplied them with arms, in return for diamonds.

In Liberia's 1997 election, which marked the end of the civil war, he terrorised people into voting for him. Now he is seeking respectability. The war in Sierra Leone provides the opportunity to play statesman, as when he secured the release last week of some of the UN soldiers who had been taken hostage by the RUF two weeks ago. He says the arrest of Mr Sankoh on May 17th is a "stumbling-block" in the release of the remaining 250 or so hostages. By this he means that he will be extracting a price for their freedom. He may want something for Liberia, such as aid or, some say, a state visit to Washington. Or he may just want Mr Sankoh set free in order to keep him in play in Sierra Leone and to continue taking his cut.

If the UN, Britain, America and the Sierra Leonean government all followed the same policy towards Liberia and the RUF, Mr Taylor could be taken on. But they are at odds. Liberia, which was founded by black Americans, looks to the United States as Sierra Leone looks to Britain, the former colonial ruler. And Mr Jackson, together with other black Americans who are influential in formulating American policy on Africa, are personal friends of Mr Taylor's.

Even in the unlikely event of the outside world formulating a single co-ordinated policy towards Sierra Leone and Liberia, other fundamental problems remain. The country is wrecked and Mr Kabbah's government does not look remotely capable of rebuilding it. It is hard to find any politicians or civil servants who are not on the take. Groups in the army have rebelled, deserted, joined the rebels or just used their guns to enrich themselves. All this has created the frustration that the RUF feeds off. Restoring the state is on nobody's immediate list, but defeating the rebels, and their influence, cannot be done without it.

WHO survey highlights world health inequality

By Clive Cookson
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Global health inequalities are to be thrown into sharp relief on Monday, with the publication of the World Health Organisation's first estimates of how long people in different countries can expect to live free of serious illness or disability. The "healthy life expectancy" rankings show a three-fold difference between Japan at the top with 74.5 years and Sierra Leone at the bottom with 25.9 years.

The project is the result of seven years research by WHO scientists, who have developed a new indicator - Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy or Dale - in collaboration with health ministries and health economists around the world. This gives the number of years a baby born today can expect to live in good health; to calculate Dale, years of ill health are weighted according to severity and subtracted from overall life expectancy.

The new figures make the world's health inequalities seem greater than total life expectancy statistics, because more years are lost to disease in poorer countries. People in the healthiest regions lose 9 per cent of their lives to disability, compared to 14 per cent in the worst-off countries.

All of the bottom 10 countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, where Aids is rampant. Alan Lopez, WHO's epidemiology co-ordinator, says: "Healthy life expectancy in some African countries is dropping back to levels we have not seen in advanced countries since mediaeval times."

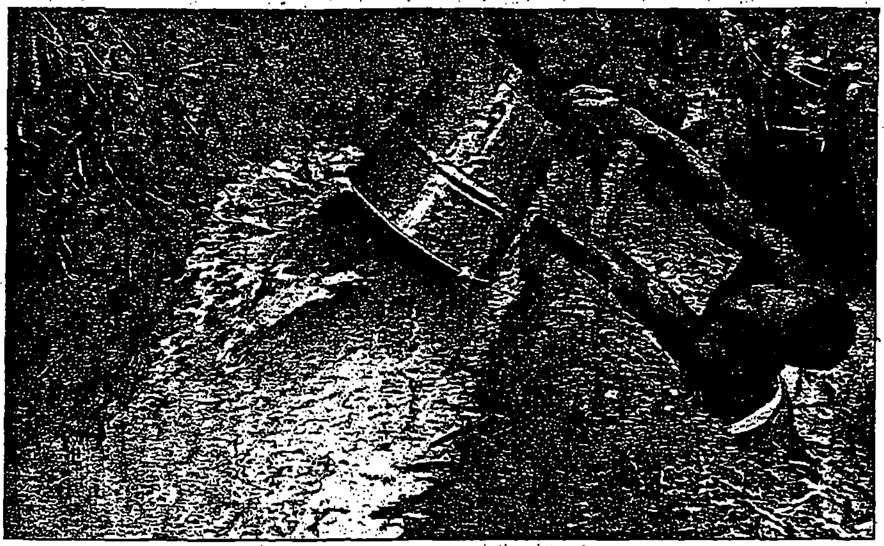
Among developed countries, one of the big surprises of the new rating system is the poor performance of the US, which comes 24th with an average healthy life expectancy of 70.0 years (67.5 for boys and 72.6 for girls). Britain is 14th, with 71.7 years (69.7 for boys and 73.7 for girls).

WHO scientists say one reason for the relatively low ranking of the US is the existence within the country of groups such as the inner city poor who have extremely bad health. Besides this internal inequality, Americans are more like to suffer from Aids and from violent injury and death than people in most other developed countries.

WHO cites several reasons why Japan is the world's healthiest country. One is the low-fat Japanese diet, leading to a low rate of heart disease. Another is that smoking- related diseases are still less common than in western Europe.

Another surprise is the difference between Australia, 2nd in the rankings, and New Zealand which is 31st. Dr Lopez, who is Australian, and his New Zealand colleague Christopher Murray, director of the WHO's programme on health policy evidence, had expected their two native countries to come close together. In fact there is a four- year difference in healthy life expectancy. They believe this is due partly to the fact that Australia has been much moreactive in promoting public health campaigns - for example on smoking, drink-driving and Aids - than New Zealand.

