

## II. REQUEST BY REGION

Africa  
East Asia and the Pacific  
Europe and Eurasia  
Near East  
South Asia  
Western Hemisphere

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# AFRICA

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**Angola**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	6,056	5,400	11,200
DA	5,118	2,750	2,500
ESF	0	0	3,500
IMET	0	100	100
NADR-HD	2,800	3,500	5,300
NADR-SALW	70	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	31,616	8,004	7,538

The primary U.S. interests in Angola are regional stability, democracy, human rights, humanitarian assistance, and open markets. The end of Angola's civil war and the demilitarization of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have contributed markedly to stability in southern Africa and to the safety of American citizens, businesses and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Angola. Ensuring that the national reconciliation process moves forward successfully will contribute to building a lasting peace and placing the country on a positive road towards multi-party democracy, respect for human rights, and free-market economic reform. It will also aid in combating corruption and instituting economic good governance in the country. The new stability in Angola can help ensure that the country's territory is not used as a base of operations for international terrorists, drug traffickers, and organized crime. Stability will also help ensure U.S. private-sector access to a source of 7 percent of U.S. petroleum imports, a figure likely to rise in the coming years, and to one of sub-Saharan Africa's potential economic leaders.

The United States is actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral efforts to address the humanitarian repercussions of the conflict in Angola and seeks to support the creation of the political, economic, and social foundations for the new peace to take hold. U.S. assistance is designed to help Angola establish the basis for peaceful development after enduring decades of devastating conflict, including by expanding economic reforms, political pluralism, transparency, civil society and preparing for eventual elections, possibly in 2004. Previous U.S. assistance has encouraged progress in all these areas, expanding prospects for economic and political reform, as well as improving prospects for social justice and the addressing of Angola's humanitarian needs. Successful completion of democratic elections, initiation of resettlement and reintegration programs for Angolans displaced by conflict, and the adoption of an internationally approved economic reform program are important benchmarks indicative of progress on the U.S. goals in Angola.

Decades of civil war have destroyed the Angolan health system, and the country has some of the worst health indicators in the world. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will support maternal and child health (MCH) and HIV/AIDS programs aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS among target populations. The MCH component supports activities to monitor and eradicate polio, lessen the impact of malaria among pregnant women and children, and build the capacity of Angola's Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide MCH services. The HIV/AIDS component will promote activities such as social marketing of condoms, behavior change communication, counseling and voluntary testing for HIV.

More than three decades of internal conflict have left Angola with one of the world's most serious landmine problems, with landmine estimates ranging from 200,000 to 6 million throughout eight heavily mined provinces and covering nearly 50 percent of the country. U.S. assistance has helped Angola train and equip deminers to clear land for the resettlement of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). FY 2004 Non-Proliferation, Arms Control, Demining, and Related Programs - Humanitarian Demining

(NADR-HD) funds will be used to continue demining efforts of NGOs that directly support the safety and survivability of the Angolan people and the resettlement/reintegration process.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) funds will support the resettlement of approximately 4 million IDPs. It will provide farmers with seeds and tools, train rural populations in modern agricultural practices, provide agricultural extension services, and reconstruct small-scale irrigation canals, feeder roads and other infrastructure. DA will also be used to enhance small-scale farmers' access to markets, stimulate off-season vegetable production, facilitate access to agricultural financing credit, and provide training in contract negotiation, quality control and post-harvest loss management. The program will promote the substitution of imported commodities with those produced locally, revitalizing rural economies and improving the food security of subsistence farmers.

The end of the civil war offers a window of opportunity to introduce multi-party democratic reforms in Angola. FY 2004 DA-funded democracy and governance programs are intended to strengthen elements of civil society, including NGOs, the independent media, and political parties. This includes promoting civic education, building coalitions, supporting constitutional revision, and promoting adult female literacy through technical assistance and training for local civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs. This improves these organizations' capacity to advocate for democratic reforms and serve as a check on government actions. These efforts will be supplemented by small grants from regional Democracy and Human Rights funds (DHRF) and Special Self-Help funds (SSH).

FY 2004 Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to further support Angola's democratic transition through additional training for NGOs and CSOs, political party development, efforts to strengthen independent media, and assistance to national elections expected for late 2004 or early 2005. ESF will also be used to support legal sector reform efforts, including investment legislation and land tenure. In addition, FY 2004 ESF will be used to support initiatives to promote private sector development and economic reform that will support Angola's efforts to qualify for benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, including efforts to combat corruption and improve economic governance.

Modest funding for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2004 will advance initiatives to promote greater awareness in the Angolan military of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and effective civil-military relations. It will also provide English language courses to improve the Angolan military's ability to interact with U.S. officials. Angola will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Equipment requested through this program will be used to increase the Angolan military's ability to execute humanitarian demining operations and provide support to other civic action programs.

Under U.S. -funded agricultural assistance programs, technology transfer has resulted in significant production increases for farmers in Benguela province – 30 percent for corn, 24 percent for beans, and 18 percent for sorghum. New water supplies provided under the program enabled 95 percent of farmers in one area of Benguela to grow vegetables, 65 percent of them for the first time since independence in 1975. Five farmers' associations that were supported under the programs worked jointly to market corn production, resulting in an increase of 60 percent in the price paid for their products.

In the health field, USG programs have resulted in significant behavior change. Promotion of the use of condoms to prevent the spread of HIV increased from 83 percent to 93 percent in the past year, for example, and the use of oral rehydration therapies and breastfeeding by mothers has doubled during the life of the project. Similarly, the percentage of Angolan mothers who know how to properly treat malaria has increased from 1 percent to 34 percent.

U.S.-funded assistance to Angola's democracy and governance sector has enabled advocacy groups to provide input on key issues. Their effective lobbying of government resulted in the provision of land and building materials for 4,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the adoption of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional HIV/AIDS code into Angolan law, providing key human and civil rights protections to HIV/AIDS sufferers. Efforts over the past year to strengthen independent media resulted in a 21 percent increase in radio programs on constitutional and human rights issues.

**Benin**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	7,743	6,343	7,529
DA	8,982	7,923	6,892
IMET	502	400	500
P.L. 480 Title II	4,687	4,023	4,699
Peace Corps	2,280	2,678	3,079

The primary U.S. interests in Benin are strengthening democracy, responding to humanitarian problems (particularly the impact of HIV/AIDS), working cooperatively on regional security concerns and trafficking in persons. Our strategy for addressing these interests is to strengthen education, promote the institutions of democracy, support economic reform and growth and reinforce Benin's support of regional stability and peacekeeping through diplomacy and military-to-military contacts. While small, Benin plays an outsized role both as an example of a functional democracy and a country with an increasingly free-market economy in a region struggling to make permanent progress in these important areas of U.S. interest.

In FY 2004, Development Assistance (DA) will focus on building the institutional capacity of Benin's civil society, and on promoting the rule of law and separation of governmental powers via technical assistance to legislative institutions. Child Survival and Health (CSH) funding will support non-governmental health institutions' HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning strategies, improve school attendance, and enhance child health care. Economic Support Funds, through the Africa Regional Fund, will be used to bolster Benin's democratic institutions and ensure the success of March 2003 legislative elections through training of the National Elections Council, political party education and conducting candidate/citizens' fora. ESF dedicated to similar activities in 2002 played a vital role in Benin's successfully conducting its first-ever local election, a vital step in bringing democracy closer to the grassroots. Benin's Peace Corps contingent supports U.S. assistance efforts in the health and education arenas.

Regional International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds and DA via the West Africa Regional Program will help implement a comprehensive program to confront the pervasive problem of Trafficking in Persons. Professional traffickers operating in Benin send children to work in cocoa plantations, principally in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. These traffickers often abuse the traditional practice of vidomegon, in which children are sent to work and be educated with relatives. In 2002, regional INCLE funds helped begin the process of building a repatriation center designed to assist children and other trafficked persons returning from neighboring countries. The Government of Benin has begun to reform inadequate laws and educate rural parents with the assistance of DA.

In FY 2004, International Military Education and Training (IMET) will reinforce civilian control of Benin's military and help develop a professional, non-political, and well-trained military force, contributing to Benin's stability and regional peacekeeping capacity. IMET courses will continue to focus on command and Staff College, civil-military relations, English language training, and technical specialty training. IMET training, as well as the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funded regional African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program conducted in 2002 and previous years, was instrumental in Benin's ability to contribute troops to the ECOWAS peacekeeping force to Cote d'Ivoire in January 2003, a mission vital to the entire region's stability. In FY 2004 Benin's armed forces will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA would support Benin's participation in regional peacekeeping activities.



Benin is eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Once it is certified to export apparel to the U.S. market duty-free under the Act's apparel provision, Benin will be in a position to attract investment, create jobs, and boost economic growth. Benin is also eligible for the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative and receives substantial debt reduction and stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions.

**Botswana**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
FMF	1,000	1,000	1,000
IMET	692	600	700
Peace Corps	215	1,209	1,565

The primary U.S. interests in Botswana are democracy and global/humanitarian issues, most significantly preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Botswana, both as an exemplary market-oriented democracy and as a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), also has an important role to play in supporting U.S. goals in southern Africa, including regional stability. A signatory to all 12 anti-terrorism conventions, Botswana has been active in the war against terrorism, especially in financial matters. It has been a strong supporter of U.S. law enforcement and counter-terrorism efforts and is host to an International Law Enforcement Academy.

U.S. assistance efforts focus on supporting Botswana's stable democracy, expanding U.S. business opportunities, and encouraging an active leadership role in the region, particularly on regional security and conflict resolution matters. U.S. assistance to date has had a significant impact in helping Botswana develop its indigenous capability to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic and has helped foster professionalism in Botswana's military.

Botswana enjoys relative economic prosperity and is not a recipient of bilateral Development Assistance (DA). U.S. goals in the areas of democracy, economic development, and global issues such as HIV/AIDS and the environment are generally supported by a variety of regional funding programs. Botswana is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and in August 2001 qualified for AGOA textile/apparel preferences after putting in place customs control measures to counteract illegal transshipment.

U.S. government agencies, led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, contributed about \$10 million in FY 2002 in programs designed to test for, prevent, or treat HIV/AIDS and related illnesses. Botswana has the highest reported per capita HIV prevalence rate in the world at 35.8 percent of adults aged 15-49. Life expectancy has been reduced from 69 to 44 years, and today's 15-year-olds have a better than fifty percent chance of dying of HIV-related causes. The epidemic threatens to shave 1.5 percent per year off Botswana's GDP growth rate.

Botswana has one of the region's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. Botswana has provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have fostered a spirit of regional cooperation. Through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program the United States seeks to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders and support their interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-military relations, as well as improve their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations. The FY 2004 IMET program will continue to train Botswana Defense Force (BDF) officers.

Botswana will continue to receive Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY 2004. These funds will be used for C-130 parts and maintenance, allowing the BDF to more rapidly deploy troops for both peacekeeping and disaster relief. In addition, funds will provide equipment, including spare parts, communications equipment, and individual gear and training to assist the BDF in establishing a counter-terrorist and/or rapid response unit. Botswana will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant

basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily support Botswana's peacekeeping activities.

**Burkina Faso**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	0	50	50
P.L. 480 Title II	10,345	10,121	8,353
Peace Corps	1,824	2,509	2,964

The primary U.S. national interest in Burkina Faso is the promotion of democracy. Other interests are achieving regional stability, responding to humanitarian crises, establishing respect for human rights, improving economic development, combating child labor, reducing poverty, and eradicating disease, including combating HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS is now estimated to infect 7.17 percent of the total population.

Burkina Faso continues to be among the poorest of African countries. A cycle of droughts and continued desertification has severely affected agricultural activities, population distribution and economic development. Only 13 percent of the land is arable and the soil is impacted by overgrazing, depletion of nutrients and deforestation.

The Government of Burkina Faso has ratified five of 13 international anti-terrorist accords and has endorsed the remaining eight.

The United States continues to support democracy through diplomacy and Development Assistance (DA) grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF). FY 2004 DHRF will continue to support distribution of materials, in local languages, on democracy, human rights and rights under Burkinabe law. Other funding sources will be requested to support electoral reform and party development.

Should Burkina Faso halt activities to destabilize its neighbors, FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide opportunities for increased understanding and defense cooperation between the military forces of the United States and Burkina Faso. Courses offered in FY 2004 will reinforce within the military basic democratic concepts such as civilian control of the military and respect for human rights.

The Peace Corps program in Burkina Faso addresses the need for assistance in promoting health awareness, especially concerning HIV/AIDS, and basic primary education.

Burkina Faso is a member of the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and participates in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Reduction Initiative.

**Burundi**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	400	500	2,500
DA	4,200	3,500	1,800
ESF	0	0	3,500
IMET	0	50	100
P.L. 480 Title II	2,496	0	9,500

The primary U. S. national interests in Burundi are protection of American citizens, democracy, and humanitarian response. Ensuring the safety of American citizens is important because of Burundi's nine-year civil war. The prevention of genocide and other forms of mass killing is a high priority given Burundi's history. Failure of the ongoing peace process could bring a return to the ethnic-based civil war that has already cost over 200,000 lives and required substantial humanitarian assistance. A peace accord was signed in August 2000, a transition government installed in November 2001, and cease-fire agreements between all but one of the rebel groups and the government signed in October and December 2002. Nonetheless, the country continues to be plagued by conflicts that generate humanitarian crises and human rights abuses, threaten regional stability, stifle democratic government, and preclude economic development. Once the remaining rebel group is incorporated in the peace process and a permanent cease-fire is in place, Burundi will be better placed to advance towards a democratic government and the development of its economy, contributing to the stability of the Great Lakes region.

The United States' diplomatic and financial support of the Burundi peace process, which has been facilitated by former South African President Nelson Mandela and most recently by the South African Deputy Vice President, has been instrumental in the advancement of peace in Burundi. In prior years the United States has provided Economic Support Funds (ESF) under regional programs to support the peace negotiations in Tanzania, conflict resolution throughout the country, and the Implementation Monitoring Committee, which oversees the implementation of the peace agreement. Additionally, the United States has supported the South African Special Protection Unit currently in Burundi to protect returning opposition political figures, as provided for in the peace agreement.

FY 2004 ESF will continue to support peace and reconciliation efforts; justice reform; efforts to strengthen civil society through technical assistance and training to independent radio; the rule of law, including legal case studies and assistance; youth activities; and other programs supporting these goals. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health funds will expand the availability of basic social services and an integrated disease surveillance and response capability, focused on tuberculosis and malaria, and will also support polio immunization, infectious disease and HIV/AIDS prevention, and community-based care programs. Development Assistance (DA) funding in FY 2004 will expand opportunities for productive livelihoods in Burundi, focusing on rural Burundians who have inadequate access to enterprise skills, credit and technologies. DA funds will also support small infrastructure projects that protect natural resources. In addition, DA funding will continue to provide counseling and related services to victims of conflict, torture, and other abuse.

The Burundi peace agreement calls for the formation of a new, ethnically balanced military. Once political and security events have evolved satisfactorily, the United States will begin a small program to assist the military in its integration and reform efforts. The FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program may include an orientation tour for high-level military personnel to US military training institutions and courses covering civil-military relations, human rights, and military justice.

If the peace process continues to advance and the cease-fire holds, Burundi will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA could be used to help support the reorganization of the army mandated in the peace agreement.

The President determined that Burundi was not eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act in 2003.

**Cameroon**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	193	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	284	0	0
Peace Corps	2,861	2,996	3,534

The primary U. S. national interests in Cameroon are promoting democracy, including respect for human rights, and economic development. Though Cameroon has the largest and most diverse economy in the Central African sub-region, its democratic institutions lack strength and human rights abuses by Cameroon's security forces are a concern. In addition, Cameroon's strategic location and excellent airport facilities make it ideal as a base for regional programs in humanitarian affairs as well as trade and commerce.

Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years through regional programs were used to train members of non-governmental organizations and independent media who work on monitoring and tracking human rights issues. FY 2004 ESF grants, through the Africa Regional Fund, will be used to support civil education activities and voter registration programs in French, English and indigenous languages in the lead up to the 2004 presidential elections. This will aid in moving toward improved democracy and governance.

Cameroon is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Cameroon is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for FY 2004 will be used for professional military development courses that stress resource management, civilian-military relations, officer professionalization, and English language proficiency. Support to the Cameroonian military promotes positive military-to-military relationships and increases understanding of the constructive role the military can play in promoting civilian programs. IMET funds help ensure more ready access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Cameroon will also be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA material will support Cameroon's internal security, counter-drug, and continuing professionalization and modernization efforts.

**Cape Verde**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	146	120	120
P.L. 480 Title II	3,774	3,500	3,499
Peace Corps	1,258	1,352	1,498

Cape Verde is an island nation of stability and democracy in a region of instability. Democracy continues to be the principal U.S. national interest, along with our humanitarian interest in averting starvation in this arid island nation. Although it harbors no known terrorists, Cape Verde has been an enthusiastic supporter of the war against terrorism; it has delivered full cooperation and adopted anti-money-laundering measures at our suggestion. With almost 40 percent of its citizens living in the United States and a significant number of U.S. citizens resident on the islands, protection of American citizens' welfare is another important interest.

U.S. assistance to Cape Verde has enhanced national integrity and supported market-based economic reforms. Our food assistance has significantly reduced human suffering. Due to climatic limitations, Cape Verde is incapable of food self-sufficiency and must import between 76 to 90 percent of its food each year. P.L. 480 Title II funds have been used to meet this chronic food deficit. Funds generated by monetization have contributed to the development of improved agriculture techniques and higher yield crops. The program is a model for food aid management. It has succeeded in providing food and promoting sustainable, profitable, economic activities, including a micro loan program with a payback rate of over 98 percent. FY 2004 P.L. 480 Title II funding for this program will relieve human suffering and encourage the development of open markets.

Economic development and humanitarian assistance are also areas where the Peace Corps, active on all of Cape Verde's inhabited islands, plays a pivotal role. Volunteers are involved in projects ranging from English language teaching and education to urban planning and assisting local government to enter the Information Age. The services they provide are essential to the viability of some of Cape Verde's most important efforts to improve its standards of living and productivity. Added emphases will include vocational education and Internet instruction for youth and adults throughout the country.

After 27 years of independence, Cape Verde remains free of internal and external conflict, and its military consistently plays a constructive role in civil society. FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide officer development-training programs, a low-cost investment to help ensure the continued professionalism and English language capabilities of Cape Verde's military under civilian, democratic leadership. In addition, IMET will support the establishment of a professional police unit within the military. Cape Verde's military can also access training programs specifically designed to increase its Coast Guard's ability to patrol territorial waters, which would improve its capabilities in drug interdiction, counter-terrorism, search and rescue, and disaster preparedness.

Cape Verde will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Cape Verde is interested in EDA transfers and other U.S. assistance to enhance its ability to protect its fisheries, to combat drug smuggling, and to develop a rapid reaction anti-terrorism force for the international airport (which carries direct flights to the United States).

Cape Verde remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Taking further advantage of this opportunity will boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in Cape Verde and the region. Cape Verde has received substantial reductions in debt



payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The United States also is assisting Cape Verde's efforts to accede promptly to the World Trade Organization.

