

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title: AIDS				
Staff Office-Individual: International Economic Affairs-Duncan, John				
Original OA/ID Number: 4055				
Row: 38	Section: 3	Shelf: 1	Position: 1	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Re: [Proposal] (5 pages)	06/13/2000	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	Kenneth Bernard to Secretary Shalala and Sandra Thurman, re: [Proposal] (2 pages)	06/05/2000	P1/b(1)
002b. talking points	Talking Points (1 page)	06/05/2000	P1/b(1)
003. email	Kenneth Bernard to Hoyt Yee, et al., re: [TPs for meeting] (2 pages)	06/07/2000	P1/b(1)
004. note	Handwritten notes from meeting on HIV/Infectious Diseases (2 pages)	06/07/2000	P1/b(1)
005a. email	Kenneth Barnard to Bathsheba Crocker, et al., re: DC on AIDS (1 page)	05/02/2000	P1/b(1)
005b. email	Mary McCathy to Kenneth Bernard, re: DC on AIDS (1 page)	05/03/2000	P1/b(1)
005c. agenda	Deputies Committee Meeting Agenda (1 page)	05/04/2000	P1/b(1)
005d. paper	Discussion Paper for NSC Deputies Committee Meeting (7 pages)	ca. 05/2000	P1/b(1)
006. email	Elaine Mitsler to Kenneth Bernard, re: DC on AIDS (2 pages)	05/02/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS

2007-1550-F

ke2017

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]

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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.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

Facsimile Transmittal

TO: (by fax, 5 pages to follow)

NEC - John Duncan (456-9370)

FROM: OES/SEID- David Wagner 

Phone: (202) 647-4542

Fax: (202) 736-7336

SUBJECT: French cable clearance, round 2

DATE: June 13, 2000

Given the sensitivities on this one, I've incorporated comments and seek clearance.

Please call me at 647-4542.

Thanks - Dave

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Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)

From: Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2000 9:35 AM
To: @EUROPE - European Affairs; Efros, Laura L. (OSTP); Epstein, Gerald L. (OSTP); Babbitt, James F. (VP); Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS); Samans, Richard (NEC); @AFRICA - African Affairs
Cc: @RUDMAN
Subject: TPs for French AIDS meeting [UNCLASSIFIED]

This is the current draft. Has been sent to State, USAID, USUN, HHS, ONAP for comments.



AIDS French
proposal.doc

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Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)

From: Keenan, Josefine (Chris) (HEALTH)
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2000 2:46 PM
To: @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: FW: Package 1367 - very late!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

From: Keenan, Josefine (Chris) (HEALTH)
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2000 10:12 AM
To: Samans, Richard (NEC)
Cc: @HEALTH - International Health Affairs
Subject: FW: Package 1367 - very late!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

We will appreciate your concurrence/comments ASAP! Thanks, Chris

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

From: Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)
Sent: Sunday, May 14, 2000 12:52 PM
To: Smith, Gayle E. (AF); Dempsey, Nora B. (AF); Samans, Richard (NEC); Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Cc: @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Package 1367 - very late!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

Please clear or change by noon Monday May 15. VERY LATE!!!! (and totally my fault....)

Multi: Don't know who now does UN agency clearances. Pls. assign as appropriate.



1367 SRB Memo.doc



13 67SRB to
POTUS.doc



1367 POTUS
response.doc

May 13, 2000

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: KENNETH BERNARD

SUBJECT: Letter from Peter Piot, Executive Director,
UNAIDS Program

Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) wrote a letter to the President praising his leadership on international AIDS and his support for debt relief for AIDS initiatives. Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President and at Tab A the response to Dr. Piot.

The response is very late. Peter is an old personal friend of mine, and I talk with him frequently. He wrote the letter as a statement of support for the President, and expects no specific answers to his questions or comments.

Concurrence by: Gayle Smith, Rick Samans, Eric Schwartz

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Proposed Response

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER

SUBJECT: Letter from Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director,
Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)Purpose

To respond to Dr. Piot's letter complimenting you on your personal leadership and commitment towards combating AIDS, especially in Africa.

Background

Dr. Peter Piot (Belgium), is the head of UNAIDS Program in Geneva. UNAIDS was set up in 1995 to coordinate the seven UN agencies doing AIDS work. We provide UNAIDS \$15 million/year, about 25 percent of its budget. As the senior UN AIDS official, he joined the Vice President in January to speak at the Security Council session on AIDS.

