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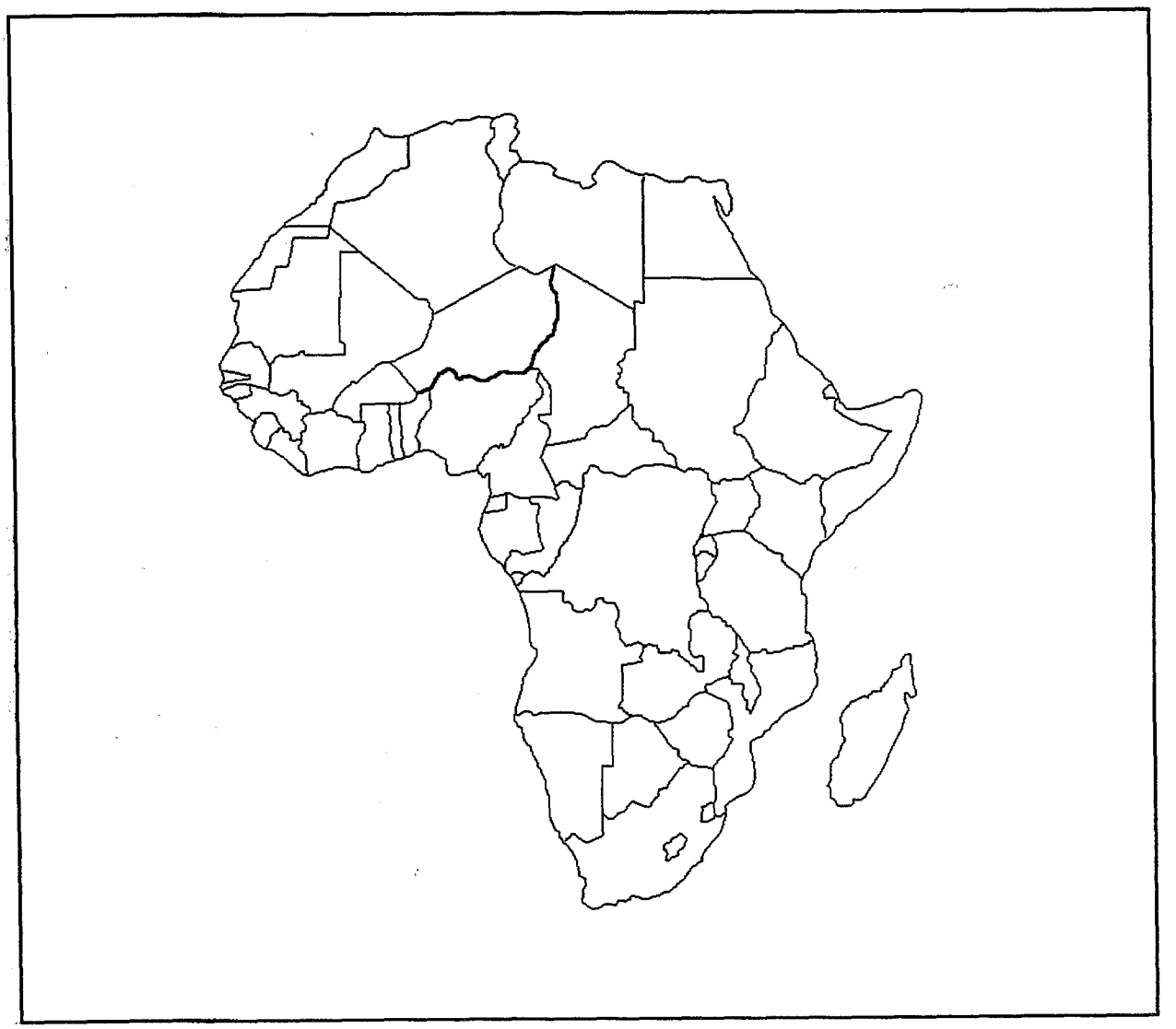
AFRICAN CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACT INTERAGENCY PROGRESS REPORT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1995/1996



U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of State
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Information Agency
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

July 1996

African Conflict Resolution Act
Progress Report for
Fiscal Years 95/96

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A. Introduction

Sub-Saharan Africa is the area of the world most severely affected by conflict over the past decade. The World Bank has estimated that of the 70 million people worldwide displaced by conflict during this period, roughly half or 35 million have been in sub-Saharan Africa. In nine African countries over twenty percent of the population is displaced. In Liberia alone, two-thirds of the population is displaced. Conflict has devastated the economies of these countries; the Bank has estimated that the GDP of Uganda, for example, could have doubled its actual level had the civil war that devastated the country not occurred.

The 1995 Interagency Plan for the African Conflict Resolution Act provides some insight into characteristics of and possible solutions to conflict in Africa, that are applicable elsewhere:

--Issues that arise in the early stages of conflict often deepen and become more intractable as disputes escalate.

--It is critical for interventions to occur in these early stages before a conflict gathers momentum and becomes more difficult and expensive to resolve.

--Ethnic and religious divisions are among the more important bases for conflict that local leaders often choose to exploit. Negotiation of lasting solutions requires significant knowledge of the local culture and involvement of indigenous institutions.

--Conflicts within individual states frequently have regional impacts that threaten the security of neighboring countries. Localized African conflicts often are best resolved through diplomatic and military interventions by other African states.

--To sustain resolutions to conflict it is often necessary to provide adequate inducements for conflict-prone countries to downsize their militaries and to increase investments in education, health and other domestic programs.

The United States has been in the forefront of efforts to help African nations prevent, mitigate, resolve, or recover from armed conflict. Thus, many African countries have benefitted from US assistance for resolution of civil conflict. US aid for crisis prevention and resolution is provided bilaterally and through regional institutions and takes many forms including, but not limited to, diplomatic intervention, disaster assistance, peacekeeping operations, conflict mediation, programs countering hate radio, demobilization of armed combatants, elections support, and long-term development assistance.

There have been some notable successes. The United States has played a significant role in supporting peace processes during the past year in Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone, and in helping to prevent hostilities between Cameroon and Nigeria. Even where our efforts have not been fully successful in helping to maintain peace, as in Burundi and Liberia, the United States has worked very hard to mitigate violence, protect US citizens and others, provide humanitarian assistance, and reconcile opposing factions. US-supported elections in such countries as Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Tanzania have helped not only to strengthen democracy - or to augur its return - but also to defuse conflict in polarized or potentially-polarized societies. US assistance also has helped formerly war-torn countries such as Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique to recover from conflict. Mozambique's national income growth was an estimated twenty-two percent in 1995. US advice helped to foster reductions in arms spending and increases in social spending in formerly conflictive countries. Military expenditures per capita and as a percentage of GNP decreased dramatically in sub-Saharan Africa from 1992 to 1994. Also in the case of Mozambique, decreases in security-related expenditures could reach 45 percent from wartime highs and there have been significant increases in education and health spending.

Despite such successes (often far removed from the headlines), complex emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere continue to tax the will and resources of international donors. Funding is declining for various types of assistance, and particularly for long-term development aid important for preventing crises and conflict. Fiscal Year 1996 funding for US bilateral development assistance and US contributions to multilateral institutions have been greatly reduced from prior year levels. These reductions are being made despite the evidence that dealing with the underlying causes of economic and political instability is critical for mitigating requirements for more expensive responses needed after the onset of complex emergencies.

The benefits of assistance for crisis prevention and resolution go beyond the monetary value of aid delivered, although benefits and results are very difficult to measure (see section C. below). Most Americans can appreciate the tangible benefits of US humanitarian assistance to people in desperate straits, as well as the intrinsic, humanitarian benefits to this country. However, the direct benefits to the United States of development and other assistance for preventing or responding to conflict and complex emergencies are not often clear at the outset. Only when the effects of environmental degradation, severe political and economic instability, mass refugee movements, and/or disease epidemics spread across international borders do the threats to our well-being from crisis and conflict become more apparent.

This is the second annual report on activities related to the Interagency Plan developed in accordance with the African Conflict Resolution Act (PL 103-381). While the Act did not provide new funding for conflict prevention and resolution, much is being accomplished. The Interagency Plan, and this progress report, present a composite picture of how agencies of the U.S. foreign affairs community are working together, as well as individually, to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals for protecting US interests and improving the lives of Africans afflicted or threatened by crisis and conflict. The efforts of the employees of these agencies, and those of their partners from international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), are all the more remarkable because they are being undertaken in the absence of sufficient financial resources to meet the vast array of challenges adversely affecting sub-Saharan Africa and, ultimately, the interests of the United States.

The dearth of funding has not shaken their commitment to get the job done.

B. Progress Report for FY 95/96

This report is structured according to the five major elements of the legislation:

1. Improving the Conflict Resolution Capabilities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)
2. Improving the Conflict Resolution Capability of Sub-Regional Organizations
3. Improving Conflict Resolution Capabilities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
4. Supporting African Demobilization and Retraining Efforts
5. Training for Africans in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping

The report also discusses support for preventing, mitigating, or resolving conflict that is not captured in the specific provisions of the legislation.

1. Conflict Resolution Capabilities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

The Act authorizes the President to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict resolution capability of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Department of State ("State") continues to work closely with the OAU on conflict resolution and peacekeeping; the OAU has increased and improved its efforts to resolve African conflicts, sponsoring mediation and other interventions by, and with, heads-of-state. The OAU also has increased its observer activities.

In addition to the $4.5 million contributed in previous years, State contributed $650,000 in FY 1995 voluntary peacekeeping operations funding to assist the OAU to enhance its conflict management capacity. This assistance has included training and equipping a 100-man observer force for rapid deployment anywhere on the African continent to monitor, react to, and resolve conflicts. Also in FY 95, the USIA provided $3,000 in funding for a study tour for the Director of the OAU's Unit for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

A recent example of the OAU's improved capabilities was its brokering of an agreement between factions in the Comoros to allow the country's president to return and assume the ceremonial duties of his position pending elections. The first round of elections was successfully held on March 6, 1996. The State Department sponsored two observers to monitor these elections.

In FY 1996, State has budgeted $3 million for conflict resolution assistance for the OAU, the major portion of which will be used

to purchase additional equipment and train the observer force to support proposed conflict prevention and mediation in the Great Lakes Area, and also to provide support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), that recently specifically included conflict prevention and resolution in its mandate (see discussion of IGAD on pg. 6).

2. Conflict Resolution Capability of Sub-Regional Organizations

The legislation also authorizes the President to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict resolution capabilities of subregional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa.

In FY 1995, the **Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)** led U.S. efforts in monitoring and influencing the development of an African Nuclear Weapons Zone Treaty. On April 11, 1996 the treaty was opened for signature.

In addition, ACDA offered arms control assistance to the OAU and Southern African Development Community, that included a US Presidential initiative with Zimbabwe. ACDA also developed a comprehensive strategy for regional arms control in Africa, including an initiative to encourage regional arms control efforts. The proliferation of small arms in Africa fuels internal conflicts, threatening regional stability, fledgling democracies and fragile economies. In South Africa, for example, between March and July 1995 police seized almost 71,000 illegal weapons. However, many African countries lack the means to control arms within their countries or from crossing porous borders. ACDA also is continuing to compile and publish country data on military expenditures, armed forces, arms imports and exports, and other indicators to foster transparency in the region (see Annex A).

Regional Arms Control
Small Arms Disarmament/Destruction

The State Department identified a requirement in 1995 for a model for the destruction of conventional weapons during the process of military demobilization in sub-Saharan Africa, primarily as a result of the experience with demobilization in Mozambique. ACDA responded by developing a model **Protocol for Destruction of Conventional Weapons (Small Arms)**, a practical measure to support demobilization/disarmament on the African Continent. Small arms play a central role in African conflicts. Systematic attempts are necessary to disarm former combatants after a political settlement ending a conflict is reached, among other reasons, to mitigate prospects for resumption of hostilities. A model protocol for the destruction of conventional weapons as part of a military demobilization and disarmament strategy is a first step in facilitating the timely, verifiable destruction of arms for preventing such weapons from becoming a regional destabilizing influence.

In FY 1996, ACDA is initiating:

-- Arms control and nonproliferation consultations with key sub-Saharan African countries.
-- A small arms control effort against illegal trafficking in arms, including a protocol on destruction of such arms.
-- Completion of the US review of the Treaty of Pelindaba Protocols for a nuclear weapons free zone in Africa, regarding US adherence to the Treaty.
-- Consultations with South Africa on creation of the African Commission for Nuclear Energy.

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

The leaders of the nations in the Horn of Africa are revitalizing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) -- formerly known as the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) -- in concert with the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI). IGAD recently formally included conflict prevention and resolution in its charter. A USG task force for the GHAI has supported IGAD's restructuring and has provided $295,000 for communications improvements. Additionally, in FY 96 the USG has initiated a training program in conflict prevention and resolution for US personnel, NGOs and Africans.

Finally, USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) continues to report on effects of conflict on food security in the region, for example, regarding conditions in southern Sudan.

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

The Presidential Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) aims to develop long term food security in the Greater Horn of Africa (Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi), as well as to foster conflict prevention and mitigation, to help diminish the vicious cycle of drought, famine, and death in the region. The GHAI recognized that there can be no food security or economic development in the absence of peace. The USAID-led GHAI task force has established a US government interagency team, RADARS, to focus on conflict prevention and mitigation in the Greater Horn. In 1996 under the GHAI, US government agencies are working collaboratively to develop five year country strategies for USAID programs in Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Eritrea, Uganda, and for Burundi and Rwanda. Efforts are being made to ensure that these strategies reflect a conflict prevention and mitigation perspective, and that such efforts are African-led and coordinated with other donors.

Sahel Region

In FY 1995, a USAID grant to the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) included $100,000 for

conflict resolution. These funds were used to prepare case studies that identified local mechanisms for conflicts over resource use, particularly by traditionally disadvantaged groups, such as women and animal herders. The funds also supported dissemination of findings of the case studies in a regional workshop attended by representatives of CILSS member countries.

In FY 1996, USAID will continue its support ($40,000) to CILSS conflict resolution efforts. Local conflict resolution efforts will be strengthened by the staging of two workshops for management of conflict regarding 1) control of resources in pastoral zones and 2) gender inequities in resource control.

West Africa Region

In FY 96, USAID provided $43,000 to CAP Africa, a private consulting firm in Senegal, to fund an international conference that brought together African researchers, university professors, jurists, and political leaders to discuss issues surrounding conflict in West Africa and attempt to define mechanisms for preventing conflict and supporting democratization in the region. The conference led to the creation of a non-governmental observation unit to track conflict and democratization in West Africa.

