INTRODUCTION

"It is therefore a matter of the utmost urgency, a question of life and death, to stand up together for the people of the Horn of Africa, …..to reach out and grasp the higher dream of our ancestors, to grasp the larger picture of peace, love and unity, now, before it is too late for all of us.

> *When our fathers gave us the cradle of the First World,*
> *At the beginning there was KA, the first God of Earth and Sky,*
> *On this birth land of our first ancestors.*
> *They raised for us the sacred shrine*
> *On the glowing head piece of the Horn of Africa,*
> *Where the sun first touched the body of the Earth.*
> *But, alas, now, look at us!*
> *The generation who has forgotten how to unite.*
> *The rotten link that has lost the scale of self-respect.*
> *Look at us!"*

Poet Laureate Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin

" Yes. We betrayed our ancestors"

Quote from his speech at the conference.

The fundamental objective of the conference was aimed at achieving increased stability and an accelerated development in the Horn of Africa, with a population of 75 million throughout Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. This conference explored whether a confederation among these four countries would be feasible based on political, social, economic and health considerations. The conference was arranged as a purely civic initiative without any involvement or influence by any government.

Djibouti, Eritrea, and Somalia are significantly dependent on Ethiopia, the largest economic power in the region, for their economic survival. All four countries suffer from governance problems and apply economic policies that have not advanced the lot of their respective populations, and cooperation among these nations is virtually absent. This region is among the poorest and ethnically divided countries in the world. These

countries are economically dependent on each other, and it is precisely because of these dependencies that frequent conflicts have erupted, driven by misguided perceptions of abuses of power.

People in these countries have been victims of strife and underdevelopment for far too long. Their plight is seriously compounded by the imminent starvation endangering the lives of 15 million people in Ethiopia alone and about 50 percent of the population in Eritrea. Djibouti and Somalia face similar predicaments. In addition, pandemic diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria are afflicting more than 21 million people in the Horn of Africa. In general, the region is known for its extreme poverty, poor infrastructure, and lack of good governance and stability.

Although this region has abundant agricultural, water, gas, and mineral resources, less than 10 percent of the arable land, water, energy, and mineral resources are effectively utilized. The Horn of Africa has the potential to be the breadbasket of Africa and the Middle East if its resources are exploited more effectively. However, an agenda for rapid development requires political stability based on mutual respect, strong governance, and a democracy that promotes human rights, the rule of law, and secure partnerships between the four countries.

These countries should consider a confederation in order to attend to the desperate needs of these people and take advantage of these substantial natural resources. In addition, a serious consideration for a confederation may be a step towards achieving the goals of the African Union and IGAD enshrined in existing resolutions. Short, medium, and long-term sustainable and effective mechanisms must be established to achieve peace and development in the Horn of Africa. This task alone is fraught with challenges, as the root of many of these problems stems from the mutual antagonisms and consequent negative measures prevalent between the countries. Additionally, each government must face the difficult challenge of regaining the trust and confidence of the people.

The conference was held in Tampa, Florida, on November 14-15, 2002. More than 300 people attended, including internationally renowned personalities such as His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, former President of Zambia; Mr. Zachary Teich, Deputy Director of East Africa Affairs for the U.S. Department of State; Poet Laureate Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin; Dr. Judy Genshaft, President of the University of South Florida; and Mr. Fassil Gabremariam, President of the U.S.-Africa Free Enterprise Education Foundation. Presenters at the conference included Dr. Elizabeth Onjoro, U.S. President Advisory on HIV/AIDS and representatives of certain United Nations organizations, namely, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and FAO. Presentations were also made from several universities, including UCLA, Michigan State, Howard, City University of New York, Hendersen, Spelman, West Michigan University, and the University of South Florida. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA) also made important presentations at the conference. Enterprise Florida, H. Lee Moffit Cancer Center and Research Institute, and the Som-Cam Institute for Research and Development were among a number of non-governmental organizations that took part in the conference. For more details, please see the attached

list of keynote speakers, presenters, and rapporteurs.

