

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member: Sandra Thurman

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 40014

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Erica J. Barks - Ruggles

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Section:

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Position:

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	re: Other government employees [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	09/13/2000	b(6)
002. form	re: Supplement to personnel action (1 page)	08/10/2000	b(6)
003. form	re: Other government employees [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
004. form	re: Application to Council of Foreign Relations fellowship (3 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40014

FOLDER TITLE:

Erica J. Barks - Ruggles

2018-0764-F

jm2003

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

6-792 161 Proposal
5-12-68 how is State Dept. meeting
ipa?

↑
intergovernmental personnel
agreement

training assignment?
Exec. Dev. Program?

Pl. of contact @ State

7/7/78

Sirca J. Banks - Rogers

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**WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

WHITE HOUSE MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

200 AUG 14 PM 3:07

TO: OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		FROM: (Requesting official's name and department or office) Cheryl Bauene, Office of National AIDS Policy	
THIS IS TO REQUEST THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL PERFORM DUTIES IN THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE			
NAME: Last <u>Barks-Ruggles</u> First <u>Erica</u> Middle Initial <u>J.</u>		BIRTHDATE: <u>(b)(6)</u> SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: <u>(b)(6)</u>	
GRADE/STEP: <u>FS 02/2</u> SALARY: <u>[001]</u>		DATE AND TYPE OF APPOINTMENT IN EMPLOYING AGENCY: <u>Foreign service Officer</u> <u>Dept. of State</u>	
PARENT AGENCY: <u>Dept. of State</u>			
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR DUTIES (PLEASE BE SPECIFIC). IF THIS IS AN EXTENSION, PLEASE NOTE BELOW: <u>While on a training detail for an international affairs fellowship with the Council on Foreign Relations, Ms. Barks-Ruggles will work with ONAP one day a week on international HIV/AIDS Policy.</u>			
TYPE: ☐ DETAILEE ☐ ASSIGNEE ☐ PRESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT INTERN ☐ HISTORICALLY PROVIDED SERVICE ☐ WHITE HOUSE FELLOW ☐ AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE ☐ STUDENT VOLUNTEER ☒ OTHER <u>CFR Fellow</u>			
DRUG TESTING DESIGNATION: TDP = TESTING DESIGNATED POSITION ☒ TDP ☐ Non-TDP			
BEGINNING DATE (Mo/Day/Yr): <u>9/13/00</u>		ENDING DATE (Mo/Day/Yr): <u>01/20/01</u>	
POSITION TITLE (At the EOP Complex): <u>CFR Fellow</u>		APPROVING OFFICIAL IN PARENT AGENCY (Name & Telephone): 	
TYPE OF DETAIL (If applicable): ☒ Non-Reimbursable ☐ Reimbursable		ASSIGNMENT LOCATION (Office or Division, Building, Room Number, & Telephone): <u>ONAP</u> <u>736 Jackson Place, NW</u> <u>6-2437</u>	
IF REIMBURSABLE, FMD CERTIFICATION OF FUNDS AVAILABILITY: 		WHO CONTACT PERSON (Name & Telephone): <u>Cheryl Bauene 6-2959</u>	
SIGNATURE OF WHO APPROVING OFFICIAL: <u>[Signature]</u>		DATE: 	
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION APPROVAL: <u>[Signature]</u>		DATE: <u>9/13/00</u>	

Ret'd: 9/11/00

cancel

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002. form	re: Supplement to personnel action (1 page)	08/10/2000	b(6)

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Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40014

FOLDER TITLE:

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2018-0764-F
jm2003

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OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