Liberia

The US Special Envoy for Liberia has worked with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to achieve a negotiated settlement to the ongoing conflict, and to halt arms and munitions flows. At an October 1995 Donors Conference on Liberia the USG pledged $75 million, including $10 million in Voluntary Peacekeeping funds for logistics support to ECOMOG peacekeeping forces, to help implement the Abuja Peace Accord.

The renewal of hostilities in April, 1996 is necessitating the reassessment of requirements for peacekeeping operations and other assistance for Liberia.

3. **Conflict Resolution Capability of Non-Governmental Organizations**

The legislation authorizes the President to provide assistance to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are engaged in mediation and reconciliation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.

Africa-wide

In FY 95, USIA committed $90,000 for the multi-regional International Visitor program on Conflict Resolution for NGO participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia. (See 5. Training

beginning on page 17 for a more complete listing of USIA training programs with governmental and non-governmental organizations.)

Great Lakes Region (Burundi/Rwanda)

In FY 95, with almost $900,000 in USAID funding, the NGO Search for Common Ground established a radio production facility, Studio Ijambo, in Burundi staffed by both Hutu and Tutsi journalists that aims to reduce ethnic violence and counter hate radio by stressing themes of peace and reconciliation in its programming.

Also in FY 95, USAID granted $80,000 to International Alert to support local NGO conflict prevention efforts.

In FY 96, USAID also plans to fund a Voice of America (VOA) broadcast initiative for Rwanda and Burundi to help counter hate radio. In addition, USAID plans to provide funding to train Rwandan and Burundian reporters in responsible journalism. Estimated total funding for these activities is $1 million.

In FY 96, USAID granted the Carter Center $200,000 for conflict resolution activities. The Center has organized two summits, in Cairo and Tunis, where key political leaders of the Great Lakes Region negotiated strategies for resolving intra-regional civic violence and other problems such as the destabilizing effects of mass refugee movements.

Ethiopia

In FY 95, USAID contributed $500,000 from the Displaced Children/Orphans fund to indigenous NGOs helping orphans and streetchildren affected by war.

In FY 96, USAID continues to support the development of indigenous civic NGOs in Ethiopia by providing:

- Approximately $89,000 for the Inter-Africa Group to observe and report on the war crimes trials;
- $200,000 for workshops to strengthen human rights NGO capacity for reporting and advocacy; and
- $165,000 for strengthening the capacity of womens' organizations.

Eritrea

In FY 96, USAID plans to provide a minimum of $200,000 for US and indigenous NGOs to carry out activities such as reuniting unaccompanied children with families from whom they had been separated by conflict, and by increasing family incomes through small enterprise development.

Gabon

In 1995, USIA funded the participation of the Gabonese President of the Civil Rights Organization in the Voluntary Visitor program. ($8,000)

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

The GHAI contributed some $70,000 in FY 95 State/AID Democracy and Human Rights (116E)funds to support conflict prevention and mitigation projects by non-governmental organizations in Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Tanzania. For example, the Region V Community Development Association in Ethiopia was assisted in organizing meetings of 190 community elders, spiritual leaders, government officials and members of opposition political parties to air their grievances and discuss dispute resolution methods.

Kenya

In 1995, USAID provided grants for conflict resolution-related activities to a number of NGOs, including Education Center for Democracy ($24,000) workshops on civil and political rights for women members of parliament and local representatives. Also funded was establishment of a rural office and civic education and rights workshops through the League of Kenyan Women Voters ($24,000). Finally, through the Kenya Human Rights Commission and Citizens Coalition for Constitutional Change ($150,000), a model constitution for Kenya is being rewritten and constitutional reform encouraged.

Rwanda

USAID plans to provide $750,000 from the Displaced Children and Orphans fund in 1996 for NGO activities for tracing and reunifying unaccompanied children with their families and for providing income generating assistance to those families.

Somalia

In FY 95, USAID/Somalia provided $3 million for supporting local NGO activities for community development, i.e., primary health care, agriculture, water system rehabilitation, and employment/income generation, and by providing technical assistance and training for local governments. In FY 96, USAID is providing $1 million to support these efforts.

South Africa

In 1995, USAID funded ($79,000) activities managed by USIA on "The Media and Conflict Resolution" through the Community Outreach Leadership Development program.

USIA also funded workshops in 1995 for conflict resolution ($9,700) and community policing ($6,000).

4. African Demobilization and Reintegration

The Act authorizes the President to facilitate reductions in the armed forces of sub-Saharan African countries by providing assistance for demobilization of former combatants and reintegration into civil society of these combatants, their dependents, and other civilians affected by conflict.

Angola

In FY 95, USAID provided $5.35 million for demining activities and is planning to provide a minimum of $2 million in FY 96. Further, $1.6 million was provided in FY 95 for demobilization and reintegration of combatants and $307,846 for civic education in military quartering areas. Also in FY 95, USAID provided $465,000 from the War Victims Fund to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support ICRC's efforts to meet the component needs of all prosthetics workshops operating in the country. An additional $2 million will be provided in FY 96 to a US PVO to establish a workshop in a remote and currently unserved province where there are estimated to be no fewer than 3,000 unattended amputee victims of landmines.

USAID also increased funding to $2 million in FY 95 ($1 million more than original estimates) for NGO programs assisting unaccompanied children affected by the war. USAID plans to provide another $2 million in FY 96.

Also in FY 96, $700,000 is being provided for promotion of human rights through Voice of America programs. Up to an additional $1 million will be provided in FY 96 to continue this assistance and for democracy and governance activities, including negotiation and conflict resolution training.

Burundi

USAID provided a $490,000 grant in FY 95 to Action Contre la Faim (AIC/F) to provide housing materials to those who lost their homes during violent upheaval, an innovative and tangible measure for conflict resolution.

Ethiopia

In FY 95, USAID committed approximately $2 million to support resettlement and reintegration programs providing ex-soldiers specific skills training, financial assistance, and basic supplies. USAID also funded skills training for the severely disabled.

Where the World Bank has Helped

The World Bank has played a critical role in demobilization and reconstruction of war-torn economies in Africa. Below are examples of the Bank's contributions to solving severe problems stemming from civil strife and conflict - contributions that frequently support US interests:

Angola

A World Bank initiative targets ex-combatants and displaced persons for quick-impact training and involvement in income-generating activities. This program is being implemented in a very difficult environment, one where millions of land mines are prevalent, for example.

Eritrea

An estimated one-quarter of Eritrea's 3 million people are refugees or internally-displaced, making the return and re-adaptation of displaced Eritreans a necessity for rebuilding the country after three decades of war. In collaboration with UNHCR, the World Bank is preparing a program to assist Eritrea with repatriating and reintegrating the estimated 500,000 Eritrean refugees returning from Sudan. A pilot phase for the program has been completed, resulting in the reintegration of around 25,000 refugees - some 85,000 have returned spontaneously.

Rwanda

The Consultive Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), an association of 43 public and private sector donors co-sponsored by USAID, the World Bank and other international organizations, in 1995 established Seeds of Hope, a program gathering seeds for Rwanda's farmers to restore some of the country's agricultural self-sufficiency. Before the civil war, 91 percent of the economically active population of Rwanda was engaged in agriculture, but the war led to losses of up to 60 percent for some crops. CGIAR gathered and replicated seeds for varieties of Rwanda's main crops that matched what Rwandan farmers have long grown. In 1996, the World Bank also is reassessing requirements for a program for demobilization, reconciliation and reintegration in Rwanda.

Uganda, Namibia, Mozambique, and Ethiopia

The World Bank has played an important role in initiating and supporting multi-donor investments in demobilization in these countries. These programs have substantially decreased defense expenditures, permitting funds to be committed for reconstruction. Reintegration assistance has helped to mitigate transition tensions and facilitate a return to normalcy by providing options for the future for thousands of military-trained young men and even larger numbers of dependents. Bank supported programs affect approximately 40,000 demobilized soldiers in Uganda, 100,000 in Mozambique, and over 500,000 in Ethiopia. Demobilization aid consists of cash and in-kind payments along with counselling and information, vocational training, and agricultural land and credit schemes.

Eritrea

In FY 95, Eritrea continued its efforts to demobilize most of the 100,000 fighters in the guerrilla forces of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). State provided $750,000 in peacekeeping funds to assist demobilization, to help reintegrate these demobilized soldiers into the economy, and to train them to participate in conflict prevention actions in Eritrea.

Liberia

Prior to the outbreak of renewed hostilities in April 1996, an interagency task force was assessing Liberia's needs, including job creation for excombatants, returning refugees, and the internally displaced. Community-based assistance to those affected by the war was to have been provided through 12 area reintegration and development centers, eight funded by USAID and four by European donors. Programs were planned for over 120 villages. The task force will reassess what type of assistance is feasible when the security situation stabilizes.

Also when the security situation permits, USAID is planning in FY 96 to provide between $500,000 and $1 million from the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund for Liberian children orphaned or displaced by the war.

Mali

In FY 95, USAID provided $1 million to the UNDP-led multidonor trust fund for demobilization and reintegration of 7,500 combatants in the north of Mali. Other donor funding enabled 1,500 additional combatants to be demobilized. USAID's contribution will be used for such activities as civic education, vocational training, livestock replenishment, housing, small enterprise, employment assistance, and communications.

Mozambique

In FY 95, USAID provided $5 million to fund information and employment referral services, skills training, counseling and other activities for ex-soldiers and their families.

In FY 95, USAID also programmed $1.9 million from the War Victims Fund for improving the capacity of NGOs to provide rehabilitative services for civilian victims of war through provision of high-quality prosthetic and orthotic devices; outreach for affected people in rural areas; provision of accommodations and training for patients awaiting prosthetic devices; and beginning efforts to develop a local NGO or private-sector entity to take over provision of prosthetics services.

USAID plans to provide an additional $600,000 for these

activities in FY 96 and also is planning to fund ($200,000) an impact study on progress of reintegration efforts.

Finally, in FY 96 the Department of Defense is providing Excess Defense Articles (two trucks and assorted field equipment) to assist in demobilization and conflict resolution.

Niger

In FY 95, USAID provided an additional $100,000 for a CARE project in former conflictive areas that is assisting rural dwellers to reintegrate into the local economy. USAID also granted an additional $150,000 for an Africare natural resources management activity helping to demobilize, retrain, and reintegrate former Tuareg combatants into the economy. USAID also has been supporting a number of other activities in former conflictive areas in the north, including women's legal clinics ($60,000), democracy and civics school curricula ($70,000), and civics organizing and outreach ($560,000).

Rwanda

In FY 95, State and USAID encouraged efforts by the Rwandan Army to downsize through partial demobilization, and to reintegrate troops from the former army (ex-FAR), based on a preliminary assessment by the World Bank. Prospects for demobilization are being reassessed in FY 96. In FY 95, USAID and DOD also began a $2.2 million demining program for building local institutional capacity to help demine the country, thereby aiding reintegration efforts and enhancing security for civilian communities.

Sierra Leone

In FY 95, USAID approved a $900,000 project for NGOs, including Opportunities Industrialization Center International (OICI), to carry out trauma counselling for women and children and family tracing; psychosocial rehabilitation; training and reintegration of former child and adult combatants; job training for widows of soldiers; counselling and training of displaced youths; and training for teachers, trainers, social workers, and local community leaders. The project will continue in FY 96. USAID plans to provide an additional $450,000 in FY 96 for some of these activities from the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund.

Uganda

In FY 95, USAID provided $3.65 million in support of Uganda's highly successful demobilization program. Uganda has served as a model for other countries seeking to downsize their armed forces after years of civil war. Uganda has reduced the size of its armed forces from 90,000 to 40,000 troops.

Zaire

In FY 95 USAID (OFDA) provided a $1.5 million grant to World Vision Relief and Development for nutrition and agriculture assistance to displaced Kasaians fleeing ethnic violence in the Shaba province. Also in FY 95, $1.1 million was provided to Doctors Without Borders (Belgium) for medical and water sanitation support to displaced persons in Shaba province.

5. Training Africans in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping

The Act authorizes the President to establish programs to provide education and training in conflict resolution and peacekeeping for civilian and military personnel of sub-Saharan African countries. Funds made available through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program may be used for this purpose.

Africa-wide Training

Department of Defense (DOD)

DOD, in collaboration with State, supported a number of efforts to train Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping. Separate efforts supported by DOD included a 1995 regional conference in Benin, on "The Role of a Military in a Democracy"; "Peacekeeping, Disaster Relief and Democracy" in Cameroon; and "Maintaining Order in a Democracy with Respect for Human Rights" for magistrates, senior military and police officials in the Central African Republic. Additionally, the US Naval Justice School provided "Military Justice and Human Rights" training to eight African countries in FY 95 (Chad, Central African Republic, Ghana, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). The US Air War College conducted "Civil-Military Relations in Democratic Societies training in six African countries (Benin, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). Also, the Center for Civil-Military Relations conducted a week-long seminar in Malawi in June, 1995 (another one was completed in March, 1996 in Ghana) for senior military, parliamentary, and NGO leaders that focused on civilian control over the military, professionalization of the military, and differentiation between military and police roles.

Additionally, in FY 96 DOD is developing a course specifically devoted to conflict resolution for both US and foreign military and civilian students through funding provided by the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. (See Annex B for a listing of DOD activities and services provided to African countries, including transfers of non-lethal Excess Defense Articles to foreign militaries under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act and Excess Property provided to

non-military organizations under Title 10, DOD authorities.)

U.S. Information Agency (USIA)

The U.S. Information Agency targets its training and related activities (workshops, personal and electronic information programs, academic and professional exchanges, and special grant programs) for conflict resolution to increase individual and institutional capacity of African governmental and non-governmental political, academic, media and civil institutions.

