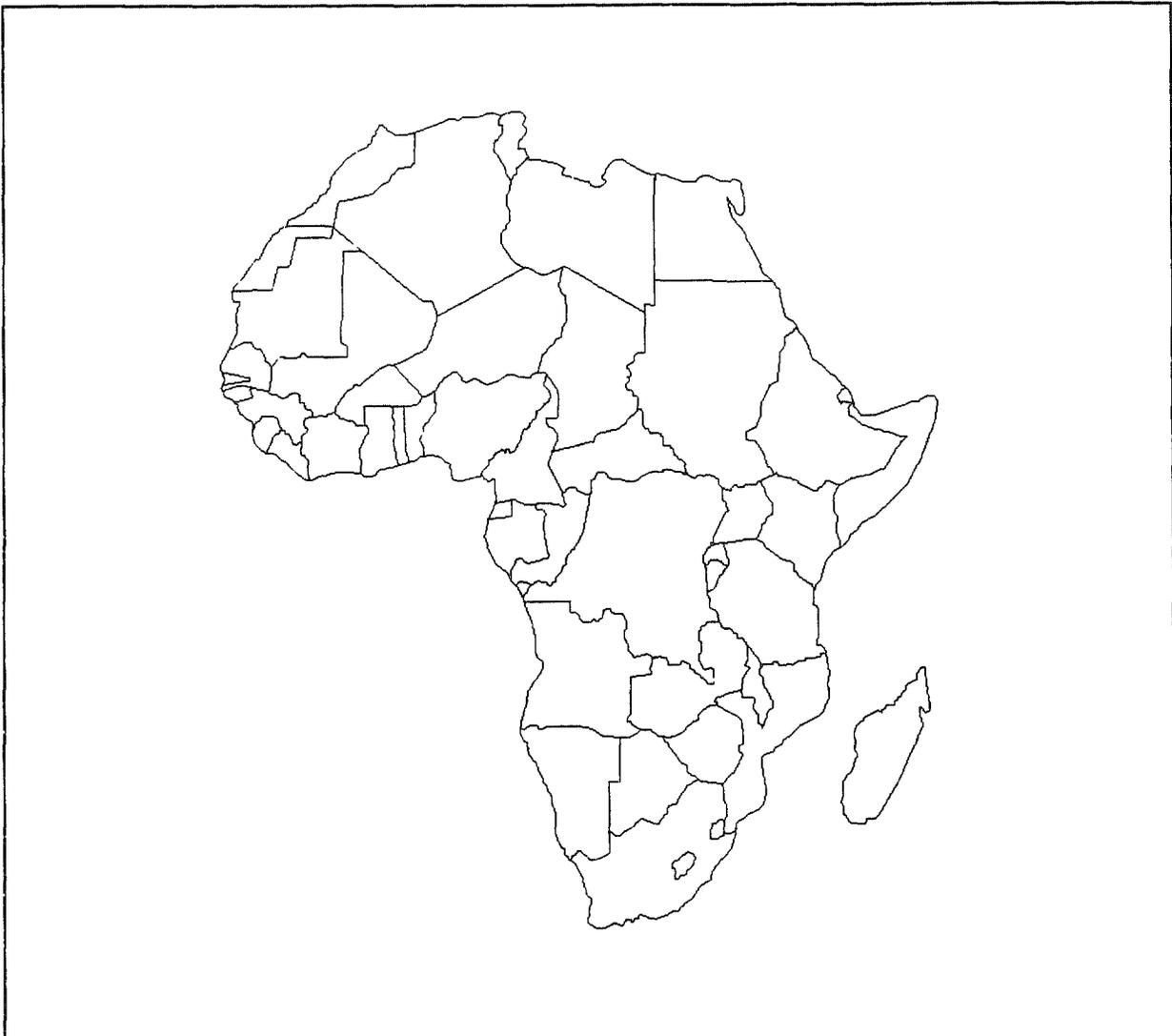


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AFRICAN CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACT INTERAGENCY PROGRESS REPORT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996/1997



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

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African Conflict Resolution Act
Progress Report for
Fiscal Years 1996/97

Table of Contents

Section

A. Introduction

B. Executive Summary

C. Conclusion -- Results Achieved

D. Progress Report

- 1 Conflict Resolution Capabilities
of the Organization of African
Unity (OAU)
- 2 Conflict Resolution Capabilities
of Subregional Organizations
- 3 Conflict Resolution Capabilities
of Non-Governmental Organizations
- 4 African Demobilization and Reintegration
- 5 Training Africans in Conflict
Resolution and Peacekeeping
- 6 Other Support for Preventing, Mitigating,
and Resolving Conflict in Africa

E. Results

ANNEX A - Military Expenditures/Arms Deliveries and Trade

ANNEX B - Department of Defense Programs

ANNEX C - USAID Elections Support

A. Introduction

Since the end of the Cold War, the nature of assistance needs has changed dramatically. Ethnic and national tensions, leading to increased civil strife, have led to an explosion in the number of complex emergencies. From 1989 through 1994, the number of complex emergencies to which the U.S. Government responded increased from 17 percent to 41 percent of all officially declared emergencies worldwide. The number of people requiring emergency humanitarian assistance is triple that of the early 1980s. Worldwide spending on humanitarian assistance rose to \$7.2 billion in 1994, compared with \$2.7 billion in 1985. During 1995, 90 percent of USAID's international disaster assistance went to victims of man-made or complex emergencies. Such complex disasters now surpass the cumulative destructive force of drought, earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural disasters. Nearly half of the people requiring emergency humanitarian assistance today reside in sub-Saharan Africa. At the same time, funding for humanitarian emergencies appears to be declining, a trend that is expected to continue. For example, the average response to the 1996 United Nations appeals for all countries was 65 percent, with donors providing about \$1.7 billion of the \$2.6 billion requested. This is down from 71 percent, or \$1.8 billion, in 1995. And, major donors of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are indicating that they will reduce spending for humanitarian purposes in 1997.

These conflicts and continuing instability across broad swathes of sub-Saharan Africa endanger core United States policy interests in Africa. They drain resources which could help integrate Africa into the world economy, they encourage weapons proliferation, and provide a breeding ground for the spread of poverty, disease, terrorism, and corruption. Conflicts also threaten to destabilize emerging democracies and countries undertaking economic reform efforts which hold the promise of a truly brighter future for the people of Africa.

In this setting, conflict remains one of the principal constraints to development in Africa. While a number of conflicts have been resolved, civil and armed conflict

"It is certain that our nation cannot long survive as a mere citadel of self-indulging privilege, surrounded by massed human misery. No individual has ever been able to do that. No class has ever been able to do that. No nation has ever been able to do that. The United States is today a paradise compared to most of the world. But it will be a fool's paradise if we do not make honest, substantial efforts to help others to lift themselves out of the morass into which they have fallen. That is enlightened self-interest." (Statement by John Foster Dulles before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, January 20, 1948)

continue to negatively impact on people throughout sub-Saharan Africa. The massive killing of civilians in Burundi in 1993 and Rwanda in 1994, the march of 1.3 million refugees from eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC) and Tanzania back to Rwanda, and the uncertain plight of over 200,000 refugees remaining in DROC are reminders of the human toll of conflicts. Recently, a coup in Sierra Leone overthrew the democratically elected government, which had been put in office as a result of elections in 1996 which were judged to be free, fair, and peaceful -- and which followed five years of civil war in which 15,000 Sierra Leoneans were killed. Even more recently, violence has erupted in the Republic of the Congo. In 1995, of the 26 countries characterized as being affected by complex emergencies, 12 were in Africa. In 1997, it is estimated that sub-Saharan Africa will require about 2 million metric tons of emergency food due to drought in countries such as Eritrea, Kenya, and Somalia, and civil strife in the Great Lakes Region, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Angola.

In addition to their terrible human costs, conflicts and wars take a devastating economic toll. The total cost of three months of violent conflict in Rwanda, including relief costs, is estimated to be equivalent to over a decade of official development assistance. Projected growth rates for Africa from the World Bank provide clear evidence that resources are too scarce to waste on conflict. The Bank estimates that it will take two generations for Africans to achieve the standard of living they had in 1975.

In conflict and post-conflict situations, the clearing of land mines is frequently an immediate priority, and the U.S. Government has responded. It is a difficult and expensive task. While the production cost of an average mine is around \$10-\$20, the direct and indirect removal costs are between \$300-\$1,000 per mine. It is estimated that the cost of clearing all mines worldwide could range from \$33 billion to \$85 billion. And the problem continues to grow, land mines are being laid faster than they are being removed. It is estimated that more than two million mines are laid each year, while clearing operations remove about 100,000.

The United States continues to lead in helping African countries to prevent, mitigate, resolve, and recover from conflicts. The U.S. provides assistance bilaterally, and through regional institutions and multilateral organizations such as the United Nations and World Bank.¹ Such assistance takes many forms

¹ In addition to the World Bank's involvement in post-conflict reconstruction, several agencies of the United Nations have been established or strengthened to deal with emergencies and reconstruction. For example, a Department of Humanitarian Affairs

such as preventive diplomacy, conflict mediation, peacekeeping operations, capacity strengthening of African organizations to help resolve conflicts, support for human rights, demobilization and retraining, arms control and measures to stem arms trafficking, encouragement for reductions in military and arms spending, and demining and hazard awareness activities. Additional U S assistance includes disaster relief, elections support, mitigating the destabilizing effects of refugee movements, support for victims of war, as well as longer-term development efforts aimed at addressing poverty -- a condition often leading to conflict.

While this report highlights USG-funded programs, there are also many ongoing no-cost or low-cost U S diplomatic initiatives that are being carried out in sub-Saharan Africa. Indeed, a considerable part of day-to-day diplomacy by U S officials in that region is devoted to preventing or mitigating local and regional conflicts. In many instances this involves working with host government officials, opposition leaders, human rights groups, local civic leaders, international organizations, and non-governmental entities.

U S assistance has contributed to some notable successes. For example, in Angola, activities such as demobilization and reintegration of former combatants have been undertaken to support the peace process and help move it forward. In both Angola and Rwanda, citizen security has been enhanced through efforts focused on mine clearing operations and the restoration of public confidence in the justice system. Democratic political processes have been supported in many countries by encouraging freedom of the press and expanding the political role of women through assistance to local women's groups. In Mozambique, the U S responded to the end of a 16-year civil war and drought by providing emergency food, water and medical aid, helping to demobilize military troops, and supporting land mine clearance and road rehabilitation. Today, Mozambique is a very different country. About 100,000 soldiers have been demobilized, the country's first multi-party elections were successfully held, millions of displaced people and refugees have returned to their homes, and the economy has rebounded impressively. Additional U S support for elections in Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Uganda, Zambia, and elsewhere has helped strengthen the democratic process and create an alternative to armed conflict for the resolution of disputes. U S efforts contributed to significant

(UNDHA) was set up by the UN in 1992 to coordinate relief, but its activities have been extended into early reconstruction. In addition, several agencies traditionally involved in development have enhanced their emergency units to deal with crises. UNDP, for example, has expanded its Division of Emergency Response. UNICEF has strengthened its Emergency Unit, as has WFP.

decreases in military spending. For example, in Mozambique military expenditures dropped from 7 percent of GNP in 1994 to 5.4 percent in 1995, allowing resources to be redirected to the social sectors. Military expenditures are expected to drop further to 3.0 percent of GNP in 1997. In the case of Angola, military expenditures declined from 7.3 percent of GNP in 1994 to 3.0 percent in 1995.

At the same time, conflicts and complex emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa continue to take a terrible human toll and place unsustainable demands on scarce local and international resources. While the United States and donor community have responded with increased allocations for disaster relief and transitional support, U.S. funding for longer-term development aid has declined significantly. This, in part, is due to the increasingly popular and accepted approach within the donor community to focus on strengthening the global economy and look for trade to replace aid. Often, however, it is those African countries furthest from the global economy and with the most serious developmental challenges that are affected by conflict. Declines in development assistance for such countries forecloses the opportunity to address the underlying causes of economic and political instability and, thereby, mitigate the need for more expensive responses to complex emergencies.

The United States and other donors have learned some painful, but important lessons. For example, food and refugee assistance without active intervention can be a recipe for disaster. International refugee workers in Rwanda found themselves inadvertently supporting thousands of Hutu genocidists who used their camps to hide arms and plan further attacks on Tutsis in Rwanda and what was then Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo). Some believe this dilemma can only be resolved by an international commitment to stop genocide, not just deal with its humanitarian consequences. At a minimum, ways to separate intimidators from innocents must be factored into future operations.

This is the third annual report of activities related to the 1995 Interagency Plan developed in accordance with the African Conflict Resolution Act (PL 103-381). Although the Act does not provide new funding for conflict prevention and resolution, much is being accomplished. This progress report presents a summary of how agencies of the U.S. foreign affairs community are working together, and individually, to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals for protecting U.S. interests and improving the lives of Africans affected by conflict and crisis. The achievements of these agencies and their partners from African, international and non-governmental organizations are impressive, especially in light of the paucity of resources to meet the critical challenges affecting sub-Saharan Africa.

B. Executive Summary

An assessment of the general effectiveness of conflict prevention and resolution must attempt to measure results. Based upon experience over the past year, some indicators have been modified or deleted to more accurately capture results as well as progress. A summary of the more significant indicators of results as well as progress are presented below as they correspond to the five major elements of the Act.

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

Result

-U S Government contributes effectively to enhance the OAU's conflict prevention, early warning, and conflict management capacities

Progress to date

The OAU has displayed its increasing tenacity in crisis situations as, for example, when the OAU's Secretary General rallied subregional governments to encourage the Burundi regime to keep peace negotiations on track. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire), while the OAU and other intermediaries lacked the leverage to stop the civil war, they did contribute to the "soft landing" with which the conflict ended.

For several months in 1996, 64 military observers from the OAU were deployed to Burundi until security conditions necessitated their withdrawal. The OAU's Conflict Management Center (CMC) is equipped, and 11 of its staffing complement of 15 are currently on-board.

In addition, the OAU and the UN co-sponsors the ongoing peace efforts of the Special Representative in the Great Lakes Region under UN Security Resolution 1097.

2 Improving Conflict Resolution Capabilities of Subregional Organizations

Results

-U S Government efforts help guide arms reductions

-U S Government assistance enhances the capacities of African subregional organizations to contribute effectively to conflict prevention, management, and resolution

Progress to date

An ACDA model protocol for the destruction of conventional small arms has been developed and widely distributed to governments in West Africa. A six-phase model of conflict was also developed by ACDA in which relevant arms control measures, particularly those focused on small arms, can be applied to help prevent, manage and resolve conflicts.

ECOMOG, the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) peacekeeping force, remains deployed to Liberia. It represents the security cornerstone of the peace process which is scheduled to culminate in elections in July 1997.

Over the 1995-96 period, the Heads of State of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) member states worked to establish a new management system for IGAD. As a result, IGAD has been successfully revitalized in less than two years, and is now recognized by the international community as a critical player in establishing regional priorities for the Greater Horn of Africa.

The Department of State is using diplomacy to encourage a more active conflict resolution role by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Organ on Politics, Defense and Security and Inter-State and Security Committee.

In the Sahel region, workshops on alternative conflict management in which the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) played a major role in 1995 and 1996 spurred the formation of two specialized regional organizations for conflict management.

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

Result

-U S Government assistance augments NGO conflict mediation and reconciliation capacities, and facilitates election processes.

Progress to date

To launch its Preventive Diplomacy Forum, the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a South African-based NGO, recruited 10 eminent persons, including former presidents, ministers, and community leaders, to attend a four-day meeting in March 1997. The forum was to be officially launched at the end of these meetings.

In Liberia, with support from USAID, the Carter Center made several important contributions to the search for peace prior to the resumption of fighting in April/May 1996. A peace-building workshop was held that led to the creation of a civil organization -- the Liberian Initiative for Peace-Building and Conflict Resolution.

The African-American Institute has sent monitoring missions that helped promote democratic processes in Africa. A highlight of its Women's Program in 1996 was an Africa-wide consultation for women in politics. Recent conferences have focused on the role of the military in democratization.

In Ghana, U.S. support for a U.S. PVO working with the Electoral Commission played a critical role in assisting in the conduct of successful presidential and parliamentary elections. The investment paid off in the December 1996 elections when over 79 percent of the registered voters went to the polls.

In spring 1997, Mali held its second set of multi-party democratic elections. Support was provided to support Mali's Independent Election Commission and for programs to enhance voter education and to train poll watchers. Following administratively-flawed legislative elections in April, the main opposition parties pulled out of the process and boycotted the May presidential election. The Constitutional Court annulled the legislative results and new elections are scheduled for July 1997. U.S.-supported NGOs continue to encourage the political parties to resolve their differences through the existing legal framework and also work with Mali's civil society in mediation efforts designed to bring the opposition back into the process.

Uganda held its first direct presidential elections in 1996. These were followed by parliamentary elections. U.S. financing supported election monitoring from civil groups as well as voter education campaigns.

In Zambia, the U.S. provided support for voter education and election monitoring efforts by a local NGO and a coalition of 18 civil society organizations.

4 Supporting African Demobilization and Reintegration Efforts

Results

-U.S. Government assistance facilitates reductions in sub-Saharan African armed forces and military expenditures.

-U.S. Government assistance facilitates reintegration of ex-soldiers, their families, and other civilians into communities.

Progress to date

In part due to the diplomatic efforts of the United States, military expenditures in sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) dropped from 2.1 percent of GNP in 1994 to 1.7 percent of GNP in 1995.

Military expenditures declined in Angola from 7.3 percent of GNP in 1994 to 3.0 percent in 1995. Nearly 71,000 former UNITA soldiers have been quartered. Of these, 9,000 were classified as disabled and 6,000 were underage. Approximately 120,000 dependent family members were settled in sites adjacent to quartering areas. No major outbreaks of disease have occurred and security for both the former soldiers and their families has been maintained. Special efforts are underway for the reintegration of 6,000 underage soldiers into their home communities. This effort is being carried out with USAID support through a network of over 300 church-affiliated organizations.

In Liberia, under the amended Abuja Accord, disarmament and dissolution of warring factions was to be completed by January 1997. Disarmament began as scheduled in November 1996, as did the dissolution of the factions. As of July 1997, over 23,000 of the estimated 35,000 combatants have been disarmed.

In Mozambique, the number of military personnel has declined from an estimated 120,000 in 1994 to about 10,000 today. Significant declines in the military budget have allowed increases in social sector budgets. For example, military expenditures dropped from 7.0 percent of GNP in 1994 to 5.4 percent of GNP in 1995. Two independent studies financed by USAID showed that the vast majority of the ex-soldiers had settled peacefully back into civilian life. About 90 percent are working, most often in the informal sector.

In Rwanda, by September 1997, it is expected that 13 unaccompanied children's centers in 17 communities will be established and directly assisting over 3,200 children.

5 Training of Africans in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping

Result

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

Progress to date

There are two programs being conducted by Department of Defense (DoD) with Ethiopia in conflict resolution. The first is a long-term effort funded under the Expanded International Military Education and Training (EIMET) program which focuses on helping Ethiopia to create a military justice system and teaching the Ethiopian National Defense Forces acceptable principles for interaction with civilians and military forces of other nations. The second program provides support for Ethiopia's pledged participation in the U S -sponsored Africa Crisis Response Force (ACRF) initiative as part of the \$15 million State expects to provide in FY 1997 to enhance African peacekeeping capabilities.

Burundi's President, who is a returned participant from an International Visitor (IV) program, has asked the director of the country's military schools and training centers, to establish a civil-military training program with the goal of improving relations and promoting conflict resolution using the United States as a model.

In Kenya, support was provided to the Education Center for Women in Democracy for peace and reconciliation education efforts in the Rift Valley, where ethnic clashes occurred during 1991-94.

During FY 1996, USIA provided support for a three-day workshop in Nigeria on conflict resolution between Muslims and Christians. In addition, funding was provided for radio and television broadcasts of human rights awareness and education, and conflict resolution programs.

With USAID funding five civil society organizations in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa strengthened the institutionalization of conflict management mechanisms through training and the establishment of structures and systems at the community, government, and political leadership levels. A total of 2,296 people were trained in 1996 in KwaZulu-Natal, and a total of 5,800 were trained nationally. Elections, and in part this support, contributed to a lessening of violent conflict in KwaZulu-Natal, which saw a decline in political fatalities from 1,464 in 1994 to 347 in 1996. Also in South Africa, ACCORD, in collaboration with Johns Hopkins University, is developing 26 international case studies in preventive diplomacy.

C. Conclusion -- Results Achieved

The U S Government has contributed significantly to the prevention and resolution of conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa. This has taken place during a period in which U S resources available for development activities -- which aim to address the root causes of conflict -- have dropped dramatically. At the same time, the U S and other donors have had to expend

increasingly large amounts of humanitarian assistance after conflicts have occurred. The activities described in this report are testimony to the contributions of five U S Government agencies, and their partners from Africa, and international, non-governmental and U S private voluntary organizations to address conflicts. The results of these contributions have been significant, they have helped meet the needs of those most affected by conflict while contributing to the enhancement of African institutional and individual capabilities to engage in conflict resolution in Africa.

Although it would be easy to become fatigued and frustrated by the ongoing conflicts and crises in African countries such as Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Congo, there is clear reason for optimism as progress is seen in countries such as Uganda and Mozambique in the successful transition out of conflict towards recovery. While significant U S and other donor diplomatic and financial support will continue to be required to respond to conflicts in Africa, it is expected that African organizations and countries will increasingly take the lead and join in conflict prevention and resolution efforts.

As all Africans continue to struggle to prevent, resolve and recover from conflicts, the international community and the United States must remain committed to helping Africans to succeed. The long-term interests of the United States in promoting peaceful, democratic African countries which are integrated into the global economy demand that we remain engaged and continue to help Africans help themselves, and help the world at the same time.

D. Progress Report for FY 96/97

This section of this report will be structured according to the five major components of the legislation

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

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 OAU

The Department of State ("State") continues to work closely with the OAU on conflict resolution. The OAU has increased its capacities and improved its efforts to help resolve African conflicts, sponsoring mediation and other interventions. The OAU and UN co-sponsored the ongoing peace efforts of the Special Representative in the Great Lakes Region under UN Security Council Resolution 1097. The OAU has also increased its observer activities. For example, 67 military observers were deployed to Burundi for several months in 1996 until security conditions necessitated their withdrawal. In June 1996, the first-ever meeting of the chiefs of staff of member states of the central organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution met in Addis Ababa to discuss guidelines that might lead to the deployment of limited peacekeeping missions by the OAU.

An example of 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 in March 1996. State sponsored two observers to monitor these elections.

To date, State has contributed over \$8 million to the OAU, primarily to assist with the construction and equipping of a Conflict Management Center (CMC) and to pre-position equipment for a 100-person quick reaction military observer force. The CMC will provide the OAU with an early-warning capability to monitor crisis situations across the continent. The CMC has a projected staff level of 15, with 11 personnel currently in place. In addition, a consultant is being provided full-time to work with the CMC on organization and logistics. DoD has established a close working relationship with CMC and has provided non-lethal equipment which will be used to monitor conditions throughout Africa in an effort to identify potential trouble spots before they become critical. The equipment provided will also assist the OAU in fielding observer teams to trouble spots to provide on-the-ground reports of current conditions and assist in conflict resolution.

The OAU has also used funds provided to support the Somalia reconciliation process and former Tanzanian President Nyerere's peace initiative in Burundi.

In FY 1997, State plans to provide an additional \$3 million for continued support to the OAU. Of this amount, \$500,000 will be used to support the efforts of the UN's Special Representative for the Great Lakes and \$700,000 will be set aside to fund a test of CMC's capabilities. Among other things, this test will help to determine future funding priorities for CMC.

2 Conflict Resolution Capabilities of Subregional Organizations

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

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

In 1996, the ACDA pressed a number of policy initiatives and activities to foster arms control in sub-Saharan Africa. It led U S efforts in monitoring and influencing the development and negotiation of an African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty to ensure that it conformed to longstanding U S criteria for supporting such zones. The U S signed the resulting Treaty of Pelindaba in April 1996, and ACDA is preparing the documentation for submission of this treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Also in 1996, ACDA participated in three conferences in Southern Africa, West Africa and the United States to promote regional arms control in Africa. In July, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) held a preparatory meeting in Bamako, Mali for the proposed November 1996 Regional Conference on Disarmament, Conflict Prevention and Development in West Africa. Government representatives from Burkina Faso, Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, and Mauritania participated, citing drugs, crime, past and ongoing conflicts as well as Libyan intervention as the principal causes of small arms proliferation in the region. The follow-on conference was held in November 1996, also in Bamako.

These two conferences drew on national commission members, customs officials, and uniformed services' representatives to facilitate a concerted effort to contain the flow of small arms in the region and to build upon the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Mission to the Sahara-Sahel for the collection of illicit small arms. ACDA participated in the deliberations and offered arms control experiences for participants to draw upon in addressing their security concerns. ACDA also tabled a technical paper on confidence building measures which can be employed to address small arms trafficking.

In November 1996, ACDA also made a major presentation and distributed a paper on Arms Control and Conflict Resolution in Africa at the annual African Studies Association Conference in San Francisco. This paper developed a six-phase model of conflict in which relevant arms control measures, particularly those focused on small arms, could be applied at each phase to help prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts and build an enduring peace. This is the first such model to articulate and elaborate

the application of arms control measures to the export, import, production, and disposition of weapons as a practical means for both supplier states and those affected by conflicts to avert or mitigate hostilities

In 1997, ACDA's efforts to support the Mali-initiated Ministerial on a Small Arms Moratorium intensified. In conjunction with the eight-country West African Ministerial meeting held in Bamako in March to discuss Mali's proposal for an arms moratorium, ACDA responded to a request from the Government of Mali for technical assistance to draft a subregional register on small arms and light weapons. This register is designed to complement the UN Register of Conventional Arms, which is limited to major weapons. ACDA also circulated at the Ministerial a paper encouraging the subregional grouping to commit to military transparency by participating in 1997 in the UN Register, and to continue their efforts toward greater control and transparency in the flow of all conventional arms.

ACDA is preparing initiatives and follow-up actions to support Mali's effort to achieve a three-year regional moratorium on the import, export, and production of small arms, light weapons, and land mines. ACDA will be working with the UN Secretary General's Representative to the Mali Peace Process on actions such as the establishment of a small arms registry, creation of a subregional data bank, and training support for customs and police forces.

ACDA continues to compile and publish country data on worldwide military expenditures, armed forces, arms imports and exports, and other indicators (see Annex A). The availability and updating of such data foster transparency and public understanding of relevant trends. This information is widely disseminated, including at meetings and conferences held throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) was launched in 1994 following a visit to the region by USAID Administrator J Brian Atwood and a determination by President Clinton that the USG must develop a new framework for and approach to addressing post-Cold War realities in that troubled part of the world. The GHAI mandate is to explore new ways of preventing crises. The GHAI directs its efforts toward ten countries: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. This initiative stresses the principles of African ownership, strategic coordination, a regional approach, and donor coordination. Its twin goals are crisis prevention, mitigation, and resolution and the pursuit of food security. Within USAID, it aims to coordinate the entire range of resources, including food aid and development assistance, plus non-food assistance.

resources, to facilitate crisis prevention and the relief to development transition

A primary partner of the GHAI is the African-led Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which has added conflict resolution to its charter, in part due to a major diplomatic effort by State to encourage member states to support this measure. As an organization, IGAD has been revitalized, as evidenced by the increased participation of member states as well as donors. Recently, it has proposed the creation of a IGAD Peace Fund. The fund would provide IGAD with the flexibility and a rapid response capacity to play a role in conflict resolution in the region. Canada is reported to be prepared to provide \$25,000 to IGAD for the Peace Fund. USAID has provided about \$3.25 million in support to IGAD over the past two fiscal years, including help with the establishment and training of its secretariat, including staff devoted to conflict resolution.

Under the GHAI, USAID provided \$550,000 in FY 1996 to produce a guide for practitioners dealing with preventing and mitigating violent conflicts. The guide includes a conceptual framework for understanding conflict, profiles of specific tools for conflict resolution (e.g., special envoys), and a strategy for selecting appropriate tools. The guide has been widely distributed since spring 1997. In addition, a web site is being established to provide broad public access to the material in the guide.