The conference consisted of several plenary sessions and three concurrent workshops focusing on (a) political and social issues, chaired by Dr. Earl Conteh-Morgan (University of South Florida) and Mr. Walter S. Clarke, Independent Consultant (Strategic & Multidisciplinary Planning); (b) economic issues, chaired by Professor Assefa Mehretu (Michigan State University); and (c) health issues, chaired by Professor Ahmed A. Moen (Howard University). In-depth discussions were held among the professionals and participants. The proceedings of the conference, including the full text of each presentation will be published as a document to be disseminated at a later date.

The key outcomes of the conference are reflected within this document. The organizing committee hopes that all those concerned with the desperate poverty and insecurity in the Horn of Africa give serious consideration to initiating effective means for accelerating the political, social, and economic development of this region. It is hoped that the conclusions and recommendations of the conference receive due attention and action by stakeholders and the international community for the sake of world peace, security, and economic progress.

The conference arrived at several recommendations at the conclusion of the meeting. Professor Negussai Ayele of UCLA proposed, with approval and acclamation from participants, to change the term "Horn of Africa" to "Northeast Africa." It was also agreed that for the purpose of future conferences, the Northeast Africa region should comprise Djibouti, Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, The Sudan, and Uganda. A preliminary vision plan for Northeast Africa and the establishment of a Northeast Africa Institute and Web site were also recommended. The conference suggests that another similar meeting occur within the next two years. Assistance from the United Nations organizations, public and private universities, relevant NGO's, the private sector, and the international community is encouraged, as substantial support is needed to achieve these goals.

Finally, the conference organizers would like to take an opportunity to express their fullest appreciation and thanks to all participants for their enthusiastic discussions and especially to the keynote speakers and presenters for their excellent contributions and efforts, without which the conference would have not achieved its success. Particular appreciation and thanks are due to the Student Government at the University of South Florida, whose financial contribution enabled the conference to proceed in an effective manner.

For further communication regarding the conference and this document, you may contact the U.S.-Africa Free Enterprise Education Foundation at 813-301-8723 or fax 813-301-9301 or the Institute for Black Life, Center for Africa and the Diaspora, at (813) 974-4727.

LIST OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS AND PRESENTERS

Plenary Session

Greetings: Dr. O.Geoffrey Okogbaa, Director, Institute on Black Life, USF

Opening Remarks: Dr. JoAnn McCarthy, Dean, Office of International Affairs, USF

Occasion: Mr. Fassil Gabremariam, President, U.S. Africa Free Enterprise Education Foundation

Special Presentation: Mr. Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin, Poet Laureate

Plenary Address: Mr. Zachary Teich, Deputy Director, Office of Eastern Africa Affairs, U.S. State Department

Keynote Address: H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Former President of Zambia

Lunch

Keynote Address: Dr. Negussay Ayele, University of California, Los-Angeles (UCLA)

1.1   Political and Social Workshop

Co-Chairs

- Dr. Earl Conteh-Morgan, Professor, University of South Florida

- Mr. Walter S. Clarke, Independent Consultant, Strategic & Multidisciplinary Planning

Speakers

- Dr. Daniel Kendie, Henderson University

- Dr. Tseggai Isaac, University of Missouri- Rolla

- Dr. Abdi Kusow, Oakland University

- Dr. Mesfin Araya, City University of New York (CUNY)

- Ms. Ebyan Salah, Som-Cam Institute for Research & Development

- Dr. Ephraim Isaac, Princeton University

Dr. Festus Ohaegbulam, University of South Florida – **Rapporteur**

1.2   Economic Workshop

Chair: Dr. Assefa Mehretu, Michigan State University

Speakers

- Dr. Sisay Asefa*, Western Michigan University*

- Mr. Michael Wales, FOOD & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- Mr. Brian Chigawa, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

- Mr. Tegegnework Gettu, United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

- Dr. Juliet Elu, Spelman College - Rapporteur

1.3   Health Workshop

Chair: Dr. Ahmed A. Moen, Howard University

Speakers

- Dr. Jama & Dr. Abdulahi Mohamed, World Health Organization (WHO)

- Dr. Kopano Mukelabai, (UNICEF)

- Dr. Eknath Naik, University of South Florida (USF)

- Dr. Elizabeth Onjoro, U.S. President's Advisory Council for HIV/AIDS (PACHA),

Dr. Clement Gwede, Moffit, H. Lee Cancer Center & Research Institute – **Rapporteur**

