President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Compassionate Action Provides Hope Through Treatment Success

"There's nothing better than a hopeful society in dealing with the pandemic. A hopeful society means you think you can win. A non-hopeful society says, I surrender. America is not going to surrender to the pandemic."

– President George W. Bush

For too long, AIDS sufferers in the developing world have had very limited access to the life-extending anti-retroviral treatment (ART) more widely available in the West. According to the World Health Organization, only 50,000 of the 4.1 million sub-Saharan Africans who could benefit from anti-retroviral drugs were receiving them in 2002.

However, in 2003 – under President Bush's leadership and with Congressional support and the generosity of the American people – the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief was launched. The Plan represents the largest international health initiative in history by a government dedicated to a single disease.

The Emergency Plan is a five-year, $15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating HIV/AIDS, including bilateral programs in more than 100 countries around the world and support for multilateral organizations such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

America's urgent action and innovation are showing results:

- As of March 31, 2005, the President's Emergency Plan has supported anti-retroviral treatment for approximately 235,000 men, women, and children through bilateral programs in 15 of the most afflicted countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean – turning the despair of suffering and death to the hope of health and life. More than 230,000 of those being supported live in sub-Saharan Africa. The U.S. continues to support treatment for more people than any other donor in the world.
- These numbers exceeded the goal set forth in January 2004, to support treatment for more than 200,000 people by June 2005.
- Looking ahead, this early success puts the President's Emergency Plan well on track, scaling-up to meet the President's ambitious goal of supporting treatment for two million people in five years.
- We are particularly encouraged that 57 percent of persons receiving treatment are female, among the Emergency Plan-supported sites reporting such numbers. The United States is the only major donor to track treatment support by gender, and the Emergency Plan will continue to work to ensure that women and girls have full access to prevention, treatment and care.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OUR HOST NATIONS

The leadership and commitment to fighting AIDS in our host countries is strong and growing. U.S. government field staff work closely with partners and friends to implement each host nation's vision for fighting HIV/AIDS. The Emergency Plan is committed to working with national strategies to build capacity in-country: over 80% of our partners are indigenous organizations.

Success is possible due to the leadership and dedication of the governmental and non-governmental sectors in host nations. The country-by country results released today (see chart on page 2) were achieved by the work of talented and dedicated people in-country, including faith-based and other humanitarian organizations. The President's Emergency Plan is strongly dedicated to supporting their efforts.

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TREATMENT RESULTS

Focus Country	Number of people receiving US-supported treatment as of March 30, 2005
Botswana	20,000
Cote d'Ivoire	2,100
Ethiopia	14,800
Guyana	500
Haiti	3,900
Kenya	28,300
Mozambique	10,200
Namibia	9,600
Nigeria	13,500
Rwanda	10,300
South Africa	44,600
Tanzania	4,300
Uganda	50,900
Vietnam	340
Zambia	22,000
Total	235,000

TREATMENT INVOLVES FAR MORE THAN DRUGS

President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is committed to supporting national strategies and partnerships with faith-based and other non-governmental organizations to provide the full spectrum of services required for quality treatment. With Emergency Plan support, the host nations are providing services that achieve results while at the same time building the local, sustainable capacity they need for national programs that will support their responses for the long term. The services and capacity expansion include:

- Trained clinical and laboratory personnel
- Counselors for treatment regimen adherence, prevention and healthy living
- Physical infrastructure including laboratory equipment
- Distribution, logistics and management systems for drugs and other commodities

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Despite tremendous progress, much remains to be done to expand treatment to those in need. Treatment brings hope that drives efforts in other areas such as prevention, counseling, testing, and care. President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is committed to integrated prevention, treatment and care - no one piece can stand alone.

- We are committed to prevention. Our goal is to save lives before they are ever infected with the virus. In 2004, 14,000 people were newly infected with HIV/AIDS around the world every day. The Emergency Plan will issue a program update on prevention activities, including behavior change approaches, Mother-to-Child prevention activities, and safe blood and safe medical injections programs later this month.
- We are committed to encouraging all people to get counseling and be tested. Only by being tested and knowing your status is it possible to get help. The United States has supported HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services for over 3.5 million people.
- We are committed to care. There are some for whom treatment is not possible but care can help all those affected, especially orphans and vulnerable children. The Emergency Plan had set a goal to support care for over 1.1 million HIV positive persons and AIDS orphans and vulnerable children by June 2005. This goal was exceeded in September 2004, and the March care numbers will be available in a couple of weeks.

© AP Photos

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY

"There are only two possible responses to suffering on this scale. We can turn our eyes away in resignation and despair, or we can take decisive, historic action to turn the tide against this disease…."

—President George W. Bush

President George W. Bush has made fighting the international HIV/AIDS pandemic a U.S. priority. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS is the largest commitment ever by a single nation toward an international health initiative—a 5-year, $15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating the disease.

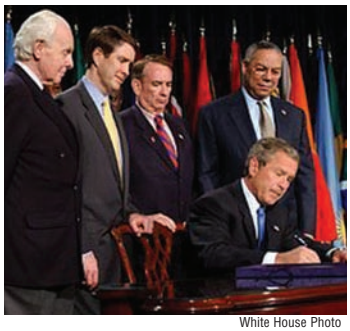
Through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, we will work with international, national and local leaders worldwide to promote integrated prevention, treatment and care programs, with an urgent focus on countries that are among the most afflicted by the disease.

THE GOALS

Across the world, we will:

- Encourage bold leadership at every level to fight HIV/AIDS
- Apply best practices within our bilateral programs in concert with host governments' national HIV/AIDS strategies
- Encourage all partners to coordinate, adhere to sound management practices and harmonize monitoring and evaluation efforts

In the focus countries, we will:



White House Photo

- Support treatment for 2 million HIV-infected people
- Prevent 7 million new HIV infections
- Support care for 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children

U.S. COMMITMENT

- Focus $9 billion in new resources in 15 of the most afflicted countries in the world
- Devote $5 billion to ongoing bilateral programs in more than 100 countries
- Increase our pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria by $1 billion over 5 years
- Amplify the worldwide response to HIV/AIDS through international partners

White House Photo

The U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, was appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate to coordinate and oversee the U.S. global response to HIV/AIDS. He reports directly to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

U.S. LEADERSHIP

- U.S. contributions to the global AIDS emergency continue to be greater than those of all other donor governments combined
- The U.S. leads the world in its support of the Global Fund. President Bush made the Fund's founding contribution, and the U.S. has pledged almost $2 billion through 2008—far more than any other nation. The U.S. is working with the Fund to fulfill its potential as a vehicle for other nations to dramatically increase their commitment to global HIV/AIDS, as America has done.

For the full text of the 5-year strategy of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, visit www.state.gov/s/gac.

FOCUS COUNTRIES*: Botswana • Cote d'Ivoire • Ethiopia • Guyana • Haiti • Kenya • Mozambique • Namibia • Nigeria • Rwanda • South Africa • Tanzania • Uganda • Vietnam • Zambia

Key U.S. Government Assistance Programs For Africa

The United States is taking strong and sustained action to help build democracy and economic opportunity and to reduce poverty and disease in Africa.

The following list highlights a few key U.S. Government assistance programs in Africa. In addition to these, the United States supports many bilateral and multi-lateral programs in partnership with Africans, that support African efforts to develop and implement solutions to the continent's development challenges.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. provided $3.2 billion in official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa in 2004 to help relieve poverty, provide essential health and medical services, and spur economic growth. This is nearly triple the amount provided in 2000 ($1.1 billion), and the fastest rate of growth in U.S. foreign assistance since the Marshall Plan.

TRADE

- Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), imports from Africa increased by 88% last year. The 37 AGOA-eligible countries can market 98% of their goods to the U.S. duty-free.

HIV/AIDS RELIEF

- Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, African countries received $780 million for HIV/AIDS prevention in 2004. That amount will grow to $1.1 billion in 2005.

- The U.S. has supported lifesaving treatment for more than 230,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa, and we are on track to meeting our five-year goal of providing treatment for two million African adults and children.

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. is the world's largest provider of emergency humanitarian assistance to Africa. We have provided $1.4 billion to date in 2005.

- In addition, the President announced on June 7, an additional $674 million in humanitarian assistance for this year, in part to provide food to prevent famine in the Horn of Africa.

DARFUR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The United States provided more than $379 million this year in humanitarian assistance for the people in Darfur and the refugees who fled to Chad. Between 2003 and 2005, we provided more than $638 million for humanitarian assistance in Darfur.

DEBT RELIEF

- The United States is joining its G8 partners to provide debt relief for 14 of Africa's poorest nations now, and another 18 African countries are under consideration.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT

- Eight sub-Saharan African countries are currently eligible for funding under the President's Millennium Challenge Account Initiative, an innovative mechanism providing aid to countries where sound economic policies and good governance promote an enabling environment for economic growth.

- Madagascar has already signed a Millennium Challenge compact worth $110 million for rural development initiatives, and several more compacts are expected to be signed this year.

PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY

- The United States is working to help the nations of Africa take on peace support operations. We provided $150 million to the African Union peace mission in Darfur. We also are funding the new UN mission in Sudan (UNMIS) through our peacekeeping contribution to the United Nations— $132 million in 2005.

- Over the next five years, the United States will provide training for over 40,000 African peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)/Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) Program.

Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative

President Bush and his G-8 counterparts significantly advanced counterterrorism cooperation in 2005 through implementation of the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), an ambitious two-year counterterrorism agenda adopted under U.S. leadership at the 2004 Sea Island Summit.

SAFTI established principles that are the basis for 28 specific projects designed to enhance the security and efficiency of travel. SAFTI implementation is increasing and facilitating the exchange of security related travel information; improving screening methods for travelers and cargo; enhancing travel document security and ease of use; and expanding travel security cooperation in areas such as protection from hijackers and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS.)

Under the United Kingdom's G-8 Presidency, U.S. and partner G-8 experts have worked aggressively to complete 18 of 28 SAFTI projects to date, with 5 more to be finished by the end of the 2005. The remaining projects primarily address longer-term efforts to keep MANPADS out of the hands of terrorists.

The G-8 has already exported the results of several completed SAFTI projects to international standard setting bodies, including standards and practices for improving travel document security, strengthening port and maritime security, and reducing the vulnerability of airports to the threat of MANPADS.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

On January 23, 2004, President Bush established the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a U.S. government corporation, to administer the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), an innovative new foreign assistance program designed to eliminate extreme poverty and promote sustainable economic growth. The MCA grew out of the U.S. commitment at the Monterrey Summit on Financing for Development, as President Bush said, "to provide greater resources for developing countries taking greater responsibility for their own development."

MCC is working with 30 countries with over 400 million people. Since its creation last year, MCC has moved quickly and accomplished much.

- In May and November 2004, the MCC Board selected 17 countries eligible to receive MCA assistance in 2004 and 2005: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu.

- By June 2004, MCC teams visited each MCA eligible country to explain the MCA process and the central role each country must play in assessing barriers to growth, identifying priorities and developing a proposal through broad consultation. In August 2004, MCC began receiving proposals. By April 2005, MCC had received proposals from 16 countries and was engaged in an intensive dialogue with countries to evaluate and help them improve their proposals.

- To provide further incentive for policy reform and to help additional countries qualify for the MCA, the MCC Board established a Threshold Program for countries that come close but fall short on one or two indicators. Threshold assistance helps address specific areas of policy weakness identified in the MCA selection indicators. The MCC Board selected thirteen countries eligible for Threshold Program assistance for fiscal year 2004 and 2005: Albania, Burkina Faso, East Timor, Guyana, Kenya, Malawi, Paraguay, Philippines, São Tomé and Principe, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.

MCC will commit over $600 million through July and anticipates committing over $1 billion by the end of fiscal year 2005.

- MCC signed its first Compact, with Madagascar, on April 18, 2005. The nearly $110 million Compact aims to raise incomes by bringing the rural population from subsistence agriculture into the market economy.

- MCC signed a $215 million Compact with Honduras on June 13, 2005, focused on increasing incomes of agricultural producers and improving transportation links between producers and markets.

- The MCC Board has approved a Compact with Cape Verde for approximately $110 million which will be signed July 4, 2005. The Compact will support Cape Verde in achieving its overall national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private-sector led growth.

- A $175 million Compact with Nicaragua has also been approved by MCC's Board and will be signed in July. The Compact aims to increase investment by strengthening property rights; reduce transportation costs and improve access to markets for rural communities; and increase profits and wages from farming and related enterprises in the region.

- MCC has a robust pipeline and is actively engaging other MCA-eligible countries in the Compact development and negotiation process.

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What our partners are saying about the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

"We want to make decisions ourselves. It is our country, and we have to take on leadership and responsibilities. Ladies and gentlemen, if you take a look at the last two issues, our vision and country ownership, you will realize why the MCA is so important for us. Here we have a new approach which helps us to implement our vision. We have opportunities to design and implement our own programs."

—Marc Ravalomanana, The President of Madagascar
School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, April 19, 2005

"To us — the Compact signifies basically two things: One, it's a recognition of some of the right steps and policies that we have implemented and reforms that will take us to be a more modern economy and a more solid democracy, which I think is fundamental. And two, it's a foundation and a bridge that will allow us to be able to deliver some specific development — economic development, growth, job creation and especially in the poorest areas, which are the rural areas, which will allow us also to consolidate our democracy."

—Ricardo Maduro, President of the Republic of Honduras
Foreign Press Center, June 13, 2005

"We presented our proposal in August last year, and we have already, in June, the agreement of the Board. World Bank it is a minimum 18 months generally, normally it is almost two years to have this. And if we have done it, it's because of the spirit of the MCC was totally different from other donors, where we are mainly a team, a joint-team, walking together for the same objective: to reduce poverty."

—José Brito, Cape Verde Ambassador to the U.S.
MCC Public Outreach meeting, June 16, 2005

G8 and Broader Middle East and North African Countries Make Progress in Their Partnership to Support Reform

"The established democracies have a duty to help emerging democracies of the broader Middle East."
– President George W. Bush
May 31, 2005, Washington, D.C.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

President Bush today renewed the U.S. commitment to the Broader Middle East and North Africa initiative, launched at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit as a partnership with countries of the Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA). The President encouraged his G8 colleagues to deepen their partnership in support of democratic change and reform in the region.

