Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gayle Smith to Edward Rice. Subject: RE: Nigerian Elections for SRB. (3 pages)	03/01/1999	P1/b(1)
002. email	Mona Sutphen to Edward Rice, Glyn Davies, Donna Dejban et al. Subject: RE: Nigerian Elections for SRB. (3 pages)	03/01/1999	P1/b(1)
003. email	Gayle Smith to Pat Battenfield. Subject: FW: Nigeria letters--URGENT Concurrence needed. (9 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)
004. cable	re: M. Kay Joshi to Erica Barks-Ruggles, Pat Battenfield et al. Subject: Pkg 1499. (5 pages)	03/08/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Special Envoy])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/01/1999-03/08/1999]

2014-0927-F
vz5280

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]

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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	3/1/99 11:20:30 AM
FROM	Sanders, Robin R.
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: latest - 2/27 version potus anniversary catalogue [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Barks-Ruggles, Erica Smith, Gayle E.
CARBON_COPY	Barks-Ruggles, Erica Battenfield, Pat A. Prendergast, John P. Sanders, Robin R. Smith, Gayle E.

TEXT_BODY

EBR-
thanks so much for reviewing. This has evolved since I last updated @africa, but your points are well taken. However, the IWG decided and I agreed that sections need to be to stand alone. given the audience for this (average American citizen), people are not necessarily going to flip back and forth and connect all the dots. If they are interested in what commerce or USTR, EX-IM etc. are doing it is clearly there so they do not have to figure out what is part or the partnership or a program with another agency, plus the goal give the resource issue is to make this as comprehensive as possible. believe each agency section should be able to stand alone. Once I get everyone's changes, I will then take a comprehensive
look at chopping this down, and will seek help for you & others on that. Keep in mind that we are now looking at a 15-page double sided format with wider paper than 8x11 (sample I will send around). tks . Gayle can you work off this one for your changes so I have one @africa document- tks - robin.

-----Original Message-----
From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Sent: Sunday, February 28, 1999 4:16 PM
To: Sanders, Robin R.; Prendergast, John P.
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: FW:

latest - 2/27 version potus anniversary catalogue [UNCLASSIFIED]

Robin
- I have done the parts you asked me to. There is a lot of repetition
in the commerical/USTR/TDA/EXIM/OPIC sections and, I believe,
too
much detail on EXIM and TDA projects to be useful in a broad
catalog
of this nature. I assume you are still aiming at the original 5-6
pages. I think that EXIM and TDA can each be summarized on 2
bullets
and the USTR and commerce sections can both be cut down
considerably
to get to that goal. Let me know if you want help in cutting these
down as I did not do, because I was not sure where you were aiming
in terms of length.

-----Original Message-----
From: Sanders,
Robin R.
Sent: Saturday, February 27, 1999 4:50 PM
To: @AFRICA
- African Affairs
Subject: latest - 2/27 version potus anniversary
catalogue [UNCLASSIFIED]

@africa use this latest version. Pls
check the things highlighted in the earlier e-mail and also check
that the fiscal year dates that are spelled out in calendar months/years
are accurate). Also so this does get more tedious than necessary
can all the corrections be made on one copy. suggest ebr begin then
e-mail to Gayle & john --key is to work off one document.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Backup of anniversary catalogueone_.doc
(graphic of white house/something showing us-africa partnership)

I want to introduce the people of the United States, through my trip, to
the new
face of Africa. From Kampala to Cape Town, from Dakar to Dar-Es-
Salaam, Africans
are being stirred by new hopes for democracy and peace and
prosperity. Challenges
remain, but they must be to all of you a call to action, not a cause for
despair.
You must draw strength from the past and energy from the promise of
a new
future.

- President Clinton, March 23, 1998
Independence Square, Accra, Ghana

Building the Partnership, Working Hand-in Hand With Africa to:
* Change the way Americans think about Africa
* Promote human rights & rule of law
* Encourage democracy & good governance
* Enhance development & education opportunities
* Support economic reform & Africa's integration into the global economy
* Work to prevent conflicts, cycles of violence & instability
* Address environmental and food security concerns
* Promote US-Africa Trade & Investment
* Enhance commitments to core labor standards
* Develop safe & efficient transportation systems

The President's Initiatives: Strengthening US-Africa Partnership

Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa

The President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity for Africa, first announced in June 1997, encourages African nations to implement significant economic reforms necessary for sustainable growth and development.

Goals:
* Offers a range of economic benefits to support aggressive reform-oriented economic policies, including enhanced access to U.S. markets, debt relief, and technical assistance. (OPIC FUNDS OPEN TO ALL)
* Seeks to expand opportunities for U.S. companies to trade with and invest in Africa, through expanded access to investment equity through OPIC, and greater support and involvement from Commerce, USTR and the Export-Import Bank and Trade Development Agency.
* Strong support for Congressional efforts to pass a companion African Growth and Opportunity Act needed to enhance market access for reforming African nations.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Provided $245 million in bilateral concessional (low interest) debt relief for Africa's strongest reformers in fiscal year 1999 (Sept 1998-Sept 1999), at a budget cost of $27 million.
* Requested an additional $237 million in debt relief at a budget cost

of $20
million in fiscal year 2000 (Sept 1999 - Sept 2000).
* Providing $30 million in fiscal year 1999 (Sept 1998-Sept 1999) in technical
assistance for reforming African nations to strengthen their economic capacity,
this builds on an initial $10 million in fiscal year 1998 (Sept 1997-Sept 1998).
* Hired an Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Africa, with broad responsibilities for coordinating our trade policy.
* Negotiated and signed two Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (South
Africa and Ghana) and a Bilateral Investment Treaty (Mozambique).
* Established an Export-Import Bank senior advisor position and an advisory
committee on Africa.
* Created two equity investment funds at the Overseas Private Investment
Corporation, and in the process of creating a third, infrastructure investment
fund. Together these funds harness up to $770 million in equity investment for
Africa.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* As part of the continuing commitment to expanding the US-Africa partnership,
convening a first-ever US-Africa Ministerial meeting with nine Cabinet members
and ministers from 46 African nations in March 1999. US & African officials
will discuss expanding our partnership on trade, investment, economic growth,
conflict prevention and good governance.

* Both the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the President's Partnership
call for an Economic Cooperation Forum for U.S. and African cabinet-level
officials. The Forum is tentatively slated for the end of 1999.

Safe Skies for Africa Initiative

Promoting sustainable improvements in aviation safety and security in Africa
creating an environment to foster the growth of US-Africa aviation services.
Complements U.S. Government efforts to conclude "open skies" agreements with
African countries and to promote code share agreements between U.S.

and African
Airlines. Under this Initiative, USG is a technical advisor and facilitator of
actions to be taken by African countries in partnership with the private sector,
regional institutions and international civil aviation organization. USG will
fund aviation safety and security reviews, and some funding for airport security
surveys

Goals:
* Quadruple the number of sub-Saharan African Countries that meet International
Civil Aviation Organization safety standards
* Improve security at 8-12 airports within the region in 3 years
* Improve Regional air navigation services

Implementation /Status/Accomplishments:

African countries should
* Assume ownership of the Safe Skies Initiative
* Recognize role of aviation safety & airport security to development
* Marshal political will to turn civil aviation goals into realities.
* Bear primary responsibility for funding

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* USG will continue to work with other African countries outside of the Safe
Skies program through Federal Aviation Administration technical assistance and
training programs.
* Early 1999, visits to two African countries by USG interagency teams to begin
the aviation systems/airport assessments.
* 8 countries already selected to participate in this Initiative

Great Lakes Justice Initiative

The Great Lakes Justice Initiative seeks to support efforts in the Democratic
Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi to bring an end to the culture of
impunity. The GLJI will focus on developing justice systems that are impartial,
credible and effective and will also focus on increasing social inclusiveness,
peaceful coexistence and security in all three countries.

Goals:
* Where possible, support civilian and military justice systems.
* Assist local and national peace and reconciliation processes.
* Provide development aid that supports inter-group cooperation.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Secured $25 million from Congress for the GLJI.
* Initiated assessments and project funding.
* Consulting with African and U.S. groups about ideas for action.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Will continue to work to support the rule of law in the Great Lakes in an
effort to help break the cycle of violence in that war-torn region.
* Will continue consultations with key African, European and other partners on
establishing an International Coalition Against Genocide

Education Initiative

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiate is intended to further
Africa's integration into the global community by improving the quality of, and
technology for, education in Africa.

Goals:
* Provide access to technology and improved skills training through community
resources centers.
* Encourage partnerships between private and public institutions, schools and
civil society in Africa and the United States and amongst African countries.
* Improve and support girl's and women's education.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Initial $10 million programmed for partnerships, university linkages, and
pilot programs in girls education & resource centers in seven African countries
(Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Botswana and South Africa).
* Program proposals from various U.S. Government agencies for the additional $110
million are being considered for fiscal year 1999 (Sept 1998-Sept 1999).