1.4   Business Forum

Greetings: Dr. Geoffrey Okogbaa, Director, Institute on Black Life

Opening Remarks: Dr. JoAnn McCarthy, Dean, Office of International Affairs

Welcome: Dr. Judy Genshaft, President, University of South Florida (USF)

Plenary Address: H.E., Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Former President of Zambia

Chair: Mr. Fassil Gabremariam, President, U.S. Africa Free Education Foundation

Speakers:

- Mr. Sam Smoots, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)

- Mr. Brian Chigawa, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

- Mr. Bryant Salter, Enterprise Florida

- Mr. Tegegnework Gettu, United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

    1.5   <u>Plenary general conclusion/recommendations and remaining issues</u>

- Mr. Kidane Alemayehu, United-Nations (Retired)

- Dr. O.Geoffrey Okogbaa, Director, Institute on Black Life, USF

- Dr. JoAnn McCarthy, Dean, Office of International Affairs, USF

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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PROSPECTS OF A HORN OF AFRICA CONFEDERATION
November 14-15, 2002**

Tampa Initiative On The Horn Of Africa
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1. Preamble

1.1   Taking note of the extensive deliberations undertaken at the international conference that was convened in Tampa, Florida, during Nov. 14-15, 2002,to explore Prospects for a Horn of Africa Confederation;

1.2   Recognizing the diverse stakeholders at the conference representing international, national, and local organizations in the public and private sectors, as well as individuals from the Horn of Africa and other countries in Africa, thus facilitating objective and thorough considerations of all significant issues;

1.3   Having scrutinized carefully the historical developments in the Horn of Africa, as well as the current and future challenges facing the concerned countries and the international community;

1.4   Recognizing that consideration of a possible confederation in the Horn of Africa is essentially a matter that requires a vision for a future in that region, a future that would, hopefully, be characterized by peace, stability and sustainable development;

2. Appreciation

2.1   The conference expresses its fullest appreciation to the organizers, namely, the University of South Florida and the U.S.-Africa Free Enterprise Education

Foundation for their initiative and excellent accommodations and hospitality.

2.2   The conference wishes to express its particular appreciation and gratitude to Hillsborough County, as well as the USF Students Government, for their financial contributions—without which the conference would have not taken place.

2.3   The conference expresses its utmost appreciation to all the organizations and individuals for their participation in the conference and for their interest in the future of the Horn of Africa which is home to over 75 million people.

2.4   The conference further expresses its appreciation of the satisfactory Contributions and inspiring leadership of the keynote speaker, H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Former President of Zambia and Poet Laureate Tsegaye Gebre Medhin.

2.5   The conference expresses its appreciation for the outstanding contributions of Mr. Zachary Teich, Deputy Director for East African Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Dr. Elizabeth Kearly Onjara from Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS; Dr. Judy Genshaft, USF President; and His Excellency Abdel Bagi H. Kaber , Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan as observer.

2.6   The conference appreciates the position and scientific papers presented by various speakers from international and national organizations, such as Enterprise Florida, OPIC, the UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, and COMESA

2.7   The conference appreciates the scholarly works, position papers, and discussions of the conference theme by distinguished African and American scholars and experts on the Horn of Africa from Howard University, Michigan State University, Western Michigan University, Henderson University, Spelman College, City University of New York, University of California (Los Angeles), Princeton University, the University of Missouri, and the University of South Florida.

3. Observations

3.1 Horn of Africa's Major Resources

3.1.1 The conference recognizes that the Horn of Africa possesses significant resources:

3.1.1.1 It has a population of 75 million, which is expected to increase to more

than 140 million within the first quarter of this century.

3.1.1.2 It has abundant agricultural, water, energy, and other resources. Ninety percent of the available water and arable land resources remain virtually unexploited.

3.1.1.3 Being adjacent to the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa is located at one of the most important regions with a potential for immense positive implications for world trade.

3.1.1.4 The ports of Masawa, Asseb, Djibouti, Berbera, Mogadisho, and others could promote viable links to local, regional, and international trade if improved and utilized more efficiently.

3.1.1.5 The Horn of Africa, being the seat of international organizations such as the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa, plays an extremely important role in the economic and political affairs of the African continent.

3.1.1.6 Archaeological and anthropological studies have proven that the Horn of Africa was the cradle of humanity and civilization.