THE DIAMOND BUSINESS



Washed out of Africa

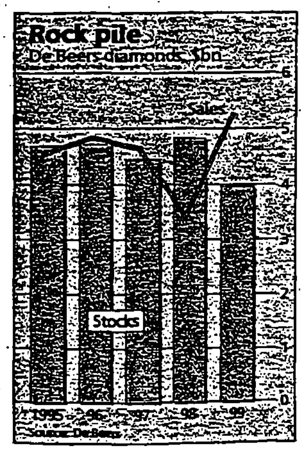
The De Beers diamond cartel is seeking to transform itself into a modern luxury-goods firm. The changing economics of the business, as much as the new politics of "conflict" diamonds, explains why

PICTURE the perfect De Beers moment. After a romantic dinner in New York, the young banker reaches into his pocket. He has spent months' worth of his inflated salary at Tiffany's on a diamond engagement ring, as a token of love for his fiancée. But now picture the couple leaving, covered in red paint thrown by demonstrators screaming about her hand being tainted in blood.

Such a confrontation has not happened—yet. But the De Beers diamond cartel is an obvious target for protesters. For over a century the company's bosses had no qualms about using whatever tactics were necessary to "mop up" diamonds, whether from disintegrating bits of the old Soviet Union or from war-torn bits of Africa, that threatened the cartel's grip on the market. Whenever a surge of gems threatened to reduce artificially high prices, De Beers used its financial might to scoop them up and keep them off the market. In recent months, though, the firm has closed its operations in war-torn bits of Africa, and vowed not to buy "conflict" diamonds on the open market. It has even started a certification scheme designed to show that its gems are clean.

What is going on? One explanation is the "fur factor". Television images of wars in Sierra Leone and Congo, where diamonds play a crucial role in fuelling conflict, have roused the passions of consumers in Europe and in America. The *New York Post* recently ran a prominent photo of a horribly maimed child in Sierra Leone, suggesting that this is what buying diamonds led to. The G8 club of rich countries is contemplating regulating trade in diamonds more closely.

But there is another force, more powerful than the fur factor, which is making De Beers's bosses change their approach: the fast-changing economics of their trade. Thanks to unfamiliar market-driven forces, the firm has had to rethink its business strategy. Its new approach, to be unveiled in early July, promises to set the company on a dramatically different course.



Rather than spending a fortune mopping up surplus gems, the firm says it is keener to embrace other tactics, including being readier than in the past to cut production at its own mines. De Beers directly produces nearly half of the world's high-quality diamonds by value. The company is also more prepared to withhold gems in its stockpile from the market. If combined with tougher international controls on the origins of diamonds, De Beers's new approach could make it harder for African rebels, or the dodgy dealers who work with them, to find easy markets or get top prices.

A rocky ride

Even so, this new strategy carries clear risks for De Beers's control of the market. So why is the firm going this way? The answer is that it had little choice. The most dramatic wake-up call, says Gary Ralfe, its managing director, came with the collapse over the past two years in the firm's share price. As Asia's economic slump dragged the diamond market into a severe downturn, De Beers's shares plunged from a high of over \$35 a share in mid-1997 to around \$15 a share a year ago (see chart on next page). Return on capital employed plunged to a miserable 7.5% in 1998.

Thanks mainly to the extraordinary economic boom in America, the firm's sales have since rebounded. Sales of rough diamonds in 1999 topped \$5.2 billion, 57% higher than the previous year, and they are still buoyant. Yet the company's share price has not rebounded in tandem. Indeed, most of the market value of De Beers is today accounted for by its holding in its conglomerate sibling, Anglo American. The implication is that, as with tobacco firms, the market takes a dim view of De Beers's underlying value.

Over a quarter of De Beers's shareholders are now American institutional investors, and these "value investors" are clamouring for the firm to do better. The weak share price has also driven out talented managers, something that would have been unimaginable when the company was the pride of the South African economy. It is this intense spotlight on shareholder value, says Mr Ralfe, that explains his sweeping strategic review, conducted with help from Bain, an American management consultancy. The review concluded that De Beers should no longer be the default custodian of the market, cost be damned.

Yet talk of an end to the firm's market manipulation, or of the break-up of its cartel, is premature. Nicky Oppenheimer, the chairman, insists that "this does not mean that De Beers is about to abandon the market to its own devices." The company remains committed to "minimising price volatility". Mr Ralfe himself asks rhetorically: "If the sky fell on top of us, would we start stockpiling? Perhaps. But I want rigorous financial analysis of the options first."

What the review recognised is that a combination of controversy over conflict diamonds and the emergence of other big diamond producers (such as Canada's big Ekati mine) means that De Beers's role as custodian of the market has to change. The firm says it is no longer in its interests to act on its age-old instinct whenever there is a surge of diamonds: "Step in, buy them, hold them as long as necessary, and sell later."

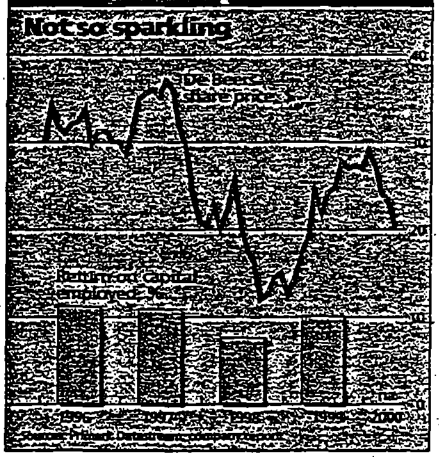
Simple economics, to which the cartel once thought itself immune, explains the change. The old approach worked only at enormous cost. At the beginning of 1999, De Beers had a stockpile of diamonds worth \$4.8 billion; even after a stellar year, it is \$3.9 billion. To afford more expensive forays into the open market, it has lines of credit for several billion dollars with nearly three dozen banks; even when it is not tapping them, it must pay for this privilege. Under pressure to cut costs, the company wants to slash its diamond stockpile to \$2.5 billion or less—only three to five months' of sales—and keep it at that low level. That means that its ability to control prices must diminish over time.