TO: OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		FROM: (Requesting official's name and department or office)	
THIS IS TO REQUEST THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL PERFORM DUTIES IN THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE			
NAME: Last First Middle Initial			
BARKS - RUGGLES ERICA J.			
BIRTHDATE: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: (b)(6)		DATE AND TYPE OF APPOINTMENT IN EMPLOYING AGENCY	
		FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER DEPT. OF STATE	
GRADE/STEP: FS 02/2		SALARY: [003]	
PARENT AGENCY: DEPT. OF STATE			
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR DUTIES (PLEASE BE SPECIFIC). IF THIS IS AN EXTENSION, PLEASE NOTE BELOW:			
WHILE ON A TRAINING DETAIL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP WITH THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, MS. BARKS-RUGGLES WILL WORK WITH OUR OFFICE (ONAP) ONE DAY A WEEK ON INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY.			
TYPE:			
☐ DETAILEE ☐ HISTORICALLY PROVIDED SERVICE ☐ STUDENT VOLUNTEER			
☐ ASSIGNEE ☐ WHITE HOUSE FELLOW ☒ OTHER OFF FELLOW			
☐ PRESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT INTERN ☐ AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE			
DRUG TESTING DESIGNATION			
TDP = TESTING DESIGNATED POSITION ☐ TDP ☒ NON-TDP			
BEGINNING DATE (Mo/Day/Yr): 8/11/00		ENDING DATE (Mo/Day/Yr):	
POSITION TITLE (At the EOP Complex):		APPROVING OFFICIAL IN PARENT AGENCY (Name & Telephone): N/A	
TYPE OF DETAIL (if applicable): ☒ Non-Reimbursable ☐ Reimbursable		ASSIGNMENT LOCATION (Office or Division, Building, Room Number, & Telephone):	
IF REIMBURSABLE, FMD CERTIFICATION OF FUNDS AVAILABILITY:		FOR YOU TO FILL IN	
WHO CONTACT PERSON (Name & Telephone):			
SIGNATURE OF WHO APPROVING OFFICIAL:		DATE:	
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION APPROVAL:		DATE:	

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Erica J. E
Internationa
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To: _____ Cheryl _____

Location: _____ ONAP _____

Fax: _____ 456-2439 _____

Phone: _____ 456-2959 _____

Cheryl -

As requested, attached is a copy of r
to reach you all from my cell phone, b
after sending this off to you. Please le
me to complete the requisite paperwor

on letter from CFR. I tried
round 1:15. Will try again
what else you need from
Erica

HIV/AIDS: Case Studies on the Economic Costs of the Epidemic and Its Implications for National Security

Synopsis

During my fellowship year I intend to analyze the economic costs of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa, Nigeria, and Uganda – countries at different stages of the disease's progression, and with considerably different policy approaches. I will use this data to construct illustrative examples of the potential economic and national security ramifications if HIV/AIDS continues its rampage.

I do not intend this project to be a comprehensive study of the effect of HIV/AIDS in the developing world, rather its aim is to contribute in a modest way to an understanding of the economic and national security consequences of the epidemic. I believe that several case studies, focused on ascertaining the economic and opportunity costs of the disease in three countries - Nigeria, South Africa, and Uganda - at three different stages of the disease's progression, will help build illustrative models that may be used to expand our understanding of the potential global ramifications of the disease.

In the short term, I also hope my project will help catalyze efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in Africa. The work of individual governments and leaders, while important and necessary to fighting the epidemic, will not be sufficient. Neither will U.S. Government assistance be adequate to address a disease that, by some estimates, will cost \$1 billion per year to control. In order to harness the required resources, data is needed to demonstrate to the private sector – businesses, non-governmental organizations and foundations – that it is in their interest to invest in fighting HIV/AIDS worldwide. I hope that my project will contribute to the work of others in attracting that support for the private sector and foundations.

HIV/AIDS: Case Studies on the Economic Costs of the Epidemic and Its Implications for National Security

Synopsis

Analyze the economic costs of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through research in South Africa, Nigeria, and Uganda – countries at different stages of the disease's progression, and with considerably different policy approaches. Contribute to our understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS on African economies and the national security implications of the disease for Africa and the United States. Garner support for HIV/AIDS prevention from private institutions.