U.S. Leadership: With democratic change expanding rapidly throughout the region, President Bush urged G8 leaders to strengthen their support for political, economic, and educational reforms, the empowerment of women, and the rule of law. He noted the first historic Forum for the Future held in Morocco in December 2004, has become the centerpiece of the BMENA partnership as it provides an international venue to support the reform voices in the region. The second Forum will be held in Bahrain in November 2005 co-hosted by the GOB and the United Kingdom as G-8 President. The U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative are funding several of the BMENA initiatives.

The G8 Stands With Regional Reformers: The President underlined the achievements that are possible when established democracies of the G8 stand with Middle Eastern partners on their political and social aspirations. He pointed to recent successes where the G8 supported the organization and conduct of elections in Lebanon, recently freed from the yoke of Syrian occupation, as the international community jointly with Lebanese citizens demanded the departure of Syrian troops. The G8 provided resources to enable the Palestinians to hold fair and free elections and, by speaking out against human rights abuses and the jailing of political opponents, the established democracies were able contribute to the release of political figures, such as Ayman Nour, and help protect participants in street protests.

Democracy Assistance Dialogue (DAD): A key initiative under the BMENA umbrella, the Democracy Assistance Dialogue held its first meeting June 20-21 as 120 women civil society leaders throughout the BMENA region met in Istanbul to discuss issues of women's participation in public life hosted by a Turkish NGO. On July 20-23 in Venice civil society leaders from across the region will come together to prepare an agenda on political participation and elections to guide the Dialogue meeting with governments in October in Rabat. The Rabat meeting will represent the first joint session of governments and civil society. DAD activities focus on women's empowerment, rule of law, and transparency. U.S. and other G8 support will enable the DAD to become a critical regional forum for civil society and governmental partnerships.

Entrepreneurship: With a grant from the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative, two training centers to develop local entrepreneurship are being established in Bahrain and Morocco. The Governments of Morocco and Bahrain plan to host inaugural events for their centers in September and November, 2005, respectively.

International Finance Corporation (IFC): The IFC has established its regional Private Enterprise Partnership

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Facility to provide technical assistance to promote improvements in the business and investment climate to support the growth of private enterprise and small- and medium-sized businesses. The U.S. has pledged $15 million toward the G8's goal of $100 million over three years. The IFC is inaugurating activities across the region and is now active in 13 countries and the West Bank/Gaza.

Network of Funds: The Arab Monetary Fund has taken the lead in establishing the Network, which will bring together regional and multilateral finance institutions and advise governments.

Literacy and Education: U.S. Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings joined her G8 and BMENA counterparts at the first Education Ministerial at the Dead Sea on May 23, 2005. Ministers agreed to a Framework for Progress that outlined the importance of education reform to the prosperity of the region. Ministers also adopted the BMENA Framework for Literacy Action with the goal of increasing literacy by an addition 20 million people in 2015, with a special emphasis on female literacy and assisting the region to halve the illiteracy rate by that date.

Task Force on Investment: The private sector Task Force, led by the Arab Business Council, met at the Dead Sea on May 21, 2005. It will advise governments and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on barriers to investment in the region.

Microfinance: At Sea Island, the G8 asked the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) to develop a training center to help promote microfinance for the broader Middle East and North Africa. GCAP set up this "Center of Excellence" in Jordan this spring and has conducted microfinance assessment missions to several countries in the region.

Hunger in the Horn of Africa

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Overview of Food Security Assistance

- Emergency food assistance, like that being provided this year in Ethiopia and Eritrea, is necessary to save lives. The U.S. believes that without this assistance, the development track that these countries are on will be further eroded, leaving populations at greater risk when the next food crisis occurs.

- The U.S. recognizes that food assistance alone cannot break the cycle of famine. The U.S. is assisting leaders of famine prone countries in growing their economies and addressing the underlying causes of repeated food crises. Our shared goal is for famine-prone countries to reach a state of development where they have the resilience to manage food crises utilizing their own resources.

- There are three core elements to reducing the risk of famine in Africa:
  - Improving early warning systems and other market-based information systems.
  - Increasing access to essential services (i.e. health, education, sanitation) for the chronically food insecure
  - Expanding commercial smallholder agriculture. These activities include increasing capacity through sustainable agriculture, building effective markets, increasing productivity and promoting better management of economic resources and the environment.

ETHIOPIA

- The U.S. government estimates that there are currently 12 million Ethiopians in need of urgent food assistance. This number is 3 million higher than the Ethiopian Government's current appeal.

- The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) data, coupled with reports by USAID's Mission in Ethiopia and numerous nutritional surveys carried out by non-governmental organizations indicate that the number of people currently receiving assistance is significantly lower than the number of people in need. FEWS NET was created to strengthen the ability of African countries and regional organizations to manage the risk of food insecurity.

- The transition to Ethiopia's "Productive Safety Net Program" (PSNP) increased the vulnerability in many regions because not all of the 5.4 million intended recipients are yet receiving adequate levels of assistance. In at least two regions, cash-based PSNP beneficiaries received only 20% of the assistance required.

- The Government of Ethiopia released a Flash Appeal to donors in May, 2005, reflecting an increase in the beneficiary numbers. However, the appeal was underestimated because it did not adjust beneficiary numbers in Amhara and the Somali regions, despite poor rains in both, in the early part of 2005. It also did not reflect the current flooding in the Somali region that is exacerbating an already critical humanitarian situation.

- The Government of Ethiopia plans to conduct a needs assessment in June-July, 2005, to determine the impact of the rains on the Belg/Gu harvest. Historically, Belg/Gu assessments have shown significant increases in beneficiary numbers and food requirements, especially in pastoral areas used primarily by herders.

- The estimate of the number of vulnerable people in

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Ethiopia is based on accepted indicators of pre-famine and famine conditions which include:

- **Distress Migration, Measles, Meningitis and Consumption of Famine Foods –** Distress migration – movement of people to other areas where food may be more available – is occurring in many areas, often accompanied by the consumption of famine foods. Outbreaks of meningitis and measles have also been reported. Along with diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia these are the biggest killers in a food crisis. Similar distress patterns were evident during the 2002-2003 Ethiopian famine.
- **Deteriorating Malnutrition and Excess Under Five Mortality –** Recent surveys indicate that malnutrition rates are exceeding critical emergency thresholds. The "under 5 mortality rate" is now at a critical level, having reached 2 deaths per 10,000 per day.
- **High, Stabilized Price of Cereals –** Food prices have remained high even in the post-harvest period. This has serious implications for poor households who rely on markets for a significant part of their food needs.
- **Excess livestock deaths –** The Ethiopian Government states that animal deaths exceeded 50 percent in some areas of the Afar and Somali regions. This will have an adverse impact on the health and nutrition of the vulnerable.

ERITREA

- An ongoing five-year drought coupled with the impact of a labor shortage stemming from the military mobilization and a shortage of hard currency reserves, results in Eritrea being able to cover only 19% of its own food needs in 2005.

- If there are any additional humanitarian crises or breaks in food deliveries, the situation could quickly become critical for the 2.2 million affected, as many households' coping mechanisms are already exhausted and their assets depleted.

- In Eritrea, the general distribution rations have been cut to 60% to avoid food delivery breaks and some areas of the country that need assistance are not receiving assistance, such as urban Asmara.

- While two-thirds of the population receives food aid in Eritrea, some populations, such as herders have been even harder hit, resulting in a 70-80% depletion of their herds. FEWS NET reports indicate that those affected may not recover.

Humanitarian Need and Funding for Africa

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

FACT SHEET

- The U.S. provides humanitarian assistance to protect vulnerable populations and sustain development progress.
- The U.S. provided over $3.2 billion in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to sub-Saharan Africa in 2004, more than triple the amount provided in 2000.
- The U.S. has also provided almost $1.4 billion[1] in humanitarian assistance to 32 African emergencies during fiscal year 2005. This includes assistance provided through the United Nations and non-governmental organizations[2]. In 2003 the U.S. provided over $1.6 billion in humanitarian assistance to Africa, in 2002, over $725 million.
- President Bush announced today an additional estimated $674.4 million[3] in supplemental and other immediate emergency funding for Africa this year.
- The U.S. provides humanitarian assistance based on three criteria; humanitarian need, needs elsewhere in the world, and the U.S.'s ability to ensure that its assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries.
- United Nation's appeals for humanitarian assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa show that approximately 44 million people throughout Africa require humanitarian assistance (food, shelter, water, sanitation, health care and/or protection).
- The United Nations indicates that only $937 million of these needs have been received to date, leaving $3.54 billion in needs still unmet.
- President Bush and Prime Minister Blair challenged our international partners in the donor community to provide greater assistance to Africa and address the critical needs that are represented by the unmet needs identified by the United Nations.
- The U.S. also calls upon the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to take additional reforms to mitigate the current food emergencies in their countries and to prevent future crises.
- While recognizing current urgent needs, the U.S. continues to support African led initiatives such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) that can bring about policy changes, market improvements, and increased productivity to break the cycle of famine in Africa.

[1] State Dept. (Population Refugees and Migration) = $221,000,000 + USAID (Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance) = $172,800,000 + PL 480 Title II = $801,900,000 + first Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust release = $1,367,700,000

[2] A large percentage of U.S. Government assistance is channeled through non-governmental organizations and not reflected in the U.N. Appeals financial tracking tables; therefore, the amount of funding provided by the U.S. is not expressed as a percentage of the requirements reflected in the appeals as some NGOs do not list their requirements therein.

[3] $90mil IDFA + $94.4mil MRA + $240mil PL480 Title II + $250mil Emerson Trust 2nd release = $674.4mil.

Accelerating The Fight Against Malaria

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The President's Initiative

On June 30, 2005, President Bush challenged the world to reduce the burden of malaria dramatically as a major killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa, and pledged to increase funding of malaria prevention and treatment by more than $1.2 billion over five years. The goal of this effort is reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in each of the target countries after three years of full implementation.

To launch this initiative, the United States will significantly expand resources for malaria in Angola, Tanzania and Uganda beginning in 2006, and will expand to additional countries in 2007 and 2008. By 2010, the U.S. Government will provide an additional $500 million per year for malaria prevention and treatment. The additional funding provided by the United States will benefit up to 175 million people in some of the most affected African countries.

The President makes this commitment as the U.S. contribution to a larger international effort needed to reduce the burden of malaria, and calls on other donors, foundations, public, private, and voluntary organizations to complement United States commitments by providing, by 2008, $1.2 billion annually in additional funding. These complementary efforts could expand the initiative to reach 650 million total beneficiaries and control malaria in the most affected countries in Africa.

These results will be accomplished by helping national governments to achieve 85% coverage among vulnerable or high risk populations with proven and effective prevention and treatment interventions, and build on existing national strategies and programs. The initiative will support the efforts of the Global Fund, the World Bank, Roll Back Malaria, and other donors.

Magnitude of the Problem

Each year, an estimated 300-500 million malaria infections occur with 1.2 million deaths—85% of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa. Although malaria was successfully eliminated in many countries with temperate climates during the 1950s, it remains a major killer in Africa, increasing its toll during the late 1980s and 1990's due largely to the emergence of resistance to commonly used anti-malarial drugs. Today, malaria causes an estimated $12 billion in economic losses each year in Africa, robbing 1.3 percent from the annual gross domestic product of endemic countries.

USAID's Commitment to Fighting Malaria

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has been a leader in the global effort to control malaria since the 1950s, and is the U.S. Government's lead agency for implementing malaria prevention and treatment programs leveling affected countries overseas. Between 1998 and 2005, USAID increased its annual commitment to fighting malaria around the world from $22 million to $89 million, most of which is targeted to African countries with the highest levels of transmission.

The USAID Approach

USAID is committed to reducing malaria around the world, in close collaboration with national and international partners. USAID uses a comprehensive strategy that combines prevention and treatment approaches, including interventions to reduce malaria among pregnant women. These approaches are proven to be effective in reducing sickness and death from this disease, especially in Africa.

- **Prevention:** The most effective way to reduce deaths

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from malaria is to prevent infection in the first place, and the use of insecticides has been shown to be the single best tool for malaria prevention. Both insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS) of insecticides in households are highly effective means of reducing malaria illness and deaths. USAID supports the use of IRS in settings where appropriate infrastructure is available to ensure that spraying is done safely and effectively. In the last year, USAID supported IRS programs in eight countries.

- The Agency also works with national programs and private sector partners at the national level to expand use of ITNs, and in several countries, to build the capacity of African suppliers to promote and distribute insecticide-treated bednets. USAID also supports programs that give out free bednets to the most vulnerable populations.

- **Treatment:** USAID has played a critical role in field-testing new drugs to treat malaria, including several treatments derived from *Artemisia annua*, a wormwood plant. Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) are recommended by the World Health Organization for use against drug-resistant strains of malaria. USAID is also working closely with country partners to support the implementation of ACTs, which have been adopted by 40 countries since 2001 – including 20 African nations.

- **Malaria in Pregnancy:** Each year, more than 30 million pregnant women in Africa are at risk for malaria infections, which contribute to low birth weight and anemia, and cause between 100,000 and 200,000 infants annually in Africa. USAID works closely with country partners in Africa to encourage the adoption of strategies to prevent and treat malaria in pregnancy, including intermittent preventive treatment (IPT). IPT is a highly effective approach that integrates malaria treatment for the pregnant mother into routine antenatal care.

- **Research:** In addition to program implementation at the country level, approximately 10% of USAID's malaria budget is devoted to research, including malaria vaccine development, the development of new and improved antimalarial drugs, and operations research to improve the delivery of current prevention and treatment options.

Key Partners

- **International and country-level:** USAID's strategy for malaria control and prevention engages a wide array of partners, including governments, international organizations, non-governmental and faith-based organizations, and public and private entities. USAID also works closely with the Global Fund (GFATM), host-country counterparts, and national malaria control programs to achieve rapid diagnosis and prompt, effective treatment.

- **U.S. Government:** USAID works closely with other U.S. Government agencies, particularly the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for operations research and vaccine development; and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Department of Defense for vaccine development.

