

Angola

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	41	41	1	\$74,840	60	59	1	\$475.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$3,130	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	2	2	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$578	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	45	45	4	\$78,548	0	0	0	\$475,000.00

Angola has one of Africa's largest, healthiest most experienced, and well-equipped militaries. This force can play a constructive role in ensuring a safe, peaceful, and democratic Angola, and potentially contribute to international peacekeeping operations. Since the end of the 27-year civil war in 2002, the Government of Angola (GRA) has focused both on post-war reconstruction as well as building the economy and investing in social development. The GRA is taking serious measures to diversify the economy, invest in development programs, and has demonstrated an interest in regional stability. The credible 2008 legislative elections were the first elections since the end of the civil war. In February 2010 the Angolan Parliament promulgated a new constitution which legally codifies Angola's democracy as well as fundamental human rights. The country's first presidential elections are scheduled for late 2012.

Angola is the sixth largest supplier of petroleum to the United States. Rich in natural resources, Angola rivals Nigeria as the second largest oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa (nearly 2.0 million barrels per day), and the world's fourth-largest producer of rough diamonds. U.S. investment in Angola, estimated at USD2.6 billion, highlights the close economic ties between the United States and Angola. However, Angola's social development indicators, particularly infant mortality and literacy, remain low.

To address this critical need, U.S. defense cooperation with Angola has focused on the health and education sectors. Since the end of the Angolan civil war, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program has been slowly but successfully changing the FAA's perceptions of the United States, while promoting an apolitical, professional defense force respectful of human rights. For example, fifty-nine members of the Angolan military recently completed the first English Language training program funded through IMET. The program was highly praised, and another course will open in early FY2011. Building on this success, the English teachers expressed an interest in going to the United States for professional training.

In addition to IMET funding, USDAO has partnered with the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and Charles Drew University to provide HIV/AIDS training. In 2010 the program implemented a \$400,000 budget to train over 250 soldiers across Angola about HIV/AIDS through the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Since 2008 this program has trained 700 NCOs and officers in the FAA.

The United States is encouraging Angolan participation in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program as a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). Angolan officials will likely carefully weigh Angola's interests in these programs to determine how the FAA may be able to participate.

Benin

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	3	2	3	\$34,647	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	17	17	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	2912	2912	18	\$1,609,107	1300	1300	2	\$0.00
IMET-1	29	26	8	\$186,708	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	11	11	5	\$177,693	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2973	2969	36	\$2,013,155	1300	1300	2	\$0.00

Benin continues to be a model of democracy and stability in the region. A free and fair presidential election in 1991 led to a peaceful transition of government to civilian authorities and has since been characterized by a lively and crowded political landscape. The Beninois military has returned to a subordinate role in society, fully respecting civilian control and the apolitical nature of the armed forces. During the 2006 Presidential elections, the Chief of Defense Staff and other key officers toured the country's military installations to reiterate to the armed forces that they should not be involved in politics and that the role of the military was only to help ensure secure conditions for the conduct of the elections. At present, Benin faces no external threat to its stability and the armed forces play an increasing role in regional peacekeeping activities.

The Beninois were enthusiastic participants in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) training program in the late 1990s, and military leaders continue to benefit from training opportunities presented under programs such as the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program (the successor to the ACRI program), a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). Benin's Armed Forces (BAF) have played a significant role in regional peacekeeping activities, and programs like ACOTA will help them enlarge that role. We continue to encourage the Beninois to be engaged in the region, both on a political and military/peacekeeping level. They have been responsive, most recently deploying troops with the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (ONUCI) and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), as well as deploying observers to multilateral peacekeeping missions in Haiti and Sudan. After the January 12, 2010 earthquake in Haiti, Benin contributed police personnel to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Beninois troops have earned solid praise for their performance on these deployments, including the decision to name a Beninois general as ONUCI commander in the fall of 2006. Beninois commanders have attributed the BAF's peacekeeping success directly to the ACOTA training provided. Deployments continue and Benin has indicated its readiness to conduct further deployments, if assistance with material and logistical requirements can be provided. We continue to seek to strengthen the capabilities of the BAF to provide international peacekeeping and humanitarian relief.

In July 2005, Benin signed an Article 98 agreement with the United States, which entered into force in August of 2005. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs, which have played a key role in securing the Beninois military's professionalism and apolitical role, were therefore able to restart in the fall of 2005 and have continued to date. The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) also supports democratic governance in Benin by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and among participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States. Benin has been an active participant in ACSS programs, including hosting an 11-nation Ministerial Conference on Maritime Security and Safety in the Gulf of Guinea during November 2006.

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The United States government continues to explore other avenues for increasing security cooperation with Benin in areas of common interest, such as Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), good governance, promoting maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, and support of humanitarian demining training via the joint French-Beninois Demining School for Africa based in Ouidah, Benin. Programs such as IMET, ACOTA, and those sponsored by ACSS and the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) will help to increase the BAF's readiness for, and participation in, international peacekeeping, as well as in buttressing democratic government and good governance.