USIA's Africa-wide programs are summarized as follows:

-International Visitor program on Conflict Resolution for participants from Guinea-Bissau, Congo, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire, Nigeria, Gabon, Togo, Lesotho, Liberia, South Africa, and Cameroon. ($160,000)

-International Visitor program on "Rule of Law and Administration of Justice" for participants from Gabon and Nigeria. ($22,000)

-International Visitor program on "Promoting Human Rights and Rule of Law" for participants from Gabon and Nigeria. ($22,000)

-Multi-regional International Visitor program including participants from on "Building Democracies in Diverse Communities" including participants from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique, Ivory Coast, and Cape Verde. ($66,000)

-Humphrey International Conference on Global Peace: Conflict Resolution for participants from thirty-eight African posts. ($45,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on Conflict Resolution for conflict management educators and practitioners from Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Africa. This program is administered by Iowa State University. ($125,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Human Rights and Ethnic Reconciliation in East Africa" organized with Freedom House for participants from Eritrea, Tanzania, and Uganda. ($120,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Africa Judicial Exchange" organized with American Bar Association for participants from Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. ($250,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Africa Sister Law School Project" organized with American Bar Association with participants from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. ($200,000)

-Citizens Exchange program on "Africa Public Defenders and Legal

Aid" administered by the University of Vermont for participants from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. South Africa/Zimbabwe. ($195,000)

-International peacekeeping conference by USAF School of Advanced Airpower Studies in Zimbabwe and South Africa. ($3,800)

USIA also staged more than twenty Worldnet interactive broadcasts on conflict resolution in 1995. ($170,000)

Bilateral Training

Country-specific training and related activities sponsored by DOD, USIA, USAID, and other agencies include the following:

Angola

In FY 96, DOD is pursuing an expansion of IMET to Angola, reaching out to the military and former warring factions to provide instruction in respect for human rights, the role of the military in a democracy, and related areas. ($125,000)

USIA and the Voice of America organized a two-week training program in Luanda for sixty-five Angolan print and electronic media journalists and managers. This program was funded through a USAID grant and emphasized the role of the media in conflict prevention and resolution. ($60,000)

Burundi

In FY 95, USAID provided a $30,000 grant to UNICEF to promote education and democracy training in Burundian primary and secondary schools for students, teachers, and other adults and youths not enrolled in school.

In FY 95, USAID also granted Africare $3.5 million to train local NGOs in conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Also in FY 95, USAID provided $150,000 to UNHCR to support the reconciliation program of the Center for Human Rights.

In FY 95, USIA sponsored a workshop in Bujumbura on "Justice and Journalism" for print and broadcast journalists from Burundi and Rwanda with assistance from USAID and Search for Common Ground. ($15,000)

Liberia/Sierra Leone

USIA sponsored conflict resolution workshops with NGOs and political leaders in Liberia and Sierra Leone in 1996. ($7,300)

Mozambique

In FY 95 State and USIA sponsored a seminar on "The Role of the Military in a Democracy" for a group of visiting Mozambican officers. ($80,000)

Sierra Leone

State conducted a workshop on improving civilian/military dialogue in December 1995. A follow-up workshop is planned for 1996 on the role of the military in a democracy.

South Africa

In FY 94/95, USAID granted $215,000 to the Vuleka Trust to train communities in the violence-plagued Kwazulu Natal in basic human relations, conflict management, negotiations, and mediation; and another $70,000 to mediate discussions between the government and traditional chiefs.

USIA sponsored a range of activities in South Africa, including:

-International Visitor program on "Conflict Resolution" for journalists from South Africa. ($79,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "State Legislatures/Federalism and Inter-governmental Relations" for participants from South Africa. ($150,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "U.S-South African Police Conflict Resolution Exchange" administered by Search for Common Ground for participants from South Africa. ($120,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Linking Community and School-Based Mediation in South Africa" administered by Temple University for participants from South Africa. ($110,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Building Democratic Institutions in South Africa" administered by John Hopkins University for participants from South Africa. ($100,000)

-Citizen Exchange program on "Local Self-Government Project: Strengthening Democratic Institutions" administered by John Hopkins University for participants from South Africa. ($140,000)

-Workshops on traditional forms of mediation by the U.S. Navajo Nation Supreme Court Solicitor conducted for traditional leaders and politicians in KwaZulu/Natal Province. ($11,800)

Tanzania

USIA sponsored a conflict resolution workshop by the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy for government and religious leaders on conflict resolution in Dar es Salaam. ($18,000)

Zaire

USIA sponsored a conflict resolution and negotiation teleconference in 1995 with Harvard University's Management Group and political leaders in Zaire. ($200)

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

A manual for the prevention and mitigation of violent conflicts is being developed for use in the GHAI. This manual identifies root causes of conflicts in the Horn, describes region-wide and country-specific conflicts in the region, and prescribes conflict prevention and mitigation techniques.

As mentioned earlier in this report, training also is being developed in conflict prevention and mitigation for USG staff at posts in the Greater Horn, and will eventually be extended to NGOs and Africans. This training will include instruction in basic conflict prevention principles and case studies on lessons learned from conflicts such as those in Rwanda and Somalia.

6. Other Support for Preventing, Mitigating, and Resolving Conflict in Africa

An informal interagency working group chaired by the Department of State's Africa Bureau convenes regularly to assess the progress of US Government efforts to promote conflict resolution in Africa, to sensitize participating departments and agencies to the benefits that can be derived from effective conflict prevention, and to lay the foundation for a formal national policy. Other participating agencies include USAID, DOD, the Department of Justice, USIA, ACDA, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Activities that do not correspond specifically with provisions of the African Conflict Resolution Act but that are still relevant to the discussion of US policy include:

Angola

The United States is a member of the Joint Commission charged with overseeing the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the US delegation played a major role in the conclusion of the Protocol, a comprehensive peace agreement that provides a framework to end the Angolan civil war.

BURUNDI AND RWANDA: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

The President has appointed a Special Envoy, former Representative Howard Wolpe, to lead U.S. efforts to foster peace and reconciliation in Burundi. The Special Envoy works closely with the State Department Special Coordinator for Rwanda and Burundi. Both have made frequent trips to the Great Lakes region, engaging in a variety of preventive diplomacy activities. Furthermore, a series of high-ranking USG officials, including UN Ambassador Albright, National Security Advisor Lake, Deputy Secretary Talbott, USAID Administrator Atwood, Assistant Secretary of State Moose, and Assistant Secretary Shattuck visited Burundi over the past year to emphasize the need for national reconciliation and to underline our support for the Convention of Government. Even though US efforts to achieve a lasting peace in Burundi have not yet been fruitful, they have helped to galvanize other African nations and the OAU to take a more aggressive stance against violence in that troubled country.

The USG also provided active support for the UN's International Commission of Inquiry on Rwanda and insured regular statements and appeals by senior officials. The State Department and USAID have provided diplomatic and financial support to the activities of the Human Rights Field Organization in Rwanda that has about 100 monitors on the ground. State also organized the Rwanda Operational Support Group, comprised of over two dozen donor countries and multilateral organizations, that meets regularly to coordinate activities and promote peace and stability in the region.

Burundi

USAID provided about $145,500 to the Buyoya Foundation between 1994 and 1996 for democracy/governance activities, in an attempt to bolster the moderate center's efforts to resolve conflicts.

USAID is providing $300,000 for UN human rights monitors in FY 96 to reduce the potential for conflict and human rights abuses.

Chad

In 1995, the US Embassy in Libreville supported the Chadian National Reconciliation Conference in Franceville, Gabon, in which the Ambassador directly participated.

Ghana

In FY 95, State and DOD provided $2.9 million, including $780,000 in ESF, to support costs for a Ghanaian peacekeeping battalion in Liberia, and for expenses of other conflict resolution activities. It is noteworthy that the Ghanaians contributed approximately $2 million for their own peacekeeping expenses.

In FY 96, DOD has provided twenty military vehicles to the Ghana Armed Forces under the Excess Defense Articles program to be used for peacekeeping efforts.

Mozambique

In 1995 and 1996, the US Embassy and USAID Mission have been engaging in policy discussions with the government for reduction in military and security-related expenditures. These efforts have borne fruit; projections for decreases in security-related expenditures range from 30 and 45 percent. There has been a corresponding increase in spending on health and education.

Nigeria/Cameroon

The US embassies intervened with the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria in 1995 counselling them to refrain from military action in their dispute over the Bakassi peninsula, and to seek a peaceful settlement through the International Court of Justice.

Rwanda

In FY 95, USAID provided $4 million for administration of justice to reduce conflict by improving the Rwandan system of justice; promoting peaceful dispute resolution; establishing land tenure regulations; formalizing legal codes; holding a conference on genocide; and other activities. A waiver of Section 660 prohibitions was obtained to allow funding for training of investigators and prison directors, printing of manuals for

security forces, and for Ministry of Justice investigations and prosecution.

In FY 96, USAID will provide $1.3 million in additional assistance for human rights monitors to mitigate conflict and human rights abuses in post-war Rwanda.

Ethiopia's Contribution to Rwanda

The Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) deployed a battalion in support of the UN multinational peacekeeping force (UNAMIR) in Rwanda in 1994. The Department of State and the US Embassy in Addis Ababa actively supported this endeavor marking Ethiopia's first involvement in international peacekeeping since its participation in the UN force during the Korean War. When "Ethiobatt" (judged to be one of UNAMIR's most effective military units) was almost withdrawn in early 1995 due to difficulties over the structure of UNAMIR's mission and over reimbursement for costs, intensive efforts by State and the US mission to Ethiopia helped to secure the continuation of Ethiopian participation for another six months.

Sao Tome and Principe

Following the 22 August 1995 coup attempt, State launched a coordinated diplomatic and publicity effort condemning the takeover and calling for restoration of the duly elected president. Immediately upon being restored to power, the president credited the immediate action of the international community for reversing the coup. Specific responses included mediation by concerned donor governments (especially the United States, France,Gabon and Portugal). State also organized a USG delegation to the World Bank to discuss efforts to ameliorate conditions that destabilized the economy, helping to engender the coup attempt.

Zaire

In recent years, the United States has encouraged Zaire to behave responsibly towards its neighbors (including Angola, Rwanda, and Burundi) in order to avoid aggravating their crises. In particular, State made repeated demarches on the need to return weapons to the Government of Rwanda, cooperate in international inquiries on the smuggling of arms in the region, arrest intimidators in refugee camps, and abide by internationally-accepted standards for refugee treatment.

USAID Elections Support

US assistance for elections is provided as part of an effort to support the institutionalization of peaceful political change within countries. Strengthening electoral processes encourages more open and meaningful public participation. USAID and other US organizations help to ensure free and fair electoral contests and to enhance peaceful political competition.

There is a vital distinction between conflict resolution and conflict prevention. Elections provide a means for achieving the former in many "countries in transition" and the latter in "sustainable development countries." In South Africa, for example, the electoral process served as an effective conflict resolution device in a deeply polarized society. In a sustainable development country, a democratic election is a mechanism for conflict prevention through resolution of political power-sharing issues prior to escalation of tensions. In this sense, USAID assistance to the electoral commission in Ghana, for example, helped to prevent a potential conflict.

USAID has provided considerable support for electoral processes through the Africa Regional Electoral Assistance Fund (AREAF) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) in fiscal years 1995 and 1996, in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the African American Institute (AAI), and the International Republican Institute (IRI). USIA also continues to organize programs promoting free and fair elections in sub-Saharan Africa. These consisted of International Visitor, US Speaker, Professional-in-Residence, and Worldnet interactive programs that emphasize the necessity for fair, peaceful elections in emerging democracies. Several of the comprehensive programs financed by USAID are highlighted below. (A more detailed listing of AREAF activities is provided in Annex C.)

Ghana

USAID provided $4 million to IFES in FY 95 to assist the Ghanaian Electoral Commission establish a voter registry and to strengthen the capability of the commission to administer and conduct elections. Voter rolls were badly out-of-date and this deficiency was a serious point of contention between the opposition and the government in the last election. As a result, the registry was targeted by parties and non-governmental organizations as the most important area for assistance. An updated national voter registry has now been completed and more than 90% of the voting public is registered. This has been an important step in gaining the confidence of the public and political parties for free, fair, and open elections. USAID will provide an additional $1.15 million in FY 96 to further strengthen electoral processes in preparation for the December national elections.

Ivory Coast

IFES assessed requirements for election law and voter registration system reform in FY 95. Action is pending on a followup IFES proposal to computerize the voter registration system. Also in FY 95, an AREAF team met with government officials, political party leaders and activists, civic organization representatives and other observers to determine what specific elections support was required. With a $600,000 USAID grant, AREAF implemented a comprehensive elections assistance program that included an international election observation delegation for the legislative elections and short-term legislative training, in collaboration with NDI and AAI. A post-electoral evaluation of the organization and conduct of the elections also was carried out. USAID sought to promote more confidence in future elections by seeking resolution to problems observed during the 1995 elections. Finally, with a $250,000 USAID grant AREAF and NDI helped promote the involvement of women and other neglected constituencies in the electoral process.

Kenya

With a $70,000 USAID grant, AREAF and IRI assisted the League of Kenya Women Voters in FY 95 to enhance the League's capability to effectively operate its headquarters and conduct successful outreach programs. The program: 1) encourages women of all races and classes to take an active role in politics; 2) sensitizes society on gender-related issues, especially cultural practices that hinder women's development; 3) enhances women's awareness of human rights; and 4) works for the repeal of legislation that discriminates against women of any ethnicity.

Sierra Leone

IFES assisted Sierra Leone in FY 95 in the examination of issues related to the planned transition from a military to a civilian, elected government. IFES also conducted a computer and management information system assessment for the interim election commission. In addition, with a $375,000 USAID grant AREAF and AAI sponsored an election observation mission in 1995 for the presidential and legislative elections. Citizen participation in the electoral process also was supported through training of election monitors. Trained monitors were then deployed in cooperation with local NGOs. The presence of international monitors had a critical effect in promoting people's confidence in this electoral process. Thus, USAID assistance contributed to the military government's willingness to hold to the electoral calendar and proceed with a process that led to the transfer of power to an elected civilian government.

South Africa

Although the level of political violence in South Africa has decreased since the 1994 national election, in some areas political and community-level violence are disrupting development and democratic participation. The potential for conflict during the local elections in November, 1995 was high because many candidates had to campaign in areas afflicted by significant political polarization and violence. USAID continued to support a variety of conflict resolution and related programs, including assistance for the 1995 local government elections. Furthermore, USAID supported the Government's efforts to set up an independent Commission on Arbitration, Mediation, and Conciliation to facilitate resolution of labor and other disputes.

Tanzania

With FY 95 grant funding ($500,000) from USAID, IFES fielded a pre-election assessment team and 25 international election observers, and helped to coordinate the USG (USAID, USIS and Embassy) local election observers for the first multi-party national and legislative elections in Tanzania, held in October, 1995. Voting took place both on the island of Zanzibar and on the mainland. The presence of the USAID-supported team allowed the USG to take the lead among observers in identifying problems with the Zanzibar election and to provide a detailed report to the National Electoral Commission suggesting ways to improve elections in the future.