- **Private Sector:** The private sector can play a key role in increasing the manufacture and delivery of key commodities for the prevention and treatment of malaria, and USAID supports the private sector as a complement to public sector delivery strategies. For example, through partnership with agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors in Africa, USAID is working to encourage greater cultivation of Artemisia annua, the plant used in artemisinin combination therapies (ACT).

Current Beneficiaries in Africa

USAID currently provides bilateral assistance for malaria control to Angola, Benin, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

Fighting Malaria in Africa

"The toll of malaria is even more tragic because the disease itself is highly treatable and preventable. Yet this is also our opportunity, because we know that large-scale action can defeat this disease in whole regions. And the world must take that action. Next week at the G-8, I will urge developed countries and private foundations to join in a broad, aggressive campaign to cut the mortality rate for malaria across African in half."

– President George W. Bush, June 30, 2005

Today's Action

- Today, President Bush challenged the world to dramatically reduce malaria as a major killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa and pledged to increase funding of malaria prevention and treatment by more than $1.2 billion over five years. The goal is to reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in targeted African countries.

- The additional funding provided by the United States will eventually benefit more than 175-million people in 15 or more African countries. This commitment to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs in Africa is in addition to the $200 million the U.S. spends today on malaria prevention, treatment, and research worldwide.

- This initiative, in combination with a similar program announced by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and efforts by Marathon Oil Corporation and Noble Energy, Inc., will increase malaria interventions in five countries: Angola, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Equatorial Guinea.

- The President calls on other donors, foundations, and private, public, and voluntary organizations to complement the United States commitments by providing additional funding.

Combating Malaria and Improving Lives

- While malaria is both preventable and treatable if addressed properly and quickly, this disease is one of the greatest threats to human health and economic welfare on earth. Each year, malaria kills almost 1.2 million people, with the vast majority of victims being young children in Africa. Estimated yearly economic loss due to malaria is about $12 billion, accounting for a crippling 1.3 percent annual loss in GDP growth in endemic countries.

- The more than $1 billion additional funding announced today will be used over the next five years to prevent and treat malaria in targeted, highly-endemic sub-Saharan African countries. Funding for this comprehensive initiative will include:
  - $30 million to launch the initiative in Tanzania, Uganda, and Angola in 2006;
  - $135 million to expand work in the initial three countries and to launch the program in additional countries in 2007;
  - $300 million additional to continue work in those countries already selected and to launch efforts in additional countries in 2008;
  - $300 million in 2009; and
  - Increasing to $500 million in 2010 with a goal of benefiting a total of 175 million people.

- The Gates Foundation committed $35 million to support malaria programs with other partners in Zambia. Marathon Oil Corporation with Noble Energy, Inc. and other partners have committed $8.3 million for Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea.

(continued)

- With the combined efforts of all partners and national governments, the program would save hundreds of thousands of lives annually, meeting the Roll Back Malaria mortality goal for target countries.

- These results will be accomplished by helping national governments achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable or high-risk populations with proven and effective prevention and treatment interventions.

- The Initiative will scale up a comprehensive approach to malaria by combining proven and effective interventions for prevention and treatment that will:
    - Expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets and indoor residual spraying with approved insecticides.
    - Treat malaria through the prompt use of new artemisinin-based combination therapies or other effective therapies which are internationally accepted treatments. These drugs will be made available through public and private sector outlets in target countries and be supported by information and education campaigns to improve care seeking and access.
    - Address malaria in pregnancy. Each year more than 30-million African women living in malaria-endemic areas become pregnant and are at risk for malaria infections, contributing to low birth weight and deaths among infants.

- The United States will work in partnership with host country governments in Africa building on existing national programs. This initiative will also support the efforts of the Global Fund, the World Bank, Roll Back Malaria, and other donors.

The Initiative will support national programs and strategies for malaria, in collaboration with the Global Fund. This Initiative will procure drugs and other commodities and support logistics, management, communication, and training. The Initiative will also include comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, targeted operational research to improve on-the-ground implementation, and detailed reporting on inputs, outcomes, results, and impact.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

"Africa's progress also depends on the education of Africa's children.... If Africa is to meet its full potential, these children must have the chance to study and learn."

– President George W. Bush
June 26, 2003

Today's Action

- Today, President Bush announced $400 million for the continuation of the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) over four years to improve the quality and accessibility of basic education for millions of children in sub-Saharan Africa.

Background

- Societies must invest in education in order to fight poverty and ensure a better quality of life. AEI responds to such challenges by improving the quality and accessibility of basic education for millions of children in Africa.

- The $400 million AEI funding announced today will span 2006 to 2010 and will be used to train teachers and administrators, award scholarships, build schools, buy textbooks, and expand opportunities inside and outside the classroom.

- The goal of the AEI is to provide:
  - Training for 500,000 teachers and administrators; 300,000 scholarships under the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program with an emphasis on educational opportunities for females;
  - Development and distribution of 10-million textbooks and related learning and teaching materials;
  - Improved access for marginalized students and teachers to learning, education materials, and training;
  - Improved access to education and training for out-of-school youth, orphans, and other vulnerable children; and
  - Improved access to productivity-increasing job skills training and development.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

Women's Justice and Empowerment in Africa

"Because we believe in human dignity, America and many nations have joined together to confront the evil of trafficking in human beings.... Women and children should never be exploited for pleasure or greed, anywhere on Earth."
– President George W. Bush, September 21, 2004

Today's Action

- Today, President Bush announced approximately $55 million to support women's justice and empowerment in Africa. This initiative will work to assist the existing efforts of four African countries to combat sexual violence and abuse against women, and empower them in society. As the programs in these four nations develop, their successes will produce a ripple effect through other countries in their regions.

Protecting and Empowering Women

- The $55 million will be used to bolster women's justice and empowerment in Africa by:
  - Strengthening the capacity of the legal system to protect women and punish violators by training police, prosecutors, and judges in sexual violence and abuse cases against women, and developing or strengthening laws which protect women and empower their role in society.
  - Rehabilitating, reintegrating, and empowering former victims in society by bolstering the capacity of shelters and counseling programs, and addressing health care needs of women.
  - Increasing awareness of the need for women's justice and empowerment, through high-level engagement, conferences, public awareness, and education.

- **Women's Justice and the Link to HIV/AIDS:** The $55 million announced today would complement America's ongoing efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS and fight human trafficking.
  - In January 2003, the President announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a five-year, $15-billion initiative to combat the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prostitution, trafficking of individuals into prostitution, sexual violence, and sexual victimization of women and children are considered factors in the spread of HIV/AIDS. During last year's G-8 focus on HIV and tuberculosis, G-8 members also acknowledged how sexual violence against women and girls has contributed significantly to the spread of the HIV virus.

- **Empowerment of Women through the Legal System:** Many African nations have already taken steps to improve legal rights for women, including new sexual offenses laws, higher penalties for sexually violent offenses against women, anti-trafficking and prostitution legislation, and laws which grant women greater rights to property and inheritance.
  - The four target countries identified for this program have all taken some steps, but require additional support and technical assistance for adequate implementation including: police, investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial training and assistance; the development of DNA labs and other specialized equipment; the establishment of Hotline numbers for reporting rape or violence; the development of laws criminalizing violence and abuse against women and new evidentiary rules to protect the identity of women; and the development of women's empowerment laws.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 7, 2005

Addressing Hunger and Humanitarian Emergencies in Africa

"Through all our efforts to fight disease and hunger, we can spare people in many nations from untold suffering, and Africa especially. Millions are facing great affliction, but with our help, they will not face it alone. America has a special calling to come to their aid, and we will do so with the compassion and generosity that have always defined the United States."

– President George W. Bush, February 1, 2003

Today's Action

- Today, President Bush announced approximately $674 million of additional resources to respond to humanitarian emergencies in Africa. Together President Bush and Prime Minister Blair called on the international community to increase their funding for the humanitarian emergencies in Africa. They called on the world to provide increased resources for humanitarian relief for emergencies occurring now and for those that might arise in the future. While furthering our efforts with African nations on development, we cannot overlook the urgent humanitarian needs of today.

- $414 million of the additional resources will be provided immediately to avert famine in the Horn of Africa. With these resources, the United States will help meet the food needs for the estimated 14-million people at risk in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and provide additional resources to Somalia and Djibouti.

- Prime Minister Blair confirmed the UK's commitment to provide $125 million to the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia. The UK and the United States commend this determined effort to change the dynamic from dependence to sustainable livelihoods.

- The President and the Prime Minister are taking decisive action now so food and other assistance can be delivered to those in need before famine strikes.

- Other interventions are needed in a timely, complementary manner elsewhere in Africa.

The funding announced today includes:

- An estimated $674 million from the United States for emergency relief in Africa.
  - An estimated $250 million for food aid from the Emerson Humanitarian Trust;
  - $240 million for food aid from the emergency supplemental; and
  - $184 million for emergency humanitarian assistance from the emergency supplemental.

Humanitarian Emergencies

- The United Nations has appealed for $4.5 billion in resources for humanitarian emergencies in Africa to assist approximately 44-million people obtain their basic human requirements of food, water, shelter, health care, and sanitation. The United Nations estimates that $3.5 billion of that request has not been met. The United States has already provided nearly $1.4 billion this fiscal year for humanitarian needs in Africa, some through the United Nations and some directly to non-governmental organizations providing

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relief in emergency settings. The $674 million announced today would be in addition to the funds already provided by the United States.

- The causes of these emergencies are varied, and these resources are intended to meet the basic requirements of those in need. The African nations themselves remain responsible for the well-being of their citizens and must also take the appropriate actions to address the root causes of the crises, as well as support emergency relief needs. We will continue to work with African nations in this regard.

Breaking the Cycle of Famine

- The G-8, through its "Breaking the Cycle of Famine" initiative, is engaged with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and others to improve agricultural productivity in Africa. We will continue to work with NEPAD to support its Comprehensive Agriculture Action Plan, including through more sustainable land and water management, market-oriented agricultural policies, improved infrastructure, access to finance, more developed regional markets, and science and technology.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 13, 2005

President Discusses Democracy, AGOA with African Leaders

Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Room 450

11:11 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all for coming. Welcome to the White House. I want to thank the five Presidents who are with us today: President Mogae of Botswana, President Kufuor of Ghana, President Guebuza of Mozambique, President Pohamba of Namibia, and President Tandja of Niger.

We just had a great discussion. I consider these men friends, I consider them to be strong patriots of their respective countries, and I consider them to be democrats.

I want to thank Secretary of State Condi Rice for joining us today, and she was in the discussions we had earlier. I'm honored that the members of the Diplomatic Corps have joined us. I thank the ambassadors for being here. I appreciate members of the Congress being here: Senator Bill Frist, the Majority Leader is with us; Congressman Bill Thomas; Congressman Charlie Rangel of the Ways and Means Committee — two fine members and I appreciate you being here as a symbol of unity and support for the — (laughter and applause) — for moving the trade agenda forward. I appreciate Congressman Jim Kolbe from Arizona for being here, as well. Thank you all for coming, really are honored you're here and I know the Presidents are, as well.

All the Presidents gathered here represent countries that have held democratic elections in the last year. What a strong statement that these leaders have made about democracy and the importance of democracy on the continent of Africa. All of us share a fundamental commitment to advancing democracy and opportunity on the continent of Africa. And all of us believe that one of the most effective ways to advance democracy and deliver hope to the people of Africa is through mutually beneficial trade.

That was certainly the idea behind the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a bipartisan act, an act of the United States Congress that recognized this fact. You see, AGOA is promoting democratic reform in Africa by providing incentives for these nations to extend freedom and opportunity to all of their citizens. Under this law, African nations can obtain greater access to our markets by showing their commitment to economic and political reform, by respecting human rights, tearing down trade barriers, and strengthening property rights and the rule of law, which is precisely what the leaders of these five nations are doing.

Because AGOA is producing results, I've twice signed into law provisions that build on its success and extend its benefits long into the future. My predecessor worked with the Congress to get the law passed, I have been honored to work with the Congress to extend the good law. And the reason why I feel confident in going to the Congress is because it has worked. It's a good piece of legislation that has made a difference in people's lives.

In 2004, we saw dramatic evidence of the results that this new engagement between the United States and Africa is helping produce. Last year, exports to the United States from AGOA nations were up 88 percent over the year before, and non-oil exports were up by 22 percent. In other words, we pledged to open our markets, we have opened our markets, and people are now making goods that the United States consumers want to buy. And that's helpful. That's how you spread wealth. That's how you encourage hope and opportunity.

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Over the same period, interestingly enough, U.S. exports to sub-Sahara Africa were up 25 percent. In other words, this is a two-way street. Not only have folks in Africa benefited by selling products in the United States; American businesses, small and large, have benefited through the opening of the African market, as well. Across sub-Sahara Africa, economic growth increased to an eight-year high. Real per capita income increased by 2.7 percent, and this growth is expected to continue in 2005. By creating jobs and lowering prices and expanding opportunity, AGOA is today developing benefits for Americans and Africans alike, and that's important for our fellow citizens to understand. Trade is beneficial for the working people here in America, just like it's beneficial for people on the continent of Africa.

We will continue to work for policies that build on these impressive results. In December, I announced that 37 African countries are now eligible for AGOA benefits, and next month in Senegal, senior ministers from my administration will meet with government ministers from these 37 AGOA nations to build on this progress. These representatives will be joined by hundreds of American and African businesses and private organizations who will discuss ways to promote development and strengthen civil society.

As we expand our trade, the United States is committing to expanding our efforts to relieve hunger, reduce debt, fight disease on the African continent. One thing we discussed was the Millennium Challenge Account, and I assured the leaders we will work harder and faster to certify countries for the MCA, so that MCA countries, and the people in the MCA countries, can see the benefit of this really important piece of legislation and funding.

I also announced last week that the United States will provide about $674 million of additional resources to help alleviate humanitarian emergencies in African nations, especially the growing famine in parts of Africa. On Saturday, we also announced an agreement worked out through the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations that will cancel $40 billion in debt owed by 18 of the world's poorest nations, including 14 in Africa. The countries eligible for this relief are those that have put themselves on the path to reform. We believe that by removing a crippling debt burden, we'll help millions of Africans improve their lives and grow their economies.