Environmental and natural resource issues are linked to food insecurity and conflict in the Greater Horn of Africa region. In response, USAID funded a stakeholder survey to identify and prioritize environmental and natural resource issues in the region. This survey will help to involve Africans in shaping their environment and natural resources.

Sahel Region

Land tenure rights and competing uses of natural resources have contributed historically to conflict in the Sahel.

Land tenure arrangements have been state-dominated, and a significant obstacle to individual investment in natural resource improvements and agricultural productivity. A slow, but steady evolution of law and policy toward forest and rural codes that create incentives for investment in better resource management practices has been underway since the early 1990s. This evolution has brought to the fore gaps in tenure policy, including the relationship between modern and customary tenure security authorities and the importance of exchanging information on effective conflict resolution mechanisms. In 1996, with about \$40,000 in funding, USAID supported discussions of the roles of civil society and the government in assuring tenure security in

- 1) national seminars organized in Chad and Mauritania on alternative management of conflicts among natural resource users,
- 2) a week-long visit by officials from Niger to Burkina Faso to examine land tenure and natural resource management experiences, and,
- 3) a regional workshop on Alternative Management of Conflicts, held in Niger, with the joint sponsorship of the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), the UN's FAO, and the Pan African Development Institute

In 1996, Niger drafted an amended Forestry Law inspired to a considerable degree by the conclusions and recommendations emanating from CILSS fora

In FY 1997, USAID intends to devote approximately \$70,000 to conflict management activities in the Sahel, largely focused on reducing conflict over competing use rights for natural resources. A regional colloquium on post-graduate training capacity in the Sahel and research themes in tenure security was held in Senegal in April 1997. A second conference, summarizing lessons learned and policy implications from case studies of alternative tenure conflict resolution approaches will be held in the Sahel in July 1997.

Liberia

Human suffering as a result of the civil war which began in 1989 has been enormous. An estimated 300,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed, maimed, or orphaned. Approximately 700,000 Liberians are refugees in neighboring countries and an estimated 1.2 million are displaced within the country.

Since 1990, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has attempted to negotiate a durable peace. The U.S. has encouraged United Nations, ECOWAS and OAU coordination of international and regional support of the Liberian elections. The U.S. has chaired the International Contact Group on Liberia, a forum to encourage and coordinate assistance from traditional donors such as the Netherlands, Denmark, and the European Union (EU) to the ECOWAS peace process in Liberia. The ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), mostly comprised of Nigerian battalions, deployed to Liberia in August 1990 to stop the bloodshed. It is the security cornerstone of the peace process. A UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) was established in 1993 to assist ECOMOG to monitor the cease-fire and supervise demobilization of combatants.

In 1995, the leaders of the main warring factions signed a peace agreement (the thirteenth) in Abuja, Nigeria, known as the Abuja Peace Accord. However, renewed fighting in April 1996 derailed the peace process. This fighting was arrested by late

May 1996, thanks largely to ECOWAS mediation

Following a period of intense regional diplomacy, ECOWAS and the faction leaders amended the Abuju Accord in August 1996. This amended accord called for an immediate cease-fire, disarmament and dissolution of the factions by January 1997, and national elections by May 31, 1997. Disarmament began as scheduled in November 1996, and approximately 23,000 of the estimated 35,000 combatants have been disarmed. National elections were delayed until July 1997 in order to allow adequate time for preparations.

It is estimated that, since 1990, the U S Government has provided close to \$600 million in humanitarian and peacekeeping assistance for Liberia. The total FY 1996 U S Government assistance for Liberia, including peacekeeping support for ECOMOG, was about \$114 million.

Southern Africa

Recognizing the increasingly dynamic role subregional organizations are playing in conflict prevention and resolution activities, State is supporting and encouraging diplomatically a more active role for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Organ on Politics, Defense and Security and the Inter-State Defense and Security Committee (IDSC). State is seeking formal consideration by both bodies of the U S African Crisis Response (ACRF) initiative. Malawi, the current chairman of the IDSC, has indicated that it will place the ACRF on the committee's agenda.

In FY 1996, USAID provided significant support for the programs of the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), which has worked on conflict resolution in South Africa and continent-wide. In FY 1997, USAID will consider additional support to help ACCORD establish a permanent center for conflict prevention to expand its ability to serve the African continent and to complement the conflict prevention efforts of governmental and international organizations such as the UN and OAU.

3 Conflict Resolution Capabilities 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.

program provides easy access and a quick disbursing mechanism in support of the transition to greater democracy in Africa. Funding is provided for small, short-term, high-impact activities which support democratic institutions, political pluralism, and the protection and advocacy of human rights. Grants are made available to recipients who represent local private or non-governmental organizations. Given the numerous conflict resolution-related activities supported under 116E in Africa, only limited examples of efforts associated with strengthening non-governmental organizations, training for Africans, and elections support are included in this report.

Great Lakes Region (Eastern DROC/Burundi/Rwanda)

In addition to the provision of substantial humanitarian assistance to the Great Lakes Region, in FY 1996 USAID provided technical assistance to the African Dialogue Center, an institution which has the potential to play a critical role in the area of conflict prevention in the Great Lakes Region.

Burundi

USAID will provide \$1.5 million to a U.S. PVO in FY 1997 to support a NGO resource center. This center will promote and support activities related to grassroots conflict prevention and resolution, and democratic values. Activities to be supported include training in conflict resolution and reconciliation, training of trainers involved with conflict resolution within the NGO community, work camps for youths and others aimed at encouraging diversity and tolerance, and facilitating reconstruction, and, those contributing to reconciliation.

Ethiopia

As a result of a USIA program on conflict resolution, an Ethiopian NGO, Peace and Development Committee, has created a program to train conflict mediators in local high schools. The NGO adapted this program from a similar one in the United States. It is being implemented in several large public high schools to train students as on-campus conflict mediators.

In FY 1996, USAID provided \$89,000 to the Inter-Africa Group to observe and report on the war crimes trials. In addition, \$1 million was provided to a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) to strengthen the capacity of indigenous NGOs in areas such as democracy and governance, food security, education, and help for disadvantaged orphans and street children.

In FY 1997, USAID plans to continue support for the development of indigenous NGOs by providing \$50,000 in additional funding for the Inter-Africa Group to continue its reporting efforts, \$365,000 to a U.S. PVO for workshops and technical

assistance to civic groups working in human/women's rights and advocacy, and \$1 million to another U S PVO to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs in the areas mentioned above, as well as the relationship between civil society and the government

Eritrea

In FY 1996, State and USAID provided funding for the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) to carry out training at the village level on co-existence and conflict avoidance between ethnic groups. Additional assistance of about \$66,000 from State/USAID Democracy and Human Rights (116E) funding is anticipated in FY 1997 to hold a national human rights training workshop for 30 people representing NUEYS' staff, student leaders, and young professionals. Participation of 15 representatives from other countries in the Greater Horn of Africa region is expected.

Kenya

USAID currently is undertaking a wide-ranging assessment of conflict, examining those types of conflicts which are entirely national or indigenous as well as those of a regional nature. The aims of this assessment are to 1) identify the underlying causes, and provide an analytical and empirical starting point for further steps related to conflict prevention and mitigation, 2) identify those conflicts which are amenable to interventions, and, 3) identify existing or potential mechanisms for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution. Topics to be examined include ethnic conflict over basic resources, especially land, crises arising from regional or national food deficits, political tensions related to elections and presidential succession politics, conflict stemming from urban slum conditions, and, religious conflicts. It is expected that this assessment will provide a solid basis for developing a conflict intervention strategy and program to be integrated into the USAID assistance program to be carried out in the context of the GHAI framework.

Liberia

In addition to the provision of significant humanitarian assistance and funding for ECOMOG, U S Government support has included rebuilding civil society, promoting conflict resolution, mediation and reconciliation, and conducting media campaigns on democracy and human rights. Prior to the resumption of fighting in April/May 1996 and with support from USAID, the Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) made several important contributions to the search for peace and begin a democratic transition in Liberia. For example, CCEU officials participated in several negotiating conferences and other aspects of the peace process, and a peace-building workshop was held in Ghana that led to the creation of a civic organization -- the Liberian Initiative for

Peace-Building and Conflict Resolution In addition, former President Carter has effectively intervened at various levels to promote the peace process

Nigeria

In FY 1996, both USAID and USIA provided support for the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) This support included raising the awareness of the rights of women and children, training of paralegal staff, providing legal assistance and counselling to sensitize women leaders to the forms of violence against women, and providing training in methods of conflict resolution

In addition, USIA provided about \$15,000 in support of the Legal Research and Resource Development Center to conduct radio and television broadcasts related to human rights awareness and education, and conflict resolution

Rwanda

The World Food Program (WFP), at the request of the Government of Rwanda and with USAID support, is now distributing food rations for the returnees through local authorities By shifting the distribution mandate to local authorities and with the establishment of community food committees, it is expected that local civil infrastructure and human capabilities will be strengthened, food will be more accurately targeted within the community, and Rwandans will have a forum to address food-related issues through their communities rather than through foreign agencies or the central government

USAID plans in late 1997 and 1998 to use food for a variety of activities, including increasing the number of trained farmers and farmer associations, building the capacities of local NGOs, and increasing productive opportunities in reintegrated communities

USAID has also provided \$1 million for a Women in Transition project, which aims to strengthen the political role of women by providing local women's groups with the means to address the most practical needs of communities To date, over 250 projects in 57 communities have been funded

South Africa

USAID has emphasized conflict resolution in South Africa to attack political violence and growing crime rates The U S has been the source of some of the conflict resolution practices applied in the country, such as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) ADR has been widely used in South Africa to resolve labor disputes and community disputes through such organizations as the

Independent Mediation Service of South Africa Efforts are also underway to institutionalize its use within government and quasi-government organizations such as the Commission on Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration which mediates labor disputes

In FY 1996, USAID provided about \$3 million for a wide array of civil society conflict resolution efforts, civic education, local government training, and support for ACCORD ACCORD seeks to incorporate conflict resolution into government structures This funding also supported the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, which focuses on reducing violence in "no go" areas, and the Vuleka Trust which facilitates early high-level, cross-party dialogue

To build capacity among local organizations to manage their own conflicts, USAID supported local peace committees and community multi-party forums, especially in rural areas The focus of these programs was not only conflict resolution and mediation, but peace education to build values of tolerance and non-violence

Tanzania

During FYs 1996 and 1997, over \$15,000 in 116E funding has been provided to USIA to support the Center for Conflict Resolution USIA also provided technical assistance to enhance the center's conflict resolution skills and organizational capacity

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 the demobilization of former combatants and reintegration into civil society of these combatants, their dependents, and other civilians affected by conflict

In recognition of the severe threat trafficking in small arms is having in Africa, ACDA developed a model protocol for destruction of conventional small arms as one practical measure to support demobilization and disarmament While there are sizeable inventories of "heavy" weapons in some African countries, it is the proliferation and wide availability of small arms to subnational groups that fuel local and internal conflicts, and threaten regional stability, fledgling democracies, and fragile economies As a result, systematic disarmament of former combatants in the context of political settlements of conflicts is necessary to mitigate prospects for a resumption of hostilities The model protocol for the destruction of conventional weapons as a part of a military demobilization and disarmament strategy is a first step in facilitating the timely, verifiable destruction of such arms

This model destruction agreement was widely distributed to governments in West Africa

In FY 1996, USAID provided a total of about \$403 million in food aid in Africa for both development and emergency programs. Food aid programs complement other assistance and contribute to the overall stabilization of countries. In contributing to conflict resolution, the majority of Food for Peace activities support demobilization and retraining, and address the needs of civilians affected by conflict.

Great Lakes Region (Eastern DROC/Burundi/Rwanda)

From the beginning of the crisis in Rwanda in 1994 through FY 1996, U S Government humanitarian assistance to Rwanda amounted to about \$132.8 million. During this same period, the U S also provided about \$891.4 million to the Rwandan regional crisis, including about \$4.3 million for development activities in Rwanda. Due to the nature of the complex emergency in the Great Lakes Region (which includes Burundi, DROC, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda), USAID food aid and State refugee assistance was provided on a regional basis. USAID and DoD provided an additional \$7.4 million in FY 1996 to Burundi.

Thus far in FY 1997, U S assistance to the Great Lakes Region has totalled about \$150 million. For example, USAID has provided about \$33.6 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to the Burundi, eastern DROC, and Rwanda as well as 96,000 metric tons of emergency food aid valued at \$72.5 million to assist refugees and displaced persons in Burundi, DROC, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. In addition, State earmarked over \$43 million for emergency assistance to the region, including assistance for the care, maintenance, protection, and repatriation of refugees from Burundi, DROC, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Angola

The United States is the largest provider of humanitarian assistance to Angola. The U S Government has granted more than \$380 million to assist war-affected and displaced persons there since 1989.

USAID has supported an international effort led by the United Nation's Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). In the initial stages of the Angolan peace process, USAID provided technical assistance to the UN's DHA to develop a demobilization and reintegration plan. USAID's previous experience in Mozambique was particularly valuable in initiating the quartering and demobilization process in Angola. With the creation of 15 quartering areas, USAID provided substantial assistance, including close to 19,000 metric tons of food through WFP, essential medicines and medical supplies as well as plastic

sheeting to help shelter family members of demobilizing soldiers USAID directly financed the operations of U S PVOs in four quartering areas and the procurement of about 20,000 tool and work kits for those being demobilized In addition, funding for job skill training for demobilized soldiers was provided In FY 1996, USAID assistance for quartering and demobilization totalled over \$12 million

By the end of 1997, it is expected that about 100,000 Angolan soldiers will have been demobilized and reintegrated, along with their 340,000 dependents Approximately 50,000 of these soldiers will be former UNITA combatants now in the 15 established quartering sites An additional 50,000 soldiers are expected to be demobilized from the Angolan government's armed forces by late 1997

In FY 1996, USAID, State, and DoD provided about \$7 6 million for demining activities, building on substantial earlier support in FY 1995 -- \$6 5 million from USAID, State, and DoD To date, 1,950 people have been trained in mine removal, over 4,000 kilometers of road cleared, and an estimated 1 4 million people reached by mine awareness efforts Over 5,000 ex-fighters have been reached through civic education programs In FY 1997, USAID, State, and DoD are expected to provide an estimated \$2 6 million to continue demining and related activities

In addition, in FY 1996, USAID continued to provide emergency food assistance through a number of U S PVOs and international organizations This assistance is designed to enable displaced farm families to return to their lands, encourage community-based rehabilitation efforts as well as provide general relief feeding programs for displaced and war-affected in three provinces Since 1995, USAID has directly facilitated the resettlement of at least 306,000 people It continues to support the conditions for the resettlement of over 500,000 who remain displaced, concentrating on activities to shift displaced persons' reliance on imported food aid to domestically produced food crops Food for work activities are helping to rebuild destroyed rural infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, rural markets, wells, bridges, irrigation canals, and roads The quantity of food aid provided in free food and feeding programs is decreasing, while the total quantity of food provided for food for work and food for agricultural activities is increasing For example, only three years ago, these latter activities accounted for less than one percent of the total emergency program beneficiaries Today, this share is about 40 percent

It is estimated that there are some 10-15 million land mines in Angola, and that mines result in 4,000 to 6,000 new amputees per year In response to the needs of amputees, USAID supports prosthetics and rehabilitation efforts The total amount

provided for this purpose is over \$3 million and aims to establish a regional rehabilitation center for southeastern Angola to be entirely staffed by Angolans

Children have been profoundly impacted by the war in Angola. It is estimated that approximately 500,000 children have died as a direct result of the war, and some 1.25 million have been displaced. USAID is providing an estimated \$5 million for programs to identify, register, and reunite separated children, reintegrate 320,000 traumatized children into communities in six provinces, improve the psychological status of child soldiers from the time of demobilization through the end of follow up, and, reintegrate underage soldiers into families, local communities, and the economy.

In FY 1997, USAID intends to provide over \$2 million for PVO activities associated with the quartering sites and demobilization process. Additional support of over \$10 million in FY 1997 will help continue the efforts of U.S. PVOs to assist in resettlement and reintegration of families affected by the war.

Ethiopia

USAID's FY 1996 food assistance program directed food to drought affected and destitute people to address malnutrition and help prevent targeted populations from having to migrate. In addition, emergency resources were provided to landless and other vulnerable groups, and to demobilized soldiers, internally displaced, and war returnees. Over 18,000 metric tons through emergency food for work and general distributions supported war returnees.

The Ethiopian demining program, with support from the U.S., has made good progress. As of August 1996, 257 Ethiopians were trained. After being trained by U.S. personnel, Ethiopian deminers were deployed and have destroyed 26,000 mines over a several month period using equipment and materials supplied by the U.S. In FY 1996, State and DoD provided about \$1.4 million to support this program. Approximately \$800,000 in additional support is to be provided in FY 1997.

As well, USAID supports the Pan African Training Program which provides training in the manufacture and use of polypropylene prosthetic components for people from countries with war-disabled populations and other poor countries that have difficulty helping the disabled. During 1996, technicians from nine countries were trained. In FY 1997, an additional \$500,000 is being provided to train technicians from throughout Africa.

Activities Supported by the World Bank

In recent years, World Bank activities in countries emerging from conflict have become a significant proportion of the Bank's portfolio. Excluding India and China, nearly a quarter of IDA commitments are to countries which have undergone or are emerging from conflict, including several relatively new activities in Africa.

Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

The expertise developed in Africa is drawn upon elsewhere by the Bank. The Bank has played an important role with respect to demobilization and reintegration efforts in **Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, and Uganda**. Demobilization programs have substantially decreased defense expenditures in conflict countries, permitting funds to be channeled to pressing reconstruction needs. Reintegration initiatives have strengthened peace processes, reduced tensions, and eased the transition to normalcy.

Reintegration of Displaced Populations

Direct Bank involvement here has been relatively limited, but is growing in countries such as **Mozambique, Sierra Leone, and Eritrea**. Bank operations aim to develop, in coordination with UNHCR and other donors, sustainable strategies to continue programs developed by relief agencies to facilitate the return home of both refugees and internally displaced. Support for reintegration has also included focused regional agricultural initiatives, and development of legal frameworks for land distribution and dispute resolution.

Demining

Internal Bank guidelines for financing land mine clearance have recently been approved. Under these guidelines, support can be given to increase local capacity to deal with mines, including demining, training, surveying, and mine awareness programs. A project with demining components is under consideration for **Angola**.

Eritrea

U S assistance has helped train 120 Eritrean deminers and will train another 150. In FY 1996, Eritrea received about \$1.4 million in demining assistance from State and DoD, and another \$800,000 is expected in FY 1997. Eritrea plans to construct both national and regional demining headquarters under its demining program.

In FY 1996, USAID's investment of \$2 million for the purchase of agricultural tractors and equipment continued to provide employment and incomes for demobilized soldiers. Additional assistance was given to expand rural enterprises with a priority on ex-fighters and those resettling in rural areas.

One result of Eritrea's struggle for independence is that there are approximately 90,000 unaccompanied children in the country. It is estimated that about 10 percent of these children have lost both parents. Under a three-year, \$600,000 program which began in FY 1996, USAID is supporting a project focused on unaccompanied children. This project is a collaborative effort between government ministries, indigenous groups, and international agencies to fill the gaps in the current home placement system to ensure that all unaccompanied children have access to high-quality care. Results are expected to include 1) recruitment and training of 150 foster care families for children without relatives, 2) 100 unaccompanied children under age 10 without relatives willing and able to support them will be placed with unrelated families who have completed training, 3) 20 social workers will have completed a training course, and, 4) pilot projects will be initiated which can provide ongoing support to families caring for unaccompanied children, and about 35 family members who are caring for unrelated children will have been trained to become para-professional child care providers.

USAID also provided food assistance through a U S PVO to support general relief distribution to 4,800 Eritreans returning of their own accord after their displacement in Sudan. This program was completed in 1996.

Kenya

In FY 1996, USAID food assistance was provided for general relief and emergency distributions to victims of regional disasters and ethnic conflicts as well as targeted support up to 230,000 refugees who fled civil conflict in Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia.

Liberia

Under the amended Abuja Accord, disarmament and dissolution of warring factions was to be completed by January 1997.

Disarmament began as scheduled in November 1996, as did the dissolution of the factions. Approximately 23,000 of the estimated 35,000 combatants have been disarmed.

In FY 1996, the U S Government contributed about \$40 million in non-lethal, peacekeeping assistance to ECOMOG -- including uniforms, communications gear, trucks, helicopter services, and airlift of West African troops.

WFP, with support from USAID, has provided emergency assistance to two million refugees and displaced persons. In FY 1996, USAID also supported several PVOs implementing an agricultural recovery program through which seed was distributed to war-affected families. To address malnutrition problems, including among resident and displaced children in camps, therapeutic and supplemental feeding programs were also undertaken.

USAID intends to provide food aid through micro-projects to help over one million internally displaced persons resettle, 700,000 refugees repatriate, and several thousand former combatants to reintegrate into their home communities. These food resources will help create jobs, generate income, increase food security, and improve basic education, health care, and other social services and infrastructure, largely through community-based projects. Participation in these labor-intensive, capital-saving projects will be open to all the community members, including former combatants, repatriated refugees, former internally displaced persons, or inhabitants who never left home.

USAID also is providing over a 42-month period about \$2.5 million to UNICEF to support local NGOs to assist demobilized child soldiers, street and working children, and other war-affected children in both urban and rural areas. This assistance will provide vocational and literacy training, trauma counseling, and tracing and reunification of children and youths.

In addition, USAID is continuing its support for the rehabilitation of war victims. Over \$1 million, to be provided to UNICEF through March 1998, will support the provision of integrated rehabilitation services for war victim amputees and physically disabled youth.

Mali

In FY 1996, State provided \$3 million to UNHCR to assist in the repatriation of Malian (and Nigerien) refugees from neighboring countries. In addition, \$1 million was provided to the UN Trust Fund to help reintegrate ex-combatants into society.

Mozambique

In 1996, USAID completed its program for demobilized soldiers. From about 120,000 soldiers in 1994, the current level has dropped to about 10,000. USAID provided small business grants, information, placement services, and advice to about one-half of those demobilized. USAID's investment of \$12 million was the largest bilateral investment in the reintegration program.

USAID, State, and DoD continued to support demining in Mozambique. Funding in FY 1996 amounted to \$215,000 and followed \$10.35 million in previous investments in this area. Under a DoD transfer agreement, USAID executed a grant to an international PVO to clear a province in northern Mozambique. Concurrently, DoD directly provided technical assistance and materials for mine awareness and training. To date, over 1,000 Mozambican deminers have been trained. These efforts will continue during FY 1997, with funding estimated to be about \$2.6 million from DoD and State.

It is estimated that there are 9,000 amputees scattered throughout the country. Many of these are victims of the approximately 200,000 land mines buried over large tracts of Mozambique. USAID intends to continue assistance, with total funding of about \$1.8 million, through an international PVO to provide a comprehensive program of prosthetic and orthotic assistance to war victims. This assistance aims to enhance the quality of life for these victims and assist them in leading economically productive lives.

Namibia

Namibia has a multi-phased humanitarian demining program supported by the U.S. which includes mine clearance and medical, communications, and mine awareness training as well as the provision of demining equipment. The aim is to establish a self-sustaining local demining capacity, which is foreseen in the near future. In FY 1996, State and DoD provided \$500,000 in support of this program. An additional \$1.9 million in assistance is anticipated during FY 1997.

Niger

In the context of the orderly close-out of USAID assistance to Niger, \$200,000 was provided in FY 1996 to a U.S. PVO to help village associations, particularly those in northern Niger, organize democratically and begin work on resettlement activity. This effort is helping to integrate former Tuareg combatants into the Nigerien society and economy.

Rwanda

USAID provided over \$26 million in FY 1997 to 19 NGOs to meet emergency requirements associated with the unexpectedly sudden return of over a million Rwandan refugees from DROC and Tanzania. The provision of shelter, food, household goods, and other assistance and family reunification services facilitated peaceful repatriation of virtually all the returnees and mitigated the potential for conflict.

Rwandans affected by genocide and earlier conflict were also supported through food aid programs which addressed not only emergency needs, but resettlement and reintegration issues. Rwandans who did not flee, but were unable to harvest due to the conflict, received support initially through general distributions and later through seed protection programs. These programs allowed them to cope until they were able to plant and harvest. Based on the success of this seed program, some African research centers are now working on the development of adapted varieties of major food crops that can be rapidly replenished following disasters. Returnees were provided with resettlement rations until they were able to settle on land as well as to plant and harvest. During 1996, WFP, with USAID assistance, supported some 300,000 Rwandans, primarily through food for work projects addressing agricultural rehabilitation and reconstruction.

It is estimated that 200,000 children have been either orphaned or became separated during the genocide that took place in the country. More than 40,000 children are still separated from their parents and living in residential centers or in foster homes. USAID has provided over \$1.4 million during FYs 1996 and 1997 to promote the development of local communities and their capacity to respond to the psychological needs of Rwandan children in unaccompanied children's centers and communities.

In FY 1996, State and DoD provided \$475,000 in demining support for Rwanda. In FY 1997, USAID, together with State and DoD, continued support amounting to over \$4.2 million for the Government of Rwanda's effort to eliminate mines and explosives. To date, 120 Rwandan deminers have been trained. By the end of 1997, the Rwandan National Demining Office will have identified and removed an estimated 30 percent of the country's known landmines. By the end of 1998, Rwandan field survey teams and trainers will also have completed training to continue this activity on their own.

State and USAID continue to encourage efforts at demobilization. Under consideration is support of the government's plan to demobilize and reintegrate up to 50,000 soldiers by the end of 1997.

UNICEF Activities in Africa

The United States increased its total contributions to UNICEF in 1996 by \$15 million over the previous year and remained the largest government donor, with total funding amounting to \$143 million. A portion these funds were used to help achieve UNICEF's mission of ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children, including those who are victims of war and disasters.

In **Burundi** and **Rwanda**, UNICEF helped rehabilitate basic health and education services and supply vaccines, drugs, and food supplements. UNICEF also assisted refugees returning to Burundi and Rwanda from DROC and Tanzania, and helped provide transient and conflict-affected communities with safe water, sanitation, health services, adequate nutrition, and the tracing of relatives of unaccompanied children.

In **Rwanda**, over one million refugees who had fled after the outbreak of civil war in 1994 were forced to return in 1996 as a result of conflict in the Great Lakes Region. UNICEF provided \$250,000 in funding to support youth camps to promote peace. At these camps, young Rwandans signed up for a two-week camp run by local government officials and local NGOs. Among other things, the young people produced bricks to be used in the building of new shelters. Campers were drawn from different ethnic groups, some of them former refugees, and learned how to accept and get along with each other. In addition to such work, the campers took part in workshops dealing with subjects such as landmine awareness and national reconciliation. Four such camps were held in 1996, enrolling 3,800 children. Another 10 camps are planned for 1997.

To assist in **Mozambique's** post-war recovery, UNICEF promoted local and international efforts to clear landmines from around schools and health posts.

In southern **Somalia**, in partnership with WFP, UNICEF provided seeds, hand tools, health supplies, and transportation for some 5,000 displaced persons returning to their homes and farms.

In **Tanzania**, UNICEF assistance to refugees included the provision of vaccines, medicines, supplementary foods, and psychosocial counselling for traumatized children.

In **West Africa**, UNICEF joined with OAU in sponsoring the first African children's mini-summit held in Cameroon in July 1996 in connection with the OAU Summit. At the two-day mini-summit, 100 children from 10 countries affected by conflict discussed UNICEF's Anti-war Agenda and presented government officials with proposals for action.

Sierra Leone

From early 1996 to early 1997, USAID provided emergency food aid through WFP and a U S PVO to over 70,000 mostly displaced people throughout the country. Another PVO-implemented food aid program provided for the survival of about 240,000 displaced and war-affected persons during 1996. In addition, USAID supported demobilization and reintegration programs carried out by several U S PVOs. Total USAID support in FY 1996 amounted to about \$31 million, including about \$27 million in food aid and \$4 million in other humanitarian assistance.