C. Results

The success of efforts for conflict prevention or resolution is often most objectively measured at the regional or country-level by the actual status of conflict, i.e., was a potential conflict avoided or an ongoing conflict arrested or mitigated? By such broad measures one might judge the efforts of the United States and the international community successful in the case of South Africa, for example, but collectively a failure in the case of Liberia. However, the reality is that the success, or lack thereof, of the majority of attempts at conflict resolution are very difficult to measure. It is difficult to verify conflict avoidance and, furthermore, it is difficult to attribute both success and failure to donor interventions. What is clear is that in the absence of such efforts conflicts usually increase in their frequency and intensity and third parties eventually become involved, willingly or unwillingly. Finally, the costs of a humanitarian response to a Liberia or Rwanda crisis dwarf expenses of conflict prevention or mitigation.

Nevertheless, an evaluation of the general effectiveness of conflict prevention and resolution activities must attempt to measure results. **Preliminary indicators for results** are presented below as they correspond to the five major elements of the Act. These indicators will be measured over time.

Improving the Conflict Resolution Capabilities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Results:

*USG contributes effectively to enhance the OAU's conflict prevention, early warning and conflict management capacities.

Indicators

--training, staffing, technical assistance, and equipment help institutionalize and maintain programs of the OAU Conflict Resolution Mechanism;

--the equipping, training and maintaining of a 100-person observer force enables the OAU to effectively monitor, react to, and resolve African conflicts;

--improved coordination between the OAU and sub-regional organizations on conflict-related issues.

Improving the Conflict Resolution Capability of Sub-Regional Organizations

Results:

*USG efforts help guide reductions in numbers of arms.

*USG assistance enhances the capacity of African sub-regional organizations to contribute effectively to conflict prevention, management, and resolution.

Indicators

--measures put in place for reductions in arms (e.g., completion of treaties and protocols);

--effectiveness of the conflict prevention, management and resolution efforts of multilateral sub-regional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g., ECOWAS, IGAD, COMESA, SADC, and CILSS).

Improving the Conflict Mediation Capability of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Results:

*USG assistance augments NGO conflict mediation and reconciliation capacities and facilitates election processes; recognition is accorded to NGO contributions to resolving crises in the region.

Indicators

--creation and maintenance of an informal African conflict prevention network comprised of "eminent African and international statesmen" replicating efforts in Great Lakes region;

--collaborative relationships formed between such networks, NGOs, and representatives of regional organizations for conflict prevention and resolution;

--effective international NGO initiatives--e.g., by the Carter Center, Global Coalition for Africa, Free Africa Foundation, International Peace Academy and African-American Institute--that seek to contribute to mediation and reconciliation efforts in the region; and

--election processes effectively and transparently managed in x number of sub-Saharan African countries.

Supporting African Demobilization and Reintegration Efforts

Results:

*USG assistance facilitates reductions in size of sub-Saharan African armed forces and in military expenditures.

*USG assistance facilitates reintegration of ex-soldiers, their families, and other civilians into communities.

Indicators

--Military forces and military expenditures reduced in x number of sub-Saharan countries;

--demobilization-related activities effectively implemented, e.g., encampment, transportation of ex-soldiers to home communities, and retraining programs;
and

--displaced children reunited with families and orphans placed with families in home country or abroad..

Training Africans in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping

Result

*USG assistance provides international training and education opportunities to military and civilian personnel that strengthen African capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and to effectively manage peacekeeping operations.

Indicators

--conflict resolution and peacekeeping training is provided in the United States and in Africa for African military and civilian personnel, and

--conflict management programs are established at one or more African universities in collaboration with American university faculties.

D. Conclusion

The United States Government is contributing significantly to prevention and resolution of conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa. The descriptions contained in this report of the wide variety of USG-sponsored activities are testimony to the contributions of five US Government agencies and their international organization and NGO partners. At the same time, it is clear that the relatively small amount of US financial resources being devoted to these problems is diminishing, even as conditions that breed conflict are becoming more severe in some regions of sub-Saharan Africa. However, while it is tempting to "cut and run" because of the apparent hopelessness of a Liberia or Burundi, the record demonstrates that success through sustained engagement is possible even in the most difficult circumstances. South Africa stands out as the shining example of how a potential conflagration can be avoided, in part through the sustained engagement of the international community. There are other, less publicized successes. Ivory Coast, Senegal, Botswana, and Benin not only are thriving, but also have contributed peacekeepers and other assistance to neighbors in dire straits. Kenya, Guinea, Togo, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia, Djibouti, Nigeria, Chad, Tanzania, Mali, and Malawi may still be struggling politically and/or economically, but they also have contributed peacekeepers and other assistance to help resolve conflicts elsewhere in Africa. Countries like Uganda, Mozambique, and Ethiopia were once paralyzed by war. Now, they are on the road to recovery. Hope exists for Angola and even Rwanda.

In sum, the human spirit remains indomitable even in the gloomiest of circumstances. As Africans continue to struggle to prevent, resolve and recover from conflict, the international community must remain committed to enhancing opportunities for Africans to succeed. Furthermore, the United States must lead if other members of the international community are to continue to work together cooperatively. It is in our own self-interest.

African Conflict Resolution Act

Progress Report for

FY 1995/1996

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994

(Excerpted from *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1995*, US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, April 1996.)

Table I. Comparison of Subsaharan Africa and Other Regions

Table II. Subsaharan Africa, Total and by Country

TABLE I. Comparison of Subsaharan Africa and Other Regions: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (Excluding South Africa)												
1984	3.0	4.1	1004	90	125	30.5	386.8	3.3	13.6	11	2.6	322
1985	3.0	4.0	1055	96	129	31.1	398.5	3.1	12.8	10	2.6	323
1986	3.4	4.4	1134	102	133	35.4	410.4	3.3	12.5	11	2.8	323
1987	3.8	4.8	1164	107	135	36.7	423.0	3.5	13.0	11	2.8	318
1988	3.7	4.5	1111	115	140	35.0	435.9	3.2	12.9	10	2.5	321
1989	3.7	4.3	1131	125	145	34.4	449.3	3.0	12.5	10	2.5	324
1990	4.1	4.5	1183	136	151	38.9	463.2	3.0	11.6	10	2.6	326
1991	4.9	5.3	1094	144	154	42.1	477.2	3.4	12.5	11	2.3	324
1992	5.8	6.1	1032	150	157	42.1	494.5	3.9	14.4	12	2.1	317
1993	4.7	4.8	1032	146	149	41.1	509.4	3.2	11.6	9	2.0	293
1994	3.4	3.4	1038	152	152	NA	524.7	2.2	NA	7	2.0	290
NORTH AFRICA												
1984	7.0	9.7	447	74	102	42.8	54.8	9.5	22.6	177	8.2	1866
1985	6.3	8.4	464	81	108	42.9	56.3	7.8	19.5	149	8.2	1917
1986	6.1	7.9	494	79	103	41.1	57.8	7.7	19.2	136	8.5	1775
1987	4.9	6.2	499	82	103	39.3	59.3	6.0	15.8	105	8.4	1741
1988	5.3	6.4	447	82	100	38.2	60.9	6.4	16.7	105	7.3	1639
1989	5.5	6.4	447	89	103	38.0	62.4	6.2	16.9	103	7.2	1655
1990	5.2	5.8	442	100	111	36.1	64.0	5.2	16.0	90	6.9	1737
1991	4.4	4.7	442	108	115	37.4	65.5	4.1	12.6	72	6.7	1759
1992	5.0	5.2	454	111	116	38.3	67.1	4.5	13.6	78	6.8	1729
1993	4.2	4.3	454	111	113	42.3	68.7	3.8	10.3	63	6.6	1643
1994	4.5	4.5	436	119	119	44.1	70.2	3.8	10.2	64	6.2	1692
CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN												
1984	2.4	3.3	522	62	85	31.5	50.2	3.9	10.5	66	10.4	1700
1985	2.3	3.1	537	66	88	28.7	51.3	3.5	10.8	60	10.5	1719
1986	2.3	3.0	538	70	91	31.1	52.3	3.2	9.5	56	10.3	1741
1987	2.3	2.9	544	75	94	27.1	53.4	3.1	10.7	55	10.2	1769
1988	2.2	2.7	531	77	93	27.2	54.4	2.9	10.0	50	9.8	1717
1989	2.3	2.7	527	82	95	27.2	55.5	2.8	9.7	48	9.5	1705
1990	2.3	2.6	495	83	92	26.8	56.7	2.8	9.5	45	8.7	1624
1991	1.9	2.0	492	79	85	22.9	57.9	2.4	8.7	35	8.5	1468
1992	1.1	1.2	356	80	84	21.7	59.0	1.4	5.4	20	6.0	1418
1993	1.1	1.1	356	81	83	21.1	60.1	1.3	5.2	18	5.9	1379
1994	1.0	1.0	283	85	85	21.5	61.2	1.2	4.7	17	4.6	1390
SOUTH AMERICA												
1984	14.3	19.7	1148	596	825	216.5	263.0	2.4	9.1	75	4.4	3137
1985	13.1	17.5	1138	636	849	287.5	268.2	2.1	6.1	65	4.2	3165
1986	15.2	19.8	1155	709	922	286.1	273.6	2.1	6.9	72	4.2	3371
1987	14.4	18.2	1194	762	961	340.4	279.0	1.9	5.3	65	4.3	3444
1988	15.0	18.2	897	790	959	264.1	284.4	1.9	6.9	64	3.2	3372
1989	15.6	18.1	912	823	956	268.3	289.8	1.9	6.7	62	3.1	3298
1990	16.3	18.1	917	854	950	246.0	294.9	1.9	7.4	62	3.1	3221
1991	15.4	16.5	896	923	989	201.6	299.9	1.7	8.2	55	3.0	3298
1992	15.5	16.1	913	976	1018	222.3	304.8	1.6	7.3	53	3.0	3339
1993	16.0	16.4	913	1047	1069	222.3	309.6	1.5	7.4	53	2.9	3452
1994	16.1	16.1	829	1124	1124	232.9	314.4	1.4	6.9	51	2.6	3577

TABLE I. Comparison of Subsaharan Africa and Other Regions: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE	ME / GNP	ME / CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Current	Constant 1994	Thousands	Current	Constant 1994	Constant 1994	Millions	%	%	Constant 1994 dollars	Soldiers	Constant 1994 dollars
CENTRAL ASIA and CAUCASUS												
1992	2.4	2.5	220	200	208	72.6	69.2	1.2	3.4	36	3.2	3011
1993	1.7	1.8	247	185	189	66.0	70.4	.9	2.7	25	3.5	2691
1994	1.3	1.3	167	157	157	NA	71.5	.8	NA	18	2.3	2198
EAST ASIA												
1984	87.3	120.9	8546	3526	4881	936.4	1641.9	2.5	12.9	74	5.2	2973
1985	93.5	124.9	8307	3887	5190	974.4	1665.6	2.4	12.8	75	5.0	3116
1986	97.5	126.8	8561	4163	5413	1039.8	1690.8	2.3	12.2	75	5.1	3202
1987	100.9	127.1	8052	4556	5746	1055.2	1718.6	2.2	12.0	74	4.7	3343
1988	106.4	129.1	8349	5092	6180	1080.2	1746.3	2.1	11.9	74	4.8	3539
1989	114.3	132.8	8735	5591	6493	1153.5	1772.7	2.0	11.5	75	4.9	3663
1990	121.7	135.4	8316	6124	6815	1176.6	1798.8	2.0	11.5	75	4.6	3789
1991	124.7	133.7	8149	6702	7184	1483.6	1823.7	1.9	9.0	73	4.5	3939
1992	132.6	138.3	7909	7210	7519	1515.6	1847.4	1.8	9.1	75	4.3	4070
1993	140.5	143.4	7813	7662	7820	1626.0	1870.6	1.8	8.8	77	4.2	4181
1994	144.8	144.8	7755	8057	8057	1663.2	1893.7	1.8	8.7	76	4.1	4254
MIDDLE EAST												
1984	71.8	99.4	2531	402	557	287.5	155.4	17.9	34.6	640	16.3	3583
1985	69.2	92.4	2541	401	536	281.8	160.8	17.3	32.8	575	15.8	3331
1986	66.6	86.6	2503	374	486	221.5	166.4	17.8	39.1	520	15.0	2922
1987	61.8	77.9	2699	392	494	185.9	171.6	15.8	41.9	454	15.7	2877
1988	59.9	72.7	3224	412	500	191.1	177.1	14.5	38.0	411	18.2	2824
1989	57.0	66.1	3203	445	517	187.3	182.6	12.8	35.3	362	17.5	2828
1990	81.2	90.4	3405	491	547	183.8	190.4	16.5	49.2	475	17.9	2871
1991	90.7	97.2	2560	515	553	187.9	194.7	17.6	51.7	499	13.1	2837
1992	81.3	84.8	2448	561	585	205.0	201.1	14.5	41.4	421	12.2	2910
1993	52.3	53.4	2448	579	590	204.5	206.7	9.0	26.1	258	11.8	2857
1994	45.1	45.1	2405	582	582	207.1	212.2	7.7	21.8	212	11.3	2744
SOUTH ASIA												
1984	6.6	9.1	1773	173	240	49.0	996.8	3.8	18.6	9	1.8	240
1985	7.2	9.7	1933	189	252	55.8	1019.2	3.8	17.3	9	1.9	248
1986	7.9	10.2	1933	203	264	62.1	1041.6	3.9	16.5	10	1.9	253
1987	8.8	11.1	1952	219	276	63.0	1064.5	4.0	17.7	10	1.8	259
1988	9.5	11.6	2062	247	299	66.8	1087.7	3.9	17.3	11	1.9	275
1989	9.8	11.4	2000	272	316	73.5	1111.3	3.6	15.6	10	1.8	284
1990	10.4	11.6	2035	300	333	73.8	1135.1	3.5	15.8	10	1.8	294
1991	10.0	10.8	2044	314	337	71.8	1159.0	3.2	15.0	9	1.8	291
1992	10.2	10.7	2059	339	354	74.4	1183.4	3.0	14.3	9	1.7	299
1993	11.8	12.0	2059	358	365	80.3	1208.7	3.3	15.0	10	1.7	302
1994	12.5	12.5	2066	383	383	78.8	1234.1	3.3	15.9	10	1.7	310