Botswana

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$6,948	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	54	54	7	\$450,106	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	25	25	12	\$260,101	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	46	25	45	\$802,922	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	1	1	\$3,130	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	11	11	7	\$130,951	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	139	117	72**	\$1,654,158	0	0	0	\$0.00

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

Botswana has one of the oldest democracies and most fiscally prudent economic regimes on the African continent. Our efforts focus on supporting Botswana's stable democracy, expanding U.S. business opportunities, advocating Botswana's leadership in the region, and helping Botswana confront its HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is among the world's worst.

Botswana has one of the region's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of Africa. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Botswana provides for well-received regional military exchanges that have fostered a spirit of regional cooperation. Through our IMET and other security cooperation programs, including the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) or Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training cases, we seek to expand our connections with Botswana's military leaders and support their interest in contributing to efforts to strengthen both regional civil-military ties and regional military-military relations. The Botswana Defense Force (BDF) uses IMET as the primary vehicle to obtain intermediate and senior professional military education (PME) for their officer corps.

FY 2008 saw the continuation of a program to enhance the professionalism and capabilities of BDF Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Corps with NCO-specific training. The United States government plans to expand the NCO training program to fifty percent of the IMET budget over the next two years. These courses not only support individual professional development, but also prepare the BDF to better execute peacekeeping operations (PKO) and humanitarian support operations while complementing other previous and existing programs, such as the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). Training included components on HIV/AIDS and civil-military relations. Eleven of fourteen currently-serving General Officers in the BDF are IMET graduates, including the Commander of the Botswana Defense Force, who is a graduate of the Air Command and Staff College. The BDF has leveraged its CTFP funding to foster the development of an internal Counterterrorism (CT) capacity with an emphasis on building the intelligence capabilities of the BDF. In the future, we plan to continue our efforts in assisting Botswana further enhance its national counterterrorism capabilities.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Botswana by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Burkina Faso

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	6	4	4	\$54,511	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	614	614	14	\$1,359,841	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	3	2	3	\$68,412	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	50	50	3	\$485,000
Regional Centers	19	19	6	\$285,965	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	642	639	27	\$1,768,729	50	50	3	\$485,000

Military engagement with Burkina Faso continue to expand, after many years during which it was limited to participation in an occasional Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) event and infrequent contacts in the context of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) oriented regional training or development programs. The increased engagement follows Burkina Faso's efforts during the past several years to play a more productive regional role and to improve relations with the United States. The Government of Burkina Faso (GOBF) has also demonstrated a willingness to cooperate on important United States government policy priorities such as overseas contingency operations and support of the peace process in Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Burkina Faso sent participants to various International Military Education and Training (IMET) and ACSS events in FY 2009-20010. Military and civilians alike covet spots for IMET and ACSS events and participation is a mark of distinction. ACSS provides an exceptional forum for engaging senior-level military and civilian officials in African countries. The Africa Center program promotes democratic governance in the defense and security sectors and fosters critical partnerships with African nations. The Burkinabe graduates of previous ACSS seminars have formed a local community chapter, which held an ACSS-funded local seminar on the importance of democracy and good governance.

Burkina Faso was the Multinational Coordination Center for the DOD-led regional FLINTLOCK 10 training, a multinational exercise focused on military interoperability and capacity-building with an emphasis on counterterrorism. This program included extensive training and joint exercises that included Burkinabé and other military personnel from the region.

Burkina Faso is a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), and has participated in numerous peacekeeping training events through the ACOTA program. Three Burkinabé battalions of 800 troops each, destined for Darfur, have been trained through the ACOTA program.

Burundi

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	5	5	1	\$5,280	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	2674	2674	14	\$2,710,372	1950	1950	3	\$0.00
IMET-1	49	46	6	\$135,087	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	10	10	4	\$157,907	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2738	2735	25	\$3,008,646	1950	1950	3	\$0.00

Burundi's peace consolidation process was essentially completed with the successful conclusion of the 2010 electoral process and the re-election of President Pierre Nkurunziza to his second and final term. f Sanctions under Section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act were lifted after the 2005 elections, so Burundi is eligible for International Military Education and Training (IMET) and other forms of military assistance. Burundi still faces some challenges which could undermine its long term stability unless they are addressed. Although observers considered the 2010 elections to be credible, the Forces for National Liberation (FNL) party, together with several smaller political parties, pulled out of the electoral process. The FNL was the last militia group to relinquish its arms and did not register as a political party until 2009. The exclusion of the FNL and so much of the opposition from the political process raises concerns that the elements from these organizations might revert to violence. Burundi also suffers from a high rate of violent crime, fueled in part by large numbers weapons, and the many ex-combatants and displaced people who are still at loose ends.