3.2 Challenges Facing the Horn of Africa and the International Community

Despite the above resources, the Horn of Africa continues to face significant challenges in its current and future economic and political circumstances:

3.2.1 As a result of past colonial interventions, the Horn of Africa consists of four independent countries—Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia—that have, to a large extent, suffered from mutual conflicts, rendering collaboration in the sub-region extremely difficult.

3.2.2 On the basis of the major socio-economic indices, the Horn of Africa is recognized to be among the poorest regions in the world, dependant on international technical assistance and subject to perennial natural disasters and repetitive famine. Fifteen million people in Ethiopia and 50 percent of Eritrea's population are currently facing starvation due to the advent of drought in the two countries.

3.2.3 The Horn of Africa continues to be caught in a vicious cycle of underdevelopment, consequent low productivity, and high unemployment, leading to political and social tensions.

3.2.4 The absence of an effective collaboration in the Horn of Africa continues to create tension among the neighboring countries, thereby making it difficult to take full advantage of the resources available in the region.

3.2.5 Among the stark examples that dramatically illustrate the suffering of the people in the region is the proliferation of pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, which are so rampant that only national and international emergency measures would result in an effective response.

3.2.6 The very low level of technology prevailing in the Horn of Africa is another major impediment adversely affecting the socio-economic development of the region.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The conference considered the above challenges in the Horn of Africa by focusing on three themes, namely, (a) political and social issues, (b) economic issues, and (3) health issues, and arrived at the following conclusions and recommendations:

4.1 Political and Social Issues

4.1.1 Conclusions

4.1.1.1 The Tampa Initiative on the Horn of Africa is the product of deliberations by concerned individuals in collaboration with academics and representatives of international agencies interested in developing greater regional cooperation, development, and peace for the peoples of Northeast Africa. The initiative represents a private civic effort unaffiliated with any government or political faction.

4.1.1.2 The goals of the initiative include greater democratization, guaranteed basic human rights and the rule of law, government accountability, and greater transparency. The process must foster good governance, strengthen civil society, gender equality, and the concurrent encouragement of women's groups as a major goal of the initiative.

4.1.1.3 The conference considers a confederation among the Horn of Africa countries to be a noble objective. However, due to current tensions and governance issues, a confederation would be feasible only if the preconditions or prerequisites are developed step by step as indicated in the list of recommendations stated hereunder.

4.1.1.4 The people of Horn of Africa are afflicted with poverty, social and economic upheaval, inadequate shelter and health care facilities, droughts, displacement, political injustice, fear, and uncertainty. The Tampa Initiative is directed toward their interests and not for the purpose of increasing the power of governments.

4.1.1.5 The Tampa Initiative should not be viewed as a political threat by any national leadership or organization, but rather as a positive catalyst for stability and accelerated development in the Horn of Africa.

4.1.1.5 The conference debated fundamentalism and extremism and was unable to agree on a conclusion. This area requires more extensive study and research, which may be appropriate for an Institute of East African Studies to undertake.

4.1.2 Recommendations

4.1.2.1 Solutions to the many problems of the Horn of Africa will require time; in our view, advances toward regional cooperation will be achieved only in a gradual process. The conference recognizes that fundamental to the success of the Tampa Initiative is good governance that is transparent and has the confidence and trust of the people in each country. The conference encourages various political parties, civic leaders, the media, and the international community to promote collaborative actions that would lead to such a transition.

4.1.2.2 Utilizing the natural economies of scale in a region of 75 million inhabitants, these steps can best be achieved by the development of crosscutting institutions that will facilitate cooperation across frontiers. We suggest that these institutions may include the following:

      a.   Education - through the development of an integrated regional education plan, sharing specialized facilities throughout the Horn of Africa;

      b.   Media - by encouraging the development of regionally-based TV, radio, and print media resources;

      c.   Creative arts - through the creation of theater, art, musical centers of learning for interested students of the region;

      d.   Women - through encouragement of women's associations across borders to deal with common gender, health, and children's issues;

      e.   Sports - by facilitating regional sporting competitions;

      f.   Religious understanding - by fostering regional meetings of religious and lay leaders to develop greater inter-faith understanding;

      g.   Elders - by promoting dialogue and meetings among influential elder community leaders;

      h.   Environment - by working with international and regional environmental groups to achieve greater environmental sensitivity, including the introduction of alternative energy sources;

      i.   Democratization - by enhancing the democratization process through the strengthening of accountability, transparency, rule of law, and procedures;

      j.   Conflict mitigation and avoidance - development of regional non-governmental organizations to foster mitigation and avoidance of conflicts at the local level;

      k.   Cross-border issues - citizens of the region should be able to travel without visa or other administrative impediments to

travel;