Finally, one of the greatest causes of suffering in Africa is the spread of HIV/AIDS. I appreciate Randy Tobias being here. I made fighting this terrible disease a top priority of my administration by launching an emergency plan for AIDS relief. Working with our African partners, we have now delivered lifesaving treatment to more than 200,000 people in sub-Sahara Africa, and we're on our way to meeting an important goal — an important five-year goal — of providing treatment for nearly two million African adults and children.

The United States of America is firmly committed to working with government to help fight the pandemic of AIDS. It is — this crisis is one that can — that can be arrested. And I want you all to know that when America makes a commitment, we mean what we say, and this government means what it says, and this Congress means what it says, and we'll work together to fight HIV/AIDS.

These are just some of the initiatives that we're pursuing to help Africa's leaders bring democracy and prosperity and hope to their people. The reason I ask these Presidents to join us today is because I applaud their courage, I appreciate their wisdom, I appreciate them being such good friends that they're able to feel comfortable in coming to the White House to say, Mr. President, this is going well and this isn't — how about working together to make this work better. That's how we solve problems. We solve problems by having a frank and open dialogue.

We believe Africa is a continent full of promise and talent and opportunity, and the United States will do our part to help the people of Africa realize the brighter future they deserve.

Again, I'm honored you all are here. Thank you all for coming. May God bless you all. (Applause.)

END 11:20 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

President Bush Is Addressing Climate Change

President Bush is dedicated to climate change policies that grow economies, aid development, and improve the environment. The President promotes technological innovation to achieve the combined goals of addressing climate change, reducing harmful air pollution and improving energy security in the U.S and throughout the world.

- **We have an ambitious and realistic goal:** In February 2002, President Bush committed to cut our nation's greenhouse gas intensity — how much we emit per unit of economic activity — by 18 percent through 2012.

- **We are making real and accelerated progress:** The President's goal amounts to an annual 1.95-percent cut in emissions intensity. In 2003 alone, U.S. intensity declined by 2.3 percent. Preliminary figures for 2004 suggest even greater reductions in emissions intensity during a period of robust economic growth.

- **We are pursuing a balanced approach to overcome poverty with policies that protect the environment while promoting development and economic opportunity:**
    - The President knows that overcoming extreme poverty goes hand-in-hand with improving the environment. Stagnant economies are one of the greatest environmental threats in our world, because people who lack food, shelter, and sanitation cannot be expected to preserve the environment at the expense of their own survival – and poor societies cannot afford to invest in cleaner, more efficient technologies.
    - The long-term answer to environmental challenges is the rapid, sustained economic progress of poor nations. And the best way to help nations develop, while limiting pollution and improving public health, is to promote technologies for generating energy that are clean, affordable, and secure.
    - Some have suggested that the best solution to environmental challenges and climate change is to oppose development and put the world on an energy diet. But at this moment, about two billion people have no access to any form of modern energy – and blocking that access would condemn them to permanent poverty, disease, high infant mortality, polluted water, and polluted air.
    - The President said that we are taking a better approach. We know that the surface of the Earth is warmer, and that an increase in greenhouse gases caused by humans is contributing to the problem. Though there have been past disagreements about the best way to address this issue, we are acting to help developing countries adopt new energy sources.

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- **We are taking action:** The President has launched a broad portfolio of domestic and international initiatives to develop and deploy new technologies through a broad range of programs, including:

Short Term ¨C NOW		Midterm ¨C 2010-2020		Long Term
Hybrid or Clean Diesel Vehicles	→	Hybrid/Clean Diesel Vehicles	→	Hydrogen*
Clean Coal Efficiency	→	Clean Coal Gasification	→	FutureGen*
Energy Efficiency Standards	→	Renewable/Efficiency Partnership*	→	Zero Energy Homes and Buildings
Renewable Fuel Standard	→	Cellulosic Biomass	→	Bio-Energy Systems
Nuclear Plant Relicensing	→	Advanced Nuclear	→	GenIV Nuclear/Fusion*
Enhanced Oil Recovery	→	Geological Sequestration*		
Biological Sequestration				
Methane to Markets*				
Federal Facility Management Plan				
Fuel Economy Standards				
Wind, Solar Tax Incentives				
Climate Leaders				
Climate VISION				
SmartWay Transportation				

**Denotes International Partnership*

- **We are providing record funding for climate change programs:** The Bush Administration will have spent over $20 billion by the end of 2005, more than any other nation. $5.5 billion is proposed for climate change activities in 2006. The President has also proposed $3.6 billion in tax incentives over 5 years to spur use of clean, renewable, and energy-efficient technologies. These Federal programs are only part of the effort, as they are also leveraging billions of dollars in private investments.

- **We are guided by the following principles at the G8 and beyond:**
  - We have shared goals, and our areas of agreement are numerous.
  - Climate change is a serious long-term issue, requiring sustained action over many generations by both developed and developing countries. Developing innovative technologies that are cleaner and more efficient is the key to addressing our climate challenge.
  - The greatest progress will be assured by a cooperative effort that combines our strategies with the best strategies of other nations to improve economic and energy security, reduce harmful air pollution, and reduce greenhouse gases.
  - The President firmly believes that economic growth is essential to success. Only economic growth provides the resources for investment in the next generation of cleaner, more efficient technologies.
  - We oppose any policy that would achieve reductions by putting Americans out of work, or by simply shifting emissions from one state to another, or from the U.S. to another country. Like us, developing countries are unlikely to join in approaches that foreclose their own economic growth and development.

The President's approach draws upon the best scientific research, harnesses the power of markets, fosters the creativity of entrepreneurs, and works with the developing world to meet shared aspirations for our people, our economy, and our environment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

Interview Of The President by The Times Of London

The Oval Office

June 29, 2005
10:28 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Looking forward to the G8. First of all, I enjoy the experience of working with leaders. You can imagine my respect for Tony Blair; I'm fond of Tony Blair, I like being around him. It's an enjoyable experience. I like to be with all the leaders. I find it to be a heady experience and it energizes me.

Secondly, I'm looking forward to the topics. There will be discussions other than the well known topics. Hopefully, discuss Palestinian peace — or the Middle Eastern peace and a Palestinian state. Hopefully, we'll talk the freedom agenda; I think we will. I know we're going to talk about Africa and I look forward to talking about Africa. We've got a great record in Africa, and the reason we've got a great record in Africa is that I believe in the admonition, "To whom much has been given, much is required." And I can't wait to share ideas about what we can do going forward.

I'm looking forward to the discussion on climate. You know, this is an opportunity to take the world — the dialogue that the world watches beyond Kyoto. I fully recognize my decision in Kyoto was unpopular. I had a reason for doing so and I've explained it for now three or four years as to why. But there's a lot we can do together. And we've got a good record and we've got some important things to share. We're spending a lot of money on research and development. We've got a strategy to move forward. And at this moment it is important to bring the developing countries into the dialogue.

And Tony Blair did a smart thing by inviting developing countries. It will be a great opportunity to be able to discuss not only how we can be good stewards of the environment, but how we can develop strategies to become less dependent on hydrocarbons and fossil fuels. And so I'm looking forward to it, I really am. I'm looking forward to getting back to Scotland, which is going to be a neat experience for me.

So let's go around the horn a couple of times here.

Q Okay. Can we pick up on Africa, then G8?

THE PRESIDENT: Please, yes.

Q Billions of dollars flow out of the U.S. every year in trade and aid to the developing world. And that figure, as you mentioned, has risen significantly on your watch. But having said that, the U.S. government still gives only .16 percent of its GDP to Africa. Is that enough? And have you got anything else to offer?

THE PRESIDENT: We will have — we will make some more commitments. First of all, the way I like to describe our relationship with Africa is one of partnership. That's different than a relationship of, you know, a check-writer. In other words, partnership means that we've got obligations and so do the people we're trying to help; a sense of working together. We have a partnership when it comes to African Growth and Opportunity Act, AGOA — it's an aggressive trade pact that President Clinton started with Congress, and then I signed extensions to it. It's working.

The truth of the matter is, when you really think about how to get wealth distributed, aid is one way, but it doesn't compare to trade and commerce. And we've opened up

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markets and we're beginning to see a payoff of more commerce, but as well, the effects of commerce — entrepreneurship and small businesses.

My Millennium Challenge Account Initiative is a new way of approaching how we work together in partnership to alleviate poverty and hunger. Listen, Americans want to deal with poverty and hunger and disease — but they don't want their money being spent on governments that do not focus attention on health, education, markets, anti-corruption devices. And I can't in good faith say let's continue to be generous — after all, you did mention tripling the money — but I can't guarantee the money is being spent properly. That's just not good stewardship of our own money, nor is it effective in helping the people.

And so the Millennium Challenge Account is an approach that I sponsored and strongly back. We've got to do a better job of getting the money out the door so Congress will continue to embrace the Millennium Challenge Account. In other words, we've got the programs going, but they're slower than I want. And as a result, Congress is saying, if this is such an important program, how come you're not kicking the money out the door? And I'm convinced once we get money going out the door and we can show tangible results, we'll be able to fund a lot more programs.

Thirdly, our approach, as well, has been when we see disaster, let's move it to help people. Recently, I announced a $674 million food package. I mean, I can proudly proclaim at the G8 that the United States feeds more of the hungry than any nation in the world.

Fourthly, it is important for people to understand that the contribution of the citizens of the United States is made not only through taxpayers' money, but through private contributions — our tax system encourages people to do this. So, you know, the calculation of whatever you said — point-oh-something of GDP — is one way to look at it. My point to our friends in the G8 and to the African nations is, is that each country differs as to how we structure our taxes and how we contribute to help. And our contribution has been significant and there will be some more.

Q Mr. President, one country there is a lot of concern about, as you know, in Britain, in particular, is Zimbabwe, which is headed by a brutal tyrant, frankly.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, he is.

Q I'm glad you say that.

THE PRESIDENT: I think I've called him that.

Q Right.

THE PRESIDENT: Better make sure — remember — I'm sorry to interrupt. The South African press was here with Mbeki and they quoted back my words — I think I might have used those words, but go ahead.

Q Well, first, he is, as you say —

THE PRESIDENT: He's a tyrant. He's ruined a — a country that used to not only feed Africa, in other words, an exporter of food, they're now an importer of food because of the decisions he has made.

Q Should it be the responsibility of other African countries to do more to isolate that country? And should you make what they do a condition of rich countries, giving them aid? I mean, they do seem — they don't seem to take this seriously.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, see, I think the programs that — I forgot to mention HIV/AIDS, by the way, a significant commitment. And the reason I just thought of HIV/AIDS, our programs are really designed to help people. For example, I've always said we should never use food as a diplomatic weapon. And, therefore, I think we ought to use the fact that we're working in partnership with countries as an opportunity to convince them to — convince Mugabe to make different decisions. On the other hand, I don't think we ought to make — or allow his tyranny to cause others to suffer on the continent of Africa.

I'm convinced the closer our ties grow as a result of collaborative efforts — again, the aid program that I think about is one that requires governments to work closely together in partnership. I keep emphasizing that. But

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that's a different approach to development. Partnership when it comes to trade, partnership when it comes to taking direct taxpayers' money, or taxpayers' money directly, and spending it in such a way that — with a government that is committed to people.

Those kinds of programs enable us to be more influential on the other foreign policy concerns of the particular country. And so, no, I don't think we ought to punish the people of Africa because of the man in Zimbabwe. He's already done that. But I do think we ought to continue to speak clearly about the decisions he has made — and I do, as does the Prime Minister of Britain.

Q On the other main G8 talk, climate change, do you believe the Earth is, in fact, getting warmer? And, if so, do you believe that it is man who is making it warmer?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that greenhouse gases are creating a problem, a long-term problem that we've got to deal with. And we are — step one of dealing with it is to fully understand the nature of the problem so that the solutions that follow make sense. And I think one of the interesting points that I made earlier, that I'll continue to make, is that there's an interesting confluence now between dependency upon fossil fuels, from a national and economic security perspective, as well as the consequences of burning fossil fuels for greenhouse gases.

And that's why it's important for our country to do two things. One is to diversify away from fossil fuels, which we're trying to do. We're leading the — I think we're spending more money than any collection of nations when it comes to not only research and development of new technologies, but the science of global warming. I laid out an initiative for hydrogen fuel cells. We've got a lot — we're doing a lot of work on carbon sequestration. We hope to have zero emissions coal-fired

electricity plants available for the United States, as well as neighbors and friends and developing nations.

I'm a big believer that nuclear power, the newest generation of nuclear power, ought to be a source of energy, and we ought to be sharing these technologies with developing countries. I'm going to talk to the Prime Minister of India about that when he comes to see me.

One of these days, I'm absolutely convinced that biodiesel will become an economic form of energy here in America. We're going to need more diesel engines to begin with, but I put regulations in place, by the way, that cuts the emissions from diesel engines by about 95 percent. It's a collaborative effort between manufacturers, government, regulators, that was a substantial change in the — will cause a substantial change in the amount of emissions from diesel engines.

In summary, technology, with the right government focus and help, is going to change how we live and will make us more economically secure and does so. We're leading the way. And I want to talk to my friends in the G8 about how we can work together in such a way to do so.

There are interesting — I think the people and your readers will be interested to note, the market also is working. The hybrid automobiles, mainly manufactured by the Japanese, or only manufactured by the Japanese, at least in our country, are now taking off. I think there's only market penetration of a couple hundred thousand. Demand is huge now for them. We've got, in the energy bill, which I think I'll be signing here before the August break, there's a pretty good-sized tax credit for those who purchase a hybrid automobile. And the truth of the matter is, for us to fully deal with the greenhouse gases, as well as our dependency upon fossil fuels, we're going to have to figure out how to drive better. We're going to have to figure out better engines for our cars and different fuel sources for cars.

Q Mr. President, can I ask you about Iraq?

THE PRESIDENT: Please, yes.