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Expand partnerships for a wide range of educational and civic institutions.
* Increase the number and education level of girls at all grades.
* Increase the relevance of African institutions of higher education to the daily
lives of Africans, and build better skills for students through community
college-type programs.
* Ensure private sector support for and investment in education, skills training
and community building in Africa.
* Ensure the progress and completion of operational aspects of the Ron Brown
Institute (located in South Africa).

Food Security Initiative

Food Security Initiative helps to strengthen, expand, and support national and
regional agricultural technology development in Africa as well as assist with
policy research networks.

Goal:
* Development in the agriculture sector is key to stimulating rapid economic
growth required to attack food insecurity and malnutrition challenges in Africa.

Implementation /Status/Accomplishments:
* Ongoing programs to expand food security activities, particularly in agricultural production, food utilization, nutrition, and income-generation
(Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Uganda)

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Continue to expand and deepen successes in countries where programs are
ongoing.
* Support the successful regional agriculture & food security networks in East &
West Africa
* Expand to include transition countries, and possibly include other food
insecure countries.

African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI)

ACRI is a five-year initiative assisting African nations prepare African-led military units to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges in Africa and around the world.

Goals:
* Create a 10,000-12,000 self-sustaining peacekeeping capacity of African military personnel.
* Avoid duplication & leverage scarce financial peacekeeping resources and humanitarian training by using a multi-facet approach

Implementation Process/Status/Accomplishments:
* Utilizing a "train-the-trainer" concept, ACRI is complementary to, and works with, efforts of other countries such as France, Britain, Belgium, Denmark and the Nordic states, as well as the United Nations, and Organization of African Unity.
* In 1999, ACRI will embark on a series of computer-assisted training exercises designed to give our ACRI partners an increased ability to operate in a multinational environment.

* ACRI has trained and equipped more than 4,200 African peacekeepers in six nations: Senegal, Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Ghana and Benin. (USD$20 million annually spent to train battalions from these nations in peacekeeping & humanitarian relief operations.)

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* ACRI hopes to bring new partners into the program -- nations sharing democratic ideals and a commitment to a secure, peaceful future for the world community as we enter the new millennium.
* Follow-up training being provided for Ghana's first battalion this spring, including the first-ever computer assisted command post exercise in sub-Saharan Africa.

Radio Democracy for Africa

"Radio Democracy for Africa," VOA pilot program which aired in September 1998,
is intended for the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya,
Tanzania, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Broadcasts are in
French, English, Swahili (East and Central Africa), Hausa (Nigeria), Kinyarwanda
and Kirundi (local languages in Rwanda & Burundi) on short wave, FM and medium
wave radio, reaching listeners who have little access to other media.

Goal:
* Provide coverage on breaking news, political changes, social issues, role of
civil society in democracy, respect for human rights and conflict resolution.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Ongoing radio programs in coverage areas

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* President has asked Congress for additional funding in his fiscal year 2000
budget (September 1999-September 2000) in order to continue programming to
target-areas/countries.

U.S. Efforts in Conflict Resolution

* Spent nearly $100 million to support regional peacekeeping efforts by the
Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operation (ECOMOG) and
humanitarian relief efforts in Sierra Leone and Liberia over the last four (I
will double check on Monday) years.
* Sierra Leone - In fiscal year 1998 (September 1997-September 1998), $3.9
million was given to support ECOMOG. We have already provided an additional $3.3
million in FY99 and hope to bring that total up to $10 million. We have
contributed over $75 million in humanitarian relief in Sierra Leone alone during
the last eighteen months. * L- (Not sure it is useful to break this out as it is
mostly pre-POTUS trip. I would delete)

* Through the United Nations (UN) in fiscal year 1998 (September 1997-September
1998:

* Angola - $37 million for the UN Military Verification Force in Angola (MONUA).
* Sierra Leone - $2.5 million for the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone
(UNOMISL).
* War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda (ICTR): $6.5 million (ICTR).

* Estimates for fiscal year 1999 (September 1998-September 1999) are: Angola $13
million; Sierra Leone $3.5 million; and, Rwanda (ICTR)$12 million.

* Over five years contributed:
* Nearly $8 million to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to build and equip
a "Crisis Management Center" at OAU headquarters (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), and
equip a 100-man rapid deployment military observer force.

U.S. Government Agencies: Active Partners - Hand-in-Hand with Africa

Commerce Department & Partnership With Africa
"Building Commercial Infrastructure"

The Department of Commerce (DOC) serves as the main catalyst for engaging the
U.S. business community on Africa. With its diverse resources and areas of
expertise, the Department is uniquely positioned to play a key role in fulfilling
the commercial objectives of the President Partnership Initiative. To coordinate
the Department's efforts and support the President's Partnership Initiative, the
DOC is developing an initiative to help Africa build its commercial
infrastructure. The initiative is organized around four goals.

Goals:
* Designing programs to promote increased U.S. trade and investment linkages with
Africa.
* Leading electronic commerce and related information technology initiatives that

strengthen the ties between U.S. and African firms.
* Implementing infrastructure and training programs of technical assistance,
education, and training that address both Africa's physical development and its
human resource needs.
* Spearheading sustainable development initiatives that help protect Africa's
resources and environment and promote a higher standard of living over the long
term.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* With a strong message of economic support and partnership, Commerce Secretary
Daley visited Africa three times in 1998, and five times since being appointed in
1997. (also Mallet trips)

* Underscoring the commitment to US-Africa partnership, Daley led a December 1998
Presidential Business Development Mission to South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, & Cote
d' Ivoire of corporate executives from 15 U.S. companies, and co-sponsored with
the African Development Bank a West African Legal Conference

* February 1999, signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (South Africa)
as part of the Trade and Investment Committee of the U.S.-South African
Binational Commission. (THIS IS USTR - THEY NEGOTIATE AND SIGN THESE THINGS,
DALEY SIGNED AT BNC ON THEIR BEHALF)

* Working with the Agency for International Development to establish commercial
law programs with selected African countries, providing training and consultative
services to lawmakers, regulators, judges, lawyers, and educators in implementing
market-oriented commercial law
systems.

* Implementing the Manufacturing Technology Cooperation venture with South
Africa's Center for Industrial and Scientific Research on behalf of majority
business.

* Ongoing cooperation between African regional organizations and the specific
sector focused Department of Commerce Administrations:

International Trade Administration (ITA)

* ITA's Africa office held trade briefings for visiting African officials and
decision makers emphasizing intellectual property rights, and the negative impact
of corruption on trade and development.

* ITA co-manages the annual Commerce-State Conference on U.S. Trade and
Investment in Africa, the largest outreach to the business community on Africa.

* ITA continues to provide support to American firms seeking to compete for
projects with the World Bank and the African Development Bank and Fund. With the
Corporate Council on Africa, ITA arranged the first U.S.-African Ambassadors'
Tour to four U.S. cities, speaking to businessmen on commercial opportunities in
African markets.

* The Foreign Commercial Service has expanded its South African presence beyond
Johannesburg, with offices in both Cape Town and Durban. The President's fiscal
year 2000 (September 1999-September 2000) budget request includes $4.2 million to
hire 12 new foreign commercial service officers in Sub-Saharan Africa.

* ITA's Advocacy Center helps American firms win African contracts by organizing
high-level U.S. government advocacy on behalf of U.S. companies. Since its
creation in 1995, the Advocacy Center has assisted U.S. firms in winning 38
contract awards in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a total value of approximately $2.7
billion.

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
* NOAA remains engaged in a variety of weather, water, commercial fisheries, and
GLOBE Internet programs across Africa. Programs are providing

African
governments with better climate data, enhanced weather predictive
capability,
improved crop management and fisheries, and the benefits of
environmental
satellite imaging technologies.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration
(NTIA)

* (NTIA) provides technical assistance to a number of African
countries bringing
about compliance with the WTO TELCOM implementation. NTIA
and Agency for
International Development personnel participate in regional
telecommunications
integration projects in Africa. NTIA also has developed technical
assistance
programs enabling greater Internet connectivity and promoting
broader use of
tele-medicine and distance learning capabilities.

National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST)
* NIST signed a memorandum of understanding with the Kenyan
Government during the
December 1998 Presidential Business Development Mission in Africa
lead by
Secretary Daley.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Continue to develop and implement an initiative to help Africa build
its
commercial infrastructure.
* Expand Commercial Service staffing, subject to Congressional
appropriations.
* Establish "Commercial Law Development Programs" with selected
African
countries, subject to resource availability.

Defense Department & Partnership With Africa
The African Center for Security Studies (ACSS)

* The African Center for Security Studies (ACSS) will be established
in 1999 with
African and other partners dedicated to contributing to regional peace
and
security, by engaging African leaders -- both civilian and military -- in

dialogue about defense policy, a culture of democracy, respect for the rule of
law, and the promotion of partnerships within and among African state and the
U.S. ACSS will be unlike any existing international programs in Africa --
creating an academic institution, not a source of tactical or operational

instruction.