Background

In the past two years, HIV/AIDS has become the leading killer of Africans in all age categories. Of the 47 million infected worldwide since the disease was first identified, 14 million have died; 11.5 million of those in Africa.¹ With less than 15% of the world's population, Africans account for more than 80% of AIDS deaths. And the epidemic is gaining speed. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 22 million people are living with AIDS, two-thirds of all those infected worldwide.² USAID has estimated that by 2010, 40 million children in sub-Saharan Africa will be orphaned by the disease. Every day, more than 5,500 people die of AIDS in Africa – 2 million in 1998.

Despite these staggering statistics, developing countries and western nations have been slow to tackle the largest health catastrophe to hit the globe since bubonic plague killed more than 20 million in the 14th century. While developed western nations are successfully mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS through extremely expensive – but effective – “cocktail” drug therapies, there has been little research on effective, affordable prevention strategies for developing nations.

Proposal

The debate surrounding HIV/AIDS has too often been framed along moralistic lines that inhibit our ability to assess how the AIDS epidemic might impact the global economy and national

security of the United States. I propose to work with established institutions, including the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, the World Bank, USAID and others, to collect data via primary on-site interviews with health care providers, private business, NGOs and government officials, and through secondary research of existing, but underutilized data, on the economic impact of AIDS in three African countries. I would like to focus on three countries in different stages of the epidemic – one of which is already in the full throes of the epidemic (South Africa), one where the disease's progression is largely unknown (Nigeria), and one that is successfully fighting AIDS (Uganda). This project will require at least one trip to each of the three countries of approximately two weeks duration. I will use this data to construct illustrative examples of the potential economic and national security ramifications if HIV/AIDS continues its rampage.

Southern Africa offers a frightening example of what might happen if a serious international HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation effort is not undertaken in developing countries. AIDS is wiping out decades of progress and development. UNAIDS estimates that AIDS will decrease the average life-expectancy in the nations of Southern Africa by more than 17 years, with children born today living less than 40 years – instead of the 64 years that would have been expected without AIDS.³ Infant mortality in South Africa is expected to double due to HIV/AIDS.⁴

Although the true cost of AIDS can and should be measured in human terms, it must also be examined in terms of its impact on economic and political stability. Decreasing life expectancy, increasing absenteeism and training costs to replace workers lost to the disease, and skyrocketing medical costs are all real, substantial economic costs of the disease. Because HIV/AIDS disproportionately kills people during their most productive years, their skills and training are lost before they can contribute substantially to the economy and the well-being of their families. According to the World Bank, a study conducted with the Zimbabwe Farmers Union showed that

the death of a breadwinner due to AIDS would cut a small-scale farm's maize production by 61%.⁵ An article in *The Economist* in January 1999⁶ cited recent studies showing that Namibia's GDP was lowered by almost 8% in 1996 due to the costs of HIV/AIDS. In Kenya some estimate that the economy will be 14.5% smaller in 2005 than it could have been, and private companies there reported to UNAIDS that HIV/AIDS cost them \$25 per employee annually. In contrast, UNAIDS estimates that a comprehensive prevention program would cost only \$15 per employee.⁷

As African nations struggle to cope with HIV/AIDS, their already stressed health care systems battle against imminent collapse. In Cote d'Ivoire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, HIV-infected patients occupy 50-80% of all beds in urban hospitals.⁸ And AIDS care and treatment is crowding out other social spending. According to the World Bank, treating an AIDS patient for one year is about as expensive as educating ten primary school students for the same period.⁹ Even in relatively more prosperous nations like Zimbabwe, health insurance premiums have quadrupled,¹⁰ and in South Africa HIV/AIDS may account for as much as 84% of health care costs by 2005.¹¹

HIV/AIDS infection rates are also soaring in Africa's military. Statistics are hard to come by, but some experts estimate that up to 50% of Angola's military force, and 70-80% of Zimbabwe's troops are infected.¹² African military leaders may soon be faced with armies where half of the troops will die from AIDS, leaving top-heavy infrastructures and no future leadership. The potential for military instability may increase as infected, under-trained, and underpaid soldiers weigh whether to support nascent democratic governments or seized power for themselves. Instability would raise the costs of HIV/AIDS, adding costly political interventions and peacekeeping operations to lost economic opportunities.