Q Last night you talked a lot about it. You mentioned 9/11 repeatedly and the importance of — and how Iraq is part of the broader war on terrorism. But there is evidence, isn't there, that Iraq is becoming a haven for jihadists. There's been a CIA report which says that Iraq is in danger of becoming another Afghanistan, or like Afghanistan of the 1980s.

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Are you creating — are you at risk of creating the kind of — more of the problems that actually led directly to 9/11?

THE PRESIDENT: No, quite the contrary. We're going to — this is where you win the war on terror, is you go to the battlefield and you take them on. And that's what they've done. They've said, look, let's go fight, this is the place. And that was my point. My point is, is that there is an ideology of hatred, an ideology that's got a vision of a world where the extremists dictate the lives — dictate to millions of Muslims.

They do want to topple government in the Middle East, they do want us to withdraw, they're interested in exporting violence. After all, look at what happened after September the 11th. One way for your readers to understand what their vision is, is to think about what life was like under the Taliban in Afghanistan. So we made a decision to protect ourselves and remove Saddam Hussein. The jihadists made a decision to come into Iraq to fight us, for a reason. They know that if we're successful in Afghanistan — in Iraq, like we were in Afghanistan, that it will be a serious blow to their ideology. And the interesting thing about this debate is you've got to first understand or believe that we are dealing with people that have got an ideology and kind of world vision.

That was part of the campaign, as you might remember. The debate was, is this a law enforcement measure or is a war on terror? And so my speech last night was reminding people about what I believe. General Abizaid told me something very early in this campaign I thought was very interesting. He's a capable man. He's an Arab American, who I find to be a man of great depth and understanding. He said, when we win in Afghanistan and Iraq, it's the beginning of the end — talking about the war on terror — if we don't win in either, it's the beginning of the beginning.

And that's how I view it. And that's what that speech said last night. And the context of September the 11th was this, we came — we learned firsthand the nature of the war on terror on September the 11th, so when the war first came here is what I say. The last time I went to Europe I said something, which is true, I said, and many in Europe viewed September the 11th as a tragic moment, but a moment. I viewed it — view September the 11th as an attack as a result of a larger war that changed how I view the world, as did — and how many other Americans view the world. It was one of these moments in history that changed outlook.

And so long as I'm sitting here in this Oval Office I will never forget the lessons of September the 11th, and that is that we're in a global war against cold-blooded killers. And you're seeing that now being played out in Iraq. And we're going to win in Iraq, and we're going win because, one, we're going to find them and bring them to justice. And, two, we're going to train Iraqis so they can do the fighting. The Iraqis don't want foreign fighters in their country stopping the progress toward freedom.

And the notion that people want to be free was validated by the over 8 million people who voted, which happened not all that long ago — although it appears, it seems to be a long time ago. I mean, it wasn't all that long ago that people were saying these people don't really want to be free. And, in fact, 8 million of them showed up, or over 8 million. And now we're back to a period where we're moving along the road forward. We're on a dual track between the security process and the political process. And the political process is about to have a key moment, which is the writing of the constitution. And I think it will be written on time, and it will be a document that will embolden others in the Middle East.

And the other point I made last night, which is very important for people to understand, is that there is a freedom movement taking place around the world. You've seen it in Europe with Ukraine and Georgia, and we're seeing it in the Middle East. And, again, the debate was whether or not certain people can be free or not. If you would review my Whitehall speech, I made that point. And, frankly, I rejected the kind of intellectual elitism of some around the world who say, well, maybe certain people can't be free. I don't believe that. I, of course, was labeled a blatant idealist. But I am. Because I do believe people want to be free regardless of their religion or where they're from. I do believe women should be empowered in

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the Middle East. I don't believe we ought to accept forms of government that ultimately create a hopelessness that then can be translated into jihadist violence. And I believe strongly that the ultimate way you defeat an ideology is with a better ideology. And history has proven that.

Anyway, you got me going. (Laughter.) Sorry to give the whole speech again.

Q Let me just —

THE PRESIDENT: That was an important moment to give. It's not the first time I've talked to the nation about the way forward. And it won't be the last time I've talked to the nation about the way forward. My job is to occasionally, you know, go out above the — above the filter and speak directly to the people. I did so at the inaugural address. I've done so at the State of the Unions. I do so here. And I must continually remind people, make the connection between the — two things, probably — I don't know if I'm giving you more than you need, but two things that are very important for people to understand is that, one, I firmly know that we've got to defeat them there, face them there, or we'll face them again — here or in Great Britain or anywhere else where somebody is bold enough to say we want to be free.

And the other point is, is that we're laying a foundation for peace that free societies ultimately yield peace. And I like to remind people that one of my close collaborators and friends — somebody I'll see in Scotland — is Prime Minister Koizumi of Japan. And it wasn't all that long ago in the march of history that Japan was our mortal enemy. And I'm convinced that they're not our mortal enemy because we helped rebuild the country, and at the same time helped them develop a democracy.

Q On Iran, quickly, the new Iranian President was a ringleader of the students who took Americans hostage.

THE PRESIDENT: Right, right.

Q He said today the wave of the Islamic revolution will soon reach the entire world. Is this the kind of guy you can — the West, the U.S. and its European allies can really do business with?

THE PRESIDENT: Time will tell. The first interface, kind of serious interface with the West will be on the EU 3 discussions about the nuclear ambitions of Iran. And our position is very clear, and that is, is that they should not be able to develop the technologies that will enable the enrichment of uranium, which will ultimately yield a nuclear weapon. I say that because they tried to do that clandestinely before, which, obviously, shows that there's a conspiratorial nature in their thinking.

And, secondly, that their stated objective is the destruction of Israel, for example. In diplomacy, it's important to establish common goals. Once you establish a common goal or common objective it then makes it much easier to work together to achieve diplomatic ends.

Our common goal is that Iran should not have a nuclear weapon. That is, people universally recognize that is a valid goal, and we're hooked together on that. Our position, and the position of our EU 3 is that you shouldn't — if that's the case, you shouldn't have the means to develop a nuclear weapon.

And so the first test as to, as you said, whether or not he can relate to the West will be on this issue, it seems like to me. And I want to thank the foreign ministers of Great Britain, Germany, and France for working in a collaborative way to send that constant — consistent message to the Iranians.

Q Tony Blair has taken great risks and shown great loyalty to you over the last four years, and at occasionally great cost to himself domestically. What have you done for him, and is it enough?

THE PRESIDENT: The decisions we have made have laid the foundation of peace for generations. His decision making was based upon what he thought was best for the free world — for Great Britain and the free world. What doesn't happen in our relationship is we sit down here and calculate how best we can help each other personally. That's not our — our job is to represent something greater than that.

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And, you know, we've had several press avails together, and one of the undercurrents has always been, you know, quid pro quo. Leaders think about visions that are positive and hopeful and optimistic, and you work toward that. And that's what's led my decision making process, and it's what led — that's why we're a great alliance. Allies work together for the common good. And that's what we have the chance to do in the G8, work together for the common good in a smart way.

I admire Tony Blair. I admire Tony Blair because he's a man of his word. I admire Tony Blair because he's a leader with a vision, a vision that I happen to agree with, a vision that freedom is universal and freedom will lead to peace. I admire him because in the midst of political heat, he showed backbone. So he's been a good ally for America. And guess what? Americans admire him, too.

Q A very quick question on Europe. Europe is in turmoil at the moment politically. Tony Blair takes over the presidency of the EU on Friday. He wants to push — he has a vision of an EU which is open, which is open to trade, which liberalizes its markets, which is economically free and dynamic. And he's got a struggle on his hands. You've said you want a strong Europe. You want a strong and integrated Europe. What's your vision of a strong and integrated Europe?

THE PRESIDENT: My vision is one that is economically strong, where the entrepreneurial spirit is vibrant. And the reason I say that is because Europe is our largest trading partner. We trade a trillion dollars a year. And it's really helpful for our own economy to have a strong, vibrant Europe — economic Europe.

Secondly, a strong Europe is one where we can work in common cause to spread freedom and democracy. A viable EU has been — is very important for sending messages to places like the Ukraine, Georgia, Kosovo, that with the right decision making by their governments that they're a part of the greater Europe, which is I think a really important role for the EU.

In terms of helping people who hurt, the EU can be a great partner with the United States. We can do a lot when we collaborate. And obviously we're watching with interest what has taken place during the recent EU debate, when José Barroso and Prime Minister Juncker from Luxembourg came, Jean-Claude. You know, my message was, was that we want you to succeed. We want you to be a partner. We want to have a partner that is viable and strong. If you have a friend, you want your friend to be strong. Strong friends make it easier to get things done.

And so it's going to be — it'll be of great interest to me to watch how the European Union deals with its current problems. But I believe they will over time.

Q Can I just ask you quickly about Scotland?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q You're actually arriving in Scotland on your birthday.

THE PRESIDENT: I am.

Q And I wondered if you have any plans for an appropriate celebration? (Laughter.)

Q Haggis.

Q That may or may not include haggis?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, haggis. I was briefed on haggis. (Laughter.) No. Generally, on your birthday you — my mother used to say, what do you want to eat? And I don't ever remember saying, "Haggis, mom." (Laughter.)

But I'm looking forward to going back to Scotland. I've got fond memories of Scotland. There's a fellow named James Gammell, who was a well-known Scottish investment banker from Ivory and Sime. And he had a lot of friends in Texas, and one of whom was my dad. And he had son — he had a son my age and we did an exchange program. And my year to go to visit Scotland was I think the year we actually moved from Midland, Texas, to Houston, Texas — quite a dramatic year for me.

Anyway, I went there and spent a month or so on their sheep farm in Glen Isle, I believe it is. It was a fantastic

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experience. First of all, it's a fabulous family, and their farm is beautiful. They still have the farm; it's still in their family, I'm told, by another son. Jamie is the older son who was my age, and then Billy was a person that I then reconnected with. He was an oil and gas guy — became an oil and gas guy. And he used to come out to Midland, Texas, and we did some deals together. I take it — he's taken his little entity and built it into a big entity. He's a very successful entrepreneur.

I see Billy on occasion. Actually, Billy and his wife, Geraldine, and their two kids came to visit Laura and me, I want to say, last year. We went to Camp David. And so we're in touch. And then I saw — the Queen gave a beautiful dinner for us at Buckingham Palace and Gammell showed up in his kilt. And I said, look buddy, you can wear your kilt, but I'm not going to wear one, if that's all right. (Laughter.)

Q And how — is there any — you're staying at the most famous golf course in the world. Are you going to have some time for —

THE PRESIDENT: I'm afraid Blair has got us over-scheduled. (Laughter.) And he didn't — he wants us to work as opposed to get a lot of recreation. I'm looking forward to walking the links, if possible. I'd like to get a little — I'm an exercise person. And I'd like to get some exercise. Laura is going over there, so she and I can walk around together, holding hands in the Scottish mist.

Q Very romantic. Thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Listen, thanks guys, for coming. I appreciate it.

END 10:58 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 7, 2005

President Welcomes British Prime Minister Blair to the White House

The East Room

4:46 P.M. EDT

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you all. Good afternoon. Laura and I are really honored to welcome the Prime Minister and Cherie back to the White House. Welcome, Tony. Glad you're here. Congratulations on your great victory. It was a landmark victory, and I'm really thrilled to be able to work with you to be able to spread freedom and peace over the next years.

Our alliance with Great Britain is strong, and it's essential to peace and security. Together our two nations worked to liberate Europe from fascism; together we defended freedom during the Cold War. Today we're standing together again to fight the war on terror, to secure democracy and freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan and the broader Middle East, and to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. As we face the challenges and opportunities of a new century, our alliance is stronger than ever.

Prime Minister Blair and I share a common vision of a world that is free, prosperous, and at peace. When men and women are free to choose their own governments, to speak their minds, and to pursue a good life for their families, they build a strong, prosperous and just society.

This is the vision chosen by Iraqis in elections in January. And the United States and Britain will stand with the Iraqi people as they continue their journey toward freedom and democracy. We'll support Iraqis as they take the lead in providing their own security. Our strategy is clear: We're training Iraqi forces so they can take the fight to the enemy, so they can defend their country. And then our troops will come home with the honor they have earned.

By spreading freedom throughout the broader Middle East we'll end the bitterness and hatred that feed the ideology of terror. We're working together to help build the democratic institutions of a future Palestinian state. We support Israel's disengagement from Gaza and parts of the West Bank. We're advancing the vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

We also share a commitment to help the people of Africa build strong democratic institutions and healthy economies. The Prime Minister has made the promotion of reform and development in Africa a centerpiece of the G8 summit that the United Kingdom will be hosting next month. And I'm grateful for your vision and I'm grateful for your leadership on this important subject.

Helping those who suffer and preventing the senseless death of millions of people in Africa is a central commitment of my administration's foreign policy. We're making historic progress and helping the poorest countries in Africa gain a fresh start, and to build a future of greater opportunity and prosperity. America will continue to lead the world to meet our duty in helping the world's most vulnerable people.

Over the past four years, we have tripled our assistance to Sub-Sahara Africa, and now America accounts for nearly a quarter of all the aid in the region. And we're committed to doing more in the future. We also agree that highly indebted developing countries that are on the path to reform should not be burdened by mountains of debt. Our countries are developing a proposal for the G8 that will eliminate a hundred percent of that debt, and that, by providing additional resources, will preserve the financial integrity of the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

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As we work with African nations to develop democratic institutions and vibrant economies that will provide greater opportunity for all Africans, we must also address emergency needs. I'm pleased to announce the United States will provide approximately $674 million of additional resources to respond to humanitarian emergencies in Africa. One of those emergencies is the growing hunger crisis in the Horn of Africa. In response to this need, $414 million of those additional resources will be provided immediately to avert famine there. We urge the international community to join us in committing greater resources to the humanitarian needs in Africa.

I also look forward to working with the Prime Minister through the G8 to forge a new strategy for the 21st century that helps countries achieve economic prosperity, energy security, and a clean environment, to improve public health by cutting air — public air pollution and to address global change — subjects which I look forward to discussing at the G8, Mr. Prime Minister. To develop and make available clean and efficient technologies that will help attain these goals has got to be part of our dialogue at the G8.

I look forward to also continuing our discussion to support freedom and democracy in the broader Middle East.