With the lifting of Section 508 sanctions, there has been a significant expansion in military-to-military engagement with Burundi. U.S. funding has provided an English lab and financed training for English instructors to help the Burundian Defense Forces obtain the necessary proficiency to attend military training programs in the United States. Other funding has provided HIV-AIDS awareness and prevention programs; planning is currently underway for a clinic that will provide HIV/AIDS testing, counseling and treatment and other medical services to security forces and the surrounding community.

State-funded peacekeeping training has been critical in helping to develop a professional cadre of military officers and enlisted personnel. Funds have also been used to provide equipment, pre-deployment, and other training for a Burundian contingent of three permanent battalions serving as peacekeepers with the African Union (AU)-led Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); a fourth permanent battalion will deploy in November, 2010. A total of 8 Burundian battalions have been trained and equipped through ACOTA. Burundian willingness to play a regional role in AU operations in Burundi and in Somalia offers the United States government an opportunity to collaborate with European partners to help the military transform and ultimately deploy in support of other international peace and stability operations. In 2007, Burundi joined the East African Community. For the first time in 2009, Burundi contributed troops to the biannual "Natural Fire" exercises with the EAC member countries and the US. Burundi is also a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), and has pledged to support the AU's Standby Brigade. However, to participate effectively in the CEEAC standby brigade, Burundi requires further training in staff operations. This provides us with an opportunity to focus IMET funding for Burundi on encouraging sub-regional organizations.

As Burundi emerges from years of conflict, continued U.S. support for the military and security services will be critical to long-term stability. Burundi is working to right-size the military and police force, and is providing both with the training and equipment necessary to confront rising crime and banditry. IMET and other military-related funding can be used to good effect to continue to help professionalize the Burundian National Defense Force, building capacity in an institution that is suffering from over a dozen years of neglect caused by the civil war and the recent integration of a largely untrained rebel force. Such funding would also support programs that will provide the Burundians the capacity to increase control of the waters along Lake Tanganyika, and enforce maritime law and conduct security operations there.

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Further, IMET and other funding programs would help absorb former combatants, including providing vocational skills training and integration of former rebel soldiers into the police and military. Continued support for English language training would increase opportunities for Burundians to participate in senior training in the United States. Additional training could promote respect for human rights, improved civil-military relations, and the importance of civilian control of the military. IMET-sponsored civil-military relations training could educate the defense forces on the proper role of the military in a democratic society and help avoid a repetition of Burundi's coup-ridden history.

Cameroon

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	12	12	10	\$258,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	10	10	1	\$30,976	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	796	796	8	\$931,584	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	45	44	9	\$301,245	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	42	42	2	\$281,621	30	30	2	\$732,000
Regional Centers	19	19	9	\$237,097	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	925	924	40	\$2,114,603	30	30	2	\$732,000

United States government goals in Cameroon include supporting the successful transformation of Cameroonian society into a democratic, pluralistic community, with a globally integrated market-based economy. Cameroon's political stability and relative economic development make it a leading sub-regional power. Construction of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline further integrates Cameroon into the regional petroleum economy, while its geographic location and national security interests make it a potentially key partner in Gulf of Guinea maritime security programs.

Cameroon's military could play an important role in supporting regional peacekeeping initiatives and promoting peaceful resolution of border disputes with neighboring countries. This is especially true now that Nigeria has turned over control of the once-disputed Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon, which remains plagued by armed groups. Cameroon has expressed its willingness and intent to play a more active role in regional peacekeeping operations, including the contribution of a battalion of police officers to a peacekeeping operation. Cameroon already participates in the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) mission in the Central African Republic. Cameroon has proposed the establishment of an international facility to train police officers in missions identified by the UN and the African Union (AU). Moreover, it is crucial to have military participation and cooperation as Cameroon undertakes additional political and economic reforms.

Military training provided to Cameroon is designed to promote professional military capacity, especially regarding the ability to increase regional stability. Training priorities include leadership, maritime security, military police, and peacekeeping. Cameroon has been an Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) partner, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) since 2007. Cameroon received ACOTA training for approximately 912 personnel, mostly military personnel, in 2008. Cameroon will also benefit from significantly increased U.S. engagement in the Gulf of Guinea.

Cameroon was restricted to Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) in FY 2008-2009. E-IMET programs sponsored reform within the Cameroonian Armed Forces through professional training for junior- to mid-level military officers. Cameroon values International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and continues to fill every available course. Senior level courses, especially professionalization training, remain highly sought after by the Cameroonian senior leadership. A well-trained Cameroonian military would serve United States government interests by promoting security in the Gulf of Guinea and the region.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Cameroon by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and

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the United States. In November 2006, Cameroon hosted RECAMP V, a comprehensive staff training exercise for CEEAC forces that focused on peacekeeping and regional security. The two-week exercise involved multinational and joint staffs from division to brigade to battalion level, and included all 11 CEEAC countries and some 13 Western nations. Cameroon continues to express its willingness to contribute to peacekeeping operations, though it also expresses a need for military equipment upgrades, including vehicles.