There are, however, models for successfully combating HIV/AIDS. Uganda has reversed infection rates through aggressive education and testing campaigns, while Senegal kept the disease in check through public information campaigns, condom distribution, and increased efforts to control the spread of sexually transmitted disease.

Government assistance will be inadequate to address a disease that, by some estimates, will cost \$1 billion per year to control. In order to harness the required resources, data is needed to demonstrate to the private sector – businesses, non-governmental organizations and foundations – that it is in their interest to invest in fighting HIV/AIDS worldwide. I hope that my project and my contacts with those working on the HIV/AIDS question and in Africa policy circles will contribute to the work of others in attracting that support. I propose working with the faculty of Georgetown University and the staff of the White House AIDS Policy Council on my research and its possible publication.

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- 1 "AIDS epidemic update: December 1998", UNAIDS and the WHO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, pp. 2-3. S
 - 2 Ibid, pg. 3.
 - 3 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The World Bank, June 1999, pg. 13.
 - 4 Ibid, pg. 7
 - 5 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The World Bank, June 1999, pg. 16 .
 - 6 "AIDS in the Third World: A global disaster", *The Economist*, January 2, 1999, pp. 42-44
 - 7 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The World Bank, June 1999, pg. 17
 - 8 Ibid, pg. 15
 - 9 "Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic," New York, Oxford University Press
 - 10 "AIDS epidemic update: December 1998", UNAIDS and the WHO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, pg. 8.
 - 11 "AIDS in the Third World: A global disaster", *The Economist*, January 2, 1999, pp. 42-44.
 - 12 "Report on the Presidential Mission on Children Orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings and Plan of Action," The White House, July 19, 1999, pg. 9.

Erica J. Barks-Ruggles
International Affairs Fellow
Council on Foreign Relations

Ms. Barks-Ruggles is currently serving as an International Affairs Fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations studying the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on three African nations: Uganda, South Africa and Nigeria. Prior to her fellowship, Ms. Barks-Ruggles worked on the staff of the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Thomas R. Pickering as his Special Assistant in charge of Africa, South Asia and Human Rights in September 1999. Before that assignment she served for three years as Director for African Affairs at the National Security Council. From December 1996-August 1999, she was the National Security Council expert on West and Anglophone Southern Africa and Africa trade policy, and principally in charge of policy in those areas. She traveled the continent extensively with the President, the First Lady and Secretary of State Albright in her capacity at the National Security Council. She also led an interagency team in charge of formulating a new and robust policy to support the democratic transformation in Nigeria, was the point person for nascent U.S. efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa, and led the three-year fight to secure passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Before joining the NSC, Ms. Barks-Ruggles worked in the State Department Secretariat on Secretary Christopher's traveling staff and as the liaison with the bureaus responsible for the Newly Independent States, Political Military Affairs and Economic Affairs.

From June 1994-August 1996 Ms. Barks-Ruggles worked in the Office of West African Affairs at the State Department, where she served as the Special Assistant to the Special Envoy on Nigeria, Ambassador Donald F. McHenry. She also was in charge of relations with Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Ms. Barks-Ruggles, a Foreign Service Officer, joined the State Department in October 1991 and served from April 1992- May 1994 in Madras, India. She is the recipient of the Superior Honor Award and has three times been awarded the Meritorious Honor Award. She holds a Bachelors Degree with Honors in Biology and English literature from Swarthmore College (1989). A native of Minnesota, Ms. Barks-Ruggles is married to Taylor Ruggles, a Foreign Service Officer working at the State Department on the Executive Secretariat staff. She speaks and reads French fluently and understands some Spanish.