The real test of this strategy will come the next time the retail diamond market goes into cyclical downturn. When pressed on this, the usually unflappable Mr Ralfe lets down his guard: "Look, there is no textbook for what we are trying to do. We are making this up as we go along." But on one point he is steadfast: De Beers must do better for its shareholders. The key to this, he reckons, is the most radical bit of the new strategy: to kill the cyclicality of the diamond business. Rather than sit back and ride out the cycles of boom and bust in demand, as the firm has done patiently (and expensively) for decades, Mr Ralfe says that he now wants to "drive incremental demand".

Over the past 50 years, diamond sales have grown at merely the rate of global economic output. Now, De Beers wants that to rise to more like 5-6% a year, in line with the sales of other luxury goods. To do that, says Tim Capon, a director of De Beers, requires a big boost in marketing, so that it can "give demand a swift kick in the pants." Previous efforts to boost demand were generic, though spectacularly succesful, exhortations to spend a few months' salary on an engagement ring. Now, bosses want sharper, more-targeted marketing campaigns.

How can De Beers do this, when it is also under intense pressure to cut costs? One way, confide insiders, is to get the deadbeats of what one calls the "dysfunctional" diamond industry to share the burden. The firm sees lots of untapped resources among the traders, gem polishers and jewellery manufacturers who, at the moment, spend almost nothing on marketing. By organising co-operative advertising, De Beers thinks it can boost sales of its baubles at little cost. Its marketing department and its rough-gems group are also working together on campaigns to promote the sizes and varieties of gems that De Beers actually has in stock. The company wants to see spending on the industry's marketing efforts rise from the paltry 1% of sales to the levels of 10% or more that are typical of the luxury-goods industry.

And this points to what may really be happening to this sleepy old South African mining group: bit by bit, it is transforming itself into a luxury-goods group. Mr Ralfe may deny this, saying that "as long as I'm around, branded retail will always remain a niche



add-on to the firm's core strengths of mining and marketing rough gems." But some of Mr Ralfe's colleagues openly talk of such products as Gucci handbags and Montecristo cigars as their real competition. They also make no secret of their envy of luxury-goods companies' loftier earnings multiples.

So will De Beers embrace branding? So far, it has merely toyed with the notion of etching its logo, invisible to the naked eye, into its gems; its promotion of branded millennium gems, for example, was a runaway success. But De Beers has, so far, resisted wholesale conversion to the idea. One reason is fear of annoying its traditional partners down the value chain, from cutters to retailers, who might see the change as a threat to their own, unbranded, gems.

Mr Ralfe is adamant that De Beers will never enter the *unfamiliar downstream* business of cutting and polishing diamonds. Instead, it intends to cement and even modernise its age-old partnerships with its clients, replacing ad hoc, secret deals with open, long-term contracts. Doing so would make the company appear less like a secretive cartel. It would also improve relations with those bits of the industry that might otherwise be most threatened by any branding initiatives.

But the changing dynamics of the diamond business are beginning to force the company's hand. Already, smaller rivals, from Australia's BHP to America's LKI, are pushing ahead with branding. How long can the industry's best-known name hold out?

Brand new world

If De Beers decides to embrace branding, it may open entirely new markets for the stodgy company. "Why limit the De Beers brand to diamonds?" asks Mr Capon. "Why not watches, or handbags?" Why not, indeed? Indeed, if De Beers is really serious about shedding its old ways, why not sell a chunk of Anglo American and use the cash to buy a business that already sells such things: Gucci, for instance? The reply from Mr Capon is astonishing: "Well, we just might consider something like that." For those familiar with De Beers's conservatism, this is heady stuff.

The decision by De Beers to transform itself from keeper of the diamond cartel to the biggest company in a more competitive diamond market may have been inevitable. As Mr Ralfe says, rising competition in both the mining and marketing of rough gems explains it. Yet it may create problems of its own. One is that an increased emphasis on retail markets will draw more attention from antitrust authorities, especially in America. At the moment, the company's directors cannot set foot in their biggest market for fear of arrest. De Beers tried recently to arrange a quiet meeting with American antitrust officials to discuss the situation, but was rebuffed. The day may well come when De Beers is forced by such difficulties to spin off its marketing from its mining arms.

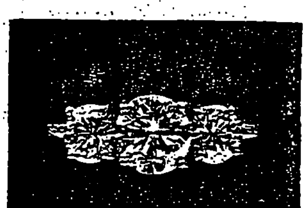
An even bigger risk is that, as its profile rises, it will become ever more vulnerable to consumer boycotts over bloodstained diamonds. As Mr Oppenheimer concedes, the demand for diamonds "can only be assured if the consumer retains his or her belief in the diamond as a symbol of love, purity and natural and enduring beauty...and untainted by conflict." This is what makes it so crucial for De Beers to wash its hands completely of conflict diamonds, and to push for concerted international action to regulate the trade in rough gems. The tougher the laws, the bigger the premium that a De Beers branded diamond, independently certified to be clean, might fetch. Otherwise assaults on bejewelled couples in New York may not remain merely the stuff of nightmares—and diamonds might become as unfashionable as fur. ■

schools do. That would allow them once again to compete with the private sector on an equal footing.

The Old Labour solution for inequality, now being brushed down in some quarters, was to try to tax the private schools out of existence—once again punishing success in the name of a war on elitism. The intelligent response would be to widen access to the best schools, and to stimulate state schools to select, and improve. Most people cannot afford to educate their children privately. But if the government moved to a system of education vouchers, buttressed by means tests—giving parents the spending power to shop around the school system—private education would suddenly become affordable to millions, good schools would expand, and state schools would also be stimulated by the need to appeal directly to parents.

The case of Laura Spence is so poisonous and so emotive, not because of Oxbridge snobbery, but because of the real differences in the life chances of people educated at state and private schools, and especially those in the poorest areas. The answer to this is not to punish Oxbridge, or private schools. It is to encourage state schools once again to compete with the best in the private sector, and ultimately to try to break down and obscure the division between the two sorts of schools—the biggest barrier to opportunity in Britain.