Goals:
* Create an interactive learning environment
* Frank discussions between senior African military/civilian leaders
* Hold academic seminars in civil-military relations, defense resource management, and defense policy planning.
* Foster regional stability, cooperation, and accountable democratic governance
* Open lines of communication between U.S. and Africa's future leaders

Implementation Process/Status/Accomplishments:
* Plans envision 2-week seminars around Africa over the 1-2 years.
* An even mix of African civilian and military officials (excluding those under
UN sanctions).
* Ongoing consultations with Africans and others building consensus and defining
the program.
* Jan 1999 - 65 African & Europe partners discussed ACSS curriculum
* Consultations have garnered universally positive results.
* $41.7 million over 5 years covering cost of African participation

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Inaugural 2-week seminar will be held in Dakar, Senegal in late 1999
* Additional seminars to be held in 2000
* Continuation of existing humanitarian demining, military justice, humanitarian
civic action, & civil-military training programs.

Energy Department & Partnership With Africa

"Cooperation with Africa"

As energy is key to development, we are working with several African nations on
different energy issues, helping to reduce the negative impacts of energy
production and use on the environment. Cooperation covers important

activities
like developing sound policies and traditional energy sources such as oil, coal
and gas; using renewable energy sources (solar, wind, and geothermal sources);
and assisting with energy data collection important to forecasting and long range
planning.

Goals:
* Expand cooperation to include other African countries
* Coordinate energy and environmental polices
* Develop sustainable energy projects
* Replicate successful energy projects such as ultraviolet water purification,
reduced-smoked stoves, and rural electrification
* Protect the natural habitat
* Provide energy to millions, and encourage economic growth
* Reduce the adverse effects on the environment

Implementation Process/Status/Accomplishments:
* Chairing Sustainable Energy Development Committee under Gore-Mbeki.
* Working with African countries to coordinate energy and environmental policies.

* Technical and policy assistance to several African countries on global climate
change
* Undertaking several renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies
projects.
* Continue assisting and providing Africa with new sources of efficient,
reliable, and environmental viable energy.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Expanding focused , efficient and competitive energy to millions more Africans.

* Launching a comprehensive Africa Initiative.
* Promoting regional energy pooling and human capital and infrastructure
development.

EPA & Partnership With Africa
Under the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission's (Gore-Mbeki Commission)
Environmental Management Working Group, EPA is currently involved in a variety of

cooperative programs in South Africa aimed at developing national and provincial
environmental capacity through a variety of activities, including launching
community-based solid waste management programs in target townships, supporting
community-based environmental organizations, providing training in environmental
impact assessment and environmental management in the mining sector, as well as
increasing access to environmental information. All current EPA on-the ground
activities are in South Africa, but EPA has plans to expand its activities to
other Sub-Saharan African countries under its "Green Communities for Africa
Strategy".

Goals:
(Assist selected South African townships in developing more effective methods
of solid waste management, including recycling.

(Assist South Africa in developing new Environmental Impact Assessment
(EIA) procedures.

(Develop the capabilities of the South African Department of Interior in
environmental management within the mining sector.

(Enable the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
(DEAT) to effectively integrate cleaner production methods into environmental
management in South Africa.

Implementation Process/Status/Accomplishments:
(Program to provide training and technical assistance to townships outside East
London (South Africa) on issues of solid waste management.

* Solid waste characterization and market analysis have been completed for Duncan
Village and the Greater East London (South Africa) area and a pilot recycling
program is being designed for implementation in 1999.

(Will provide target technical assistance on Environmental Impact

Assessment
(EIA) and an EIA train-the-trainers course will be delivered in 1999.

(July 1998, U.S. study tour for South African officials on
environmental
management in the mining sector. Another study tour to South Africa
is scheduled
for 1999.

(Program on exchange of cleaner production information with the
South African
Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT) and with
plans to provide a
cleaner production train-the-trainers course in 1999.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Developing "Children's Health Through Microbiologically Safe
Drinking Water"
pilot project for Sub-Saharan Africa (for urban and peri-urban areas),
using
community-based &plant-level approaches to improve source water
protection &
optimize drinking water treatment plant performance.

* Launch a "Green Communities" program (South Africa) to provide
communities with
tools & to bring a range of community stakeholders together to
identify & develop
action plans for priority environmental problems.

* Develop a "Green Community for Africa Strategy" focused on
urban/industrial
environmental issues using a community based approach and has
plans to expand its
activities to Sub-Saharan African countries outside of South Africa
under this
Strategy.
Export-Import Bank & Partnership With Africa
The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EX-IM) is the official
export credit
agency of the United States. EX-IM provides direct loans, guarantees
and credit
insurance to private and public sector African companies that wish to
import
American products. EX-IM also provides working capital funds to
American
companies that export.

Goals:
* Encourage economic reform and Africa's entry into the global

economy.
* Provide financing to African companies seeking to import American goods and
services.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* ALGERIA: Sonatrach, USD$49 million: Credit Guarantee Facility to maintain and
service the hydrocarbon industry.

* COTE D'IVOIRE: Polyclinique Internationale, USD$914,000: Credit insurance to
support the sale of diagnostic medical equipment .

* EGYPT: Mantrac Limited, USD$3.6 million. Credit insurance to support the sale
of machines, engines and related equipment to be re-sold by the Egyptian entity.

* GHANA: Alfa Enterprises, USD$888,000: Guarantee to support the sale of 2 oxygen
plants for industrial gas manufacturing.

* GHANA: Algist Limited, USD$750,000: Guarantee to support the sale of trucks and
container chassis to haul food and medicine for international relief agencies
between ports in Ghana to destinations in Burkina Faso and Ghana's interior.

* GHANA: Ministry of Energy and Mines, USD$24.7 million: A direct loan to support
the sale of an electric transmission system that will take hydroelectric power
from the city centers into the rural areas. This transaction is part of the

Self-Help Electrification Program (SHEP), which is an initiative to improve the
standard of life in rural areas by building an electrification infrastructure.

* GHANA: Ministry of Works & Housing, USD$93.9 million: A direct loan to support
the sale of equipment and services to prevent further erosion of the Keta sea
wall area.

* GHANA: Nova Complex Limited, USD$1.1 million: A guarantee to support the sale
of cold storage containers used in the distribution and processing of

fish.

* GHANA: Regimanuel Gray Limited, USD$600,000: A guarantee to support the sale of
masonry equipment, which will be used in real estate development and
construction.

* GHANA: Exemplair Products Limited, USD$360,000: Support the sale of raw
materials

* GHANA: BCM Ghana Limited, USD$2.1 million: Sale of trucks to support earthworks
and surface mining operations.

* KENYA: SPV/Kenya Airways, USD$26 million: Guarantee to support sale of one
737-300 to upgrade the fleet of SPV/Kenya Airways.

* KENYA: Royal Media Services Limited, USD$471,000: Credit insurance to support
the sale of radio broadcasting equipment to establish radio and TV broadcasting
services in Kenya and Tanzania.

* KENYA: AirKenya Aviation Limited, USD$1.3 million: Insurance to support sale of
aircraft to small airline.

* MOROCCO: SPV/Royal Air Morocco, USD$66.8 million: Guarantee to support the sale
of Boeing aircraft to above airline.

* TANZANIA: Tanzania Air Services Limited, USD$4 million: Credit insurance to
support the sale of Cessna aircraft.

* UGANDA: Zimwent Hardware and Construction, USD$764,000: Guarantee to support
the sale of construction supplies.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* ALGERIA: SPV/Air Algerie, USD$331 million: A guarantee to support the sale of
Boeing aircraft to Algeria's national airline.

* ANGOLA: Sociedad Nacional de Combusteveis, USD$59.9 million: Pending final
commitment to expand oil and gas exploration in the Cabinda

oilfields.

* CHAD/CAMEROON: TOTCO (Chad) and COTCO (Cameroon), USD$369 billion: Guarantee to support the sale of pipeline equipment and services to be used for a 1050 km pipeline to transport oil from Chad through Cameroon.

* GHANA: Ministry of Interior, USD$20 million: Guarantee to support sale of fire trucks to be used by the Ghana National Fire Service.

* MOROCCO: SPV/Royal Air, USD$224 million: Guarantee to support sale of Boeing aircraft to airline.

* ZIMBABWE: Ministry of Finance, USD$12.9 million:

* Increase exposure in Africa by supporting U.S. companies that wish to export to these countries.

Labor Department & Partnership With Africa
"Worker Rights, Labor Market Information, & Technical Assistance"

In support of the President's Partnership for Growth and Opportunity in Africa, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL)is providing advice and technical assistance to labor ministries in sub-Saharan Africa and has initiated work in the region to promote core labor standards and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. To meet the challenges associated with transitioning economies, African countries we will work in partnership with African nation to enhance their commitment to core labor standards (e.g. freedom of association, right to collective bargaining; elimination of compulsory labor, elimination of child labor, & elimination of employment discrimination) in order to sustain economic growth. Labor Department provides technical assistance worldwide on labor market reform and development, with funding from aid agencies such as Agency for International Development, the World Bank, and other multilateral development banks.