**Central African Republic**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	128	110	150
P.L. 480 Title II	760	0	0

Key U.S. interests in the Central African Republic (CAR) are democracy, economic development, and humanitarian assistance. U.S. goals include economic, political, and military reforms to promote democratic governance, including respect for human rights, and to prevent further instability in the CAR, which is undermining regional stability and encouraging military incursions.

The CAR, which was already recovering from an attempted coup d'etat in May 2001 to depose the democratically elected government of President Patasse, is suffering from the aftermath of a second attempted coup in October 2002. Coup-related military and rebel actions have resulted in disruption of the economy, destruction of property, and a large out-flow of civilian and military refugees into neighboring countries. Progress has been made in restoring order in the capital and the government is functioning normally. However, civil unrest in response to the poor economic situation, the vulnerability of the CAR to interference from other countries, and other economic disruption resulting from the conflict continue to hinder the country's recovery from the attempted coup. Rebel troops are still at large in the countryside, contributing to the CAR's instability. Moreover, the government has occasionally responded to continuing budgetary woes and resulting labor unrest by using its security forces to crack down on the country's free press, labor unions, and opposition party leaders, leading to human rights abuses.

The CAR is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Through regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years, the United States supported the CAR's democratic development through civic education programs on a non-profit radio station and training for members of parliament. FY 2004 ESF grants from the Africa Regional Fund will support local elections, including voter education and registration and training of polling personnel. FY 2004 regional funds will also support a Truth and Reconciliation Commission as part of a national dialogue to bring diverse elements of the society together, and will be used to help rehabilitate health clinics needed by the population to help contain the spread of disease.

FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will help promote basic democratic values and respect for human rights in the CAR's armed forces. IMET programs will include English language training, professional military education and training on civil/military relations, and military justice.

If security in the CAR improves, it will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA would provide the CAR additional means to protect its borders and lead to increased stability for the CAR and the region as a whole.

**Chad**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	216	130	150
NADR-HD	350	350	650
P.L. 480 Title II	3,743	0	2,327
Peace Corps	0	1,073	1,302

U.S. interests in Chad are economic development and promotion of democracy and respect for human rights. Significant U.S. investment in the petroleum sector is being leveraged to promote economic prosperity and appropriate governance strategies.

Occupying a strategic position, Chad is vulnerable to its neighbors Libya and Sudan. U.S. assistance provides a counter-balance by promoting a stable and democratic society. Democratic institutions are developing slowly. Chad is also pursuing political reconciliation with former rebel groups and exiled opposition political leaders. A U.S. majority-owned consortium's investment of \$4 billion in petroleum development in southern Chad and the related Chad-Cameroon pipeline project is reportedly the largest infrastructure project in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additional U.S. interest arises from the Export-Import Bank's support for the project and international financial institutions' interest in assuring that oil revenues benefit local communities and protect the environment through poverty alleviation programs and project-related environmental safeguards.

Chad is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years through Africa Regional Democracy funds and the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative supported commercial law training and educational programs for girls. FY 2004 ESF grants from Africa Regional funds would provide partial support for Chad's next population census, training and equipment to the courts and the news media, and civics education in the schools.

Respect for human rights and appropriate civil/military relations will also be supported through FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for training on civil-military relations, military justice, and human rights issues. The IMET program enables U.S. trainers to build important military-to-military contacts that help combat anti-U.S. influences in Chad, encourage an apolitical role based on the rule of law within the Chadian military, and serve as a basis for future counter-terrorism and regional peacekeeping efforts. Chad is a participant in the Pan-Sahel Initiative, which will assist Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Chad in protecting their borders, thus supporting the U.S. national security interests of waging war on terrorism and enhancing regional peace and security.

Chad will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support Chad's humanitarian demining efforts and assist in countering the small-scale insurgency in the north.

FY 2004 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will enable Chad to continue humanitarian demining operations that eliminate injuries and loss of life, restore land to productive use, and permit improvement of regional infrastructure, thereby advancing opportunities for economic development.

**Comoros**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	0	50	50

The primary U.S. national interests in the Union of Comoros are promoting democracy and human rights, and obtaining counter-terrorism cooperation. The Comoros have been plagued by political instability through numerous coups and secession attempts since independence from France in 1975. In early 2001, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, the disputing factions crafted a framework agreement that called for a new constitution based on a confederation arrangement. In a December 2001 referendum, the electorate voted overwhelmingly in favor of the new constitution. The leader of the 1999 bloodless coup won the national presidential election in April 2002. There is continued stress between the elected national president and the elected presidents of the three islands that comprise the Union of Comoros. Additional efforts, primarily under the auspices of the United Nations, are underway to achieve the reunification and reconciliation envisioned by the constitution's confederation arrangement. Resolution of political instability in the Union of Comoros is the foundation on which we will build to advance other U.S. interests in the Comoros.

The Comoros, a Muslim country with historic trade ties to the Middle East, condemned the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States.

Re-educating military factions that have grown accustomed to participating in recurring cycles of armed insurrection is one of the greatest challenges in the Comoros. FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will help build a professional military that respects civilian rule. These training programs will include professional military education and training on appropriate civil-military relations issues. IMET training courses also will contribute to the maintenance of bilateral military-to-military relations in a predominantly Muslim country in which the United States has diplomatic presence.

**Cote d'Ivoire**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	0	50	0
Peace Corps	2,952	1,244	1,728

The primary U.S. national interests in Côte d'Ivoire are the restoration of peace and the return of civilian rule to areas occupied by rebel forces since September 2002. Following a peace settlement, ongoing goals are strengthening democracy, dealing with refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resulting from regional instability, and combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and child trafficking. The United States also needs to engage Côte d'Ivoire in the war on terrorism. Until September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire was West Africa's hub for aviation and banking, but now control of its borders is limited and oversight of its financial institutions is weak. Abidjan is host to a large and wealthy community of Lebanese merchants whose relations with questionable charities or possibly Hezbollah are areas of concern. Any peace settlement will leave dissatisfied factions, and a long-term settlement will take time and resources. The involvement of ethnic nationals of neighboring countries and concerns for their safety has the potential to involve the entire region in the ongoing strife. Persistent reports of Burkinabe and Liberian involvement in the fighting contribute to the potential for the conflict to pull in these two neighbors. This volatile situation argues against reengagement with the Ivoirian military. In the event of a durable peace agreement this assessment would need to be reevaluated. A return to economic growth and development in Africa's third largest economy also would lessen the potential need for humanitarian assistance and improve U.S. export opportunities.

USAID has not had a bilateral presence in Côte d'Ivoire for many years. Although several regional programs (including ones to combat child trafficking and HIV/AIDS), as well as assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees, were active and will continue through non-governmental organizations in FY 2004.

Sanctions that prohibit provision of foreign assistance are mandated by Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) and were applied after Côte d'Ivoire's December 1999 military coup d'etat and the flawed October 2000 presidential election, in which junta leader General Gueï excluded the two top parties' candidates. Laurent Gbagbo won these elections, though they were seriously flawed, and began a Presidential term that expires in 2005. The sanctions remain in effect. Reports of human rights abuses by Government of Cote d'Ivoire forces since September 2002 and the unstable situation make it highly unlikely that the sanctions will be lifted in the foreseeable future. Prior to September 2002, the administration of President Gbagbo had made significant progress towards normalcy. It held free and fair municipal elections in March 2001, and concluded a successful National Reconciliation Forum that engaged the leaders of the government and three primary opposition groups to agree on next steps. It is now engaged in negotiations in Paris to resolve the conflict.

By exercising waivers to Section 508, we have been able to engage with Cote d'Ivoire to fund reconciliation projects to bring peace and stability to this war-torn nation. We also have provided Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to undertake anti-terrorist cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the areas of border control, financial controls, and aviation security.

If Côte d'Ivoire regains its eligibility in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the FAA, grant EDA will be used to support Cote d'Ivoire's ongoing efforts to secure its borders and would provide a tangible indication of our cooperative relationship.

Côte d'Ivoire met the eligibility criteria for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2002 and was again certified as eligible in FY 2003 in hopes that AGOA would contribute to rebuilding the economy following a peace settlement.

**Democratic Republic of Congo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	21,178	13,476	18,086
DA	4,773	10,024	6,082
ESF	0	0	4,250
IMET	0	50	100
P.L. 480 Title II	11,555	0	0

Humanitarian response is the most significant U.S. interest in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), followed by concern for democratic reform, protection of American citizens, global issues including promoting health, and economic development. The war in the DRC threatens regional stability, creates humanitarian crises, retards progress on political and economic reform, and increases risks to U.S. citizens. Once economic development recommences and there is effective government control over DRC territory, U.S. businesses will seek to increase investments in, and exports to, the DRC.

The United States has worked with the international community to pursue a negotiated end to the war and a transition to democratic rule in the DRC. The July and September 2002, agreements between the DRC government and Rwanda and Uganda, respectively, led to the withdrawal of most of those foreign troops from DRC territory. As a result of the withdrawal of these and other foreign troops from the DRC, in December 2002 the UN Security Council expanded the mandate and troop ceiling of the UN peacekeeping operation in the DRC. Political discussions among Congolese parties led to an inclusive transitional agreement in that same month. Outstanding issues including the security of Kinshasa, military integration, and the transitional constitution remain under discussion.

Returning one of Africa's largest countries to peace and stability will require important initial U.S. investments aimed at jump-starting the reintegration of former combatants, establishing civilian control over vast territories, and promoting national reconciliation. FY 2004 Economic Support Funds (ESF) will offer important leverage to attract contributions from other donors and, when used in a timely manner, will help keep DRC's return to stability on track. Initial FY 2004 ESF investments will also offer a crucial foothold for future U.S. interests in this resource-rich country.

Upon resolution of the conflict, International Military Education and Training (IMET) will be used to assist the large tasks of security sector reform and integration of the various Congolese forces. IMET funds would be used for professional training and development, particularly in Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) courses such as civil-military relations, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. The DRC may also be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Upon resolution of the conflict, grant EDA would support efforts to rebuild the military and assist with maintaining internal security.

FY 2003 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds, programmed through non-governmental channels, support child survival, basic health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases programs. In FY 2004, CSH funds will continue to focus on health, including programs aimed at combating HIV/AIDS, reducing maternal mortality, and expanding immunization coverage throughout the country. In FY 2004, Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to support democracy, governance, agriculture and food security, conservation efforts, and improvement in the quality of basic education.

As there has been progress in economic and political reforms, the President determined in CY 2002 that the DRC is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), but that these benefits would be implemented only after a transitional government is established.



**Djibouti**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Request
FMF	0	0	2,000
FMF-SUP	1,500	0	0
IMET	163	185	225
NADR-HD	404	250	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,059	0	0

The primary U.S. national interest in Djibouti is security. Djibouti hosts the only U.S. military base in sub-Saharan Africa with over 1,000 U.S. military personnel physically on the ground and several hundred more afloat offshore. In addition, Djibouti has been designated the headquarters for the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), which directs Coalition counter-terrorism operations in several countries in East Africa as well as Yemen. A predominantly Muslim country (94 percent) and Arab League member, Djibouti has responded positively to U.S. requests to interdict terrorists, their supporters, and their financial resources. In short, Djibouti is an African front-line state in the war on terrorism and stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States and the coalition. The U.S. also is interested in promoting democracy and economic development in Djibouti.

Djibouti hosts forces from several counter-terrorism coalition partners, including the largest French military base outside of France, and contingents from Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Djibouti's deep-water port enhances its usefulness to U.S. military planners. Its location at the strategic straits of Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea directly across the Gulf of Aden from the Arabian Peninsula affords excellent force projection features.

Djibouti has signed contractual agreements with the International Board of Broadcasters for the establishment of medium wave and FM Voice of America broadcasts, which will transmit Arabic language programs to Sudan and the Middle East. Two FM channels have begun broadcasting the VOA in Djibouti in Arabic, French and English. The Arabic language medium wave broadcasting station is under construction and should be finished by the end of calendar year 2004.

Djibouti is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This offers Djibouti--a low-income country almost devoid of natural resources--an opportunity to develop its trade and investment sectors to generate employment and revenue.

With Djibouti's growing importance to U.S. security concerns in the region, an increase in assistance is anticipated, primarily from regional sources. In FY 2002, regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) were provided in support of Djibouti's first multi-party parliamentary elections. Women participated for the first time and were elected to office. In FY 2004, small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund (under the Development Assistance(DA) account) will be used to strengthen and consolidate democratic gains. This assistance will promote good governance, human rights, and improvements in women's education. FY 2004 Africa Regional ESF will also be used for these purposes, particularly to advance capacity building in the Justice Ministry and the electoral commission to promote more transparent elections. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development is expected to build on programs initiated with FY 2002 supplemental ESF by providing DA to Djibouti in FY 2003 and FY 2004 to enhance workforce development training programs and to combat the country's high illiteracy rate (more than 60 percent).

In order to continue our robust military relationship and to prepare Djibouti's security forces for their role in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), the United States will increase the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2004 to promote professionalism and respect for civilian rule. IMET courses include professional military education and training on appropriate civil/military relations. Djibouti is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2004 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA such as vehicles, radios, field equipment, patrol vessels and small craft can support counterterrorism and other security requirements resulting from Djibouti's upgraded security profile as a front-line state in the war on terrorism.

In FY 2004, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will be used to enhance border and coastal security; FY 2002 supplemental FMF was previously used for this same purpose. FY 2004 funding will be used to provide and support defense articles and services such as: vehicles, small craft and patrol vessels, communications equipment, fencing, guard towers, and night-vision goggles. These funds will help Djibouti secure its borders and coastline from the increased threat of terrorism. By helping Djibouti improve its own security, these funds will also enhance force protection for Coalition forces there.

**Equatorial Guinea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	0	50	50

The U.S. national interests in Equatorial Guinea are promoting democracy, human rights, economic prosperity, and energy security in the context of a flood of petroleum revenues to one of Africa's poorest countries. Democratic institutions are very weak. While the economy has experienced strong petroleum-based growth in recent years, fiscal discipline and transparency are lacking. The country's worker and human rights record is poor. Over the course of the past five years, U.S. companies have invested approximately \$5 billion in Equatorial Guinea's petroleum sector.

In recent years, the United States has not provided assistance to Equatorial Guinea through Development Assistance (DA) or Economic Support Funds (ESF). Consideration will be given to future ESF funding of basic civil education programs if Equatorial Guinea undertakes serious efforts to address revenue distribution, transparency and good governance questions.

If the government of Equatorial Guinea takes appropriate steps to improve in the human rights area, FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will be used to begin a program to contribute to respect for civilian rule and human rights through the development of a professional military. IMET will also support efforts to ensure regional stability and energy security by enhancing the military's ability to maintain control of its territorial waters. IMET programs will enhance contact between U.S. and Equatorial Guinea military forces and improve understanding and cooperation.

The President determined that Equatorial Guinea was not eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2001.

**Eritrea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	5,350	5,400	5,400
DA	5,558	4,619	840
FMF	250	500	500
IMET	340	400	450
NADR-HD	1,602	1,100	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	5,564	1,908	2,256

The primary U.S. national interests in Eritrea are democracy and human rights, humanitarian assistance, and counterterrorism. The most important U.S. strategic goals include promoting regional stability through the consolidation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean peace process and ensuring Eritrea's support for the war on terrorism. The United States helped broker the Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia following a costly two-year conflict that left Eritrea economically devastated and in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Nurturing the recovery from the war and overcoming the deep-seated bitterness between the former combatants will require considerable financial, diplomatic, and political support. Eritrea is a coalition partner in the war on terrorism. The Eritrean military is ready to assist the counterterrorism effort and has offered use of its facilities for logistical and/or operational purposes.

A strong bilateral relationship with Eritrea would be advantageous to both the United States and Eritrea. However, Eritrea's troubling record on democratization and human rights raises very serious concerns. Eritrea's deteriorating human rights and democracy performance as well as its role in the war on terrorism will both be taken into account in programming FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) and FY 2004 Foreign Military Funding (FMF) funds. FY 2004 IMET funds will provide training on civil-military relations, military justice, officer professionalism, and human rights. IMET may also include naval and coast guard courses in support of coastal security counterterrorism cooperation. The IMET program enables U.S. trainers to build important military-to-military contacts that strengthen the rule of law within the Eritrean military and serve as a basis for regional peacekeeping efforts. FY 2004 FMF funds will finance procurement of coastal security and related counter-terrorism equipment.

The FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) package will finance economic growth, citizen participation, and agriculture. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) will support increased access to quality health care services, including safe births, immunization, and prevention of malaria and HIV/AIDS. The range of specific goals include integrated management of childhood illness, HIV/AIDS prevention, malaria surveillance and addressing the acute shortage of health care personnel. The results of a recent demographic study indicate that Eritrea has made impressive progress in nearly all health indicators since independence ten years ago.

Eritrea is eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) benefits. However, the United States warned Eritrea in writing that unless Eritrea made significant progress on the human rights and democracy fronts by June 30, 2003, it would lose its eligibility for AGOA benefits beginning January 2004.

The United States has provided humanitarian demining assistance to train and equip Eritrean deminers. This is an essential component of development because it allows internally displaced persons and repatriated Eritreans from Sudan to return to their former homes. In FY 2004, the United States will continue to support the Eritrean demining program using Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds. Funds will be used for continued contractor oversight, to give the

Eritreans the depth of experience to meet international demining standards, and to procure needed equipment.

Eritrea will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2004 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will be used to help strengthen Eritrea's demining program by providing such items as vehicles, radios, and field equipment.

**Ethiopia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Request
CSH	23,057	31,950	37,168
DA	20,200	18,104	15,438
ESF	0	0	5,000
FMF	250	500	500
FMF-SUP	2,000	0	0
IMET	445	500	570
NADR-HD	1,275	1,000	300
P.L. 480 Title II	58,423	27,281	20,803

Primary U.S. interests in Ethiopia include ensuring counterterrorism support, promoting economic growth, fostering democracy and respect for human rights, supporting regional stability, and providing humanitarian assistance. Ethiopia is an African front-line state in the war on terrorism, supporting efforts to apprehend terrorists in Ethiopia and beyond. U.S. support (financial, diplomatic, political) is needed to keep the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea on track. Ethiopia's young democratic institutions are fragile and need U.S. support to grow and mature. Development assistance is aimed at reducing chronic food insecurity through enhanced economic growth, improving basic education and family health services, good governance, and mitigating the effects of disaster. Finally, it is in the U.S. interest to assist Ethiopia to combat the devastating effect of the AIDS pandemic; Ethiopia has one of the highest numbers of HIV-positive adults in the world.

The Horn of Africa is a turbulent region. In addition to facing domestic challenges, Ethiopia must contend with neighbors who are engaged in civil war (Sudan), have no central government (Somalia), and have fought with Ethiopia in the past (Eritrea). Ethiopia's severe poverty, exacerbated by recurrent drought conditions, makes it difficult for the country to feed its relatively large population. Past U.S. food assistance has saved millions of lives. However, the current drought-induced food shortage in Ethiopia has left approximately 12 million people in need of food assistance in Fiscal Year 2003. The long-term effects of the food crisis will continue to be felt in FY 2004.

The most important short-term goal of the United States is the demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea boundary and full implementation of the peace agreement between the two antagonists. Renewed conflict would set back every U.S. interest in Ethiopia. The border conflict left a residue of bitterness and division among the people of these formerly friendly nations. Peaceful transfers of power, renewal of economic activity across the border area, and consequent confidence building, will be the first steps toward normalization of relations between them. FY 2002 supplemental regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) are being used to facilitate reconstruction and resettlement along the Ethiopia-Eritrea border.