Losing their sparkle



How to stop diamonds paying for nasty African wars

DE BEERS'S nightmare has shifted from a flood of diamonds to blood on diamonds. For decades the diamond giant has manipulated the supply of the earth's hardest but most overrated natural substance, successfully keeping it one of the most valuable. It has survived slumps by stockpiling and booms by keeping prices ahead of inflation, all the while telling consumers that, in the words of its long-running advertising slogan, "a diamond is forever". De Beers has run its cartel by buying diamonds, whether from the Soviet Union or anybody else—no questions asked.

That is now its biggest problem. At least three wars in Africa are "fuelled" by diamonds. In two, rebel movements control mines and sell diamonds to buy weapons. UNITA rebels in Angola and the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone have been condemned internationally for breaking peace agreements and committing atrocities. The United Nations wants to cut off their source of cash: diamonds. A campaign, partly financed by Britain, is seeking to alert consumers to "conflict diamonds". Seeing what animal-rights campaigners did to fur, this has terrified the whole industry.

Only here for De Beers

A consumer campaign that broke the De Beers cartel and created a free market in gem diamonds would be a splendid idea. But there is a long way to go. America is the only country that has tried any serious antitrust action against the company. Europe, where De Beers's Central Selling Organisation is based, could do far more. Even if trust-busters fail, however, the cartel is under pressure, not just from conflict diamonds, but also from newly discovered deposits mined by companies that do not work with De Beers. But it will take years for such a cartel to unravel. And there is a risk that the process might temporarily raise prices of conflict diamonds if big mining houses, finding their huge deep mines uneconomic, were to close them down—for that would mean a better price for rebels, scratching around river beds for alluvial diamonds.

The question is what else to do in the short run to cut off rebels' diamond income. De Beers claims to have stopped scooping up loose gemstones on the open market that might have come from African war zones. It has withdrawn buyers from these areas, promised not to buy diamonds from war zones at source or in Antwerp, the main market for diamonds, and is offering guarantees that the diamonds it sells have no "blood" on them. De Beers also says it has leant on wholesale purchasers who buy from its stockpile, but also buy diamonds on the open market, to follow suit.

So far, so good—if also, rather obviously, good for De Beers's own interests. The firm is now considering ways of marketing diamonds as branded luxury goods, marked with the De Beers guarantee of quality and untainted origin (see page 69). But even if most conflict diamonds no longer sail unchecked through Antwerp or London, the evidence is that many are merely diverted to Tel Aviv and Mumbai. The rebels might get lower prices; but if their trade is to be dented any further, more concerted international action is needed.

The solution is that all rough diamonds should be certified, with the certification made open to outside scrutiny. De Beers has long maintained that this is impossible: that diamonds are harder to police even than drugs, because once cut and polished, their origin is impossible to determine. But experts can tell the origin of a packet of rough diamonds, even if individual stones or mixed parcels are harder to identify.

Until now the diamond trade has been barely regulated. Most smuggled diamonds, stolen or illegally mined, have turned up in Antwerp, where both the Belgian government and the EU have turned a blind eye. Other countries, including Israel and India, have been worse. That must change. Customs officers should be trained to ensure that all diamonds are declared on entry, with certificates of origin provided (not just the country of shipment) and values registered. If De Beers and other big companies want to keep their business blood-free, they must help to police these measures.

Britain, whose troops are facing the rebel movement in Sierra Leone, is particularly keen to stem the trade from that country, where at present the government controls not a single diamond. But Britain, where De Beers holds its stockpile, has itself done little. Acceding to De Beers's requests for secrecy, it refuses to disclose figures on the import and export of rough diamonds, their origin or their value. This is just the sort of complicity that must stop if conflict diamonds are to be curbed and a proper market established.

In New S. Africa, A New Apartheid

By Jon Jeter
Washington Post Foreign Service
Wednesday, May 31, 2000; Page A01

SOWETO, South Africa — The Doorknop Italians' official team colors are red and white, but 12-year-old Simphiwe Ndlovu takes to the soccer field in a pink jersey that is at least two sizes too big. He shares his faded uniform with players nearly twice his size, and he chases down balls in mismatched socks and basketball shoes instead of cleats.

Soweto has always been poor, but back when South Africa's apartheid government enforced racial separation, this all-black township usually managed to scrape together enough money for new jerseys, socks and cleats. A physician who lived here donated the Italians' last batch of uniforms seven years ago. When the white-minority government collapsed with the first all-race election in 1994, blacks were free to live wherever they could afford. The doctor moved away; the team hasn't been able to buy new uniforms since.

"Our best and brightest are all running away from Soweto now," said Cornish Dikgale, who owns a bar here. "And the very people who are leaving are the people with the money and the know-how that Soweto needs. They are cowards, driving their BMWs home to the suburbs while their people suffer."

Six years into its transformation to black-majority rule, the distribution of wealth in South Africa remains the most unequal in the world, with the white minority continuing to reap the bounty generated by sub-Saharan Africa's most prosperous economy. But the '94 election resurrected virtually overnight the black middle class that was wiped out by five decades of apartheid. Today, the soaring incomes and ambitions of the country's emergent black elite rival those of whites even as their friends and family from the old neighborhood grow poorer and more resentful.

"The problem," said Sipho Mthimkhulu, 22, a musician and youth counselor, "is that people have . . . sold out. You don't just move out of Soweto and forget about it. We fought for them, and now they think they're better than the people they left behind. South Africa is a colder place today."

Inadvertently--perhaps inevitably--the liberation movement has generated unprecedented class tensions among blacks, who make up 75 percent of the population and who only a few years ago were unified in their struggle to topple a government that made few distinctions among them, regardless of their education or skills.

In their increasing polarization, blacks here are no different from those of Washington, Chicago's South Side, or many other predominantly black U.S. communities after the 1960s civil rights movement, which enabled the best educated to move up and out of their segregated milieu, while the neighborhoods they left behind deteriorated.