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA, TOTAL (Including South Africa)[a/]												
1984	6267	8674	1101	168500	233200	64000	420.5	3.7	13.6	21	2.6	555
1985	5996	8007	1150	176100	235200	65850	433.1	3.4	12.2	18	2.7	543
1986	6560	8531	1224	184000	239300	71140	446.0	3.6	12.0	19	2.7	537
1987	7553	9520	1266	194000	244500	74500	459.5	3.9	12.8	21	2.8	532
1988	7744	9398	1211	209900	254800	70000	473.4	3.7	13.4	20	2.6	538
1989	8057	9357	1231	226400	263000	72210	487.8	3.6	13.0	19	2.5	539
1990	8501	9461	1268	240600	267800	76340	502.7	3.5	12.4	19	2.5	533
1991	8754	9383	1174	253200	271400	78020	517.8	3.5	12.0	18	2.3	524
1992	9080	9468	1104	259800	270900	80670	536.2	3.5	11.7	18	2.1	505
1993	8152	8320	1104	260400	265700	79850	552.2	3.1	10.4	15	2.0	481
1994	6320	6320	1140	271600	271600	NA	568.6	2.3	NA	11	2.0	478
Angola												
1984	NA	NA	60	4114 E	5693 E	NA	7.4	NA	NA	NA	8.1	769
1985	NA	NA	66	4379	5847	NA	7.6	NA	NA	NA	8.7	772
1986	955 E	1242 E	70	5138	6681	NA	7.8	18.6	NA	160	9.0	862
1987	NA	NA	74	6088	7673	NA	7.9	NA	NA	NA	9.4	970
1988	NA	NA	107	6426	7799	3014 E	8.1	NA	NA	NA	13.2	964
1989	NA	NA	107	6638	7708	NA	8.2	NA	NA	NA	13.0	934
1990	NA	NA	115	NA	NA	3654 E	8.4	NA	NA	NA	13.6	NA
1991	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	NA	8.7	NA	NA	NA	17.3	NA
1992	NA	NA	128	NA	NA	4267 E	9.1	NA	NA	NA	14.1	NA
1993	NA	NA	128	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	NA	NA	13.4	NA
1994	NA	NA	120	NA	NA	NA	9.8	NA	NA	NA	12.2	NA
Benin												
1984	19	27	6	818	1132	261	3.9	2.4	10.2	7	1.6	293
1985	NA	NA	6	908	1213	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA	1.5	304
1986	21	27	4	954	1241	NA	4.1	2.2	NA	7	1.0	302
1987	NA	NA	4	971	1224	250 E	4.2	NA	NA	NA	.9	289
1988	25	30	5	1046	1269	172	4.4	2.4	17.7	7	1.1	290
1989	23	27	5	1051	1221	140	4.5	2.2	19.4	6	1.0	270
1990	23	26	6	1141	1270	NA	4.7	2.0	NA	6	1.3	272
1991	NA	NA	7	1246	1336	254 E	4.8	NA	NA	NA	1.4	276
1992	17 E	18 E	6	1320	1376	NA	5.0	1.3	NA	4	1.2	275
1993	22 E	22 E	6	1406	1435	258 E	5.2	1.5	8.6	4	1.2	278
1994	34	34	6	1481	1481	NA	5.3	2.3	NA	6	1.1	277
Botswana												
1984	35	48	3	1237	1712	802	1.0	2.8	6.0	47	2.9	1669
1985	34	45	3	1327	1772	767	1.1	2.5	5.8	42	2.8	1676
1986	49	64	4	1422	1849	857	1.1	3.4	7.4	58	3.7	1696
1987	93	117	4	1678	2115	1075	1.1	5.5	10.9	104	3.6	1883
1988	105	128	4	1927	2339	1239	1.2	5.5	10.3	111	3.5	2023
1989	103	119	6	2332	2708	1198	1.2	4.4	10.0	100	5.0	2275
1990	148	165	6	2706	3012	1526	1.2	5.5	10.8	135	4.9	2460
1991	167	179	7	3134	3360	1633	1.3	5.3	11.0	142	5.2	2670
1992	174	181	6	3636	3792	1756	1.3	4.8	10.3	140	4.6	2935
1993	228	233	6	3583	3657	1913 E	1.3	6.4	12.2	176	4.5	2758
1994	229	229	8	3806	3806	1629 E	1.4	6.0	14.1	169	5.9	2800

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)												
1984	23	32	9	970	1343	183	7.7	2.4	17.7	4	1.2	175
1985	24	32	9	1096	1463	171	7.9	2.2	18.7	4	1.1	186
1986	35	46	9	1181	1535	207	8.1	3.0	22.1	6	1.1	190
1987	31	39	9	1234	1556	227	8.3	2.5	17.3	5	1.1	187
1988	35	42	8	1357	1647	274	8.5	2.6	15.4	5	.9	193
1989	45	53	8	1462	1698	262	8.8	3.1	20.1	6	.9	193
1990	50	56	10	1530	1703	274	9.0	3.3	20.4	6	1.1	188
1991	43	46	10	1678	1799	NA	9.3	2.5	NA	5	1.1	193
1992	42	44	9	1734	1808	316	9.6	2.4	14.0	5	.9	189
1993	39	40	9	1778	1814	334 E	9.9	2.2	12.0	4	.9	184
1994	43	43	9	1824	1824	NA	10.1	2.3	NA	4	.9	180
Burundi												
1984	17	24	8	521	721	100	4.7	3.3	23.8	5	1.7	154
1985	18	24	9	601	802	114	4.8	3.0	20.8	5	1.9	167
1986	22	28	10	637	828	121	5.0	3.4	23.3	6	2.0	167
1987	23	29	10	688	868	137	5.1	3.3	21.0	6	2.0	170
1988	23	28	11	754	915	147	5.3	3.1	19.3	5	2.1	174
1989	21	24	11	803	932	166	5.4	2.6	14.3	4	2.0	172
1990	21	24	12	869	967	174	5.6	2.4	13.6	4	2.2	174
1991	23	25	12	947	1015	176	5.7	2.4	13.9	4	2.1	178
1992	27 E	28 E	7	1000	1043	204	5.8	2.7	13.7	5	1.2	178
1993	27 E	28 E	7	965	985	201	6.0	2.8	13.8	5	1.2	164
1994	32 E	32 E	17	871	871	166	6.1	3.7	19.2	5	2.8	142
Cameroon												
1984	95	132	15	4964	6871	1660	9.8	1.9	7.9	13	1.5	700
1985	108	144	15	5540	7398	1725	10.1	1.9	8.3	14	1.5	730
1986	133 E	173 E	15	6226	8096	1915	10.5	2.1	9.0	17	1.4	775
1987	126	159	15	6346	7999	1896	10.8	2.0	8.4	15	1.4	743
1988	99	121	21	5981	7258	NA	11.1	1.7	NA	11	1.9	654
1989	90	105	21	6327	7347	1577	11.4	1.4	6.6	9	1.8	645
1990	100	111	23	6106	6796	1524	11.7	1.6	7.3	10	2.0	581
1991	91	98	24	5927	6353	1458	12.0	1.5	6.7	8	2.0	528
1992	97	101	12	5973	6229	1175	12.4	1.6	8.6	8	1.0	503
1993	103	105	12	5527	5641	1033	12.8	1.9	10.2	8	0.9	442
1994	102	102	12	5319	5319	NA	13.1	1.9	NA	8	0.9	405
Cape Verde												
1984	NA	NA	6	148	205	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	18.8	643
1985	NA	NA	6	167	223	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	18.3	681
1986	NA	NA	4	179	233	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	11.9	695
1987	NA	NA	4	197	248	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	11.6	722
1988	NA	NA	3	220	267	175 E	.4	NA	NA	NA	8.5	756
1989	NA	NA	3	242	282	NA	.4	NA	NA	NA	8.2	774
1990	NA	NA	1	232	258	NA	.4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	687
1991	3	3	1	251	269	124 E	.4	1.3	2.8	9	2.6	697
1992	3	3	1	295	308	NA	.4	1.1	NA	8	2.5	773
1993	3	3	1	309	315	NA	.4	1.0	NA	8	2.4	768
1994	3	3	1	330	330	NA	.4	1.0	NA	8	2.4	779

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
1984	NA	NA	5	660	914	224	2.5	NA	NA	NA	2.0	365
1985	NA	NA	5	709	947	266	2.6	NA	NA	NA	1.9	368
1986	NA	NA	5	748	973	254	2.6	NA	NA	NA	1.9	371
1987	13 E	17 E	5	729	918	259	2.7	1.8	6.4	6	1.9	344
1988	NA	NA	5	777	943	246	2.7	NA	NA	NA	1.9	345
1989	13	15	5	835	970	234 E	2.8	1.6	6.6	6	1.8	347
1990	14	16	4	879	978	NA	2.9	1.6	NA	6	1.4	341
1991	NA	NA	4	896	960	239 E	2.9	NA	NA	NA	1.4	327
1992	19 E	20 E	7	899	938	NA	3.0	2.1	NA	7	2.3	312
1993	22 E	23 E	7	886	904	NA	3.1	2.5	NA	7	2.3	294
1994	30 E	30 E	5	950	950	NA	3.1	3.2	NA	10	1.6	302
Chad												
1984	7	10	16	432	597	185 E	4.4	1.7	5.5	2	3.6	135
1985	11	15	16	549	733	242 E	4.4	2.0	6.1	3	3.6	166
1986	16	20	22	538	700	152	4.5	2.9	13.3	4	4.9	155
1987	22	28	30	542	683	217	4.7	4.1	12.7	6	6.5	147
1988	31	38	33	649	788	277	4.8	4.8	13.6	8	6.9	165
1989	43	50	33	712	827	300	4.9	6.0	16.6	10	6.7	169
1990	NA	NA	50	743	827	269	5.0	NA	NA	NA	10.0	165
1991	45	48	50	838	898	288	5.1	5.3	16.6	9	9.7	175
1992	23	24	30	863	900	252 E	5.2	2.7	9.7	5	5.7	172
1993	25	26	30	845	863	NA	5.4	3.0	NA	5	5.6	161
1994	24 E	24 E	30	897	897	NA	5.5	2.7	NA	4	5.5	164
Congo												
1984	NA	NA	15	994	1376	652	1.9	NA	NA	NA	8.0	731
1985	41 E	55 E	15	1016	1357	596	1.9	4.0	9.2	28	7.7	701
1986	54 E	71 E	13	974	1267	630	2.0	5.6	11.2	36	6.5	637
1987	53	67	14	1020	1286	530	2.0	5.2	12.6	33	6.8	629
1988	NA	NA	15	1061	1288	562	2.1	NA	NA	NA	7.1	613
1989	NA	NA	15	1137	1320	479	2.2	NA	NA	NA	6.9	612
1990	52	58	9	1204	1340	523	2.2	4.3	11.1	26	4.1	605
1991	86	92	9	1314	1408	NA	2.3	6.5	NA	41	4.0	620
1992	80	83	10	1421	1481	NA	2.3	5.6	NA	36	4.3	636
1993	71 E	72 E	10	1376	1404	NA	2.4	5.1	NA	30	4.2	588
1994	28 E	28 E	10	1162	1162	NA	2.4	2.4	NA	11	4.1	475

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Equatorial Guinea												
1984	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA
1985	NA	NA	3	53	71	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	9.2	217
1986	NA	NA	2	64	83	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	6.0	250
1987	NA	NA	2	67	85	NA	.3	NA	NA	NA	5.9	248
1988	NA	NA	1	72	87	21	.4	NA	NA	NA	4.0	249
1989	NA	NA	1	77	89	22	.4	NA	NA	NA	3.9	248
1990	NA	NA	1	83	93	21	.4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	251
1991	NA	NA	1	85	91	22 E	.4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	241
1992	NA	NA	1	97	101	24 E	.4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	260
1993	NA	NA	1	107	110	NA	.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	274
1994	2	2	1	112	112	NA	.4	2.2	NA	6	2.4	274
Eritrea (Data not available)												
Ethiopia												
1984	241	334	190	3030	4193	1039	40.1	8.0	32.1	8	4.7	105
1985	190	254	240	2834	3785	880	40.7	6.7	28.9	6	5.9	93
1986	205	267	300	3188	4146	1031	41.6	6.4	25.9	6	7.2	100
1987	245	309	300	3736	4709	1106	43.0	6.6	28.0	7	7.0	110
1988	330	401	250	3876	4705	1264	44.6	8.5	31.7	9	5.6	105
1989	406	472	250	4052	4705	1437	46.4	10.0	32.8	10	5.4	101
1990	485	540	250	4382	4877	1354	48.3	11.1	39.8	11	5.2	101
1991	382	409	120	4245	4551	1034	49.8	9.0	39.6	8	2.4	91
1992	NA	NA	120	4220	4401	785	51.1	NA	NA	NA	2.3	86
1993	142 E	145 E	120	4824	4923	975	52.6	2.9	14.8	3	2.3	94
1994	128	128	120	4947	4947	1402	54.3	2.6	9.1	2	2.2	91
Gabon												
1984	62	85	7	3062	4238	1754	1.0	2.0	4.9	87	7.1	4306
1985	86	115	7	3088	4123	1737	1.0	2.8	6.6	113	6.9	4061
1986	141 E	184 E	9	3133	4075	2402 E	1.0	4.5	7.6	177	8.7	3928
1987	122	154	9	2645	3333	NA	1.0	4.6	NA	147	8.6	3176
1988	149 E	181 E	8	3174	3852	1183	1.1	4.7	15.3	171	7.4	3639
1989	125 E	145 E	10	3481	4042	1149	1.1	3.6	12.6	136	8.9	3784
1990	122 E	136 E	9	3621	4030	998	1.1	3.4	13.7	126	8.4	3740
1991	NA	NA	10	4072	4365	1499	1.1	NA	NA	NA	9.2	4003
1992	122 E	127 E	7	3895	4062	1254 E	1.1	3.1	10.1	115	6.3	3671
1993	132 E	135 E	7	4106	4191	1403 E	1.1	3.2	9.6	120	6.2	3733
1994	93 E	93 E	6	3239	3239	NA	1.1	2.9	NA	82	5.3	2844
Gambia, The E		E										
1984	NA	NA	1	187	258	NA	0.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	363
1985	NA	NA	1	199	266	NA	.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	364
1986	NA	NA	1	203	264	NA	.8	NA	NA	NA	1.3	351
1987	NA	NA	1	222	280	NA	.8	NA	NA	NA	1.3	361
1988	3	3	1	247	300	NA	.8	1.1	NA	4	1.3	375
1989	NA	NA	2	272	316	72	.8	NA	NA	NA	1.8	384
1990	3	3	2	298	332	69	.8	.9	4.5	4	2.4	391
1991	NA	NA	2	338	362	84	.9	NA	NA	NA	2.3	414
1992	11	12	1	338	353	60 E	.9	3.4	19.7	13	1.1	391
1993	13	13	1	363	370	75 E	.9	3.5	17.4	14	1.1	398
1994	14	14	1	369	369	NA	1.0	3.7	NA	14	1.0	385