Goals:

* Promote international core labor standards and the elimination of child labor
in Africa by providing labor market technical assistance to Ministries of Labor
and the International Labor Organization.
* Inform African countries about the USDOL market technical assistance programs
that link core labor standards and sustainable economic development.
Additionally, highlight the important role that modern labor miniseries play in
delivering services to workers and employers.
* Promote greater utilization of technical assistance programs by African
countries to facilitate sustainable economic growth through the implementation of
effective labor market policies and program.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Proposes to implement labor market technical assistance program workshops to
inform interested African countries of the efficacy labor programs and policies
as an integral element of economic development.

* USDOL, in connection with the President's Partnership for the 21st Century, has
earmarked $30 million dollars for ILO technical assistance for Africa.

* In 1998, the USDOL provided grants to South Africa to conduct a nationwide
child labor survey and to Uganda to assist the government in preparing for
participation in the International Program to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child
Labor (IPEC).

* Supports awareness-raising activities in Africa through the 1998 Global March
Against Child Labor.

* Received funds from the Agency for International Development (AID)for a
four-year program of technical cooperation with the South African Department of
Labor (SADOL), providing training and consultation to SADOL staff working in the
areas of employment equity, occupational safety and health, labor market
statistics and labor market research in connection with the implementation of

South Africa's new Equity Law, occupational safety and health standards,
statistical processes, and fundamental research to respond quickly and effectively to an evolving labor market.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Planning a new initiative in South Africa to assist the National Youth
Commission and other South African Government agencies in piloting employment
training programs targeted to the specific needs of South African youth.

* As part of the President's Education Initiative, proposing a skills training
program based on the successful U.S. community college model. Contingent on AID
funding, this program would assist appropriate African counterparts to pilot
skills programs, responding directly to local business demands and strategies for
economic development. USDOL will provide technical assistance and training toward
the design, implementation and future replication of such model skills training
programs in Africa.

* As part of the President's Partnership,, develop a series and respond to
request for training and institution-building programs enabling national
governments and regional associations to enhance policy options in labor market
and human resources development.

* Assisting African national governments and regional coordinating bodies to
identify labor priorities and challenges.
OPIC & Partnership With Africa
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)programs are available in 38 of the
48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. We are closed in Burundi, the Gambia,
Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Mauritania, Sudan, the Comoros Island and the
Seychelles. Although OPIC is not officially closed, there is no one sovereign
government in Somalia. At fiscal year end 1998 (September 1997-September 1998),
OPIC's exposure in sub-Saharan Africa increased to $890 million

from $797 million
at fiscal year end 1997. This exposure represents support for 50 projects in 20
countries. OPIC has executed 12 modernized bilateral agreements with Benin,
Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius,
Sao Tomé and Principe, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Uganda.

Goals:
* OPIC, (created in 1971) as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy, shares
perspective, as a lender and insurer for American investors
* Address need for private equity in developing markets such as Africa
* Provide catalyst for private sector development
* Help America compete in the expanding African market, including direct
investment in viable companies
* Operate at no cost to taxpayer

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* OPIC currently has six (6) funds available to invest in Africa.

* March 1998, OPIC called for proposals to support one or more private equity
funds with aggregate capital of up to USD$500 million for investment in privately
sponsored infrastructure projects in countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

* Late 1997, launched a USD$150 million "Modern Africa Growth and Investment
Fund" in response to proposals initiated by both by Congress and the Administration focusing on manufacturing, mining, and telecommunications.

* Another USD$120 million "New Africa Opportunity Fund" launched in 1996 is now
fully capitalized and investing in Southern Africa.

* Direct impact of OPIC Funds in Africa : USD$1 billion in U.S. exports over 5
years; 1,800 U.S. jobs; USD$900 million in additional investment leveraged by
funds investments; USD$126 million in annual revenues to African countries; 7,500
African jobs -- all at NO COST to the US taxpayer.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:

* Continue to fully capitalize funds launched in 1997 & 1998
* Continue to support stable market economies in emerging market such as
sub-Saharan Africa
* Continue to encourage development and stability in support of U.S. foreign
policy goals in Africa.

Peace Corps & Partnership With Africa
Peace Corps Volunteers have a proud history of working in partnership with their
counterparts in African schools, health clinics, small businesses, farms and
gardens. Presently approximately 2300 Volunteers work in 26 African countries
providing communities with opportunities to build the knowledge and skills needed
to mobilize the men and women of Africa and exploit the continent's potential for
growth and sustainable development.

Goals:
* Participate in the President's Education Initiative
* Promote participation in the technological revolution
* Train & assist in development in the agricultural & environmental sectors
* Work with community leaders to improve health care systems
* Support the development of Africa's private sector

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* As part of the President's Education Initiative, continue emphasis on girls'
education, assist with the development of teacher & community resource centers,
and explore avenues to incorporate technology in education. 900 Education
Volunteers are working in 24 African nations.

* Familiarizing teachers and students with basic word processing and spread sheet
operations, and procedures to access and use the Internet.

* Facilitating internet use to improving the quality of teaching or to communicate globally with other students & teachers.

* Establishing educational centers which have the appropriate computer hardware
and power sources to allow access to information technology.

* Promoting distance learning activities to link schools and universities throughout Africa with those in the United States.

* Help farmers manage their natural resources, adapt to new climactic conditions, increase production , and provide skills training to assist with improvement in health, nutrition and income generation. (569 Environment and Agriculture Volunteers work in 21 countries.)

* Assist in decentralizing health care systems and reaching out to young adults who are most at risk to HIV/AIDS. (580 Health Volunteers work in 17 countries).

* Continue efforts in small enterprise & private sector development. (185 Volunteers work in the business sector in 9 countries).

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Doubling the number of Volunteers working in small business development over the next three years.

State Department & Partnership With Africa
In addition to the overall foreign policy responsibilities for Africa, the State Department has a number of programs and activities that seek to promote democracy, good governance and respect for human rights.
The State Department, in conjunction with Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency, promotes democracy, respect for human rights, conflict resolution and good governance in Africa through diplomacy and program activities in more than 40 countries. Focus is upon assisting post-conflict countries with their nascent fragile democracies, helping nations desirous of democracy , and assisting nations in conflict to achieve peace as a building block to future democratization. On conflict resolution, State Deparment seeks to: lend diplomatic efforts and good offices to mediate conflicts; foster

indigenous conflict management capabilities, enhance peacekeeping

capability
through the Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) & multilaterally within the
Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other sub-regional organizations; provide
direct assistance to peacekeeping operations in Africa; and channeling assistance
to African peacekeeping activities through multilateral organizations like the
U.N.

Goals:

Democracy & Human Rights
* Build recognition of the linkage between sustainable political and economic
progress
* Build links between African countries that are implementing democratic reforms.
* Acknowledge the transitional and incremental nature of political development &
the unique circumstances affecting political & economic reform.
* Strengthen the capacity of citizens, non-governmental organizations and
governments to implement democratic reforms, ensure respect for human rights,
promote good governance and resolve conflicts.
* Build on opportunities for democratic change in Africa

Conflict Resolution
* Work diplomatic channels to resolve armed conflicts.
* Build indigenous peacemaking/peacekeeping capacities.
* Direct assistance to peacekeeping operations in the sub-Sahara.
* Support multilateral peacekeeping assistance efforts.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* U.S. diplomacy, traditional and public, emphasizes international standards of
governance.
* Reconcile U.S. goals and African strategies for implementing democratic
reforms, respect for human rights, good governance and conflict resolution.
* Stress partnership and African ownership of their efforts.
* Consult with African countries, leaders & civil society organizations to build

recognition of the linkage between sustainable political & economic progress, &
build links between African countries' pursuing democratization.
* Democracy programs -- now more than USD$120 million/year -- build grassroots,
civil institutions and government capacity for democracy, human rights, good
governance and conflict resolution.
* Democracy and human rights programs in more than 40 African countries emphasize
capacity building, grassroots organization, and conflict resolution.
* Provided $USD3.4 million to the Democracy and Human Rights fund for fiscal year
1998 & 1999. (9/1997-9/1998 & 9/1998-9/1999). Seeking USD$3.1 million for fiscal
year 2000 (September 1999-September 2000).
* Provided USD$265 million on refugee programs in Africa for fiscal year 1998
(September 1997-September 1998)
* Increased refugee allocations from 3 thousand per year to 12 thousand
* Use the USD$15 million "Regional Democracy Fund" in fiscal years 1998 & 1999
(9/97-9/98 & 9/98-9/99) for targeted programs such as election assistance, etc.
* Supports financially efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)'s to find peaceful solutions to civil wars in Somalia & Sudan.
* Former National Security Advisor Anthony Lake has sought to mediate the border
dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea, visiting the area four times since October
1998.
* Former U.S. Congressman Howard Wolpe, named Special Envoy to the Great Lakes,
has interceded with all eight Africa nations that have forces fighting in the
Democratic Republic of the Congo.
* Special Presidential Envoy for Democracy in Africa Jesse Jackson has made
numerous visits to the nations of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as
other West African nations to facilitate peace talks in the region, and visited
southern and central Africa to promote democracy and human rights.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Continue to work in partnership to support democratic, civilian governments

and peaceful transitions of power through the democratic process.
* Will continue vigorous diplomatic efforts to find peaceful solutions to
conflicts.
* Fiscal year 2000 (September 1999-September 2000) budget requests USD$18
million in direct support for African peacekeeping operations
* Support Organization of African Unity (OAU) efforts to open five "early
warning" outposts supporting Crisis Management Center in Addis Ababa.