"During apartheid, you could count the number of black businessmen on one hand," said Steven Friedman, director of the Center for Policy Studies in Johannesburg. "So you have a situation now where every time a black attorney is hired by a law firm, inequality widens. Ten years ago, every black person who worked in my office lived in Soweto; now the only black person in our office who lives in Soweto is the maid."

In less than a decade, the number of black households earning as much or more than the average white household income of $20,708 has risen from fewer than 1,000 to 1.2 million. Their share of all income has increased from 30 percent in 1991 to nearly 36 percent.
But those gains have been concentrated among a black upper class that has benefited from the broad affirmative action policies of the new governing party, the African National Congress. Since 1991, the average annual income of the poorest 40 percent of black South Africans has declined from $601 to $510 as the government's free-market restructuring of the economy failed to create new jobs for unskilled workers. With blacks accounting for 99 percent of South Africa's poor, the yawning economic chasm separating 31 million blacks from 8 million whites--particularly the descendants of Dutch and French settlers known as Afrikaners--remains the nation's deepest cleavage.

James Manor, a professor at Britain's University of Sussex who interviewed 110 South Africans of all colors on middle-class perceptions of the poor, discovered that whites often exaggerated what they saw as black professionals' indifference to the poor to bolster their contention that the liberation movement was more about avarice than idealism. Still, few dispute that the introduction of wealth-based class differences has changed black relationships.
"I hear it all the time from blacks who I work with, or sitting at the bar with my circle of friends," said Oupa Salemane, a marketing manager who moved from Soweto four years ago but returns every week to visit relatives and friends. "They look down on the place now and don't want to go back, partly because of the crime, but also because they feel that spending time there won't advance their careers like having the boss over for dinner or playing golf with [the boss]. It's sad, really."

Soweto's narrow, dusty streets stretch for miles into the countryside just beyond Johannesburg's gleaming midsection and leafy northern suburbs. With its clapboard shacks, tidy brick ramblers and dimly lit taverns, the township bustles from dawn to dusk with honking minivans that shuttle exhausted men and women to and from their jobs in the city. About 1.2 million people live in this crowded, edgy township, which was the hub of the anti-apartheid movement. When Mthimkhulu, the musician and youth counselor, invited a black provincial premier to a youth fundraiser last year at the Ipelegeng Community Center, a spokesman telephoned regrets. The premier had concerns about his safety. "This man grew up here," Mthimkhulu said. "These are the people who were in the struggle alongside us throwing stones in the streets, but now they can't step foot in Soweto."

"And when they do come back, they can't eat goat with you," said Mthimkhulu's friend, Vusi Mthemu, referring to Africans' traditional sacrifice to their ancestors. "They only eat grilled chicken now. . . . We call them 'lost monkeys.' They're afraid to greet you when they're out with their white co-workers and they see you, and if they do, they greet you in English." Mthemu, 29, speaks primarily Zulu, like most people here.

"I ask them: 'Do you think that God doesn't hear you when you pray in Zulu?' "

Despite abandoning its Marxist roots for free-market capitalism, the African National Congress has pushed economic policies widely regarded as an attempt to balance the needs of the poor with those of investors. But by refusing to increase pension payments, Friedman said, the ANC's black elite demonstrates a lack of awareness of how poor families often rely on those payments for food, rent or college tuition.

Ironically, Manor, the British professor, said, it was the Afrikaners' parochial notions of social consciousness that led them to create apartheid 52 years ago, tipping the scales in favor of their poor brethren who were jostling with blacks for low-paying jobs and housing.
The biggest wedge dividing blacks is the government's Black Empowerment Initiative, which uses lucrative government contracts as leverage to encourage the expansion of black corporate ownership. Blacks and whites have criticized the program for making instant millionaires of a handful of blacks who presumably agree to work as front men for white-owned corporations without having a financial stake in the companies, which then fail to broaden hiring and contracting opportunities for other blacks.

Resentment is heightened by studies indicating that black companies spend less on health insurance and other benefits than do white firms. "There is a feeling that black empowerment is really black enrichment," said Cyril Ramaphosa, a wealthy black businessman who, as a former labor leader and the ANC's secretary general, was widely considered the political heir of South Africa's first democratically elected president, Nelson Mandela. Ramaphosa left politics after losing an internal political struggle with Thabo Mbeki, who succeeded Mandela.
Ramaphosa's own transformation into a tycoon has disappointed some blacks, who accuse him of desertion. Ramaphosa "used to fight for the people," said Daniel Makgale, a schoolteacher and youth soccer coach, "but I guess his main interest now is money. We don't see him around here anymore."

Ramaphosa said his sponsorship of two Soweto elementary schools goes largely unnoticed. But more important, he said, he and other black entrepreneurs are under intense pressure to turn a profit, or else their failure may undermine the confidence of white bankers. Lacking the capital made available to many white entrepreneurs, blacks may cut corners on wages and benefits in the short term to ensure profit margins that assuage doubts about their ability.
"This really is what the struggle was all about--giving our people options and creating as many opportunities for as many people as possible," Ramaphosa said. "That's still the goal."
In contrast to Ramaphosa, Mandela's ex-wife, Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, remains popular with poor blacks largely because she lives in Soweto even though her position as a member of Parliament affords her enough income to move. "She's still here, calling people and asking them how she can help when they have a death in the family," Mthemu said.
Soccer coach Makgale said the problem in rounding up money for his team's uniforms is fundamentally one of distance rather than callousness. "Instead of just walking down the street and knocking on [Ramaphosa's] door, now I've got to make an appointment with his secretary, and when I do finally get in to see him, I'm going to be describing a situation which he can't see with his own eyes, like he once could.

"We don't want to clip anyone's wings," he added. "We want our brothers and sisters to fly. We just ask if they have to fly so far away."