Erica J. Barks Ruggles
International Affairs Fellow
Council on Foreign Relations
Home Phone and Fax: (703) 998-5004
Email: t_ruggles@hotmail.com

To: _____ Cheryl _____

Location: _____ ONAP _____

Fax: _____ 456-2439 _____

Phone: _____ 456-2959 _____

Cheryl –

Attached is the information that I could fill out on forms you sent to me yesterday. I see that I will need to come in and sign in original on several of them. I have also left blanks or put down my assumptions in a few places. Perhaps it would be best to set up a time tomorrow (Friday) when I can come in to do the paper work. Please let me know what time works for you. Thanks - Erica

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 EAST 68TH STREET • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10021
Tel 212 434 9489 Fax 212 861 2701 E-mail fellowships@cfr.org
www.cfr.org

Elise Carlson Lewis
Vice President
Membership & Fellowship Affairs

November 30, 1999

Ms. Sandy Thurman
Director
National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20504

Dear Ms. Thurman:

Erica J. Barks-Ruggles, who is a candidate in our 2000-2001 International Affairs Fellowship competition, has suggested that you may be willing to write a letter of support. The Selection Committee will welcome your frank appraisal and your estimate as to how -- in terms of ability, competence and promise -- the candidate compares with others you have known at comparable stages of their careers.

In considering the fellowship proposal (copies of both the application and project proposal are enclosed), it will be helpful to have your comments both on the project itself and on the candidate's ability to carry it to completion in an imaginative and original manner consistent with the objectives set forth in the enclosed Program Statement. It will also be useful to know whether you believe the proposal is well calculated to meet the needs of the candidate's career as you see it.

Please do not hesitate to be candid on all counts since letters of reference are considered confidential and are made available only to the Selection Committee.

It would be most helpful to have your comments as soon as possible, and in any event, no later than **January 17, 2000**.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Elise Carlson Lewis

Enclosures

United States Department of State

*Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

Ms. Elise Lewis
Director
Membership and Fellowship Affairs
Council on Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
New York, NY 10021

September 30, 1999

Dear Ms. Lewis:

It is a pleasure to nominate Erica Barks-Ruggles for an International Affairs Fellowship. I have worked with Erica on Africa policy issues - including some of the most difficult and rewarding policy challenges the continent has seen in decades - during her recent tenure at the National Security Council. I am pleased that she is now a member of my staff, working on Africa and South Asia. Erica is one of the most capable, thoughtful and energetic young officers with whom I have had the pleasure to work.

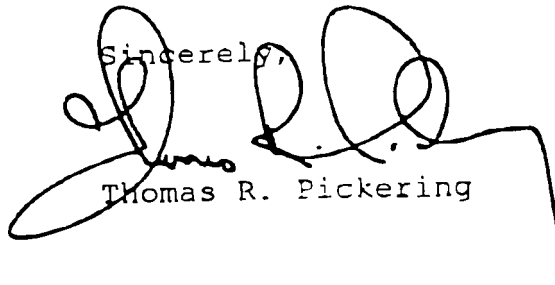
Erica has shared with me her thoughts on the project that she would like to pursue during her fellowship year. I believe she has chosen a worthwhile and important topic that will have a strong impact on the way policy makers in the United States and Africa, as well as private sector experts, view the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa and the developing world. She intends to take a fresh look at the issue, examining its economic and national security implications for the countries directly affected and for the United States.

I believe that HIV/AIDS will present a key foreign affairs challenge in the next twenty-five years. The enormity of the problem has only begun to surface in foreign policy and media circles during the past year. I believe Erica will be able to add significantly to the growing discussion on HIV/AIDS through her project, and will help outline strategies - involving public, private and non-profit sectors - which may be of use as we grapple to find short- and long-term solutions to this challenge.

Erica certainly has the drive, intellect and stamina to ensure the success of this ambitious project. Her ability to investigate "out of the box" approaches, while not ignoring the need to collect and review rigorously the facts, will serve her well in tackling this issue.