Cape Verde, Republic of

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	2	2	1	\$17,050	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	6	4	6	\$84,054	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	3	\$134,304	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	16	14	10	\$235,408	0	0	0	\$0.00

Since gaining independence in 1975, Cape Verde has maintained domestic peace, as well as continual peaceful relations with its neighbors. Its military has consistently played a constructive role in civil society. The country's physical isolation, poverty, and limited number of educational institutions make it heavily reliant on training from other countries to develop appropriate technical proficiencies. Its military is seeking to transform itself from a heavy Soviet-model land force to one that focuses on maritime security and crisis response. This force will better be able to counter the transnational threats facing Cape Verde, including drug smuggling, counterterrorism (CT), maritime disaster, and the illicit movement of persons. An overarching goal is to enhance the capacity of Cape Verde to contribute to regional peace and security initiatives, as well as counternarcotics efforts.

Through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, we are seeking to increase the level of professionalism and technical competency among military and security forces and, at the same time, raise their respect for civilian leadership and democratic institutions.

Cape Verdeans continue to participate in training hosted by various U.S. organizations, including U.S. Africa Command and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS). Given Cape Verde's strategic location for narco-traffickers, it has often been used as a narcotics hub of choice by traffickers sending shipments to the United State or to European markets. Consequently, many of our training efforts are focused on building counternarcotics capacity in Cape Verde.

Central African Republic

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	1	1	1	\$17,710	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	13	13	4	\$218,826	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	14	14	5	\$236,536	0	0	0	\$0.00

Central African Republic (CAR) President Francois Bozize came to power in a 2003 coup and was subsequently elected in May 2005 in an election that was generally considered free and fair. In late 2006 and 2007, activity by armed rebel groups intensified. Rebel activity, along with the presence of foreign rebel groups and an increase in criminal activity, has led to the displacement of approximately 200,000 Central Africans. The government signed ceasefire and comprehensive peace agreements in May and July 2008. An Inclusive Political Dialogue, aimed at charting a path forward with all political stakeholders, including rebel groups, exiled opposition leaders, and civil society, was scheduled for December 2008. As CAR prepares for scheduled elections in 2010, the U.S. supports ongoing efforts to identify the military's role in a free and fair electoral process.

Two peacekeeping forces operate in CAR. The first, headed by the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) operates through much of the country; while the second, headed by the United Nations (UN), is limited to the northeastern part of the country. The UN is also engaged in security sector reform and demobilization efforts.

Restrictions on direct U.S. military assistance to CAR imposed in 2003 under Section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, which prohibits most direct assistance to the government of any country when the duly elected head of government is deposed by decree or military coup, were lifted in September 2005 following the successful 2005 presidential election. However, in FY 2008 CAR's International Military Education and Training (IMET) was limited to Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programs only. As a result, in FY 2009, IMET programs have focused on English language training and civil-military relations.

Chad

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$20,751	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	4	3	4	\$42,718	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	40	40	1	\$9,850	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	9	6	7	\$160,908	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	1	\$225,000	0	0	5	\$1,395,000
Regional Centers	12	12	5	\$193,109	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	66	62	19	\$652,336	0	0	5	\$1,395,000

Chad occupies a strategic position west of Sudan and south of Libya, sharing additional borders with the Central African Republic (CAR), Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger. Chad's oil production is attracting attention from foreign businesses; improved security and rule of law will promote domestic and foreign investment in Chad. A well-disciplined, effective military under civilian control will reinforce Chad's role as a point of relative stability in a troubled region. U.S. assistance strengthens leadership and respect for rule of law within the military, which over time will contribute to the development of a military that supports civilian control and direction of the armed forces and whose members are cognizant of their duty with respect to human rights. Such a force would have a strong influence throughout the region, and would be able to contribute constructively to regional conflict resolution and counterterrorism initiatives.

The Government of Chad (GOC) has a stake in excluding potential terrorist elements from Chadian territory, particularly because its unsecured borders may provide haven to groups hostile to the current government. In March 2004, the Chadian military engaged members of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), now known as Al Qaeda in the Maghreb (AQIM), an Algerian terrorist cell, in a firefight in northern Chad. During this skirmish, more than forty GSPC and five Chadians were killed. Several of the GSPC, including their leader Al-Para, escaped and were captured by a Chadian rebel group in the Tibesti region of Chad. The GOC was instrumental in facilitating the eventual turnover of this terrorist leader to the Algerian government. The GOC has also been supportive in sharing anti-terrorism information with its partners and raising awareness of regional threats.