Growth is good

Critics of global capitalism often claim that, when it comes to helping the poor, growth is beside the point. This view, never plausible, has now been definitively refuted

ECONOMICS FOCUS

IT IS striking that few, if any, of the backlash crowd argue that globalisation is bad for growth in an overall sense. Their complaint is rather that growth serves the interests only of the rich. As the prosperous become more so, inequalities widen and the poor are left out.

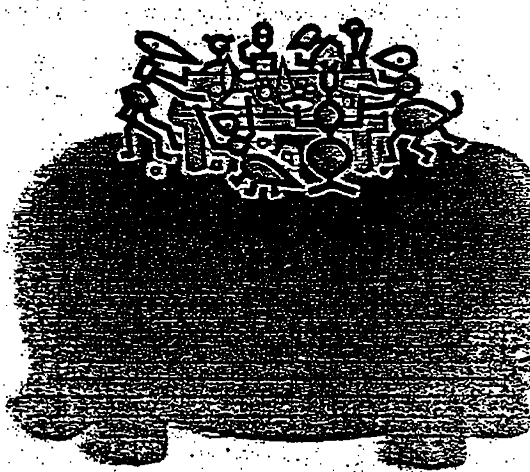
This is a claim you could make about rich and poor countries, or about rich and poor people within any given country. Most backlashers seem to believe both versions. The evidence on the first has long been clear. Poor countries that cut themselves off from the global economy and fail in other ways to establish a platform for growth can indeed stay poor; the rest do in fact "converge".

As for the second version, difficulties in gathering and examining the data have clouded the issue. But a new paper* by David Dollar and Aart Kraay of the World Bank puts matters straight. Its findings could hardly be clearer. Growth really does help the poor: in fact, it raises their incomes by about as much as it raises the incomes of everybody else.

The authors look at data on growth, incomes and a variety of other variables for a sample of 80 countries extending over four decades. On average, incomes of the poor rise one-for-one with incomes overall. There is relatively little variation around that average. If you plot incomes of the poor against overall incomes, the points all lie close to that one-for-one straight line. For instance, the data yield 108 episodes of at least five years in which overall incomes per head grew by 2% or more a year. In all but six of these cases, incomes of the poor also rose. As the authors emphasise, this is not "trickle-down"—meaning that the rich get richer and then, after a while, the poor do better as well. The rich, the poor and the country as a whole are all seeing their incomes rise simultaneously at about the same rate.

The paper then looks at some other ideas about the course of poverty in development. The oft-cited "Kuznets hypothesis" holds that intra-country inequality increases in the early stages of development and then falls later on. Not so, it now appears. Dividing the sample between rich countries and poor countries, Messrs Dollar and Kraay find that the link between incomes overall and incomes of the poor is, as before, roughly one-for-one in each case, and that in this respect the two sets are statistically indistinguishable.

Another myth: in crises, the poor see the biggest falls in income. Again, dividing the sample into crisis and non-crisis episodes, the authors find that the one-for-one link remains intact. (This is not to deny that a 10% fall in income hurts a poor man more than a rich man. But if the claim is that incomes of the poor fall in crises by



proportionately more than the incomes of the rich, it is wrong.) And yet another myth: it is often argued that growth used to benefit the poor, but in the new world economy no longer does so. Dividing the sample into two halves at 1980, the connection between incomes of the poor and incomes overall remains one-for-one in both periods.

Finally, the authors ask whether particular policies and institutions have a systematically different effect on the poor. For instance, does globalisation increase intra-country inequality? The answer to that is no. The paper looks at the effect of openness to trade (measured by the sum of exports and imports relative to GDP) first on incomes overall, and then on the distribution of income. It finds that openness spurs growth to a statistically significant extent, and has no discernible effect on distribution. In short, globalisation raises incomes, and the poor participate in full.

Economists have long argued that the rule of law is crucial in development. The authors confirm this: stronger property rights promote growth. But do stronger property rights skew the benefits of growth away from the poor, as some might suppose? Again, no. The effect on distribution is statistically indistinguishable from zero. What about democracy? The income effects are small and statistically insignificant through both channels. Even primary education, surprisingly, has no perceptible pro-poor bias, although it does, as expected, promote growth, and therefore helps the poor to that extent.

Only two policies appear to have a systematically biased effect—that is, they affect the distribution of income as well as growth in incomes overall. One is cutting inflation, and the other is cutting public spending. Both of these raise growth, as you might expect. What you might not expect is that they also *improve* the distribution of income, benefiting the poor twice over.

Surveys often show that the poor hate inflation more than the rich. Now you know why: the evidence in this study shows that inflation causes a proportionately bigger drain on the incomes of the poor than on the incomes of the rich. The public-spending result seems more surprising. High public spending is often justified as a way to help the poor. So far as their incomes are concerned, it seems to do the opposite: it retards growth, which directly reduces the income of the poor and everybody else, and then on top of that it tilts the distribution of income to the poor's disadvantage. "Social spending", the category of public expenditure most explicitly targeted on the poor, is merely neutral, having almost no effect one way or the other on either growth or distribution.

It is hard to believe that this study is going to change many backlashers' minds. After all, the authors are from the World Bank, so their work can be put in the bin unread. But perhaps it is not too much to hope that governments will be a bit less apologetic, a bit less pandering, now that they have been shown so plainly that growth is as good for the poor as it is for everybody else.

* "Growth Is Good for the Poor." The paper can be downloaded from www.worldbank.org/research/growth/absddolakray.htm

Times June 20

Many crossed wires in Tanzania

The chief executive of a telecoms start-up tells **Victoria Griffith** about the lessons she learned from its failure

Monique Maddy, whose Tanzanian telecommunications company, Adesemi, folded a year ago, believes the challenges of doing business overseas are formidable, particularly for high-technology companies.