I believe that the work of the Council will be enhanced by Erica's project and I hope you will afford her the invaluable opportunity to participate in the International Affairs Fellowship program. I do not believe I could pick a more deserving and competent individual to recommend for this honor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tom Pickering', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas R. Pickering

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. form	re: Application to Council of Foreign Relations fellowship (3 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40014

FOLDER TITLE:

Erica J. Barks - Ruggles

2018-0764-F

jm2003

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]

Personal Statement

While working on Africa policy during the past six years, I have admired the resilience, patience and will power of the African people, as they face staggering poverty, the legacy of colonialism, corruption, and conflict. Even as democratic revolutions and free market economic reforms have recently brought hope to the people of the continent, the most deadly epidemic since the bubonic plague has gathered steam, and threatens to wipe out a decade or more of hard earned growth and development. The epidemic is HIV/AIDS.

The project I have outlined in the attached proposal does not pretend to be - nor can it be - a comprehensive study of the effect of HIV/AIDS in the developing world. Its aim is to contribute in a modest way to an understanding of the economic and national security consequences of the epidemic. I believe that several case studies, focused on ascertaining the economic and opportunity costs of the disease in three countries - Nigeria, South Africa, and Uganda - at three different stages of the disease's progression, will help build illustrative models that may be used to expand our understanding of the long-term global ramifications of the disease. In the short term, I hope my project will help catalyze efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in Africa.

Although I have heard much concern expressed amongst policy makers about the terrible human costs of HIV/AIDS, we have only begun to try to put in place adequate resources to address the prevention, treatment and education costs that will be necessary to stop HIV/AIDS. I believe that my experience formulating and coordinating Africa policy at the National Security Council over the past three years has given me the contacts and experience to translate my work into real gains for HIV/AIDS prevention, including garnering support and resources from the business, NGO and private sector that are needed to tackle this disease. I hope the Council on Foreign Relations will give me the opportunity to do so.

HIV/AIDS: Case Studies on the Economic Costs of the Epidemic and Its Implications for National Security

Synopsis

Analyze the economic costs of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through research in South Africa, Nigeria, and Uganda – countries at different stages of the disease's progression, and with considerably different policy approaches. Contribute to our understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS on African economies and the national security implications of the disease for Africa and the United States. Garner support for HIV/AIDS prevention from private institutions.

Background

In the past two years, HIV/AIDS has become the leading killer of Africans in all age categories. Of the 47 million infected worldwide since the disease was first identified, 14 million have died; 11.5 million of those in Africa.¹ With less than 15% of the world's population, Africans account for more than 80% of AIDS deaths. And the epidemic is gaining speed. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 22 million people are living with AIDS, two-thirds of all those infected worldwide.² USAID has estimated that by 2010, 40 million children in sub-Saharan Africa will be orphaned by the disease. Every day, more than 5,500 people die of AIDS in Africa – 2 million in 1998.

Despite these staggering statistics, developing countries and western nations have been slow to tackle the largest health catastrophe to hit the globe since bubonic plague killed more than 20 million in the 14th century. While developed western nations are successfully mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS through extremely expensive – but effective – “cocktail” drug therapies, there has been little research on effective, affordable prevention strategies for developing nations.

Proposal

The debate surrounding HIV/AIDS has too often been framed along moralistic lines that inhibit our ability to assess how the AIDS epidemic might impact the global economy and national

security of the United States. I propose to work with established institutions, including the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, the World Bank, USAID and others, to collect data via primary on-site interviews with health care providers, private business, NGOs and government officials, and through secondary research of existing, but underutilized data, on the economic impact of AIDS in three African countries. I would like to focus on three countries in different stages of the epidemic – one of which is already in the full throes of the epidemic (South Africa), one where the disease's progression is largely unknown (Nigeria), and one that is successfully fighting AIDS (Uganda). This project will require at least one trip to each of the three countries of approximately two weeks duration. I will use this data to construct illustrative examples of the potential economic and national security ramifications if HIV/AIDS continues its rampage.