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Ghana												
1984	15	20	15	2441	3379	348	12.5	0.6	5.8	2	1.2	270
1985	27	36	15	2642	3528	501	12.9	1.0	7.2	3	1.2	273
1986	26	34	9	2832	3682	541	13.5	.9	6.3	3	.7	273
1987	28	35	11	3052	3847	568	13.9	.9	6.2	3	.8	277
1988	15	18	16	3359	4076	596	14.3	.4	3.1	1	1.1	285
1989	16	19	16	3701	4297	633	14.7	.4	3.0	1	1.1	292
1990	18	20	9	4008	4461	590	15.2	.5	3.4	1	.6	294
1991	26	28	9	4384	4699	653	15.7	.6	4.3	2	.6	300
1992	37	38	7	4693	4894	844	16.2	.8	4.6	2	.4	302
1993	51	52	7	5030	5134	1086	16.7	1.0	4.8	3	.4	307
1994	41	41	7	5319	5319	NA	17.2	.8	NA	2	.4	309
Guinea												
1984	29 E	40 E	28	919 E	1271 E	NA	4.8	3.1	NA	8	5.8	265
1985	NA	NA	28	1000 E	1335 E	NA	5.1	NA	NA	NA	5.5	264
1986	NA	NA	24	1797	2337	523	5.2	NA	NA	NA	4.6	447
1987	NA	NA	24	1930	2432	574	5.4	NA	NA	NA	4.5	454
1988	26	31	15	2111	2563	612	5.5	1.2	5.1	6	2.7	467
1989	NA	NA	15	2272	2639	652	5.6	NA	NA	NA	2.7	469
1990	31	34	15	2462	2740	681	5.9	1.2	5.0	6	2.5	462
1991	33	36	15	2656	2847	654	6.2	1.3	5.4	6	2.4	456
1992	44	46	15	2844	2965	649	6.2	1.5	7.0	7	2.4	475
1993	NA	NA	15	3075	3139	NA	6.2	NA	NA	NA	2.4	503
1994	50	50	12	3277	3277	NA	6.4	1.5	NA	8	1.9	513
Guinea-Bissau												
1984	5	7	11	120	167	97	0.9	4.0	6.9	8	12.7	192
1985	4	5	11	131	175	107	.9	2.9	4.7	6	12.4	198
1986	3	4	11	132	171	67	.9	2.6	6.6	5	12.1	189
1987	3	4	11	143	180	102	.9	2.3	4.1	5	11.8	193
1988	NA	NA	10	156	190	101	1.0	NA	NA	NA	10.5	200
1989	4	4	10	170	197	113	1.0	2.3	4.0	5	10.3	203
1990	NA	NA	12	197	220	108	1.0	NA	NA	NA	12.0	220
1991	NA	NA	12	199	213	94	1.0	NA	NA	NA	11.7	208
1992	7 E	7 E	11	213	222	90	1.0	3.1	7.6	7	10.5	212
1993	8 E	8 E	11	220	224	NA	1.1	3.6	NA	8	10.3	209
1994	8	8	7	240	240	NA	1.1	3.4	NA	7	6.4	218
Ivory Coast												
1984	58	81	8	4329	5992	NA	9.8	1.3	NA	8	0.8	609
1985	58	77	8	4689	6262	NA	10.2	1.2	NA	8	.8	611
1986	69 E	90 E	8	4815	6261	NA	10.7	1.4	NA	8	.8	588
1987	95	120	8	5096	6422	NA	11.1	1.9	NA	11	.7	580
1988	109	132	8	5148	6247	NA	11.5	2.1	NA	11	.7	543
1989	80	93	8	5199	6037	NA	11.9	1.5	NA	8	.7	505
1990	85	95	15	5211	5799	NA	12.4	1.6	NA	8	1.2	468
1991	86	93	15	5347	5732	NA	12.9	1.6	NA	7	1.2	446
1992	94	98	15	5492	5727	NA	13.3	1.7	NA	7	1.1	430
1993	88 E	90 E	15	5515	5628	NA	13.8	1.6	NA	7	1.1	408
1994	61 E	61 E	15	5445	5445	NA	14.3	1.1	NA	4	1.0	381

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Kenya												
1984	110	153	19	3400	4706	1229	19.4	3.2	12.4	8	1.0	242
1985	85	113	19	3671	4902	1343	20.2	2.3	8.4	6	.9	243
1986	91	118	20	4040	5253	1357	21.0	2.2	8.7	6	1.0	251
1987	116	147	21	4406	5553	1649	21.8	2.6	8.9	7	.9	255
1988	163	198	20	4838	5871	1639	22.6	3.4	12.1	9	.9	260
1989	130	151	20	5303	6158	1973	23.4	2.4	7.6	6	.8	263
1990	166	185	20	5707	6351	1882	24.2	2.9	9.8	8	.8	262
1991	169	181	20	5972	6401	2006	25.1	2.8	9.0	7	.8	255
1992	186	194	24	6139	6402	1689	26.2	3.0	11.5	7	.9	244
1993	162	166	24	6093	6219	1853	27.4	2.7	8.9	6	.9	227
1994	138	138	22	6565	6565	2053	28.2	2.1	6.7	5	.8	232
Lesotho												
1984	53	74	2	741	1025	274	1.5	7.2	26.9	49	1.0	686
1985	NA	NA	2	744	993	252	1.5	NA	NA	NA	1.0	647
1986	40	52	2	753	979	NA	1.6	5.3	NA	33	1.3	620
1987	NA	NA	2	782	985	353	1.6	NA	NA	NA	1.2	608
1988	NA	NA	2	831	1008	352	1.7	NA	NA	NA	1.2	606
1989	38	44	2	1008	1170	410	1.7	3.7	10.7	26	1.2	685
1990	56 E	63 E	2	1071	1192	368	1.8	5.3	17.1	36	1.1	679
1991	NA	NA	2	1107	1187	384	1.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	659
1992	36	38	2	1128	1177	NA	1.8	3.2	NA	20	1.1	636
1993	31 E	32 E	2	1227	1252	354	1.9	2.6	9.1	17	1.1	660
1994	26 E	26 E	2	1351	1351	40[illegible] E	1.9	1.9	6.5	13	1.0	695
Liberia												
1984	30	42	6	1308	1810	594	2.2	2.3	7.0	19	2.8	837
1985	38	51	6	1420	1896	582	2.2	2.7	8.8	23	2.7	849
1986	49 E	64 E	6	1419	1846	541	2.3	3.5	11.8	28	2.6	800
1987	55 E	69 E	6	1450	1827	486	2.4	3.8	14.2	29	2.5	766
1988	58 E	71 E	7	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	NA	2.8	NA
1989	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	NA	2.7	NA
1990	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	NA	3.5	NA
1991	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	2.1	NA	NA	NA	2.4	NA
1992	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	NA	.8	NA
1993	36 E	37 E	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	30 E	30 E	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madagascar												
1984	36 E	49 E	28	1697	2349	482 E	9.8	2.1	10.3	5	2.9	240
1985	35 E	46 [illegible]	27	1788	2388	581 E	10.1	1.9	8.0	5	2.7	237
1986	35 E	46 [illegible]	26	1866	2427	564 E	10.4	1.9	8.2	4	2.5	233
1987	35 E	45 E	26	1909	2407	NA	10.7	1.9	NA	4	2.4	224
1988	31 E	38 E	21	2041	2477	461	11.1	1.5	8.2	3	1.9	224
1989	31	36	21	2215	2572	472	11.4	1.4	7.5	3	1.8	225
1990	30	33	21	2448	2725	405	11.8	1.2	8.2	3	1.8	231
1991	29	31	21	2355	2525	442	12.2	1.2	6.9	3	1.7	207
1992	28 E	29 E	21	2492	2598	549	12.6	1.1	5.2	2	1.7	206
1993	29 E	30 E	21	2618	2672	572	13.0	1.1	5.2	2	1.6	205
1994	24 E	24 E	21	2692	2692	NA	13.4	.9	NA	2	1.6	200

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Malawi												
1984	13	18	6	772	1068	308	6.9	1.7	5.7	3	0.9	155
1985	16	22	6	836	1116	376	7.1	2.0	5.8	3	.8	156
1986	20	26	7	852	1107	398	7.4	2.4	6.6	4	.9	149
1987	17	22	7	896	1129	395	7.9	1.9	5.6	3	.9	144
1988	16	19	7	968	1175	362	8.4	1.6	5.3	2	.8	141
1989	17	20	7	1034	1200	342	8.8	1.6	5.8	2	.8	136
1990	15 E	17 E	7	1150	1280	348	9.3	1.3	4.8	2	.8	138
1991	15 E	16 E	8	1302	1396	361 E	9.6	1.1	4.4	2	.8	145
1992	13 E	14 E	10	1241	1294	354 E	9.8	1.1	3.9	1	1.0	132
1993	16 E	17 E	10	1391	1419	NA	9.8	1.2	NA	2	1.0	144
1994	13 E	13 E	10	1252	1252	NA	9.7	1.1	NA	1	1.0	129
Mali												
1984	23	31	8	930	1287	404	7.2	2.4	7.8	4	1.1	178
1985	27	37	8	957	1278	454	7.4	2.9	8.1	5	1.1	173
1986	27	36	8	1095	1424	438	7.6	2.5	8.1	5	1.1	188
1987	28	35	8	1220	1537	418	7.7	2.3	8.4	5	1.0	199
1988	30	37	8	1266	1536	469	7.9	2.4	7.9	5	1.0	195
1989	33	38	8	1481	1720	441 E	8.1	2.2	8.6	5	.9	214
1990	NA	NA	13	1550	1725	NA	8.2	NA	NA	NA	1.6	210
1991	NA	NA	13	1575	1688	NA	8.4	NA	NA	NA	1.5	200
1992	42 E	43 E	12	1745	1820	460 E	8.6	2.4	9.4	5	1.4	211
1993	39 E	40 E	12	1772	1808	NA	8.9	2.2	NA	4	1.4	204
1994	34	34	8	1838	1838	NA	9.1	1.9	NA	4	.9	202
Mauritania												
1984	NA	NA	16	527	729	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	9.9	450
1985	38 E	51 E	16	552	737	202 E	1.7	6.9	25.0	30	9.6	443
1986	35	45	16	592	770	NA	1.7	5.9	NA	26	9.3	449
1987	28	35	16	624	787	NA	1.8	4.4	NA	20	9.1	446
1988	NA	NA	14	667	809	NA	1.8	NA	NA	NA	7.4	445
1989	33	38	16	741	861	237	1.9	4.4	15.9	20	8.6	459
1990	32 E	36 E	17	762	848	NA	1.9	4.2	NA	18	8.8	439
1991	30 E	32 E	17	815	874	NA	2.0	3.7	NA	16	8.5	438
1992	37 E	39 E	16	851	887	NA	2.1	4.4	NA	19	7.8	431
1993	36 E	37 E	16	896	914	NA	2.1	4.1	NA	17	7.5	430
1994	36 E	36 E	10	969	969	NA	2.2	3.8	NA	17	4.6	442
Mauritius												
1984	3	5	1	1264	1750	503	1.0	0.3	0.9	5	1.0	1729
1985	3	4	1	1411	1885	514	1.0	.2	.8	4	1.0	1845
1986	3	4	1	1591	2069	515	1.0	.2	.8	4	1.0	2004
1987	3	4	1	1833	2310	535	1.0	.2	.8	4	1.0	2216
1988	4	5	1	2035	2470	598	1.1	.2	.8	5	1.0	2347
1989	5	6	1	2252	2616	671	1.1	.2	.9	6	.9	2462
1990	8	9	1	2519	2803	681	1.1	.3	1.3	8	.9	2611
1991	10	11	1	2753	2951	699	1.1	.4	1.5	10	.9	2720
1992	11	11	1	3010	3139	768	1.1	.4	1.5	10	.9	2864
1993	11	11	1	3220	3286	745	1.1	.3	1.4	10	.9	2970
1994	11	11	1	3454	3454	776	1.1	.3	1.4	10	.9	3092

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Mozambique												
1984	NA	NA	34	513	709	NA	13.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	53
1985	51	68	35	515	688	179 E	13.8	9.9	38.0	5	2.5	50
1986	NA	NA	65	482	627	NA	14.1	NA	NA	NA	4.6	44
1987	53	67	65	588	741	193	14.1	9.0	34.6	5	4.6	53
1988	65	79	65	697	846	194	14.0	9.3	40.7	6	4.6	60
1989	73	84	65	752	874	NA	14.2	9.6	NA	6	4.6	62
1990	74	82	65	801	891	NA	14.4	9.2	NA	6	4.5	62
1991	104	111	65	883	947	NA	14.8	11.7	NA	7	4.4	64
1992	90 E	94 E	50	888	926	565 E	15.5	10.1	16.6	6	3.2	60
1993	97	99	50	1113	1136	NA	16.3	8.7	NA	6	3.1	70
1994	104	104	11	1195	1195	NA	17.3	8.7	NA	6	.6	69
Namibia												
1990	42 E	47 E	NA	2237	2489	860	1.4	1.9	5.4	34	NA	1795
1991	67 E	72 E	8	2523	2704	1093	1.4	2.7	6.6	50	5.6	1881
1992	64	67	8	2707	2823	1184	1.5	2.4	5.6	45	5.4	1896
1993	60	61	8	2745	2802	1122	1.5	2.2	5.5	40	5.2	1818
1994	56	56	8	2929	2929	NA	1.6	1.9	NA	35	5.0	1836
Niger												
1984	7 E	9 E	5	931	1289	222 E	6.5	0.7	4.2	1	0.8	199
1985	8 E	11 E	5	997	1331	223 E	6.7	.8	5.0	2	.7	199
1986	9 E	11 E	4	1094	1422	NA	6.9	.8	NA	2	.6	206
1987	NA	NA	5	1098	1384	279	7.2	NA	NA	NA	.7	194
1988	12	14	4	1196	1452	334	7.4	1.0	4.2	2	.6	196
1989	15	18	4	1211	1407	NA	7.6	1.2	NA	2	.5	185
1990	NA	NA	5	1348	1500	301	7.9	NA	NA	NA	.6	191
1991	19	20	5	1428	1530	237 E	8.1	1.3	8.4	2	.6	188
1992	18 E	19 E	5	1372	1431	NA	8.4	1.3	NA	2	.6	170
1993	14	15	5	1422	1451	265 E	8.7	1.0	5.5	2	.6	167
1994	14	14	7	1507	1507	NA	9.0	.9	NA	2	.8	168
Nigeria	b	b										
1984	387	536	144	20640	28570	4732	72.6	1.9	11.3	7	2.0	394
1985	349	467	134	23510	31390	4951	74.7	1.5	9.4	6	1.8	420
1986	283	368	138	23250	30230	6820	76.6	1.2	5.4	5	1.8	395
1987	186 E	235 E	138	22540	28410	7870	78.9	.8	3.0	3	1.7	360
1988	251 E	305 E	107	26110	31690	6658	81.3	1.0	4.6	4	1.3	390
1989	NA	NA	107	29260	33980	6796	83.9	NA	NA	NA	1.3	405
1990	300 E	334 E	94	32080	35700	9320	86.6	.9	3.6	4	1.1	412
1991	294	315	94	35880	38460	8816	89.3	.8	3.6	4	1.1	431
1992	228	238	76	38020	39650	8519	92.1	.6	2.8	3	.8	430
1993	288	294	76	39360	40170	11080	95.1	.7	2.7	3	.8	423
1994	324	324	80	41270	41270	6438	98.1	.8	5.0	3	.8	421