Global expansion might be the buzz phrase for internet companies such as Terra Networks, Amazon.com and America Online, but companies hoping to build a successful web-based business overseas need plenty of resources, says Ms Maddy.

Until the failure of her own company, Ms Maddy dreamt of building a high-tech global empire. She says Adesemi collapsed under the combined weight of bureaucracy, financial obligations and management challenges. It taught her some valuable lessons.

"It's not that I think it's impossible for high-technology companies to create a global customer base," she says. "I just think whoever does it will need a lot of money and time."

Adesemi's failure was all the more poignant because of its initial success. Ms Maddy, who was born in Liberia, began to raise financing for the start-up in 1993 while studying at Harvard Business School. She raised more than $15m in venture capital, a generous sum in pre-internet days. When Adesemi folded, it had come close to break-even, with $2m in annual revenue.

The concept was ambitious: Adesemi would create a "virtual" telecoms network for the vast numbers of developing world consumers without telephones. Customers would carry "beepers" that would ring when they had a message. Then, using a special card, they would dial in for the message from a pay phone and respond using the same system.

While this method may sound hopelessly inefficient, the idea met a real need in Tanzania, where 120,000 lines serve 30m residents.

Ms Maddy says the company was beset by problems from the start. These ranged from the Tanzanian government's lack of co-operation in granting telecoms licences to the group, problems disseminating high-tech products in a low-tech country. "Westerners take certain things for granted," she says. "That people want to make their lives easier."

This is not always the case in the developing world. Ms Maddy describes the problems she encountered explaining Adesemi's voice messaging system to customers. When users called the system a recorded voice said "welcome to the Adesemi voice system", the customer was guided through the process, and at the end heard a recording that said: "Thank you for using Adesemi, you have seven shillings left on your card."

"People would ask: 'How does the person on the other end know how much I have on my card?' They thought it was very suspicious," she says.

But Ms Maddy believes the Tanzanians would have become used to the system in time. She concedes that other developing countries may be ahead technologically, but believes there are deeper problems facing high-tech companies that wish to expand in the developing world.

Cultural differences are vast. Online grocery delivery, for example, will be a non-starter in many countries, simply for security reasons. "Rich people don't want poor people – potential thieves, in their minds – coming into their home."

Ms Maddy also questions the premise that people want to speed up their lives. "In many cultures, efficiency may not be the primary goal," she says. "In Africa, the concept of not going to the store, of saving time by buying stuff on the internet, is very foreign. Daily interaction is very important.

'In Africa, the concept of not going to the store, of saving time by buying stuff on the internet, is very foreign'

"And I don't think it's just [an issue in] Africa, but in Europe, too. [Africans] are more interested in taking life slowly. It's easy to sell widgets overseas but technology is different; you're selling a lifestyle."

The company also faced internal problems. Ms Maddy recruited an international team from Britain, Finland, Sweden, Australia and other parts of Africa. She was taught that diversity was an organisational strength. At Adesemi, she learned it could be a serious drawback. Ms Maddy says she was shocked by the way staff divided into groups according to nationality. "In America people just don't say things like: 'All Tanzanians are lazy'," she says. "We had one employee who said that all the time."

Such cross-cultural misunderstandings strained relationships within the company. After a Tanzanian told a British manager that she had put on weight after she returned from a holiday, the two never spoke again. The manager failed to understand that the remark was meant as a compliment.

Management concepts such as worker empowerment and team-building were also ineffective in Africa. "Tanzanians are taught to respect authority, not to take the initiative," she explains. "They don't want to be empowered; they want to be told what to do. Even if it was a technical question that I didn't understand, they'd call me at two o'clock in the morning to ask what they should do."

Stock options meant little to non-Americans working at the company. The Europeans and the Africans were more interested in salaries. And when the summer holidays arrived, Scandinavian managers would often disappear for an entire month. "At a big company, you can do that, but at a start-up, it's difficult to cope with an absence that long," says Ms Maddy. "Americans are more practical; if something needs to be done, they stay."

Teams, another staple of American management theory, also proved ineffective. The engineers believed their job was to make the system work; they didn't care if it was easy to use. When the marketing department pleaded with them to work on the problem, they insisted it was not their function.

Ms Maddy believes companies need to understand that cultural differences can undermine both demand for their services and their ability to manage an operation. Only groups with a long-term vision and deep pockets will be able to meet the challenges of global expansion, she believes. "You can change the world. As long as you don't try to do it on a shoe string."

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DATE:	June 20, 2000	**Pages:**	2 (including cover)
TO:	Sandy Thurman	**Fax:**	456-2438
FROM:	Barak Hoffman	**Phone:** **Fax:**	622-0393 622-0218

MESSAGE:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

June 20, 2000

Ms. Sandra Thurman
Director
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Sandy:

Thank you for coming on our trip to Africa. It was a pleasure to meet you and the visits to WAMATA and Hope Worldwide were among the more memorable experiences of the trip. I also want to thank you for raising Treasury's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS in the developing world.

I understand that you have been in touch with Lydia and that the two of you are organizing seminars on HIV/AIDS for Treasury. This is an important step forward in highlighting that HIV/AIDS is an economic issue, not just a health issue.

On a personal note, although I understand that HIV/AIDS is placing an enormous burden on countries where budgets and resources are stretched to the limits already, I am beginning to make the cognitive link between the health impact and the economic impact of HIV/AIDS. I doubt this would have occurred without your presence on our trip.

Thank you again, and I look forward to your seminars at Treasury.