The United States congratulates the United Kingdom as it takes over the presidency of the EU on July the 1st. The United States has a wide-ranging and active agenda with Europe, and we're determined to work together to meet the global challenges common to us all. The Prime Minister and I believe a strong Europe that acts in partnership with the United States is important for world peace.

I appreciate your leadership, Tony Blair. I appreciate your friendship. I appreciate your courage, and I appreciate your vision. Welcome back to America.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. President, and I say how delighted we are to be back here in the White House and to say thank you for your warm welcome.

And we've also got a busy agenda ahead of us in the international community over the coming months. We've obviously discussed, as the President has just indicated, the issues to do with the G8 summit. And on Africa, I think there is a real and common desire to help that troubled continent come out of the poverty and deprivation that so many millions of its people suffer. In a situation where literally thousands of children die from preventable diseases every day, it's our duty to act, and we will.

But we know that there are two things very clear about Africa today. The first is that, though it is important that we commit the resources to Africa that are necessary, it's not just about resources. It's also about debt; it's about trade; it's about making sure that we deal with these diseases — HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, polio — that are killing so many people. It's about conflict resolution and having the proper peacekeeping and peace enforcement mechanisms.

And it's about making sure that, in doing this, that it's not a something-for-nothing deal. We also need to make sure that there is a commitment on the part of the African leadership to proper governance, to action against corruption, to making sure that the aid and the resources that we're prepared to commit actually go to the people that need it and do the job that it's supposed to do.

So we are trying to create a framework in which we deal not just with one of the issues to do with Africa, but all of them together — and deal with it on a basis of a partnership with the African leadership that's prepared to embrace the same values of democracy and freedom that we embrace.

In respect of debt and debt cancellation, I'm pleased at the progress that we're making. And I think we are well on the way — I hope we can, if we're able to, conclude a deal at the finance ministers' meeting this weekend — but one that will involve a hundred-percent debt cancellation and also the commitment of the additional funding necessary to make sure that the institutions aren't penalized as a result of that. And if that substantial funding is added also to the debt cancellation, I think it will make a real difference to those African countries.

But we know there's a lot more to do. And over the coming weeks, in the run-up to the summit that will take

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place in Scotland, we want to carry on working on the specific programs in relation to things like education and infrastructure and dealing with the killer diseases, that allow us to make the commitment that we need.

On climate change, I think everyone knows there are different perspectives on this issue. But I also think that it's increasingly obvious, whatever perspective people have and whatever — from whatever angle they come at this issue, there is a common commitment and desire to tackle the challenges of climate change, of energy security and energy supply. And we need to make sure that we do that. And again, I hope over the coming weeks we will work closely on this.

On the Middle East and the Middle East peace process — of course, we had a discussion about this. I would just like to emphasize again the vital necessity of making sure that democracy succeeds in Iraq. Our troops work together very, very closely there, and I would like to pay tribute not just to the bravery of the British troops that work there, and other coalition troops, but to the United States forces that do such a magnificent job there, and often in very, very difficult circumstances. And yet it is absolutely vital, for the security not just of that country and of that region, but of the world, that we succeed in Iraq. And the reason it's tough is because people know what's at stake. And what's at stake is the ability of Iraq, finally, to function properly as a democracy, run for the good of its people. And our help in ensuring that Iraq can attain that goal is of vital importance, not just to our countries, but to the future of the world.

In addition, of course, the progress that's being made in respect to the Middle East peace process is very welcome. Mr. President, I'd like to thank you for your leadership on that issue, which has been extremely important.

We also had an opportunity to discuss issues to do with Iran and Libya and Afghanistan and a range of different matters. But once again, let me thank you very much for inviting me here, and to come back after my reelection. Thank you for the kind words about that. And I look forward to working not just on the issues to do with the G8, but on the full range of the international agenda with you. It's a good alliance and a good partnership for our two countries, and I believe for the wider world.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT BUSH: We'll answer two questions aside. Jennifer.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Prime Minister Blair has been pushing for wealthy nations to double aid to Africa. With American aid levels among the lowest in the G8 as per portion of national income, and the problems on the continent so dire, why isn't doubling U.S. aid a good idea?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, first, as I said in my statement, we've tripled aid to Africa. Africa is an important part of my foreign policy. I remember when I first talked to Condi when I was trying to convince her to become the National Security Advisor, she said, are you going to pay attention to the continent of Africa? I said, you bet. And I've fulfilled that commitment. We've convinced Congress to triple aid. We've got a significant HIV/AIDS initiative that we're undertaking. We started what's called the Millennium Challenge Account. And we'll do more down the road.

Now, in terms of whether or not the formula that you commented upon are the right way to analyze the United States commitment to her, I don't think it is. I mean, I don't think — there's a lot of things that aren't counted in our desire to spread compassion. But our country is — has taken the lead in Africa, and we'll stay there. It's the right thing to do. It's important to help Africa get on her feet.

And by the way, I think one of things that many African nations have come to discover is that through trade, they can develop a more hopeful society rather than through aid. I mean, aid helps, but we passed what's called AGOA — the African Growth and Opportunity Act — and have extended it. It passed during President Clinton's period; my administration extended it with Congress, and it's made an enormous difference to young economies. When you open up your market to entrepreneurs and small

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businesses, it helps spread wealth. And that's, after all, what we're trying to achieve.

So I'm proud of our accomplishments, and we'll continue to take the lead on the issue.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Okay — Andy.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Andy is still with you.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: He is.

Q For a brief period, Mr. President. I'm from BBC. Could I ask both leaders — I understand from what you say that you're pretty close to cracking the differences between you about how to pay for debt cancellation for the poorest countries. Is that the case, and can you tell us any more about that?

And also, if I may, to the President, Mr. Blair's Africa Commission has really raised the ante quite a lot in Africa, talking about this big historic moment for the world and the continent. Do you see it that way, too?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I do. That's why we tripled aid. I see we have got a fantastic opportunity — presuming that the countries in Africa make the right decisions. Nobody wants to give money to a country that's corrupt, where leaders take money and put it in their pocket. No developed nation is going to want to support a government that doesn't take an interest in her people, that doesn't focus on education and health care. We're really not interested in supporting a government that doesn't have open economies and open markets. We expect there to be a reciprocation — that's what the Prime Minister talked about.

But, absolutely; it's a great opportunity. And I'm honored to be working with the Prime Minister on this important subject.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I think in relation to the debt cancellation, yes, I think we're well on the way to agreement on that. But it's important to realize we need, obviously, America and the UK to be in agreement, but then we need to get the agreement of the others. So we've got to watch how we manage that process and bring everyone into it.

But, yes, I think there is a real desire to make sure that we cancel the debt, and cancel the debt in such a way that it doesn't inhibit or disadvantage the international institutions.

I think, in relation to Africa more generally, it's important — in respect to the Africa Commission report — we set out a figure of the doubling of aid, and $25 billion extra is effectively what that would mean. But the important thing is not to take the figure out of the air, but to realize the Commission for Africa reached that figure on the basis of an analysis of what Africa needs. And I think that this is what we can do over the coming weeks.

In relation to specific areas where we accept there is a real need and we can act, and we can act in a way, what is more, that is not going to waste the money given, but is going to put it to the use to which it's supposed to be put — on education, on malaria, on HIV/AIDS, on things like water sanitation, on the peacekeeping, peace enforcement aspect of conflict resolution in Africa — we have got the chance over the next period of time to make a definitive commitment, but it is a two-way commitment. We require the African leadership — this is what the President is saying — we require the African leadership also to be prepared to make the commitment on governance, against corruption, in favor of democracy, in favor of the rule of law.

Now, there are African nations that are prepared to make that commitment today. They're going to get help. What we're not going to do is waste our country's money. So that is the nature of what we are trying to put together. Obviously, there's going to be a lot of discussions over the next few weeks to — because it's at Gleneagles that we will get the final package there. But I'm hopeful after the discussions that we've had today that we can get there.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Steve.

Q Thank you, sir. On Iraq, the so-called Downing Street memo from July 2002 says intelligence and facts were being fixed around the policy of removing Saddam

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through military action. Is this an accurate reflection of what happened? Could both of you respond?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Well, I can respond to that very easily. No, the facts were not being fixed in any shape or form at all. And let me remind you that that memorandum was written before we then went to the United Nations. Now, no one knows more intimately the discussions that we were conducting as two countries at the time than me. And the fact is we decided to go to the United Nations and went through that process, which resulted in the November 2002 United Nations resolution, to give a final chance to Saddam Hussein to comply with international law. He didn't do so. And that was the reason why we had to take military action.

But all the way through that period of time, we were trying to look for a way of managing to resolve this without conflict. As it happened, we weren't able to do that because — as I think was very clear — there was no way that Saddam Hussein was ever going to change the way that he worked, or the way that he acted.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, I — you know, I read kind of the characterizations of the memo, particularly when they dropped it out in the middle of his race. I'm not sure who "they dropped it out" is, but — I'm not suggesting that you all dropped it out there. (Laughter.) And somebody said, well, you know, we had made up our mind to go to use military force to deal with Saddam. There's nothing farther from the truth.

My conversation with the Prime Minister was, how could we do this peacefully, what could we do. And this meeting, evidently, that took place in London happened before we even went to the United Nations — or I went to the United Nations. And so it's — look, both us of didn't want to use our military. Nobody wants to commit military into combat. It's the last option. The consequences of committing the military are — are very difficult. The hardest things I do as the President is to try to comfort families who've lost a loved one incombat. It's the last option that the President must have — and it's the last option I know my friend had, as well.
And so we worked hard to see if we could figure out how to do this peacefully, take a — put a united front up to Saddam Hussein, and say, the world speaks, and he ignored the world. Remember, 1441 passed the Security Council unanimously. He made the decision. And the world is better off without Saddam Hussein in power.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Nick.

Q You've talked of what you've hoped to do for Africa. Do you regard the phrase "make poverty history" as rhetoric from rock stars? Or do you really believe in your gut that this the year it could happen?

And, Mr. President, if I may, as well, on climate change — you didn't talk about climate change — do you believe that climate change is manmade and that you, personally, as the leader of the richest country in the world, have a responsibility to reverse that change?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Let me address your first question. Talk about — you said, I'm willing to talk about what we're going to do — I want you to focus on what we have done, for starters. I mean, part of the — part of this world, we've got a lot of big talkers. What I like to say is my administration actually does what we say we're going to do — and we have. When I say we're going to make a commitment to triple aid in Africa, I meant it, and we did. When I said we're going to lead an initiative, an HIV/AIDS initiative, the likes of which the world has never seen before on the continent of Africa, we have done that, and we're following through. And so when I say we're going to do more, I think you can take that to the bank, as we say, because of what we have done. We have taken a leadership role.

Second question — do I believe in my gut we can eradicate poverty? I do believe we can eradicate poverty. And, by the way, Bono has come to see me. I admire him. He is a man of depth and a great heart who cares deeply about the impoverished folks on the continent of Africa, and I admire his leadership on the issue. And so I do believe — I don't view — I can't remember how you characterized the rock stars, but I don't characterize them that way, having met the man.
In terms of climate change, I've always said it's a serious

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long-term issue that needs to be dealt with. And my administration isn't waiting around to deal with the issue, we're acting. I don't know if you're aware of this, but we lead the world when it comes to dollars spent, millions of dollars spent on research about climate change. We want to know more about it. It's easier to solve a problem when you know a lot about it. And if you look at the statistics, you'll find the United States has taken the lead on this research.

Secondly, we're spending a lot of money on developing ways to diversify away from a hydrocarbon society. America must do that, for national security reasons and economic security reasons. And that's why I laid out the hydrogen fuel cell initiative, with the understanding that our country is going to have to diversify away from the type of automobiles we drive.

And it's beginning to happen here. We'll have more fuel cells — cars driven by fuel cells on the road next year than we had the past year, and more after that. We're beginning to change. Technology is changing how we can approach energy, and the technology — mating technology and energy independence from hydrocarbon also will produce a cleaner environment.

We're spending a lot of money on clean coal technology. That's going to be very important for a country like ours, and a country like China. And one of the issues we've got to deal — figure out how to deal with is how we share that technology with developing nations. You cannot leave developing nations out of the mix if you expect to have a cleaner world.

I strongly believe that the world needs to share technologies on nuclear power. I don't see how you can be — diversify away from hydrocarbons unless you use clean nuke. And so we need to work together on developing technologies that will not only ensure people that nuclear power will be safe, but that we can dispose of it in a safe way.

I'll tell you an interesting opportunity for not only here, but for the rest of the world, is biodiesel. That is a fuel developed from soybeans. I kind of, in jest, like to travel our country, saying, wouldn't it be wonderful if someday the President sat down and looked at the crop report, and said, man, we've got a lot of soybeans; it means we're less dependent on foreign sources of energy. We're spending money to figure out how best to refine soy into diesel.

See, there's a lot of things we're doing in America, and I believe that not only can we solve greenhouse gas, I believe we will. And I appreciate the Prime Minister bringing this issue up. I look forward to sharing that which we know here in America with not only the G8 members, but equally importantly, with developing countries. And not only that, I'm convinced that we can use technology to help keep the air cleaner and the water purer, and develop economies around the world at the same time. That's going to be one of the great advances in technology in the coming years.

Thank you for your question. Good to see you all.

END 5:11 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 21, 2004

President Speaks to the United Nations General Assembly

United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York

11:00 A.M. EDT

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for the honor of addressing this General Assembly. The American people respect the idealism that gave life to this organization. And we respect the men and women of the U.N., who stand for peace and human rights in every part of the world. Welcome to New York City, and welcome to the United States of America.

During the past three years, I've addressed this General Assembly in a time of tragedy for my country, and in times of decision for all of us. Now we gather at a time of tremendous opportunity for the U.N. and for all peaceful nations. For decades, the circle of liberty and security and development has been expanding in our world. This progress has brought unity to Europe, self-government to Latin America and Asia, and new hope to Africa. Now we have the historic chance to widen the circle even further, to fight radicalism and terror with justice and dignity, to achieve a true peace, founded on human freedom.