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Rwanda												
1984	NA	NA	5	1207	1671	NA	6.0	NA	NA	NA	0.8	278
1985	23 E	30 E	5	1303	1740	319 E	6.2	1.7	9.4	5	.8	279
1986	NA	NA	5	1409	1832	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	.8	283
1987	28	36	5	1453	1831	299	6.7	2.0	12.0	5	.7	273
1988	24 E	29 E	5	1576	1912	292	6.9	1.5	10.0	4	.7	276
1989	26 E	30 E	6	1648	1914	373	7.2	1.6	8.0	4	.8	267
1990	68	76	6	1633	1818	385	7.4	4.2	19.8	10	.8	245
1991	120 E	128 E	30	1721	1844	413	7.7	7.0	31.1	17	3.9	241
1992	112 E	117 E	30	1781	1857	464	7.9	6.3	25.1	15	3.8	235
1993	121 E	123 E	30	1636	1670	530	8.1	7.4	23.3	15	3.7	205
1994	114 E	114 E	40	NA	NA	NA	8.4	7.6	NA	14	4.8	NA
Sao Tome & Principe												
1984	NA	NA	2	17	24	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	19.1	231
1985	NA	NA	2	18	24	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	18.6	218
1986	NA	NA	1	18	23	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	9.0	211
1987	NA	NA	1	19	24	7	.1	NA	NA	NA	8.8	207
1988	NA	NA	1	19	23	4	.1	NA	NA	NA	8.6	198
1989	NA	NA	1	21	24	4	.1	NA	NA	NA	8.3	198
1990	NA	NA	1	21	23	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	8.1	188
1991	NA	NA	1	22	23	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	7.9	183
1992	NA	NA	1	23	24	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	7.7	183
1993	NA	NA	1	23	24	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	7.5	177
1994	NA	NA	3	23	23	NA	.1	NA	NA	NA	21.9	171
Senegal	E	E										
1984	57	79	18	2126	2943	913	6.4	2.7	8.7	12	2.8	457
1985	63	84	18	2284	3050	951 E	6.6	2.8	8.8	13	2.7	460
1986	66	85	18	2463	3202	1144 E	6.8	2.7	7.5	13	2.6	468
1987	58	74	18	2639	3325	1098 E	7.0	2.2	6.7	10	2.6	472
1988	59	72	14	2884	3500	1190 E	7.3	2.1	6.1	10	2.0	482
1989	61	71	15	3025	3513	1120 E	7.5	2.0	6.3	9	1.9	469
1990	67	75	18	3273	3643	NA	7.7	2.1	NA	10	2.3	472
1991	71	76	18	3503	3754	NA	8.0	2.0	NA	10	2.3	472
1992	101	105	18	3600	3754	764 E	8.2	2.8	13.7	13	2.2	457
1993	89	91	18	3597	3672	NA	8.5	2.5	NA	11	2.1	434
1994	60	60	14	3711	3711	NA	8.7	1.6	NA	7	1.6	425
Sierra Leone												
1984	4	5	4	534	739	131	3.6	0.7	4.2	2	1.1	205
1985	4 E	5 E	4	522	697	106	3.7	.8	5.0	1	1.1	189
1986	NA	NA	4	529	687	72	3.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	182
1987	5 E	6 E	6	577	727	206	3.9	.8	2.9	2	1.6	188
1988	4 E	5 E	4	615	747	125	4.0	.7	4.0	1	1.0	189
1989	NA	NA	4	658	764	125	4.1	NA	NA	NA	1.0	188
1990	7	8	5	665	740	82	4.2	1.1	9.8	2	1.2	175
1991	18 E	20 E	5	678	726	173	4.4	2.7	11.3	4	1.1	165
1992	17 E	18 E	6	666	695	155	4.5	2.5	11.4	4	1.3	156
1993	16 E	16 E	6	690	704	162	4.5	2.2	9.8	4	1.3	156
1994	36 E	36 E	13	728	728	178	4.6	4.9	20.1	8	2.8	157

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Somalia												
1984	17 E	23 E	43	549	761	84	6.2	3.0	27.5	4	6.9	122
1985	NA	NA	43	615	821	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	6.6	126
1986	21 E	27 E	50	645	838	89 E	6.8	3.2	30.0	4	7.4	124
1987	NA	NA	50	709	894	NA	7.0	NA	NA	NA	7.1	127
1983	NA	NA	47	729	884	NA	7.0	NA	NA	NA	6.7	126
1989	10 E	12 E	47	754	875	NA	6.9	1.3	NA	2	6.8	127
1990	7 E	7 E	47	760	846	NA	6.8	.9	NA	1	7.0	125
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Africa												
1984	3278 E	4536 E	97	78510	108700	33480	33.7	4.2	13.5	135	2.9	3222
1985	3016	4027	95	79850	106600	34760	34.6	3.8	11.6	116	2.7	3078
1986	3167	4118	90	81960	106600	35770	35.6	3.9	11.5	116	2.5	2996
1987	3761 E	4740 E	102	87170	109900	37820	36.5	4.3	12.5	130	2.8	3009
1988	4022	4881	100	94600	114800	35030	37.5	4.3	13.9	130	2.7	3062
1989	4344	5044	100	101200	117500	37830	38.5	4.3	13.3	131	2.6	3052
1990	4444 E	4945 E	85	105000	116800	37420	39.5	4.2	13.2	125	2.1	2954
1991	3849 E	4126 E	80	109100	117000	35930	40.6	3.5	11.5	102	2.0	2882
1992	3254	3393	72	109700	114400	38590	41.7	3.0	8.8	81	1.7	2744
1993	3482	3554	72	113900	116300	38790	42.8	3.1	9.2	83	1.7	2717
1994	2899	2899	102	119500	119500	39110	43.9	2.4	7.4	66	2.3	2720
Sudan												
1984	275 E	381 E	65	8511	11780	NA	22.6	3.2	NA	17	2.9	522
1985	267 E	357 E	65	8356	11160	NA	23.5	3.2	NA	15	2.8	475
1986	241 E	314 E	59	9010	11720	NA	24.2	2.7	NA	13	2.4	483
1987	386 E	486 E	59	9708	12240	NA	24.8	4.0	NA	20	2.4	494
1988	498 E	604 E	65	9549	11590	NA	25.2	5.2	NA	24	2.6	460
1989	596 E	692 E	65	10820	12560	1124 E	25.8	5.5	61.5	27	2.5	488
1990	456 E	507 E	65	11290	12560	NA	26.5	4.0	NA	19	2.4	473
1991	1235 E	1324 E	65	11970	12830	NA	27.4	10.3	NA	48	2.4	469
1992	2345 E	2445 E	82	13710	14300	NA	28.1	17.1	NA	87	2.9	509
1993	NA	NA	82	7912 E	8075 E	NA	28.7	NA	NA	NA	2.9	281
1994	NA	NA	82	NA	NA	1100 E	29.4	NA	NA	NA	2.8	NA
Swaziland												
1984	7	10	3	456	631	180	0.7	1.6	5.6	15	4.4	925
1985	8	11	3	502	671	204	.7	1.6	5.2	15	4.3	952
1986	8	11	3	538	700	202	.7	1.6	5.4	15	4.1	961
1987	8	10	3	612	772	207	.8	1.4	5.0	14	3.9	1012
1988	9	10	3	705	855	196	.8	1.2	5.3	13	3.8	1084
1989	9	11	4	694	806	235	.8	1.3	4.5	13	4.9	990
1990	14	15	3	836	931	233	.9	1.6	6.6	18	3.5	1091
1991	12	13	3	899	963	250	.9	1.3	5.1	14	3.4	1089
1992	15	15	3	904	942	320	.9	1.6	4.8	17	3.3	1052
1993	20	20	3	932	951	328	.9	2.1	6.2	22	3.3	1049
1994	16	16	3	967	967	390	.9	1.7	4.1	17	3.2	1033

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Tanzania												
1984	33	45	43	1043	1443	336	21.0	3.1	13.4	2	2.0	69
1985	34	45	43	1090	1455	349	21.7	3.1	12.8	2	2.0	67
1986	NA	NA	40	1165	1515	307	22.3	NA	NA	NA	1.8	68
1987	40 E	51 E	40	1251	1577	343	23.0	3.2	14.8	2	1.7	68
1988	48 E	58 E	40	1351	1640	395	23.8	3.5	14.6	2	1.7	69
1989	63	73	40	1505	1748	491	24.5	4.2	14.8	3	1.6	71
1990	78 E	87 E	40	1656	1843	559	25.2	4.7	15.6	3	1.6	73
1991	NA	NA	40	1789	1918	679	25.9	NA	NA	NA	1.5	74
1992	82	86	46	1824	1902	699	26.6	4.5	12.3	3	1.7	72
1993	78	80	46	1907	1946	734	27.3	4.1	10.9	3	1.7	71
1994	69	69	50	2058	2058	952	28.0	3.3	7.2	2	1.8	74
Togo												
1984	14	20	7	615	851	317	3.0	2.3	6.2	7	2.4	287
1985	18	24	7	669	894	342	3.1	2.6	6.9	8	2.3	291
1986	21	27	7	711	924	359	3.2	2.9	7.6	9	2.2	290
1987	27	34	8	740	932	303	3.3	3.6	11.1	10	2.4	282
1988	NA	NA	6	822	998	220 E	3.4	NA	NA	NA	1.7	292
1989	30 E	34 E	6	899	1044	210 E	3.5	3.3	16.3	10	1.7	294
1990	29 E	33 E	8	947	1054	238 E	3.7	3.1	13.8	9	2.2	286
1991	29 E	31 E	8	974	1044	268 E	3.8	3.0	11.7	8	2.1	274
1992	27 E	28 E	6	967	1008	NA	4.0	2.8	NA	7	1.5	255
1993	32 E	32 E	6	851	869	NA	4.1	3.7	NA	8	1.5	212
1994	25 E	25 E	6	929	929	NA	4.3	2.7	NA	6	1.4	218
Uganda												
1984	40	56	15	2047	2833	338	13.7	2.0	16.6	4	1.1	207
1985	37	50	15	2047	2734	321	14.2	1.8	15.6	4	1.1	193
1986	58	76	15	2126	2765	307	14.7	2.7	24.7	5	1.0	189
1987	135	170	25	2297	2896	269	15.2	5.9	63.2	11	1.6	190
1988	57	69	35	2576	3126	271	15.8	2.2	25.4	4	2.2	198
1989	60	70	40	2846	3305	272	16.4	2.1	25.8	4	2.4	202
1990	74	83	60	3147	3502	440	16.9	2.4	18.8	5	3.5	207
1991	110	118	60	3466	3715	743	17.4	3.2	15.9	7	3.4	213
1992	87	91	70	3639	3795	816	18.0	2.4	11.1	5	3.9	211
1993	71	72	70	4078	4163	787	18.6	1.7	9.1	4	3.8	224
1994	66	66	60	4414	4414	869	19.1	1.5	7.6	3	3.1	231
Zaire												
1984	110	152	60	5820	8055	1117	31.3	1.9	13.6	5	1.9	258
1985	73	97	62	5975	7979	987	32.3	1.2	9.8	3	1.9	247
1986	145	189	53	6601	8584	1037	33.3	2.2	18.2	6	1.6	258
1987	NA	NA	53	7058	8896	NA	34.4	NA	NA	NA	1.5	259
1988	205	249	51	7438	9027	1869	35.5	2.8	13.3	7	1.4	254
1989	NA	NA	51	7630	8860	1249	36.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	241
1990	NA	NA	55	7832	8717	1677	37.9	NA	NA	NA	1.5	230
1991	NA	NA	60	7240	7760	1604	39.1	NA	NA	NA	1.5	198
1992	202	211	55	6736	7025	1313	40.2	3.0	16.1	5	1.4	175
1993	245	250	55	6195 E	6322 E	983	41.3	4.0	25.5	6	1.3	153
1994	117 E	117 E	53	5690 E	5690 E	265	42.7	2.1	44.2	3	1.2	133

TABLE II. Subsaharan Africa — Total and By Country: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1984-1994 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars Constant 1994	ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars Constant 1994	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars Constant 1994	PEOPLE Millions	ME / GNP %	ME / CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1994 dollars
Zambia												
1984	146 E	203 E	16	2170	3003	1031	6.6	6.7	19.6	31	2.4	455
1985	NA	NA	16	2052	2740	1143	6.8	NA	NA	NA	2.3	400
1986	NA	NA	17	2051	2667	1493	7.1	NA	NA	NA	2.4	374
1987	NA	NA	17	2328	2934	1212	7.4	NA	NA	NA	2.3	395
1988	67 E	82 E	17	2505	3040	1037	7.7	2.7	7.9	11	2.2	395
1989	84 E	98 E	17	2731	3171	922	8.0	3.1	10.6	12	2.1	398
1990	76 E	85 E	16	2864	3187	874	8.2	2.7	9.7	10	1.9	387
1991	NA	NA	16	2886	3093	1445	8.5	NA	NA	NA	1.9	364
1992	45 E	47 E	16	2964	3091	956	8.7	1.5	4.9	5	1.8	354
1993	56 E	57 E	16	3324	3393	480	8.9	1.7	11.8	6	1.8	380
1994	39	39	16	3232	3232	814	9.2	1.2	4.8	4	1.7	352
Zimbabwe												
1984	186	257	46	2796	3869	1718	8.4	6.7	15.0	31	5.5	463
1985	178	237	46	3100	4140	1645	8.7	5.7	14.4	27	5.3	478
1986	204	266	45	3217	4183	1701	9.0	6.4	15.6	30	5.0	467
1987	250	315	45	3310	4172	1950	9.3	7.5	16.1	34	4.8	449
1988	236	287	45	3725	4520	1917	9.6	6.3	15.0	30	4.7	469
1989	255	296	51	4143	4811	1977	9.9	6.1	15.0	30	5.1	485
1990	235	262	45	4435	4936	2011	10.2	5.3	13.0	26	4.4	485
1991	262 E	281 E	45	4681	5018	2010	10.4	5.6	14.0	27	4.3	480
1992	250 E	260 E	48	4547	4742	2193	10.7	5.5	11.9	24	4.5	444
1993	209 E	213 E	48	4871	4972	1422 E	10.8	4.3	15.0	20	4.4	459
1994	188 E	188 E	43	5086	5086	NA	11.0	3.7	NA	17	3.9	463

E Estimate based on partial or uncertain data. NA Not available. 0 Nil or negligible.

a "Subsaharan Africa, Total" here includes South Africa: it is excluded in the cited source and in Table I above. Also, in order to reduce distortions caused by data gaps for individual countries and years (shown as "NA"), the total for "Subsaharan Africa" includes rough approximations for the gaps.

b This series or entry probably omits a major share of total military expenditures, probably including most expenditures on arms procurement. Table II shows estimated annual arms imports; it should be kept in mind, however, that data in Table II represent the estimated value of arms delivered in a given year, not actual expenditures on those arms.