1. Organizational recommendations:

    i.   The region referred to as the "Horn of Africa" should be changed to "Northeast Africa" and include the following countries: Djibouti, Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.

    ii.   Arrange future meetings on the Northeast Africa, the next of which should occur within the next two years;

    iii.   Establish an institute for further studies and research on Northeast Africa;

    iv.   Establish a Web site to facilitate further consultations, information, and communication on Northeast Africa issues.

4.2 Economic Issues

4.2.1 Conclusions

4.2.1.1 The challenges facing the Horn of Africa with regard to economic issues include:

a. Inadequate commitment from political leaders;
b. Difficulty securing a consensus among elites in the Diaspora on Horn of Africa issues;
c. Difficulties in accepting unequal benefits accruing from integration;
d. Dependence on cash crops primarily for exports;
e. Excessive pre-occupation with national sovereignty;

4.2.1.2 The advantages of a confederation or integration would be as follows:

a. Peace and security (removal of incidences of border conflicts);
b. Shared struggle against poverty;
c. Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity;
d. Market integration (larger market share, economies of scale);
e. Increased cross border as well as international trade;
f. Improvement of conditions for a common market based industrialization;
g. Improvement of regional infrastructure (telecommunications, power, electronics, and others);
h. Conservation of natural resources/water management (early warning systems);
i. Development and trade of regional mineral resources (strategic minerals, oil and gas potential);

j. Harmonization of trade and investment policies;

k. Improvement in science and technology, standardization, language policy, and communication (facilitate research and development, and enhance innovation/minimize obsolescence);

    l.   Enhancement of higher education (human capital development and centers of excellence);

    m.   Achievement of macroeconomic stability (fiscal and monetary policies);

    n.   Enhancement of credit worthiness (investor confidence);

    o.   Improvement of environment for private investment/foreign direct investment;

    p.   Encouragement of small business development;

    q.   Encouragement of complementarities within the countries (low land and high land interactions);

    r.   Fostering efficient use of the port facilities of the region.

4.2.1.3 The barriers that mitigate against the above advantages are considered to be the following:

a. Internal conflicts and class struggles, including ethnic control;

b. Inter/intra-ethnic conflicts (ethno-phobia);

c. Lack of effective secular institutions such as sub-regional dialogue, and conflict resolution mechanisms;

d. Ineffective administrative boundaries based on ethnic criteria alone such as "Killils";

e. Enforcement of ethnically based proprietary rights based on ethnic criteria such as "Killils";

f. Political party ownership of economic resources;

g. Lack of economic welfare for the poor;

h. Lack of democratic rights that encourage mass participation;

4.2.2 Recommendations

4.2.2.1 Establish a discussion forum that would embrace all constituencies, both in the region and the Diaspora, to achieve a consensus on economic issues concerning the Horn of Africa;

4.2.2.2 Collaborate with existing organizations such as IGAD, COMESA, etc;

4.2.2.3 Open channels of communication with all interested stakeholders including those in political power;

4.2.2.4 Develop a vision plan for political and economic development;

4.2.2.5 General recommendations:

> a. Call upon the international community, as well as international organizations, to allocate increased resources to alleviate the poverty afflicting the region;
> b. Reduce the debt burden for the countries in this region;
> c. Accelerate the assistance of food aid in light of the imminent food insecurity crisis afflicting more than 15 million people;
> d. Create an enabling environment for developing communication technology and information dissemination (bridge the digital divide).

4.3 Health Issues

4.3.1 Conclusion

4.3.1.1 It is important to promote an environment of sustainable health, peace, and development within and among the nations in the Horn of Africa to eradicate epidemic endemic diseases, famine, ignorance, conflicts, and violence. The mechanisms to achieve these goals in the Horn of Africa should be based on mutual interests and collaborative public-private partnerships. These relationships will instill confidence building for peace and dialogues both regionally and globally.