Sincerely,

Barak D. Hoffman

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National AIDS Policy Office

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[Thurman's Trip w Secretary Summers, 6/12-6/19/00]

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[005]

***** Travel Voucher *****

Name : SANDRA L THURMAN
Address : 514 D STREET, NE
WASHINGTON DC 20002
Duty Station: WASHINGTON DC
Office Phone: 202-456-2959 (TDY Travel)
Department : REG99A/OS/HQ

Period of Travel
From: 06/10/00 To: 06/19/00

Travel Number: 0225THU003
Approve Date

Travel Advance Information

Outstanding :
Amount Applied :
Amount due Goverment:
Balance Outstanding :

Voucher Submitted On:

Date received :
Amount Received: 1744.37
Check Attached :
Payee signature:

I hereby assign to the United States any right I may have against any parties in connection with reimbursable transportation charges described below, purchased under cash payment procedures (41 CFR Chpts. 301-304)

***** GTRs and Tickets *****

Traveler's Initials:

Ticket No. & Date	Value	Carrier	Mode	Departure/Arrival
XXXXX		XXXX	AIR	WASHINGTON DC ABUJA NS
XXXXX			AIR	ABUJA NS LAGOS NS
XXXXX		XXXX	AIR	LAGOS NS DAR ES SALAAM NS
XXXXX		XXXX	AIR	DAR ES SALAAM NS JOHANNESBURG NS
XXXXX			AIR	JOHANNESBURG NS MAPUTO NS
TOTAL TICKET COST				

I certify that this voucher is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that payment or credit has not been received by me. When applicable, per diem claimed is based on the average cost of lodging incurred during the period covered by this voucher.

Amount Claimed : 1744.37 *

Amount Applied :

Net To Traveler: 1744.37

* Includes Ticket Cost

Signature: Sandra L Thurman
SANDRA L THURMAN

Date:
SSN: [redacted] (b)(6)

This voucher is approved. Long distance telephone calls, if any, are certified as necessary in the interest of the Government. (NOTE: If long distance telephone calls are included, the approving official must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify (31 U.S.C. 680a).)

Approving official
Signature: Date:
(PENDING AUTHORIZATION)

This voucher is certified correct and proper for payment
Authorized certifying official
Signature: Date:

Name: SANDRA THURMAN ** Voucher ** Order No. 0225THU003

Date	Description	M&IE Cost	Lodge Cost	Other Cost
061000	DEPARTED WASHINGTON DC			
	ABUJA,NS			
061000	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	22.50		
061000	TAXI CAB COST			35.00
061000	DIFFERENCE IN PER DIEM DUE			42.00
061100	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061100	LODGING COST (ALLOWED)		135.00	
061100	VISA CHARGE & HOTEL TAXES			151.25
061200	LAGOS,NS			
061200	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061200	BUSINESS PHONE CALLS			65.50
061200	HOTEL TAXES			105.25
061300	DAR ES SALAAM,NS			
061300	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061300	CHARGE FOR VISA			85.00
061400	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061400	LODGING COST (ALLOWED)		104.94	
061400	BUSINESS PHONE CALLS			15.00
061400	DIFFERENCE IN PER DIEM DUE			40.00
061500	JOHANNESBURG,NS			
061500	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061500	LODGING COST (ALLOWED)		70.00	
061500	DIFFERENCE IN HOTEL ROOM & TAXES			74.94
061600	MAPUTO,NS			
061600	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061600	LODGING COST (ALLOWED)		135.00	
061600	CHARGE FOR VISA			78.00
061700	CAIRO,NS			
061700	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061700	LODGING COST (ALLOWED)		126.09	
061700	BUSINESS PHONE CALLS			18.45
061700	CHARGE FOR VISA & HOTEL TAXES			72.95
061800	SHANNON,NS			
061800	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061800	DIFFERENCE IN PER DIEM DUE			40.00
061900	BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER	30.00		
061900	TAXI CAB COST			35.00
061900	DIFFERENCE IN PER DIEM DUE			22.50
061900	ARRIVED WASHINGTON DC			
	TOTAL M&IE LODGING AND OTHER	292.50	571.03	880.84

Name: SANDRA THURMAN ** Voucher Order No: 0225THU003

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Elaine Roski	FROM: Sarah for Sandy Thurman
COMPANY:	DATE: August 28, 2000
FAX NUMBER: 301 480-8382	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4
PHONE NUMBER:	
RE: Sect. Summers Trip Reimbursement	

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

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Hey there Elaine -

Here is the voucher, as mentioned on your voice mail. I did hope that we had sent this prior to today, but I say that with very little confidence, as the attached is apparently the original.

I'm available at (202) 395-1441, and again, we apologize for any inconvenience caused by this being so late.

As always, thank you so much for your help!

Sarah Holewinski

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

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

FROM:

ELAINE D. ROSKI
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Office of the Secretary
Department of Health & Human Services

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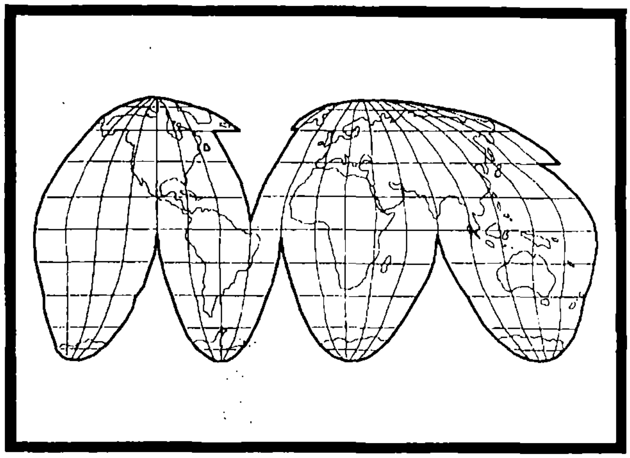

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

TO: Sarah FAX NUMBER: 202-456-2438

DATE: 8/1/00 NUMBER OF PAGES: 4

☐ FYI ☑ FY ACTION
☐ AS REQUESTED ☐ AS DISCUSSED

MESSAGE: Well - here goes - I had to add the per diem bal to Atlas - Hope I got all. Please have Sandy sign & fax back to me the signature page - I then need you to mail the original. Any questions - please call.

Ele