Trade&Development Agency & Partnership With Africa
The Trade and Development Agency (TDA) is a development assistance and U.S.
export promotion agency. TDA provides feasibility study grants to the host
country public and private sectors to hire U.S. firms to assist in project

preparation when projects have the potential to benefit both U.S. exporters and
the host country.

Goal:
* Support priority infrastructure and industry projects in developing countries &
emerging markets such as in Africa.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* ANGOLA: Cabinda Telecommunications, USD$200,000: Feasibility Study Grant to
upgrade & expand the telecommunications infrastructure in Cabinda province.

* COTE D'IVOIRE: Petroci Gas Pipeline Project, USD$200,00: Feasibility Study
Grant in support of a $300,000 study on gas pipeline construction from Cote
d'Ivoire to Ghana.

* COTE D'IVOIRE: Fruit Juicing and Processing Plant, USD$84,050: A Feasibility
Study Grant to "African Investment Management Services-Cote d'Ivoire" to study a
greenfield fruit juicing and processing plant.

* ETHIOPIA: Flight Simulator Certification, USD$100,000: Grant to Ethiopian
Airlines (EAL) to fund Federal Aviation Administration certification

of its
Boeing flight simulators used for training by a number of African airlines.

* ETHIOPIA: Asphalt Production Plant, USD$174,000: Study Grant to the Ethiopian
Investment Authority on establishing an asphalt production facility outside Addis
Ababa.

* GHANA: Tema Oil Refinery Co-Generation Power Plant, USD$184,000: Study for
the expansion of the electricity co-generation facilities at the Tema Oil

Refinery.

* GHANA: Air Navigation Study, USD$225,000: Study on the transition from
ground-based to satellite-based navigation and implementation of VSAT systems and
CNS/ATM technologies at Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

* MAURITIUS: Fort William Thermal Power Plant Study, USD$390,240: Feasibility
study grant supporting the Ministry of Infrastructure's plans to develop up to
200 MW of electricity at Fort William as a BOO project.

* MAURITIUS: Petrochemicals Storage Tank Relocation, USD$208,400: Feasibility
study grant to the Mauritius Marine Authority to review and plan options for the
possible relocation of petrochemicals currently stored in the capital, Port
Louis.

* MOZAMBIQUE: VSAT Communications System, USD$83,600: Feasibility Study Grant
to Telecomunicacoes de Mozambique for the development of a VSAT communications
system infrastructure project.

* MOZAMBIQUE: Aeroportos de Mocambique Air Navigation Study, USD$250,000:
Study for the analysis of Mozambique's air navigation system and related air
traffic control issues.

* NAMIBIA: Air Namibia Strategic Audit & Diagnostic Review,

USD$64,000: Grant
to Air Namibia for a review of ongoing operations & to prepare a strategic and
procurement-specific plan for the growth of the airline.

* NAMIBIA: Grain Handling Facilities Study, USD$65,000: Feasibility Study Grant
to Namib Consolidated Investments Ltd. for a Study on the establishment of grain
handling, storage, and milling facilities at the port of Walvis Bay.

* SENEGAL: Fertilizer Plant Expansion and Upgrade, USD$298,000: Grant to
Industries Chimiques du Senegal for a Feasibility Study on expanding its
phosphate processing plant and adding environmental safeguards at other sites.

* SOUTH AFRICA: Digital Satellite Service Study, USD$361,500: Grant to Vula
Communications for a feasibility study on a global mobile personal communications
via satellite project.

* SOUTH AFRICA: Gauteng Province Solid Waste Management & Recycling,
USD$324,000: Partial grant to New African Investments Limited for a study on a
waste management and recycling program in Johannesburg.

Looking toward the Millennium:
* Sustain activity in the transportation, energy, telecommunications, and natural
resources/environment sectors.

Transportation Department & Partnership With Africa
"The Tie that Binds"
As part of President Clinton's broad-based effort to support Africa's integration
into the global economy, the Department of Transportation has launched the
"Transportation Initiative and Partnership" with Africa under the theme
"Transportation: The Tie that Binds." This partnership focuses the vital
importance of the development of safe and efficient transportation systems to
Africa's continued economic development. Transportation plays a key role both in
the region's capacity to participate in the global economy and in the

well being
of its communities and people. Transportation is more than concrete, asphalt and
steel -- it is also about providing people with opportunity, freedom, and
community. This initiative and partnership with the nations of Africa embodies
the vision and promises to bring increased opportunities and a higher quality of
life for both Africans and Americans.
Goals:
* Expanding trade & investment opportunities
* Enhancing the capacity for trade & investment in Africa
* Working to improve the region's transportation infrastructure
* Promote the exports of US goods, services, & technology in the transportation
sector.
* Supporting Africa's economic integration with an array of technical assistance
programs.
* Fostering Africa's human capacity development through training, technical
assistance, & projects aimed at improving local transportation services.
Implementation Process/Status:
* Secretary Slater traveled to Africa three times, leading the 1998
Presidential Mission to the African/African-American Summit, with President
Clinton on his historic March 1998 visit, and leading a July 1998 mission to
launch the "Transportation: the Tie that Binds" initiative focussed on developing
safe and efficient African transport systems.
* Coordinating the President's Safe Skies Initiative with the Departments of
State, Defense and Treasury.
* Ongoing cooperation between African regional organizations and specific
sector-focussed Transportation Administrations:
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
* Regional networking models to bring about more consistent transport policies,
programs, and standards across the member countries.
* Institutional restructuring, including the possibility for a dedicated road
fund.
* Advancing safety advocacy and results to reduce the injuries and fatalities in
transportation.
* Advancing additional Technology Transfer points in the SADC

region (at present
there are Technology Transfer Centers in South Africa and Tanzania, and one under
discussion in Botswana).
* Furthering development of strategic roadway management approaches
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
* Initiated activities to develop training materials and undertake safety

related training in South Africa. The initial results of the safety training
program are encouraging and will be replicated in other African countries.
Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
* Working with the World Bank, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and other
Transportation Administrations to develop a CD-ROM for the African continent to
simulate rail (and other transportation modes), traffic forecasts, and economic
modeling. Technical issues are currently being resolved and a final product is
planned for early Spring '99.
Research And Special Programs Administration (RSPA)
* RSPA, The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Agency for
International Development are developing civil aviation and other model emergency
response education and training programs that meet the needs of the nations of
sub-Saharan Africa.
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
* Through the resources and assistance provided by the National Transit
Institute (NTI), University Transportation Centers (UTC's) and, the
Transportation Cooperative Research Program, FTA is working to develop
transportation education curricula. These will be made available to African
transit interests and educational institutions as they become available.
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
* Currently working with the World Bank and others on a proposed road safety
program. NHTSA hopes to engage a broad coalition of partners, including the
private sector, research institutions, World Health Organization, and the United
Nations Economic Commission for Africa to ensure the success of this initiative.
Maritime Administration (MARAD)

* Met with the World Bank to discuss options for funding transportation
education initiatives at the Merchant Marine Academy Continuing Education Center,
and Louisiana State University's National Port and Waterways Institute. MARAD has
developed a package for the World Bank's consideration, consisting of instruction
offerings, hands-on applications, the number of students each institution could
accommodate, and their expense estimates.
Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Ensuring the safety and efficiency of all transportation systems as the "tie
that binds" African communities and supports Africa's continued economic
development and integration in the global economy.

Treasury Department & Partnership With Africa

To support the President's Partnership, the Department of Treasury leads US
participation in the International Financial Institutions, or IFIs (IMF, World
Bank, African Development Bank). They provide the major sources of financing and
technical assistance aimed at strengthening [COMMENT1]sub-Saharan African
economic institutions, supporting human development, and encouraging more open
investment and trade regimes. The Department of Treasury also takes the lead on
African debt relief issues.