Dr. Piot compliments the Administration's leadership in the international AIDS response. He also expresses his support for linking expanded debt relief to HIV/AIDS control efforts.

You express your thanks for his leadership in the UN, and ask he work with other nations to help leverage support for the use of debt relief funds for AIDS programs, and continue his discussions with the pharmaceutical companies to develop partnerships to help make AIDS drugs more accessible in Africa.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Response

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Dear Dr. Piot:

Thank you for your kind letter concerning our response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Together, we face an immense and complex problem in combating a disease that is destroying lives, families and social structures at an unprecedented rate. The United Nations Security Council daylong session on the global threat posed by HIV/AIDS reinforced what we have stated repeatedly, that AIDS is much more than a health or humanitarian issue -- it is a development issue, a trade issue, and a key stability and security issue. Your participation in that session was critical, and helped focus the discussion on the global partnerships necessary to deal with HIV/AIDS.

I have asked Congress to increase funding of international AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs by \$100 million for a total of \$325 million. But this is not nearly enough. We must encourage all countries to find the resources so badly needed to deal with the disease, especially in Africa. I will be raising the issue of HIV/AIDS with the European Union leaders at the U.S-EU Summit this month and with the G-8 in Japan in July. We can all do more to stem the spread of AIDS and improve the care of those already affected.

Thank you for your support of our debt relief initiative. I am seeking to write off all of the \$5.7 billion owed to us by the most heavily indebted poor countries. This money would go a long way to helping the poorest countries deal with the pandemic. Your advocacy with African governments, the multilateral development banks and donor governments can help build the necessary commitment for using these new moneys for HIV/AIDS.

I also understand that you were involved in discussions with the pharmaceutical companies that recently announced they would work to make HIV/AIDS drugs more affordable in Africa. I commend your efforts with industry in this area and ask that you work with my

Administration that is committed to develop the partnerships necessary to get drugs to those who need them most.

Again, thank you for writing and, most importantly, for your leadership in our joint efforts to combat the international HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Sincerely,

Dr. Peter Piot
Executive Director,
UNAIDS
20, avenue Appia
CH-1211
Geneva 27, Switzerland

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0003173
RECEIVED: 10 MAY 00 13

TO: BRADTKE

FROM: BURNIM, J

DOC DATE: 10 MAY 00
SOURCE REF: AER451

KEYWORDS: INTL HEALTH

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REVISED STATEMENT ON ADMIN POLICY ON HR-3519 WORLD BANK AIDS
PREVENTION TRUST FUND ACT

ACTION: CONCURRENCE TO OMB

DUE DATE: 10 MAY 00 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: BERNARD

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
BERNARD

FOR CONCURRENCE
BAKER
DUNCAN
LACKEY

FOR INFO
RUDMAN

COMMENTS: URGENT: COMMENTS DUE 10 MAY @ 4:30

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

3173

URGENT

Total Pages: _____

LRM ID: AER451

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001**

Wednesday, May 10, 2000

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Annette E. Rooney
E-Mail: Annette_E_Rooney@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-7300 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: **REVISED Statement of Administration Policy on HR3519 World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act**

DEADLINE: 4:30 PM Wednesday, May 10, 2000

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. **Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.**

COMMENTS:**DISTRIBUTION LIST****AGENCIES:**

118-TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202) 622-0650
52-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7760
114-STATE - Paul Rademacher - (202) 647-4463
8-US Agency for International Development - Jan W. Miller - (202) 712-4174
83-National Security Council - Robert A. Bradtke - (202) 456-9221
61-JUSTICE - Robert Raben - (202) 514-2141

EOP:

Ronald L. Silberman
Michael Casella
Rodney G. Bent
Robert D. Kyle
Christopher S. Johns
Jeanne Lambrew
Barry T. Clendenin
Stefani J. Pashman
Rebecca L. Walldorff
Sandra Thurman
Cheryl S. Bauerle
Maria Echaveste

MAY 10 10:20

LRM ID: AER451 SUBJECT: REVISED Statement of Administration Policy on HR3519 World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act

**RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM**

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

You may also respond by:

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

(2) sending us a memo or letter

Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Annette E. Rooney Phone: 395-7300 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget
Branch-Wide Line (to reach legislative assistant): 395-6194

FROM: _____ (Date)
_____ (Name)
_____ (Agency)
_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ **Concur**