Ethiopia anchors regional organizations and programs such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, the World Bank's Nile Basin Initiative, and the headquarters of the African Union. U.S. support for these organizations and activities will improve prospects for stability throughout the greater Horn and promote regional and Ethiopian economic development and democratization.

A long-term U.S. goal is to eradicate sources of terrorism in the region in order to protect U.S. national security. Ethiopia has one of the largest and most professional militaries in Africa and has provided outstanding cooperation in the war on terrorism. Ethiopia enhanced security for the U.S. Embassy, shut

down avenues of terrorist funding, and is cooperating in the effort to counter terrorism in and emanating from Somalia. Regional ESF funding was approved in FY 2002 for conflict mitigation and to improve livelihoods in critical border areas of Ethiopia, particularly in the southern region near Somalia. FY 2004 ESF funds will finance programs on good governance and civil society advocacy issues, including preparatory work for the 2005 parliamentary elections, anti-corruption activities, trade competitiveness, reform of the banking and capital market systems, and further programs for confidence building and economic growth in conflict-prone areas.

Ethiopia has the potential to emerge as a major peacekeeping contributor in Africa. The United States will continue to encourage Ethiopia to participate in regional peacekeeping initiatives and with the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Program (ACOTA), the successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative. In FY 2004, IMET funds will be used for training that will further increase the professionalism of the Ethiopian military, focusing on senior level Professional Military Education courses (War College and Command and General Staff level schools) and instructor training to assist in the development of Ethiopia's own military training institutes. FY 2004 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to provide Ethiopia with additional equipment to increase its counterterrorism abilities and to finance the existing vehicle and C-130 aircraft contracts. Ethiopia will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will be requested to enhance Ethiopia's ability to control its borders with Sudan and Somalia, execute humanitarian mine action operations and participate in regional peacekeeping missions.

In FY 2004, Development Assistance (DA) will support sustained economic growth through agricultural programs and enable private sector growth. The challenges are enormous, but food security policy reforms are underway with the USG's strong encouragement. The problem of chronic food insecurity will be addressed in efforts to focus Government of Ethiopia efforts on the poorest rural households, using both DA and innovative programming of P.L. 480 resources. The latter will assist microenterprise development at the community level, and Food for Education will encourage families to keep primary school-age children in school. The Democracy and Governance program will continue to train judges - an excellent long-term investment in Ethiopia's democratic institutions. DA will also be used to improve livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia, and to mitigate the effects of disaster, thus promoting U.S. humanitarian interests.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH)-funded population programs will continue to assist family planning to slow Ethiopia's population growth, which at present outstrips the growth of agricultural production. CSH funds also will be used to improve family health, maternal and child nutrition and combat infectious diseases. Ethiopia is an emphasis country for programs to combat HIV/AIDS. In FY 2003, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Centers for Disease Control, and the Department of Defense will expand to combat HIV/AIDS through integrated programs in prevention, care, and support. A country strategy for this effort will include activities in maternal to child transmission and orphans. A notable success in this area is the USAID-supported cross-border program to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS along the Djibouti to Addis corridor being implemented by an international non-governmental organization present in both Ethiopia and Djibouti.

The USG has provided funds in the past two years to train and equip Ethiopian deminers. This assistance has helped create an indigenous mine action capacity that had been lost due to war with Eritrea. Continued support for mine action programs in Ethiopia will save lives and allow displaced peasants to return to their farms. FY 2004 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will be used to train, equip and provide oversight to the Government of Ethiopia for additional Ethiopian deminers and to help maintain previously trained units.

**Gabon**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	157	160	160
Peace Corps	2,085	2,424	2,809

U.S. national interests in Gabon are democracy and human rights, economic prosperity based on substantial U.S. oil interests, the protection and responsible management of rich environmental resources, and the protection of American citizens. Bilateral military cooperation and use of Gabon as a safe haven and staging base for regional evacuations of U.S. citizens are also important. There is important cooperation in combined military exercises and training between Gabon and the United States. Gabon has been influential in promoting stability through mediation of regional conflicts.

The United States seeks to strengthen Gabon's democratic institutions, particularly the election process. The December 2001 legislative elections were marked by numerous administrative problems, including management of polling stations and accuracy of voter rosters. The United States seeks to improve election administration through Economic Support Fund (ESF) grants channeled through the Africa Regional Fund. The United States will continue to promote Gabon's involvement in mediation efforts that support regional stability. These include involvement in the Central African Republic (CAR) and Burundi. Libreville will likely continue to serve as a base for regional evacuation of U.S. citizens. The United States is also encouraging Gabon to reform and diversify its economy, as well as open doors to U.S. investment and exports. Peace Corps activities help to promote economic development and improved health.

Close military cooperation supports U.S. use of Gabon as a refuge and a staging area for regional evacuations. It also enhances Gabon's peacekeeping capacity, which is being exercised in the CAR. The FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will increase understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and Gabon through programs in military justice, advanced staff training, defense resources management, military health affairs, officer and non-commissioned officer professionalization, and English language training.

Gabon will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support the modernization of Gabon's military and will reinforce the U.S.-Gabon political/military relationship, thereby also reinforcing appropriate civil-military relations. Gabon is also eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The United States has not provided assistance to Gabon in recent years through Development Assistance (DA) or bilateral Economic Support Funds (ESF).



**Gambia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	48	50	100
P.L. 480 Title II	136	0	0
Peace Corps	1,674	2,033	2,477

The major U.S. interests in The Gambia are democracy, human rights and humanitarian concerns. The Gambia's presidential and legislative elections in 2001 and 2002 were internationally recognized as free and fair, despite some shortcomings. Recognizing The Gambia's progress in consolidating its constitutional democracy in 2002, the United States lifted sanctions resulting from Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act and made it eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) benefits. The President of The Gambia, Yahya Jammeh, spoke out strongly in support of the war on terrorism and has instituted laws to block terrorist financing. It is in the interest of the United States to remain engaged with the Gambia to promote democratic reforms.

U.S. assistance to The Gambia will focus on support for democratization, market-based economic reforms, and humanitarian assistance. United States assistance will support efforts to maintain a strong independent media. Assistance will also be targeted to strengthening the role of the National Assembly.

The United States will continue to provide global Food For Peace (FFP) funds to assist in the improvement of agriculture techniques and the development of higher yielding crops. The counterpart funds generated by the food assistance program support development projects aimed at the lowest-income farmers (mostly women) by opening new outlets for their cash crops in order to boost earnings and nutritional intake. The introduction of high-yield sesame crops has given poor families a high protein/high vitamin food supplement. With improved marketing schemes developed by the project, extra sesame crops provide a cash crop that generates more income for the families than any available alternative crops. FFP funds simultaneously relieve human suffering and encourage the development of open markets.

Economic development and humanitarian assistance are also areas where the Peace Corps has played a pivotal role. Volunteers are involved in projects ranging from health education to urban planning. Major activities have included teaching basic health care, assisting economic cooperatives, and increasing HIV/AIDS awareness.

FY 2004 IMET funds will be used to encourage the efforts of the military leadership and the country's civilian government to return the military to its traditionally constructive role. This will be accomplished through training in civil-military relations, military justice, defense resources management, and civic action and humanitarian response.. The Gambia will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA may be used to support The Gambia's participation in peacekeeping operations.

The Gambia is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU). It has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

**Ghana**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	18,655	20,055	22,220
DA	15,963	18,688	14,575
FMF	400	500	500
IMET	482	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	12,407	14,951	21,767
Peace Corps	2,465	2,742	3,421

The primary U.S. interests in Ghana are democracy, human rights and humanitarian concerns, particularly HIV/AIDS, and regional security. Ghana is the fourth largest market for U.S. exports in sub-Saharan Africa and has the capability of attracting new U.S. investment. Its successful series of multi-party elections over the last decade make Ghana a model for regional stability. Ghana also has a proud, history of military professionalism and peacekeeping, especially in West Africa, a tradition that continues with Ghana's January 2003 contribution to the ECOWAS peacekeeping force in Cote d'Ivoire. Ghana has a national HIV/AIDS rate of infection close to 4 percent.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funding will improve access to family planning services, generate demand for such services through social marketing, and improve basic public health care by placing trained nurses in local communities. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will tackle corruption and governmental transparency issues by training non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fulfill a "public watchdog" role. DA funds will also help promote fiscal reform, plan financial/exchange rate market reforms, establish commercial dispute mediation services, and promote investment-oriented regulatory reforms.

FY 2004 CSH will support activities to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission through aggressive workplace-based education of workers and employers. The dedicated HIV/AIDS account will focus on training community health NGOs, funding mass media AIDS awareness campaigns, and distributing condoms. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission through anti-retroviral therapy provided to pregnant mothers will be funded, as will voluntary counseling and testing services. DA will fund childhood immunizations, continue the development of an Integrated Disease Surveillance system, and combat malaria in concert with the Ministry of Health. DA will continue to fund Ministry of Education efforts to improve access to and quality of public schools. Peace Corps placements will support the focus on HIV/AIDS and educational reform efforts.

In FY 2004, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will continue to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of members of the Ghanaian Armed Forces through U.S. Professional Military Education courses. IMET will focus on the continued development of effective civilian (Defense Ministry and Parliament) oversight of the military and efficient defense resource management. Furthermore, IMET enhances the armed forces capabilities as an effective participant in peace support operations.

In FY2004, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to purchase vehicles, spares, rifles, communications equipment and maintenance support to strengthen Ghana's capabilities to conduct peacekeeping operations and counter-terrorist activities. FMF will also be used to provide equipment and training for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center, which will be used to train regional armed forces in peace support operations.

During previous fiscal years, Ghana received several surplus naval transports under the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program that are of particular value in supporting regional peacekeeping missions. Ghana will again be eligible in FY 2004 to receive EDA on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act and would use EDA to increase the availability of its armed forces for peacekeeping operations; EDA in 2002 enabled Ghana to receive naval transports that have improved its ability to sustain regional peacekeeping operations, as well as deep-water patrol vessels that have helped Ghana reduce smuggling and illegal fishing in its territorial waters.

The African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program (ACOTA), the successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), will provide training and other crisis response assistance to contingents of the Ghanaian armed forces. These exercises will promote enhanced Ghanaian peacekeeping support and humanitarian relief operations capacity. African Regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds will continue to support development of the Ghanaian/West African capacity to manage crises and sustain peacekeeping operations. IMET, ACOTA training and FMF were all crucial in providing Ghana the equipment, training and ability to deploy a robust, professional peacekeeping unit to Cote d'Ivoire in early 2003.

Ghana is eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and is eligible to export apparel to the U.S. market. Ghana's qualification for this legal provision is already providing new, job-creating private investment and boosting U.S.-Ghana trade.

Ghana cooperates closely with the United States and is a member of the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Ghana is a recipient of Highly Indebted Poor Countries debt reduction assistance and has already received substantial reductions in international debt payments (\$3.7 billion over the next 8-20 years). It is working closely with multilateral lending institutions to help Ghana transition to a more market-driven economic system.

**Guinea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Request
CSH	6,700	7,160	6,659
DA	15,442	15,765	11,095
IMET	266	250	350
NADR-SALW	103	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	6,818	3,441	4,474
Peace Corps	2,478	2,812	3,325

The primary U.S. national interests in Guinea continue to be humanitarian response - the reason for U.S. promotion of conflict resolution in this war-torn region of West Africa - and development of a stable democracy. Guinea is host to roughly 200,000 refugees from regional conflicts, and the United States will continue to contribute to international efforts to address the humanitarian needs of those refugees and similar numbers of internally displaced persons, as well as to help Guinea defend its borders against further aggression by its neighbors. Peace requires expansion of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and economic development. Guinea has publicly supported U.S. anti-terrorism initiatives and has ratified three international anti-terrorism accords.

The bilateral assistance program focuses on agriculture and management of natural resources; providing quality basic education to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural youth; improving the health and welfare of women and children; and fostering progress in democracy by bolstering civil society organizations, transparent good governance at the local level, and strengthening electoral practices and conduct. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will address local capacity building, sustainable agricultural production, and off-farm income-generating activities to support food security and economic growth in target communities, while establishing a supportive policy environment. DA funds will train teachers and develop instruction manuals for teachers and students, as well as an interactive radio instruction program. The monies also will target citizen participation in local governance and civic education. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will boost the routine immunization program for children and increase access to oral rehydration salts and Vitamin A, increase access to high-quality treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and train HIV/AIDS counselors. The Peace Corps continues to play an active role in health care and education.

In FY 2004, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will continue to emphasize the military's role as an institution accountable to the public. IMET courses will focus on civilian control of the military and respect for basic human rights, through training and seminars involving the military, civilian leaders and NGOs. Courses will also address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the military.

Guinea will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Guinea would continue to use EDA for spare parts for U.S.-origin naval vessels, communications equipment, and non-lethal equipment for its army.

Guinea has been eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) since 2000. Though Guinea has not attracted the private foreign investment needed to benefit substantially from AGOA, it recognizes AGOA's potential value. To retain its AGOA eligibility, Guinea will need to continue its efforts to reform the criminal justice system and to hold transparent and free elections as well as discontinue support to the Liberian United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD). In addition, Guinea

needs to pursue sound economic management policies, implement a poverty reduction program, and insure that investors can operate with consistent application of the rule of law.

**Guinea-Bissau**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Request
IMET	69	75	100
NADR-SALW	0	200	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,298	0	0

Struggling to re-emerge as a democratic society following a traumatic two-year internal conflict, Guinea-Bissau faces the challenge of reconstructing its society and infrastructure from the rubble. With no functioning public utilities, widely dispersed unexploded landmines, and a government that has been hamstrung by a series of crises, stability remains an elusive goal. It is in the U.S. interest to promote peace and encourage democracy in this troubled country, both to realize the benefits of regional stability and to avoid a humanitarian disaster.

U.S. assistance to Guinea-Bissau has helped to relieve human suffering, strengthen civil society, increase territorial security, and promote participatory democracy. There are no active USAID programs in Guinea-Bissau at this time. Regional programs through NGOs provide some limited assistance.

Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) were used in FY 2002 through the Leland Initiative to improve Internet connectivity and benefit societal transparency. The program will increase the Internet bandwidth available to Guinea-Bissau, and provide one-time infusions of basic hardware and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau as it develops laws governing the private Internet Service Provider market. Funds in FY 2003 will assist in ensuring that the legislative elections are free and fair.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2004 will support efforts by the military and the country's civilian, democratic government to downsize the military and to direct the army toward playing a more constructive role in civic action and humanitarian projects. IMET courses will focus on military justice and defense resource management. This modest program, along with ACSS seminars, will also help reinforce military cooperation efforts between GB and its neighbors to enhance regional stability.

Guinea-Bissau is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2004 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will enhance the ability of the Guinea-Bissau military to locate and remove landmines and help the Government of Guinea-Bissau to restructure and increase the professionalism of its military.

Guinea-Bissau remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in the region. It is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union and has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

**Kenya**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Request
CSH	27,563	33,413	38,513
DA	13,547	13,280	3,776
ESF	0	0	8,000
FMF	0	1,500	6,500
FMF-SUP	15,000	0	0
IMET	486	600	600
P.L. 480 Title II	17,682	12,134	14,262
Peace Corps	3,205	3,283	3,915

National security, improved governance and economic growth, reduction of disease and poverty, and promotion of human rights are the United States' principal interests in Kenya.

Kenya is the linchpin of East African stability and security. Kenyan support for the war on terrorism has been solid and wholehearted, a reflection of national values, and a recognition that Kenya has twice been a target of al Qaeda bombs, which murdered 231 Kenyans in 1998. Kenya remains a principal point of access for U.S. military and relief operations within the region. An important partner in the global war on terrorism, Kenya also demonstrates regional leadership in peacekeeping and diplomacy.

In late 2002, Kenya undertook the most important political transition in its 38 years as an independent nation. Incumbent President Daniel arap Moi stepped down to allow his successor, former Opposition Leader Mwai Kibaki, who was chosen in multiparty elections, to assume the presidency. This democratic transition proceeded freely, fairly, and without significant violence, strengthening liberty and human rights for Kenya's 30 million people.

Kenya remains the engine of East African economic growth, despite a recent history of economic stagnation and corruption, and is the region's transportation and communication hub. President Kibaki and his cabinet have made clear their commitment to the improvement of governance, essential to allow renewed economic growth. The United States and other donors are committed to assist in this effort as long as the Kenyan government demonstrates the political will to transform its intention into concrete action.

Sustained International Military Education and Training (IMET) and continued access to Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funds for the provision of equipment will enhance Kenya's ability to protect its borders and coast from terrorists. FY 2004 FMF funds will be used to provide several forms of equipment Kenya needs, including patrol boats, communication apparatus (tactical radios), coastal radar, port and runway improvements, truck spare parts, helicopter spare parts and maintenance, basic chemical and biological warfare response equipment, and hospital supplies. FY 2004 IMET funding will be used to increase the professionalism of the Kenyan military and to provide specialized border and coastal security training. FY 2004 FMF and IMET funding will also enhance Kenya's capability and confidence to participate effectively in peacekeeping operations with similar operational requirements. Kenya will also be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Equipment received under this program will be used to build upon Kenya's existing peacekeeping and counter-terrorist capabilities.

Kenya is among the United Nations' top troop-contributing nations and does not shy away from difficult assignments like Sierra Leone or the Democratic Republic of Congo. FY 2004 Peacekeeping Operations

(PKO) assistance will support multinational peace support exercises at the brigade level between Kenyan headquarters staffs and third-country battalion staffs. These training events test and reinforce interoperability and commonality in a multinational context. They also engage key officials from sub-regional organizations, paving the way for much more effective integration of political peace support mandates and military operations to achieve the objectives set out by the mandates.

President Kibaki, his cabinet, and the members of the national legislature face two great challenges: changing a pattern of governance in which public office has been primarily used for private gain; and improving a stagnant economy that falls far short of fully utilizing Kenya's potential. The United States will undertake a higher level of engagement to assist the new Kenyan leadership in meeting these challenges. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will be provided in the form of technical assistance and capacity-building grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to increase the effectiveness of private sector and civil society organizations, enhance the independence of the parliament, and continue to promote a transparent and competitive electoral process. Using FY 2004 Economic Support Funds (ESF), we will also engage with the new government in fighting institutional corruption and will provide technical assistance and training to the judiciary and local government.

As Kenya continues to add jobs using the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the United States will continue its work to help the Kenyan people achieve greater rates of economic growth and overcome disease and poverty. Successful DA and Child Survival and Health (CSH)-funded operations to fight HIV/AIDS and malaria, improve child health, and reduce fertility rates will continue, as will efforts to promote increased rural household incomes for agricultural smallholders and micro-enterprise entrepreneurs. Previous work in these fields has already reduced child mortality, fertility rates, and rural poverty. Growth of rural incomes will be encouraged through improvements in productivity (including use of biotechnology), market access, and private sector management of key commodities. DA will also be used for improving natural resource management to protect Kenya's wildlife and the important tourism industry that wildlife attracts. Economic Support Funds will support development activities in predominately-Muslim Northeast and Coast Provinces, to counteract the presence of extremist ideologies in these regions. All these programs will provide technical assistance as well as grants to local NGOs to build capacity.