Southern Africa offers a frightening example of what might happen if a serious international HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation effort is not undertaken in developing countries. AIDS is wiping out decades of progress and development. UNAIDS estimates that AIDS will decrease the average life-expectancy in the nations of Southern Africa by more than 17 years, with children born today living less than 40 years – instead of the 64 years that would have been expected without AIDS.³ Infant mortality in South Africa is expected to double due to HIV/AIDS.⁴

Although the true cost of AIDS can and should be measured in human terms, it must also be examined in terms of its impact on economic and political stability. Decreasing life expectancy, increasing absenteeism and training costs to replace workers lost to the disease, and skyrocketing medical costs are all real, substantial economic costs of the disease. Because HIV/AIDS disproportionately kills people during their most productive years, their skills and training are lost before they can contribute substantially to the economy and the well-being of their families. According to the World Bank, a study conducted with the Zimbabwe Farmers Union showed that

the death of a breadwinner due to AIDS would cut a small-scale farm's maize production by 61%.⁵ An article in *The Economist* in January 1999⁶ cited recent studies showing that Namibia's GDP was lowered by almost 8% in 1996 due to the costs of HIV/AIDS. In Kenya some estimate that the economy will be 14.5% smaller in 2005 than it could have been, and private companies there reported to UNAIDS that HIV/AIDS cost them \$25 per employee annually. In contrast, UNAIDS estimates that a comprehensive prevention program would cost only \$15 per employee.⁷

As African nations struggle to cope with HIV/AIDS, their already stressed health care systems battle against imminent collapse. In Cote d'Ivoire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, HIV-infected patients occupy 50-80% of all beds in urban hospitals.⁸ And AIDS care and treatment is crowding out other social spending. According to the World Bank, treating an AIDS patient for one year is about as expensive as educating ten primary school students for the same period.⁹ Even in relatively more prosperous nations like Zimbabwe, health insurance premiums have quadrupled,¹⁰ and in South Africa HIV/AIDS may account for as much as 84% of health care costs by 2005.¹¹

HIV/AIDS infection rates are also soaring in Africa's military. Statistics are hard to come by, but some experts estimate that up to 50% of Angola's military force, and 70-80% of Zimbabwe's troops are infected.¹² African military leaders may soon be faced with armies where half of the troops will die from AIDS, leaving top-heavy infrastructures and no future leadership. The potential for military instability may increase as infected, under-trained, and underpaid soldiers weigh whether to support nascent democratic governments or seized power for themselves. Instability would raise the costs of HIV/AIDS, adding costly political interventions and peacekeeping operations to lost economic opportunities.

There are, however, models for successfully combating HIV/AIDS. Uganda has reversed infection rates through aggressive education and testing campaigns, while Senegal kept the disease in check through public information campaigns, condom distribution, and increased efforts to control the spread of sexually transmitted disease.

Government assistance will be inadequate to address a disease that, by some estimates, will cost \$1 billion per year to control. In order to harness the required resources, data is needed to demonstrate to the private sector – businesses, non-governmental organizations and foundations – that it is in their interest to invest in fighting HIV/AIDS worldwide. I hope that my project and my contacts with those working on the HIV/AIDS question and in Africa policy circles will contribute to the work of others in attracting that support. I propose working with the faculty of Georgetown University and the staff of the Office of National AIDS Policy on my research and its possible publication.

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- 1 "AIDS epidemic update: December 1998", UNAIDS and the WHO, Joint United Nations
2 Programme on HIV/AIDS, pp. 2-3.
 - 3 Ibid, pg. 3.
 - 4 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The
5 World Bank, June 1999, pg. 13.
 - 6 Ibid, pg. 7.
 - 7 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The
8 World Bank, June 1999, pg. 16 .
 - 9 "AIDS in the Third World: A global disaster", *The Economist*, January 2, 1999, pp. 42-44 .
 - 10 "Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis," The
11 World Bank, June 1999, pg. 17.
 - 12 Ibid, pg. 15.
 - 13 "Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic," New York, Oxford University Press.
 - 14 "AIDS epidemic update: December 1998", UNAIDS and the WHO, Joint United Nations
15 Programme on HIV/AIDS, pg. 8.
 - 16 "AIDS in the Third World: A global disaster", *The Economist*, January 2, 1999, pp. 42-44.
 - 17 "Report on the Presidential Mission on Children Orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa:
18 Findings and Plan of Action," The White House, July 19, 1999, pg. 9.