_____ **No Objection**

_____ **No Comment**

_____ **See proposed edits on pages _____**

_____ **Other: _____**

_____ **FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet**

DRAFT -- NOT FOR RELEASE

May 10, 2000
(House)

H.R. 3519 - World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act
(Leach (R) IA and 29 cosponsors)

The Administration strongly supports the goal of H.R. 3519, which is to increase international efforts to combat the global spread of HIV/AIDS, and agrees with its sponsors that there is a critical need for new sources of funding in order to combat this growing pandemic effectively. The President's FY 2001 Budget requests a \$100 million increase for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and related activities, bringing the total HIV/AIDS funding (exclusive of research) in FY 2001 to \$342 million. The current US efforts to combat global HIV/AIDS are by far the largest among bilateral and multilateral donors. In addition, the Administration has proposed a \$50 million contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and new tax credits to help spur the development and distribution of vaccines for HIV/AIDS and other diseases that result in millions of deaths every year in the developing world.

The Administration believes that H.R. 3519 takes an important step towards our common objective of increasing the international effort to combat this pandemic. We believe that additional flexibility in negotiating the exact structure of the multilateral funding mechanism will ensure that this mechanism will best meet the objectives of other donors and the requirements of recipient countries and organizations, and therefore will maximize our ability to increase other donor participation. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to address this goal. We also note that H.R. 3519 raises constitutional concerns regarding the President's exclusive authority in foreign affairs to represent, and negotiate on behalf of, the United States.

The Administration remains fully committed to other high priority international initiatives. Any new mechanism for combating HIV/AIDS, such as provided for in H.R. 3519, should be in addition to full funding for the HIV/AIDS programs in the President's budget as well as the other critical components of our existing international affairs budget request. Moreover, Congress should recognize that a Trust Fund in the World Bank or other multilateral mechanism will take significant time to become operational and effective. The proposals in the President's Budget will result in more immediate assistance in the fight against global HIV/AIDS.

* * * * *

Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)

From: Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2000 12:36 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @SENIORS - Senior Directors
Subject: AIDS [UNCLASSIFIED]

Justin, add this to the package.

PJ



AIDS SRB brief_.doc

GLOBAL AIDS CRISIS

Background: *The human toll of AIDS is staggering. Fifty million people worldwide have been infected with the HIV virus; 33.6 million are now living with HIV/AIDS, and annual AIDS-related fatalities hit a record 2.6 million last year. Ninety-five percent of all cases are in the developing world. AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Africa and fourth in the world. In at least five African countries, over 20 percent of adults are HIV-positive. And the highest rates of new infections are often among young women who will soon be mothers.*

On January 10, the United Nations Security Council held a daylong session on the global threat posed by HIV/AIDS. This event was the first time the Security Council considered a health issue. The session reinforced what we have stated repeatedly, that AIDS is much more than a health or humanitarian issue -- it is a development issue, a trade issue, and a key stability and security issue.

The U.S. government remains a world leader in responding to the global pandemic of AIDS. Current USG activities emphasize enhanced financial and political commitment, primary prevention, improving community and home based care and treatment, caring for children affected by HIV/AIDS, health infrastructure development, biomedical and behavioral research and training, and multi-sectoral efforts from the grass roots to the international level that reduce the impact of AIDS.

Challenges for the next ten Months:

- Dramatically increase international spending for HIV/AIDS prevention and patient care and treatment. The average sub-Saharan African country has only \$5-20 million from all sources to spend on AIDS prevention and care – a ludicrously insufficient amount.
 - We intend to push for new initiatives to increase the accessibility of drugs to those in Africa who need them most, and to find a way to help countries decrease mother-to-child transmission of AIDS.
- Enhance political commitment by national governments to combat HIV/AIDS as a national and international priority, including mobilizing and leveraging increased internal national budget resources.
 - The President's joint statement with India on HIV/AIDS, and India's recent IDA loan to fund AIDS activities are good examples of the leadership needed.
 - Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot will be leading the US delegation to the U.S.-SADC Forum in Maputo May 10-11. The Southern African Development Community, including 14 nations, will be taking up the issue of HIV/AIDS at the meeting, the African response, and what further we can do together.