The Peace Corps has a large and active program in Kenya, supporting math and science education, education for the deaf, public health, and small enterprise development.

FY 2004 P.L. 480 Title II resources will be used to improve food security in arid and semi-arid areas by providing agriculture and livestock production and marketing opportunities as well as promoting sustainable natural resource management practices.



**Lesotho**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	96	100	125
Peace Corps	1,978	2,281	2,755

The priority U.S. interests in Lesotho continue to be democracy and humanitarian assistance. Assisting Lesotho in its efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis and strengthen its democratic foundations will serve to enhance regional security and lay the groundwork for continued national and regional economic stability.

The HIV/AIDS crisis poses a serious threat to Lesotho's social, political, and economic futures. Lesotho will benefit from regional FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds. These funds will provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to respond to increased demand for information and services, with a particular emphasis on high-traffic corridors. Previous funding has been employed to conduct studies on transmission trends and initiate public education efforts targeting high-risk groups.

In FY 2004, the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which is funded under the Development Assistance (DA) account, will be used to advance democracy by bolstering the management capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in the promotion of democratic practices and human rights and by supporting local programs focusing on expanding the role of women in society. Previous regional funding has supported successful NGO-coordinated programs on conflict management and resolution, as well as civic education and voter rights.

The Peace Corps currently fields approximately 100 volunteers in Lesotho, supporting U.S. national interests by providing village-based HIV/AIDS education programs and community development initiatives.

Lesotho is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and in April 2001 it was granted AGOA apparel benefits. Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

A stable military is an important element in Lesotho's democratic development. Accordingly, FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support education programs for security personnel emphasizing leadership training, managerial skills, civil/military relations, and respect for human rights.

**Liberia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	1,600	2,100	2,045
DA	3,725	3,100	1,100
P.L. 480 Title II	5,643	1,027	0

The primary U.S. national interests in Liberia are to prevent the Government of Liberia from fomenting violence and instability in neighboring countries, and to promote comprehensive internal reform and good governance in Liberia. The United States seeks to accomplish these objectives through UN action, especially United Nations Security Council bans on travel by senior government officials, on the import of arms and the export of rough diamonds, and a requirement for credible audits and monitoring of Liberian government accounts. The United States supports the work of a new International Contact Group on Liberia, which shares our goals for the country. We seek to promote peaceful democratic change and civil society building, while at the same time providing humanitarian relief to those most affected by violence within Liberia and its neighbor states.

In FY 2004 we plan to program Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to support ongoing efforts by the International Republican Institute, in concert with The Carter Center, National Democratic Institute, and International Foundation for Electoral Systems to strengthen “society watchdog” institutions and to enhance political party training and support for independent media. ESF will help finance monitoring of elections scheduled for October 2003, and their aftermath. Successful advances in the peace process would result in the use of ESF to support a program to reintegrate former combatants.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will be used to promote the role of civil society in transforming social, economic and political conditions. This will be done through civic education, adult literacy programs and management skills training. Community groups will be trained to monitor peace-building and human rights conditions, and in strategies to assure good planning, transparency and accountability of civil society organizations. FY 2004 DA will also be used to promote the development of a viable political opposition through strengthening of political parties and election support. The large agrarian community will receive help in the form of training and inputs to communities and small farmers to increase crop productivity; training and credit to community groups to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, such as schools, clinics, roads and bridges, and financing to micro-level entrepreneurs.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health programs (CSH) will strengthen the role and capacity of community-based organizations and local NGOs in quality primary health care service delivery. This will be done by: conducting awareness campaigns about prevalent diseases and the appropriate community interventions; training health care professionals and community health workers to improve the quality of service delivery; strengthening organizational capacity of local organizations through improved management skills gained through design, implementation and evaluation of health and development activities; and addressing key primary health care delivery policy issues supporting the role of health care delivery through civil society.

These proposed FY 2004 DA and CSH activities follow from the FY 2003 program based on the current USAID transition strategy for Liberia.

The United States has determined that Liberia is ineligible to benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. In addition to its failure to encourage regional stability, the Government of Liberia has done little to promote sound economic development, ensure transparency and rule of law, or improve its human rights record.

**Madagascar**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	8,725	8,493	8,915
DA	10,540	9,785	10,945
IMET	208	170	200
P.L. 480 Title II	8,503	10,732	12,590
Peace Corps	2,000	1,970	2,596

The United States' principal interests in Madagascar are the promotion of democracy, the encouragement of economic growth and development, and the protection of Madagascar's unique biodiversity. In addition, we seek to help Madagascar limit the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Government of Madagascar has supported the war on terrorism through law enforcement cooperation and the implementation of financial sector counter-terrorism measures.

The United States will continue to work with Madagascar to support its developing democracy. Madagascar is at a critical stage in the development of democratic institutions following its emergence from a governance crisis that plunged the country into chaos for the first half of 2002, following the disputed December 15, 2001 presidential election. Madagascar held free, fair and highly participatory legislative elections in January, 2003, with the financial support of the United States and other donor countries. Those elections cemented the democratic credentials of the administration of President Marc Ravalomanana, whom Madagascar's courts had declared the winner of the disputed 2001 election.

The government of Madagascar has moved ahead with commercial law reform, and private investment continues to grow. The United States approved Madagascar for benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Driven by the availability of AGOA benefits, Madagascar has been successful in adding jobs and investment. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) and P.L. 480 Title II will foster agricultural and trade development. Peace Corps programs will contribute to sustainable economic development in rural communities. DA funding also will be used to promote democracy and help the Malagasy government's anti-corruption efforts. U.S. public diplomacy programs, along with grants from the DA Regional Human Rights and Democracy Fund, will complement efforts for the consolidation of democratic institutions.

The fourth largest island in the world, Madagascar has a unique environment. FY 2004 DA and Peace Corps environmental programs will assist Madagascar in guarding its precious and rare biodiversity and in implementing sustainable and responsible natural resource management, particularly forest management. With U.S. assistance, Madagascar has increased protection of endangered species and forested areas. Previous U.S. funding helped to protect the environment of Madagascar by protecting forestland from over-development and led to further development of national parks. FY 2004 funds will be used to continue these efforts and consolidate the gains already made.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) and P.L. 480 Title II assistance in the health, nutrition, and population sectors will be used to improve the quality of life for assisted Malagasy populations, increase contraceptive prevalence, improve food security, and limit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases.

U.S. strategy for consolidating democracy includes enhancing the professionalism of the Malagasy military forces through International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. Madagascar will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the

Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support Madagascar's counter-drug maritime activities and coastal security operations.

**Malawi**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	15,540	17,480	21,919
DA	13,829	13,397	10,555
IMET	385	360	360
P.L. 480 Title II	13,699	6,290	4,918
Peace Corps	2,242	2,611	2,555

The primary U.S. interests in Malawi are democracy and humanitarian response. Malawi's young democracy continues to strengthen, as does its commitment to important free-market reforms. Assisting Malawi in its efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis and further develop its democratic credentials will be a basis for enhanced regional stability, economic development, trade and investment opportunities and advancement of U.S. global interests.

Malawi is in the midst of an important democratic transition, with national elections anticipated in 2004, and considerable debate over proposed constitutional reforms that would permit a third presidential term. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to help support non-governmental organizations that promote human rights and civic education. DA funds will also be used to promote improved legislative accountability and the management capacities of other democratic institutions.

FY 2004 DA funds will assist activities that promote long-term agricultural productivity, including sustainable land use management, crop diversity, and expanded rural employment opportunities. DA will help promote community-based natural resource management practices. In addition, DA funds will support development of Malawi's educational infrastructure by focusing on improving teaching skills, community involvement, and management, planning, and resource allocation.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will support efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV infections, reduce infant and child mortality, and increase the rate of contraceptive use. Programs to improve detection, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and polio will also receive support, as will activities focusing on training, service provision, logistics and management systems for family planning and reproductive health.

In September 2000 Malawi was declared by the President to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and in August 2001, Malawi was granted AGOA apparel benefits. Malawi is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will build on the Malawi military's tradition of apolitical professionalism and enhance regional stability by focusing on democratic values and mutually beneficial military-to-military relations. Malawi military personnel will receive training in finance, medical care, engineering, transportation, procurement, HIV/AIDS prevention, and resource management. In addition, they will take military justice courses provided by the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS). Malawi is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will help develop Malawi's capacity to support peacekeeping activities.

The Peace Corps has an active program in Malawi, with approximately one hundred volunteers focusing on community health, education, and natural resource management. Volunteers are also involved in activities related to HIV/AIDS.

**Mali**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	14,488	13,288	12,659
DA	21,688	21,340	17,027
IMET	342	325	350
P.L. 480 Title II	1,355	0	0
Peace Corps	2,741	3,538	4,399

The primary U.S. national interests in Mali are promoting the consolidation of democratic institutions and helping the national government address the humanitarian goals of ameliorating the effects of poverty and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Other interests include supporting efforts to establish lasting regional stability and enhancing Mali's ability to prevent terrorists from using its territory for basing and trafficking. Mali has been an active partner in the war against terrorism and has ratified all of the UN counter-terrorism conventions.

Mali has recently been a model for democracy in the region and is an active member in regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU). Mali continues to support U.S. interests in the region. Mali participates in the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Reduction Initiative and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program.

FY 2003 Child Survival and Health (CSH) and Development Assistance (DA) funding will address expanding economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor; provide high impact health services to women and children, combat HIV/AIDS; improve the quality of education for girls and boys; consolidate democracy through decentralization and accelerate overall development by making information more widely accessible through expanded rural radio. The U.S. National Institutes of Health continues to research and test an anti-malarial vaccine in Mali.

A major factor in building national cohesion is the integration of the northern ethnic groups into Mali's political, economic and social structures, heretofore clustered in the more developed south. This integration effort will continue to be supported by DA funds. In northern Mali, DA will be used to develop income-generating activities, build schools, and establish or renovate water resources.

The DA program will continue to fund efforts to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and to increase farmer incomes through agricultural best practices and better management, especially of irrigated agriculture.

Over 115 Peace Corps volunteers are working in five development fields throughout Mali: agriculture, health, education, natural resource management, small enterprise development and water and sanitation.

In FY 2004, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will reinforce the progress already made by the Malian Armed Forces towards becoming a more professional organization through training and seminars. It will also provide opportunities for the professional officer corps to attend courses that stress greater respect for and understanding of the requirement to support human rights and civilian control of the military. Over the past decade, Malian Armed Forces have evolved from an instrument of government control to a professional organization and many IMET graduates hold high positions in their ministries and the armed services.

Mali is a participant in the Pan-Sahel Initiative, which will assist Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Chad in protecting their borders, thus supporting the U.S. national security interests of waging war on terrorism and enhancing regional peace and security. Mali will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support Mali's ability to control its borders.

Mali is eligible for benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Its government is supportive of the economic reforms needed to attract the investment required to realize significant benefits from greater access to the U.S. market afforded by AGOA.

**Mauritania**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	130	100	125
NADR-HD	0	200	100
P.L. 480 Title II	3,213	3,493	3,204
Peace Corps	1,733	1,932	2,373

Primary U.S. national interests in Mauritania are democracy and human rights and law enforcement, including counterterrorism. Mauritania has a democratically elected government that is cooperating in the war on terrorism, combating poverty, and leading the Arab League in constructive engagement with Israel. Its economic governance is among the best in Africa and it reached its “completion point” under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative. After September 11, the Mauritanian government immediately condemned the attacks, provided tangible assistance in the war against terrorism, and agreed to block all terrorist-related financial assets. Mauritania is, however, a poor Muslim country still affected by ethnic conflict between the Arab-Berber (White Moor) and the Arab-Berber-Negroid (Black Moor) populations, and still grappling with the political and economic vestiges of its history of slavery. Mauritania is hampered by its underdeveloped infrastructure and poor border control. Strengthening Mauritania’s control of its borders and financial institutions would enhance U.S. goals in the war on terrorism.

Assistance to Mauritania supports U.S. foreign policy goals, including democratization, counter-terrorism efforts, the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP), respect for human rights, poverty alleviation, health, education, and pursuit of sound market-based economic policies. Mauritania has also supported the war on terrorism diplomatically by playing a moderating role in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), where it supported a resolution condemning the attacks on the United States, as well as in the Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC), where it refused to link the attacks to the MEPP. By helping to strengthen democratic institutions, increasing the professionalism of its military, and promoting economic growth, the United States helps relieve the alienation and poverty which have created fertile breeding grounds for terrorists. Such assistance also supports Mauritania’s continued engagement with Israel. Mauritania has been a strong supporter of the MEPP, and it is the only Arab League country that maintains an ambassador in Israel.

In FY 2004, the United States plans to continue the modest assistance programs already in place to encourage democratic development, combat poverty, continue demining efforts, and improve Mauritania’s military. Additionally, the United States plans to request regional or global funds to strengthen the Mauritanian government’s capabilities to fight terrorism.

Although there is no USAID mission in Mauritania, there are still many USAID-funded activities taking place there, such as a continuing Food for Peace project which targets malnourished women and children, micro-enterprise development which focuses on water access development, and HIV/AIDS awareness and education targeted at women and girls.

Additionally, the Peace Corps has about 71 volunteers in country who work in the following fields: agricultural production, reforestation, preventative health care, provision of clean water, small enterprise development, and English language training. The United States also supports democratization through both diplomacy and small grants from the Development Assistance (DA)-funded African Regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund with an emphasis on children’s and women’s rights. Another program involves rule of law training for judges with a focus on human rights awareness and the protection of ethnic minorities.



The United States has trained and equipped the National Demining Office, and since operations began in late 1999, there has been a significant reduction in landmine casualties. FY 2004 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds will enable Mauritania to continue humanitarian demining operations that eliminate injuries and loss of life, restore land to productive use, and permit improvement of regional infrastructure. Assistance from regional NADR funds will enable Mauritania to continue effective demining operations in an area in the northern part of the country, which has the potential for mineral extraction, but is currently isolated and unable to sustain an agricultural base due to the presence of landmines.

An International Military Education and Training (IMET) program for Mauritania that began in FY 2002 will continue in FY 2004. The IMET program will serve U.S. interests by encouraging military support for democratically elected civilian government and respect for human rights. The Mauritanian government recognizes the value of such training and actively seeks it. Through the provision of Regional Peacekeeping Operation funds, Mauritania is a participant in the Pan-Sahel Initiative, which will assist Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Chad in protecting their borders, thus supporting the U.S. national security interests of waging war on terrorism and enhancing regional peace and security. Also, Mauritania will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will be used primarily to help Mauritania better control its borders and to participate in peacekeeping activities.

Mauritania is one of the most democratic states in the Arab world. It has made considerable progress in moving beyond a history of military coups, one-party rule, and the disastrous domestic and foreign policies that led to ethnic violence 12 years ago. Local and legislative elections held in October 2001 resulted in big gains for the opposition – including parties made up of former slaves – and were deemed to be free and fair by U.S. observers. Since 1992, Mauritania has undertaken an ambitious and successful transition to an economically liberalized and politically diverse country. This has been managed by a reform-minded, competent and committed team in Government which has implemented wide-reaching macroeconomic, structural and social reforms. In ten years, Mauritania has been transformed from a little-known country with a predominantly nomadic population, limited economic base and poor social indicators to one that is highly urbanized, market-driven, with strong economic growth (albeit narrowly based) and a growing international reputation as a location for investment. Lastly, the government has made remarkable progress in education; the World Bank determined that 86 percent of children of primary school age are enrolled in school - a remarkably high figure for a country that is one of the poorest in the world. Mauritania is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

**Mauritius**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	93	100	125

The United States' principal national interest in Mauritius is economic: expanding trade and commerce. The United States also has a strong interest in obtaining Mauritius' continued support of counter-terrorism initiatives. Mauritius is a stable, multi-party democracy that boasts a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural population. It has a vibrant economy spanning agricultural, manufacturing, and tourism sectors with a burgeoning information technology component. Mauritius provides employment, educational, and health care benefits for its people.

Mauritius has consistently supported the U.S.-led coalition in the war on terrorism. It passed counter-terrorism legislation consistent with U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373, and has responded positively to U.S. requests for financial interdiction of terrorist resources. With the support of the Department of Treasury's Financial Center, Mauritius established a Financial Intelligence Unit and is scheduled to receive additional financial interdiction and detection training.

Mauritius is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Its well-developed export processing zone allowed Mauritius to take early and full advantage of AGOA. Mauritius has the capability to help other African countries realize the same benefits and advantages. It has already begun to outsource and invest in other African countries. In January 2003, Mauritius hosted the U.S.-Sub-Saharan Africa Economic and Trade Cooperation Forum.

U.S. national security is enhanced through the creation of a stable and secure Indian Ocean region. In FY 2004, International Military Education and Training (IMET) program courses for Mauritius will include organizational planning, coastal security, and integrated force management. Past courses featured maritime law enforcement training, crisis management, military justice, fisheries protection, and pollution control as well as traditional search-and-rescue operations.

Mauritius will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support coastal security activities.

**Mozambique**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	17,677	21,800	24,200
DA	22,438	23,692	16,061
IMET	153	215	225
NADR-HD	2,110	3,010	1,750
NADR-SALW	149	120	0
P.L. 480 Title II	18,448	16,871	16,659
Peace Corps	1,494	2,066	2,469

The U.S. long-term interests in Mozambique are principally humanitarian: to maintain the peace which the United States helped to achieve in 1992 after an inconclusive and highly destructive 16-year civil war, and to assist the country to stem the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and periodic flooding and drought. Humanitarian interests are also served by fostering private sector-led growth in this, one of the world's poorest countries. While Mozambique has economic potential, U.S. aid is necessary to help create the bureaucratic, legal, and infrastructure environment to allow private sector-led development to take off.

Helping Mozambique become a stable democracy is another important U.S. interest. Doing so also contributes to our humanitarian interest by creating the mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and improved human rights, and by providing a fertile environment to foster a thriving economy, trade, and investment opportunities. Strengthening democracy also better enables Mozambique to play a constructive role in southern Africa, a region important to U.S. global interests. The protection of American citizens resident and traveling in Mozambique and the control of international crime, terrorism, and narcotics trafficking through capacity building in enforcement and the judiciary are also key national interests. Mozambican counter-terrorism actions include enactment of a money laundering law, tightening currency exchange rules, and a ministerial committee to develop further strategies.

Consolidation of democracy is the linchpin for all the other U.S. goals in Mozambique. The USG will focus democracy and conflict prevention resources on improving the average citizen's encounters with authorities, especially at the local level where government touches the vast majority of citizens. In order to further the transition to a stable democracy, FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will be used to provide (1) technical assistance to increase the knowledge and awareness of civil society organizations concerning basic rights and freedoms; developing citizen oversight of government; strengthening models for community-level decision-making and building on emerging public initiatives to fight corruption; (2) technical assistance and training to improve municipal governments' performance; and (3) technical assistance and training to increase the opportunities for reducing corruption, and create positive incentives for ethical behavior and sanctions for unethical behavior. Civil society organizations have already demonstrated increased abilities and assertiveness in engaging the government on important issues such as corruption.

The FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will provide civil-military education and training emphasizing the necessity of an apolitical, professional, civilian-controlled military. IMET courses will help train students in basic technical skills such as ordnance maintenance to ensure proper handling of equipment, and coast guard management to help protect resources along their lengthy coastline.