In FY 1997, about \$3.5 million, excluding food aid, is being provided in support of demobilization and reintegration. Under these programs, former combatants are being retrained as well as being incorporated into village level food for work and related activities which facilitate their reintegration into the community. Additional assistance includes communications equipment and radio campaigns associated with democracy and the peace process.

Somalia

In mid-1996, the UNHCR estimated that there were more than one million Somalis who remained dependent on emergency food aid. This included about 600,000 who had recently returned to their homes, 250,000 internally displaced persons, and an estimated 470,000 who were refugees in neighboring countries. In FY 1996, USAID provided about \$7 million to fund programs to address the needs of vulnerable groups throughout Somalia through health care, water and sanitation, and supplemental feeding activities. Food aid, including monetization activities, amounted to about another \$4.5 million. In addition, \$4 million was obligated in development assistance for rehabilitation and recovery assistance through a U S PVO and a number of UN organizations. In March 1996, State contributed \$5.5 million to the UNHCR's Appeal for the Repatriation of Ethiopian and Somali refugees and returnees. In June 1997, State provided an additional contribution to UNHCR for Somalia in the amount of \$5.5 million in response to a UN consolidated agency appeal.

Sudan

In late 1996, the UNHCR estimated that 2.5 million Sudanese were internally displaced. There were estimated to be 400,000 Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. Total USAID assistance in FY 1996 amounted to about \$41.9 million, including \$18.4 million in emergency humanitarian assistance, and \$23.5 million in emergency food and related assistance. In addition, State provided about \$33 million in response to UNHCR's 1996 General Program for Africa, and \$43.5 million and \$13 million respectively to ICRC's and IFRC's appeals for programs in Africa.

These funds were used for Sudanese refugees, internally displaced Sudanese, and the care and maintenance of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees as well as those located elsewhere in Africa

USAID assistance has helped many vulnerable groups in southern Sudan better prepare to meet some of their own needs and to be in a better position to reestablish their livelihoods. For example, previously internally displaced people were totally dependent on external assistance to meet their food needs. Now they are producing up to 25 percent of their own needs from donated seeds and tools. In addition, production incentives are being provided and farmers are now producing some surpluses.

Togo

In FY 1996, State provided an \$2 million to UNHCR to assist with the repatriation and reintegration of Togolese refugees returning from Ghana and Benin.

Uganda

Uganda demobilized about 45 percent of its armed forces during the 1993 to 1995 period. In response, USAID provided grants to five U.S. PVOs to carry out reintegration activities for demobilized soldiers. These grants provided former soldiers with training and input assistance to start income generating activities, and gave an economic boost to the demobilized as well as their families and communities.

It is estimated that there are as many as 15,000 amputees in Uganda. Over the 1989 to 1998 period, USAID will give about \$3 million through a U.S. PVO for educational and management support to the Department of Orthopedics at Makerere University and Mulago Hospital in Kampala. Among other objectives, 40 Ugandan medical students, physicians, and surgeons are to be taught and trained to enable them to properly treat amputees and physically disabled people.

During 1996, Uganda experienced a marked increase in the level of conflict as a result of intensified insurgencies in the northern and southwestern parts of the country. Thousands of Ugandans are displaced (estimated at about 250,000), agricultural production is disrupted, and social services have been adversely affected in those regions. As a result, the U.S. declared a disaster in February 1997 and, in collaboration with the United Nations and international NGOs, USAID is providing emergency assistance. Currently, a number of NGOs are involved in providing emergency relief to displaced people in northern Uganda.

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

The objective of the African Crisis Response Force (ACRF) initiative is to enhance the capabilities and capacities of selected African militaries to respond collectively to requirements for humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations in Africa. State will do so by funding the provision of supplemental training and equipment to those African military units and possibly by providing U S -unique logistics support as well. Activities are expected to take place in over six African countries, including Ethiopia (see below). State expects to provide \$15 million for these efforts to enhance African peacekeeping capabilities beginning in FY 1997.

U S officials have briefed representatives from potential African troop contributors, donor countries, the EU, the UN, and the OAU on the ACRF concept. The U S is currently working with several European donor countries to refine appropriate African participation in the ACRF and determine and coordinate the extent of potential donor assistance. Informal coordinating mechanisms through the UN and/or OAU are being discussed. The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations supports the ACRF concept, but is not prepared to assume a lead role in the initiative.

In FY 1996, USAID provided \$330,000 in grants to African organizations to carry out conflict resolution training in the labor sector in Mozambique and Malawi as well as for labor unionists from the region at a university in South Africa. USAID also supported a regional workshop in Africa which brought together women activists to share best practices and receive hands-on training in political advocacy. As a consequence, women participants from Africa are establishing a women-in-politics network. In Malawi, these women are launching an organization to get women out to vote and elected to office. In addition, USAID support in FY 1996 to the International Development Law Institute (IDLI) was used to conduct training for thirty-two African lawyers from Namibia, Niger (prior to the military coup), Senegal, and Uganda.

In FY 1997, USIA is organizing a \$148,000 exchange project with participants from Ghana, Senegal, and Nigeria to examine the development, design, and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the judicial system and to develop strategies to

introduce ADR principles into university curricula. The project anticipates producing a conflict management manual for trainers tailored to each country and assisting collaborating institutions in establishing ADR centers. The project will be managed by a U S university.

U S Information Agency (USIA)

USIA targets its conflict resolution training and related activities (e g , workshops, exchanges) to increase individual as well as public and private sector institutional capacity.

In FYs 1996 and 1997, USIA organized a \$120,000 Citizens Exchange Program for East African NGO leaders who promote human rights and ethnic reconciliation through the advocacy of democracy and promotion of conflict resolution. Representatives from Eritrea, Tanzania, and Uganda participated in a U S study tour and attended workshops in their respective countries.

USIA's Africa-wide programs for FY 1997 are

-International Visitor (IV) program on "International Conflict Resolution and Preventive Diplomacy" for participants from Botswana, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda (\$40,000)

-IV program on "Conflict Resolution" for participants from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC), Guinea, and Togo (\$80,000)

-IV program on "Building Democracy in Diverse Communities" for participants from Cameroon, DROC, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Tanzania (\$110,000)

-IV program on "Citizen Involvement in Political Decision-Making" for participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal (\$60,000)

-IV program on "International Security and Conflict Resolution" for participants from Botswana, Ghana, Niger, South Africa, and Uganda (\$50,000)

-IV program on "Civic Education and Grassroots Democracy" for participants from Angola and Mozambique (\$60,000)

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

Bilateral Training

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

Angola

USAID will continue to provide project assistance, including training, to the Parliament to improve legislative processes and responsiveness to the electorate. Another \$1.7 million is expected to be provided by USAID to U.S. PVOs working to strengthen civil society organizations associated with human rights and the media, and to strengthen Angolan NGOs and the formation of networks between such groups. Assistance includes the conduct of conflict resolution training for national and local institutions. In FY 1997, USAID intends to provide about \$1 million to support a U.S. PVO working in three key provinces to strengthen accountability and responsiveness among provincial and municipal administrators.

Using a portion of the \$100,000 in State/USAID Democracy and Human Rights (Section 116E) funding available in FY 1996, support was provided for a series of non-violent conflict resolution seminars. These seminars stressed the important role that human rights occupy in the ongoing peace process. Additional support was provided for a non-denominational church activity for promoting civic education and conflict resolution skills among demobilized UNITA troops.

One of the common sources of conflict in Angola is control of natural resources. USAID is supporting the efforts of U.S. PVOs involved in community resettlement and rehabilitation to work closely with community leaders, traditional authorities, and local government officials to more promptly and equitably resolve disputes over natural resources. Efforts have included the development of the capacities of local leaders and community-based organizations in conflict management and reconciliation.

With \$60,000 in USAID funding, USIA and the Voice of America organized a two-week training program for sixty-two Angolan print and electronic media journalists and managers emphasizing the role of the media in conflict prevention and resolution. Through another USAID grant of \$50,000, USIA and the Voice of America organized a one-week "Media Management and Conflict Resolution" training program for 30 senior and mid-level managers of radio and television stations. USIA also organized a \$3,000 program for a DoD official who lectured on conflict resolution in Africa.

Botswana

During FY 1997, USIA will provide a specialist to organize workshops on conflict resolution at an estimated cost of \$3,000.

Congo, Republic of

In FY 1996, USIA provided \$24,000 for a Congolese to study human rights and conflict mediation in the United States

Eritrea

In FY 1997, USIA arranged at a cost of \$100,000 for two Fulbright professors to teach law at higher education institutions. In addition, USIA organized a \$20,000 International Visitor (IV) program on conflict resolution for two Eritreans involved with the OAU. USAID is providing substantial support and a U S university linkage for the University of Asmara to build-up the "governance" faculties of Law, Political Science, Journalism, and Public Administration. USAID also sponsored a visit by the Minister of Justice to the National Center for State Courts and other judicial institutions in the United States

Ethiopia

There are currently two programs being conducted by DoD with Ethiopia related to conflict resolution. The first is a long-term effort funded under the Expanded International Military Education and Training (EIMET) Program which focuses on helping Ethiopia create a military justice system and teaching the Ethiopian National Defense Forces acceptable principles for interaction with civilians and military forces of other nations. The second program provides support for Ethiopia's pledged participation in the U S -sponsored Africa Crisis Response Force (ACRF) initiative. This support is envisioned to entail the donation of non-lethal military equipment to be used by Ethiopia in peacekeeping and disaster relief activities. Additional support will provide training in the use of this equipment, the conduct of peacekeeping operations, and provision of disaster assistance.

In FY 1997, USIA sponsored a \$5,000 U S Speaker program for training in Conflict Mediation and Resolution with three NGOs involved in civic and human rights education, the administration and senior faculty of Addis Ababa University, and a senior OAU official. USIA also conducted an \$11,000 program, with the participation of an American educator specializing in conflict mediation techniques and curriculum, for trainers at the new regional Ethiopian International Institute of Peace and Development. Under a \$46,000 IV program a number of participants were sent to study the rule of law, administration of justice, and grassroots participation in democratic societies. USIA also provided \$80,000 to sponsor, under the Fulbright program, one American law professor to teach in Ethiopia and one Ethiopian to conduct research in the United States to prepare materials for the study of human rights at Ethiopian law schools.

With funding from USAID, two training programs were conducted for press and government representatives on the issue of government and press relations. USAID also supported a national seminar for the nine industrial labor federations in the country. Thirty-six women who participated in this seminar are now serving as members of the steering committees in their respective unions, working to advance women's issues and promote the involvement of women in unions.

Ghana

Under the Fulbright program, USIA provided \$24,000 for a Ghanaian official to study civil-military relations in the United States.

Guinea

Ongoing support is being provided by USAID to train representatives of civil society organizations and local government bodies in democratic principles. In FY 1996, USAID also sent three journalists and two magistrates to a democratization seminar at a U S university.

Also in 1996, two deputies of the National Assembly participated in a program dealing with the role of the military in a democracy. One participant was also sent on an IV program dealing with conflict resolution.

In FY 1997, USAID provided \$100,000 to support a two-week study tour for 10 deputies of the National Assembly and a journalist which focused on the role of the legislature in a democracy. Reports sent to Guinea during the study tour were widely published in the national press and broadcast over radio and television. Additional support during 1997 is anticipated for a national institutional capacity building seminar and a study tour of West Africa by representatives from civil society organizations.

Kenya

USAID provided \$300,000 in bilateral and \$24,000 in 116E funding during FYs 1996 and 1997 to the Education Center for Women in Democracy (EDWC) for peace and reconciliation education in the Rift Valley Province, where ethnic clashes occurred during 1991-94. Activities carried out by EDWC included 1) an orientation seminar for 26 members of Peace Task Force, including youth, elders, women, and the clergy, 2) youth seminars conducted during 1996 which targeted 69 university students, 3) seminars for 19 elders dealing with elections and conflict resolution, 4) a seminar for 40 church leaders, and, 5) the design, production, and dissemination of peace calendars to 2,500 households. Results reported to date include the maintenance of stability in

this conflict area and the provision of conflict resolution skills to about 150,000 people representing the various communities in the Rift Valley area

In FY 1997, USIA plans to provide \$3,000 to send a specialist to Kenya to present conflict resolution seminars. In addition, under the Fulbright program, USIA is providing \$45,000 to support the provision of a professor to teach ethics and human rights.

Liberia

USIA provided \$5,000 to sponsor workshops and seminars on "Managing Conflict in a Sustainable Democracy." In addition, \$4,300 was provided to conduct conflict resolution workshops with NGOs and political leaders in 1996.

Madagascar

In July 1996 and April 1997, DoD, in collaboration with State, conducted IMET seminars in military justice and peacekeeping. Participants included ranking military commanders and staff officers, senior judges and prosecutors, national assembly deputies, and representatives of leading national civic education and human rights NGOs.

In addition, six mid-level Malagasy military personnel have or will attend U.S. military education courses through IMET in FY 1997. Courses include weather forecasting, logistics, and protection of resources and smuggling interdiction. Included in these courses are modules on peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

Mozambique

In June 1996, a U.S. PVO held a conference in Mozambique on "Democratization in Africa: the Role of the Military." The U.S. Embassy provided important organizational support and participated. Costs for the participants, who came from throughout the region, were partially covered by IMET funds.

In late 1996, a group of U.S. military officers conducted a seminar for the Mozambican Parliament's Defense Commission on the role of the military in a democracy. This was followed-up in April 1997, with a similar seminar for senior Mozambican military officials conducted by the U.S. Naval Justice School Detachment.

With support from USAID, USIA's IV program sent six provincial activists and authorities to the United States to learn about local governance and decentralization. USIA also provided \$3,000 to support a DoD official who lectured on conflict resolution in Africa.

Niger

In FY 1996, USAID provided over \$70,000 to support a number of training activities related to conflict resolution, including 1) human rights training for traditional chiefs, 2) seminars focusing on the human rights implications of the decentralization process, 3) a seminar to improve relationships between magistrates and state investigators which aimed to reduce human rights abuses, and, 4) a guide for prison administrative staff regarding prison regulations and the rights of prisoners. In FY 1997, USAID intends to provide additional funding for the training of pastoralists in conflict resolution, and for a series of radio programs designed to promote human rights. Funds are also being used to support radio clubs devoted to the discussion of public issues, including conflict resolution.

Nigeria

During FY 1996, USIA provided over \$16,000 to support a three-day workshop on conflict resolution between Muslims and Christians. Assistance of about \$12,000 was also provided to the Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law to purchase office equipment and to provide training to strengthen the provision of community-level paralegal assistance.

In addition, USIA is providing \$75,000 for a researcher on local conflict resolution and a professor to lecture on law in Nigeria. USIA is also providing about \$15,000 in funding for the radio and television broadcast of human rights awareness and education, and conflict resolution programs. USAID provided about \$21,000 to support efforts of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) to raise awareness of the fundamental rights of women and children, train paralegal staff, and provide legal assistance and counselling as alternative methods of conflict resolution.

Using about \$21,000 in 116E assistance, police and community workshops were organized to contribute to local conflict resolution efforts, and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers was assisted in providing free legal aid and services to the public.

Rwanda

Under an agreement with the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), USAID provided \$125 million in FY 1996 to support the equipping and training of the gendarmerie and communal police. The communal police will receive training specifically related to human rights/human dignity. These efforts have two objectives: 1) to reduce the role of the army in internal security, and, 2) to create a branch of the civilian police at the local level.

DoD, in collaboration with State, continued training activities through the US Naval Justice School. In FY 1996, the school offered two training courses to both the gendarmerie and police communities -- one course in Investigation and Prosecution Principles, and the other in Investigative/Court Procedures and Dossier Preparation and the new genocide law. In July 1997, the same institution will offer a course in Criminal Investigation and Improving Courtroom Advocacy.

Under the IV program, six Rwandan participants from the legal professions (judges, prosecutors, and private lawyers) will be sent in FY 1997 to observe the U S legal system in action. USIA also conducted a series of seminars in Rwanda on the role of journalism in a free society and used USAID funding to send six Rwandan journalists to Arusha to provide domestic coverage of the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). USIA also held a one-week workshop on conflict resolution for Rwandan NGOs which focused on joint problem solving.

Sierra Leone

With 116E funding available in FY 1996, support was provided for workshops and seminars focusing on conflict resolution skills and civic education. USIA also provided \$14,000 for a conflict resolution specialist to present a series of workshops. During 1996, conflict resolution workshops with NGOs and political leaders were also carried out at a cost of \$3,000.

USIA also provided \$5,000 in FY 1997 to sponsor workshops and seminars on "Managing Conflict for a Sustainable Democracy."

South Africa

With support from USAID, many Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems were formalized during 1996. ADR processes are now incorporated into a range of government legislation such as the Labor Relations Act, the Development Facilitation Act, and that dealing with land reform.

With USAID funding, five civil society organizations in KwaZulu-Natal strengthened the institutionalization of conflict management mechanisms through training and the establishment of structures and systems at community, government, and political leadership levels. A total of 2,196 people were trained in 1996 in KwaZulu-Natal, and a total of 5,800 were trained nationally. Approximately 70 percent of the people trained in KwaZulu-Natal were from communities directly affected by violent conflict.

USIA, with USAID funding of \$18,000, sponsored conflict resolution programs in areas of capacity building and information exchange. A U S conflict resolution trainer conducted a series

of workshops for community leaders and stakeholders over a six-week period in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, and the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces

In addition, USIA sponsored a \$6,000 professional program in the U S for the Executive Director of the Commission on Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration to study U S mediation practices USIA supported a \$110,000 Citizen Exchange program focused on conflict resolution training conducted by trainers from Temple University in high schools in Gauteng Under the IV program, USIA provided \$20,000 to support a program on conflict resolution for human rights activists and a criminal justice specialist from South Africa With an additional \$50,000 in USIA funding, an American specialist taught conflict resolution in South Africa Under the Fulbright exchange program, USIA provided \$150,000 for South African students to study law, human rights, and community conflict resolution in the United States Using \$8,500, USIA sponsored a U S academic expert in ethnicity and cultural pluralism to conduct a series of lectures over a four-week period in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, and Johannesburg Also in FY 1996, State provided \$500,000 to support a Department of Justice ICITAP program in South Africa to provide police training and to help develop an implementation strategy for the Independent Complaints Directorate -- a new government office with the mandate to receive and investigate citizen complaints against the South African Police Service

USIA, with USAID funding of \$29,000, will sponsor programs in 1997 for South Africans from the South African National Civil Association (SANCA), provincial governments, and ACCORD in the U S to study public policy dispute resolution This is part of a wider program in which ACCORD plans to open mediation offices in each of the country's nine provinces to help resolve public policy disputes The programs in the United States will be followed by regional workshops in South Africa

Tanzania

At a cost of \$18,000, USIA sponsored a conflict resolution workshop by the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy for government and religious leaders on conflict resolution In addition, USIA is providing \$24,000 under the Fulbright program for a Tanzanian student to study law and human rights in the United States

USAID has provided about \$400,000 to USIA in FYs 1996 and 1997 to develop skills in ADR within the legal system Some of those trained are assisting ex-President Nyerere in his mediation work in the Great Lakes Region

Uganda

USIA provided funding of \$3,000 to sponsor workshops in conflict resolution which brought together political, civil, and religious leaders from northern Uganda to foster dialogue among people with differing points of view. In addition, USIA is providing \$24,000 under the Fulbright program to support a Ugandan student to study conflict resolution and counseling in the United States.

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

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

Africa-wide

Through a U S PVO, USAID is providing about \$400,000 to undertake an initiative aimed at instilling in Africans a belief that a common ground exists for the resolution of conflict. This effort will generate new ideas and share lessons learned on how to deal with conflict, through a 13-part television magazine and radio series to be developed, filmed, and aired in Africa. The series will be produced in English, French, and Portuguese. They will explore how African people and governments try to resolve conflicts. Successful conflict resolution will be analyzed to demonstrate how common ground was achieved and to provide conflict management guidance to resolve ongoing disputes. The series will be broadcast to general audiences in approximately ten African countries.

Great Lakes Region

In FY 1997, USAID continued its grant to Voice of America to broadcast daily news reports in the local language of Rwanda and Burundi. These broadcasts provide reliable, objective information on the Great Lakes crisis as well as other areas of conflict, and are attracting a growing listening audience.

Angola

The United States is a member of the Joint Commission charged with overseeing the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, a comprehensive peace agreement that provides a framework to end the civil war. The U S delegation played a major role in concluding this Protocol. As well, the U S Government has played a substantial role in moving the peace process forward since the signing of the Protocol. A series of visits by senior U S officials have contributed to focusing the attention of Angola's national leadership on the peace process.

U S and other international pressure has been decisive in keeping the peace process on track

In addition, USAID, through a \$1 4 million interagency agreement with USIA and Voice of America, is supporting the dissemination of reliable and unbiased information on Angola through daily shortwave radio broadcasts throughout the country

Burundi

In FY 1997, USAID will provide \$2 7 million to a U S PVO to support news and public affairs programming, and use of narrative radio to develop and broadcast programs related to reconciliation within Burundian society

Dialogue among political groups will also be promoted

Eritrea

In FY 1996, USAID carried out an assessment of political space for civil society, the degree of non-governmental participation in Eritrean political processes, prospects for civil society programming, and an evaluation of progress toward the government's goals for participatory democratic governance

Guinea

Uncontrolled misuse of forest resources by outsiders with the acquiescence of forestry officials had created conflicts with local villagers. However, with support from USAID, co-management of these resources by villagers, forestry officials, and local government representatives was established. As a result, existing conflicts were resolved. Additional, ongoing support is being provided by USAID to help resolve conflicts between farmers and herders by bringing them together with local authorities to develop mutually acceptable land use rules. Support is also being

Congo, Democratic Republic of

The U S played an important role to ensure that armed hostilities did not occur in Kinshasa between the victorious Alliance Forces (ADFL), led by Laurent Kabila, and those of ex-President Mobutu. Specifically, the U S Embassy helped to arrange a "soft-landing" of the ADFL in Kinshasa, where bloodshed was minimized. Furthermore, in response to the rapidly evolving situation, a NSC-led interagency process was established to expeditiously develop U S. policy for assisting the new government. For its part, USAID formed a Task Force to participate in this process, and to design and implement a transition program. Based upon an assessment team visit, USAID is allocating about \$10 million for FY 1997 to facilitate the transition to democracy. This help is conditioned on progress towards resolving human rights and related concerns.

provided to operationalize a national farmers association which will use participative and democratic rules

Guinea-Bissau

USAID provided support for the opening of small claims courts throughout the country to help facilitate the resolution of small commercial disputes. Continued assistance will focus on civil society, including strengthening the courts and legislature and supporting the decentralization of decision-making. Efforts will include the creation of various sectoral courts around the country to ensure access to justice by the population outside the capital city. Emphasis is also being given to the integration of modern law with traditional law in the adjudication process.

Mozambique

State officials have intervened on several occasions during 1996 with both the government and the opposition to defuse tensions and promote a broader political dialogue.

Rwanda

In FYs 1996 and 1997, USAID is providing about \$7 million to enhance the rule of law. This assistance will 1) increase the Ministry of Justice's capacity to manage overall administration of justice, 2) improve the University of Rwanda's Law School, 3) support the National Judicial Council, 4) strengthen the National Bar Association, 5) strengthen the legislative capacity of the National Transitional Assembly, and, 6) strengthen civil society.

Working through the Department of Justice and State, USAID provided over \$1 million to support a war crimes tribunal, with daily radio reporting, to help restore public confidence in the justice system. This tribunal has been successful in gaining custody of the perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide. Thirteen defendants, including some of the top planners, the leader of the genocide, and the director of Rwandan hate-radio are all now in a UN prison in Tanzania. However, major administrative problems have seriously impeded the tribunal's effectiveness.

USAID also supported a conference on genocide, hosted by the President of Rwanda, which resulted in the preparation of draft legislation on genocide that was subsequently debated in the National Assembly. Legislation on genocide was subsequently passed by the Assembly.

Additional funding was provided by USAID to the United Nations Development Program to support UN Human Rights Operations in Rwanda, including the recruitment and training of human rights field officers. The purpose of this support was to increase a sense of personal security among people of Rwanda, reduce human

rights abuses, and investigate such abuses

South Africa

USAID's activities will focus on creating sustainable institutional capacity to resolve and manage conflicts. USAID expects to support the establishment of 13 public mediation units at provincial and local government levels in 1997.

Uganda

State officials undertook preventive diplomacy in both Nairobi and Kampala which contributed to paving the way for the public rapprochement in 1996 between the presidents of Kenya and Uganda. This helped to insure a relatively peaceful border between the two countries.

USAID, under the auspices of the GHAI, is financing meetings that bring together elders from pastoralist societies living along the eastern Uganda and western Kenya border. Cattle raiding and inter-clan fighting are a long-standing source of conflict in this region. Although temporarily delayed by fighting, initial meetings, which were conceived of by the pastoralists themselves, resulted in the return of some cattle and captives.

E. Results

The success of conflict prevention or resolution efforts is often 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, the U.S. and the international community have succeeded in the case of South Africa, but have had mixed success in Liberia, Angola, and elsewhere. However, it is difficult to attribute either success or failure of conflict prevention and resolution 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.

Nevertheless, an assessment of the general effectiveness of conflict prevention and resolution activities must attempt to measure results. Based upon experience over the past year, some indicators have been modified or deleted to more accurately capture results and progress. These revised indicators of results as well as progress are presented below as they correspond to the five major elements of the Act. These or similar indicators will continue to be measured over time. The progress reported is not comprehensive, but summarizes accomplishments to date.

Improving the Conflict Resolution Capabilities of the

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Result

-U S Government contributes effectively to enhance the OAU's conflict prevention, early warning, and conflict management capacities

Indicators

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

Progress to date

The OAU has displayed its increasing tenacity in crisis situations as, for example, when the OAU's Secretary General rallied subregional governments to encourage the Burundi regime to keep peace negotiations on track. In the DROC, while the OAU and other intermediaries lacked the leverage to stop the civil war, they did contribute to the "soft landing" with which the conflict ended

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

Progress to date

For several months in 1996, 64 military observers from the OAU were deployed to Burundi until security conditions necessitated their withdrawal. The OAU's Conflict Management Center (CMC) is equipped, and 11 of its staffing complement of 15 are currently on-board

3 improved coordination among the OAU, UN, and subregional organizations on conflict-related issues

Progress to date

The OAU and the UN co-sponsor ongoing peace efforts of the Special Representative in the Great Lakes Region under UN Security Council Resolution 1097. The UN and OAU consulted with the South African NGO, ACCORD, on its establishment of a Preventive Diplomacy Forum

Improving the Conflict Resolution Capabilities of Subregional

Organizations

Results

- U S Government efforts help guide arms reductions
- U S Government assistance enhances the capacities of African subregional organizations to contribute effectively to conflict prevention, management, and resolution

Indicators

1 measures put in place for arms reduction (e g , completion of treaties and protocols),

Progress to date

An ACDA model protocol for the destruction of conventional small arms has been developed and widely distributed to governments in West Africa. A six-phase model of conflict was also developed by ACDA in which relevant arms control measures, particularly those focused on small arms, can be applied to help prevent, manage and resolve conflicts.

Arms imports have declined significantly in sub-Saharan Africa. For example and excluding South Africa, total imports decreased from \$1.04 billion in 1994 to \$270 million in 1995, the lowest of any developing region in the world. In Angola, arms imports declined from \$718 million in 1994 to \$90 million in 1995.

2 improved effectiveness of the conflict prevention, management, and resolution efforts of subregional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa (e g , ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and CILSS)

Progress to date

ECOMOG, the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, remains deployed to Liberia. It represents the security cornerstone of the peace process which is scheduled to culminate in elections in July 1997. Renewed fighting in Liberia in April 1996 was stopped, due largely to ECOMOG and ECOWAS efforts.