ANNEX B

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2500

SPECIAL OPERATIONS/
LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

February 15 1996
In reply refer to:
I-96/38493

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FROM: DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS
Prepared by Carolyn Holmes, 695-2136

14 Mar 96

SUBJECT: Humanitarian Support to Sub-Saharan Africa -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This memorandum is forwarded for your information relative to DoD's humanitarian support to Sub-Saharan Africa. A synopsis of activities executed in Sub-Saharan Africa during FY95 and planned for FY96 follow. Details are at Atch 1 and Atch 2.

x - Indicates executed in FY95
p - Indicates planned for FY96

COUNTRY	EP	FUNDED TRANS	DENTON AMENDMENT	HCA	DEMINING	DISASTER RELIEF
Angola	p	x			x	
Benin	x/p			x/p		
Botswana	x/p					
Burundi	p	x				
Cape Verde	p					
Chad	p	x		p		
Cote d'Ivoire	x			x		
Congo		x				
Djibouti				x		
Eritrea		x		x/p	x	
Ethiopia	x			p	x/p	
Gabon	x			p		
Ghana	x/p	x		x/p		
Kenya	x	x		p		
Liberia	x	p				

FY95 executed FY96 planned (continued)

45

FY95 executed FY96 planned (continued)

COUNTRY	EP	FUNDED TRANS	DENTON AMENDMENT	HCA	DEMINING	DISASTER RELIEF
Malawi	x/p					
Mali				x		
Mauritania	x/p					
Morocco	x/p					
Mozambique	x/p	x		p		
Namibia	x			x	x	
Niger	x					
Rwanda	x/p		p		x	
Senegal	p			x/p		
Sierra Leone		x				
South Africa	p	x				
Tanzania	x	x				
Uganda	p	x				
Zaire		x				
Zambia	x/p	x/p				
Zimbabwe	p			x		

EXCESS PROPERTY DONATIONS TO AFRICA
FY 1995

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	SHIPMENT DATE
Rwanda	Medical Supplies	May 95
	Mixed Medical	Feb 95
	Sch Furn, Veh, Med Sup	May 95
	Vehicles, School Equipment	Sep 95
	Bn Aid Sta, Mixed Medical	Feb 95
	Medical Equipment/Supplies	Jun 95
	Construction Equipment	Sep 95
Liberia	Cots, MREs, Books, Litters	Dec 94
Tanzania	Tents, Cost, MREs, Furniture	Apr 95
Botswana	School Supplies, (3) 40' Sea Vans	Apr 95
Mozamabique	(2) Bailey Bridges, (2) Conv Sets	Apr 95
Mauritania	Mixed Medical	Jun 95
Cote d'Ivoire	Bn Aid Station, Clearing Station	Jul 95
Zambia	Bn Aid Station, Clearing Station	Aug 95
Ghana	Bn Aid Station, Clearing Station	Aug 95
Niger	Bn Aid Station, Clearing Station	Aug 95
Gabon	Bn Aid Station, Clearing Station	Aug 95

ITEMS PURCHASED UNDER TITLE 10, SECTION 2551
FY 1995

Country	Item	Cost	Delivery Date
Angola	Bailey Bridge Sets	$1.9M	Open
Rwanda	Tents	$3.5M	Sep 95

FUNDED TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS
FY 1995

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
Angola	Bailey Bridges	4th Qtr
Burundi	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
Chad	Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
Congo	Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
*Eritrea	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
	Med Supplies & Equipment	4th Qtr
Ghana	Med Supplies & Equipment/Books	1st Qtr
Kenya	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
*Liberia	Med Supplies & Equipment	1st Qtr
	Medical Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	2nd Qtr
	Vehicles, Sch Sup, Food, Household Items	3rd Qtr
Mozambique	Bicycles & Spare Parts	4th Qtr
Sierra Leone	Med Supplies & Equipment	1st Qtr
South Africa	Clothing	3rd Qtr
Tanzania	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
*Uganda	Med Supplies & Equipment	4th Qtr
	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr
Zaire	Med Supplies & Equipment	4th Qtr
*Zambia	Clothes, Books, Household Items	2nd Qtr
	Med Supplies & Pharmaceuticals	4th Qtr

*- Indicates more than one project.

HCA PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN AFRICA
FY 1995

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	COMMAND
Cote d'Ivoire	- Constructed a maternity clinic near Bayato - Medical, dental and optometry assistance in rural areas	USEUCOM
Ghana	Constructed school rooms near Accra	USEUCOM
Mali	-Renovated an existing medical clinic near Bamako - Medical, dental, and optometry assistance in rural areas near Bakamo	USEUCOM
Senegal	Renovated rural medical complex near Kakar	USEUCOM
Zimbabwe	Medical assistance in rural village near Harare	USEUCOM
Djibouti	Medical assistance in rural areas of Northern Djibouti	USCENTCOM
Eritrea	Medical, dental, and veterinary assistance in remote towns and villages near Massana	USCENTCOM

HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA
FY 1995

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
Angola	USAID Office of Transition provided grant aid to NGOs to conduct demining and mine awareness training and complete a national mine survey	Jan- Sep 1995
Eritrea & Ethiopia	Developed host nation infrastructure for self-sufficient humanitarian demining operations; planned and implemented host nation mine awareness programs; organized, trained, and equipped host nation demining forces to allow for self sufficiency.	Jan- Sep 1995
Mozambique	Cleared in excess of 2,175 kilometers of priority 32 mine sensing dogs, their handlers, and 84 deminers; established demining training & operation facility; and developed support system to service deminers, mine dogs and dog handlers while in remote areas.	Feb-Sep 1995
Namibia	Provided mine awareness training; developed and equipped the Namibian Demining Liaison Cmte; established regional demining offices; and established demining response teams	Jul-Sep 1995
Rwanda	Equipped, trained, and assisted in establishing Rwanda Demining Office to coordinate all demining/mine awareness programs; provided a grant to an NGO to execute a mine awareness program ; contracted for dogs and handlers trained in mine/explosive detection.	Jul-Sep 1995

PROPOSED EXCESS PROPERTY DONATIONS FOR AFRICA
FY 1996

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTPION	SHIPMENT DATE
Angola	Medical, School, Vehicles	1st Qtr
Benin	Medical Equipment	1st Qtr
Botswana	School Equipment	1st Qtr
Burundi	Medical Equip/School Sup	4th Qtr
Cape Verde	Medical Equip/Vehicles	4th Qtr
Chad	Medical Equip/Supplies	4th Qtr
Cote d'Ivoire	Medical Equip/Supplies	lst Qtr
Eritrea	Medical Equip/Supplies	3rd Qtr
Ghana	Medical Equip/Supplies	1st Qtr
Malawi	Medical/School/Vehicles	3rd Qtr
Mauritania	Medical/School/Vehicles	4th Qtr
Morocco	School/Vehicles	2nd Qtr
Mozambique	Medical/School/Vehicles	3rd Qtr
Namibia	Medical/School/Vehicles	1st Qtr
*Rwanda	Ofc Furn/Beds & Mattresses	2nd Qtr
	ISO Shelters	3rd Qtr
	Trucks	4th Qtr
Senegal	Medical Equip/Supplies	1st Qtr
S. Africa	School/Vehicles	3rd Qtr
Uganda	Medical Equip/School Sup	1st qtr
Zambia	Medical Equip/School Sup	1st Qtr
Zimbabwe	Medical Equip/School Sup	1st Qtr

PROJECTED
FUNDED TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS FOR AFRICA
FY 1996

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
*Liberia	Clothing and Machinery	2nd/3rd Qtr
	Clothing	2nd/3rd Qtr
	Food, Bldg Sup, Books, Clothes and Shoes	2nd/3rd Qtr
Zambia	Shelled Corn	2nd/3rd Qtr

DENTON AMENDMENT SHIPMENTS TO AFRICA
FY 1996

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	SHIPMENT DATE
Rwanda	1200 lbs of computers and school equipment	lst Qtr, FY 1996

NOMINATIONS FOR HCA PROJECTS IN AFRICA
FY 1996

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
Djibouti (Northern Djbouti)	Provide basic healthcare, immunizations, and treatment of simple injuries to populace	3 Qtr, FY 1996
Chad (Rural Villages)	Provide medical/dental, veterinary care to civilians in rural and remote villages	3 Qtr FY 1996
Senegal (TBD)	Renovate public facility (hospital or school)	1-30 Sep 96
Ghana (TBD)	Renovate public facility (hospital or school)	1-30 Sep 96
Benin (TBD)	Renovate public facility (hospital or school)	1-30 Sep 96
Namibia (TBD)	Renovate public facility (hospital or school)	1-30 Sep 96
Mozambique (TBD)	Renovate public facility (hospital or school)	1-30 Sep 96
*Eritrea (Massawa, Nakfa, & Asmara)	Provide basic healthcare to civilian population	22 Feb-21 Mar 1996
(Near Massawa)	Reconstruct a dam which controls runoff into a flood plan	May-Sep 1996
Ethiopia (Awash)	Provide healthcare and medical screening to local population	6-26 Jul 1996
*Kenya		
(Laikipin & Nanyuki)	Provide healthcare and medical screening to local population	2-25 Sep 1996
(Coastal Areas) 1996	Provide basic healthcare, dental hygiene, and immunications to local population	Jan-Feb

(Near Isiolo)	Consrruct a one-room clinic or school	Apr-Aug 1996
COUNTRY	**DESCRIPTION**	**TIMEFRAME**
Gabon (TBD)	Engineering and medical support	Mar-Apr 1996
Ghana (TBD)	Refurbish, remodel exisating structure; routine treatment/exams	1-31 Oct 1996
Mali (TBD)	Provide medical/dental/veterinary assistance to civilians in rural villages	3rd Qtr, F 1996

Annex C

Detailed listing of Africa Regional Elections Assistance Fund (AREAF) activities (Oct 95-Mar 96):

Aug 1994-Sept 1995	ZIMBABWE CIVIC EDUCATION
Aug 1994 - Oct 1994	MOZAMBIQUE TA to ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Oct 1994 - May 1995	(KENYA Conference) WOMEN IN POLITICS AFRICAN DEMOCRACY NETWORK II
Oct 1994/May 1995	BOTSWANA (Conference) WOMEN IN POLITICS
Oct 1994 - June 1996	(Regional) NGO CAPACITY BUILDING
November 1994	TANZANIA CIVIC EDUCATION
November 1994	ZIMBABWE (Conference) ELECTIONS COMMISSION SUPPORT AFRICAN ELECTION ADMINISTRATORS COLLOQUIUM
December 1994	IVORY COAST PRE-ELECTION ASSESSMENT
January 1995	NIGER TA/DOMESTIC MONITORING
February 1995	KENYA NGO CAPACITY BUILDING
March 1995	UGANDA NGO CAPACITY BUILDING
March 1995	GAMBIA PRE-ELECTORAL ASSESSMENT
March 1995	BENIN INTERNATIONAL MONITORING
April 1995	CONGO INTERNATIONAL MONITORING
April 1995	SOUTH AFRICA (Conf) ELECTIONS COMMISSION SUPPORT
Apr - Oct 1995	IVORY COAST POLITICAL PARTY TRAINING
May 1995	BENIN MILITARY ROLE IN ELECTIONS
June 1995	GUINEA INTERNATIONAL MONITORING
May - July 1995	IVORY COAST (Conf) CIVIC EDUCATION

NDI Pan African Design of Elections Materials Seminar

October 1995	ZAMBIA CIVIC/VOTER EDUCATION
Oct 1995 - Jan 1996	IVORY COAST INTERNATIONAL MONITORING/ DOMESTIC OBSERVER TRAINING/CIVIC EDUCATION
Dec 1995 - June 1996	MADAGASCAR LEGISLATIVE STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION: ROLE OF AN EFFECTIVE LEGISLATURE
February 1996	CAPE VERDE TA to ELECTORAL COMMISSION
February 1996	GHANA (Conf) WOMEN IN POLITICS
February - March 1996	BENIN INTERNATIONAL MONITORING, CIVIC EDUCATION, TA TO ELECTORAL COMMISSION, COMMODITY SUPPORT
February - March 1996	SIERRA LEONE INTERNATIONAL MONITORING and DOMESTIC MONITOR TRAINING
February - June 1996	MALI ELECTORAL LAW REFORM/EVALUATION

PROJECTED
HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA
FY 1996

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
Eritrea	Continue development of host nation demining capabilities through further development of the National Demining Hqs, Demining Training Center, and continued training of additional demining companies.	Jan-Sep 1996
Ethiopia	Continue development of host nation demining capabilities through further development of the National Demining Hqs, Demining Training Center, and continued training of additional demining companies.	Jan-Sep 1996