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account has been used to fund demining of critical roads, rail lines, and high voltage power lines, as well as emergency demining resulting from the heavy flooding of 2000. NADR is currently funding demining operations in support of the Sena rail line rehabilitation project between the port town of Beira and the Malawi border. FY 2004 NADR funds will support the Mozambican National Demining Institute's priorities focused on reduction of landmine casualties and socio-economic development.

Mozambique will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will continue to support Mozambican demining capabilities.

Economic development is essential to the post-civil war success of Mozambique – one of Africa's poorest countries. The United States can best contribute to this success by helping Mozambique create viable mechanisms to respond to basic humanitarian needs, thereby increasing popular support for the fledgling democracy. In FY 2004, DA will be used along with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition through (1) technical training to enhanced capacity of local contractors in road construction, maintenance and business management; (2) institutional development to improve the capacity for road operation and maintenance; (3) rehabilitating selected overland market links; (4) introduction of new technologies for road construction, aimed at improving quality and reducing maintenance costs; (5) fostering public-private partnerships between suppliers and farmers and/or farmers' associations; and (6) supporting capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture Flood supplemental assistance (International Disaster Assistance), an important factor in addressing the negative economic and infrastructural effects of the 2000 flood emergency on the country. USAID-assisted farm families increased production in 2000, largely as a result of crop diversification, improved roads and marketing, and greater influence of group enterprise activities. A shift in the rural economy -- from family-consumption-oriented agricultural production to market-oriented production and value-added enterprises -- is underway. This shift can be accelerated if increased technical and financial resources are directed to solve basic institutional issues of the sector: increase access to functioning input, output and financial markets and improve the technological base for cost-efficient production.

DA will also be used in FY 2004 to overcome constraints to investment and trade. The private sector development program will be expanded to help Mozambique create and sustain a policy, legal and regulatory environment that will actively promote private investment and trade, particularly in agriculture and other sectors. The program will provide, among other things, technical assistance, training, institutional development to improve the analytical capacity of those responsible for trade policy and negotiations, and institutional support to improve policy, legal and regulatory environments.

U.S. aid helped the Government of Mozambique develop the poverty reduction strategy and engage in the economic reforms that allowed the country to reach the completion point for debt relief under the International Monetary Fund and World Bank's enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. Mozambique is also eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, including textile benefits. Success is also evident in the extensive and ongoing privatization of public institutions.

In the health sector, Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will be used in FY 2004 to promote maternal and child health by providing technical assistance, training, and commodities (including condoms) to improve the public health system's basic services and child survival services; to enable key Mozambican organizations to lead HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts; and to improve reproductive health services, including family planning, which reduces maternal mortality. With USAID assistance, leadership in health service delivery is shifting from international to local institutions, including a revitalized Ministry of Health. The transition has been successful, with FY 2000 data showing that USAID maternal and child health

targets were surpassed for immunizations, exclusive breastfeeding, oral rehydration therapy, antenatal visits, and other indicators. Peace Corps teachers – who help fill the gap in a country where teachers are lost to HIV/AIDS as fast as new teachers are trained – include HIV/AIDS and basic health in their instruction. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention assists the government with HIV/AIDS surveillance and related work.

Finally, the United States will provide Africa Regional International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds for the training of Mozambican law enforcement and judicial assistance personnel in anti-crime, forensic auditing (targeted on crime, but with an important side benefit for Mozambique's anti-terrorism capacity), and counter-narcotics skills.

**Namibia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	1,850	1,900	2,500
DA	8,183	5,080	4,932
IMET	208	200	225
NADR-HD	65	90	150
Peace Corps	1,762	2,459	3,050

The primary U.S. national interests in Namibia are democracy and humanitarian assistance. Independent since 1989, Namibia has made significant strides in developing a stable democratic political system and free-market economy. Assisting Namibia in its efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis and overcome the legacy of apartheid provides a basis for enhanced regional stability, economic development, trade and investment opportunities, and advancement of U.S. global interests.

Namibia faces the daunting challenge of overcoming legacies of wealth and income disparity while addressing the immediate crisis of HIV/AIDS. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will continue to provide support for small business development and youth entrepreneurship through management training and technical assistance projects. Previous funding has supported the development of dozens of small businesses and provided crucial technical and accounting training to new business people.

DA funds will also be used to improve the delivery of quality education to primary schools in disadvantaged areas through teacher training and curriculum development programs. Previous funding has been employed to create Namibia-specific teaching materials and has supported teacher training activities.

Through FY 2004 DA funding, community-based conservation programs will continue to aid rural Namibians to benefit from effective management of their natural resources through technical training and resource assessment programs. Previous funding has been instrumental in the establishment of community-based conservancies in several parts of the country. These conservancies have created employment, generated considerable income, and reinforced local democratic institutions.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will focus on providing technical and other support to improve HIV/AIDS awareness, build management capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and expand cooperation with government agencies in the battle against HIV/AIDS. Previous funding has established successful pilot programs utilizing community centers and bolstered the management capacity of local NGOs.

In September 2000, Namibia became eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and in December 2001, Namibia was granted AGOA apparel benefits. Namibia is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

The Peace Corps program in Namibia supports U.S. national interests by providing technical assistance to school districts striving to improve teacher training and undertaking village-based HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.

In FY 2004, International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support the training of Namibia Defense Force (NDF) personnel in democratic values and respect for civilian institutions. Namibia's program focuses on training for all strata of the NDF from senior level Ministry of Defense officials down to non-commissioned officers. In FY 2004, courses will continue to include defense

resources management, military medical operations, and civil-military relations to strengthen the NDF's capacity to conduct peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Funds will also be used to deepen the NDF's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the military.

Namibia will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support Namibia's peacekeeping and demining activities.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have been used to support demining in Namibia since FY 1997, with the remaining landmine problem affecting the northeast border. FY 2004 NADR funds will enable Namibia to continue mine risk education and humanitarian demining operations that reduce landmine casualties of Namibians as well as Angolan refugees.

**Niger**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	132	110	200
P.L. 480 Title II	10,214	6,868	6,953
Peace Corps	2,202	2,527	3,138

U.S. interests in Niger are democracy, human rights, regional security and countering terrorism.

Niger is the poorest Muslim country on earth, and it is ringed by unstable neighbors making its territory difficult to police. Its impoverished people are a ready target for anti-Western radical extremists, but the Government of Niger considers extremism a threat and supports the coalition against terror.

U.S. interests are advanced by supporting Niger's three-year-old democratically elected civilian government with modest assistance aimed at economic and political development and reform, human survival, social justice, health, and security. The failed, but very serious, military uprisings of August 2002 underscore the critical nature of working intensively with Niger to encourage democracy to take firm root. Ensuring that Niger's uranium production is not diverted to states of concern is also an important U.S. interest, especially in the war on terrorism and in our efforts to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In FY 2004, Development Assistance (DA) from the West African Regional Program (WARP), Food for Peace, and Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to promote security; improve nutrition, child and maternal health, women's micro-enterprise; and expand access to development information through increased small-radius rural radio broadcasting. USG support for the creation of the rural radio network has been particularly effective in disseminating messages against the spread of HIV/AIDS, promoting religious tolerance, and advocating participation in democracy -- all directed at the vast population poorly served by urban media outlets. DA will also assist Niger to design decentralization policies and regulations governing local elections to be held in late 2003, a critical element of the ongoing democratization process.

Through local civil society organizations and American non-governmental organizations, DA from the WARP will be used to expand access to educational programs focused on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in the most vulnerable groups along regional trade and migration routes. Africa Regional ESF resources will also help Niger gain greater control over movement of potential terrorist groups across its borders and within its vast interior.

Complementing humanitarian assistance, Peace Corps Volunteers work in Niger to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, expand access to basic health care, and increase agriculture productivity, volunteers are also contributing to the start of a new program focusing on teaching English as a foreign language in regional population centers.

Niger recognizes that its military can play a vital role in both security and development, and values the assistance it receives through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program in helping to train its forces for peacekeeping and civic action duties, as well as for traditional security roles. IMET courses help increase the military's capacity and reinforce the military's role as a professional institution, subordinate to Niger's democratically elected civilian government. The FY 2004 IMET program will build on earlier IMET efforts by providing additional courses on civil-military relations, military justice, peacekeeping, and English Language Training. These courses will also address special issues, such as



technical training for Air Force personnel, training for military policemen, and training for engineers doing civic action.

Initiated with FY 2002 PKO funds, Niger is a participant in the Pan-Sahel Initiative, which will assist Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Chad in protecting their borders, thus supporting the U.S. national security interests of waging war on terrorism and enhancing regional peace and security. Niger will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily be used to help Niger better control its borders and to participate in peacekeeping activities.

Niger is eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Once it is certified to export apparel to the United States duty-free under the Act's apparel provision, Niger will be in a better position to attract investment, create jobs, and boost economic growth. Niger is a member of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Community of West African States and cooperates closely with the United States on regional issues. Niger is eligible for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt reduction initiative. Niger has enjoyed substantial reductions in international debt repayments, allowing resources to be shifted to education and social services activities that address the causes that perpetuate poverty. The Government of Niger also has a World Bank development program in place that is working effectively with the Bank and the IMF to implement market-based reforms.

**Nigeria**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	36,066	41,356	46,300
DA	21,968	23,879	12,639
ESF	0	0	5,000
FMF	6,000	6,000	4,000
IMET	750	800	850
NADR-HD	1,449	0	0

Nigeria is the dominant economic and political power in West Africa. With the 1999 transition from military to elected government in Nigeria, the U.S.-Nigeria bilateral relationship moved from confrontation to cooperation on a full range of economic, political, and security issues. Our interests in Nigeria stem from its size (123 million people, 50 percent Muslim), political/military influence in Africa and multilateral fora, large oil and gas reserves, and present and potential economic importance. Our over-arching national interest in Nigeria is promoting democracy. The tremendous potential of Nigeria is hampered by the devastating impact that fifteen years of military rule had on all of its institutions. Nigeria's democratic transition is far from complete. National elections slated for April 2003 will be the next watershed event in Nigeria's ongoing transition to sustainable civilian democratic rule. Only with democratic governance can Nigeria address its ethnic and religious divisions and create an open economic system that will make it a reliable and increasingly important trading partner. Nigeria is also a key partner in addressing African conflicts and has dispatched, or indicated willingness to send, peacekeepers to Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, and Congo.

Nigeria's progress toward sustainable civilian democratic governance continues to be susceptible to violence and instability. The April 2003 national elections will represent only the third time in Nigeria's history that a civilian regime has attempted to hold democratic elections and hand over power to a second elected administration. In both previous instances, civilian-to-civilian transitions were thwarted by military intervention. It is therefore crucial that elections themselves not be seen as the final chapter of Nigeria's democratic transition. Rather, we will need to continue to engage Nigeria's fledgling democratic institutions, including civil society and the media, to support consolidation of democratic gains well into the post-election period. We will continue to work with Nigeria's electoral bodies to provide technical assistance to prepare for future elections. FY 2004 ESF will address badly needed rehabilitation of governmental institutions critical to democratic stability, including reform of the justice system and work with state and national legislators.

Cooperation with Nigeria on transnational issues such as drug trafficking, HIV/AIDS, international crime, and terrorism has continued to improve over the last two years as U.S. law enforcement agencies have pursued policies of greater engagement. Nigeria has voiced strong public support for U.S. operations in Afghanistan and has been at the forefront of African counter-terrorism efforts. Despite the political will to do so, Nigeria has limited capacity to combat terrorist financing and monitor its borders. Nigerian crime syndicates, many of them linked to narcotics trafficking, cost American victims tens of millions of dollars each year, mostly through financial fraud. We will continue to work with Nigerian law enforcement agencies to encourage and facilitate active investigation and prosecution of Nigerian criminals, and to identify and remedy weaknesses in Nigeria's financial, immigration, and security sectors to misuse by criminals and terrorists. In FY 2004 this effort will use regional ESF and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) resources. Programs will also permit Nigerian law enforcement and

judicial system personnel to train and develop professional relationships in the United States to disrupt heroin and narcotics trafficking to America.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) and Child Survival and Health (CSH) funding will address policy and institutional impediments to economic growth strategies and will strengthen basic education, enhance agricultural productivity, and expand health infrastructure, with a special emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention programs. The Nigerian government has been cooperative in HIV/AIDS programming, and its policies on HIV/AIDS are among the most constructive in Africa. Democracy and governance programs will strengthen the National Assembly, state and local government structures, the Independent National Electoral Commission, and civil society. Funding will support economic reform and agricultural development by focusing on improved economic management, privatization, improved access to micro-finance, and environmental sustainability. DA funds will assist national and state governments to improve primary education through better educational management information, skills and vocational training, and teacher training. Nigeria has among the worst social indicators in the world. Each year, more than one million Nigerian children die from preventable diseases. DA programs to promote the health of women and infants and to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases will contribute to U.S. global efforts to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. Improving basic health care also supports the U.S. strategic goal of economic development in Nigeria.

Nigeria as a regional military power has played a major role in maintaining stability in many African countries. It played a vital role in helping bring peace to Sierra Leone. Its successful participation in the UN peacekeeping mission there was due largely to support and training from the U.S. under the Operation Focus Relief Program. U.S. military assistance programs have and will continue to concentrate on ensuring military subordination to civilian rule, improving respect for human rights, building expectations of accountability, and reinforcing a positive role in regional peacekeeping. Re-establishing the professionalism of the Nigerian Armed Forces will be promoted through International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs with emphasis on the role of the military in a civil society. Training resources will be used to reorient the Nigerian military to its proper role under civilian authority and to enhance its regional peacekeeping capabilities. Nigeria will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA would be used to support Nigeria's participation in peacekeeping operations.

In FY 2004, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to help Nigeria improve military management and training. FMF will fund reform programs, equip a simulation center at the National War College, provide coastal security equipment, train teams in counter-terrorism and peacekeeping, and provide C130 technical support to enhance air mobility. An ongoing program to support the reprofessionalization and reform of Nigeria's military has met in recent months with significant success, particularly among senior Ministry of Defense officials and mid-level military officers. This program supports the transformation of Nigeria's military into a professional, apolitical service subservient to civilian rule. This is a crucial step in solidifying civilian rule in a country with a history of repeated military coups. ESF will be used to complement these efforts through work with civilian democratic institutions responsible for oversight of the military, including the National Assembly. Improvement of Nigerian and West African crisis response peacekeeping capabilities will be achieved by utilizing voluntary Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to establish training facilities for activities conducted by the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative.

Nigeria remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in Nigeria and the region.

**Republic of the Congo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	140	110	110

U.S. national interests in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) are democracy and human rights, humanitarian assistance, economic prosperity based on significant oil interests, and promotion of the protection and responsible management of rich environmental resources. An associated strategic goal is the promotion of regional stability. Congo is in transition from a civil war in the late 1990's that left the country deeply divided, largely along ethnic lines, and with a severe humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian crisis has abated, but reconstruction from the war remains a long-term task. A 1999 peace agreement provided a national dialogue on a new political dispensation and elections. Voters approved a new constitution in January 2002 and President Sassou-Nguesso won the elections held in mid 2002. U.S. investments in the Congo are mainly in the petroleum sector. Though not directly involved in the conflict in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), over 100,000 DRC refugees are in the ROC.

The main U.S. objective in the ROC is to promote stability through the establishment of democratic government institutions and economic development. Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years supported the demobilization and reintegration of rebels and election administration planning. FY 2004 ESF channeled through regional programs such as the Africa Regional fund is planned to provide training in legislation drafting and committee activities for the new legislature.

FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide training in military justice, human rights, officer and non-commissioned officer professionalization, and other functional areas as well. These training programs will assist in the continued integration of the military composed of former government and rebel troops. IMET will also facilitate military-to-military contact and the establishment of beneficial relations and defense cooperation between the militaries of the ROC and the United States. The ROC is eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily be used to help the ROC participate in peacekeeping activities.

The Republic of the Congo is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

**Rwanda**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	12,100	12,150	14,506
DA	6,402	6,023	4,810
IMET	0	150	175
NADR-HD	350	450	0
P.L. 480 Title II	14,498	10,978	12,438

The primary U.S. national interests in Rwanda are the promotion of democracy and human rights and humanitarian response. U.S. programs aim at preventing a recurrence of genocide (which claimed an estimated 800,000 lives in 1994) by helping to create the political, economic, and social conditions that will lead to development of a prosperous society, embracing democratic governance and respect for human rights. These programs focus on promoting practices that combat corruption and improve transparency and accountability at all levels of government and in the private sector.

The United States implements a variety of political, humanitarian, and economic programs that support U.S. interests in aiding Rwanda's transition to sustainable development and securing regional peace and stability in Africa's Great Lakes region.

Rwanda is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Rwanda is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will finance ongoing activities to promote democracy, human rights, and economic growth. DA funding will also focus on agriculture in rural areas to improve food security in a country where 90 percent of the population earn their living through farming. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) funds will continue to support infectious disease treatment and eradication, HIV/AIDS prevention, and other health-related programs.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have supported humanitarian demining efforts in Rwanda since FY 1997 ensuring the continued expansion of safe land for resettlement, agriculture, and cattle grazing. As a result, the number of landmine victims has decreased sharply, and Rwanda is nearly mine-free, making the provision of FY 2004 funding unnecessary.

Rwanda's participation in International Military Education and Training (IMET) in FY 2004 will continue to be conditioned upon its ability to end its negative involvement in conflicts with its neighbors. Assuming a positive evolution in these areas, FY 04 IMET funds will focus on developing the professionalism of the Rwandan military, with particular emphasis placed upon expanded IMET courses designed to promote respect for human rights and civilian control of the military, military justice, and improved civil-military relations.

**Sao Tome and Principe**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	112	100	100

The primary U.S. national interest in Sao Tome and Principe is democracy and human rights. U.S. efforts focus on promoting political stability to support the Voice of America facility and operations. In the coming decade, U.S. companies are expected to participate in the development of petroleum resources in Sao Tome's territorial waters.

Sao Tome and Principe has been a democratic country for over a decade. Open, free, and transparent elections have characterized political life since the introduction of a multiparty system and the first democratic presidential election in 1991. The administrative system for elections, however, remains weak. The economic situation is fragile, with a low GDP per capita and high dependence on cocoa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in FY 2004 will provide training in military leadership skills, English language capability, and professional development in the Sao Tome military. These will support Sao Tome's democratic tradition and security management for its territorial waters.

Sao Tome and Principe will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA equipment requested under this program will be used to bolster the coastal security program thereby protecting Sao Tome's critical natural resources.

Sao Tome and Principe is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Sao Tome and Principe is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

**Senegal**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	15,005	14,762	15,825
DA	13,950	13,618	12,209
FMF	400	500	500
IMET	931	900	1,000
NADR-SALW	92	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,790	0	5,387
Peace Corps	3,001	3,454	4,036

Senegal is the most important Francophone partner in sub-Saharan Africa in pursuing the U.S. national interests of expanding democracy and human rights, promoting economic prosperity, and law enforcement, including combating terrorism. Senegal is also a key ally in U.S. efforts to promote regional peace. Senegal is a strong supporter of U.S. foreign policy initiatives and a consistent voice for moderation and compromise in multilateral and Islamic organizations. Senegal has been at the forefront of Africa's response to terrorism, actively lobbying other African and Islamic countries to take concrete action. Senegal was a participant in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and has a long-standing offer to contribute one Operation Focus Relief-trained battalion to the UN peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone. It has agreed to lead the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) force in Cote d'Ivoire and has deployed troops for an ECOFORCE mission. As the elected head of ECOWAS, Senegal has had enhanced regional influence on the world stage over the last year which has strained its relations with some of its ECOWAS colleagues.