Goals:
* Promote stronger economic growth in Africa as the best way to reduce poverty.
* Integrate African countries into the global economy, based on market-oriented
policies.
* Encourage the International Financial Institutions to give strongest support to
countries pursuing the strongest reforms.
* Build an institutional framework to support democracy and good governance.
* Give particular emphasis to open trade and investment

environments.
* Continue to offer necessary debt relief for poor, heavily indebted reforming countries.
* Participate in the President Partnership Initiative

Implementation Process/Status/Accomplishments:
* July 1998 - Secretary Rubin became the first Treasury Secretary to tour Africa -- visiting Cote d'Ivoire, South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, and Kenya -- focussing on increased private investment to help finance development; importance of regional economic integration; importance of using the financial sector to enhance opportunities for the poorest Africans, and emphasizing the high financial/developmental costs of corruption.

* Promote discussion of African economic issues at G-7 (Group of Seven Industrialized Nations) Summit and other economic meetings.

* Conduct regular dialogue with African governments, bilaterally and during international conferences such as the US-Africa Ministerial and annual meetings of the International Financial Institutions.

* Maintain daily working relationships with staffs of the International Financial Institutions on African issues.

International Financial Institutions:
* As a result of 1998 capital replenishment, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) will make available up to USD$3 billion/year of low-interest loans though 2002 for Africa. U.S. Government is the largest donor.

* Newly replenished African Development Fund, the concessional window (low interest) of the African Development Bank, can provide an additional USD$1 billion/year of low-interest loans. U.S. Government is the largest donor.

* IMF concessional "Extended Structural Adjustment Facility" (ESAF) has global

commitments of about USD$5.5 billion, of which USD$2.7 billion, or 49 percent,
are in Africa.

* Supported a capital increase of USD$7 billion, or 35%, for the African
Development Bank (AfDB) for lending to governments and the private sector on
market terms. U.S. Government share was 6.7%, making us the largest non-African
shareholder and third-largest overall. (AfDB quadrupled the level of its support
for the private sector in 1998.) U.S. Government is the largest donor.

* IMF, World Bank, and African Development Bank announced the creation of a Joint
Africa Institute in Cote d'Ivoire, training African officials in economic

management and policy development.

Debt Relief:
* Besides helping forgive up to 2/3 of the non-concessional (low interest) debt
of the poorest countries in the Paris Club (frequent meeting of the creditor
nations to reschedule/write non-concessional, commercial debt).

* U.S. Government is the leading advocate of the Heavily Indebted Poor
Countries (HIPC) Initiative on debt relief.

* Under HIPC, creditor countries provide deeper debt relief to poorest reforming
countries and which is matched by International Financial Institutions. (Internatio
nal Financial Institutions hold nearly half of Africa's external debt). Uganda
was first in the world to benefit from HIPC in April 1998. Others African
countries eligible for HIPC are Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mozambique.
* U.S. Government action in the Paris Club through 1998, including under HIPC,
resulted in forgiveness of around $500 million in eligible U.S. debt owed by 15
sub-Saharan countries.

Looking Toward the Millennium:
* The President's 2000 budget (September 1999-September 2000) proposes an

additional $50 million contribution to the Heavily Indebted Poor
Countries (HIPC)
trust fund, funding to forgive concessional debt (low interest)owed by
strong
reforming African countries.

* $50 million to fund "rainforest for debt" swaps (swap of foreign
external debt
for rainforest preservation).

* (the questions arises, which countries - do not want to go there yet
with
appropriators, I would take this out).

* In 1999-2000 there could be an additional $100 million in US debt
reduction in
the Paris Club. Additional $1.2 billion could be forgiven if conflict
countries
resolve conflicts.

* Globally, HIPC program could provide an additional USD$16
billion in debt
relief, most of it in Africa.

* Pushing in the International Financial Institution (IFIs), initiatives to
help
post-conflict countries be eligible for traditional programs.

* Prepared to use available small appropriation funds for technical
assistance
(if needed/requested), in areas such as budget & tax policy, money
laundering &
micro-enterprise.

U.S. AID & Partnership With Africa

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), committed to a
partnership
with Africa, works to address and alleviate the continuing challenges
on the
continent including: ethnic conflict, fragile democracies, infectious
diseases
such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, and environmental degradation.
USAID programs are
benefiting from increasing African ownership, partnership and
leadership and
dialogue, and a relationship based on mutual respect and
understanding.

Goals:

* Encourage broad-based economic growth and agricultural development.
* Strengthen democracy and good governance as Africa continues its democratic
transition.
* Strengthen human capacity through education and training
* Encourage stability of world population and protection of human health
* Seek mutually beneficial ways to protect the environment while promoting
economic growth.
* Reduce the impact of crises, meet urgent needs, re-establish stability, and
establish foundations for sustainable development.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Assisted with the rise of non-traditional exports. (Ghana, Uganda, Malawi)
* Increased in savings mobilized by micro-credit institutions (Madagascar, Mali)
* Agricultural programs to assist with improving income, agricultural exports,
food crop production, and access to technology (Uganda, Malawi)
* Assisted with local democratic management and revenue collection (Mali, Ghana,
South Africa)
* Increased parliamentary responsiveness to civil society (Namibia, Benin,
Mozambique and Kenya)
* Increased girls enrollment in schools (Guinea, Malawi, Ethiopia)
* Increased awareness, practice and protection of human rights (Kenya, Nigeria,
Rwanda)
* Established women's empowerment programs (Nigeria, Malawi, Tanzania)
* Promotion of systematic educational reforms (Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia, Uganda,
South Africa)
* Provided support to anti-corruption efforts (Benin, Madagascar)
* Led the world, financially and innovatively, in HIV/AIDS prevention, with
programs to increase awareness and providing increased access to quality
reproductive health services.
* Address the under 5-year mortality rate for key diseases such as measles,
malaria, malnutrition, etc. (Benin, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Zambia &
Ghana)
* With the European Union, implemented a major seeds/tools

program & increased
food production levels to approximately 60% of pre-war levels. (Liberia)
* Established a primary health services decentralization pilot program, providing
a model for moving beyond relief to development services (Rwanda)
* Payment of school fees for three years for 2500 students (mostly females) as
part of a Genocide Survivor's Fund. (Rwanda)
* Proposed assistance to support development of a West Africa Gas Pipeline
Project.
* Supports "Leland Initiative's School-to-School Partnership" program aimed at
facilitating cross-cultural dialogue and joint projects between US & African
primary & secondary schools via the Internet. (Ghana)
* Train elected women local government officials as they assumed their new roles
and responsibilities (Uganda)
* Create over next three-years a housing revolving fund for residents to build &
improve their homes (Soweto, South Africa).
* Provide housing guaranty loan to one of the few wholly private, pooled
municipal bond funds operating in an emerging market, benefiting tens of
thousands of low-income communities. (South Africa)
* Assist and fund several regional economic growth and democracy activities with
the Southern African Development Community.
* Support forest resource management (Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Uganda,
Central African Region)
* Facilitate improvement in the control of malaria through funding for the
Malaria Research & Training Center.
* Work closely with the "Global Learning & Observations to Benefit the
Environment" program (known as "GLOBE"). GLOBE is a hands-on, school-based
international environmental science & education initiative, incorporating teacher
training, & bringing Internet connectivity to "GLOBE" schools in Africa &
elsewhere. (Benin, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia,
Senegal, South Africa Madagascar). (GLOBE is administered by a U.S. Government
team from National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National

Science
Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Departments of Education and
State.)
* Develop innovative ways of combining U.S. Government resources, linking relief
to long-term development in post-conflict countries through the Office of
Transition Assistance, OTI. (Angola, Liberia, Rwanda)

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Promote long-lasting growth through private sector participation & mutually
beneficial trade & investment relationships.
* Support Africa's encouraging signs toward continued & increased democratization.
* Sustain net primary education enrollment rates seeking to ensure full primary
enrollment by 2015.
* Help Africa confront its health challenges.
* Seek to reverse environmental degradation in order to preserve a cherished
heritage and resource for future generations.
* Continue to assess & integrate into development programming approaches to
conflict prevention, mitigation & resolution.

U.S. Information Agency & Partnership With Africa
U.S. Information Agency (USIA) seek to encourage the range of actors engaged in
the decision-making process in Africa is beginning to include the media, think
tanks, non-governmental organizations, religious institutions and labor unions.
In the global information age, it important for the US to develop and use a wide
range of programming for policy advocacy and international exchange. Policy
advocacy and exchange programs engage influential individuals and organizations
on the policy-making process &help to develop and maintain informed, cooperative,
and productive relations as part of the US-Africa partnership. In late 1999, USIA
and its program will come under the auspices of the State Department.