Over the 1995-6 period, the Heads of State of IGAD member states worked to establish a new management system for IGAD. As a result, IGAD has been successfully revitalized in less than two years, and is now recognized by the international community as a critical player in establishing regional priorities for the Greater Horn of Africa. Among other things, IGAD member states have moved towards the adoption of a regional food security strategy. IGAD recently proposed the creation of a Peace Fund to facilitate a rapid response for the resolution of

conflicts

State is using diplomacy to encourage a more active conflict resolution role by SADC and its Organ on Politics, Defense and Security and Inter-State Defense and Security Committee

In the Sahel region, workshops on alternative conflict management in which the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) played a major role in 1995 and 1996 spurred the formation of two specialized regional organizations for conflict management. These were

1) the Organization of Traditional Chiefs, which is waging a campaign for official recognition of the legitimacy of certain decisions taken by traditional chiefs to manage resources and resolve conflicts, and,

2) the Subregional Observatory on Alternative Conflict Management, whose mandate is to promote understanding of the causes of conflict and traditional mechanisms for managing them

In cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Pan African Development Institute, CILSS sponsored a regional workshop in Niger on Alternative Management of Conflicts. This workshop, in part, contributed to Niger's decision to draft an amended Forestry Law aimed at reducing conflicts over natural resources

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

Result

-U S Government assistance augments NGO conflict mediation and reconciliation capacities, and facilitates election processes

Indicators

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

Progress to date

ACCORD initiated the African Peace Award in 1993. In 1995, after consultations with the OAU, individuals from throughout the African continent became eligible for the award. That same year the award was given to South African President Nelson Mandela by the OAU's Secretary General on behalf of ACCORD. To launch its Preventive Diplomacy Forum, ACCORD recruited 10 eminent persons, including former presidents, ministers, and community leaders, to attend a four-day meeting

in March 1997. The forum was to be officially launched at the end of these meetings.

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

Progress to date

In the SADC region, ACCORD conducted training programs in civilian peacekeeping skills for government officials and NGO representatives. In the Horn of Africa, in partnership with the United Nations Development Fund for Women, ACCORD provided training to women who subsequently served as conflict resolution trainers within the region. Opposition politicians from Burundi were also brought to South Africa and trained in negotiating skills.

As a result of a USIA program on conflict resolution, an Ethiopian NGO -- Peace and Development Committee -- has created a program to train conflict mediators in local high schools. The NGO identified this program through networking with and adapting it from a similar one in the United States. It is being implemented in several large public high schools to train students as on-campus conflict mediators.

3 effective international NGO initiatives contribute to mediation and reconciliation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.

Progress to date

In Liberia, with support from USAID, the Carter Center made several important contributions to the search for peace prior to the resumption of fighting in April/May 1996. A peace-building workshop was held that led to the creation of a civil organization -- the Liberian Initiative for Peace-Building and Conflict Resolution. In addition, former President Carter has effectively intervened at various stages to promote the peace process and inclusive, democratic elections.

The African-American Institute has sent monitoring missions and helped to promote democratic processes in Africa. A highlight of its Women's Program in 1996 was an Africa-wide consultation for women in politics. Recent conferences have focused on the role of the military in democratization.

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

Progress to date

In Chad, support was provided in 1996 for election observers for the March Constitutional referendum, June Presidential elections, and July run-off elections

In Ghana, U S support for a U S PVO working with the Electoral Commission played a critical role in assisting the conduct of successful presidential and parliamentary elections. The investment paid off in the December 1996 elections when over 79 percent of the registered voters went to the polls

In Madagascar, financing was provided for two election monitors for the country's first-round Presidential elections in November 1996

In spring 1997, Mali held its second set of multi-party democratic elections. USAID provided funding for U S PVOs to provide support to Mali's Independent Election Commission and for programs to enhance voter education and train poll watchers. Following administratively-flawed legislative elections in April, the main opposition parties pulled out of the process and boycotted the May presidential election. The Constitutional Court annulled the legislative results and new elections are scheduled for July 1997. U S -supported NGOs continue to encourage the governing and opposition parties to resolve their differences through the existing legal framework and also work with Mali's civil society in mediation efforts designed to bring the opposition back into the process

In Sao Tome and Principe, the services of election monitors were secured for the June 1996 Presidential elections

In Senegal, the U S provided financing to a U S PVO to assist the government in conducting civil and voter education to prepare voters for the late 1996 regional, municipal, and local elections

Uganda held its first direct presidential elections in 1996. These were followed by parliamentary elections. U S financing supported election monitoring from civil groups and voter education campaigns. In addition, technical assistance was provided by a U S PVO to the electoral commission

In Zambia, the U S provided support for voter education and election monitoring efforts by a local NGO and a coalition of 18 civil society organizations

Supporting African Demobilization and Reintegration Efforts

Results

-U S Government assistance facilitates reductions in sub-Saharan African armed forces and military expenditures

-U S Government assistance facilitates reintegration of ex-soldiers, their families, and other civilians into communities

Indicators

1 military forces and expenditures reduced in a number of sub-Saharan countries,

Progress to date

In part due to the diplomatic efforts of the United States, military expenditures in sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) dropped from \$4.5 billion (2.1 percent of GNP) in 1994 to \$3.9 billion (1.7 percent of GNP) in 1995

Military expenditures declined in Angola from \$464 million in 1994 to \$225 million in 1995, and from 7.3 percent of GNP in 1994 to 3.0 percent in 1995

In Liberia, under the amended Abuja Accord, disarmament and dissolution of warring factions was to be completed by January 1997. Disarmament began as scheduled in November 1996, as did the dissolution of the factions. As of July 1997, over 23,000 of the estimated 35,000 combatants have been disarmed.

In Mozambique, the number of military personnel has declined from an estimated 120,000 in 1994 to about 10,000 today. Significant declines in the military budget have allowed increases in social sector budgets. For example, military expenditures dropped from \$88 million in 1994 to \$69 million in 1995, and from 7.0 percent of GNP to 5.4 percent of GNP over this same period.

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

Progress to date

In Angola, as of March 1997, nearly 71,000 former UNITA soldiers had been quartered. Of these, 9,000 were classified as disabled and 6,000 were underage. Approximately 120,000 dependent family members were settled in sites adjacent to the quartering areas. Less than 100 demobilized soldiers died while quartered, and the majority of these were seriously ill when they entered the areas. No major outbreaks of disease have occurred and the security for both the former soldiers and their families

has been maintained. Special efforts are underway for the reintegration of the 6,000 underage soldiers into their home communities. In 1996, 1,377 cases were traced, of which 1,149 were demobilized and transported to their homes. This effort is being carried out with USAID support through a network of over 300 church-affiliated organizations.

In Mozambique, two independent studies were financed by USAID in 1996 to determine the success of the overall reintegration program. These studies showed that the vast majority of the ex-soldiers had settled peacefully back into civilian life. About 90 percent are working, most often in the informal sector.

3 capacity developed to respond to the psychosocial needs of displaced and war-affected children and these children reunited with families and orphans placed with families.

Progress to date

In Angola, it is expected that by October 1998, up to 320,000 traumatized children will be reintegrated into communities, and follow-up guidance provided to 4,000 adults who work with these children.

In Eritrea, progress has been made towards the 1999 objective of recruiting and training 150 foster care families for children without relatives. It is expected that 100 unaccompanied children under 10 years of age without relatives willing and able to support them will be placed with unrelated families who have completed training. In addition, by 1999, twenty social workers will have been trained.

By early 1998, it is expected that approximately 1,300 children in Liberia will have been provided vocational and literacy training. With USAID support, AME Zion Community College has trained 200 trauma counselors.

In Rwanda, by September 1997, it is expected that 13 unaccompanied children's centers in 17 communities will be established and directly assisting over 3,200 children. Appropriate developmental and recreational activities will be carried out and the staff will receive training to provide psychosocial services to children. Indirect support will also be provided to an additional 15 centers caring for 1,900 children. Over 1,700 community members will be organized into 13 Foster Family Associations. Field staff will have facilitated over 200 reunifications, identified about 300 potential foster families, and enrolled 900 children in formal education.

Training of Africans in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping

Result

-U S Government assistance provides international training and education opportunities to military and civilian personnel that strengthen African capacities to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts and effectively manage peacekeeping operations

Indicators

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

Progress to date

There are two programs being conducted by DoD with Ethiopia in conflict resolution. The first is funded under the EIMET program and focuses on helping Ethiopia to create a military justice system and teaching the Ethiopian National Defense Forces the acceptable principles for interacting with civilians. The second program provides support for Ethiopia's pledged participation in the U S -sponsored Africa Crisis Response Force (ACRF) initiative.

USIA has organized a Citizens Exchange Program for East African NGO Leaders whose efforts include the promotion of human rights and ethnic reconciliation through the advocacy of democracy and promotion of conflict resolution.

In Angola, USAID is providing support to U S PVOs to strengthen civil society organizations associated with human rights and the media as well as to strengthen Angolan NGOs and the formation of networks between such groups. In addition, with USAID funding support, USIA and the Voice of America carried out a two-week training program which emphasized the role of the media in conflict prevention and resolution.

Burundi's President has asked the director of the country's military schools and training centers, who is a returned participant from an IV program, to establish a civil-military training program with the goal of improving relations and promoting conflict resolution using the United States as a model.

In Eritrea, USIA organized an IV program on conflict resolution for two Eritreans involved with activities of the OAU.

In FY 1997, USIA sponsored a U S Speaker program in Ethiopia for training in Conflict Mediation and Resolution for three NGOs involved in civic and human rights education, the administration and senior faculty of Addis Ababa University, and a senior official from the OAU.

In Kenya, support was provided to the Education Center for Women in Democracy for the conduct of peace and reconciliation education efforts in the Rift Valley, where ethnic clashes occurred during 1991-94

In Madagascar during July 1996 and April 1997, DoD, in collaboration with State, conducted IMET seminars in military justice and peacekeeping

During FY 1996, USIA provided support for a three-day workshop in Nigeria on conflict resolution between Muslims and Christians. In addition, funding was provided for the radio and television broadcast of human rights awareness and education, and conflict resolution programs

With USAID funding, five civil society organizations in KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa strengthened the institutionalization of conflict management mechanisms through training and the establishment of structures and systems at community, government, and political leadership levels. A total of 2,196 people were trained in 1996 in KwaZulu-Natal, and a total of 5,800 were trained nationally. Elections and, in part, this support contributed to a decline in violent conflict in KwaZulu-Natal, which saw a decline in political fatalities from 1,464 in 1994 to 347 in 1996

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

Progress to date

Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, extensive support has been provided for U S academicians to support the strengthening of university faculties. As a result of such assistance, ties have been built not only among individual U S and African professors, but also their universities

In Eritrea, USAID is providing substantial support, including a U S university linkage, for the University of Asmara to build-up faculties of Law, Political Science, Journalism, and Public Administration

In South Africa, ACCORD, in collaboration with Johns Hopkins University, is developing 26 international case studies in preventive diplomacy

African Conflict Resolution Act
Progress Report
FY 1996/1997

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Table I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures, and Population, 1985-1995

A Comparison of Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Developing Regions

B Sub-Saharan Africa, Total and by Country

Table II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995

A Comparison of Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Developing Regions

B Sub-Saharan Africa, Total and by Country

(Excerpted from *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1996*, U S Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1997)

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995							

A Comparison of Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Developing Regions a/

SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (excluding South Africa) b/

1985	3.9	5.3	1055	131	180	42	399.5	2.9	12.5	13	2.6	451
1986	4.2	5.6	1134	137	183	48	411.2	3.1	11.6	14	2.8	444
1987	4.3	5.6	1164	141	183	51	423.6	3.1	11.1	13	2.7	432
1988	4.2	5.2	1111	154	192	48	436.2	2.7	10.8	12	2.5	441
1989	4.0	4.8	1131	167	200	48	449.3	2.4	10.1	11	2.5	445
1990	4.5	5.2	1183	180	207	55	463.0	2.5	9.4	11	2.6	446
1991	4.7	5.2	1094	193	213	55	476.7	2.4	9.4	11	2.3	447
1992	4.6	4.9	1032	202	217	52	493.1	2.3	9.4	10	2.1	440
1993	5.1	5.3	1032	204	214	68	507.2	2.5	7.8	10	2.0	423
1994	4.4	4.5	1038	215	220	55	520.9	2.1	8.3	9	2.0	423
1995	3.9	3.9	1012	224	224	52	536.2	1.7	7.5	7	1.9	417

NORTH AFRICA

1985	6.0	8.3	464	79	108	42	56.3	7.7	19.5	147	8.2	1912
1986	5.9	7.8	494	77	103	41	57.8	7.6	19.1	135	8.6	1781
1987	4.7	6.1	499	80	104	39	59.3	5.9	15.6	103	8.4	1750
1988	5.1	6.4	447	81	101	38	60.9	6.3	16.7	105	7.3	1653
1989	5.0	6.0	447	87	104	38	62.4	5.7	15.6	95	7.2	1671
1990	5.1	5.8	442	98	112	36	63.9	5.2	15.9	91	6.9	1755
1991	4.3	4.7	442	105	117	38	65.5	4.1	12.6	72	6.8	1780
1992	4.8	5.1	454	109	117	39	67.0	4.4	13.3	76	6.8	1746
1993	4.2	4.4	454	109	114	42	68.6	3.9	10.3	64	6.6	1660
1994	4.3	4.4	436	117	120	44	70.2	3.7	9.9	63	6.2	1710
1995	5.0	5.0	426	122	122	45	71.8	4.1	11.0	69	5.9	1696

CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

1985	2.3	3.2	537	68	93	30	51.2	3.5	10.8	63	10.5	1810
1986	2.3	3.1	538	71	95	32	52.3	3.2	9.6	59	10.3	1818
1987	2.3	3.0	544	76	98	28	53.3	3.1	10.9	57	10.2	1844
1988	2.3	2.8	531	78	98	28	54.3	2.9	10.2	52	9.8	1798
1989	2.4	2.8	527	82	99	27	55.4	2.9	10.4	51	9.5	1782
1990	2.4	2.7	495	83	96	27	56.6	2.8	10.1	48	8.7	1696
1991	1.9	2.2	492	81	89	23	57.7	2.4	9.4	37	8.5	1542
1992	1.6	1.7	356	81	87	22	58.8	2.0	7.8	29	6.1	1485
1993	1.4	1.5	356	82	86	21	59.9	1.7	7.1	25	5.9	1442
1994	1.5	1.5	283	87	89	22	61.0	1.7	6.8	25	4.6	1454
1995	1.2	1.2	209	92	92	23	62.1	1.3	5.3	20	3.4	1482

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		
								%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
SOUTH AMERICA												
1985	13.8	18.9	1138	674	924	312	268.5	2.0	6.1	70	4.2	3441
1986	16.0	21.4	1155	753	1005	312	273.8	2.1	6.9	78	4.2	3672
1987	15.3	19.8	1194	809	1047	369	279.2	1.9	5.4	71	4.3	3749
1988	15.9	19.8	897	837	1045	289	284.6	1.9	6.9	70	3.1	3672
1989	16.4	19.7	912	869	1042	293	290.0	1.9	6.7	68	3.1	3591
1990	17.2	19.7	917	901	1035	269	295.1	1.9	7.3	67	3.1	3507
1991	16.4	18.1	896	972	1074	220	300.1	1.7	8.2	60	3.0	3579
1992	16.9	18.2	913	1027	1104	258	305.0	1.6	7.0	60	3.0	3621
1993	18.7	19.6	913	1107	1161	321	309.8	1.7	6.1	63	2.9	3747
1994	18.3	18.8	929	1183	1212	315	314.5	1.6	6.0	60	3.0	3855
1995	23.0	23.0	915	1245	1245	357	319.0	1.8	6.4	72	2.9	3901
CENTRAL ASIA and CAUCASUS												
1992	2.6	2.8	220	202	217	75	69.0	1.3	3.7	40	3.2	3145
1993	3.4	3.5	247	186	195	68	69.7	1.8	5.2	51	3.5	2795
1994	3.2	3.3	167	159	163	56	70.2	2.0	5.9	47	2.4	2318
1995	3.5	3.5	243	152	152	53	70.7	2.3	6.7	50	3.4	2149
EAST ASIA												
1985	95.0	130.2	8307	4109	5632	1045	1663.9	2.3	12.5	78	5.0	3384
1986	99.1	132.3	8561	4400	5873	1112	1688.8	2.3	11.9	78	5.1	3478
1987	102.4	132.6	8052	4818	6237	1127	1716.2	2.1	11.8	77	4.7	3634
1988	108.0	134.9	8349	5378	6714	1155	1743.4	2.0	11.7	77	4.8	3851
1989	115.9	138.8	8735	5884	7050	1233	1767.8	2.0	11.3	79	4.9	3988
1990	125.9	144.7	8316	6437	7398	1274	1793.0	2.0	11.4	81	4.6	4126
1991	130.4	144.1	8149	7087	7831	1617	1817.1	1.8	8.9	79	4.5	4310
1992	138.9	149.5	7602	7637	8214	1651	1840.2	1.8	9.1	81	4.1	4464
1993	146.3	153.3	7506	8137	8530	1768	1862.6	1.8	8.7	82	4.0	4580
1994	153.2	157.1	7448	8694	8912	1820	1884.7	1.8	8.6	83	4.0	4729
1995	165.1	165.1	7188	9294	9294	1909	1906.6	1.8	8.6	87	3.8	4875
MIDDLE EAST												
1985	67.9	93.0	2541	409	561	288	161.0	16.6	32.4	578	15.8	3485
1986	66.4	88.7	2503	381	508	228	166.5	17.4	38.8	533	15.0	3053
1987	62.2	80.6	2699	399	516	193	171.7	15.6	41.8	469	15.7	3007
1988	59.9	74.8	3224	416	520	199	177.2	14.4	37.6	422	18.2	2933
1989	55.8	66.9	3203	451	541	194	182.7	12.4	34.6	366	17.5	2960
1990	79.5	91.4	3405	497	572	191	190.5	16.0	47.8	480	17.9	3002
1991	89.3	98.7	2560	524	579	194	193.6	17.0	51.0	510	13.2	2993
1992	81.2	87.4	2448	572	615	214	199.8	14.2	40.8	437	12.3	3077
1993	52.4	55.0	2448	589	618	216	205.1	8.9	25.4	268	11.9	3012
1994	48.5	49.7	2405	588	602	215	210.5	8.3	23.1	236	11.4	2863
1995	48.6	48.6	2319	616	616	206	216.3	7.9	23.6	225	10.7	2849

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995								Constant 1995
	SOUTH ASIA												
1985	7.5	10.2	1933	195	268	59	1018.8	3.8	17.3	10	1.9	263	
1986	8.1	10.9	1933	210	280	66	1041.0	3.9	16.5	10	1.9	269	
1987	9.1	11.8	1952	226	292	67	1063.4	4.0	17.7	11	1.8	275	
1988	9.8	12.3	2062	254	317	71	1086.1	3.9	17.3	11	1.9	291	
1989	10.2	12.2	2000	279	335	78	1109.2	3.7	15.7	11	1.8	302	
1990	10.8	12.4	2035	307	353	78	1132.3	3.5	15.9	11	1.8	312	
1991	10.7	11.8	2132	323	357	76	1155.0	3.3	15.5	10	1.8	309	
1992	11.2	12.0	2147	350	376	79	1177.7	3.2	15.2	10	1.8	319	
1993	12.4	13.0	2147	371	389	84	1201.0	3.3	15.6	11	1.8	324	
1994	13.5	13.8	2153	405	416	87	1224.2	3.3	15.8	11	1.8	339	
1995	13.2	13.2	2142	446	446	88	1246.9	3.0	15.0	11	1.7	358	

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995			Constant 1995	GNP	CGE		PER CAPITA
								%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars

B Sub-Saharan Africa Total and By Country a/

SUBSAHARAN AFRICA, TOTAL (including South Africa) b/

1985	6994.4	9586.0	1150	214200	293600	79280	432.9	3.3	12.1	22	2.7	678
1986	7494.9	10000.0	1224	221800	296000	86360	445.4	3.4	11.6	22	2.7	665
1987	8231.9	10650.0	1266	231400	299600	90970	458.5	3.6	11.7	23	2.8	653
1988	8320.5	10390.0	1211	251600	314100	89030	471.8	3.3	11.7	22	2.6	666
1989	8474.7	10150.0	1231	271300	325000	87580	485.7	3.1	11.6	21	2.5	669
1990	9067.5	10420.0	1268	287200	330100	96520	500.2	3.2	10.8	21	2.5	660
1991	8648.3	9556.5	1174	304200	336100	93200	514.7	2.8	10.3	19	2.3	653
1992	7845.4	8438.8	1104	312600	336300	92360	532.0	2.5	9.1	16	2.1	632
1993	8616.0	9032.8	1104	320600	336100	108300	546.9	2.7	8.3	17	2.0	615
1994	7428.5	7614.7	1140	338700	347200	96470	561.1	2.2	7.9	14	2.0	619
1995	6800.7	6800.7	1112	354100	354100	95260	577.2	1.9	7.1	12	1.9	614

Angola	E	E				E						
1985	NA	NA	66	6144	8420	NA	7.6	NA	NA	NA	8.7	1112
1986	1298	1732	70	6506	8683	NA	7.8	19.9	NA	223	9.0	1120
1987	NA	NA	74	7312	9465	NA	7.9	NA	NA	NA	9.4	1196
1988	NA	NA	107	7068	8825	3841	8.1	NA	NA	NA	13.2	1091
1989	NA	NA	107	7223	8655	NA	8.2	NA	NA	NA	13.0	1049
1990	NA	NA	115	6903	7933	4229	8.4	NA	NA	NA	13.6	941
1991	NA	NA	150	7048	7788	NA	8.7	NA	NA	NA	17.3	900
1992	NA	NA	128	7549	8120	3706	9.1	NA	NA	NA	14.1	893
1993	NA	NA	128	5511	5778	NA	9.5	NA	NA	NA	13.4	605
1994	453	464	120	6197	6352	NA	9.8	7.3	NA	47	12.2	648
1995	225	225	82 E	7400	7400	NA	10.1	3.0	NA	22	8.1	735

Benin												
1985	NA	NA	6	1093	1497	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA	1.5	376
1986	25	34	4	1149	1534	NA	4.1	2.2	NA	8	1.0	373
1987	NA	NA	4	1167	1511	308E	4.2	NA	NA	NA	9	356
1988	30	38	5	1260	1573	213	4.4	2.4	17.7	9	1.1	359
1989	28	34	5	1265	1516	174	4.5	2.2	19.4	7	1.0	335
1990	28	32	6	1371	1576	NA	4.7	2.0	NA	7	1.3	337
1991	NA	NA	7	1503	1661	316E	4.8	NA	NA	NA	1.4	344
1992	21 E	22 E	6	1586	1706	NA	5.0	1.3	NA	4	1.2	341
1993	26 E	27 E	6	1700	1782	320E	5.2	1.5	8.6	5	1.2	345
1994	41	43	6	1795	1840	NA	5.3	2.3	NA	8	1.1	344
1995	24 E	24 E	6	2013	2013	NA	5.5	1.2	NA	4	1.1	365

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995			GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		PER CAPITA
								%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
Botswana												
1985	34	47	3	1352	1853	802	1.1	2.5	5.8	43	2.8	1704
1986	50	67	4	1450	1936	897	1.1	3.4	7.4	59	3.5	1715
1987	94	122	4	1709	2212	1125	1.2	5.5	10.9	104	3.4	1889
1988	108	135	4	1969	2458	1302	1.2	5.5	10.3	111	3.3	2024
1989	105	125	6	2371	2840	1257	1.3	4.4	10.0	99	4.8	2256
1990	151	173	6	2755	3166	1604	1.3	5.5	10.8	133	4.6	2428
1991	170	188	7	3197	3533	1717	1.3	5.3	11.0	141	4.9	2646
1992	177	190	6	3709	3990	1847	1.4	4.8	10.3	139	4.4	2920
1993	234	245	6	3675	3853	2026	1.4	6.4	12.1	176	4.3	2758
1994	235	241	8	3911	4009	1653	1.4	6.0	14.6	169	5.6	2812
1995	225 E	225 E	8	4217	4217	1779 E	1.5	5.3	12.7	155	5.2	2903
Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)												
1985	24	33	9	1267	1737	177	7.9	1.9	18.7	4	1.1	221
1986	39	52	9	1410	1881	234	8.1	2.8	22.2	6	1.1	233
1987	34	44	9	1441	1865	254	8.3	2.4	17.3	5	1.1	225
1988	38	48	8	1580	1973	309	8.5	2.4	15.4	6	9	231
1989	47	57	8	1665	1995	283	8.8	2.8	20.1	6	9	227
1990	53	61	10	1720	1977	297	9.0	3.1	20.4	7	1.1	219
1991	49	54	10	1953	2158	NA	9.3	2.5	NA	6	1.1	232
1992	49	53	9	2057	2213	378	9.6	2.4	14.0	6	9	232
1993	46	48	9	2089	2190	401 E	9.8	2.2	12.0	5	9	223
1994	65 E	67 E	9	2159	2213	NA	10.1	3.0	NA	7	9	219
1995	68 E	68 E	9	2310	2310	NA	10.4	2.9	NA	7	9	223
Burundi												
1985	21	28	9	694	951	135	4.8	3.0	20.8	6	1.9	198
1986	25	33	10	734	980	143	5.0	3.4	23.3	7	2.0	198
1987	26	34	10	793	1027	162	5.1	3.3	21.0	7	2.0	201
1988	27	34	11	867	1082	174	5.3	3.1	19.3	6	2.1	205
1989	24	28	11	922	1104	197	5.5	2.6	14.3	5	2.0	202
1990	24	28	12	998	1147	206	5.6	2.4	13.6	5	2.1	204
1991	27	29	12	1096	1211	211	5.8	2.4	13.9	5	2.1	209
1992	31 E	33 E	7	1154	1241	243	5.9	2.7	13.7	6	1.2	210
1993	32 E	33 E	7	1112	1166	240	6.1	2.8	13.8	5	1.2	192
1994	35 E	36 E	17	1061	1087	188	6.2	3.3	19.4	6	2.7	174
1995	46	46	22	1050	1050	186	5.9	4.4	24.8	8	3.7	177
Cameroon												
1985	152	209	15	7825	10720	2501	10.2	1.9	8.3	20	1.5	1052
1986	188 E	251 E	15	8806	11750	2780	10.5	2.1	9.0	24	1.4	1115
1987	179	231	15	8976	11620	2753	10.9	2.0	8.4	21	1.4	1067
1988	140	175	21	8445	10540	NA	11.2	1.7	NA	16	1.8	938
1989	127	152	21	8933	10700	2297	11.6	1.4	6.6	13	1.8	925
1990	140	161	23	8529	9802	2211	11.9	1.6	7.3	13	1.9	823
1991	125	138	24	8159	9016	2108	12.3	1.5	6.5	11	2.0	734
1992	129	139	12	8006	8612	1689	12.7	1.6	8.2	11	9	680
1993	150	158	12	8056	8446	1546	13.1	1.9	10.2	12	9	647
1994	147	150	12	7599	7790	NA	13.4	1.9	NA	11	9	579
1995	NA	NA	22 E	8051	8051	NA	13.9	NA	NA	NA	16	581