U.S. assistance to Senegal increases the influence and impact of a participatory democracy in an unstable region. It also supports market-based economic reform, boosts transparency in government, increases professionalism in the military, and relieves human suffering.

Senegal, low in natural resources but with a high population growth rate of 2.7 percent per year, has historically presented a poor investment climate with high urban unemployment. To encourage entrepreneurship in this environment, Development Assistance (DA) funds have created thousands of new income-generating enterprises by creating 95 additional bank branches geared towards micro-credit loans, increasing the number of commercial clients from 10,214 to 40,214 in two years. The Peace Corps in Senegal also supports micro-finance projects, as well as projects in environmental education and health awareness at the grassroots level. FY 2004 DA will promote continued private enterprise development, enhance democratic local governance, and remove key impediments to market-based growth in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. Conflict resolution activities in the southern region of the Casamance, which has been host to a simmering 21-year rebel movement, will encourage economic development and peace initiatives through micro loans, property reconstruction, and peace building activities. Senegal is one of the few countries in the developing world to have succeeded thus far in containing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will build on this success with an emphasis on prevention, behavior change, policy dialogue with political and health leaders, and increased involvement of the media in HIV prevention.

If the Government of Senegal can cement a peace accord with representatives of the separatist movement in the Casamance region, the United States may support a demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration program. Successful demobilization will add to the stability of the country and the region.

Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) would fund efforts to enhance Senegal's ability to control the movement of potential terrorists and their financial resources.

In FY 2004, International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses will reinforce the Senegalese military's role as an institution subordinate to the democratic civilian government and improve its capabilities for participation in regional/international peacekeeping operations. This will complement Senegal's participation in the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) Program, the successor to ACRI, and in the African Center for Strategic Studies' seminars. Although previous ACRI training has resulted in a marked improvement in the professional level of individual peacekeeping units, in past operations peacekeeping battalions from different countries have experienced problems due to conflicting procedures and difficulties in communicating. ACOTA-funded peace support exercises at the brigade level between Senegalese headquarters staffs and third country battalion staffs will reinforce interoperability and commonality in a multinational context. These exercises will also engage key officials from sub-regional organizations, augmenting the integration of political peace support mandates and the military operations they require. The skills acquired through participation in these training events will be of particular value in the Senegalese contribution to the peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire.

Senegal will also receive Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY 2004. These funds will support Senegal's military and allow them to conduct operations and maintain skills that they have acquired through ACRI and ACOTA training. Specifically, funds will provide additional training in peace support operations and provide vehicles and sea transport equipment, including maintenance support and spares.

Senegal is eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will enhance its capabilities to participate in international peacekeeping activities.

Senegal remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment opportunities, increasing stability in Senegal and the region. Senegal is a member of both ECOWAS and the African Union and has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative.



**Seychelles**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	40	100	100

The United States' primary national interests in the Seychelles, an island nation in the Indian Ocean, are fostering democracy and respect for human rights, and securing counter-terrorism cooperation. The United States also seeks improvements in the Seychelles' law enforcement and environmental protection mechanisms. The Seychelles supports the United States in the war on terrorism and has offered its support and facilities to the U.S. military. U.S. naval vessels make several port calls a year to the Seychelles. Despite a struggling economy and a fragile democracy, the Seychelles boasts one of the highest per capita incomes in Sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. assistance to the Seychelles, therefore, has been limited.

The Seychelles is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Its manufacturing sector, while neither extensive nor diversified, is growing modestly. The economy suffers from lack of foreign exchange and a downturn in tourism. AGOA, when used effectively, can help to attract investment.

In FY 2004, International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will contribute to developing a professional military and respect for civilian rule by providing training in civil-military relations and other specialized issues. The program will allow the United States to maintain military-to-military contact with Seychelles, a country in which the United States does not have a diplomatic presence.

The Seychelles is eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support the Seychelles' counter-narcotics maritime activities and coastal security efforts.

**Sierra Leone**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	841	468	500
DA	6,413	3,400	3,727
ESF	9,000	0	5,000
IMET	177	250	300
NADR-SALW	0	200	0
P.L. 480 Title II	24,355	0	0

The United States has important humanitarian interests in Sierra Leone. U.S. assistance supports a United Kingdom-led international effort to prevent a recurrence of the lawlessness and brutal violence that has produced thousands of deaths and injuries, war crimes, and hundreds of thousands of refugees. Broad U.S. goals are to help foster an environment in which the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) can control its territory, protect its citizens, provide for legal exploitation of the country's resources and for future economic development, and promote the rule of law and civil, democratic society.

The security situation in Sierra Leone greatly improved during 2002. Over 47,000 combatants have disarmed and demobilized, including former members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the Civil Defense Forces (CDF). Peaceful parliamentary and presidential elections took place in May 2002. Though there was some fraud committed by the ruling party, it did not significantly affect the outcome. By agreement between the UN and the GOSL, a Special Court has been established in the country to investigate, indict, and try those bearing the greatest responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law. The first indictments will probably occur in the spring of 2003. The United States has contributed \$10 million Economic Support Funds (ESF) in the past two years toward the Special Court and we plan to contribute another \$5 million in FY 2003 from regional ESF. In addition, in 2002 Sierra Leone established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which began collecting testimony. The United States provided \$500,000 ESF to the TRC in FY 2002 and will contribute another \$500,000 in regional ESF in FY 2003.

The sustainability of peace within Sierra Leone and the region rests on the success of the "relief-to-recovery" process. U.S. assistance will address some internal threats to Sierra Leone's long-term stability such as poor governance, lack of effective popular participation in government, and widespread corruption. These conditions, combined with the effects of the war, led to the collapse of most of Sierra Leone's institutions and a near total loss of confidence in government. Revitalizing Sierra Leone's economy and society will require years of determined effort.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to continue civic education and reconciliation activities in order to strengthen the electoral and political processes, improve respect for human rights throughout the country, and relieve human suffering. DA will also be used to solidify the GOSL's ability to manage the country's diamond resources and to explore a potential global development alliance with the international diamond industry. In addition, FY 2004 DA and ESF will support continuation of the program started in FY 2002 to rehabilitate public infrastructure destroyed during 10 years of civil war.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2004 will help to rebuild the military and reinforce democratic values as well as support improvement of Sierra Leone's military justice

system and civil-military relations. The program will focus on professional military training for senior military officers as well as on technical assistance in defense resources management.

Sierra Leone will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Assuming continued progress with the peacekeeping mission, grant EDA can be provided to support the ongoing rebuilding and restructuring of Sierra Leone's armed forces.

Sierra Leone is also eligible to receive benefits provided under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which provides greater access to the U.S. market as a means of enhancing U.S. economic engagement with eligible African countries and supporting sustainable economic development.

U.S. assistance has helped to achieve the enormous progress made in Sierra Leone in stopping the war, disarming the rebels, and establishing a mechanism to bring to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility for violations of humanitarian law. Further funding will be of critical importance as Sierra Leone rebuilds its shattered physical and social infrastructures.

Sierra Leone was forgiven its sovereign obligations by the United States and other Paris Club countries in July 2002. In September 2001 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) granted Sierra Leone a \$169 million loan under its Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.

Sierra Leone is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union.

**Somalia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	500	200	411
DA	2,267	2,700	965
NADR-HD	1,200	1,200	1,300
P.L. 480 Title II	19,729	0	0

The United States has three primary interests in Somalia: national security and law enforcement, democracy and human rights, and humanitarian assistance. U.S. policy goals include removing the terrorist threat extant in Somalia and ensuring against Somalia's use as a terrorist base, preventing developments in Somalia from threatening regional peace and stability, and overcoming the long-term governance challenges that terrorists exploit to make Somalia a base. Foreign assistance funding is needed to help meet these goals because the lack of state institutions makes it extremely difficult for the Somali people to achieve these ends on their own.

Civil war, external intervention, clan conflict, and poverty abetted by natural disasters have combined to turn Somalia into a "failed state". Somalia has had no central government since the Siad Barre regime collapsed in 1991. Three principal factions now lay claim to governmental authority: the self-proclaimed "Republic of Somaliland" in the northwest; the autonomous government of strife-ridden "Puntland State" in the northeast; and the Transitional National Government (TNG), which aspires to be the nucleus of a national government but in fact controls only a portion of the capital, Mogadishu, and a section of Somalia's long coastline. The United States does not recognize the claims of any of these factions, although it does maintain informal contacts with them. In addition to these groups, numerous warlords continue to vie for dominance at the local level. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis live as refugees in neighboring countries, especially Kenya, and many others are internally displaced.

Somalia's economy, largely based on agriculture and pastoralism, is underdeveloped. Alternating droughts and floods, combined with endemic strife, have seriously reduced productivity and threaten widespread starvation. Foreign assistance and remittances from overseas are Somalia's primary sources of income. Livestock, one of its principal exports, is largely banned from major regional markets in the Arabian peninsula. There is little infrastructure, and even less in the way of civil services. This situation provides a fertile ground for the seeds of international terrorism and lawlessness. Indeed, two organizations active in Somalia, al-Ittihad al-Islami and the al-Barakaat group of companies, have had their assets frozen pursuant to President Bush's executive order of September 23, 2001, because of their links to terrorist groups.

Widespread insecurity and the absence of effective governance in most of Somalia's territory, combined with the information gaps produced from a lack of U.S. presence in Somalia since 1995, make achieving U.S. goals in Somalia very challenging. They also limit the ability of the United States to supply substantial amounts of assistance other than direct humanitarian aid, and make it impossible for Somalia to participate in other arrangements, such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

In this context, we will provide a modest amount of Child Survival and Health (CSH), along with Development Assistance (DA) in Fiscal Year 2004 in order to improve the lot of the Somali people while strengthening local governance and conflict mitigation. This mix of assistance contributes to creating an environment in which people may seek a more productive livelihood while meeting the critical needs of vulnerable groups and contributing to building democratic institutions and practices in Somalia. FY 2002 regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) are being used to improve and expand basic education in Somalia and to increase retention of girls in schools in the "Republic of Somaliland". These programs are small but

vital pledges of continued U.S. interest in addressing Somalia's multitude of economic and developmental problems. They have contributed to modest improvements in conditions in some areas of Somalia.

Municipal elections held in the territory of the "Republic of Somaliland" in December 2002 were generally free and fair. FY 2002 ESF funds supported those elections, and will contribute to civic awareness and party building for the presidential elections planned for March 2003. Prevailing peaceful conditions in Somaliland permit support of humanitarian mine action efforts in FY 2003 through the Humanitarian Demining Program funded by Nonproliferation Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds. These efforts will continue in FY 2004, and should both save lives and return areas to agricultural use.

As important as these programs are, they do not tackle directly the core problem facing Somalia: the lack of a polity that can command the respect and voluntary allegiance of the Somali people. Such an entity is essential in dealing both with longer-term terrorism issues and with development. In this regard, the United States has provided financial support for Somali reconciliation talks taking place in Eldoret, Kenya. The United States will also work with other states of the region in further reconciliation efforts endorsed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the principal regional organization in East Africa. In these ways, the United States hopes to join with others interested in Somalia to promote national dialogue and the emergence of appropriate governmental arrangements.

**South Africa**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	20,404	25,150	31,628
DA	37,304	36,278	27,457
ESF	0	0	2,000
FMF	6,700	6,000	6,000
IMET	1,471	1,450	1,600
NADR-EXBS	0	0	50
Peace Corps	2,152	2,622	3,293

As the region's key economic, diplomatic, and military power, South Africa has a significant bearing on regional security. Major U.S. interests in South Africa include democracy, economic prosperity, national security, law enforcement, and global issues such as HIV/AIDS. The United States seeks to promote South Africa's development as a stable, democratic, market-oriented, and prosperous state, with good relations with its neighbors and strong U.S. links. Such a South Africa will be a strategic pillar for stability and an engine for economic growth in the region. It will also be a key partner in tackling major challenges, such as shaping a more stable and secure Africa, and developing effective international responses to such issues as arms control and nonproliferation, environmental degradation, and HIV/AIDS. Moreover, a focus on sustainable development for South Africa will result in enhanced prospects for U.S. trade and investment, safety for Americans traveling in South Africa, and more effective cooperation in the fight against terrorism, crime, and narcotics trafficking. South Africa supports the war on terrorism through cooperation on financial, diplomatic, and law enforcement activities.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) will continue to focus on and support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and civil society-government partnerships. Programs will promote the empowerment of women, establish effective local government and rule of law, and make the judicial system more accessible to and representative of the majority of the population through institutional and policy support to the Ministry of Justice.

To assist the government's effort to promote the participation of the previously disadvantaged majority in civil society and the economy, FY 2004 DA programs will invest in education, private sector development, and delivery of housing and related human services to encourage broad-based, sustainable growth. These programs will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and education. DA programs will also increase market-driven employment by supporting existing small and medium-scale enterprises. DA funding will also support access to housing and sustainable municipal infrastructure through loan guarantees that have benefited over 500,000 low-income households thus far.

Lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population continues to be a challenge for South Africa. DA programs in FY 2004 will also develop new strategic approaches to address emerging technical complexities of housing development, including upgrading existing settlements, energy and environmental concerns, and the capacity of local authorities to deliver services in these areas. Helping South Africa pursue environmentally sustainable, market-based development will assist it in achieving other goals, such as broad-based growth and health. To encourage environmentally sustainable socioeconomic growth, DA will be used for training and for capacity building of policy formulation entities.

FY 2004 Child Survival and Health (CSH) programs will continue to focus on primary health care delivery, with an increased focus on capacity building and HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation, and basic education. CSH will also be used to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention services. Through the Ministry of Health and U.S. and South Africa non-governmental organizations, spending on HIV/AIDS programs is expanding. Such programs focus on the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, counseling and testing for HIV on a voluntary basis as well as extensive HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention education campaigns, and vaccine development. Support programs for AIDS orphans are also being implemented, along with activities to further research on the economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS.

South Africa's political and military leadership in southern Africa and beyond is a key element for promoting regional stability and economic growth. Through International Military Education and Training (IMET), the United States encourages South Africa to transform its defense force into a professional military cognizant of human rights considerations and subject to civilian control by the government. This is accomplished by sponsoring South Africans to attend U.S. command and staff colleges, equal opportunity courses, civil-military relations courses, and other professional military training. Additional training will focus on peacekeeping, flight safety, and medical/health issues, such as prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, which affects large numbers of South African military personnel. FY 2004 IMET will be used to continue these programs, which are dramatically increasing U.S.-South African military ties and cooperation.

As part of its efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons, the United States provided NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance funds for a cooperative program to help establish a fully effective export control system in South Africa. FY 2004 NADR funding is provided for an initial assessment and basic equipment and training to assist in developing and strengthening export control laws and regulations and improving enforcement capabilities.

In FY 2004, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support programs to enhance the South African military readiness and capacity. The funds will pay primarily for maintenance and training for C-130 aircraft being used to support the South Africa National Defense Force (SANDF) deployment in Burundi on behalf of that country's peace process. This assistance will also foster the overall readiness of the SANDF and its regional intervention capabilities. Additionally, FMF funds will be used to help the SANDF address defense reform issues, increase military professionalism, and improve disaster response capabilities.

South Africa will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support South Africa's peacekeeping activities and enhance our cooperative relationship. EDA, as well as FMF, is currently being used to support South Africa's mission in Burundi.

With its robust democracy, developed economy, and sophisticated financial system, South Africa offers both a major area of opportunity for organized crime and the potential means to combat it successfully, both domestically and regionally. Widespread crime in South Africa creates insecurity, undermines confidence in new democratic institutions, and impedes economic growth. Islamic extremism is a growing threat. The national police force, the South African Police Service (SAPS), is an organization still in painful transition; its legacy as an instrument of the apartheid regime still evokes public hostility, and funding cuts have eroded morale and its ability to fight ever-stronger criminal elements.

The United States and South Africa have identified the following priorities for U.S. assistance: border controls, counternarcotics, youth and domestic violence, sex crimes, organized crimes, major case

management, corruption, and money laundering. In all of these areas, FY 2004 Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to assist in building South African judicial and law enforcement capacity to deal effectively with its very serious crime problems. Additional ESF assistance will be provided to expand existing forensic and investigative capabilities, particularly with regard to financial crime and counterfeiting, which have a direct impact on U.S. citizens and businesses.

The Peace Corps has an active program in South Africa, focusing on community health, education, and natural resource management. Volunteers are also involved in activities related to HIV/AIDS.



**Sudan**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	500	300	16,426
DA	10,631	22,000	49,613
ESF	0	0	15,000
P.L. 480 Title II	60,190	0	0

The primary U.S. national interests in Sudan are national security and law enforcement, democracy and human rights, and humanitarian response. Given Sudan's size, potential oil and resource wealth, and location in the volatile Horn of Africa, it is important to U.S. national interests in the region that the Sudanese reach a just, negotiated resolution to the country's ongoing civil war.

The Government of Sudan's cooperation on counter-terrorism has improved since 9/11, though more can be done. The U.S. continues to press Sudan towards greater cooperation. Nevertheless, Sudan remains on the state-sponsors of terrorism list.

Sudan's civil war of 20 years is a cause of great concern to the United States and the international community. Two million Sudanese have died of war-related causes. Coupled with frequent droughts, war is the primary cause of the long-term humanitarian crisis that has required over \$1.3 billion in humanitarian assistance from the United States. This pervasive human suffering and its contribution to regional instability have necessitated continued action and involvement by the United States.

With that in mind, the chief U.S. short-term goal is an end to the conflict. Slavery, abductions, forced servitude, human rights abuses, and religious persecution are all consequences of the civil war that both warring parties say they want to end. To address these, President Bush named Senator John Danforth the Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan in September 2001. The President tasked Senator Danforth with determining whether the Sudanese are earnest in their stated desire for peace. During 2001 and 2002, Senator Danforth's work, supported by Economic Support Funds (ESF) from the Countries in Transition budget, has led to the conclusion and implementation of four concrete confidence-building measures: an internationally-monitored cease fire in the Nuba Mountains, an agreement on unimpeded access for special humanitarian interventions, a report by an anti-slavery Eminent Persons Group, and the formation of a U.S.-led civilian protection and monitoring team. Support for these initiatives is essential to maintain an atmosphere conducive to peace talks while negotiations are underway. If peace talks succeed in 2003, reconstruction and development in Sudan, particularly southern Sudan, will become a high priority for the United States. ESF will be required in FY 2004 to ensure implementation of a just peace, including administrative, technical, legal, operational and other support. If peace talks are unsuccessful, ESF will be used to support the Sudanese opposition and provide additional assistance to the south.