Chad, a committed member of the former Pan-Sahel Initiative (PSI) and now the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), has participated in several Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in the region and possesses the most operational airlift capability of the Sahelian countries. Since 2005, U.S. Special Forces provided training for select members of the Chadian Army in order to develop an anti-terrorism unit known today as the PSI Regiment, comprised of two PSI battalions totaling 450 soldiers. After a training pause of almost two years resulting from an evacuation of the embassy during a rebel attack and followed by Leahy Vetting issues, the U.S. Special Forces Joint Planning Advisory Team (JPAT) will again conduct training with the PSI Regiment beginning in 3rd quarter FY 2010. The training will focus on small unit tactics, first aid, command and control, and cross border coordination. The end state goal of TSCTP is to enable the GOC to detect and defeat existing terrorist and extremist groups.

In FY 2009, Chad's International Military Education and Training (IMET) was restricted to Expanded IMET (E-IMET), which limited IMET training to human rights and civil-military relations training. Professionalization courses remain sought after by the Chadian military. A more professional Chadian military will benefit the United States, which currently contributes to a UN/European Union (EU) peacekeeping force in eastern Chad.

The process of restructuring the Chadian Armed Forces is ongoing. In April 2005, the Chadian military conducted an internal review and made a series of recommendations including downsizing, demobilization of soldiers, and improving professionalism. These recommendations have yet to be implemented. U.S. training supports our objectives of strengthening

the rule of law and respect for human rights within the security forces. A well-trained and professional military is crucial to Chad's democratic development and stability.

Comoros

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	2	\$14,856	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	10	10	3	\$358,120	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	88	88	8	\$183,886	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	11	\$148,981	3	3	3	\$39,516
Totals:	115	115	24	\$705,843	3	3	3	\$39,516

A small island nation in the Indian Ocean, the Union of Comoros has a history of political instability and military intervention in politics. This background has given particular importance to U.S. efforts to promote democracy and stability in Comoros and to strengthen the professionalism of the Comoran Defense Forces, including respect for civilian control of the military. A modest International Military Education and Training (IMET) program for Comoros is an important element in U.S. policy toward, and bilateral relations with, the Comoran government. Another very important element is the presence in Comoros of a small CJTF-HOA Civil Affairs team. Comoros is a Muslim country with historic trade ties to the Middle East that condemned the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. In addition to strengthening democracy, U.S. government priorities include helping to develop maritime security capacity and enhancing Comoros' Counterterrorism (CT) capabilities .

In April 1999, Comoros experienced a military coup that overthrew the civilian government elected in March 1996. Assistance to Comoros was suspended pursuant to Section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financial and Related Programs Appropriations Act until December 2003, following the previous year's flawed but fair presidential election. In 2006, Ahmed Abdallah Sambi, a Sunni Muslim cleric, was elected President in what was regarded as Comoros' first free and fair democratic elections and peaceful transfer of power. Efforts to emphasize democratic values were reflected in the successful resolution of a crisis in 2008 on Anjouan Island when Union Forces intervened in concert with African Union (AU) forces to remove former Colonel Mohamed Bacar when he failed to vacate the island presidency. A democratic island government was successfully elected and Union military forces are working in concert with the Union government to maintain the rule of law. More recently, Comoros was again able to democratically overcome a political crisis when President Sambi and the national assembly extended Sambi's time in office – less than 2 months after that event, an agreement was reached between all parties that set a timetable for democratic elections.

Goals of the IMET program included emphasizing the proper role of the military in a democracy in order to reduce the likelihood of inappropriate military involvement in politics. The program also sought to strengthen military and civil capabilities in the areas of CT, drug/weapon trafficking, and illegal immigration, as well as to improve the English language capabilities of the military to promote greater interaction with the United States and other militaries in the region. Comoran soldiers continue to train at the English lab opened in 2004.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Comoros by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continued interaction with and among participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

The Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) Civil Affairs team is a key piece of the U.S. bilateral relationship with Comoros. In 2010, team members have been instrumental in helping to train the nascent Comoran coast guard forces in the operation of a small patrol boat donated by the U.S. government. The CJTF-HOA team also promotes bilateral cooperation and understanding by engaging the local population in a wide variety of development activities, from public building repairs to English language learning. This small team of Navy reservists are the only U.S. government representatives living full-time in Comoros.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa)

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	29	28	3	\$136,276	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	2	2	1	\$731,069	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	318	318	8	\$455,611	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	10	10	6	\$77,203	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	360	359	19	\$1,400,159	0	0	0	\$0.00

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) successfully conducted national elections in 2006. Joseph Kabila was inaugurated as president in December 2006 and Antoine Gizenga installed as prime minister in February 2007. Gizenga resigned in September 2008 due to old age and ill health and was replaced by Adolphe Muzito. Elections have played a key role in the difficult transition from post-conflict status to a democratic republic with an elected parliament and head of state. The Muzito government faces significant challenges. Reform of the security forces, which continue to be responsible for most human rights abuses, is perhaps the most pressing. The existing integration program and training is insufficient.