The United Nations and my country share the deepest commitments. Both the American Declaration of Independence and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaim the equal value and dignity of every human life. That dignity is honored by the rule of law, limits on the power of the state, respect for women, protection of private property, free speech, equal justice, and religious tolerance. That dignity is dishonored by oppression, corruption, tyranny, bigotry, terrorism and all violence against the innocent. And both of our founding documents affirm that this bright line between justice and injustice — between right and wrong — is the same in every age, and every culture, and every nation.

Wise governments also stand for these principles for very practical and realistic reasons. We know that dictators are quick to choose aggression, while free nations strive to resolve differences in peace. We know that oppressive governments support terror, while free governments fight the terrorists in their midst. We know that free peoples embrace progress and life, instead of becoming the recruits for murderous ideologies.

Every nation that wants peace will share the benefits of a freer world. And every nation that seeks peace has an obligation to help build that world. Eventually, there is no safe isolation from terror networks, or failed states that shelter them, or outlaw regimes, or weapons of mass destruction. Eventually, there is no safety in looking away, seeking the quiet life by ignoring the struggles and oppression of others.

In this young century, our world needs a new definition of security. Our security is not merely found in spheres of influence, or some balance of power. The security of our world is found in the advancing rights of mankind.

These rights are advancing across the world — and across the world, the enemies of human rights are responding with violence. Terrorists and their allies believe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Bill of Rights, and every charter of liberty ever written, are lies, to be burned and destroyed and forgotten. They believe that dictators should control every mind and tongue in the Middle East and beyond. They believe that

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suicide and torture and murder are fully justified to serve any goal they declare. And they act on their beliefs.

In the last year alone, terrorists have attacked police stations, and banks, and commuter trains, and synagogues — and a school filled with children. This month in Beslan we saw, once again, how the terrorists measure their success — in the death of the innocent, and in the pain of grieving families. Svetlana Dzebisov was held hostage, along with her son and her nephew — her nephew did not survive. She recently visited the cemetery, and saw what she called the "little graves." She said, "I understand that there is evil in the world. But what have these little creatures done?"

Members of the United Nations, the Russian children did nothing to deserve such awful suffering, and fright, and death. The people of Madrid and Jerusalem and Istanbul and Baghdad have done nothing to deserve sudden and random murder. These acts violate the standards of justice in all cultures, and the principles of all religions. All civilized nations are in this struggle together, and all must fight the murderers.

We're determined to destroy terror networks wherever they operate, and the United States is grateful to every nation that is helping to seize terrorist assets, track down their operatives, and disrupt their plans. We're determined to end the state sponsorship of terror — and my nation is grateful to all that participated in the liberation of Afghanistan. We're determined to prevent proliferation, and to enforce the demands of the world — and my nation is grateful to the soldiers of many nations who have helped to deliver the Iraqi people from an outlaw dictator.

The dictator agreed in 1991, as a condition of a cease-fire, to fully comply with all Security Council resolutions — then ignored more than a decade of those resolutions. Finally, the Security Council promised serious consequences for his defiance. And the commitments we make must have meaning. When we say "serious consequences," for the sake of peace, there must be serious consequences. And so a coalition of nations enforced the just demands of the world.

Defending our ideals is vital, but it is not enough. Our broader mission as U.N. members is to apply these ideals to the great issues of our time. Our wider goal is to promote hope and progress as the alternatives to hatred and violence. Our great purpose is to build a better world beyond the war on terror.

Because we believe in human dignity, America and many nations have established a global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. In three years the contributing countries have funded projects in more than 90 countries, and pledged a total of $5.6 billion to these efforts. America has undertaken a $15 billion effort to provide prevention and treatment and humane care in nations afflicted by AIDS, placing a special focus on 15 countries where the need is most urgent. AIDS is the greatest health crisis of our time, and our unprecedented commitment will bring new hope to those who have walked too long in the shadow of death.

Because we believe in human dignity, America and many nations have joined together to confront the evil of trafficking in human beings. We're supporting organizations that rescue the victims, passing stronger anti-trafficking laws, and warning travelers that they will be held to account for supporting this modern form of slavery. Women and children should never be exploited for pleasure or greed, anywhere on Earth.

Because we believe in human dignity, we should take seriously the protection of life from exploitation under any pretext. In this session, the U.N. will consider a resolution sponsored by Costa Rica calling for a comprehensive ban on human cloning. I support that resolution and urge all governments to affirm a basic ethical principle: No human life should ever be produced or destroyed for the benefit of another.

Because we believe in human dignity, America and many nations have changed the way we fight poverty, curb corruption, and provide aid. In 2002 we created the Monterrey Consensus, a bold approach that links new aid from developed nations to real reform in developing ones. And through the Millennium Challenge Account, my nation is increasing our aid to developing nations that expand economic freedom and invest in the education and health of their own people.

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Because we believe in human dignity, America and many nations have acted to lift the crushing burden of debt that limits the growth of developing economies, and holds millions of people in poverty. Since these efforts began in 1996, poor countries with the heaviest debt burdens have received more than $30 billion of relief. And to prevent the build-up of future debt, my country and other nations have agreed that international financial institutions should increasingly provide new aid in the form of grants, rather than loans.

Because we believe in human dignity, the world must have more effective means to stabilize regions in turmoil, and to halt religious violence and ethnic cleansing. We must create permanent capabilities to respond to future crises. The United States and Italy have proposed a Global Peace Operations Initiative. G-8 countries will train 75,000 peacekeepers, initially from Africa, so they can conduct operations on that continent and elsewhere. The countries of the G-8 will help this peacekeeping force with deployment and logistical needs.

At this hour, the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes my government has concluded are genocide. The United States played a key role in efforts to broker a cease-fire, and we're providing humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people. Rwanda and Nigeria have deployed forces in Sudan to help improve security so aid can be delivered. The Security Council adopted a new resolution that supports an expanded African Union force to help prevent further bloodshed, and urges the government of Sudan to stop flights by military aircraft in Darfur. We congratulate the members of the Council on this timely and necessary action. I call on the government of Sudan to honor the cease-fire it signed, and to stop the killing in Darfur.

Because we believe in human dignity, peaceful nations must stand for the advance of democracy. No other system of government has done more to protect minorities, to secure the rights of labor, to raise the status of women, or to channel human energy to the pursuits of peace. We've witnessed the rise of democratic governments in predominantly Hindu and Muslim, Buddhist, Jewish and Christian cultures. Democratic institutions have taken root in modern societies, and in traditional societies. When it comes to the desire for liberty and justice, there is no clash of civilizations. People everywhere are capable of freedom, and worthy of freedom.

Finding the full promise of representative government takes time, as America has found in two centuries of debate and struggle. Nor is there any — only one form of representative government — because democracies, by definition, take on the unique character of the peoples that create them. Yet this much we know with certainty: The desire for freedom resides in every human heart. And that desire cannot be contained forever by prison walls, or martial laws, or secret police. Over time, and across the Earth, freedom will find a way.

Freedom is finding a way in Iraq and Afghanistan — and we must continue to show our commitment to democracies in those nations. The liberty that many have won at a cost must be secured. As members of the United Nations, we all have a stake in the success of the world's newest democracies.

Not long ago, outlaw regimes in Baghdad and Kabul threatened the peace and sponsored terrorists. These regimes destabilized one of the world's most vital — and most volatile — regions. They brutalized their peoples, in defiance of all civilized norms. Today, the Iraqi and Afghan people are on the path to democracy and freedom. The governments that are rising will pose no threat to others. Instead of harboring terrorists, they're fighting terrorist groups. And this progress is good for the long-term security of us all.

The Afghan people are showing extraordinary courage under difficult conditions. They're fighting to defend their nation from Taliban holdouts, and helping to strike against the terrorists killers. They're reviving their economy. They've adopted a constitution that protects the rights of all, while honoring their nation's most cherished traditions. More than 10 million Afghan citizens — over 4 million of them women — are now registered to vote in next month's presidential election. To any who still would question whether Muslim societies can be democratic societies, the Afghan people are giving their answer.

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Since the last meeting of this General Assembly, the people of Iraq have regained sovereignty. Today, in this hall, the Prime Minister of Iraq and his delegation represent a country that has rejoined the community of nations. The government of Prime Minister Allawi has earned the support of every nation that believes in self-determination and desires peace. And under Security Council resolutions 1511 and 1546, the world is providing that support. The U.N., and its member nations, must respond to Prime Minister Allawi's request, and do more to help build an Iraq that is secure, democratic, federal, and free.

A democratic Iraq has ruthless enemies, because terrorists know the stakes in that country. They know that a free Iraq in the heart of the Middle East will be a decisive blow against their ambitions for that region. So a terrorists group associated with al Qaeda is now one of the main groups killing the innocent in Iraq today — conducting a campaign of bombings against civilians, and the beheadings of bound men. Coalition forces now serving in Iraq are confronting the terrorists and foreign fighters, so peaceful nations around the world will never have to face them within our own borders.

Our coalition is standing beside a growing Iraqi security force. The NATO Alliance is providing vital training to that force. More than 35 nations have contributed money and expertise to help rebuild Iraq's infrastructure. And as the Iraqi interim government moves toward national elections, officials from the United Nations are helping Iraqis build the infrastructure of democracy. These selfless people are doing heroic work, and are carrying on the great legacy of Sergio de Mello.

As we have seen in other countries, one of the main terrorist goals is to undermine, disrupt, and influence election outcomes. We can expect terrorist attacks to escalate as Afghanistan and Iraq approach national elections. The work ahead is demanding. But these difficulties will not shake our conviction that the future of Afghanistan and Iraq is a future of liberty. The proper response to difficulty is not to retreat, it is to prevail.

The advance of freedom always carries a cost, paid by the bravest among us. America mourns the losses to our nation, and to many others. And today, I assure every friend of Afghanistan and Iraq, and every enemy of liberty: We will stand with the people of Afghanistan and Iraq until their hopes of freedom and security are fulfilled.

These two nations will be a model for the broader Middle East, a region where millions have been denied basic human rights and simple justice. For too long, many nations, including my own, tolerated, even excused, oppression in the Middle East in the name of stability. Oppression became common, but stability never arrived. We must take a different approach. We must help the reformers of the Middle East as they work for freedom, and strive to build a community of peaceful, democratic nations.

This commitment to democratic reform is essential to resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Peace will not be achieved by Palestinian rulers who intimidate opposition, tolerate corruption, and maintain ties to terrorist groups. The longsuffering Palestinian people deserve better. They deserve true leaders capable of creating and governing a free and peaceful Palestinian state.

Even after the setbacks and frustrations of recent months, goodwill and hard effort can achieve the promise of the road map to peace. Those who would lead a new Palestinian state should adopt peaceful means to achieve the rights of their people, and create the reformed institutions of a stable democracy. Arab states should end incitement in their own media, cut off public and private funding for terrorism, and establish normal relations with Israel. Israel should impose a settlement freeze, dismantle unauthorized outposts, end the daily humiliation of the Palestinian people, and avoid any actions that prejudice final negotiations. And world leaders should withdraw all favor and support from any Palestinian ruler who fails his people and betrays their cause.

The democratic hopes we see growing in the Middle East are growing everywhere. In the words of the Burmese democracy advocate, Aung San Suu Kyi: "We do not accept the notion that democracy is a Western value. To the contrary; democracy simply means good government rooted in responsibility, transparency, and accountability."

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Here at the United Nations, you know this to be true. In recent years, this organization has helped create a new democracy in East Timor, and the U.N. has aided other nations in making the transition to self-rule.

Because I believe the advance of liberty is the path to both a safer and better world, today I propose establishing a Democracy Fund within the United Nations. This is a great calling for this great organization. The fund would help countries lay the foundations of democracy by instituting the rule of law and independent courts, a free press, political parties and trade unions. Money from the fund would also help set up voter precincts and polling places, and support the work of election monitors. To show our commitment to the new Democracy Fund, the United States will make an initial contribution. I urge other nations to contribute, as well.

Today, I've outlined a broad agenda to advance human dignity, and enhance the security of all of us. The defeat of terror, the protection of human rights, the spread of prosperity, the advance of democracy — these causes, these ideals, call us to great work in the world. Each of us alone can only do so much. Together, we can accomplish so much more.

History will honor the high ideals of this organization. The charter states them with clarity: "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights," "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

Let history also record that our generation of leaders followed through on these ideals, even in adversity. Let history show that in a decisive decade, members of the United Nations did not grow weary in our duties, or waver in meeting them. I'm confident that this young century will be liberty's century. I believe we will rise to this moment, because I know the character of so many nations and leaders represented here today. And I have faith in the transforming power of freedom.

May God bless you. (Applause.)

END 11:21 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 30, 2005

President Discusses G8 Summit, Progress in Africa

Meyer Auditorium at Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C.

9:40 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. Thanks a lot. Please be seated. Thanks for the warm welcome. It's a pleasure for Laura and me to join you here at the Smithsonian, where America's heritage is kept and where the achievements of all cultures are celebrated.

I thank Wally Stern for your kind introduction and for his leadership of the Hudson Institute. I appreciate all the Hudson Institute members who are here. Thank you for your service to our country. I want to thank the members of the Diplomatic Corps who have joined us. I appreciate your coming.

I particularly want to say thanks to the ambassadors from the African nations who are here. I have visited your beautiful and hopeful continent, and next month, Laura will travel to South Africa, Tanzania and Rwanda to highlight the partnership we're building on education, the empowerment of women, and the fight against HIV/AIDS. She's a really good ambassador for our country. (Applause.)

I want to — I appreciate our Secretary of State who has joined us today. Condoleezza Rice, I'm proud you're here. Thanks for joining us. You're doing a fabulous job, by the way. (Applause.)

Ambassador Rob Portman, the U.S. Trade Representative is with us. Ambassador, thanks for joining us. (Applause.) Andrew Natsios, Administrator of USAID is with us. Good to see you, Andrew. Thanks for coming. (Applause.) Randy Tobias, who is the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator — Ambassador Randy Tobias — thank you for joining us, Mr. Ambassador. (Applause.) I appreciate your noble work.

I want to thank Senator Sam Brownback and Congressman Jim Kolbe and Congresswoman Nita Lowey for joining for us. We're honored you're here. Thanks for coming. (Applause.)

