



UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: Maurice S. Parker, Ambassador 

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Operational Plan for Swaziland – Performance Report

Swaziland is governed by a ruling monarchy, supported by a small elite who reinforce the traditional culture which gives them a privileged position, and which is accepted unquestioningly by the majority of Swazis. The country's recently ratified Constitution, the first in over 30 years, basically confirms the powers which the King previously exercised by decree, and does not adequately provide for separation of powers. Corruption siphons government funds which should be invested in health and education. Swaziland's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 39.2 percent for women attending antenatal clinics, among the highest in the world. The pandemic devastates communities and has orphaned an estimated 120,000 children (out of a population of about 1.1 million). The majority of the population engages in subsistence agriculture, hindered by years-long drought conditions in much of the country.

On the positive side, Swaziland is basically a peaceful country, open to humanitarian and development aid and eager for foreign direct investment. The new Constitution guarantees a range of fundamental rights and freedoms which previously had no legal protection and it promotes women to adult status, whereas previously they were legal minors. Outside pressure over several years led Swaziland to conform to most internationally recognized labor rights. The government welcomes USG-funded HIV/AIDS programs but lacks the human capacity to offer much support to them.

Swaziland received significant support for HIV/AIDS programs in FY 2007 as a bilateral PEPFAR country, with programmatic emphasis on care, treatment, prevention, and capacity building in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and among indigenous NGO-FBO implementing partners. In FY 2007, Post received a total of \$10 million in HIV/AIDS funding, consisting primarily of \$5.9 million

from USAID accounts, \$2.9 million from HHS/Centers for Disease Control, and \$0.4 million from Department of Defense.

Swaziland maintains a good relationship with the USG, as well as with its neighbors, on matters of regional stability and cooperation. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF), created in 1973, is a small, disciplined force of about 3,900 men and women. The USDF's main activities are border security, HIV/AIDS activities among its own ranks, internal security, and duties having to do with the Royal Family. Recently, the USDF has been assuming more internal security responsibilities. Given the governance and political climate, the increased use of the USDF in this capacity has negative implications for the USG's interests in good governance, rule of law, and civilian control of an apolitical, professional military.

The USDF views the International Military Education and Training program as its primary training source. Efforts to increase the professionalism of the Swazi military directly supports U.S. policy goals of advancing democracy, human rights, and humanitarian assistance, in addition to bolstering the broader USG goal of regional stability. The FY 2007 International Military Education and Training operational plan with a budget of only \$0.1 million was designed to fund military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swazi Defense forces through education on the role of the military in a democracy, capable of participating in regional peacekeeping and respectful of human rights.

As a direct result of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)'s decision to redirect FY 2007 IMET resources towards the payment of CONUS medical bills incurred by a FY 2006 Swazi military student, Post Mbabane was unable to implement its FY 2007 IMET program. Post believes IMET efforts in FY 2007 with the USDF were severely set back by the unexpected decision to redirect funds and effectively suspend the cooperation effort. Post hopes the IMET program can be fully resumed as soon as feasible.

Drafted: Des Diallo

Cleared: Sarah C. Morrison, Deputy Chief of Mission 

Date: November 16, 2007

# Swaziland 2007 Performance Report

## Operating Unit Performance Summary

As a direct result of DSCA's decision to reassign Swaziland's FY 2007 IMET funds towards the payment of medical bills, Post Mbabane was unable to execute its FY 2007 IMET program. Swaziland is governed by a ruling monarchy, supported by a small elite who reinforce the traditional culture which gives them a privileged position, and which is accepted unquestioningly by a majority of Swazis. Swaziland's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 39.2%, among the highest in the world. The pandemic devastates communities and has orphaned an estimated 120,000 children (out of a population of about 1.1 million). The Kingdom of Swaziland maintains a good relationship with the USG, as well as with its neighbors, on matters of regional stability and cooperation. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) is a small, disciplined force of about 3,900 men and women. The USDF's main activities are border security, internal security, HIV/AIDS activities within its own ranks, and duties having to do with the Royal Family. The USDF views the IMET program as its primary training source and efforts to increase the professionalism of the Swazi military directly supports U.S. policy goals of advancing democracy, human rights and humanitarian assistance in addition to bolstering USG goals of regional stability. With a FY 2007 IMET country allocation of \$96,000 Post Mbabane and USDF designed a training plan for seven USDF officers to attend the following CONUS courses: Infantry Basic Officer, Captain Career Course, Adjutant General Basic, Signal Officer Basic, Engineer Officer Basic, Airborne, Pre-Ranger and Ranger. The FY 2007 IMET plan also intended to promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swazi Defense forces through education on the role of the military in a democracy. In March 2007, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) notified Post Mbabane that FY 2007 IMET resources could not be released for the purpose of funding FY 2007 IMET training needs, but instead they would be used to offset medical bills incurred in the United States by a FY 2006 Swazi military student. The FY 2006 Swazi military student was hospitalized for about two months at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and his medical bills amounted to \$126,000, i.e., \$30,000 greater than the FY 2007 IMET country allocation.