- Leveraging an enhanced response from other bilateral donors and multilateral institutions through a U.S.-lead international cooperative effort.
 - At the US-EU Summit next month, we will be joining the EU in drafting new initiatives to increase activities to combat the epidemic, especially in Africa.
 - The Japanese have indicated that HIV/AIDS will be a major agenda item on the G-8 meeting in Okinawa in July. The U.S. will be joining our G-8 partners in pushing for increased international funding of AIDS efforts and leader-to-leader dialogue to raise awareness and priority.
- Leveraging an enhanced response from the private sector in the United States, including corporations, foundations, religious institutions and non-governmental organizations.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Did South African President Mbeki send a letter to the President regarding the AIDS epidemic in his country? What did he say? Do we think that he is espousing a dangerous course of action that has been scientifically discredited? Has the President responded?

- South African President Thabo Mbeki has written to the President. The President has not yet responded. This was a private communication between two leaders and I don't want to comment specifically on the contents of the letter.
- There is no question that President Mbeki understands the depth of the health crisis facing much of Africa, including his own country. South Africa is doing a great deal, including appointing a senior government task force, an AIDS council between the public and private sector, and a country-wide education campaign.
- We recognize that the AIDS epidemic in Africa, including South Africa, is manifesting itself in different ways than it has in the United States. They are doing everything within their capacity to deal with this crisis. They don't have the same health care infrastructure that we do, for example, which means that in addition to what the South African government is already doing, they also need to look at additional approaches relevant to specific conditions in Africa. Do we agree with the views of every expert he's consulted? No, we don't and we have communicated that to the South African government. But we do agree with his premise that more has to be done globally, and more needs to be done in Africa.
- We have to keep in mind the limited resources Africa has to deal with this. Our estimates are that in some African countries, like Uganda, treating every infected individual would cost more than ten times the national budget.
- There is no question that AIDS threatens the economic, political and social progress that Africa has made. That's the reason the Vice President and Ambassador Holbrooke put this

issue front and center in the United Nations Security Council in January, and why we have an interagency working group studying how we can help Africa confront this major challenge.

Is Mbeki coming to the US on an official visit?

- Yes, though we have not yet made an official announcement.

Will HIV/AIDS be on the agenda?

- Of course, as will a number of other issues of common concern to the United States and South Africa.

How much is the USG spending on AIDS, especially in Africa? Should we be doing more?

- Since 1986, USAID has dedicated over \$1.2 billion to mitigate the epidemic. For FY 2000, Congress appropriated funding for our global AIDS prevention and care program of \$225 million – four times as much as the next largest donor. And nearly two thirds will go to Africa. The FY2001 budget request includes an additional \$100 million increase in our global AIDS effort (for a total of \$325 million, excluding research) which will be targeted to: prevention; basic care and treatment; support for orphans; and health infrastructure development, and implemented by USAID, HHS (CDC), DOL and DOD. In addition, NIH is spending over \$1.8 billion annually on AIDS research, with over \$200 million each year in the search for a vaccine.
- Yes, we – and all concerned countries – should be doing more. The USG is now engaged in an interagency process to identify and refine a series of new initiatives and partnerships to deal with the critical issues, especially leadership, public awareness, increasing accessibility to drugs in poor countries, and prevention of mother/child transmission.
- The President plans to discuss what more the international community can do on this critical issue at the U.S.-EU Summit next month in Lisbon, and with the G-8 in Okinawa. Ongoing discussions with James Wolfensohn at the World Bank indicate that the multi-lateral development banks are willing to make substantial funds available to eligible countries to meet the prevention, treatment and care requirements of eligible countries. This will complement the Cologne debt initiative agreement last year in which, for the first time, we agreed with our G-7 partners to fund debt relief for the HIPC countries with the thus-freed up resources to be used for social and health programs such as AIDS control.

Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)

From: Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2000 12:19 PM
To: Samans, Richard (NEC); @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Cc: Efros, Laura L. (OSTP)
Subject: Background for AIDS [UNCLASSIFIED]

In the QandA doc, see "intro" and "what are we doing now" Q.

In the Vaccine memo, it outlines the "package" for vaccines - not really to different in content from AIDS.