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Million dollars			Million dollars								
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Cape Verde							E					
1985	NA	NA	6	180	247	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	18.3	753
1986	NA	NA	4	193	258	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	11.9	769
1987	NA	NA	4	212	275	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	11.6	798
1988	NA	NA	3	237	296	194	4	NA	NA	NA	8.5	836
1989	NA	NA	3	260	311	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	8.2	855
1990	NA	NA	1	248	285	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	760
1991	3	4	1	269	298	137	4	1.3	2.8	10	2.6	771
1992	3	4	1	316	340	NA	4	1.1	NA	9	2.5	854
1993	3	4	1	333	349	268	4	1.0	1.3	9	2.4	850
1994	4	4	1	356	364	NA	4	1.0	NA	9	2.4	861
1995	4	4	1	382	382	NA	4	1.0	NA	9	2.3	875
Central African Republic												
1985	NA	NA	5	796	1090	306	2.5	NA	NA	NA	2.0	433
1986	NA	NA	5	854	1140	298	2.6	NA	NA	NA	2.0	446
1987	15 E	19 E	5	800	1035	292	2.6	1.8	6.4	7	1.9	398
1988	NA	NA	5	854	1066	278	2.7	NA	NA	NA	1.9	402
1989	15	17	5	915	1097	265 E	2.7	1.6	6.6	6	1.9	402
1990	16	18	4	965	1109	NA	2.8	1.6	NA	6	1.4	395
1991	NA	NA	4	981	1084	270 E	2.9	NA	NA	NA	1.4	376
1992	21 E	22 E	7	976	1050	NA	3.0	2.1	NA	8	2.4	354
1993	24 E	25 E	7	949	995	NA	3.1	2.5	NA	8	2.3	325
1994	NA	NA	5	1106	1134	NA	3.1	NA	NA	NA	1.6	360
1995	NA	NA	5	1115	1115	NA	3.2	NA	NA	NA	1.5	347
Chad												
1985	12	17	16	617	845	279 E	5.1	2.0	6.1	3	3.1	166
1986	18	24	22	612	817	178	5.2	2.9	13.3	5	4.2	157
1987	25	32	30	616	797	253	5.4	4.1	12.7	6	5.6	148
1988	35	44	33	743	927	326	5.6	4.8	13.6	8	5.9	167
1989	49	59	33	813	974	353	5.7	6.0	16.6	10	5.7	170
1990	NA	NA	50	838	963	313	5.9	NA	NA	NA	8.5	164
1991	49 E	54 E	50	922	1019	327	6.0	5.3	16.6	9	8.3	169
1992	26 E	28 E	30 E	967	1040	291 E	6.2	2.7	9.7	5	4.8	167
1993	NA	NA	30	976	1024	NA	6.4	NA	NA	NA	4.7	160
1994	33	34	30	1038	1064	NA	6.6	3.2	NA	5	4.6	161
1995	34	34	30	1117	1117	NA	6.8	3.1	NA	5	4.4	165
Congo												
1985	54 E	74 E	15	1332	1825	802	1.9	4.0	9.2	38	7.7	943
1986	71 E	95 E	13	1277	1705	848	2.0	5.6	11.2	48	6.5	857
1987	69	90	14	1337	1730	713	2.0	5.2	12.6	44	6.9	847
1988	NA	NA	15	1388	1733	757	2.1	NA	NA	NA	7.1	827
1989	NA	NA	15	1484	1778	645	2.1	NA	NA	NA	6.9	827
1990	77	89	9	1576	1811	803	2.2	4.9	11.1	40	4.1	822
1991	128	141	9	1719	1899	NA	2.3	7.4	NA	63	4.0	842
1992	101	109	10	1854	1994	NA	2.3	5.5	NA	47	4.3	863
1993	91 E	95 E	10	1814	1902	NA	2.4	5.0	NA	40	4.2	805
1994	42	43	10	1554	1593	NA	2.4	2.7	NA	18	4.1	659
1995	48	48	10 E	1649	1649	NA	2.5	2.9	NA	19	4.0	667

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		GNP	CGE			PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA			
				Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
Djibouti												
1985	NA	NA	5	442	606	221	0.3	NA	NA	NA	15.2	2041
1986	33	44	4	424	565	207	3	7.9	21.4	146	13.8	1856
1987	38 E	49 E	4	436	565	NA	3	8.7	NA	157	13.4	1808
1988	42 E	52 E	4	482 E	601 E	183	3	8.7	28.6	159	12.8	1830
1989	30	36	4	518 E	621 E	NA	4	5.8	NA	103	11.9	1759
1990	36 E	41 E	4	501 E	576 E	204 E	4	7.1	20.1	111	11.3	1556
1991	44 E	49 E	3	490	542	256 E	4	9.1	19.2	129	8.9	1423
1992	43 E	46 E	8	514	553	NA	4	8.3	NA	118	20.5	1415
1993	30	31	8	500	524	226 E	4	6.0	13.9	78	19.9	1306
1994	26	27	8	496 E	509 E	NA	4	5.3	NA	65	19.4	1233
1995	22	22	8	493 E	493 E	NA	4	4.5	NA	52	19.0	1170
Equatorial Guinea												
1985	NA	NA	3	59	81	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	9.2	250
1986	NA	NA	2	74	98	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	6.0	295
1987	NA	NA	2	79	102	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	5.9	300
1988	NA	NA	1	85	106	26	4	NA	NA	NA	4.0	302
1989	NA	NA	1	88	106	26	4	NA	NA	NA	3.9	294
1990	NA	NA	1	95	109	25	4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	297
1991	NA	NA	1	98	108	26 E	4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	286
1992	NA	NA	1	114	122	30 E	4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	314
1993	NA	NA	1	126	132	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	330
1994	3	3	1	131	135	NA	4	2.2	NA	7	2.4	329
1995	2	2	1	150	150	NA	4	1.6	NA	6	3.1	357
Entrea (Data not available)												
Ethiopia												
1985	184	252	240	2739	3753	873	40.7	6.7	28.9	6	5.9	92
1986	198	264	300	3069	4096	1018	41.6	6.4	25.9	6	7.2	98
1987	236	305	300	3591	4648	1092	43.0	6.6	28.0	7	7.0	108
1988	318	397	250	3731	4658	1252	44.6	8.5	31.7	9	5.6	104
1989	390	468	250	3895	4667	1425	46.4	10.0	32.8	10	5.4	101
1990	472	542	250	4275	4914	1360	48.2	11.0	39.8	11	5.2	102
1991	370	409	120	4115	4548	1034	49.8	9.0	39.6	8	2.4	91
1992	153	164	120	4087	4396	787	51.0	3.7	20.9	3	2.4	86
1993	139 E	145 E	120	4711	4939	981	52.4	2.9	14.8	3	2.3	94
1994	129	132	120	4875	4997	1436	54.0	2.6	9.2	2	2.2	93
1995	118	118	120 E	5347	5347	NA	55.6	2.2	NA	2	2.2	96

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995								Constant 1995
	Gabon												
1985	77	105	7	2741	3757	1583	10	2.8	6.6	103	6.9	3700	
1986	125 E	167 E	9	2778	3708	2186 E	10	4.5	7.6	161	8.7	3575	
1987	109	140	9	2343	3033	NA	10	4.6	NA	134	8.6	2890	
1988	133 E	166 E	8	2824	3525	1083	11	4.7	15.3	157	7.4	3330	
1989	110 E	132 E	10	3074	3683	1047	11	3.6	12.6	124	8.9	3448	
1990	110 E	126 E	9	3209	3687	922	11	3.4	13.7	117	8.4	3422	
1991	NA	NA	10	3540	3911	1353	11	NA	NA	NA	9.2	3587	
1992	112 E	120 E	7	3550	3818	1188 E	11	3.1	10.1	109	6.3	3451	
1993	123 E	129 E	7	3815	3999	1345 E	11	3.2	9.6	115	6.2	3563	
1994	89 E	91 E	6	3855	3952	NA	11	2.3	NA	80	5.3	3470	
1995	104 E	104 E	10 E	4024	4024	NA	12	2.6	NA	90	8.2	3482	
Gambia The													
1985	NA	NA	1	164	225	NA	0.8	NA	NA	NA	1.3	282	
1986	NA	NA	1	166	222	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	1.2	268	
1987	NA	NA	1	181	234	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	1.2	272	
1988	2 E	3 E	1	204	255	NA	9	1.1	NA	3	1.2	285	
1989	NA	NA	2	224	268	61	9	NA	NA	NA	1.6	289	
1990	2	3	2	243	279	58	10	9	4.5	3	2.1	290	
1991	NA	NA	2	285	315	73	10	NA	NA	NA	2.0	314	
1992	10 E	11 E	1	299	322	55 E	10	3.4	19.7	11	1.0	309	
1993	11 E	11 E	1 E	309	324	65 E	11	3.5	17.4	11	9	300	
1994	12 E	12 E	1	301	308	NA	11	3.9	NA	11	9	275	
1995	15	15	1 E	314 E	314 E	90 E	12	4.6	16.2	13	9	270	
Ghana													
1985	30	41	15	2912	3991	567	13.1	1.0	7.2	3	1.1	306	
1986	29	38	9	3129	4177	612	13.6	9	6.3	3	7	307	
1987	31	40	11	3360	4349	641	14.0	9	6.2	3	8	311	
1988	17	21	16	3684	4599	673	14.4	4	3.1	1	1.1	320	
1989	18	21	16	4041	4841	713	14.8	4	3.0	1	1.1	328	
1990	20	23	9	4362	5013	663	15.2	5	3.4	1	6	330	
1991	29	32	9	4775	5276	733	15.6	6	4.3	2	6	338	
1992	40	43	7	5095	5480	945	16.0	8	4.6	3	4	342	
1993	67 E	70 E	7	5467	5732	1215	16.5	1.2	5.8	4	4	348	
1994	113 E	115 E	7	5778	5922	NA	16.9	1.9	NA	7	4	351	
1995	87 E	87 E	7	6176	6176	NA	17.3	1.4	NA	5	4	357	
Guinea													
1985	NA	NA	28	2691 E	3689 E	NA	5.1	NA	NA	NA	5.5	728	
1986	NA	NA	24	1773	2367	529	5.2	NA	NA	NA	4.6	453	
1987	NA	NA	24	2017	2611	617	5.4	NA	NA	NA	4.5	487	
1988	25	32	15	2084	2602	621	5.5	1.2	5.1	6	2.7	474	
1989	NA	NA	15	2232	2675	661	5.6	NA	NA	NA	2.7	475	
1990	30	35	15	2450	2816	699	5.9	1.2	5.0	6	2.5	474	
1991	33	37	15	2658	2937	675	6.3	1.3	5.4	6	2.4	467	
1992	44	47	15	2848	3063	671	6.6	1.5	7.0	7	2.3	464	
1993	NA	NA	15	3092	3242	NA	6.9	NA	NA	NA	2.2	473	
1994	51	52	12	3303	3386	NA	7.0	1.5	NA	7	1.7	485	
1995	51 E	51 E	12	3540	3540	NA	7.2	1.5	NA	7	1.7	492	

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							

A Comparison of Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Developing Regions a/

SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (excluding South Africa) b/

1985	3.9	5.3	1055	131	180	42	399.5	2.9	12.5	13	2.6	451
1986	4.2	5.6	1134	137	183	48	411.2	3.1	11.6	14	2.8	444
1987	4.3	5.6	1164	141	183	51	423.6	3.1	11.1	13	2.7	432
1988	4.2	5.2	1111	154	192	48	436.2	2.7	10.8	12	2.5	441
1989	4.0	4.8	1131	167	200	48	449.3	2.4	10.1	11	2.5	445
1990	4.5	5.2	1183	180	207	55	463.0	2.5	9.4	11	2.6	446
1991	4.7	5.2	1094	193	213	55	476.7	2.4	9.4	11	2.3	447
1992	4.6	4.9	1032	202	217	52	493.1	2.3	9.4	10	2.1	440
1993	5.1	5.3	1032	204	214	68	507.2	2.5	7.8	10	2.0	423
1994	4.4	4.5	1038	215	220	55	520.9	2.1	8.3	9	2.0	423
1995	3.9	3.9	1012	224	224	52	536.2	1.7	7.5	7	1.9	417

NORTH AFRICA

1985	6.0	8.3	464	79	108	42	56.3	7.7	19.5	147	8.2	1912
1986	5.9	7.8	494	77	103	41	57.8	7.6	19.1	135	8.6	1781
1987	4.7	6.1	499	80	104	39	59.3	5.9	15.6	103	8.4	1750
1988	5.1	6.4	447	81	101	38	60.9	6.3	16.7	105	7.3	1653
1989	5.0	6.0	447	87	104	38	62.4	5.7	15.6	95	7.2	1671
1990	5.1	5.8	442	98	112	36	63.9	5.2	15.9	91	6.9	1755
1991	4.3	4.7	442	105	117	38	65.5	4.1	12.6	72	6.8	1780
1992	4.8	5.1	454	109	117	39	67.0	4.4	13.3	76	6.8	1746
1993	4.2	4.4	454	109	114	42	68.6	3.9	10.3	64	6.6	1660
1994	4.3	4.4	436	117	120	44	70.2	3.7	9.9	63	6.2	1710
1995	5.0	5.0	426	122	122	45	71.8	4.1	11.0	69	5.9	1696

CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

1985	2.3	3.2	537	68	93	30	51.2	3.5	10.8	63	10.5	1810
1986	2.3	3.1	538	71	95	32	52.3	3.2	9.6	59	10.3	1818
1987	2.3	3.0	544	76	98	28	53.3	3.1	10.9	57	10.2	1844
1988	2.3	2.8	531	78	98	28	54.3	2.9	10.2	52	9.8	1798
1989	2.4	2.8	527	82	99	27	55.4	2.9	10.4	51	9.5	1782
1990	2.4	2.7	495	83	96	27	56.6	2.8	10.1	48	8.7	1696
1991	1.9	2.2	492	81	89	23	57.7	2.4	9.4	37	8.5	1542
1992	1.6	1.7	356	81	87	22	58.8	2.0	7.8	29	6.1	1485
1993	1.4	1.5	356	82	86	21	59.9	1.7	7.1	25	5.9	1442
1994	1.5	1.5	283	87	89	22	61.0	1.7	6.8	25	4.6	1454
1995	1.2	1.2	209	92	92	23	62.1	1.3	5.3	20	3.4	1482

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Billion dollars			Billion dollars								
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
SOUTH AMERICA												
1985	13.8	18.9	1138	674	924	312	268.5	2.0	6.1	70	4.2	3441
1986	16.0	21.4	1155	753	1005	312	273.8	2.1	6.9	78	4.2	3672
1987	15.3	19.8	1194	809	1047	369	279.2	1.9	5.4	71	4.3	3749
1988	15.9	19.8	897	837	1045	289	284.6	1.9	6.9	70	3.1	3672
1989	16.4	19.7	912	869	1042	293	290.0	1.9	6.7	68	3.1	3591
1990	17.2	19.7	917	901	1035	269	295.1	1.9	7.3	67	3.1	3507
1991	16.4	18.1	896	972	1074	220	300.1	1.7	8.2	60	3.0	3579
1992	16.9	18.2	913	1027	1104	258	305.0	1.6	7.0	60	3.0	3621
1993	18.7	19.6	913	1107	1161	321	309.8	1.7	6.1	63	2.9	3747
1994	18.3	18.8	929	1183	1212	315	314.5	1.6	6.0	60	3.0	3855
1995	23.0	23.0	915	1245	1245	357	319.0	1.8	6.4	72	2.9	3901
CENTRAL ASIA and CAUCASUS												
1992	2.6	2.8	220	202	217	75	69.0	1.3	3.7	40	3.2	3145
1993	3.4	3.5	247	186	195	68	69.7	1.8	5.2	51	3.5	2795
1994	3.2	3.3	167	159	163	56	70.2	2.0	5.9	47	2.4	2318
1995	3.5	3.5	243	152	152	53	70.7	2.3	6.7	50	3.4	2149
EAST ASIA												
1985	95.0	130.2	8307	4109	5632	1045	1663.9	2.3	12.5	78	5.0	3384
1986	99.1	132.3	8561	4400	5873	1112	1688.8	2.3	11.9	78	5.1	3478
1987	102.4	132.6	8052	4818	6237	1127	1716.2	2.1	11.8	77	4.7	3634
1988	108.0	134.9	8349	5378	6714	1155	1743.4	2.0	11.7	77	4.8	3851
1989	115.9	138.8	8735	5884	7050	1233	1767.8	2.0	11.3	79	4.9	3988
1990	125.9	144.7	8316	6437	7398	1274	1793.0	2.0	11.4	81	4.6	4126
1991	130.4	144.1	8149	7087	7831	1617	1817.1	1.8	8.9	79	4.5	4310
1992	138.9	149.5	7602	7637	8214	1651	1840.2	1.8	9.1	81	4.1	4464
1993	146.3	153.3	7506	8137	8530	1768	1862.6	1.8	8.7	82	4.0	4580
1994	153.2	157.1	7448	8694	8912	1820	1884.7	1.8	8.6	83	4.0	4729
1995	165.1	165.1	7188	9294	9294	1909	1906.6	1.8	8.6	87	3.8	4875
MIDDLE EAST												
1985	67.9	93.0	2541	409	561	288	161.0	16.6	32.4	578	15.8	3485
1986	66.4	88.7	2503	381	508	228	166.5	17.4	38.8	533	15.0	3053
1987	62.2	80.6	2699	399	516	193	171.7	15.6	41.8	469	15.7	3007
1988	59.9	74.8	3224	416	520	199	177.2	14.4	37.6	422	18.2	2933
1989	55.8	66.9	3203	451	541	194	182.7	12.4	34.6	366	17.5	2960
1990	79.5	91.4	3405	497	572	191	190.5	16.0	47.8	480	17.9	3002
1991	89.3	98.7	2560	524	579	194	193.6	17.0	51.0	510	13.2	2993
1992	81.2	87.4	2448	572	615	214	199.8	14.2	40.8	437	12.3	3077
1993	52.4	55.0	2448	589	618	216	205.1	8.9	25.4	268	11.9	3012
1994	48.5	49.7	2405	588	602	215	210.5	8.3	23.1	236	11.4	2863
1995	48.6	48.6	2319	616	616	206	216.3	7.9	23.6	225	10.7	2849

65

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
SOUTH ASIA												
1985	7.5	10.2	1933	195	268	59	1018.8	3.8	17.3	10	1.9	263
1986	8.1	10.9	1933	210	280	66	1041.0	3.9	16.5	10	1.9	269
1987	9.1	11.8	1952	226	292	67	1063.4	4.0	17.7	11	1.8	275
1988	9.8	12.3	2062	254	317	71	1086.1	3.9	17.3	11	1.9	291
1989	10.2	12.2	2000	279	335	78	1109.2	3.7	15.7	11	1.8	302
1990	10.8	12.4	2035	307	353	78	1132.3	3.5	15.9	11	1.8	312
1991	10.7	11.8	2132	323	357	76	1155.0	3.3	15.5	10	1.8	309
1992	11.2	12.0	2147	350	376	79	1177.7	3.2	15.2	10	1.8	319
1993	12.4	13.0	2147	371	389	84	1201.0	3.3	15.6	11	1.8	324
1994	13.5	13.8	2153	405	416	87	1224.2	3.3	15.8	11	1.8	339
1995	13.2	13.2	2142	446	446	88	1246.9	3.0	15.0	11	1.7	358

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		PER GNP	PER CGE	PER CAPITA		PER CAPITA
								%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
B Sub-Saharan Africa Total and By Country a/												
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA, TOTAL (including South Africa) b/												
1985	6994 4	9586 0	1150	214200	293600	79280	432 9	3 3	12 1	22	2 7	678
1986	7494 9	10000 0	1224	221800	296000	86360	445 4	3 4	11 6	22	2 7	665
1987	8231 9	10650 0	1266	231400	299600	90970	458 5	3 6	11 7	23	2 8	653
1988	8320 5	10390 0	1211	251600	314100	89030	471 8	3 3	11 7	22	2 6	666
1989	8474 7	10150 0	1231	271300	325000	87580	485 7	3 1	11 6	21	2 5	669
1990	9067 5	10420 0	1268	287200	330100	96520	500 2	3 2	10 8	21	2 5	660
1991	8648 3	9556 5	1174	304200	336100	93200	514 7	2 8	10 3	19	2 3	653
1992	7845 4	8438 8	1104	312600	336300	92360	532 0	2 5	9 1	16	2 1	632
1993	8616 0	9032 8	1104	320600	336100	108300	546 9	2 7	8 3	17	2 0	615
1994	7428 5	7614 7	1140	338700	347200	96470	561 1	2 2	7 9	14	2 0	619
1995	6800 7	6800 7	1112	354100	354100	95260	577 2	1 9	7 1	12	1 9	614
Angola E E E												
1985	NA	NA	66	6144	8420	NA	7 6	NA	NA	NA	8 7	1112
1986	1298	1732	70	6506	8683	NA	7 8	19 9	NA	223	9 0	1120
1987	NA	NA	74	7312	9465	NA	7 9	NA	NA	NA	9 4	1196
1988	NA	NA	107	7068	8825	3841	8 1	NA	NA	NA	13 2	1091
1989	NA	NA	107	7223	8655	NA	8 2	NA	NA	NA	13 0	1049
1990	NA	NA	115	6903	7933	4229	8 4	NA	NA	NA	13 6	941
1991	NA	NA	150	7048	7788	NA	8 7	NA	NA	NA	17 3	900
1992	NA	NA	128	7549	8120	3706	9 1	NA	NA	NA	14 1	893
1993	NA	NA	128	5511	5778	NA	9 5	NA	NA	NA	13 4	605
1994	453	464	120	6197	6352	NA	9 8	7 3	NA	47	12 2	648
1995	225	225	82 E	7400	7400	NA	10 1	3 0	NA	22	8 1	735
Benin												
1985	NA	NA	6	1093	1497	NA	4 0	NA	NA	NA	1 5	376
1986	25	34	4	1149	1534	NA	4 1	2 2	NA	8	1 0	373
1987	NA	NA	4	1167	1511	308E	4 2	NA	NA	NA	9	356
1988	30	38	5	1260	1573	213	4 4	2 4	17 7	9	1 1	359
1989	28	34	5	1265	1516	174	4 5	2 2	19 4	7	1 0	335
1990	28	32	6	1371	1576	NA	4 7	2 0	NA	7	1 3	337
1991	NA	NA	7	1503	1661	316E	4 8	NA	NA	NA	1 4	344
1992	21 E	22 E	6	1586	1706	NA	5 0	1 3	NA	4	1 2	341
1993	26 E	27 E	6	1700	1782	320E	5 2	1 5	8 6	5	1 2	345
1994	41	43	6	1795	1840	NA	5 3	2 3	NA	8	1 1	344
1995	24 E	24 E	6	2013	2013	NA	5 5	1 2	NA	4	1 1	365

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
Botswana												
1985	34	47	3	1352	1853	802	1.1	2.5	5.8	43	2.8	1704
1986	50	67	4	1450	1936	897	1.1	3.4	7.4	59	3.5	1715
1987	94	122	4	1709	2212	1125	1.2	5.5	10.9	104	3.4	1889
1988	108	135	4	1969	2458	1302	1.2	5.5	10.3	111	3.3	2024
1989	105	125	6	2371	2840	1257	1.3	4.4	10.0	99	4.8	2256
1990	151	173	6	2755	3166	1604	1.3	5.5	10.8	133	4.6	2428
1991	170	188	7	3197	3533	1717	1.3	5.3	11.0	141	4.9	2646
1992	177	190	6	3709	3990	1847	1.4	4.8	10.3	139	4.4	2920
1993	234	245	6	3675	3853	2026	1.4	6.4	12.1	176	4.3	2758
1994	235	241	8	3911	4009	1653	1.4	6.0	14.6	169	5.6	2812
1995	225 E	225 E	8	4217	4217	1779 E	1.5	5.3	12.7	155	5.2	2903
Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)												
1985	24	33	9	1267	1737	177	7.9	1.9	18.7	4	1.1	221
1986	39	52	9	1410	1881	234	8.1	2.8	22.2	6	1.1	233
1987	34	44	9	1441	1865	254	8.3	2.4	17.3	5	1.1	225
1988	38	48	8	1580	1973	309	8.5	2.4	15.4	6	9	231
1989	47	57	8	1665	1995	283	8.8	2.8	20.1	6	9	227
1990	53	61	10	1720	1977	297	9.0	3.1	20.4	7	1.1	219
1991	49	54	10	1953	2158	NA	9.3	2.5	NA	6	1.1	232
1992	49	53	9	2057	2213	378	9.6	2.4	14.0	6	9	232
1993	46	48	9	2089	2190	401 E	9.8	2.2	12.0	5	9	223
1994	65 E	67 E	9	2159	2213	NA	10.1	3.0	NA	7	9	219
1995	68 E	68 E	9	2310	2310	NA	10.4	2.9	NA	7	9	223
Burundi												
1985	21	28	9	694	951	135	4.8	3.0	20.8	6	1.9	198
1986	25	33	10	734	980	143	5.0	3.4	23.3	7	2.0	198
1987	26	34	10	793	1027	162	5.1	3.3	21.0	7	2.0	201
1988	27	34	11	867	1082	174	5.3	3.1	19.3	6	2.1	205
1989	24	28	11	922	1104	197	5.5	2.6	14.3	5	2.0	202
1990	24	28	12	998	1147	206	5.6	2.4	13.6	5	2.1	204
1991	27	29	12	1096	1211	211	5.8	2.4	13.9	5	2.1	209
1992	31 E	33 E	7	1154	1241	243	5.9	2.7	13.7	6	1.2	210
1993	32 E	33 E	7	1112	1166	240	6.1	2.8	13.8	5	1.2	192
1994	35 E	36 E	17	1061	1087	188	6.2	3.3	19.4	6	2.7	174
1995	46	46	22	1050	1050	186	5.9	4.4	24.8	8	3.7	177
Cameroon												
1985	152	209	15	7825	10720	2501	10.2	1.9	8.3	20	1.5	1052
1986	188 E	251 E	15	8806	11750	2780	10.5	2.1	9.0	24	1.4	1115
1987	179	231	15	8976	11620	2753	10.9	2.0	8.4	21	1.4	1067
1988	140	175	21	8445	10540	NA	11.2	1.7	NA	16	1.8	938
1989	127	152	21	8933	10700	2297	11.6	1.4	6.6	13	1.8	925
1990	140	161	23	8529	9802	2211	11.9	1.6	7.3	13	1.9	823
1991	125	138	24	8159	9016	2108	12.3	1.5	6.5	11	2.0	734
1992	129	139	12	8006	8612	1689	12.7	1.6	8.2	11	9	680
1993	150	158	12	8056	8446	1546	13.1	1.9	10.2	12	9	647
1994	147	150	12	7599	7790	NA	13.4	1.9	NA	11	9	579
1995	NA	NA	22 E	8051	8051	NA	13.9	NA	NA	NA	1.6	581

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		PER CAPITA
							%		%		Constant 1995 Dollars	Constant 1995 Dollars
Cape Verde							E					
1985	NA	NA	6	180	247	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	18.3	753
1986	NA	NA	4	193	258	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	11.9	769
1987	NA	NA	4	212	275	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	11.6	798
1988	NA	NA	3	237	296	194	4	NA	NA	NA	8.5	836
1989	NA	NA	3	260	311	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	8.2	855
1990	NA	NA	1	248	285	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	760
1991	3	4	1	269	298	137	4	1.3	2.8	10	2.6	771
1992	3	4	1	316	340	NA	4	1.1	NA	9	2.5	854
1993	3	4	1	333	349	268	4	1.0	1.3	9	2.4	850
1994	4	4	1	356	364	NA	4	1.0	NA	9	2.4	861
1995	4	4	1	382	382	NA	4	1.0	NA	9	2.3	875
Central African Republic												
1985	NA	NA	5	796	1090	306	2.5	NA	NA	NA	2.0	433
1986	NA	NA	5	854	1140	298	2.6	NA	NA	NA	2.0	446
1987	15 E	19 E	5	800	1035	292	2.6	1.8	6.4	7	1.9	398
1988	NA	NA	5	854	1066	278	2.7	NA	NA	NA	1.9	402
1989	15	17	5	915	1097	265 E	2.7	1.6	6.6	6	1.9	402
1990	16	18	4	965	1109	NA	2.8	1.6	NA	6	1.4	395
1991	NA	NA	4	981	1084	270 E	2.9	NA	NA	NA	1.4	376
1992	21 E	22 E	7	976	1050	NA	3.0	2.1	NA	8	2.4	354
1993	24 E	25 E	7	949	995	NA	3.1	2.5	NA	8	2.3	325
1994	NA	NA	5	1106	1134	NA	3.1	NA	NA	NA	1.6	360
1995	NA	NA	5	1115	1115	NA	3.2	NA	NA	NA	1.5	347
Chad												
1985	12	17	16	617	845	279 E	5.1	2.0	6.1	3	3.1	166
1986	18	24	22	612	817	178	5.2	2.9	13.3	5	4.2	157
1987	25	32	30	616	797	253	5.4	4.1	12.7	6	5.6	148
1988	35	44	33	743	927	326	5.6	4.8	13.6	8	5.9	167
1989	49	59	33	813	974	353	5.7	6.0	16.6	10	5.7	170
1990	NA	NA	50	838	963	313	5.9	NA	NA	NA	8.5	164
1991	49 E	54 E	50	922	1019	327	6.0	5.3	16.6	9	8.3	169
1992	26 E	28 E	30 E	967	1040	291 E	6.2	2.7	9.7	5	4.8	167
1993	NA	NA	30	976	1024	NA	6.4	NA	NA	NA	4.7	160
1994	33	34	30	1038	1064	NA	6.6	3.2	NA	5	4.6	161
1995	34	34	30	1117	1117	NA	6.8	3.1	NA	5	4.4	165
Congo												
1985	54 E	74 E	15	1332	1825	802	1.9	4.0	9.2	38	7.7	943
1986	71 E	95 E	13	1277	1705	848	2.0	5.6	11.2	48	6.5	857
1987	69	90	14	1337	1730	713	2.0	5.2	12.6	44	6.9	847
1988	NA	NA	15	1388	1733	757	2.1	NA	NA	NA	7.1	827
1989	NA	NA	15	1484	1778	645	2.1	NA	NA	NA	6.9	827
1990	77	89	9	1576	1811	803	2.2	4.9	11.1	40	4.1	822
1991	128	141	9	1719	1899	NA	2.3	7.4	NA	63	4.0	842
1992	101	109	10	1854	1994	NA	2.3	5.5	NA	47	4.3	863
1993	91 E	95 E	10	1814	1902	NA	2.4	5.0	NA	40	4.2	805
1994	42	43	10	1554	1593	NA	2.4	2.7	NA	18	4.1	659
1995	48	48	10 E	1649	1649	NA	2.5	2.9	NA	19	4.0	667