Goals:
* Encourage & support burgeoning African democracies
* Uphold human rights and efforts to provide humanitarian assistance
* Promote open markets and sustainable development initiatives
* Promote open international free flow of information
* Attack global threats, including AIDS, and environmental degradation
* Promote regional peace and conflict resolution

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Ongoing visits by American policy specialists, media placement and discussion
(VOA and satellite TV) and targeted distribution (hardcopy and Internet) of U.S.
policy papers.
* Training programs, consultative visits by American human rights activists and
legal experts,
* Exchange programs focusing directly on judicial reform, the rule of law, human
rights, and civic education.
* Range of information and exchange programs, products and services, promoting
the benefits and mechanisms of a free market economy.
* Foster the creation of an open information environment
* Increase access to new technologies like the Internet and modern national
telephone networks.
* In-country and U.S.-based media training for African journalists and media
managers.
* USIS offices continent-wide develop a variety of focused programs designed to
meet the needs and address issues for specific African nations.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Personal, media or institutional action demonstrating understanding of U.S.
National Security goals.
* Active cooperation and new linkages between African and American human rights
and pro-democracy activists.
* Executive and legislative actions improving the quality and independence of
African courts and legal systems.
* Accurate and balanced editorial and news coverage in key media of U.S. policy
and American society by alumni of USIA programs.

U.S. Trade Representative & Partnership With Africa

"Pro-Active, U.S. Trade Policy with Africa"

U.S. Trade Representative office has and supports a pro-active, forward-looking trade policy with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Supporting economic growth and raises living standards enable African countries to address issues such as hunger, population growth, and environmental degradation. The policy advances ongoing U.S. efforts to foster greater integration of global markets, and promotes U.S. commercial interests in the region, creating jobs in the U.S. and Africa. Africa is one of the world's great emerging economic opportunities and markets. A sound trade policy framework with Africa opens economies to private sector trade and investment, offering the greatest potential for growth and poverty alleviation. A year after the President's historic trip to Africa, the Administration has established a record of achievement in meeting its Africa trade policy objectives.

Goals:
* Support African economic reform efforts.

* Support liberalization of trade and investment regimes, rationalization of tariff and exchange rates, ending of subsidies, and reduction of barriers to investment and stock market development.

* Encourage economic reform as the proven route to stability & growth and stable, growing African nations will become better markets for American exports.

* Support Africa's full integration into the multilateral trading system, includes membership and active participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), and implementation of WTO commitments.

* Support African initiatives to achieve regional economic integration.

Successful integration will promote intra-regional trade and attract

investment,
boosting economic growth.

Implementation/Status/Accomplishments:
* Step up efforts to negotiate trade & investment agreements with African
countries, including Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) and Trade and Investment
Framework Agreements (TIFA) to promote further economic reform, enhance U.S.
trade with the region, and help to attract investment.

* Offer enhanced GSP benefits to encourage reform and regional integration.

* Offer technical assistance to build African capacity to participate actively in
the WTO and to meet WTO commitments.

* Offer technical assistance to enhance African understanding of the GSP program
and U.S. market access requirements.

* Enhance engagement with African governments to reduce market access barriers in
Africa.

* Invite strong African participation in the next WTO Ministerial, which will be
hosted by the United States in late 1999.

* Establishment of the first-ever Office of African Affairs at USTR (February
1998), by the United States Trade Representative, making clear the importance of
Africa as a trading partner with the U.S. and placing our Africa trade policy on
a par with U.S. Government trade policies in other world regions.

* December 1998, the U.S. Trade Representative and the Mozambican Minister of
Foreign Affairs signed a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) in Washington, the
fifth signed with a sub-Sajaran African country. BITs are market-opening
agreements, protecting U.S. investment abroad and ensuring predictable
environment for investment guided by market forces.

* February 18, 1999, signing of a Trade and Investment Framework

Agreement (TIFA)
with South Africa (first with a sub-Saharan African country). TIFAs provide a
framework for discussing specific trade and investment matters, negotiating new
agreements, and working to remove trade and investment impediments.

* February 26, 1999, signing of a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with
Ghana (only the second TIFA with a sub-Saharan African country).

* Concluding negotiations of a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
with the West African Economic and Monetary Union, WAEMU. (WAEMU members are:
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and
Togo). This TIFA also will be used to support WAEMU's regional integration
efforts, already the most advanced in sub-Saharan Africa. (Signing could be by
the first half of 1999, or as early as March).

* June 1998, announced that eligible members of the West African Economic and
Monetary Union (WAEMU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and
Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation (EAC) could combine
value-added contributions to exports to the U.S., meeting GSP rule-of-origin
requirements and encouraging eligible countries to use inputs from their
neighbors and intra-regional integration.

* Preferences (GSP) Program by adding 1,783 new tariff lines for least developed
countries, 29 of which are in Africa.

* Dollar value of sub-Saharan Africa's exports under GSP increased fivefold in
the first six months of 1998 compared with the same period in 1997.

* Work with the Agency for International Development and the Department of
Agriculture one developing a series of national and regional workshops on
developing a core of World Trade Organization (WTO) expertise in

Africa, helping
African countries understand the WTO and potential benefits resulting from
additional commitments.

* December 1998, first two World Trade Organization (WTO) workshops held in
Zambia and South Africa. More workshops, targeted at both public and private
sector officials, will be held in 1999.

Looking Ahead to the Millennium:
* Work with the 106th Congress to ensure passage of the African Growth and
Opportunity Act (Africa Trade Bill). Bill is needed to expand the trade

opportunities for reforming African countries.

* Finding new ways of working with African leaders to support economic reform.

* Seek more innovative ways to expand trade and investment with the region and to
support Africa's regional and global economic integration, supporting U.S.
commercial interest and jobs, and Africa's economic growth and opportunities.

* Continue to emphasis negotiating agreements such as Bilateral Investment
Treaties (BITs) and Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs) that
encourage economic reforms, open markets, and foster trade and investment.

* Work closely with African governments on the late 1999 Seattle World Trade
Organization (WTO) ministerial and the forthcoming multilateral negotiating
Round, which holds immense promise for Africa.

* Offer additional World Trade Organization (WTO) workshops to African government
and private sector officials.

* Launch a set of workshops for African countries on our General System of
Preferences (GSP) program.

* Establish an Internet site designed to provide information on

international
trade issues of interest to Africa, including on specific programs such
as
General System of Preferences (GSP).

* Continue and ensure a long-term commitment to US trade policies
that address
challenges and problems facing sub-Saharan Africa, and that respond
to the
progress Africa is making in realizing its potential.

[COMMENT1]economic

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Gayle Smith to Pat Battenfield. Subject: FW: Nigeria letters--URGENT Concurrence needed. (9 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Special Envoy])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/01/1999-03/08/1999]

2014-0927-F
vz5280

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	3/6/99 2:30:25 PM
FROM	Hammonds, D. Holly
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: AGOA package [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Smith, Gayle E. Rice, Edward A.
CARBON_COPY	
TEXT_BODY	

I think I did not actually send docs last time...Hope this works better.

-----Original Message-----
From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Saturday,
March 06, 1999 12:59 PM
To: Hammonds, D. Holly; Hendricks, Lori
A.; Lackey, Miles M.
Cc: Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Subject: FW: AGOA
package [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Know this is the package
from hell but Execsec made clear, and am not surprised, that a 4 page memo to POTUS is not an option (and would've been sent back by SRB). I have tried to reorganize it accordingly last night and this morning. Ideally would like you to take a final look given cut and paste, but if you are not here may ask Execsec to go ahead with it given that it's already late. Let me know if you are here?

-----Original
Message-----
From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Saturday, March 06, 1999
12:57 PM
To: Rice, Edward A.
Cc: Hammonds, D. Holly; Hendricks,
Lori A.; Lackey, Miles M.; Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Subject: FW:AGOA
package [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Ed: Here is what I have
done in order to deal with the fact that a 4+ page memo from SRB to POTUS will never make it up the stairs. I have taken the detailed description of the legislative strategy out of the POTUS memo and put it into the memo from us to SRB, adding a summary para in the POTUS memo. This means we have a longer memo to SRB and a SRB to
POTUS memo of 2+ pages. Cannot find a way to get it to 2 pages.

Can
you please take a look, thanks. Would like to at least get the package to SRB before he leaves for CA so that he can read it and have all the latest info by the time he gets back. That said, there is a slight problem in that by cutting and pasting I've changed it enough that Holly/Lori, Miles and/or Rick may want to take another look. Will check to see if they are here.

Will call you, GS

(Note
that the side by side remains the same as the one you have)

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 1522prs.doc
UNCLASSIFIED

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
GENE SPERLING
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: The African Growth and Opportunity Act and the HOPE for Africa Act

On January 23, Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. introduced the Human Rights, Opportunity,
Partnership, and Empowerment - HOPE - for Africa Act, as an alternative to the
African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). He and some supporters of the HOPE
Act assert that the AGOA - by virtue of the fact that it is focused on

trade and
investment and uses some of the same economic reform criteria as
those endorsed
by the IMF structural adjustment model - will benefit corporate
interests rather
than African interests. While this is a debate about trade philosophy,
and about
how best to engage with Africa, it also reflects a very personal,
political and
potentially acrimonious division within the CBC. It is also part of the
larger
debate of what "trade with a human face" should look like.

The HOPE Act proposes a comprehensive approach, in a single bill,
based on debt
relief, aid and trade. Both the AGOA and your Economic Partnership
address all
of these, but through separate legislative and executive vehicles, with
debt
relief through appropriations legislation, an increase in our request for

development assistance through 150 account appropriations, and trade
benefits
provided under the AGOA.