Despite three surveys one conducted by South Africa, the other currently underway by the Congolese military under the European Union (EU) auspices and a Belgian study, the exact size of the DRC military is unknown. Some experts believe that the number of soldiers is around 150,000, of whom only about one third has gone through "brassage," the United Nations (UN)-sponsored process to reintegrate ex-combatants. The vast majority of the DRC military are army personnel, with a small air force and a principally riverine navy. The Congolese Armed Forces, FARDC (Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo), currently has 15 Integrated Brigades and another in training, each with approximately 3,000 soldiers. In its Security Sector Reform (SSR) process, the DRC is also trying, with international assistance, to redefine FARDC's appropriate missions, size, function, and organization. Additional concerns include inadequate and inconsistent payment of salaries, poor living conditions including lack of sustenance, and lack of training. While the main mission of the restructured FARDC will be to defend the country's borders, it is currently incapable of doing so, and will remain so for the foreseeable future. Other security forces suffer from a similar lack of capacity. Poor maritime, airport, and border security, rampant corruption, and weak to non-existent infrastructure and laws make the DRC a potential haven for transnational terrorists, smugglers, and traffickers.

Democratic institution-building, SSR, human rights, and protection of American citizens are the most significant U.S. interests in the DRC, followed by humanitarian assistance, economic development, and global issues including promoting health and the environment. Sustaining a peaceful democracy contributes to U.S. humanitarian interests and regional security by creating and supporting institutional mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and by providing a fertile environment for a growing economy. Using limited Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds, Post continues to utilize the military English language lab in Kinshasa and provides English language instructor and laboratory technician training. The DRC continues to be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). The United States government looks at ways, given availability of materials, to use the EDA program to support Congolese military equipment and restructuring needs.

The priority for our military assistance programs will continue to be to support the modernization and professionalization of the FARDC, leaning heavily toward creation of a moderate-sized force capable of securing its own borders, respecting and protecting the civilian population, and carrying out, and supporting regional and international peacekeeping operations. With some Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds the State Department plans to implement a new program against military

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impunity and to support FARDC's military law and justice capabilities by building on previous Department of Defense work in this area. Related objectives include putting an end to widespread FARDC's human rights abuses and increasing interoperability with regional and international forces -- mainly through development of a robust English language training program. Program objectives also seek to contribute to the development of a professional officer and non-commissioned officer corps; the FARDC officer corps is currently estimated to account for at least 28 percent of all soldiers. Using PKO funds in FY09 and FY10, State contractors and DoD trainers equipped and trained a light infantry battalion (LIB) and refurbished infrastructure in Kisangani, concluding with a graduation in September 2010. The intent is to have the unit serve as a model for the other FARDC reform efforts.

The DRC continues to participate in United States government-funded programs such as the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) seminars. ACSS supports democratic governance in the DRC by offering senior government civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	5	2	5	\$123,481	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	14	14	6	\$200,621	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	19	16	11	\$324,102	0	0	0	\$0.00

Emerging from a five-year period of instability that included a civil war, the Republic of the Congo (ROC) has made considerable progress in moving towards more democratic political and economic systems and a more peaceful and stable country. Presidential and legislative elections were held in 2002, and a peace agreement was signed in March 2003 with the last vestiges of the rebel faction known as the "Ninjas". Since the 2002 presidential and legislative elections, the government has made some progress in rebuilding institutions destroyed during the years of civil conflict in an attempt to restore the faith and confidence of the Congolese people in the government. Legislative elections held in June and July of 2007 were marred by mismanagement and disorganization, according to opposition leaders, but overall were carried out without incident. Presidential elections were held in July 2009, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who has been President for 26 of the last 31 years, was declared the winner of another seven-year term. The leader of the Ninja rebel group has accepted a position in the government in accordance with the peace agreement signed in 2003. As a post-conflict country, the ROC still faces challenges to ensure that it remains on the path to develop fully transparent procedures, particularly in the oil sector, and to increase efforts for good governance. The country continues to require considerable repair of its infrastructure and basic social services. Major projects to repair and improve the infrastructure, such as a hydroelectric dam, a new airport terminal, the refurbishment of several hospitals, the construction of several housing projects, and resurfacing of the road between Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, are currently underway. Other projects, including an upgrade to the Brazzaville city water system and the rehabilitation of the Congo-ocean railway, have been announced but not started. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds support Congolese efforts to restructure and professionalize the Congolese military. The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Congo-Brazzaville by offering senior African civilian and military leaders courses in civil-military relations and technical issues. ACSS participation has helped to build and maintain long-term interaction among African counterparts, and has supported additional exchanges through research, seminars, conferences, and other activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$8,113	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	13	13	5	\$188,773	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	15	15	7	\$196,886	0	0	0	\$0.00

After a decade of political instability, including two years of civil war, direct United States assistance to Cote d'Ivoire remains restricted due to the lack of elections and democratic transitions. A laborious peace process has yielded a modicum of stability since 2007, but several key steps must be taken before direct military cooperation can resume. Presidential and parliamentary elections, which have been delayed repeatedly since 2005, are the largest hurdle for the country to overcome in order to move forward with much needed reforms in the security and social sectors. Although the government has extended its national administration to the northern region, it exercises little real authority in the former rebel territory. Former rebel forces maintain de facto control over much of northern Cote d'Ivoire, including its borders. The disarmament and re-integration into society of these forces is critical to the country's ability to move past the political stalemate in place since 2005.