Inequitable access to resources and disruptions in production, marketing and service delivery as a result of years of isolation, neglect and conflict are the primary challenges in humanitarian and development assistance in southern and eastern Sudan. The isolation of some areas, in combination with continued warfare have effectively stalled assistance in some regions and prevented access to even the most essential goods and services. The vast areas over which assistance needs to be provided, the enormous physical challenges - from swamp to desert-like conditions - and the lack of basic infrastructure make the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance logistically very difficult and costly. Many Sudanese in areas outside of Government of Sudan control lack access to basic education, business opportunities or markets, basic health care services and even rudimentary judicial systems. Polio, malaria, guinea worm, river blindness, and other diseases are prevalent, and the potential threat of a rapid increase in the rate of

HIV/AIDS infections is significant. In spite of these serious humanitarian and development issues, there are large areas of relative stability and calm in opposition-held areas of southern Sudan where communities are working to help themselves, but need support in becoming more efficient and effective.

In the short-term, food and non-food humanitarian assistance is provided to drought and war affected populations throughout Sudan. Non-food humanitarian assistance includes the distribution of such basic agricultural tools as seeds and hoes that will allow people to be as self-sufficient as possible; in addition, humanitarian assistance rehabilitates boreholes for potable water and other basic infrastructure. In FY 2004, Development Assistance (DA), Child Survival and Health (CSH), and ESF will be used to continue support for the longer-term development challenges prevalent in southern Sudan such as grassroots peace building initiatives led by Sudanese inter-faith and civil society organizations, civil society-civil authority partnerships in community decision-making, and incentives such as rehabilitated water sources, schools, and markets. Together these contribute to conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution. Efforts to enhance food security opportunities are being addressed through assistance in restoring and increasing traditional food production, increasing market demand and access for local sources of food, and by providing access to start-up capital for small local businesses. In addition, rehabilitation of major farm-to-market roads and other infrastructure essential to economic recovery in southern Sudan will begin in 2003. Assistance to increase access to primary health care services, funded with CSH, and basic education is also being provided.

**Swaziland**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	84	100	135
Peace Corps	0	1,313	1,572

Priority U.S. interests in Swaziland are democracy and human rights – in particular, increased room for political discourse and rule of law – and humanitarian response. Swaziland is at a turning point on the issue of rule of law, as a constitutional drafting team has been appointed to fill the gap left by the 1973 abolition of the constitution. Humanitarian interest includes addressing the devastating impact of its 34 percent HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate, which threatens economic and social stability. Stability is furthered by encouraging economic growth through increased business activity and investment and business development, including assisting the Swazis in taking full advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and its textile benefits. These goals will increase the kingdom’s contribution to stability in southern Africa.

Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) may be used to advance the U.S. strategic objective of good governance, by supporting key initiatives, including an assessment of the judicial system and the funding of information technology equipment to modernize the judiciary. The independent assessment would focus on case management, staff adequacy, staff performance standards, equipment needs, public relations, and information dissemination. Africa Regional ESF may also be used for a program that would focus attention on the political and economic implications of HIV/AIDS for Swaziland. The program would be intended to educate all areas of civil and official society about the urgent need for action to fight the problem.

While not a recipient of bilateral Development Assistance (DA), Swaziland benefits from regional DA funds. Continued support for education initiatives will be a focus for DA activity. Educational support in FY 2002 included the funding of educational costs for AIDS orphans. U.S. HIV/AIDS-related assistance has increased HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention and increased the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide palliative care to victims of HIV/AIDS. Swaziland will benefit from USAID’s regional HIV/AIDS program. This program funds a small grants initiative which provides technical assistance and funding to build the capacity of NGOs. Recent recipients have included some of the primary palliative-caregivers for Swazis suffering from HIV/AIDS. The U.S. Government will also continue to conduct workshops through this initiative. The State and Defense Departments will continue to support an HIV/AIDS awareness program in the Swazi military. USAID provides most of the billboards, pamphlets, and other items the Swazi government uses in its public awareness efforts.

Efforts to increase the professionalism of the Swazi military directly support U.S. primary goals of advancing democracy and human rights and humanitarian assistance. They also bolster our broader goals of supporting regional stability. FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will fund military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swazi defense forces through education on the role of the military in a democracy and in respect for human rights.

**Tanzania**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	16,700	22,490	25,164
DA	8,108	10,446	3,227
IMET	275	230	230
P.L. 480 Title II	4,827	0	0
Peace Corps	2,652	3,041	3,829

Regional stability, counterterrorism, the promotion of democracy and human rights, humanitarian response (particularly to refugee issues), and law enforcement are the United States' principal interests in Tanzania. Tanzania's strategic location (adjacent to the Great Lakes region and just south of the conflict-prone Horn of Africa) makes it a vital partner in assuring the stability of East Africa. Having suffered an Al-Qaida terrorist attack (the 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam), Tanzania is a strong supporter of the war on terrorism. Tanzania has historically enjoyed internal political stability and continues to support peace and stability in the region, particularly as regards conflict in and between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. As a member of the East Africa Community, along with Kenya and Uganda, Tanzania is working to establish economic stability throughout the region. Tanzania is the only East African member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and provides a vital link between these two regions on economic and political issues.

In Tanzania, the United States has worked to fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS and has successfully enhanced public-private partnerships to counter the disease. Working with the Ministry of Health, we crafted and implemented programs to combat 13 priority infectious diseases. In FY 2004, Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds will expand efforts against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. CSH will also fund an immunization program and provide vitamin supplements for Tanzania's chronically vitamin A-deficient population.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used for a variety of purposes. The U.S. has worked with all major political parties in Tanzania to foster the growth of multi-party democracy. Our efforts helped to develop an agreement over the disputed Zanzibar election of 2001. For FY 2004, in the area of democracy and governance, DA will finance advanced advocacy training with 35 partner, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), an in-house training program in Parliament, and implementation of election reforms leading up to the 2005 elections in Zanzibar. We have had a great deal of success working to develop Tanzania's National Park system, especially in working with local communities to better exploit their relationship with the parks. This has led to a decrease in poaching and an increase in the economic development of the communities involved. In the environmental sector, FY 2004 DA will support implementation of the Government of Tanzania's coastal strategy and fund community-based natural resource management programs. Peace Corps' FY 2004 program is broadly supportive of these efforts.

Tanzania is eligible for the trade benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and is working to complete the requirements for AGOA's additional textile and apparel benefits.

Tanzania has been key to our efforts to bring peace to the Great Lakes Region of Africa. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds have helped to train the Tanzanian Peoples' Defense Force (TPDF) to control their border effectively and to safeguard refugee flows from conflict areas. In FY 2004, IMET funds will support the training of TPDF personnel in democratic values and respect for civilian institutions. Tanzania's program focuses on training for all strata of the TPDF from senior-level, Ministry of Defense officials down to non-commissioned officers. The courses will strengthen the TPDF's capacity

to conduct peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Funds will also be used to deepen the TPDF's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the military.

Tanzania will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA, such as vehicles, radios, and individual clothing and equipment, will help support Tanzanian peacekeeping efforts.

**Togo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IMET	83	100	125
Peace Corps	2,143	2,310	2,746

The United States has an interest in promoting democracy and greater respect for human rights in Togo in order to further our strategic goal of regional stability. The other major interest is in combating the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Togo is governed by Africa's longest-ruling head of state, President Eyadema, who has held office since 1967. In October 2002 the main opposition parties boycotted legislative elections because of government manipulation of the National Electoral Commission. As a result, Eyadema's party won virtually all the seats in the National Assembly and again has nearly complete control of this body. In December 2002 the National Assembly voted to amend the Constitution to allow Eyadema to run for another term as president (his current term expires in May 2003). Although in 1999 Eyadema promised he would hand over power in 2003, it now appears he will try to win another five-year term in office.

Most bilateral and multilateral budgetary and development assistance to Togo has been cut off because of the country's halting transition to democracy, poor human rights record, and failure to service its external debt. Togo is ineligible for lending from the World Bank because of payment arrears of more than \$18 million. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has stated publicly that it will not provide financial assistance to Togo, pending the resolution of the current political crisis and the resumption of external budgetary aid from other donors, especially the European Union.

With FY 2002 Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF), the National Democratic Institute (NDI) conducted an evaluation of Togo's political situation and launched a program to train all political parties. Additional Africa Regional ESF funding is planned in FY 2003 to support an election observer mission for Togo's presidential election, scheduled in May 2003. We intend to continue to use regional Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) funding to support efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

To ensure a successful transition to democracy, it is vitally important that the military's capacity, professionalism, and commitment to democracy be enhanced. The FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program proposes to enhance the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for individuals' civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law. Although a modest program, it will facilitate development of professional and personal relationships that may provide U.S. access and influence in a critical sector of society.

The Peace Corps program in Togo focuses on education, business development, girls' empowerment, and protection of the environment. Peace Corps volunteers also assist local health personnel to promote activities that address HIV/AIDS prevention, nutrition, and management of health clinics.

Togo is not eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. In addition to the slow pace of democratization, there have been continuing credible reports of human rights' violations by the nation's security forces.

Togo is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union.

**Uganda**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	33,650	38,559	41,795
DA	24,724	24,385	20,273
IMET	0	170	200
P.L. 480 Title II	22,591	15,880	18,520
Peace Corps	1,119	1,410	1,723

Promoting democracy, liberalizing the economy, improving primary education, and combating HIV/AIDS are the United States' primary interests in Uganda. Uganda solidly supports coalition efforts to defeat terrorism and has taken several effective law enforcement and financial sector actions to help the coalition. The United States also is concerned about the problem of terrorism in Uganda; the Government of Uganda continues to battle terrorists who have abducted and killed thousands of Ugandans and Sudanese. U.S. assistance will be used to promote democratization, good governance, human rights and health as we continue work to create greater economic opportunity and growth for the nation's 25 million people. Uganda struggles against a legacy of dictatorship and poverty and will continue to require donor assistance in building a democratic and prosperous future. Uganda is involved in the peace processes of three regional conflicts of great significance: the civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, and Burundi.

Under the current system of government, political parties are legal but the law severely restricts their activities. President Museveni has stated he will not seek reelection in 2006, and that political parties will be allowed to organize beginning in 2004. The United States will encourage the Government of Uganda to adhere to this timetable. Development Assistance (DA) funds are being utilized to support effective governance in Uganda, including providing technical assistance, capacity building, and training for civil society, the legislative branch, and local government. In 2002, the Embassy provided training to radio stations in the areas of reporting techniques and radio engineering. Support is also being provided to areas of the country affected by terrorist conflict to promote peace, reintegration of terrorist abductees, and development. In 2002, the U.S. government provided 46,660 metric tons of emergency food aid to fight the famine in Northern Uganda and worked to improve food security in that region. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) funding and DA will be used for the Community Resilience and Dialogue program aimed at providing psychosocial support to formerly abducted children, internally displaced persons, and neighboring communities in Northern and Western Uganda; community peace building in conflict-affected areas; and addressing HIV/AIDS and conflict.

FY 2004 DA will also be used to continue to expand economic opportunities for rural Ugandans, including support of Ugandan efforts to utilize the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to create jobs. The United States will provide technical assistance and training to improve agricultural and livestock production, build and diversify Uganda's export base, and strengthen resource management to preserve Uganda's fragile ecosystems. Substantial attention will continue to be directed to the private sector and non-traditional agricultural exports, areas in which the U.S. is already working. Progress has been made in expanding the resources available to microfinance borrowers through strengthening microfinance institutions and expanding guaranteed loan funds.

In Uganda, economic growth will also depend on continued improvements in health and primary education. Ugandan government and donor efforts are addressing infant mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence, and illiteracy rates. These rates, however, remain unacceptably high. The United States will continue its work to fight HIV/AIDS using FY 2004 CSH resources to promote prevention, provide counseling, testing,

care and support programs, and conduct research. These funds also will be used to support measures to increase child immunizations, prevent the spread of tuberculosis, reduce malaria, and limit population growth. Efforts to improve child health have been integrated with work to expand the access to and quality of primary education, particularly by and for girls. These activities are supported through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to local non-governmental organizations.

Uganda plays an integral role in the Sudan, Congo, and Burundi peace processes. Assuming current restrictions are lifted, FY 2004 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will help restore greater professionalism in a reorganized and downsized military. FY 2004 IMET programming will provide training in human rights, peacekeeping, and civil-military relations. This will directly support democratization efforts, create a basis for Uganda to become a possible peacekeeping contributor, and improve its capacity to combat terrorism effectively in border areas.

In FY 2004, Uganda will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will support future peacekeeping efforts and help Uganda counter threats from terrorist organizations such as the Lord's Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces.

The Peace Corps returned to Uganda in 2001 and is involved in teacher training for primary education and health extension. In FY 2004, Peace Corps plans an expansion into secondary education and teacher training.



**Zambia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	30,700	37,404	40,095
DA	14,822	12,881	9,632
IMET	189	225	225
NADR-HD	816	700	300
P.L. 480 Title II	8,060	0	3,100
Peace Corps	2,859	3,443	4,003

The primary U.S. national interest in Zambia is economic prosperity to support Zambia's development as a stable, peaceful, and prosperous free market democracy, enhancing the stability of southern Africa. With ongoing conflict in one of its largest neighbors (the Democratic Republic of Congo) and political and economic instability in Zimbabwe, a stable, democratic, and prosperous Zambia is important for the United States and the region. As a country with significant natural resources, a market-based economy, and a multi-party democratic political system, Zambia can play a significant role in promoting peace and stability in a region of growing importance to the United States. Food security in Zambia and the sub-region will be enhanced by better governance, increased public participation in decision-making, and broadened public debate. A peaceful, democratic Zambia will assist in the war against terrorism by denying terrorists refuge and financial or other support.

Democracy and good governance are essential to the long-term stability and economic growth of Zambia. FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) funds will support Zambian efforts, both governmental and non-governmental, to strengthen democracy. The December 2001 elections resulted in the emergence of a large and potentially effective opposition presence at all levels of government. Projects will assist activities related to strengthening the parliament, enhancing the role of civil society in governance, and improving the administration of justice, public debate, and selected local government councils. Funds will support the establishment of a permanent alternative dispute resolution center.

Zambia's economy continues to overcome decades of statist economic policies. FY 2004 DA will support market-oriented economic reforms and increase the productive capacity of rural Zambia. Such activities will include support for improved soil conservation techniques, better product marketing skills, and a micro-credit insurance program. Projects will also support business linkages in all economic sectors, with particular emphasis on agriculture, light manufacturing, information technology, and tourism. Zambia has recently qualified for full participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Zambia has been declared by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Zambia is the home of the secretariat of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, which is working to expand regional economic integration -- an objective the United States shares -- to promote prosperity and stability both within Zambia and throughout the region. U.S. companies continue to benefit from investments in a range of sectors in Zambia, especially energy and mining-related enterprises.

To develop one of Zambia's greatest resources -- its people -- DA will be used to increase the quality of and access to primary education, as well as to improve school-based health and nutrition. The Peace Corps is working at the grassroots level to expand economic opportunities, improve sanitation and health care, and enhance basic education, while providing excellent opportunities for volunteer service to Americans.

Diseases and their effects significantly hamper economic growth. Zambia is struggling to deal with high fertility rates and infectious diseases, including the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One-fifth of the adult population is HIV positive. FY 2004 Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) funds will support governmental and non-governmental efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, establish sustainable community-response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children, support child survival and maternal health care, expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, reduce vitamin deficiencies, further consolidate immunization services, and prevent and treat diarrheal diseases. Assistance will also be provided to local-level Zambia health management teams. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is working in Zambia to monitor HIV prevalence, build public health laboratory capacity, and improve programs to prevent and treat tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program supports regional stability and enhances democratic values in the Zambian military. FY 2004 IMET will enable Zambian military personnel to attend courses at the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies and U.S. military staff colleges and receive training in peacekeeping, logistics, defense resources management, and tactics.

Zambia will be eligible in FY 2004 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will help Zambia to better control its borders and participate in peacekeeping activities.

Landmines in five provinces render an estimated 2,500-square-kilometer area inhospitable for economic development activities. Zambia was accepted into the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program in FY 2001, and U.S. NADR-HD funds have helped to train and equip an indigenous humanitarian demining unit. FY 2004 NADR funds will enable Zambia to continue mine risk education and humanitarian demining operations that reduce landmine casualties.

The International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, provides training opportunities for Zambian law enforcement and drug enforcement agents.

**Zimbabwe**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
CSH	6,450	14,223	15,835
DA	2,512	1,885	746
ESF	0	0	4,000
NADR-HD	0	270	0
P.L. 480 Title II	25,522	0	0
Peace Corps	339	0	0

The principal U.S. interests in Zimbabwe are democracy, human rights and economic prosperity. Assistance from the United States will promote reforms that will help reverse Zimbabwe's economic and political decline, restore the rule of law and respect for human rights, and promote regional stability. Zimbabwe's collapse could have profound effects on the region in terms of economic development and possibly refugees. U.S. humanitarian assistance will help Zimbabwe to address its acute HIV/AIDS problem and food shortages. Despite strained relations, Zimbabwe has cooperated with the United States on law enforcement and counter-terrorism matters. Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

Zimbabwe is in the midst of destructive and interrelated humanitarian, economic and political crises. Zimbabwe was once regarded as an enduring post-independence success story, but the actions of the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) over the last several years have caused immense damage to the nation's economy, democratic institutions, social cohesion and welfare. Zimbabwe is experiencing negative economic growth (-12 percent), high rates of inflation (198.5 percent), and unemployment (60 percent). Political instability, violence and increasing poverty are undermining social stability and risk having negative effects throughout the region. Severe food shortages threaten 7.2 million people, over half the population, and will require an infusion of donor resources for the foreseeable future. The United States is donating food through the World Food Program and the Consortium for the Southern African Food Emergency (C-SAFE). Over one-third of the sexually active population is HIV positive (with an estimated 4,000 deaths per week). Acute shortages in basic food supplies, medicines and fuel persist. The nation's crisis has resulted in a large-scale exodus of teachers, social/health care workers and professionals with marketable skills. Staffing at many health clinics is estimated at only 40 percent.

Repairing Zimbabwe's tattered institutions and rebuilding its economy promises to be a long and difficult process. It is also one that the country cannot embark upon without first addressing the underlying political crisis that polarizes this troubled nation. Objectives for U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe are to prevent a further deterioration of the political and economic situation and the consequent detrimental impact on the region; strengthen the prospects for stability by fortifying civil society and democratic institutions; implement an effective response to the catastrophic HIV/AIDS pandemic; and protect the welfare and investments of U.S. citizens.

In response to the humanitarian crisis, the United States is collaborating with UN agencies, other donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide food assistance to approximately 7.2 million of the 13.1 million Zimbabweans. Aside from immediate humanitarian needs, Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) funding is focused on mitigating the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic through programs to promote behavior change and reduce the stigma of AIDS, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing services; social marketing of condoms; integrating HIV/AIDS-related activities into existing family planning programs; strengthening the capacity of civil society to formulate and advocate for improved

HIV/AIDS policies; supporting community responses to the need for care of orphans and other vulnerable children; and providing support services for those with HIV.

FY 2004 Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to promote democracy by increasing civil society's ability to influence economic and political policy-making, especially in parliament and at local government levels. The goal is to make the government both more responsive and accountable to its citizenry. In the economic sector, DA will continue to support private sector development in the form of micro-enterprise development and business skills training. Zimbabwe is not currently eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act largely due to the prevailing human rights situation.

The Peace Corps' presence in Zimbabwe was suspended in November 2001 when the Government of Zimbabwe failed to provide work permits for volunteer teachers.