4.3.1.2 The region has a history of collaboration among the involved countries in malaria, pest control, famine, and drought assistance under the WHO, UNICEF and other UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral arrangements. These successful paradigms must be revisited in order to facilitate and build capacity for strategic management of the diverse health care delivery systems. In so doing, the region will be able to effectively utilize shared resources to eradicate diseases that are common to the area.

4.3.1.3 The epidemiology of HIV/AIDS demonstrates the intensity of this new disease in Africa. As significant a number of people affected by HIV/AIDS and other opportunistic diseases, such as malaria and TB, live in the most populous areas in the Horn of Africa, conditions are aggravated by a lack of political will, poor surveillance systems, and a lack of collaboration among the countries at risk in the region.

4.3.1.4 The synergistic relationships between armed conflicts, civil disorders, border disputes, and the disintegration of health care infrastructure have affected access to primary care. This can be evidenced by the resurgence of malaria,

TB, and HIV/AIDS in the population of the region. Moreover, military mobilization, use of mass destruction weapons, and mines have had negative psychological and physical effects on sustainable development.

4.3.1.5 The demobilized military personnel are one of the major carriers of sexually transmitted infections and other communicable diseases into the civilian populations. Military, commercial truckers, and sex workers are at risk because they are sexually active and the least protected population. Regional and national priority must be given to develop effective preventive strategies to protect the youth and work forces and control the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB to the rest of the population.

4.3.1.6 The WHO Horn of Africa Initiative, endorsed by the regional Ministers of Health as a Bridge for Peace, is a new paradigm established to strengthen health care delivery services across internal borders and protect internally and externally displaced populations affected by violence and wars. This Initiative must be sustained and encouraged as a model of relationships in the future.

4.3.1.7 The state of wars, drought, famine and newly emerging diseases has overburdened the health care delivery service capacity. Conflict resolution may ameliorate the massive influx of displaced rural populations and urban migration in search of security and employment. These groups are the most vulnerable populations, suffering from mental health, psychosocial, and communicable diseases. Regional and national priority must be given to the neglected mental and psychosocial services in order restore normal and stable environment and quality of life.

4.3.1.8 It is therefore recognized that:

a. Physical and mental health statistics identified in the country-by-country case studies are strongly associated with poverty, violence, and economic underdevelopment;

b. HIV/AIDS is a major threat to the survival, security, nutrition, and health development of all peoples of the region;

c. Malaria is the number one killer in the region, especially among children. It was noted that malaria was better controlled under conditions of peace and economic development in the region. Armed conflicts and expenditures for war efforts take away the gains achieved in the state of peace within each country and the region in general;

d. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs and anti-retroviral drugs to interrupt mother-to-child transmission of HIV requires capacity building of the health infrastructure, outreach and home based services in the community, trained human resources, and mobilization of grassroots community resources. To achieve these goals, multilateral and bilateral assistance for indebted and resource poor region of the

Horn of Africa are prerequisite for sustainable development.

4.3.2 Recommendations

4.3.2.1 Implement successful strategies applied in the eradication of polio, and other preventable, opportunistic diseases impacting HIV/AIDS with global collaboration and mobilization of financial and public-private partnership.

4.3.2.2 Encourage the UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, World Bank and bilateral organizations to a play a more active role in sustainable health development. They can use resources available in the Millennium Initiatives, Global Funds and New Partnership for Africa's Development, and Hope for African Children's Initiative. These funds will assist the Horn of Africa in developing common strategies to provide drugs and ensure appropriate medical technologies in these resource-poor countries.

4.3.2.3 Establish inter-country early warning system network on disease, drought, and famine surveillance initiatives, such as US CDC and WHO, for disease surveillance and FAO World Food Programs for drought and famine to enhance planning, detecting and implementing effective management of technological, human, and physical resources.

4.3.2.4 Priority must be given to public - private partnerships within the region to increase voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) supported by multilateral technical assistance. These partnerships can assist in establishing laboratories, testing centers and other community based home care and distribution networks for anti-retroviral and malarial drugs, especially for mothers and children at risk.

4.3.2.5 Strengthen border health facilities, improve referral systems, and control infectious and communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria resulting from the uncontrollable influx of two-way migrations, nomadic and pastoral sick populations; in addition provide direct observed treatments.