The emergence of a second "Africa trade bill" has triggered a split in
the CBC, a
very personal dispute between Congressmen Rangel and Jackson, and
heated debate
among private citizens and organizations supportive of greater U.S.
engagement
with Africa. The African Diplomatic Corps, which has actively
supported AGOA,
has issued a statement reaffirming their support for AGOA and
criticizing the
supporters of HOPE for speaking for Africa without consulting with
them. Some
African organizations, including religious groups and the largest trade
union in
South Africa, however, support the HOPE Act.

Legislative Strategy

Consistent with your State of the Union pledge, we should fully
commit to passing
the AGOA in this session of Congress. The HOPE Act resonates with
many of those
wanting to do more for Africa, but has little prospect of being
approved by
Congress.

The HOPE Act would also be difficult to merge into the AGOA in a modified form.
The cost of the debt proposals alone is prohibitive, starting at $1 billion for
forgiveness of all bilateral debt. Because multilateral debt is not discounted
for creditworthiness, it would be costed at face value, or $ 36.1 billion. Even
if these additional appropriations were affordable, it would be difficult to fold
them into trade legislation originating in the revenue, rather than
appropriations, committees of Congress. And, by forgiving debt irrespective of a
country's economic and political record, the bill would send the wrong signal
about bailouts and to borrowers. Finally, the HOPE bill could move the
Administration into uncharted legal and budgetary territories with its mandate
to cancel privately held debt.

Still, we have an interest in bridging policy differences with supporters of Rep.
Jackson's bill wherever possible, and have developed a strategy for this and for
prompt passage of the AGOA. This will entail attracting greater support from
progressives like those supporting Jackson if we are to succeed in building the
new consensus on trade necessary to pass fast track. Indeed, in light of its
failure thus far to attract much Senate interest, AGOA's best chance of passage
may be as part of the omnibus trade bill with fast track language at its core.
The Senate Finance Committee has indicated it may mark up such a bill in April.
Furthermore, although Rep. Rangel believes the votes are there to pass his bill
in the House, last year's vote was closer than expected, and a preliminary AGOA
whip count showed that 118 support; 80 oppose; and 145 are undecided. It is
still possible, though not likely, that compromises may be necessary with
progressives or textile state Members for the bill to prevail on the House floor.

AAn effort to bridge differences now, as opposed to after House

passage of the
bill, faces serious obstacles. First, because of personal feelings about this
dispute, Rep. Rangel has no interest in accommodating Rep. Jackson and would not
take kindly to any attempt on our part to do so. Second, the momentum behind the
bill in the House emanates chiefly from conservative Republicans, whose support
we also might place at risk if we sought changes to the bill at this stage.
Third, Rangel legitimately wants to go into a conference committee in the
strongest possible position on textiles and apparel trade benefits knowing that
the Senate will pare them back. We support this strategy. For these reasons,
unless a whip count shows that the bill is in danger of losing on the House
floor, we recommend refraining from seeking changes in the AGOA bill language at
this stage.

Instead, we have developed a strategy which entails: separate consultations with
Cong. Gephart, Cong. Rangel and the CBC; educating House Democrats on the
Administration's initiatives to address debt, labor and other issues raised by
the introduction of the HOPE Act; developing additional policy options on debt,
labor and development assistance that might be brought into play later in the
legislative process; and recruiting vocal Democratic and Republican support for
the AGOA in the Senate.
4

2

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

1522srb.doc

March 4, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER
GENE SPERLING
LARRY STEIN

THROUGH: GAYLE E. SMITH
HOLLY HAMMONDS
RICK SAMANS

FROM: ERICA BARKS-RUGGLES
LORI HENDRICKS

SUBJECT: Strategy for Passing the African Growth and Opportunity Act

As you requested, we have constructed a side-by-side comparison of the African
Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and Representative Jackson's HOPE for Africa
bill, attempting to lay out where we might bridge the gap and where there is too
much conflict between the two. Along with the side-by-side, we have attached a
memorandum, requested by the President during the pre-brief for the Rawlings
bilateral meeting, comparing the two bills and explaining the dynamics of the CBC
split over these.

At the end of the day, we do not believe that it is possible to meld the two
bills together -- either substantively or politically. A preliminary whip count
reveals that 118 support the AGOA, 80 oppose and 145 are undecided. Many of
these middle grounders may decide to support the AGOA if they think they can
support both the AGOA and the HOPE bill.

The introduction of a second Africa trade bill continues to fuel a split within
the CBC and an acrimonious debate between Congreemen Jackson and Rangel. We are
engaged in a dialogue with both Rev. and Rep. Jackson, including in

order to
preclude Rev. Jackson from choosing publicly to repudiate the AGOA in favor of
the HOPE Act. We have requested that you ask Rev. Jackson to consider his role as
the President's Special Envoy when talking publicly about the bill. Gayle and
Susan Rice plan to meet quietly with the two of them on March 21 to follow up
Gayle's earlier discussion with Representative Jackson, and to share information
about our debt relief plans.

We recommend that we make a concerted effort to pass the best possible Africa
trade bill during this session of Congress. We believe that it is important to
move forward quickly with the following strategy, engage key staff and Members at
a senior level, and build on the momentum of the U.S.-Africa Ministerial,
beginning March 16, to move this forward.

AGOA Strategy:

1) Consult with Rep. Gephardt: Gephardt's caucus is split (he supports Rangel
while Bonior supports Jackson), he has the same interest in bridging differences
that we do. We ought to see what he would advise and whether he would be
interested in having a conversation with Rangel.

2) Meet with Rep. Rangel and other AGOA supporters: We should seek their advice
on other steps we ought to take to pass the bill in the House. Again, given the
depth of feelings about this topic, it would be impolitic of us to press Rangel
at this point to bridge his differences with Jackson.

3) Meeting with the CBC: The CBC split their vote on AGOA last year due to
textile and labor concerns and will likely do so again this year. Importantly,
Jackson has been able to attract some marginal AGOA supporters with the rhetoric
of his bill. We should send a high level team (Barshefsky/Whitaker,

Summers,
Daley and Smith/Rice) to meet with the CBC and brief them on our existing debt
relief and assistance programs and efforts to enhance both. This may win back
marginal voters and will undercut Jackson's attacks on the Administration for
being all talk and no action.

4) Educate House Democrats: We should highlight the significant debt relief and
international labor rights facets of the AGOA and other Administration
initiatives. We have a good story to tell (e.g., the FY 2000 budget's debt and
ILO initiatives as well as GSP labor rights language are already in the bill)
about the two issues stressed by the Jackson bill, and we can do a better job of
getting the word out to Jackson bill supporters combined with the message that
we're prepared to consider doing more.

5) Develop policy options internally on debt relief, labor rights, and African
development assistance: These might enable us to better respond to some of the
substantive issues raised by the Jackson bill at a later stage of the legislative
process. For example, the G-8 is considering an expansion of debt relief that
could be helpful in our dialogue with House Democrats in general and CBC members
in particular. We could also explore ways to increase our emphasis on core labor
standards and development assistance either within or outside of the Senate
version of the bill.

6) Recruit vocal Democratic and Republican supporters in the Senate: While
Senator Gramm and perhaps Senator Lugar are likely to champion the bill, few
others have stepped forward. For his part, Senator Lott is known not to have
much interest in the legislation; CBI is a far higher priority. At the same time
that we reach out to House Democrats, we should try to recruit a core group of
supporters in the Senate.

Process

House Ways and Means has not yet scheduled its full committee mark-up, which awaits resolution of a scoring disagreement precipitated by a new, significantly higher CBO budget estimate. Nevertheless, we would advise assembling a team of principals for outreach and whipping in the House as soon as possible. The contacts made by this team and sub-Cabinet groups should not exclude Jackson supporters. We ought to educate them about what we're doing with regard to debt relief, labor rights, textile import circumvention and other issues of interest with the aim of attracting their votes for the Rangel bill after their preferred vehicle, the HOPE Act is defeated, or it becomes clear it will not come to the committees. Our overall message on the Jackson bill should be that we support the Rangel-Crane bill and we are prepared to work with all who are interested in expanding our economic relationship with Africa. To this end, we are prepared to work with HOPE supporters on next steps with respect to debt, labor rights, textiles, etc.

Through these steps, we hope to be able to promote our near term goal of gaining House passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act while reaching out to House progressives whose support, in the final analysis, we may need to pass any significant trade legislation in the 106th Congress.

Attachment
Tab A Side-by-Side Analysis

Concurrence by: Miles Lackey

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachments
Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Side-by-side comparisons of the bills
2

1522

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. cable	re: M. Kay Joshi to Erica Barks-Ruggles, Pat Battenfield et al. Subject: Pkg 1499. (5 pages)	03/08/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Special Envoy])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:
[03/01/1999-03/08/1999]

2014-0927-F
vz5280

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

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