AIDS QandAs.doc



1395 Vaccine Potus
Brief2.doc

VACCINE INITIATIVE EVENT

DATE: March 2, 2000
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
GENE SPERLING
NEAL LANE
MARY BETH CAHILL

I. PURPOSE

To meet with senior White House and Cabinet officials, heads of United Nations Organizations, foundations, the World Bank, vaccine and biotech experts, and the CEOs of the world's major vaccine producers. This is an opportunity to:

- Demonstrate your continued leadership in the fight against diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world;
 - Highlight your new \$1.5 billion-plus initiative to accelerate vaccine development for diseases such as AIDS, TB, and malaria;
 - Achieve a united front with the private sector in supporting the Administration proposals;
 - Gain commitments from the private sector to match Administration efforts on vaccine development.
- We expect each CEO to 1) express support for your vaccine initiative, 2) suggest to us that more public/private research partnerships and guaranteed markets for products would help provide incentives for investing in development of new vaccines for malaria, TB, and AIDS. 3) Announce a series of commitments for investment in vaccines and vaccine development.

II. BACKGROUND

In your speech to the U.N. General Assembly last September, you called for a White House meeting to find ways to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, and AIDS - vaccines for which there is huge need, but little market incentive for industry to develop. In your State of the Union address, you rolled out a significant multi-part proposal to address this need:

- \$50 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization to purchase existing high-tech vaccines for developing countries;
- Sharp increases in NIH vaccine research;
- A \$1.0 billion tax credit for sales of vaccines for malaria, TB, and AIDS when they are developed;
- Call to the World Bank to dedicate an additional \$400-900 million in concessionary loans for health;
- Call to the G-8 and other countries to join us in meeting the challenge.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Tab B for list of participants.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool spray at end of meeting.

V. SEQUENCE

The meeting will start at 11:30, chaired by Gene Sperling.

Gene will open the meeting and summarize the problem. Secretary Shalala and Secretary Summers will outline the key elements of your initiative. The Minister of Health from Uganda will set the stage from the developing country point of view.

You will join in progress.

Attachments

TAB A Points to be Made
 TAB B List of Participants
 TAB C Closing Remarks
 Tab D Seating Chart
 Tab E Press Release on Deliverables

GLOBAL AIDS CRISIS

Background: *The human toll of AIDS is staggering. Fifty million people worldwide have been infected with the HIV virus; 33.6 million are now living with HIV/AIDS, and annual AIDS-related fatalities hit a record 2.6 million last year. Ninety-five percent of all cases are in the developing world. AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Africa and fourth in the world. In at least five African countries, over 20 percent of adults are HIV-positive. And the highest rates of new infections are often among young women who will soon be mothers.*

On January 10, the United Nations Security Council held a daylong session on the global threat posed by HIV/AIDS. This event was the first time the Security Council considered a health issue. The session reinforced what we have stated repeatedly, that AIDS is much more than a health or humanitarian issue -- it is a development issue, a trade issue, and a key stability and security issue.

The U.S. government remains a world leader in responding to the global pandemic of AIDS. Current USG activities emphasize enhanced financial and political commitment, primary prevention, improving community and home based care and treatment, caring for children affected by HIV/AIDS, health infrastructure development, biomedical and behavioral research and training, and multi-sectoral efforts from the grass roots to the international level that reduce the impact of AIDS.

The Washington Post announced that the Administration has formally designated the disease for the first time as a “National Security Threat.” Why now?

- This has been an evolving process. We have recognized for a long time that the spread of AIDS is undermining the health, development, economics and potentially even the political stability of the hardest hit nations. And we have invested in combating the international AIDS epidemic since the early 1980s. Nearly two years ago, the NSC established an office of International Health Affairs, to expand the security community involvement with issues such as AIDS. The expansion of the epidemic has focused the broad national security community on the significant negative impact on growing economies and democracies.
- AIDS threatens to undermine progress towards democracy and reform, it weakens societies by decimating all classes of society, drags down economies, fuels corruption, and has a greater humanitarian impact than major regional wars.
- A recent National Intelligence Estimate (which is unclassified) laid out some of the security concerns for the U.S. and others, including demographic upheaval, (reduction in life-span by up to 20 years, doubling infant mortality, loss of workforce, increase in orphans), and possible political instability as state resources are drained and economic productivity vanishes. Not to mention the humanitarian tragedy of losing millions and millions of lives each year.

What are we doing for controlling AIDS, especially in Africa?

- Since 1986, USAID has dedicated over \$1.2 billion to mitigate the epidemic. For FY 2000, Congress appropriated funding for our global AIDS prevention and care program of \$225 million – four times as much as the next largest donor. And nearly two thirds will go to Africa. The FY2001 budget request includes an additional \$100 million increase in our global AIDS effort (for a total of \$325 million, excluding research) which will be targeted to: prevention; basic care and treatment; support for orphans; and health infrastructure development, and implemented by USAID, HHS (CDC), DOL and DOD. In addition, NIH is spending over \$1.8 billion annually on AIDS research, with over \$200 million each year in the search for a vaccine.