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Million dollars			Million dollars									
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995	Constant 1995							
Djibouti													
1985	NA	NA	5	442	606	221	0.3	NA	NA	NA	15.2	2041	
1986	33	44	4	424	565	207	3	7.9	21.4	146	13.8	1856	
1987	38 E	49 E	4	436	565	NA	3	8.7	NA	157	13.4	1808	
1988	42 E	52 E	4	482 E	601 E	183	3	8.7	28.6	159	12.8	1830	
1989	30	36	4	518 E	621 E	NA	4	5.8	NA	103	11.9	1759	
1990	36 E	41 E	4	501 E	576 E	204 E	4	7.1	20.1	111	11.3	1556	
1991	44 E	49 E	3	490	542	256 E	4	9.1	19.2	129	8.9	1423	
1992	43 E	46 E	8	514	553	NA	4	8.3	NA	118	20.5	1415	
1993	30	31	8	500	524	226 E	4	6.0	13.9	78	19.9	1306	
1994	26	27	8	496 E	509 E	NA	4	5.3	NA	65	19.4	1233	
1995	22	22	8	493 E	493 E	NA	4	4.5	NA	52	19.0	1170	
Equatorial Guinea													
1985	NA	NA	3	59	81	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	9.2	250	
1986	NA	NA	2	74	98	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	6.0	295	
1987	NA	NA	2	79	102	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	5.9	300	
1988	NA	NA	1	85	106	26	4	NA	NA	NA	4.0	302	
1989	NA	NA	1	88	106	26	4	NA	NA	NA	3.9	294	
1990	NA	NA	1	95	109	25	4	NA	NA	NA	2.7	297	
1991	NA	NA	1	98	108	26 E	4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	286	
1992	NA	NA	1	114	122	30 E	4	NA	NA	NA	2.6	314	
1993	NA	NA	1	126	132	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	330	
1994	3	3	1	131	135	NA	4	2.2	NA	7	2.4	329	
1995	2	2	1	150	150	NA	4	1.6	NA	6	3.1	357	
Eritrea (Data not available)													
Ethiopia													
1985	184	252	240	2739	3753	873	40.7	6.7	28.9	6	5.9	92	
1986	198	264	300	3069	4096	1018	41.6	6.4	25.9	6	7.2	98	
1987	236	305	300	3591	4648	1092	43.0	6.6	28.0	7	7.0	108	
1988	318	397	250	3731	4658	1252	44.6	8.5	31.7	9	5.6	104	
1989	390	468	250	3895	4667	1425	46.4	10.0	32.8	10	5.4	101	
1990	472	542	250	4275	4914	1360	48.2	11.0	39.8	11	5.2	102	
1991	370	409	120	4115	4548	1034	49.8	9.0	39.6	8	2.4	91	
1992	153	164	120	4087	4396	787	51.0	3.7	20.9	3	2.4	86	
1993	139 E	145 E	120	4711	4939	981	52.4	2.9	14.8	3	2.3	94	
1994	129	132	120	4875	4997	1436	54.0	2.6	9.2	2	2.2	93	
1995	118	118	120 E	5347	5347	NA	55.6	2.2	NA	2	2.2	96	

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
	Constant 1995	Constant 1995		Constant 1995	Constant 1995							
Gabon												
1985	77	105	7	2741	3757	1583	1.0	2.8	6.6	103	6.9	3700
1986	125 E	167 E	9	2778	3708	2186 E	1.0	4.5	7.6	161	8.7	3575
1987	109	140	9	2343	3033	NA	1.0	4.6	NA	134	8.6	2890
1988	133 E	166 E	8	2824	3525	1083	1.1	4.7	15.3	157	7.4	3330
1989	110 E	132 E	10	3074	3683	1047	1.1	3.6	12.6	124	8.9	3448
1990	110 E	126 E	9	3209	3687	922	1.1	3.4	13.7	117	8.4	3422
1991	NA	NA	10	3540	3911	1353	1.1	NA	NA	NA	9.2	3587
1992	112 E	120 E	7	3550	3818	1188 E	1.1	3.1	10.1	109	6.3	3451
1993	123 E	129 E	7	3815	3999	1345 E	1.1	3.2	9.6	115	6.2	3563
1994	89 E	91 E	6	3855	3952	NA	1.1	2.3	NA	80	5.3	3470
1995	104 E	104 E	10 E	4024	4024	NA	1.2	2.6	NA	90	8.2	3482
Gambia The												
1985	NA	NA	1	164	225	NA	0.8	NA	NA	NA	1.3	282
1986	NA	NA	1	166	222	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	1.2	268
1987	NA	NA	1	181	234	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	1.2	272
1988	2 E	3 E	1	204	255	NA	9	1.1	NA	3	1.2	285
1989	NA	NA	2	224	268	61	9	NA	NA	NA	1.6	289
1990	2	3	2	243	279	58	1.0	9	4.5	3	2.1	290
1991	NA	NA	2	285	315	73	1.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0	314
1992	10 E	11 E	1	299	322	55 E	1.0	3.4	19.7	11	1.0	309
1993	11 E	11 E	1 E	309	324	65 E	1.1	3.5	17.4	11	9	300
1994	12 E	12 E	1	301	308	NA	1.1	3.9	NA	11	9	275
1995	15	15	1 E	314 E	314 E	90 E	1.2	4.6	16.2	13	9	270
Ghana												
1985	30	41	15	2912	3991	567	13.1	1.0	7.2	3	1.1	306
1986	29	38	9	3129	4177	612	13.6	9	6.3	3	7	307
1987	31	40	11	3360	4349	641	14.0	9	6.2	3	8	311
1988	17	21	16	3684	4599	673	14.4	4	3.1	1	1.1	320
1989	18	21	16	4041	4841	713	14.8	4	3.0	1	1.1	328
1990	20	23	9	4362	5013	663	15.2	5	3.4	1	6	330
1991	29	32	9	4775	5276	733	15.6	6	4.3	2	6	338
1992	40	43	7	5095	5480	945	16.0	8	4.6	3	4	342
1993	67 E	70 E	7	5467	5732	1215	16.5	1.2	5.8	4	4	348
1994	113 E	115 E	7	5778	5922	NA	16.9	1.9	NA	7	4	351
1995	87 E	87 E	7	6176	6176	NA	17.3	1.4	NA	5	4	357
Guinea												
1985	NA	NA	28	2691 E	3689 E	NA	5.1	NA	NA	NA	5.5	728
1986	NA	NA	24	1773	2367	529	5.2	NA	NA	NA	4.6	453
1987	NA	NA	24	2017	2611	617	5.4	NA	NA	NA	4.5	487
1988	25	32	15	2084	2602	621	5.5	1.2	5.1	6	2.7	474
1989	NA	NA	15	2232	2675	661	5.6	NA	NA	NA	2.7	475
1990	30	35	15	2450	2816	699	5.9	1.2	5.0	6	2.5	474
1991	33	37	15	2658	2937	675	6.3	1.3	5.4	6	2.4	467
1992	44	47	15	2848	3063	671	6.6	1.5	7.0	7	2.3	464
1993	NA	NA	15	3092	3242	NA	6.9	NA	NA	NA	2.2	473
1994	51	52	12	3303	3386	NA	7.0	1.5	NA	7	1.7	485
1995	51 E	51 E	12	3540	3540	NA	7.2	1.5	NA	7	1.7	492

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Million dollars			Million dollars								
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Guinea-Bissau												
1985	4	5	11	130	177	108	0.9	2.9	4.7	6	12.4	200
1986	3	4	11	130	173	68	9	2.6	6.6	5	12.1	191
1987	3	4	11	142	183	104	9	2.3	4.1	5	11.8	198
1988	NA	NA	10	156	194	103	1.0	NA	NA	NA	10.5	204
1989	4	5	10	169	202	116	1.0	2.3	4.0	5	10.3	208
1990	NA	NA	12	197	227	111	1.0	NA	NA	NA	12.0	227
1991	NA	NA	12	198	219	96	1.0	NA	NA	NA	11.7	214
1992	7 E	7 E	11	212	229	92	1.0	3.1	7.6	7	10.5	218
1993	8 E	8 E	11	220	230	NA	1.1	3.6	NA	8	10.3	215
1994	8	8	7	236	242	NA	1.1	3.4	NA	8	6.4	220
1995	7 E	7 E	7	253	253	NA	1.1	2.8	NA	6	6.2	225
Ivory Coast												
1985	81	111	8	6552	8980	NA	9.9	1.2	NA	11	0.8	909
1986	96 E	128 E	8	6727	8978	NA	10.2	1.4	NA	13	8	877
1987	133	172	8	7115	9209	NA	10.6	1.9	NA	16	8	868
1988	152	190	8	7175	8958	NA	11.0	2.1	NA	17	7	818
1989	111	133	8	7225	8657	NA	11.4	1.5	NA	12	7	761
1990	110	126	15	7391	8494	NA	11.9	1.5	NA	11	1.3	712
1991	108	119	15	7629	8430	NA	12.5	1.4	NA	10	1.2	677
1992	118	126	15	7838	8431	NA	12.8	1.5	NA	10	1.2	657
1993	126	132	15	7954	8338	3172	13.3	1.6	4.2	10	1.1	629
1994	104 E	106 E	15	8236	8442	NA	13.8	1.3	NA	8	1.1	613
1995	98 E	98 E	15	8986	8986	NA	14.3	1.1	NA	7	1.1	629
Kenya												
1985	89	122	19	3852	5280	1446	20.1	2.3	8.4	6	0.9	262
1986	95	127	20	4237	5655	1461	20.9	2.2	8.7	6	1.0	271
1987	122	158	21	4616	5975	1774	21.7	2.6	8.9	7	9	276
1988	171	213	20	5056	6313	1762	22.4	3.4	12.1	10	9	282
1989	135	162	20	5526	6622	2121	23.2	2.4	7.6	7	9	286
1990	173	198	20	5942	6828	2024	23.9	2.9	9.8	8	8	286
1991	176	195	20	6230	6884	2158	24.8	2.8	9.0	8	8	277
1992	195	209	24	6406	6891	1818	25.8	3.0	11.5	8	9	267
1993	171	179	24	6403	6713	2000	26.6	2.7	8.9	7	9	252
1994	147	151	22	6930	7104	2249	27.1	2.1	6.7	6	8	262
1995	173 E	173 E	22	7557	7557	2797 E	27.6	2.3	6.2	6	8	274
Lesotho												
1985	NA	NA	2	754	1034	262	1.5	NA	NA	NA	1.0	675
1986	40	53	2	755	1007	NA	1.6	5.3	NA	34	1.3	641
1987	NA	NA	2	780	1010	362	1.6	NA	NA	NA	1.2	626
1988	NA	NA	2	820	1024	357	1.7	NA	NA	NA	1.2	619
1989	37	45	2	999	1197	419	1.7	3.7	10.7	26	1.2	706
1990	55 E	64 E	2	1052	1209	373	1.7	5.3	17.1	37	1.2	697
1991	NA	NA	2	1089	1203	389	1.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	677
1992	35	38	2	1103	1187	364	1.8	3.2	10.5	21	1.1	653
1993	31 E	32 E	2	1202	1260	394	1.9	2.6	8.2	17	1.1	679
1994	26 E	27 E	2	1315	1348	1011	1.9	2.0	2.7	14	1.1	711
1995	28	28	2	1478	1478	1131	1.9	1.9	2.5	15	1.0	765

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Million dollars			Million dollars								
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Liberia												
1985	42	57	6	1557	2133	655	2.2	2.7	8.8	26	2.7	955
1986	54	72	6	1556	2077	609	2.3	3.5	11.8	31	2.6	900
1987	60	77	6	1589	2057	547	2.4	3.8	14.2	32	2.5	862
1988	57	71	7	NA	NA	501	2.5	NA	14.1	29	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	2.0	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA
1992	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2.1	NA	NA	NA	9	NA
1993	35 E	37 E	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	16	NA	NA
1994	29 E	30 E	NA	NA	NA	285 E	2.3	NA	10.5	13	NA	NA
1995	45 E	45 E	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	21	NA	NA
Madagascar												
1985	39 E	53 E	27	1985	2721	662 E	10.0	1.9	8.0	5	2.7	272
1986	39 E	53 E	26	2074	2768	643 E	10.3	1.9	8.2	5	2.5	269
1987	39 E	51 E	26	2124	2749	NA	10.6	1.9	NA	5	2.5	260
1988	34 E	43 E	21	2250	2809	519	10.9	1.5	8.2	4	1.9	258
1989	33	40	21	2417	2896	616	11.2	1.4	6.5	4	1.9	259
1990	33	37	21	2665	3063	548	11.5	1.2	6.8	3	1.8	266
1991	31	35	21	2565	2835	499	11.9	1.2	7.0	3	1.8	239
1992	30	33	21	2674	2876	606	12.2	1.1	5.4	3	1.7	236
1993	37	39	21	2828	2965	636	12.6	1.3	6.1	3	1.7	236
1994	30	31	21	2871	2943	604	12.9	1.0	5.1	2	1.6	228
1995	28	28	21	3037	3037	557	13.3	9	5.0	2	1.6	229
Malawi												
1985	15	20	6	758	1039	350	7.1	2.0	5.8	3	0.8	146
1986	18	24	7	767	1024	368	7.4	2.4	6.6	3	9	139
1987	16	20	7	802	1038	363	7.8	1.9	5.6	3	9	133
1988	14	18	7	866	1082	333	8.3	1.6	5.3	2	8	131
1989	15	18	7	913	1094	311	8.7	1.6	5.8	2	8	125
1990	13 E	15 E	7	1046	1202	317	9.1	1.3	4.8	2	8	132
1991	13 E	14 E	8	1158	1279	331 E	9.4	1.1	4.4	2	8	136
1992	11 E	12 E	10	1072	1153	315 E	9.7	1.1	3.9	1	10	119
1993	15 E	16 E	10	1268	1330	450 E	9.7	1.2	3.5	2	10	136
1994	19	19	10	1115	1143	NA	9.6	1.7	NA	2	10	119
1995	21	21	10	1310	1310	NA	9.4	1.6	NA	2	10	139
Mali												
1985	33	45	8	1153	1580	561	7.4	2.9	8.1	6	1.1	213
1986	33	44	8	1319	1760	542	7.6	2.5	8.1	6	1.1	233
1987	34	44	8	1468	1901	517	7.7	2.3	8.4	6	1.0	246
1988	37	46	8	1521	1899	579	7.9	2.4	7.9	6	1.0	241
1989	39	47	8	1775	2127	546 E	8.1	2.2	8.6	6	9	264
1990	NA	NA	13	1856	2133	NA	8.2	NA	NA	NA	1.6	259
1991	NA	NA	13	1920	2121	NA	8.4	NA	NA	NA	1.5	252
1992	50 E	54 E	12	2137	2299	569 E	8.6	2.3	9.4	6	1.4	266
1993	47 E	49 E	12	2155	2260	NA	8.9	2.2	NA	6	1.4	255
1994	42	43	8	2210	2265	NA	9.1	1.9	NA	5	9	249
1995	43 E	43 E	8	2428	2428	NA	9.4	1.8	NA	5	9	259

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Mauritania												
1985	37 E	51 E	16	545	747	205E	17	6.9	25.0	31	9.6	448
1986	34	46	16	585	780	NA	17	5.9	NA	27	9.3	455
1987	27	35	16	618	800	NA	18	4.4	NA	20	9.1	453
1988	NA	NA	14E	660	824	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	7.4	453
1989	32	38	16E	726	870	240	19	4.4	15.9	20	8.6	464
1990	31 E	36 E	17	744	855	NA	19	4.2	NA	18	8.8	442
1991	30 E	33 E	17	799	883	NA	20	3.7	NA	16	8.5	442
1992	37 E	39 E	16	834	897	NA	21	4.4	NA	19	7.8	436
1993	36 E	38 E	16	890	933	NA	21	4.1	NA	18	7.5	439
1994	36 E	37 E	10	971	995	399E	22	3.7	9.3	17	4.6	454
1995	33	33	10	1044	1044	NA	23	3.2	NA	15	4.4	461
Mauritius												
1985	3	5	1	1513	2073	565	10	0.2	0.8	5	1.0	2029
1986	3	4	1	1709	2281	568	10	2	8	4	1.0	2210
1987	3	5	1	1971	2551	591	10	2	8	4	1.0	2447
1988	4	5	1	2185	2728	661	11	2	8	5	1.0	2593
1989	6	7	1	2410	2888	741	11	2	9	6	9	2718
1990	9	10	1	2694	3096	752	11	3	13	9	9	2884
1991	11	12	1	2949	3258	772	11	4	15	11	9	3004
1992	12	13	1	3221	3465	847	11	4	15	12	9	3161
1993	11	12	1	3480	3649	825	11	3	14	11	9	3295
1994	12	12	1	3697	3790	891	11	3	14	11	9	3390
1995	14	14	1	3920	3920	891	11	4	16	12	12	3474
Mozambique												
1985	58	79	35	584	800	209E	13.8	9.9	38.0	6	2.5	58
1986	NA	NA	65	574	767	NA	14.1	NA	NA	NA	4.6	54
1987	55	71	65	623	806	206	14.1	8.9	34.6	5	4.6	57
1988	67	84	65	721	900	207	13.9	9.3	40.7	6	4.7	65
1989	75	90	65	777	931	NA	13.9	9.6	NA	6	4.7	67
1990	77	88	65	831	955	NA	14.1	9.2	NA	6	4.6	68
1991	107	118	65	913	1009	NA	14.3	11.7	NA	8	4.5	70
1992	91 E	98 E	50	899	967	581E	14.6	10.1	16.8	7	3.4	66
1993	99	103	50	1131	1186	NA	15.1	8.7	NA	7	3.3	78
1994	86	88	11	1217	1247	NA	16.0	7.0	NA	5	7	78
1995	69	69	12	1284	1284	NA	17.1	5.4	NA	4	7	75
Namibia												
1990	41 E	47 E	NA	2201	2529	866	1.4	1.9	5.4	33	NA	1795
1991	66 E	73 E	8	2490	2752	1112	1.5	2.7	6.6	50	5.5	1896
1992	63	68	8	2657	2858	1199	1.5	2.4	5.6	45	5.4	1914
1993	60	62	8	2724	2856	1144	1.5	2.2	5.5	41	5.2	1858
1994	56	57	8	2921	2994	NA	1.6	1.9	NA	36	5.1	1893
1995	64	64	8	3072	3072	NA	1.6	2.1	NA	39	4.9	1886

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Niger												
1985	9 E	13 E	5	1123	1540	258 E	6.6	0.8	5.0	2	0.8	234
1986	10 E	13 E	4	1232	1645	NA	6.8	8	NA	2	6	242
1987	NA	NA	5	1237	1601	323	7.0	NA	NA	NA	7	228
1988	13	16	4	1345	1679	386	7.2	10	4.2	2	6	232
1989	17	20	4	1358	1627	NA	7.4	12	NA	3	6	219
1990	NA	NA	5	1510	1735	348	7.6	NA	NA	NA	7	227
1991	21	23	5	1602	1770	275 E	7.9	13	8.4	3	6	225
1992	21 E	22 E	5	1539	1655	NA	8.1	13	NA	3	6	204
1993	23	24	5	1601	1678	307 E	8.3	15	7.9	3	6	201
1994	21	22	7	1700	1743	NA	8.6	13	NA	3	8	203
1995	21	21	9	1860 E	1860 E	NA	8.8	12	NA	2	10	210
Nigeria												
	<i>c/</i>	<i>c/</i>										
1985	757	1038	134	50940	69820	11010	74.7	1.5	9.4	14	1.8	935
1986	629	839	138	51730	69040	15580	76.6	1.2	5.4	11	1.8	902
1987	421 E	545 E	138	50920	65910	18260	78.9	8	3.0	7	1.7	835
1988	566 E	707 E	107	58860	73480	15440 E	81.3	10	4.6	9	1.3	904
1989	NA	NA	107	65800	78840	15770	83.9	NA	NA	NA	1.3	940
1990	674 E	775 E	94	72090	82850	21320	86.5	9	3.6	9	1.1	958
1991	662	732	94	80770	89260	20170	89.2	8	3.6	8	1.1	1001
1992	513	552	76	85690	92170	17060	92.0	6	3.2	6	8	1002
1993	631	662	76	87170	91390	33430	94.8	7	2.0	7	8	964
1994	793	813	80	93820	96170	23090	97.7	8	3.5	8	8	984
1995	NA	NA	89	95340	95340	NA	100.8	NA	NA	NA	9	946
Rwanda												
1985	50 E	68 E	5	2875	3941	723 E	6.2	1.7	9.4	11	0.8	640
1986	NA	NA	5	3109	4150	NA	6.3	NA	NA	NA	8	655
1987	62	80	5	3155	4083	667	6.5	2.0	12.0	12	8	625
1988	53 E	66 E	5	3472	4334	661	6.8	1.5	10.0	10	7	642
1989	56 E	67 E	6	3595	4308	840	7.0	1.6	8.0	10	9	619
1990	149	171	6	3553	4084	864	7.1	4.2	19.8	24	8	571
1991	275 E	303 E	30	3917	4328	976	7.3	7.0	31.1	41	4.1	590
1992	262 E	282 E	30	4155	4469	1124	7.5	6.3	25.1	38	4.0	595
1993	286 E	300 E	30	3834	4020	1288	7.7	7.5	23.3	39	3.9	524
1994	448 E	459 E	40	1782	1826	NA	6.6	25.1	NA	69	6.0	276
1995	118 E	118 E	33 E	2274	2274	NA	6.0	5.2	NA	20	5.5	378
Sao Tome & Principe												
1985	NA	NA	2	24	32	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	18.6	300
1986	NA	NA	1	24	32	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	9.0	290
1987	NA	NA	1	25	32	9	1	NA	NA	NA	8.8	285
1988	NA	NA	1	26	32	5	1	NA	NA	NA	8.6	273
1989	NA	NA	1	27	33	5	1	NA	NA	NA	8.3	273
1990	NA	NA	1	28	32	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	8.1	258
1991	NA	NA	1	29	32	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	7.9	251
1992	NA	NA	1	30	32	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	7.7	246
1993	NA	NA	1	30	32	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	7.5	240
1994	NA	NA	3	32	33	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	21.9	239
1995	NA	NA	NA	33	33	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	238

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
Senegal												
1985	76 E	105 E	18	2774	3801	1186E	6.4	2.8	8.8	16	2.8	594
1986	80 E	107 E	18	2991	3992	1426E	6.6	2.7	7.5	16	2.7	608
1987	71 E	92 E	18	3202	4145	1369E	6.7	2.2	6.7	14	2.7	615
1988	72 E	90 E	14	3494	4363	1483	6.9	2.1	6.1	13	2.1	630
1989	73 E	88 E	15	3654	4378	1396	7.2	2.0	6.3	12	2.0	612
1990	81 E	94 E	18	3951	4540	NA	7.4	2.1	NA	13	2.4	613
1991	83 E	91 E	18	4057	4483	NA	7.7	2.0	NA	12	2.3	585
1992	120 E	129 E	18	4279	4603	937E	7.9	2.8	13.7	16	2.3	580
1993	106 E	111 E	18	4295	4503	NA	8.2	2.5	NA	14	2.2	548
1994	72	73	14	4341	4450	NA	8.5	1.7	NA	9	1.6	524
1995	76	76	14	4672	4672	NA	8.8	1.6	NA	9	1.6	531
Sierra Leone												
1985	3 E	4 E	4	409	560	85	3.7	0.8	5.0	1	1.1	151
1986	NA	NA	4	416	555	58	3.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	146
1987	4 E	5 E	6	453	587	166	3.9	8	2.9	1	1.5	150
1988	3	4	4	480	599	100	4.0	7	4.0	1	1.0	150
1989	NA	NA	4	514	616	101	4.1	NA	NA	NA	1.0	150
1990	6	6	5	520	597	66	4.3	1.1	9.8	2	1.2	139
1991	14 E	16 E	5	535	592	141	4.4	2.7	11.3	4	1.1	134
1992	15 E	16 E	6	596	641	143	4.3	2.5	11.4	4	1.4	148
1993	14	15	6	618	648	148	4.3	2.3	10.2	3	1.4	150
1994	44 E	45 E	13	652	669	163	4.4	6.8	27.7	10	2.9	151
1995	41 E	41 E	14E	671	671	142	4.6	6.1	28.9	9	3.1	145
Somalia												
1985	E	E				E						
1985	NA	NA	43	735	1008	NA	7.7	NA	NA	NA	5.6	131
1986	25	33	50	772	1030	109	8.0	3.2	30.0	4	6.3	129
1987	NA	NA	50	848	1098	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA	6.1	133
1988	NA	NA	47	869	1085	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA	5.7	131
1989	12	14	47	897	1074	NA	8.2	1.3	NA	2	5.7	131
1990	8	9	47	904	1039	NA	8.3	9	NA	1	5.6	125
1991	NA	NA	NA	917 E	1013E	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	122
1992	NA	NA	NA	790 E	850E	NA	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	106
1993	NA	NA	NA	806 E	845E	NA	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	104
1994	NA	NA	NA	775 E	794E	NA	8.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	93
1995	NA	NA	NA	810 E	810E	NA	9.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	88
South Africa												
1985	3124	4282	95	82730	113400	36960	33.4	3.8	11.6	128	2.8	3394
1986	3282	4381	90	84940	113400	38050	34.2	3.9	11.5	128	2.6	3319
1987	3891 E	5037 E	102	90200	116800	40190	34.9	4.3	12.5	144	2.9	3346
1988	4153	5185	100	97690	122000	41050	35.6	4.3	12.6	145	2.8	3422
1989	4479	5366	100	104300	125000	39960	36.4	4.3	13.4	147	2.7	3434
1990	4545 E	5223 E	85	107300	123400	41390	37.2	4.2	12.6	140	2.3	3317
1991	3921 E	4332 E	80	111200	122800	37730	38.0	3.5	11.5	114	2.1	3232
1992	3281	3529	72	111100	119500	40140	38.9	3.0	8.8	91	1.9	3075
1993	3537	3708	72	116100	121700	40480	39.6	3.0	9.2	94	1.8	3072
1994	3015	3091	102	123700	126800	41690	40.3	2.4	7.4	77	2.5	3148
1995	2895	2895	100	130600	130600	43050	41.0	2.2	6.7	71	2.4	3185