COMPUTER SERVICES REQUEST

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

DOCUMENT TRACKING #

REQUEST SUBMITTED BY (Point Of Contact):

Bauerle Cheryl

9/13/00

6-2959

Please Print: (Last , First M. Initial)

DATE SUBMITTED:

PHONE:

CUSTOMER, WORK TO BE PERFORMED FOR:

Banks, Rozzles Erica

TITLE/POSITION:

Please Print: (Last , First M. Initial)

(As seen in the EOP Phone Book)

DEPARTMENT:

WH

AIDS Policy

736JP

(Agy/PAD)

(Div/DAD)

(Sub-Div/Branch)

BUILDING:

ROOM:

PHONE:

6-2437

CUSTOMER INFORMATION:

Pass Type: ☐ Permanent ☐ Temporary ☒ Access List ☐ Other

Emp Type: ☐ EOP Staff ☐ Detailee ☐ Intern/Student ☐ Other

(e.g., Volunteer, Fellow, ...)

Fellow

CONTRACTOR & Non-EOP EMPLOYEES:

Company / Agency Name

Contract #

Purchase Order #

Co/Agy Phone #:

Company / Agency Address

Co/Agy City

Co/Agy State

Co/Agy Zip:

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ Check if Additional Documentation attached.

Please PRINT. If Customer is replacing out going staff, or should be setup SAME AS other staff, note same and staff members name. If you have any questions, please contact your Agency Administrator or COTR. Or, call Customer Support at #(202)395-7370.

create new NT + Notes acct. same as user
Bauerle - C (Cheryl)

(Specify ONLY when a Specific Date/Time is required and has been approved by ADMIN. MGMT).

REQUIRED DATE:

ACCESS REQUEST:

☒ Create (New Account) ☐ Modify (Update existing ID) ☐ Delete/Disable (Departing Staff) ☐ Transfer (Transfer Ownership) ☐ Dial-In Access (Justify above) ☐ External Access (Internet & X.400 Mail)

(Fill in the User Name, Server Name and IBM Mainframe ID assigned to customer for all but NEW ID Requests.)

☐ IBM Mainframe:

(7 Char. ID)

☒ User Name:

(12 Char ID, ALL-IN-1 & or LAN)

Novell Server Name:

(E.G.: WHADMIN, OMB_A, IRMD,...)

EQUIPMENT REQUEST:

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☐ New Install ☐ Upgrade ☐ Re-Assign ☐ Re-Allocate ☐ Return to Inv. ☐ Site Survey

PC Load Type: ☐ US-2000 ☐ OASIS 5.0 ☐ Stand Alone ☐ Other

CPU Bar Code #:

(EOP BAR-CODE is located on Right Side of CPU)

CPU S/N#:

Previous or current OWNER of Equipment if not Customer:
(Owner is normally set as Default Login User Name)

Pager/Cellular

☐ Pager

S/N#:

☐ Cellular Phone S/N#:

AUTHORIZED/APPROVED BY

(The Customer has already printed their name above. However, we request the PRINTED names of all other signatures for effective identification.)

9/13/00
Date

Signature of Customer

Signature of Supervisor or POC (EOP Staff)

Bauerle Cheryl
Print: (Last , First M. Init.)

9/13/00
Date

Signature of AGY/PAD Admin. or COTR:

Print: (Last , First M. Init.)

M. Init.)

Date

I WILL
DO THIS ONE
WHEN I COME
IN IN PERSON
- STUDED FOR
THAT REASON?
- ERIC

Appointment

Subject to Drug Testing

I hereby acknowledge that my appointment to a position in the Executive Office of the President (EOP) is subject to the applicant drug testing requirement as set forth in the EOP Drug-Free Workplace Plan. I also acknowledge that I am responsible to present myself for a drug test prior to my appointment at a place and time to be determined. Should it be determined, under the requirements of the Plan, that I have a verified positive test result for any of the prohibited drugs, I understand that my appointment will be terminated.

Date

Signature

Social Security Number

Typed or Printed Name

Agency

Telephone Number