Djibouti

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	34	32	10	\$347,628	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	48	46	7	\$438,304	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	4	4	1	\$100,408	12	12	1	\$0.00
IMET-1	25	10	25	\$469,395	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	6	\$82,267	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	119	100	49	\$1,438,002	12	12	1	\$0.00

Djibouti, a country strategically located at the entrance to the Red Sea, is the gateway to Ethiopia. It joins the northwest corner of Somalia, faces Yemen across the Gulf of Aden, and is home to the only U.S. military base in Africa, Camp Lemonnier, as well as the multi-national Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA). Djibouti also hosts France's largest military presence overseas. Djibouti has played a strategic role in overseas contingency operations and currently has forces from multiple countries (Germany, United Kingdom, France, Romania, Kenya, Pakistan, South Korea, and the United States) participating in the coalition effort to fight terrorism and promote democratic stability. In addition, Djibouti hosts anti-piracy forces, such as the European Union's Task Force Atalanta and German, Spanish and Japanese Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA). As the main seaport for Ethiopia, it is vital to that staunch ally in overseas contingency operations. Annually, emergency food aid from the United States passes through the Port of Djibouti to Ethiopia, and Djibouti has replaced Dubai as the pre-positioning center for all food aid in the region.

Djibouti is also an important refueling point for U.S. military aircraft and is a training area for U.S. military personnel, ships, and aircraft. The Horizon Fuel Terminal, where the U.S. Navy has leased four storage tanks, supports refueling of naval vessels and has markedly increased the number of U.S. Navy ship visits to Djibouti. The French military hospital is a key trauma care center in the area and helped stabilize victims after the terrorist attack on the USS Cole in October 2000.

Efforts to improve maritime and land border security are crucial to Djibouti's long-term stability. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funds have enhanced its maritime and land border capabilities by providing equipment, and by improving Djibouti's capacity to monitor marine traffic.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is a core program for Djibouti and has been one of the most successful programs in the region. IMET graduates now hold key policy and operational positions within the Djiboutian military, including major command positions. Djiboutian mid- and senior-grade officers have attended Command and General Staff and War College courses. Professional education and English language training continued in FY 2009 and 2010. IMET helps U.S. strategic interests by expanding relations and our influence in a frontline state in overseas contingency operations. Djiboutians benefit from the training in meeting their core objectives of creating a professional and well-trained force with shared commitments to democratic values and security objectives.

Djibouti is in a very strategic position adjacent to the Bab el Mandeb strait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, and it provides the United States access, basing, and over-flight rights. Djibouti works closely with CJTF-HOA to counter terrorism and promote security. In FY 2009 and 2010, the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) continued to foster bilateral relations with Djiboutian Armed Forces and is an integral part of U.S. Africa Central Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy. CTFP in FY2009 and 2010 continued to help to promote access, while serving overall U.S. strategic interests, including Djibouti's participation in regional activities, associated with this important littoral nation.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) has become an important complement to IMET in exposing senior Djiboutian leaders to core U.S. values, including civil-military relations and national security and defense concerns. This

program enhances interaction between our countries, and expansion of this program will promote closer bilateral cooperation and trust.

Equatorial Guinea

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	6	6	3	\$87,081	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	6	6	3	\$87,081	0	0	0	\$0.00

At present, virtually all forms of military assistance to Equatorial Guinea (EG) remain suspended. In the past several years, some genuine progress has been made in the EG government's historically poor human rights record, governance problems, and democratic reforms. However, the country's leadership and political power continue to remain in the hands of a small group headed by President Teodoro Obiang. The legitimacy of this group is often questioned, as it has held power without meaningful opposition since a successful coup in 1979 to overthrow a brutal and oppressive dictator. Consequently, no military-to-military engagement with EG has taken place, except for occasional participation at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) and at Gulf of Guinea conferences. U.S. military ships also visit EG ports.

The U.S. government utilizes these small scale interactions to convey to the Equatoguinean government the steps it must take in order to qualify for bilateral military assistance programs. Some progress has been made and the government appears amenable to continue on this path, especially with strong and consistent U.S. encouragement and pressure.