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME GNP %	ME CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1995 Dollars
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995							
	E	E		E	E							
Sudan												
1985	106	146	65	3329	4563	NA	23.5	3.2	NA	6	2.8	194
1986	96	128	59	3578	4776	NA	24.2	2.7	NA	5	2.4	198
1987	152	197	59	3828	4954	NA	24.7	4.0	NA	8	2.4	200
1988	197	245	65	3770	4707	NA	25.3	5.2	NA	10	2.6	186
1989	234	280	65	4246	5088	455	25.8	5.5	61.5	11	2.5	197
1990	178	204	65	4407	5065	NA	26.6	4.0	NA	8	2.4	190
1991	481	531	65	4659	5149	NA	27.4	10.3	NA	19	2.4	188
1992	NA	NA	82	5334	5738	NA	28.2	NA	NA	NA	2.9	203
1993	NA	NA	82	5854 E	6137 E	NA	28.9	NA	NA	NA	2.8	212
1994	426	436	82	6406 E	6567 E	1162	29.6	6.6	37.6	15	2.8	222
1995	NA	NA	89	6567 E	6567 E	1325	30.3	NA	NA	NA	2.9	217
Swaziland												
1985	10	13	3	612	839	255	0.7	1.6	5.2	19	4.3	1191
1986	10	13	3	630	841	243	7	1.6	5.4	18	4.1	1154
1987	9	12	3	669	866	233	8	1.4	5.0	15	3.9	1136
1988	9	11	3	749	935	214	8	1.2	5.3	14	3.8	1186
1989	9	11	4	720	863	242	8	1.3	4.5	13	4.9	1060
1990	14	17	3	859	987	252	9	1.7	6.6	19	3.5	1157
1991	14	16	3	899	993	274	9	1.6	5.8	18	3.4	1123
1992	19	21	3	941	1012	365	9	2.1	5.7	23	3.3	1130
1993	23	24	3	948	994	383	9	2.5	6.4	27	3.3	1096
1994	25	25	3	992	1017	416	9	2.5	6.1	27	3.2	1086
1995	27	27	3	1048	1048	391	10	2.6	7.0	28	3.1	1084
Tanzania												
1985	68	94	43	1816	2489	729	21.6	3.8	12.8	4	2.0	115
1986	NA	NA	40	2138	2853	708	22.2	NA	NA	NA	1.8	128
1987	94 E	122 E	40	2284	2957	826	22.9	4.1	14.8	5	1.7	129
1988	98 E	122 E	40	2432	3036	837	23.6	4.0	14.6	5	1.7	129
1989	91	109	40	2608	3125	734	24.2	3.5	14.8	4	1.7	129
1990	98 E	112 E	40	2829	3251	720	24.8	3.5	15.6	5	1.6	131
1991	NA	NA	40	3081	3405	876	25.5	NA	NA	NA	1.6	134
1992	106	114	46	3226	3470	927	26.1	3.3	12.3	4	1.8	133
1993	103	108	46	3399	3563	996	26.7	3.0	10.9	4	1.7	133
1994	82	84	50	3647	3739	1171	27.6	2.3	7.2	3	1.8	135
1995	69	69	35 E	3840 E	3840 E	817	28.6	1.8	8.4	2	1.2	134
Togo												
1985	21	29	7	787	1079	413	3.1	2.6	6.9	9	2.3	351
1986	25	33	7	835	1115	433	3.2	2.9	7.6	10	2.2	350
1987	31	41	8	868	1123	365	3.3	3.6	11.1	12	2.4	340
1988	NA	NA	6	964	1203	265 E	3.4	NA	NA	NA	1.7	352
1989	34 E	41 E	6	1049	1257	253 E	3.5	3.3	16.3	12	1.7	354
1990	34 E	39 E	8	1104	1269	287 E	3.7	3.1	13.8	11	2.2	345
1991	34 E	38 E	8	1138	1257	325 E	3.8	3.0	11.7	10	2.1	329
1992	32 E	34 E	6	1100	1184	NA	4.0	2.9	NA	9	1.5	299
1993	37 E	39 E	6	961	1008	NA	4.1	3.9	NA	10	1.5	246
1994	30 E	30 E	6	1079	1106	NA	4.3	2.7	NA	7	1.4	260
1995	28	28	12	1227	1227	274 E	4.4	2.3	10.2	6	2.7	278

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousands	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars	PEOPLE Millions	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE Soldiers	GNP
	Million dollars			Million dollars				GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		PER CAPITA
	Current	Constant 1995		Current	Constant 1995			%	%	Constant 1995 Dollars		Constant 1995 Dollars
Uganda												
1985	46	63	15	2236	3064	403	14.2	2.0	15.6	4	1.1	216
1986	67	89	15	2320	3096	359	14.7	2.9	24.7	6	1.0	211
1987	146	189	25	2495	3229	299	15.3	5.9	63.2	12	1.6	212
1988	61	77	35	2788	3481	301	15.9	2.2	25.4	5	2.2	219
1989	65	78	40	3077	3687	304	16.5	2.1	25.8	5	2.4	224
1990	80	92	60	3401	3909	515	17.0	2.4	17.9	5	3.5	229
1991	119	131	60	3741	4134	617	17.6	3.2	21.3	7	3.4	235
1992	94	101	70	3933	4231	868	18.2	2.4	11.7	6	3.9	233
1993	76	80	70	4407	4621	874	18.8	1.7	9.1	4	3.7	246
1994	71	73	60	4771	4890	963	19.3	1.5	7.6	4	3.1	253
1995	126	126	52E	5421	5421	946	19.7	2.3	13.3	6	2.6	275
Zaire												
1985	68	93	62	5535	7586	947	32.3	1.2	9.8	3	1.9	235
1986	143	191	53	6332	8451	1050	33.3	2.3	18.2	6	1.6	254
1987	NA	NA	53	6867	8888	NA	34.4	NA	NA	NA	1.5	258
1988	207	259	51	7291	9102	1944	35.5	2.8	13.3	7	1.4	256
1989	NA	NA	51	7497	8983	1337	36.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	245
1990	NA	NA	55	7567	8697	1866	37.8	NA	NA	NA	1.5	230
1991	NA	NA	60	7140	7889	2202	39.1	NA	NA	NA	1.5	202
1992	239	257	55	6429	6915	1602	40.2	3.7	16.1	6	1.4	172
1993	500	524	55	5556	5824	2058	41.4	9.0	25.5	13	1.3	141
1994	36	37	53	5216	5346	294	42.7	7	12.6	1	1.2	125
1995	17	17	49	5190	5190	468	45.4	3	3.7	0	1.1	114
Zambia												
1985	NA	NA	16	2372	3251	1381	6.8	NA	NA	NA	2.4	479
1986	NA	NA	17	2265	3024	1716	7.1	NA	NA	NA	2.4	428
1987	NA	NA	17	2464	3190	1205	7.3	NA	NA	NA	2.3	436
1988	73 E	91 E	17	2803	3500	1162	7.6	2.6	7.9	12	2.2	463
1989	92 E	110 E	17	2982	3573	1039	7.8	3.1	10.6	14	2.2	458
1990	84 E	96 E	16	3151	3621	993	8.0	2.7	9.7	12	2.0	452
1991	NA	NA	16	3171	3504	1637	8.2	NA	NA	NA	1.9	425
1992	51 E	54 E	16	3340	3592	1111	8.4	1.5	4.9	6	1.9	427
1993	60 E	63 E	16	3597	3771	533	8.6	1.7	11.8	7	1.9	440
1994	43	44	16	3540	3628	916	8.8	1.2	4.8	5	1.8	413
1995	102	102	22	3612	3612	810	9.0	2.8	12.6	11	2.4	403
Zimbabwe												
1985	201	275	46	3496	4792	1904	8.6	5.7	14.4	32	5.3	557
1986	230	307	45	3618	4828	1964	8.9	6.4	15.6	34	5.1	542
1987	280	362	45	3709	4801	2243	9.2	7.5	16.1	39	4.9	520
1988	265	331	45	4177	5215	2211	9.6	6.3	15.0	35	4.7	546
1989	285	341	51	4629	5546	2279	9.9	6.1	15.0	35	5.2	563
1990	261	300	45	4923	5658	2305	10.1	5.3	13.0	30	4.4	559
1991	292 E	323 E	45	5220	5768	2311	10.4	5.6	14.0	31	4.3	556
1992	277 E	298 E	48	5047	5429	2511 E	10.6	5.5	11.9	28	4.5	511
1993	235 E	246 E	48	5470	5734	2340 E	10.9	4.3	10.5	23	4.4	526
1994	220	226	43	5709	5852	NA	11.1	3.9	NA	20	3.9	528
1995	231	231	40	5754	5754	NA	11.2	4.0	NA	21	3.6	516

TABLE I Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1985-1995 — continued

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

- a/ In order to reduce distortions caused by data gaps for individual countries and years (shown as NA) the totals for the regions include rough approximations for the gaps
- b/ Sub-Saharan Africa in Part A excludes South Africa as it does in the cited source Sub-Saharan Africa Total in Part B includes South Africa
- c/ This series or entry is believed to omit 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

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
A Comparison of Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Developing Regions ^{d/}										
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (excluding South Africa) ^{e/}										
1985	2905	3981	10	14	29750	40780	32660	44760	9.8	0.0
1986	2935	3917	10	13	27070	36130	24880	33210	10.8	0.0
1987	5030	6511	0	0	28770	37240	29530	38220	17.5	0.0
1988	4270	5331	0	0	31290	39070	29500	36840	13.6	0.0
1989	2755	3301	30	36	31530	37780	34060	40810	8.7	1.0
1990	1680	1931	10	11	38040	43710	44540	51190	4.4	0.0
1991	630	696	0	0	40810	45090	40550	44810	1.5	0.0
1992	535	575	5	5	44010	47340	43830	47150	1.2	0.0
1993	565	592	0	0	40840	42810	38350	40210	1.4	0.0
1994	1015	1040	10	10	39800	40800	37980	38930	2.6	0.0
1995	270	270	0	0	66430	66430	65340	65340	4.0	0.0
NORTH AFRICA										
1985	2530	3467	90	123	20550	28160	27670	37930	12.3	0.3
1986	2000	2669	70	93	20100	26830	19760	26380	10.0	0.4
1987	1760	2278	70	91	18650	24140	21240	27490	9.4	0.3
1988	2050	2559	60	75	21660	27050	20790	25960	9.5	0.3
1989	1875	2247	40	48	24000	28760	23840	28570	7.8	0.2
1990	940	1080	60	69	27390	31480	33950	39010	3.4	0.2
1991	630	696	20	22	24960	27580	31820	35160	2.5	0.1
1992	195	210	10	11	27510	29590	29080	31280	0.7	0.0
1993	110	115	0	0	26120	27380	26070	27330	0.4	0.0
1994	310	318	0	0	27340	28030	24750	25370	1.1	0.0
1995	320	320	0	0	31620	31620	29270	29270	1.0	0.0
CENTRAL AMERICA and CARRIBEAN										
1985	2920	4002	5	7	20600	28230	14710	20160	14.2	0.0
1986	2450	3270	0	0	19980	26670	14050	18750	12.3	0.0
1987	2530	3275	0	0	19750	25570	12890	16690	12.8	0.0
1988	2555	3190	230	287	19510	24360	13330	16650	13.1	1.7
1989	1740	2085	5	6	21750	26070	13770	16500	8.0	0.0
1990	1620	1862	0	0	21660	24900	14170	16280	7.5	0.0
1991	725	801	0	0	19260	21280	11960	13210	3.8	0.0
1992	220	237	40	43	19580	21060	10940	11770	1.1	0.4
1993	180	189	5	5	20630	21630	10460	10970	0.9	0.0
1994	70	72	0	0	21150	21690	11760	12050	0.3	0.0
1995	45	45	40	40	25700	25700	14670	14670	0.2	0.3

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
SOUTH AMERICA										
1985	1020	1398	490	672	39490	54130	64100	87850	2.6	0.8
1986	970	1295	390	521	43490	58050	54370	72560	2.2	0.7
1987	1185	1534	890	1152	49650	64270	60280	78020	2.4	1.5
1988	1275	1592	1050	1311	52350	65360	73300	91520	2.4	1.4
1989	1130	1354	340	407	51890	62170	81110	97180	2.2	0.4
1990	630	724	105	121	56700	65160	86590	99510	1.1	0.1
1991	770	851	85	94	66820	73840	84970	93890	1.2	0.1
1992	520	559	190	204	81480	87640	89390	96150	0.6	0.2
1993	445	467	250	262	91240	95650	93030	97530	0.5	0.3
1994	460	472	220	226	107500	110200	108200	110900	0.4	0.2
1995	1295	1295	80	80	136900	136900	126500	126500	0.9	0.1
CENTRAL ASIA and CAUCASUS										
1992	0	0	30	32	8628	9281	8823	9491	0.0	0.3
1993	95	100	10	10	8063	8453	8031	8419	1.2	0.1
1994	90	92	30	31	11030	11310	9792	10040	0.8	0.3
1995	350	350	50	50	11010	11010	12260	12260	3.2	0.4
EAST ASIA										
1985	6140	8415	1465	2008	293500	402300	339800	465700	2.1	0.4
1986	6020	8035	1825	2436	294700	393400	387100	516700	2.0	0.5
1987	7635	9882	2650	3430	355500	460100	458400	593300	2.1	0.6
1988	7310	9127	4325	5400	454900	568000	542200	677000	1.6	0.8
1989	6590	7896	3480	4170	516700	619100	580700	695800	1.3	0.6
1990	5420	6229	2455	2821	579700	666300	627700	721400	0.9	0.4
1991	5265	5818	1730	1912	631600	697900	701000	774600	0.8	0.2
1992	4900	5271	1370	1474	670300	721000	770900	829200	0.7	0.2
1993	4125	4325	1390	1457	738200	773900	833900	874200	0.6	0.2
1994	5340	5474	925	948	859600	881100	969800	994100	0.6	0.1
1995	6425	6425	835	835	1060000	1060000	1051000	1151000	0.6	0.1
MIDDLE EAST										
1985	20390	27950	805	1103	94360	129300	101400	139000	21.6	0.8
1986	19450	25960	950	1268	87640	117000	80840	107900	22.2	1.2
1987	23860	30880	1100	1424	87340	113000	87230	112900	27.3	1.3
1988	19620	24500	1320	1648	96120	120000	87240	108900	20.4	1.5
1989	15980	19150	1355	1624	99290	119000	110200	132100	16.1	1.2
1990	16990	19530	750	862	107500	123600	134900	155100	15.8	0.6
1991	13140	14520	745	823	118800	131300	124200	137200	11.1	0.6
1992	12580	13530	625	672	137000	147400	138900	149400	9.2	0.5
1993	13150	13790	700	734	129400	135600	133300	139800	10.2	0.5
1994	9975	10230	995	1020	128300	131600	138500	142000	7.8	0.7
1995	13800	13800	1115	1115	142700	142700	149300	149300	9.7	0.7

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
SOUTH ASIA										
1985	3815	5229	50	69	28160	38600	14920	20450	13.5	0.3
1986	4920	6567	45	60	27100	36180	15610	20840	18.2	3
1987	4840	6265	10	13	28890	37400	18620	24100	16.8	1
1988	6250	7803	20	25	32760	40900	21280	26560	19.1	1
1989	7480	8962	20	24	35010	41950	23870	28600	21.4	1
1990	6285	7223	50	57	39030	44860	27740	31880	16.1	2
1991	3185	3519	85	94	36780	40640	28440	31430	8.7	3
1992	1145	1232	30	32	41870	45030	32080	34500	2.7	1
1993	875	917	15	16	41910	43940	34060	35700	2.1	0
1994	680	697	40	41	47180	48370	38990	39970	1.4	1
1995	1130	1130	25	25	59750	59750	46350	46350	1.9	1

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
B Sub-Saharan Africa Total and By Country ^{d/}										
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA TOTAL (including South Africa) ^{2/}										
1985	2925	4009	100	137	41220	56500	49180	67410	7.1	0.2
1986	2955	3944	40	53	40060	53460	43340	57840	7.4	1
1987	5250	6795	20	26	44100	57090	53070	68690	11.9	0
1988	4470	5581	130	162	50050	62490	51050	63740	8.9	3
1989	3105	3720	230	276	50030	59940	56250	67390	6.2	4
1990	1940	2230	60	69	56440	64860	68090	78250	3.4	1
1991	980	1083	10	11	59640	65910	63860	70570	1.6	0
1992	795	855	95	102	63770	68600	67240	72330	1.2	1
1993	825	865	170	178	60850	63800	62610	65640	1.4	3
1994	1305	1338	240	246	63180	64770	62970	64540	2.1	4
1995	520	520	100	100	96980	96980	93200	93200	5	1
Angola										
1985	800	1096	0	0	678	929	2245	3077	118.0	0.0
1986	1300	1735	0	0	625	834	1332	1778	208.0	0
1987	2700	3495	0	0	447	579	2168	2806	604.0	0
1988	2400	2996	0	0	998	1246	2516	3141	240.5	0
1989	825	988	0	0	1150	1378	3015	3613	71.7	0
1990	525	603	0	0	1577	1812	3944	4533	33.3	0
1991	50	55	0	0	1909 E	2109 E	3449	3811	2.6	0
1992	40	43	0	0	1600 E	1721 E	3788	4075	2.5	0
1993	280	294	0	0	2046 E	2145 E	3182 E	3336 E	13.7	0
1994	700	718	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	90	90	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benin										
1985	10	14	0	0	331	454	150	206	3.0	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	387	517	103	137	2.6	0
1987	0	0	0	0	349	452	114	148	0	0
1988	10	12	0	0	326	407	71	88	3.1	0
1989	0	0	0	0	207	248	97	116	0	0
1990	5	6	0	0	265	305	122	140	1.9	0
1991	0	0	0	0	241	266	21	23	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	615	662	88	95	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	614	644	181	190	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	493	505	163	167	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	794 E	794 E	79 E	79 E	0	0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Botswana										
1985	10	14	0	0	580	795	632	866	17	00
1986	0	0	0	0	713	952	714	953	0	0
1987	10	13	0	0	937	1213	1368	1771	11	0
1988	40	50	0	0	1196	1493	1185	1479	33	0
1989	40	48	0	0	1500	1797	1857	2225	27	0
1990	20	23	0	0	1946	2236	1784	2050	10	0
1991	20	22	0	0	1947	2151	1849	2043	10	0
1992	20	22	0	0	1861	2002	1742	1874	11	0
1993	20	21	0	0	1771	1857	1780	1866	11	0
1994	20	21	0	0	1638	1679	1845	1891	12	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1907	1907	2143	2143	0	0
Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)										
1985	20	27	0	0	332	455	71	97	60	00
1986	30	40	0	0	405	541	83	111	74	0
1987	0	0	0	0	434	562	155	201	0	0
1988	10	12	0	0	454	567	142	177	22	0
1989	10	12	0	0	322	386	95	114	31	0
1990	20	23	0	0	536	616	152	175	37	0
1991	0	0	0	0	600	663	954	1054	0	0
1992	5	5	0	0	545	586	897	965	9	0
1993	10	10	0	0	554	581	798	837	18	0
1994	5	5	0	0	390	400	349	358	13	0
1995	0	0	0	0	549	549	536	536	0	0
Burundi										
1985	5	7	0	0	189	259	112	153	26	00
1986	10	13	0	0	202	270	154	206	50	0
1987	20	26	0	0	212	274	91	118	94	0
1988	10	12	0	0	204	255	133	166	49	0
1989	10	12	0	0	187	224	78	93	53	0
1990	5	6	0	0	231	265	75	86	22	0
1991	10	11	0	0	248	274	90	99	40	0
1992	0	0	0	0	221	238	72	77	0	0
1993	10	10	0	0	204	214	68	71	49	0
1994	5	5	0	0	224	230	108	111	22	0
1995	0	0	0	0	234	234	106	106	0	0
Cameroon										
1985	20	27	0	0	1151	1577	722	990	17	00
1986	10	13	0	0	1704	2274	782	1044	6	0
1987	10	13	0	0	1723	2230	806	1043	6	0
1988	5	6	0	0	1273	1589	927	1157	4	0
1989	10	12	0	0	1261	1511	1683	2017	8	0
1990	10	11	0	0	1400	1609	2002	2301	7	0
1991	0	0	0	0	1173	1296	1834	2027	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	1163	1251	1840	1979	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1102	1155	1883	1974	0	0
1994	5	5	0	0	1083	1110	1486	1523	5	0
1995	10	10	0	0	1241	1241	2040	2040	8	0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Cape Verde										
1985	10	14	10	14	84	115	6	8	11.9	166.7
1986	5	7	0	0	107	143	4	5	4.7	0
1987	5	6	0	0	119	154	8	10	4.2	0
1988	5	6	0	0	120	150	3	4	4.2	0
1989	5	6	0	0	112	134	7	8	4.5	0
1990	5	6	0	0	136	156	6	7	3.7	0
1991	0	0	0	0	147	162	6	7	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	180	194	5	5	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	189 E	198E	4	4	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	209 E	214E	5	5	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central African Republic										
1985	0	0	0	0	113	155	92	126	0.0	0.0
1986	0	0	0	0	167	223	66	88	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	204	264	130	168	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	141	176	66	82	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	150	180	134	161	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	154	177	120	138	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	93	103	47	52	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	145	156	107	115	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	126	132	110	115	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	142	146	150	154	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	189	189	187	187	0	0
Chad										
1985	20	27	0	0	166	228	62	85	12.0	0.0
1986	50	67	0	0	212	283	99	132	23.6	0
1987	120	155	0	0	226	293	109	141	53.1	0
1988	60	75	0	0	228	285	144	180	26.3	0
1989	30	36	0	0	240	288	155	186	12.5	0
1990	50	57	0	0	286	329	188	216	17.5	0
1991	10	11	0	0	250	276	194	214	4.0	0
1992	10	11	0	0	243	261	182	196	4.1	0
1993	5	5	0	0	201	211	132	138	2.5	0
1994	40	41	0	0	177	181	148	152	22.6	0
1995	10	10	0	0	220	220	252	252	4.5	0
Congo										
1985	40	55	0	0	598	820	1087	1490	6.7	0.0
1986	30	40	0	0	597	797	777	1037	5.0	0
1987	10	13	0	0	529	685	973	1259	1.9	0
1988	20	25	0	0	564	704	937	1170	3.5	0
1989	0	0	0	0	518	621	1155	1384	0	0
1990	5	6	0	0	621	714	981	1127	0.8	0
1991	0	0	0	0	472	522	1029	1137	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	688	740	1183	1272	0	0
1993	5	5	0	0	582	610	1069	1121	0.9	0
1994	20	21	0	0	635	651	952	976	3.1	0
1995	10	10	0	0	670	670	1173	1173	1.5	0