Should we be doing more?

- Yes, we – and all concerned countries – should be doing more. Our response is focused on two key components: leadership and resources. The USG is now engaged in an interagency process to identify and refine a series of new initiatives and partnerships to deal with the critical issues of prevention, treatment and care.
- The President's joint statement with India on HIV/AIDS, and India's recent IDA loan to fund AIDS activities are good examples of the leadership needed.
- But the resources required – more than \$3 billion/year for prevention and care in Sub-Saharan Africa alone, will be a formidable obstacle. The average sub-Saharan African country has only \$5-20 million from all sources to spend on AIDS prevention and care – a ludicrously insufficient amount. No matter how much we spend as a nation, we cannot do it alone. To help solve that problem we are working on a four-point strategy: Increased bilateral assistance; multilateral coordination; debt forgiveness; and engaging the private sector.
- We must leverage an enhanced response from other bilateral donors and multilateral institutions through a U.S.-lead international cooperative effort.
- At the US-EU Summit next month, we will be joining the EU in drafting new initiatives to increase activities to combat the epidemic, especially in Africa. The Japanese have indicated that HIV/AIDS will be a major agenda item on the G-8 meeting in Okinawa in July. The U.S. will be joining our G-8 partners in pushing for increased international funding of AIDS efforts and leader-to-leader dialogue to raise awareness and priority.
- Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot will be leading the US delegation to the U.S.-SADC Forum in Maputo May 10-11. The Southern African Development Community, including 14 nations, will be taking up the issue of HIV/AIDS at the meeting, the African response, and what further we can do together.
- Ongoing discussions with James Wolfensohn at the World Bank indicate that the multi-lateral development banks are willing to make substantial funds available to eligible

countries to meet the prevention, treatment and care requirements of eligible countries. This will complement the Cologne debt initiative agreement last year in which, for the first time, we agreed with our G-7 partners to fund debt relief for the HIPC countries with the thus-freed up resources to be used for social and health programs such as AIDS control.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. email	Kenneth Barnard to Bathsheba Crocker, et al., re: DC on AIDS (1 page)	05/02/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS

2007-1550-F
ke2017

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]
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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]

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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. email	Mary McCathy to Kenneth Bernard, re: DC on AIDS (1 page)	05/03/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS

2007-1550-F
ke2017

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005c. agenda	Deputies Committee Meeting Agenda (1 page)	05/04/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

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2007-1550-F
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005d. paper	Discussion Paper for NSC Deputies Committee Meeting (7 pages)	ca. 05/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

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006. email	Elaine Mitsler to Kenneth Bernard, re: DC on AIDS (2 pages)	05/02/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
International Economic Affairs (Duncan, John)
OA/Box Number: 4055

FOLDER TITLE:

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0002901
RECEIVED: 28 APR 00 14

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: OBASANJO, OLUSEGUN

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By KDE NARA, Date 05/12/13
2007-1550-F

DOC DATE: 17 JAN 00
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NIGERIA
AVIATION

HS
SANCTIONS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: THANK YOU LTR RE LIFTING BAN ON DIRECT FLIGHTS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 10 MAY 00 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: BYRNE

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
BYRNE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DUNCAN
NAPLAN

FOR INFO
BERGER
BRADTKE
RUDMAN
SCHWARTZ
SMITH, G
STATE
STEINBERG

COMMENTS: RE'CD IN NSC/RMO ON 28 APR

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**PRESIDENT,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

PRES/15

January 17, 2000

His Excellency,
William J. Clinton,
President of the United States
of America,
White House,
Washington D.C.

Dear President,

I am glad to receive your letter of December 27, 1999 and to express appreciation for your personal support, which led to the lifting of the ban on direct flights between Nigeria and the United States.

The measure was significant, not only in terms of the concrete support that it conveyed for the measures that have been put in place by my Administration and are working but also as a practical step in the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation between our two countries. I feel encouraged that we can build upon these positive developments for the mutual benefit of our peoples.

Please accept, Mr. President, my best wishes to you and your family for a prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Obasanjo
OLUSEGUN OBASANJO