**African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
PKO	0	0	15,000

The African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program is designed to train and prepare select African militaries to respond effectively to peace support and humanitarian crises on the continent. The program's comprehensive approach is intended to reduce the quick response demands on the United States while assuring that the United States is a key partner to peace support in Africa. The program enables African military units from different countries to execute multinational peacekeeping operations (PKO) by providing them with interoperable peace support operations skills and basic equipment.

In FY 2002, ACOTA replaced the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) that had begun in 1997. PKO funding requested in FY 2003 for ACRI (\$10 million) will be used for this program. While building upon the strengths of ACRI, ACOTA has worked in collaboration with our African partners and European allies and has incorporated many of the lessons learned from recent peacekeeping missions on the African continent. Major changes in the program include providing additional flexibility in the training offered (including preparation for higher threat peacekeeping operations), developing the ability of host nations to sustain their peacekeeping capabilities through the development of their own peacekeeping training capacity, and placing greater emphasis on integrating ACOTA's efforts with other peacekeeping training efforts. The program also emphasizes equipment maintenance; assisting and engaging regional and sub-regional organizations; developing more effective evaluation measures; and improving coordinated crisis response training with other U.S. Government programs in Africa. The process involves extensive consultations with African countries and other stakeholders.

ACOTA enhances African capabilities to participate in an expanded range of peace support operations through a program combining classroom instruction, field training, and computer-assisted exercises. Emphasis is placed on preparing host nation trainers to conduct programs of instruction in tasks such as convoy escort, logistics, protection of refugees, negotiations, robust force protection, and command and control. Brigade-level training, first conducted in FY 2000 and continuing in FY 2004, develops skills necessary for sub-regional command and control structures. The program also continues to integrate humanitarian, nongovernmental, private voluntary, and international relief organization participation in the training to facilitate cooperation and coordination in actual operations as well as to enhance program transparency. ACOTA funds are also used to provide basic equipment appropriate to peace support operations, such as a comprehensive communications package, portable electric power generators, mine detectors, night vision devices, portable light sets, and water purification units.

Under ACRI, eight countries (Senegal, Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Kenya) completed initial battalion-level training, and two, Senegal and Kenya, completed initial brigade-level training. Multinational exercises, combining brigade staffs from Senegal and Kenya with battalion staffs from Malawi, Mali, Benin, and Kenya, began in FY 2001 and will continue, through FY 2004. ACOTA is building on the skills developed in ACRI exercises and attempting to sustain them by enhancing the participating nations' capacity to train and prepare their own troops to deploy effectively to peacekeeping operations.

ACOTA partners have been instrumental in regional and international efforts to achieve security and stability in Africa. For ACOTA/ACRI-supported activities during FY 2002, Kenya provides the current Force Commander and one battalion to the UN mission in Sierra Leone, while Ghana provides another

battalion. Kenya also provides a battalion to the UN mission in Eritrea/Ethiopia, and an ACRI-trained Ghanaian brigadier serves as the chief Africa Union military advisor to this peacekeeping effort. Malawi provides a number of military observers to the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo. ACRI/ACOTA trained elements are also deployed as part of the peacekeeping force monitoring the fragile cease-fire in the Ivory Coast.

In FY 2004, Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds are needed to conduct follow-on training for individual country programs such as Ethiopia, Botswana or South Africa, conduct multinational brigade-level training exercises (that include sub-regional organization participants), and begin assistance and training with at least one new partner.

**Africa Regional Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
ESF	29,000	32,000	14,000
ESF-SUP	20,000	0	0

The Africa Regional Fund addresses the democracy and human rights, economic prosperity, law enforcement, and global issues interests of the United States. Democracy promotion in Africa is not only a reflection of American ideals but represents the bedrock supporting all key U.S. interests on the continent. Democracy represents a stabilizing force capable of alleviating humanitarian crises resulting from armed political power struggles that cost the United States billions of dollars each year. U.S. economic prosperity flourishes through partnerships with stable governments that strive to enforce the rule of law and create suitable investment climates. Like-minded democracies also make the best partners in our global efforts to address international concerns ranging from terrorism, crime, and drug trafficking to weapons proliferation, environmental degradation, and the spread of infectious diseases.

Institutional weakness, civil, ethnic and religious strife, environmental hazards, and corrupt regimes combine to make parts of Africa highly unstable and unpredictable. ESF offers distinct advantages for dealing with unanticipated developments or taking advantage of limited windows of opportunity as they open. More ESF resources have been requested in country-specific accounts in FY 2004 than in the recent past. While the Countries in Transition Fund has been eliminated as a result, the Africa Regional Fund has been retained to respond to more immediate, less predictable needs, and to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives in countries where USAID has no presence. FY 2004 programming with Regional ESF will permit strategic investments in countries with the will to cooperate on counterterrorism and democracy strengthening initiatives but without the means. Assistance will support efforts to help countries draft counter-terrorism legislation, improve administration of borders, combat money laundering, and create stable governments in places such as Somalia where anarchy gives terrorists potential new bases.

Creating opportunities for American investment depends on stable and predictable institutions of governance. The use of Regional ESF in FY 2004 will also strengthen the rule of law and democratic development through timely interventions in support of electoral processes, human rights, judiciaries, the media, and civil society.

Approximately half of the FY 2004 Africa Regional ESF (estimated \$6 million) will be used for democracy, election support, and human rights projects. This might include projects to strengthen legislatures in places such as Zambia, Guinea, Togo, and Mauritania; support elections in Malawi, Mozambique, and Namibia; and address trafficking-in-persons and other human rights concerns in countries such as Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and Chad. Roughly a quarter of the FY 2004 Africa Regional ESF (estimated \$3.5 million) will be used to support counterterrorism training and assistance not otherwise provided through other programs, including projects to help countries draft counter-terrorism legislation, improve administration of borders, and combat money laundering. In addition, an estimated \$2.5 million in FY 2004 Africa Regional ESF will be used for environmental intervention programs to complement USAID's larger and longer-term activities in this area. Special emphasis will be placed on regional projects that encourage countries to work together to address transnational environmental degradation and develop strategies for sustainable resource use. Approximately \$2 million in FY 2004 Africa Regional ESF will support trade and investment promotion (including sovereign credit ratings) and the implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Donor coordination and burden sharing will help ensure that U.S. resources are used strategically and continue to achieve maximum results with minimum duplication.

Kenya's peaceful transition through a free and fair presidential election in December 2002 was a landmark development that was helped in large measure by the use of targeted ESF resources to strengthen civil society and field domestic and international election observers. ESF resources were also used to support successful elections, and important democratic progress, in Lesotho, Mali, and Sierra Leone. Our successes are not limited to election support activities, however, and we have realized gains in ESF-supported efforts to work with Africans to strengthen their capabilities to impede the flow of terrorist finances, improve border and airport security, and improve judicial systems.



**Africa Regional Peacekeeping**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
PKO	39,905	30,000	9,000

With U.S. troops and resources heavily dedicated in response to the war on terrorism, it is critical that we continue to invest in efforts to reduce conflicts in Africa. Low-cost support and capacity development to resolve and prevent African conflicts pays great dividends. For example, in often times volatile West Africa, support for the deployment of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping units to Cote d'Ivoire is an integral part of our strategy to support a negotiated settlement among the parties and facilitate peace in the region. In the cases of the Congo, Burundi, Sudan, and the Mano River region, the United States will continue collaboration with allies and ready African partners to manage and reduce destructive conflict. These low expenditures provide improved U.S. access, increase U.S. leverage to press parties to fulfill commitments, and make it more likely that capable African forces will respond regionally, reducing a potential need to deploy U.S. troops. U.S. strategy seeks to help resolve existing conflicts and support peacekeeping and conflict resolution in the short term, principally using Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) funds, while simultaneously building an African capability to handle conflict and prevent crises well into the future, mostly using Foreign Military Financing (FMF).

PKO funds in FY 2004 will continue activities undertaken in FY 2002 and 2003 to bring peace to Cote d'Ivoire and to end the violence in Sierra Leone and Guinea provoked by Liberian President Taylor. We expect that by the end of FY 2004, the efforts of ECOWAS, France, the U.S. and other members of the international community will bring stability to Cote d'Ivoire, a key West African economy. In addition, the work of the United States, the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the new Sierra Leone Army, our allies, and key West African partners will have greatly eroded the capacity of Charles Taylor and others to destabilize the region. PKO funds will also enhance ECOWAS capacity in crisis response and peace support; a longer-term USG effort. To accomplish these broad goals, we will provide continued support for maintenance management and training at the depot in Sierra Leone as well as sustainment of a satellite-based communications system for ECOWAS peacekeeping staff.

Other PKO-funded activities will include support for disarmament, demobilization, resettlement, and reintegration in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a comprehensive cease-fire in the Sudan, and peace efforts in Burundi. These funds will support regional efforts aimed at disarming and demobilizing forces in the eastern DRC, using both voluntary and involuntary means. For example, funds could provide logistical support for elements involved in ongoing regional disarmament efforts. In the Sudan, funds will cover the continuation of ongoing efforts such as the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT) and Joint Military Commission (JMC) in the Nuba Mountains. If needed, funds will also ensure that African regional partners are able to deploy forces to support a comprehensive peace in Sudan. PKO funds will support South African-led diplomatic and military efforts to back the Burundi peace process. This support may include assistance for deploying forces, including those from South Africa, Ethiopia and other capable troop contributors.

PKO-funded programs have produced concrete results in our efforts to bring peace to Africa and expand African capacity to manage conflict. We have supported the activities of the South African Third Party Verification Mechanism (TPVM) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The TPVM was instrumental in keeping the Congolese peace process on track and among other activities, was instrumental in the repatriation of Rwandan combatants. In FY 2002, the USG assisted the deployment of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) Special Protection Unit to Burundi, which was critical to bringing parties to Bujumbura so that a long-term peace agreement could be signed. During FY 2002/03 in

Sudan, the Department selected a contractor to run the CPMT and provided logistics support to the Joint Military Commission in the Nuba Mountains. Both of these efforts were vital to heightening confidence in the Machakos peace negotiations as well as improving the humanitarian and human rights environment in Sudan.

In West Africa, our capacity building assistance to ECOWAS has paid great dividends as the organization seeks to support the cease-fire agreement and to encourage peace in Cote d'Ivoire. With French and U.S. assistance, including through the use of USG-owned equipment maintained at the PKO-funded depot in Sierra Leone, five ECOWAS countries deployed to Cote d'Ivoire in January 2003. ECOWAS is also aided in this effort through a PKO-funded satellite communications package that linked member states on a round-the-clock basis. In FY2002/03, PKO funds also facilitated peace in the Mano River states of Sierra Leone and Guinea through provision of helicopter and aerial surveillance support. The helicopter support has assisted the GOSL in extending its authority throughout the country at a time when UNAMSIL is drawing down.

Using FY 2002 PKO funding, the Department has sponsored the Pan Sahel Initiative (PSI), a multi-year effort to wage the war on terrorism and enhance regional peace and security in the Sahel region of West Africa. PSI aims to assist the countries of the Sahel – Chad, Niger, Mauritania and Mali – in controlling their borders, countering traffickers and smugglers and monitoring the trafficking of people and illicit material through their territories. FY 2004 PKO funds will be needed to continue this important counter-terrorism initiative.

**Military Health Affairs**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
FMF	0	2,000	1,500

The HIV pandemic is ravaging Africa, and its effects are especially pernicious in one of the continent's most prominent institutions, the military. African uniformed services are estimated to carry HIV-positive rates twice that of the local populations. Compounding the deleterious effects of the military HIV vector is the fact that the governments in many sub-Saharan African countries often neglect to provide health care resources for uniformed services. Further, international HIV/AIDS organizations rarely address the problems inherent in the military sector. Among Western nations, the U.S. stands alone in offering a program for African military forces. Keeping African militaries healthy and capable of protecting the state and its citizens and to participate in regional and international peacekeeping operations is directly related to U.S. foreign policy goals. Retaining African military personnel who have benefited from U.S. technical training, International Military Education and Training (IMET), and other capacity development programs alive and productive for the duration of their careers is also a wise investment.

Under provisions of the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative, the Department of Defense (DoD) provided \$10 million in Health Care funds in FY 2001 and \$14 million in FY 2002. DoD's role was limited to supporting training and education activities for sub-Saharan African militaries. The Naval Health Research Center in San Diego has been sending medical teams to sub-Saharan Africa as part of this two-year initiative. The teams assist with HIV prevention programs in 21 African militaries with the following objectives:

- Establish HIV/AIDS-specific policies for military personnel.
- Adapt and provide HIV prevention programs.
- Train military personnel to implement, maintain, and evaluate HIV prevention programs.
- Provide information/training to change high-risk HIV attitudes and behaviors among military personnel.
- Integrate and make use of other U.S. government programs and those managed by allies and the United Nations.

Early in 2001, the name of the Africa component of the program was changed to the Africa Initiative in Military Medicine (AIMM). FY 2004 FMF funds are required to supplement the AIMM effort through the procurement of laboratory and medical supplies, testing equipment, and rapid test field kits that will both complement and sustain the training initiative in African partner countries.

**Regional Organizations**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
ESF	4,000	6,000	3,000

U.S. support of African regional organizations increases trade and the free flow of goods, services and capital. Regional economic integration can promote greater U.S. trade and investment in the region as small fragmented African economies combine to achieve the kind of market scale needed to attract U.S. traders and investors. Regional economic organization goes hand in hand with other efforts to promote economic growth, poverty reduction and regional stability.

The goal of the Regional Organizations ESF program is to provide technical assistance to such regional organizations as:

- Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- East Africa Community Treaty (EAC);
- Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
- West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU); and
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

FY 2004 Regional Organizations ESF will be used to strengthen the institutional capacity of the organizations themselves and to help them design the kinds of initiatives and programs that will contribute to regional and global economic integration, especially to opening markets and harmonizing tariff structures, investment and sectoral policies. Adherence to World Trade Organization standards, and customs, border, and financial sector reforms that promote integration are some of the goals that will be pursued.

While ECOWAS has seen notable success in West Africa in the area of conflict resolution, it does not have a strong record of achievement in fostering sub-regional economic integration and is working to improve its performance in this area. However, a subset of eight ECOWAS members have formed WAEMU and made great strides toward economic integration. In this context, ESF will be used to assist ECOWAS to implement its decision to adopt the common external tariff put into place earlier by the WAEMU countries. Working with the ECOWAS Community Computing Center, this will involve funding to provide a computer network link among relevant trade and statistical agencies and training for personnel using the network as well as funding for mixed public/private sector trade committees to examine and make recommendations concerning other impediments to greater intra-regional trade.

In east and southern Africa, the focus will be on workshops and training to promote the harmonization of investment codes and regional policies to promote greater trade in agriculture within COMESA. There will be a particular focus on training to strengthen capacity in the area of phytosanitary regulation, taking advantage of the first ever appointment of an Agriculture and Phytosanitary Inspection Service (APHIS) specialist to the regional USAID competitiveness hub. ESF will be used to continue the AGOA linkages

program in collaboration with the International Executive Services Corps to accelerate trade and investment links between the United States and COMESA countries.

Over the past several years a number of these organizations have registered notable progress in regional integration. The West African Economic and Monetary Union began implementation of a common external tariff and attracted a major U.S. investment that was predicated on the single regional market. COMESA's reduction of tariff barriers has resulted in a rapid increase in intra-regional trade from \$300 million to \$2.7 billion in ten years. Under the AOGA linkages program, there has been a concerted effort to achieve phytosanitary standards for the produce of fresh fruits and vegetables with Zambia gaining USDA approval for the export of a number of additional products to the United States. In addition, two of these regional organizations, COMESA (2000) and WAEMU (2001) have entered into Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs) with the United States. These organizations have also served as valuable platforms for AGOA Implementation Workshops as well as for regional consultations on WTO matters.

**Safe Skies**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
ESF	3,000	8,000	5,000

The Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) initiative will enhance U.S. economic prosperity, improve international law enforcement, increase the safety and security of airline passengers, including U.S. citizens, and advance the fight against terrorism. SSFA will also encourage economic integration and growth and facilitate the expansion of aviation links, expanding opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements. Sub-Saharan Africa's enhanced participation in the global economy will lead to an increase in U.S. exports and imports from the region and promote regional stability. In addition to aviation security, improved passenger and baggage screening will help to combat narcotics trafficking and weapons smuggling.

SSFA recognizes that aviation safety and airport security are prerequisites for African economic development and will contribute to increased trade and investment between the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa. The primary goal of SSFA is to increase the number of African nations meeting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards, but there are also four other components:

- Economic development;
- Combating international terrorism;
- Promoting U.S. exports; and
- Combating illegal drugs and contraband smuggling.

In FY 2000 and 2001, SSFA interagency teams, composed of representatives from the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Department of Defense, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Customs Service, surveyed airports in eight of the nine SSFA countries. The resultant detailed reports are being used as the roadmaps for reaching ICAO standards in aviation safety and security in these countries. The original nine Safe Skies countries are Kenya, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Angola, Cameroon, Namibia, Mali, Zimbabwe, and Cote d'Ivoire. SSFA activities in Cote d'Ivoire are currently suspended under sanctions mandated by Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act (prohibiting foreign assistance); and Zimbabwe is no longer an active participant in SSFA due to political considerations, leaving seven active SSFA partners.

SSFA teams continued work in FY 2002 and FY 2003 with aviation officials from these seven SSFA countries and began implementation of SSFA recommendations, work that is continuing in FY 2003. In FY 2003, two SSFA countries are expected to attain FAA Category I status, becoming the program's first major successes: Cape Verde and Kenya. Several others may also do so by early FY 2004. (A Category I rating indicates that a country's civil aviation authority has been found by an FAA audit to meet ICAO safety oversight standards. A country must have a Category I rating before it can begin direct flights to the United States.) Based on future DOT recommendations, Safe Skies may invite additional countries to participate in FY 2004. Nations being considered include Benin, Botswana, Gabon, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Uganda.

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 forced the Department of State and its implementing partner DOT to review the priorities of the Safe Skies program. State and DOT agreed on the need to retain the goal of increasing the number of African nations meeting ICAO standards on both safety and security. Achieving

this goal would allow more African airlines to fly international routes and advance the integration of Africa into the global economy. However, both departments also recognized the urgency of improving passenger and baggage management and screening to prevent terrorist incidents. Aviation security in Africa has been described as the “soft underbelly” of the world aviation security system. Therefore, based on FAA security surveys, the Safe Skies program will supply x-ray, explosive trace detectors, and other similar equipment in FY 2003 to the seven active SSFA nations.

SSFA also promotes U.S. exports by bringing together U.S. industry and African Civil Aviation authorities on a specific and regional basis. This is usually done in cooperation with the U.S. Trade and Development Agency and is an effective and productive means of educating U.S. companies on the potential commercial opportunities presented by Safe Skies. For example, SSFA funded a Fall 2002 conference on air cargo operations in Washington, D.C., that brought together country and commercial sector representatives to discuss expansion of air cargo operations, and a regional conference in East Africa concerning satellite navigational systems.

In FY 2004, DOT, State’s implementing partner, intends to continue its efforts to bring several of the Safe Skies countries into compliance with ICAO safety and security standards as well as continue its activities to establish self-sustaining Regional Training Facilities in one or more of the designated Safe Skies countries. Such facilities are intended to support the near-term goal of providing human capacity-building in a more cost-effective manner and, in the longer term, serve African nations and promote aviation safety, security, and capacity-building after the U.S.-funded SSFA program ends.

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