### **Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

As a direct result of DSCA's decision to reassign Swaziland's FY 2007 IMET funds towards the payment of medical bills, Post Mbabane was unable to execute its FY 2007 IMET program. Swaziland is governed by a ruling monarchy, supported by a small elite who reinforce the traditional culture which gives them a privileged position, and which is accepted unquestioningly by a majority of Swazis. Swaziland's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 39.2%, among the highest in the world. The pandemic devastates communities and has orphaned an estimated 120,000 children (out of a population of about 1.1 million). The Kingdom of Swaziland maintains a good relationship with the USG, as well as with its neighbors, on matters of regional stability and cooperation. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) is a small, disciplined force of about 3,900 men and women. The USDF's main activities are border security, internal security, HIV/AIDS activities within its own ranks, and duties having to do with the Royal Family. The USDF views the IMET program as its primary training source and efforts to increase the professionalism of the Swazi military directly supports U.S. policy goals of advancing democracy, human rights and humanitarian assistance in addition to bolstering USG goals of regional stability. With a FY 2007 IMET country allocation of \$96,000 Post Mbabane and USDF designed a training plan for seven USDF officers to attend the following CONUS

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### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.1 Operations Support**

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### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations**

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#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.1 Operations Support**

The FY2007 target objective of 86% could not be met because Post's budget allocation was completely redirected in March 2007 by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to offset medical bills incurred in the United States by a FY 2006 Swazi military student. The Swazi military student was hospitalized for about two months at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and his medical bills amounted to \$126,000. With a FY 2007 IMET country allocation of \$96,000, Post Mbabane and Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) designed a training plan for seven USDF to attend the following CONUS courses: Infantry Basic Officer, Captain Career Course, Adjutant General Basic, Signal Officer Basic, Engineer Basic Officer, Airborne, Pre-Ranger and Ranger. It is still unclear whether Post Mbabane will be authorized to use the projected FY 2008 IMET budget totaling \$100, 000 to fund the FY 2008 IMET plan. Post believes IMET efforts in FY 2007 were severely set back by the unexpected decision to redirect funds and effectively suspend the cooperation effort. Post hopes the IMET program can be fully resumed as soon as feasible.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations**

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# 1 Peace & Security - Swaziland

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

### Number of civilians protected by USG sponsored armed security personnel

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

### Number of correctional facilities supported with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

### Number of exercises host country military personnel participate in w/US or coalition forces as

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

### Number of host country military deployments completed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

### Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and/or multinational

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-	-	-
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1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

Number of newly established, full-time, trained peacekeeping staff

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

Number of peacekeeping/regional security organizations supported with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

Number of US personnel deployed as advisors to host nation security forces for the purpose of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

Number of USG sponsored armed security personnel deployed to protect civilians

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.1 Operations Support

Percent of US recommended military training need for host country met during year

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	86	-	100	-

**1121  
chars**

**1.3.1 Operations Support narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

The FY2007 target objective of 86% could not be met because Post's budget allocation was completely redirected in March 2007 by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to offset medical bills incurred in the United States by a FY 2006 Swazi military student. The Swazi military student was hospitalized for about two months at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and his medical bills amounted to \$126,000. With a FY 2007 IMET country allocation of \$96,000, Post Mbabane and Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) designed a training plan for seven USDF to attend the following CONUS courses: Infantry Basic Officer, Captain Career Course, Adjutant General Basic, Signal Officer Basic, Engineer Basic Officer, Airborne, Pre-Ranger and Ranger. It is still unclear whether Post Mbabane will be authorized to use the projected FY 2008 IMET budget totaling \$100, 000 to fund the FY 2008 IMET plan. Post believes IMET efforts in FY 2007 were severely set back by the unexpected decision to redirect funds and effectively suspend the cooperation effort. Post hopes the IMET program can be fully resumed as soon as feasible.

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and**

**Number of Border Security officers trained with  
USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and**

**Number of border security upgrades or systems  
installed with USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and**

**Number of host country military personnel trained  
to maintain territorial integrity**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	6	-	7	-

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and**

**Number of joint operations conducted with USG  
assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and  
Number of US trained personnel at national  
leadership levels**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6  
Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and  
Percent of US recommended military training need  
met during the year**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	86	-	100	-

**1149**

**1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**chars**

The FY 2007 target objective of 86% could not be met because Post's budget allocation was completely redirected in March 2007 by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to offset medical bills incurred in the United States by a FY 2006 Swazi military student. The Swazi military student was hospitalized for about two months at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and his medical bills amounted to \$126,000. With a FY 2007 IMET country allocation of \$96,000, Post Mbabane and Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) designed a training plan for seven Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force officers to attend the following CONUS courses: Infantry Basic Officer, Captain Career Course, Adjutant General Basic, Signal Officer Basic, Engineer Basic Officer, Airborne, Pre-Ranger and Ranger. It is still unclear whether Post Mbabane will be authorized to use the projected FY 2008 budget of \$100,000 to fund the FY 2008 IMET program. Post believes IMET efforts in FY 2007 were severely set back by the unexpected decision to redirect funds and effectively suspend the cooperation effort. Post hopes the IMET program can be fully resumed as soon as feasible.