Secretary Ann Veneman, the UNICEF Executive Director, is with us. It's great to see you, Ann. Thanks for being here. I want to thank Larry Small, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. I want to thank Dr. Julian Raby, the Director of the Freer and Sackler Galleries of Art. I appreciate Herb London, the President, Ken Weinstein, the Executive Officer of the Hudson Institute. We thank you all for being here. (Applause.)

Next week, I'm going to head to the G8 summit in Scotland. Out there, I'll meet with leaders of the industrialized nations. As in earlier meetings, we will discuss the great political and economic progress being made in Africa, and the next steps we can take with African leaders to build on that progress. The whole world will benefit from prosperity and stability on the African continent. And the peoples of Africa deserve the peace and freedom and opportunity that are the natural rights of all mankind.

We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because our interests are directly at stake. September the 11th, 2001, Americans found that instability and lawlessness in a distant country can bring danger to our own. In this new century, we are less threatened by fleets and armies than by small cells of men who operate in the shadows and exploit weakness and despair. The ultimate answer to those threats is to encourage prosperous, democratic and lawful societies that join us in overcoming the forces of terror — allies that we're finding across the continent of Africa. We fight the war on terror with our power; we will win the war on terror with freedom and justice and hope. (Applause.)

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We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because conscience demands it. Americans believe that human rights and the worth of human lives are not determined by race or nationality, or diminished by distance. We believe that every life matters and every person counts. And so we are moved when thousands of young lives are ended every day by the treatable disease of malaria. We're moved when children watch their parents slowly die of AIDS, leaving young boys and girls traumatized, frightened and alone. Peoples of Africa are opposing these challenges with courage and determination and we will stand beside them.

Yet the continent of Africa is so much more than the sum of its problems. After years of colonization and Marxism and racism, Africa is on the threshold of great advances. Economic growth is at the highest level in eight years. Leaders have emerged from South Africa to Nigeria to Kenya to broker an end to old conflicts. Last year alone five nations south of the Sahara held successful democratic elections. All who live in Africa can be certain, as you seize this moment of opportunity, America will be your partner and your friend.

In a developing world, we have an unprecedented opportunity to help other nations achieve historic victories over extreme poverty with policies and approaches that are tested and proven. These victories will require new resources. The United States has tripled overseas development aid to Africa during my presidency. And we're making a strong commitment for the future. Between 2004 and 2010, I proposed to double aid to Africa once again, with a primary focus on helping reforming countries.

Yet new resources are not enough. We need new thinking by all nations. Our greatest challenge is to get beyond empty symbolism and discredited policies, and match our good intentions with good results.

First, overcoming extreme poverty requires partnership, not paternalism. Economic development is not something we do for countries, it is something they achieve with us. (Applause.) Their leaders, by definition, must play the main role as agents of reform and progress, instead of passive recipients of money.

Over the decades, we've learned that without economic and social freedom, without the rule of law and effective, honest government, international aid has little impact or value. But where there's freedom and the rule of law, every dollar of aid, trade, charitable giving, and foreign and local investment can rapidly improve people's lives. (Applause.)

Economic aid that expects little will achieve little. Economic aid that expects much can help to change the world. Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, established a year-and-a-half ago, America has begun awarding generous financial aid to countries that fight corruption, embrace democratic government, encourage free markets, and invest in the health and education of their people.

Eight nations in Africa are now moving toward grants. In April, Madagascar became the first country to sign a compact that begins aid to vital development projects. In the last six weeks, the MCC board has approved three compacts, one with an African nation — and I expect the MCC to move quickly in the future. Governments making the hard choices deserve our strong support. I call upon the United States Congress to fully support this initiative for new hope and progress across the developing world. (Applause.)

Second, overcoming extreme poverty goes hand-in-hand with improving the environment. Stagnant economies are one of the greatest environmental threats in our world. People who lack food and shelter and sanitation cannot be expected to preserve the environment at the expense of their own survival. Poor societies cannot afford to invest in cleaner, more efficient technologies. Indira Gandhi spoke of poverty and need as the greatest polluters. The long-term answer to environmental challenges is the rapid, sustained economic progress of poor nations. (Applause.)

The best way to help nations develop while limiting pollution and improving public health is to promote technologies for generating energy that are clean, affordable and secure. Some have suggested the best solution to environmental challenges and climate change is to oppose development and put the world on an energy diet. But at this moment, about two billion people have no access to any form of modern energy. Blocking that access would

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condemn them to permanent poverty, disease, high infant mortality, polluted water and polluted air.

We're taking a better approach. In the last three years, the United States has launched a series of initiatives to help developing countries adopt new energy sources, from cleaner use of coal to hydrogen vehicles, to solar and wind power, to the production of clean-burning methane, to less-polluting power plants. And we continue to look for more opportunities to deepen our partnerships with developing nations. The whole world benefits when developing nations have the best and latest energy technologies.

Third, overcoming extreme poverty will require lifting a burden of debt that we know poor nations cannot repay. Unending debt payments have fewer resources for governments to spend on the needs of their people and make it impossible to join the global economy as a full participant. Zambia, for example, is spending more on debt service than the government's entire budget for health and education. Last year, poor nations owed $7 billion in debt payments to creditors. This burden is hurting people in desperate need and this burden must be lifted.

In 2001, I challenged the World Bank to give 50 percent of its aid to poor countries in grants instead of loans. And the bank has moved steadily closer to that goal. With the leadership of Great Britain and the United States, the G8 countries are urging cancellation of $40 billion in debt owed by 18 of the world's poorest nations, including 14 nations in Africa. (Applause.) Twenty more countries can qualify for this debt forgiveness in the future with good government and sound economic policies. We're determined not only to relieve debt, but to erase it, so nations in need can face the future with a clean slate. (Applause.)

Fourth, overcoming extreme poverty will require greater trade. While aid and debt relief can create better conditions for development, it is trade that provides the engine for development. (Applause.) Only 30 years ago, South Korea's per capita GDP was equal to that of many African countries. Thanks to export-led growth, South Korea is as rich as many European countries. This example can be multiplied throughout the world and lift great numbers of people out of poverty.

The developing world stands to gain the most from an open trading system. Historically, developing nations that open themselves to trade grow at a rate several times higher than countries that protect — that practice protectionism. The poor of the world do not experience trade as globalization. They experience trade as running water and electric power and decent housing, broader education and better health care for their families. (Applause.)

Too many nations have been cut off from the economic progress of our time, and we must expand the circle of trade to include them. Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which has reduced barriers to trade, U.S. exports to sub-Sahara Africa increased 25 percent last year. And America's imports from AGOA countries rose 88 percent. Now we must take the next large step: expanding the entire global trading system through the Doha negotiations. The World Bank estimates that completing these negotiations could add $350 billion annually to developing countries' incomes, and lift 140 million people out of poverty. The Doha negotiations are the most practical and important anti-poverty initiative in the world, and we must bring them to a prompt and successful conclusion. (Applause.)

Fifth, overcoming extreme poverty will require an atmosphere of peace, achieved in some cases by effective active military forces that can end terrible conflicts. Recent wars — recent history shows how wars and internal conflicts can stop the development of whole nations. But we're seeing progress. Tens of thousands of refugees who fled war are returning home in places such as Liberia and Sierra Leone and Burundi. We can add to this progress. Over the next five years, America will provide training for more than 40,000 African peacekeepers as part of a broader initiative by the G8 countries. We will help African forces to preserve justice and order on the African continent.

We're strongly committed to peace for all the peoples of Sudan. American mediation was critical to ending a 20-year civil war between north and south, and we're working to fully implement the comprehensive peace agreement signed last January. Yet the violence in Darfur region is clearly genocide. The human cost is beyond calculation. In the short-term, more troops are needed to protect the innocent,

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and nations of the African Union are stepping forward to provide them. By September, the African Union mission in Sudan will grow from 2,700 to 7,700 personnel. In a NATO operation next month, the United States military will airlift more than 1,000 Rwandan troops. We will support the construction of additional 16 base camps over the next two months, and we will provide communications and vehicle maintenance for the entire force.

In the long run, the tragedy in western Sudan requires a settlement between the government and the rebels. And our message is clear: All sides must control their forces, end the killing, and negotiate the peace of a suffering land. (Applause.)

Finally, overcoming extreme poverty will require humanitarian aid that focuses on results, not merely on inputs and other flawed measures of compassion. True compassion is measured by real improvements in the lives of men, women and children. And that is the goal and that is the focus of American policy.

Aid from America will help avert a famine this year in the Horn of Africa. All told, nearly 60 percent of global food aid to the continent of Africa comes from the United States, and Americans are proud to give that aid. (Applause.)

And since 2003, our country has undertaken a major effort against HIV/AIDS, the largest health initiative in history to combat a specific disease. Across Africa, we're working with local health officials to expand AIDS testing facilities, to train and support doctors and nurses and counselors, to upgrade clinics and hospitals, to care for children orphaned by AIDS, and to support pastors and priests and others who are teaching young people the values of respect and responsibility and prevention. We're making life-giving treatment possible for more than 230,000 adults and children in Africa. We're determined to reach our five-year goal of treating two million. (Applause.)

This effort is succeeding because America is providing resources and Africans are providing leadership. Local health officials set the strategy and we're supporting them. We're also respecting the values and traditions of Africa. Uganda and other nations are applying a prevention strategy called ABC — Abstinence, Be faithful in marriage, and Condoms. ABC is balanced, effective, and reflects the moral teachings of African cultures. And no one is helped when outsiders try to impose a lower standard of responsibility. (Applause.)

Today, in Africa, the United States is engaged as never before. We're seeing great progress, and great needs remain. So this morning, I announced three additional initiatives to help Africans address urgent challenges. Across the continent, there is a deep need for the empowerment of women, and that begins with education. Educated young women have lower rates of HIV/AIDS, healthier families, and higher rates of education for their own children. Yet only half of the children complete primary education in Africa.

Together with African leaders, we must work for the education of every African child. And to move closer to that goal, today, I proposed a double funding for America's African Education Initiative. (Applause.) In the next four years, we should provide $400 million to train half-a-million teachers, and provided scholarships for 300,000 young people, mostly girls. (Applause.) We hope other nations will join us. We must give more girls in Africa a real chance to avoid exploitation and to chart their own future.

Another important aspect of empowerment and the fight against AIDS is the legal protection of women and girls against sexual violence and abuse. (Applause.) Many African nations have already taken steps to improve legal rights for women. South Africa, for example, has an innovative model to fight rape and domestic violence: special units in hospitals where victims can report crime and receive counseling and care, and special judges and prosecutors and police units to ensure that criminals are punished.

Today, I announce a new effort to spread this approach more broadly on the continent. I ask Congress to provide $55 million over three years to promote women's justice and empowerment in four African nations, nations that can stand as examples of reform for others. I'll urge other G8 nations to join us in protecting the lives and the rights of women in Africa.

African health officials have also told us of their continuing battle with malaria, which in some countries

(continued)

can cause more death than AIDS. Approximately 1 million last year alone died on the African continent because of malaria. And in the overwhelming majority of cases, the victims are less than five years old, their lives suddenly ended by nothing more than a mosquito bite. The toll of malaria is even more tragic because the disease, itself, is highly treatable and preventable. Yet this is also our opportunity, because we know that large-scale action can defeat this disease in whole regions. And the world must take action. (Applause.)

Next week at the G8, I will urge developed countries and private foundations to join in a broad, aggressive campaign to cut the mortality rate for malaria across Africa in half. And our nation is prepared to lead. (Applause.) Next year, we will take comprehensive action in three countries — Tanzania, Uganda and Angola — to provide indoor spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and effective new combination drugs to treat malaria. In addition, the Gates Foundation of Seattle is supporting a major effort to control malaria in Zambia. We've had a long tradition of public-private action. I'm grateful to have this strong partner in a good cause.

America will bring this anti-malaria effort to at least four more highly endemic African countries in 2007, and at least to five more in 2008. In the next five years, with the approval of Congress, we'll spend more than $1.2 billion on this campaign. (Applause.)

An effort on this scale must be phased in, to avoid shortages of supplies. Yet we intend this effort to eventually cover more than 175 million people in 15 or more nations. We want to reduce malaria mortality in target countries by half, and save hundreds of thousands of lives.

I urge other wealthy nations and foundations to participate and expand this initiative to additional countries where the need is pressing. Together, we can live this threat and defeat this fear across the African continent.

Over the last four years, the United States has stood squarely with reformers in Africa on the side of prosperity and progress. We've tripled our aid to Africa; we plan to double it once again. But more than this, we're standing for good government, and energy development, and debt relief, and expanded trade, all of which will help African peoples live better lives and eventually overcome the need for aid.

America is acting in these areas because we share with Africans, themselves, a vision of what the continent can become — a model of reform, a home to prosperous democracies, and a tribute to the strong spirit of the African peoples. This vision is necessary, realistic, and already on its way to achievement.

By standing with the hopes of Africa, America is also showing the kind of country we want to be. This weekend, we mark the anniversary of our founding. We celebrate our Declaration of Independence and the universal appeal of liberty it proclaims. We celebrate our men and women in uniform who protect and defend our freedom on missions far from home. And Americans on this Fourth of July can also celebrate a great tradition of generosity — a tradition of relief after World War I, the Marshall Plan and the Peace Corps, a tradition that is strong in our own time.

Two years ago, a little girl in Namibia was born to a mother and father who both had HIV; she had the disease, as well. The name her parents gave her translates as the phrase, "There is no good in the world." Months ago, the girl was very sick and losing weight and close to death. But today, she and her entire family are receiving lifesaving medicine. Now she's a beautiful, shy, thriving six-year-old, with a new life ahead of her, and there's a little more good in the world.

Across Africa, people who were preparing to die are now preparing to live. (Applause.) And America is playing a role in so many of those miracles. We're a nation that repays our blessings with generosity to others. When we work with Africans to bring food to starving regions, and malaria treatments to remote villages, and miracle drugs that restore the dying to strength, this is part of our calling in the world. (Applause.) And as we answer that call, it makes us proud to be Americans.

Thanks for coming. May God bless you. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END 10:10 A.M. EDT