95

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Djibouti										
1985	10	14	0	0	201	275	14	19	5.0	0.0
1986	5	7	0	0	184	246	20	27	2.7	0
1987	10	13	0	0	205	265	28	36	4.9	0
1988	0	0	0	0	201	251	23	29	0	0
1989	5	6	0	0	196	235	25	30	2.6	0
1990	5	6	0	0	215	247	25	29	2.3	0
1991	5	6	0	0	214	236	17	19	2.3	0
1992	10	11	0	0	219	236	16	17	4.6	0
1993	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	0	0	0	0	384 E	394 E	NA	NA	0	NA
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Equatorial Guinea										
1985	0	0	0	0	20	27	17	23	0.0	0.0
1986	0	0	0	0	22	29	24	32	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	50	65	39	50	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	61	76	49	61	0	0
1989	10	12	0	0	55	66	41	49	18.2	0
1990	0	0	0	0	61	70	62	71	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	117	129	37	41	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	93	100	50	54	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	60	63	57	60	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	37	38	62	64	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	50	50	86	86	0	0
Eritrea										
1993	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	20	21	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	0	0	0	0	420 E	420 E	33 E	33 E	0	0
Ethiopia										
1985	800	1096	0	0	993	1361	333	456	80.6	0.0
1986	330	440	0	0	1102	1471	455	607	29.9	0
1987	1000	1294	0	0	1066	1380	355	459	93.8	0
1988	725	905	0	0	1129	1410	429	536	64.2	0
1989	975	1168	0	0	944	1131	465	557	103.3	0
1990	410	471	10	11	1081	1242	298	342	37.9	3.4
1991	80	88	0	0	472	522	189	209	16.9	0
1992	0	0	0	0	799	859	169	182	0	0
1993	5	5	0	0	787	825	199	209	6	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1003	1059	372	381	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	423	423	NA	0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Gabon										
1985	100	137	0	0	855	1172	1951	2674	11.7	0.0
1986	0	0	0	0	866	1156	1271	1696	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	732	947	1288	1667	0	0
1988	20	25	0	0	791	988	1196	1493	2.5	0
1989	20	24	0	0	767	919	1597	1913	2.6	0
1990	0	0	0	0	772	887	2464	2832	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	834	922	2243	2479	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	700	753	2082	2239	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	845	886	2295	2406	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	756	775	2350	2409	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	882	882	2713	2713	0	0
Gambia The										
1985	10	14	0	0	93	127	43	59	10.8	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	104	139	35	47	9.6	0
1987	10	13	0	0	127	164	40	52	7.9	0
1988	10	12	0	0	137	171	58	72	7.3	0
1989	0	0	0	0	161	193	27	32	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	200	229	40	46	0	0
1991	5	6	0	0	222	245	42	46	2.3	0
1992	5	5	0	0	234	252	63	68	2.1	0
1993	0	0	0	0	243	255	52	55	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	209	214	32	33	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	140	140	16	16	0	0
Ghana										
1985	0	0	0	0	731	1002	617	846	0.0	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	783	1045	863	1152	1.3	0
1987	30	39	0	0	988	1279	977	1265	3.0	0
1988	20	25	0	0	905	1130	1009	1260	2.2	0
1989	30	36	0	0	1273	1525	1018	1219	2.4	0
1990	5	6	0	0	1614 E	1855 E	925 E	1063 E	3	0
1991	0	0	0	0	1611 E	1780 E	861 E	951 E	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	1743 E	1875 E	676 E	727 E	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1700 E	1782 E	623 E	653 E	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guinea										
1985	70	96	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	70	93	0	0	336	448	439	586	20.8	0
1987	70	91	0	0	412	533	492	637	17.0	0
1988	20	25	0	0	436	544	467	583	4.6	0
1989	10	12	0	0	514	616	573	687	1.9	0
1990	20	23	0	0	600	690	605	695	3.3	0
1991	5	6	0	0	732	809	653	722	7	0
1992	0	0	0	0	768	826	622	669	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	798	837	NA	NA	0	NA
1994	0	0	0	0	688	705	562	576	0	0
1995	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Guinea-Bissau										
1985	10	14	0	0	NA	NA	12	16	NA	0 0
1986	20	27	0	0	NA	NA	15	20	NA	0
1987	20	26	0	0	49 E	63 E	17	21	41 0	0
1988	30	37	0	0	67	83	16	19	44 9	0
1989	20	24	0	0	70	84	14	17	28 6	0
1990	5	6	0	0	68	78	19	22	7 4	0
1991	5	6	0	0	67	74	20	22	7 5	0
1992	0	0	0	0	84	90	6	6	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	62	65	16	17	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	17	17	32	33	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	70	70	23	23	0	0
Ivory Coast										
1985	20	27	0	0	1749	2397	3198	4383	1 1	0 0
1986	0	0	0	0	2055	2743	3354	4477	0	0
1987	5	6	0	0	2370	3068	3110	4025	2	0
1988	5	6	0	0	2080	2597	2770	3458	2	0
1989	20	24	0	0	2111	2529	2807	3363	9	0
1990	0	0	0	0	2098	2411	2817 E	3237 E	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	2103	2324	2777 E	3069 E	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	5347	5751	6220	6690	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	2212 E	2319 E	3272 E	3430 E	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1600 E	1640 E	2900 E	2973 E	0	0
1995	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya										
1985	10	14	0	0	1436	1968	958	1313	0 7	0 0
1986	20	27	0	0	1613	2153	1200	1602	1 2	0
1987	20	26	0	0	1755	2272	961	1244	1 1	0
1988	180	225	0	0	1975	2466	1071	1337	9 1	0
1989	90	108	0	0	2148	2574	970	1162	4 2	0
1990	70	80	0	0	2124	2441	1031	1185	3 3	0
1991	10	11	0	0	1798	1987	1107	1223	6	0
1992	20	22	0	0	1713	1843	1339	1440	1 2	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1711	1794	1336	1401	0	0
1994	10	10	0	0	2156	2210	1609	1649	5	0
1995	10	10	0	0	2948	2948	1883	1883	3	0
Lesotho										
1985	0	0	0	0	377	517	21	29	0 0	0 0
1986	0	0	0	0	393	525	25	33	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	518	670	36	47	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	523	653	66	83	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	594	712	66	79	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	640	736	59	68	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	820	906	68	75	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	900 E	968 E	109 E	117 E	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	869 E	911 E	134 E	141 E	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	843 E	864 E	143 E	147 E	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	986 E	986 E	160 E	160 E	0	0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Liberia										
1985	10	14	0	0	284	389	436	598	3.5	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	267	356	404	539	3.7	0.0
1987	10	13	0	0	308	399	382	494	3.2	0.0
1988	10	12	0	0	272	340	396	494	3.7	0.0
1989	5	6	0	0	323	387	460	551	1.5	0.0
1990	10	11	0	0	NA	NA	1941 E	2231 E	NA	0.0
1991	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	482 E	533 E	NA	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	771 E	829 E	NA	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	615 E	645 E	NA	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	530 E	543 E	NA	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madagascar										
1985	30	41	0	0	402	551	274	376	7.5	0.0
1986	20	27	0	0	353	471	313	418	5.7	0.0
1987	30	39	0	0	302	391	331	428	9.9	0.0
1988	10	12	0	0	360	449	278	347	2.8	0.0
1989	30	36	0	0	342	410	316	379	8.8	0.0
1990	10	11	0	0	571	656	319	367	1.8	0.0
1991	0	0	0	0	450	497	305	337	0.0	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	448	482	277	298	0.0	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0	468	491	261	274	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	428	439	406	416	0.0	0.0
1995	5	5	0	0	499	499	364	364	1.0	0.0
Malawi										
1985	5	7	0	0	285	391	249	341	1.8	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	260	347	248	331	3.8	0.0
1987	0	0	0	0	295	382	277	359	0.0	0.0
1988	10	12	0	0	406	507	288	360	2.5	0.0
1989	5	6	0	0	503	603	267	320	1.0	0.0
1990	0	0	0	0	581	668	417	479	0.0	0.0
1991	0	0	0	0	703	777	472	522	0.0	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	718	772	383	412	0.0	0.0
1993	20	21	0	0	546	572	320	335	3.7	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	491	503	325	333	0.0	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mali										
1985	10	14	0	0	299	410	124	170	3.3	0.0
1986	5	7	0	0	444	593	212	283	1.1	0.0
1987	40	52	0	0	374	484	179	232	10.7	0.0
1988	70	87	0	0	503	628	251	313	13.9	0.0
1989	10	12	10	12	340	407	247	296	2.9	4.0
1990	10	11	0	0	602	692	359	413	1.7	0.0
1991	10	11	0	0	460	508	312	345	2.2	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	608	654	343	369	0.0	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0	842	883	415	435	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Mauritania										
1985	0	0	0	0	234	321	374	513	0 0	0 0
1986	5	7	0	0	221	295	360	481	2 3	0
1987	0	0	0	0	235	304	428	554	0	0
1988	10	12	0	0	240	300	354	442	4 2	0
1989	30	36	0	0	222	266	437	524	13 5	0
1990	0	0	0	0	639	734	469	539	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	502 E	555 E	518 E	572 E	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	444 E	478 E	NA	0
1993	0	0	0	0	378 E	396 E	425 E	446 E	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	355 E	364 E	390 E	400 E	0	0
1995	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mauritius										
1985	0	0	0	0	523	717	436	598	0 0	0 0
1986	0	0	0	0	676	902	662	884	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	993	1285	884	1144	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	1261	1574	994	1241	0	0
1989	5	6	0	0	1325	1588	986	1181	4	0
1990	5	6	0	0	1618	1859	1194	1372	3	0
1991	0	0	0	0	1576	1742	1195	1320	0	0
1992	5	5	0	0	1630	1753	1297	1395	3	0
1993	5	5	0	0	1715	1798	1299	1362	3	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1930	1978	1347	1381	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1959	1959	1537	1537	0	0
Mozambique										
1985	270	370	0	0	424	581	77	106	63 7	0 0
1986	170	227	0	0	543	725	79	105	31 3	0
1987	140	181	0	0	642	831	97	126	21 8	0
1988	170	212	0	0	736	919	103	129	23 1	0
1989	130	156	0	0	808	968	105	126	16 1	0
1990	140	161	0	0	878	1009	126	145	15 9	0
1991	50	55	0	0	899	993	162	179	5 6	0
1992	5	5	0	0	855	920	139	150	6	0
1993	0	0	0	0	955	1001	132	138	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	1140 E	1169 E	147	151	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	784	784	169	169	0	0
Namibia										
1990	0	0	0	0	1163	1337	1084	1246	0 0	0 0
1991	0	0	0	0	1149	1270	1214	1341	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	1283	1380	1342	1444	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1188	1245	1290	1352	0	0
1994	10	10	0	0	1196	1226	1321	1354	8	0
1995	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Niger										
1985	0	0	0	0	369	506	259	355	0 0	0 0
1986	20	27	0	0	368	492	318	424	5 4	0
1987	10	13	0	0	311	402	312	404	3 2	0
1988	5	6	0	0	387	483	289	361	1 3	0
1989	5	6	0	0	363	435	244	292	1 4	0
1990	5	6	0	0	389	447	283	325	1 3	0
1991	0	0	0	0	355	392	307	339	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	306	329	262	282	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	309	324	225	236	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	234 E	240 E	232 E	238 E	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria										
1985	340	466	0	0	8877	12170	12559	17200	3 8	0 0
1986	330	440	5	7	4034	5384	5155	6881	8 2	1
1987	270	349	0	0	3912	5063	7365	9533	6 9	0
1988	30	37	0	0	4727	5902	6876	8584	6	0
1989	10	12	20	24	4190	5020	7871	9431	2	3
1990	20	23	0	0	5686	6537	13670	15710	4	0
1991	130	144	0	0	9031	9979	12260	13550	1 4	0
1992	180	194	0	0	8119	8733	11890	12790	2 2	0
1993	50	52	0	0	7508	7871	9916	10400	7	0
1994	0	0	0	0	6511	6674	9368	9603	0	0
1995	10	10	0	0	29990	29990	34180	34180	0	0
Rwanda										
1985	0	0	0	0	298	408	131	180	0 0	0 0
1986	0	0	0	0	349	466	189	252	0	0
1987	10	13	0	0	352	456	114	148	2 8	0
1988	10	12	0	0	370	462	108	135	2 7	0
1989	20	24	0	0	333	399	95	114	6 0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	194	223	112	128	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	307	340	93	102	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	287	309	67	72	0	0
1993	10	10	0	0	332	348	65	68	3 0	0
1994	80	82	0	0	125	128	29 E	30 E	64 1	0
1995	0	0	0	0	207	207	49 E	49 E	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe										
1985	0	0	0	0	10	14	6	8	0 0	0 0
1986	20	27	0	0	17	23	10	13	117 6	0
1987	5	6	0	0	14	18	7	9	35 7	0
1988	0	0	0	0	14	17	10	12	0	0
1989	5	6	0	0	18	22	5	6	27 8	0
1990	5	6	0	0	21	24	4	5	23 8	0
1991	0	0	0	0	25	28	6	7	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	25	27	5	5	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	22	23	5	5	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	24 E	24 E	7 E	7 E	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Senegal										
1985	5	7	0	0	826	1132	562	770	0.6	0.0
1986	5	7	0	0	961	1283	625	834	5	0
1987	30	39	0	0	1024	1325	606	784	2.9	0
1988	10	12	0	0	1080	1348	591	738	9	0
1989	5	6	0	0	1221	1464	693	830	4	0
1990	0	0	0	0	1314	1510	762	876	0	0
1991	10	11	0	0	1173	1296	702	775	9	0
1992	10	11	0	0	1034	1112	673	724	1.0	0
1993	10	10	0	0	967	1014	457	479	1.0	0
1994	5	5	0	0	704	722	340	349	7	0
1995	5	5	0	0	1385 E	1385 E	593 E	593 E	4	0
Sierra Leone										
1985	0	0	0	0	151	207	130	178	0.0	0.0
1986	0	0	0	0	132	176	144	192	0	0
1987	10	13	0	0	137	177	130	168	7.3	0
1988	0	0	0	0	156	195	106	132	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	183	219	138	165	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	149	171	138	159	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	163	180	145	160	0	0
1992	10	11	0	0	146	157	149	160	6.8	0
1993	0	0	0	0	147	154	118	124	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	151	155	115	118	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	135	135	25	25	0	0
Somalia										
1985	80	110	0	0	112	153	91	125	71.4	0.0
1986	30	40	0	0	279	372	85	113	10.8	0
1987	20	26	0	0	132	171	104	135	15.2	0
1988	40	50	0	0	294 E	367 E	126 E	157 E	13.6	0
1989	50	60	0	0	NA	NA	120 E	144 E	NA	0
1990	30	34	0	0	249 E	286 E	150 E	172 E	12.0	0
1991	30	33	0	0	151 E	167 E	91 E	101 E	19.9	0
1992	0	0	0	0	184 E	198 E	118 E	127 E	0	0
1993	5	5	0	0	205 E	215 E	117 E	123 E	2.4	0
1994	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	100 E	100 E	NA	0
South Africa										
1985	20	27	90	123	11470	15720	16520	22650	0.2	0.5
1986	20	27	30	40	12990	17340	18450	24630	2	2
1987	220	285	20	26	15330	19840	23540	30470	1.4	1
1988	200	250	130	162	18760	23420	21550	26900	1.1	6
1989	350	419	200	240	18500	22160	22190	26590	1.9	9
1990	260	299	50	57	18400	21150	23550	27060	1.4	2
1991	350	387	10	11	18830	20810	23310	25750	1.9	0
1992	260	280	90	97	19760	21260	23410	25180	1.3	4
1993	260	273	170	178	20020	20990	24260	25430	1.3	7
1994	290	297	230	236	23390	23970	24990	25610	1.2	9
1995	250	250	100	100	30550	30550	27860	27860	8	4

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Sudan										
1985	60	82	0	0	771	1057	374	513	7.8	0.0
1986	70	93	5	7	961	1283	333	444	7.3	1.5
1987	90	116	0	0	871	1127	504	652	10.3	0
1988	110	137	0	0	1060	1323	509	635	10.4	0
1989	80	96	0	0	900	1078	672	805	8.9	0
1990	100	115	0	0	619	711	374	430	16.2	0
1991	80	88	0	0	890	984	305	337	9.0	0
1992	110	118	0	0	821	883	319	343	13.4	0
1993	90	94	0	0	945	991	417	437	9.5	0
1994	70	72	0	0	1162	1191	524	537	6.0	0
1995	100	100	0	0	1185	1185	556	556	8.4	0
Swaziland										
1985	0	0	0	0	323	443	176	241	0.0	0.0
1986	0	0	0	0	352	470	267	356	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	435	563	406	526	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	516	645	453	566	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	583	699	495	593	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	663	762	557	640	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	718	793	595	657	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	866	932	639	687	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	874	916	675	708	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	928	951	746	765	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1017	1017	798	798	0	0
Tanzania										
1985	50	69	0	0	1324	1815	247	339	3.8	0.0
1986	30	40	0	0	937	1251	361	482	3.2	0
1987	90	116	0	0	929	1202	289	374	9.7	0
1988	70	87	0	0	823	1028	275	343	8.5	0
1989	40	48	0	0	990	1186	365	437	4.0	0
1990	30	34	0	0	1027	1180	415	477	2.9	0
1991	10	11	0	0	1533	1694	341	377	7	0
1992	5	5	0	0	1510	1624	416	447	3	0
1993	5	5	0	0	1497	1569	450	472	3	0
1994	10	10	0	0	1505	1543	519	532	7	0
1995	0	0	0	0	1619	1619	639	639	0	0
Togo										
1985	0	0	0	0	288	395	190	260	0.0	0.0
1986	10	13	0	0	312	416	204	272	3.2	0
1987	5	6	0	0	424	549	244	316	1.2	0
1988	5	6	0	0	487	608	242	302	1.0	0
1989	5	6	0	0	472	566	245	294	1.1	0
1990	0	0	0	0	581	668	268	308	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	444	491	253	280	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	395	425	275	296	0	0
1993	5	5	0	0	179	188	136	143	2.8	0
1994	0	0	0	0	222	228	162	166	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	386	386	208	208	0	0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS ^a		ARMS EXPORTS ^a		TOTAL IMPORTS ^b		TOTAL EXPORTS ^b		ARMS ^c IMPORTS	ARMS ^c EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	Current	Constant 1995	%	%
Uganda										
1985	10	14	0	0	327	448	387	530	3.1	0.0
1986	40	53	0	0	307	410	436	582	13.0	0.0
1987	80	104	0	0	848	1098	319	413	9.4	0.0
1988	90	112	0	0	887	1107	271	338	10.1	0.0
1989	60	72	0	0	271	325	273	327	22.1	0.0
1990	20	23	0	0	213	245	147	169	9.4	0.0
1991	20	22	0	0	196	217	200	221	10.2	0.0
1992	10	11	0	0	439	472	142	153	2.3	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0	384	403	179	188	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	870	892	424	435	0.0	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0	1058	1058	461	461	0.0	0.0
Zaire										
1985	40	55	0	0	793	1087	950	1302	5.0	0.0
1986	50	67	0	0	871	1163	1093	1459	5.7	0.0
1987	60	78	0	0	764	989	983	1272	7.9	0.0
1988	40	50	0	0	765	955	1121	1400	5.2	0.0
1989	30	36	0	0	849	1017	1254	1503	3.5	0.0
1990	70	80	0	0	886	1018	999	1148	7.9	0.0
1991	20	22	0	0	710	785	830	917	2.8	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	420	452	426	458	0.0	0.0
1993	10	10	0	0	372	390	368	386	2.7	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0	382	392	419	430	0.0	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0	397	397	438	438	0.0	0.0
Zambia										
1985	30	41	0	0	654	896	784	1074	4.6	0.0
1986	80	107	0	0	648	865	517	690	12.3	0.0
1987	0	0	0	0	816	1056	873	1130	0.0	0.0
1988	0	0	0	0	835	1043	1179	1472	0.0	0.0
1989	60	72	0	0	906	1086	1347	1614	6.6	0.0
1990	5	6	0	0	1220	1402	1309	1504	4.0	0.0
1991	20	22	0	0	948	1048	745	823	2.1	0.0
1992	0	0	0	0	1107 E	1190 E	756	813	0.0	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0	1119 E	1173 E	891	934	0.0	0.0
1994	5	5	0	0	845 E	866 E	758	777	6.0	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	760 E	760 E	NA	0.0
Zimbabwe										
1985	0	0	0	0	1031	1413	959	1314	0.0	0.0
1986	120	160	0	0	1132	1511	1054	1407	10.6	0.0
1987	90	116	0	0	1205	1560	1427	1847	7.5	0.0
1988	10	12	0	0	1304	1628	1406	1755	8.0	0.0
1989	60	72	0	0	1633	1956	1542	1848	3.7	0.0
1990	60	69	0	0	1847	2123	1726	1984	3.2	0.0
1991	50	55	0	0	2055	2271	1532	1693	2.4	0.0
1992	90	97	5	5	2203	2370	1445	1554	4.1	3.0
1993	10	10	0	0	1820	1908	1568	1644	5.0	0.0
1994	10	10	10	10	2241	2297	1885	1932	4.0	5.0
1995	0	0	0	0	2315	2315	2119	2119	0.0	0.0

**TABLE II Arms Transfer Deliveries and Total Trade, 1985-1995
By Region, Organization, and Country — continued**

E Estimate based on partial or uncertain data 0 Nil or negligible (\$2.5 million or less) NA Not available

- a/ To avoid the appearance of excessive accuracy, arms transfer data by country are rounded, with greater severity for larger amounts. All country group totals for arms exports and arms imports shown here are the sums of rounded country data.
- b/ Total imports and exports usually are as reported by individual countries and the extent to which arms transfers are included is often uncertain. Imports are reported "cif" (including cost of shipping, insurance, and freight) and exports are reported "fob" (excluding these costs). For these reasons and because of divergent sources, world totals for imports and exports are not equal.
- c/ Because some countries exclude arms imports or exports from their trade statistics and their total imports and exports are therefore understated and because arms transfers may be estimated independently of trade data, the resulting ratios of arms to total imports or exports may be overstated and may even exceed 100 percent.
- d/ In order to reduce distortions in grouped data trends caused by data gaps for individual countries and years (shown as NA), the totals for the world, regions, and organizations include rough approximations for the gaps.
- e/ Subsaharan Africa in Part A excludes South Africa, as it does in the cited source. Subsaharan Africa Total in Part B includes South Africa.

ANNEX B

**EXCESS PROPERTY DONATIONS FOR AFRICA
FY 1996**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SHIPMENT DATE</u>
Angola	Medical/School supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Benin	Medical Equipment	4 th Qtr
	Medical Equipment/Supplies	1 st Qtr
Botswana	School Supplies	1 st Qtr
Cape Verde	Medical Supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Central AF Rep	Medical/School Supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Cote d'Ivoire	Medical Supplies	4 th Qtr
Eritrea	Demining Vehicles	1 st Qtr
	Heavy Equipment/Vehicles/Generators	1 st Qtr
	Medical Supplies/Tents/Beds & Mattresses/ School Supplies	4 th Qtr
Ethiopia	Demining Vehicles	1 st Qtr
	Generators	4 th Qtr
Kenya	Vehicles/Generators/Shelters	4 th Qtr
Malawi	Medical/School Supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Morocco	School supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Mozambique	Medical/School Supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Namibia	Vehicles	1 st Qtr
Rwanda	Medical/School Supplies/Vehicles	1 st Qtr

	Water Trailers/Water Filter Units/Vehicles	2 nd Qtr
	Vehicles/X-Ray Equipment/Field Kitchen /Medical Library	3 rd Qtr
Senegal	Medical Supplies	3 rd Qtr
South Africa	School Supplies/Vehicles	4 th Qtr
Uganda	Medical/School Supplies	1 st Qtr
Zambia	Medical Supplies/Vehicles	1 st Qtr
Zimbabwe	Medical/School Supplies	1 st Qtr

**FUNDED TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS FOR AFRICA
FY 1996**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Benin	Clothing and infant items	4 th Qtr
Cameroon	Pharmaceuticals & medical supplies	4 th Qtr
Eritrea	Bicycles & Bicycle Parts	1 st Qtr
	Clothing and school supplies	3 rd Qtr
Ethiopia	Bicycles and Bicycles parts	4 th Qtr
	Educational Materials	4 th Qtr
	Hospital Beds	3 rd Qtr
Ghana	Medical Supplies & Equipment	4 th Qtr
	Hospital supplies & Equipment	4 th Qtr
Liberia	New & used books	4 th Qtr
	Clothing	3 rd Qtr
	Bulk food, clothing, school equipment supplies, school bus	3 rd Qtr
Mali	Sewing machines, clothing & building supplies	3 rd Qtr
	Emergency medical service ambulance	4 th Qtr
Mozambique	Bicycles & bicycles parts	4 th Qtr
Niger & Uganda	Pharmaceuticals & medical supplies	3 rd Qtr
Rwanda	Text books	4 th Qtr
Sierra Leone	Educational supplies, clothing, medical supplies and pharmaceuticals	4 th Qtr

	Clothing, furniture, bicycles, computers medical/dental supplies and a bus	4 th Qtr
Zambia	Shelled corn	3 rd Qtr
Zaire	Medical supplies, clothing, shoes, vehicles, technical machinery	4 th Qtr

**DEPLOYMENT MISSIONS TO AFRICA
FY 1996**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Eritrea	Major medical assistance designed to address the basic health needs of returning refugees Established regional health centers, trained medical personnel, and examined over 14,000 Eritrean patients in the course of the deployment	

**HUMANITARIAN AND CIVIC ASSISTANCE PROJECTS FOR AFRICA
FY 1996**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
Eritrea	Medical assistance for Massawa	USCENTCOM
Kenya	Medical assistance, construction of two dormitories, and one water well for girls school	USCENTCOM
Djibouti	Medical assistance	USCENTCOM
Ghana	Medical assistance to local populace to enhance local capabilities to respond to natural disasters, treat mass casualties and treat infectious diseases	USEUCOM
Mali	Medical training and relief to local populace of Bamako	USEUCOM
Mozambique	Medical assistance to local populace	USEUCOM
Rwanda	Medical assistance to local populace	USEUCOM
Benin	Medical assistance to local populace	USEUCOM
Botswana	Medical assistance to local populace	USEUCOM

ANNEX C

USAID Elections Support

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

There is a vital distinction between conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Elections provide a means for achieving the latter in many countries "in transition" and the former in "sustainable development" countries.

Africa-wide

In FY 1996, USAID prepared a series of papers examining elections in post-crisis society as well as a synthesis paper. African countries examined included Angola, Ethiopia, and Mozambique.

Angola

In FY 1996, a USAID-supported, two-year program was implemented to strengthen civil society organizations in support of constitutional change as well as reforms of the legal and electoral systems.

Cameroon

A portion of the \$229,000 in State/USAID Democracy and Human Rights (116E) funding provided in FY 1996 supported the production of a guide for election observers in the country's ten provinces. In addition, a guide for voters detailing rights and electoral issues, the production of a monthly newsletter dealing with human rights issues, and a series of workshops for promotion and education on civil and political rights were supported.

Chad

Using a portion of the \$96,000 in 116E funding available in FY 1996, support was provided for 1996 elections observers for the March Constitutional referendum, June Presidential elections, and July run-off elections.

Comoros

Using a portion of the \$25,000 in 116E funding provided in FY 1996, support was provided for ballot paper, envelopes, and other supplies as well as an observer for the general elections.

Congo, Republic of

In FY 1996, USAID provided technical advice to Congolese authorities, civil society stakeholders, and international donors on a range of issues related to the presidential elections in 1996 and parliamentary elections in July 1997. Among other things, a forum was established for discussion of election-related issues by the electoral authorities, political parties, civil society representatives, and international stakeholders. This assistance contributed to the enlargement of Congolese involvement in national election preparations, and the establishment of an independent elections system. In addition, a portion of the \$65,500 in 116E funding made available was used for seminars on constitutional and democratic principles.

In FY 1997, part of the \$25,000 in 116E funding was expected to be provided for the preparation of an elections guide, and the training of trainers as well as poll workers in 11 localities.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (ex-Zaire)

During September/October 1997, USAID assessed the state of preparations for then scheduled national elections and identified possible program activities in support of an open and legitimate electoral process. This information was used to prepare a thorough analysis of the electoral and political environment.

Ghana

In FY 1996, USAID played a critical role in assisting the electoral process. USAID provided \$5 million to a U.S. PVO to continue assistance to the Electoral Commission in the conduct of successful presidential and parliamentary elections. This investment paid off in the December 1996 elections, when over seven million Ghanaians (79 percent of the registered voters) went to the polls. In addition to reelecting the president, the voters selected 200 members of the new multi-party Parliament, roughly one-third from opposition parties. Mutual distrust among political parties was eased in part through the Intra-Party Advisory Commission (IPAC), an innovative mechanism that brought the parties together to discuss election preparations with the Electoral Commission. IPAC began holding regular monthly meetings more than two years before the election date and met more frequently as the pace of elections preparations increased in late 1996. USAID assistance in supporting IPAC at the national level and, later, at the district level was instrumental in providing an open forum for the discussion of electoral procedures and other issues. In FY 1997, USAID expects to support the consolidation of Ghana's democratic gains through strengthening civil society, parliament, and local government as well as assistance to political party development and support for district elections.

In addition, using a portion of the \$95,000 in 116E funding made available in FY 1996, support was provided for investigative monitoring during the December elections, and to permit local dignitaries to conduct monitoring of the elections. Also in FY 1996, USAID provided support to a national union center to organize a massive voter education campaign prior to the presidential election. Trade unionists were trained as monitors, and joined other members of the civil society in monitoring the electoral process.

Kenya

In FY 1996, USAID supported a pre-election assessment which was instrumental in informing the international donor community about the steps necessary to prepare the government, citizens' groups, the media, and political parties to conduct meaningful elections. In the run-up to elections expected in 1997, USAID will make available up to \$390,000 to support election monitoring and other training activities designed to improve the electoral climate.

Lesotho

A portion of the \$176,500 in 116E funding available in FY 1996 was used for preparations for 1998 elections, including support for the creation of a public center devoted to civic education and strengthening local government.

Liberia

The ECOWAS peace plan calls for free and fair elections, a primary U.S. policy objective. In 1994, USAID funds were provided to the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) to assist Liberia to hold elections, then scheduled for November 1994. They were put on hold, thereafter, due to renewed fighting. In FY 1996, IFES geared up to open an office in Monrovia to assist the Liberia Elections Commission, but, this too, was thwarted by the violence of May 1996. IFES has continued to work with the UN, European Union, and the Liberians to provide assistance for the elections rescheduled for July 1997.

With FY 1996 funding of \$3 million, the Department of Justice's ICITAP program is to conduct training during 1997, in collaboration with ECOMOG, focused on election security in anticipation of Liberia's July 1997 presidential elections. The men and women to be trained were from among Liberia's National Police who have been chosen to form the 500-person Election Security Police to operate jointly with ECOMOG forces to provide security at the polling sites.

Madagascar

USAID provided \$400,000 in FY 1997 to a U S PVO to, among other activities, support two election monitors for the country's first-round Presidential elections held in November 1996

Mali

Drawing upon a portion of the \$95,000 in 116E funding available in FY 1996, support was provided to train journalists in reporting skills, especially with respect to elections and democratic events

In spring 1997, Mali held its second multi-party democratic elections. The Constitutional Court annulled the results of the legislative elections citing poor management and administrative irregularities. New legislative elections are scheduled for July 1997. The May presidential election, though boycotted by the main opposition parties, was better managed. USAID provided funding support for IFES and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) to provide technical assistance to Mali's Independent National Election Commission (CENI), and for programs to enhance voter education and train more than 400 domestic election poll watchers who monitored the voting process at polling stations throughout the country. This support was critical to creating a peaceful environment for elections and an atmosphere in which all political parties worked to resolve their differences with the framework of the constitution. USAID will also support municipal elections, temporarily postponed to encourage the opposition to rejoin the electoral process.

Sao Tome and Principe

FY 1996 116E funds in the amount of \$25,000 were used to secure the services of election monitors for the June 1996 Presidential elections

Senegal

In FY 1996, using a portion of the \$94,000 in 116E funding available, support was provided to a local women's association to educate women about their role in the regional elections of December 1996. Additionally, support was provided for the publishing of a civic education page of a newsletter concerning democracy and governance issues as a prelude to the elections

In FY 1997, USAID provided \$200,000 to a U S PVO to assist the Government of Senegal in conducting civic and voter education to prepare voters for the late 1996 regional, municipal, and local elections. Elected were 28,000 regional, rural, and municipal councilors and, for the first time in many years, there were no riots or arrests of opposition leaders

Sierra Leone

In FY 1996, USAID provided assistance to the Sierra Leone Labor Congress which was instrumental in forcing the military rulers to respect the published national election timetable. Union members monitored and observed the presidential and legislative elections. In addition, using a portion of the \$175,200 in 116E funds available in FY 1996, support was provided to the Interim National Electoral Commission to help with countrywide parliamentary and presidential elections. In early 1996, 70 percent of the eligible population participated in the country's first free elections since 1967. Although a military coup in May 1997 unfortunately overthrew the democratically elected government, large segments of Sierra Leone's civil society have vigorously opposed the junta's takeover.

Uganda

Uganda held its first direct presidential elections in 1996. These were followed by parliamentary elections. USAID provided support for election monitoring by civil groups and for voter education campaigns. In addition, the U.S. Government provided technical assistance from a U.S. PVO to the electoral commission. The elections were judged to be free and transparent.

For 1997, USAID is considering the provision of limited support to local elections. These elections should help to localize decision-making and mitigate conflicts between geographic regions and the central government.

Zambia

Using a portion of the \$72,000 in 116E funding provided in FY 1996, support was provided for voter education and election monitoring efforts by a local NGO. In addition, USAID provided \$300,000 to support a coalition of 18 civil society organizations united by the objective of successful national elections. Although the atmosphere surrounding the November 1996 elections was tense, the national "let there be peace in our land" campaign conducted by this NGO coalition contributed to a peaceful outcome.