As Equatorial Guinea's oil production continues to surge, making it the the third largest source of oil in Sub-Saharan Africa and of increasing importance to the U.S. energy supply, both the military and the civilian leadership are more acutely aware of the need for greater security in the Gulf of Guinea. As all of the production rigs are offshore and vulnerable, security concerns may be leveraged to push the country into more meaningful reform. If International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding resumes, the program could start with occasional ship riders and basic IMET programs, and progress from there as warranted by results. Continued and increased participation in ACSS programs would also become more important, as they contribute to long-term improvements in defining the military's role in developing democratic governance. Further, the country has a strong and functioning coast guard and several modern fighter jets (currently operated with foreign pilots) as well as the financial resources to contribute strongly to maritime security in the region. EG and Nigeria, both of whom were unwilling to wait indefinitely for serious multilateral talks to get started, have recently begun bilateral discussions to explore how they can best cooperate in quickly implementing a Gulf of Guinea maritime security strategy.

Ethiopia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$11,740	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	88	88	11	\$1,139,260	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	2297	2297	4	\$2,204,390	1390	1390	4	\$0.00
IMET-1	24	20	9	\$409,207	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	3	3	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	6	6	4	\$19,903	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2419	2415	30	\$3,784,500	1390	1390	4	\$0.00

Ethiopia is arguably the key to U.S. security interests in the Horn of Africa, a turbulent region threatened by Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism. The Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) is one of, if not the most, capable military force in sub-Saharan Africa, and has clearly established itself as the dominant military power within the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia remains a staunch ally in overseas contingency operations and the ENDF has been our most effective partner in the Counterterrorism (CT) fight within the region. Ethiopia's internal stability and its role as a regional and international leader remain critical for the stability of the Horn as a whole. The long-term goal of transforming the Ethiopian military into a professional, apolitical modern force remains important.

The Ethiopians have a long history of successful participation in United Nations (UN) military efforts, spanning the spectrum from the Korean War to combating genocide in Rwanda. Ethiopia currently has peacekeepers deployed to Liberia and to Darfur in the UN/African Union (AU) Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

Ethiopia is a critical member of the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). ACOTA training and equipment assisted the ENDF to deploy to UNAMID. Ethiopia received funding pursuant to Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2006 that was directed towards border security training and received additional funds in anti-terrorism assistance for specialized counter-terrorism training.

As principally a former-guerrilla army, the ENDF lacks strong organic training institutions (a deficiency of which the Ethiopian senior leadership is painfully aware and working hard to correct). Not only does this lack of formal military schooling hinder the professional growth of the military, but also it drastically reduces proper use of defense resources critical to a poor nation like Ethiopia. During the past several years, the Ethiopians have increasingly turned to the U.S. military for assistance in addressing these shortcomings. The ENDF Chief of General Staff requested U.S. military assistance in helping reform the Ministry of National Defense. U.S. Army Central Command (ARCENT) has sent several Mobile Training Teams (MTT), specifically the Law of Land Warfare and Human Rights, the Role of the Military Lawyer, and Public Affairs, to assist this reform effort.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds assist in increasing the professionalism of the Ethiopian military and strengthen the U.S.-Ethiopian military relationship. The focus of the IMET program in Ethiopia is on building host-nation training institutions. Increasing the English-speaking capability of the military is achieving this by training instructors at U.S. military training institutions and by bringing U.S. military trainers to Ethiopia. The ACOTA training management workshops have also assisted greatly in specifically addressing the ENDF's training shortcomings.

The ENDF requested U.S. assistance using Foreign Military Financing (FMF) to help establish its own command and general staff college for Professional Military Education (PME) of mid-rank and senior officers. The USG responded with funding support to the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College (EDCSC). Two U.S. Army instructors and one U.S. Air Force

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instructor teach at the EDCSC. During the fall of 2007 a MTT provided train-the-trainer and full-time instruction to the EDCSC. Enhancing ENDF professionalism will better position them for the future in combating terrorism.

Ethiopia has taken an aggressive stance against terrorism in Somalia and has supported the United States with operational access and invaluable intelligence sharing. Ethiopia's participation in the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) strengthens U.S. and Ethiopian bilateral relations, especially in areas of CT training and education.

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, National Defense University (NDU), and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) support democratic governance in Ethiopia by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Senior Ethiopian civilian and military leaders continue to benefit from participation in these events and conferences. Participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States. ACSS opened its first satellite office in Addis Ababa in September 2006.

The scourge of HIV/AIDS transcends political and geographic boundaries, making it a global humanitarian issue. The training support provided through the Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD) HIV/AIDS Prevention Program to ENDF medical personnel is not limited to the transfer of skills and knowledge during the duration of training. It has developed into a network of close person-to-person professional contacts, establishment of bilateral research studies, and access to ENDF military hospitals. This has established an effective, tightly knit team of American and Ethiopian military health professionals working together on common issues. Every indication is that the HIV prevalence rate within the Ethiopian military remains lower than that of the general population, a rare, if not unique, situation in sub-Saharan Africa.

Gabon

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$33,488	2	1	1	\$28,970.00
CTFP	2	1	2	\$17,150	2	2	2	\$4,470.00
DOHS/USCG	43	43	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1	1	1	\$833	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	20	11	14	\$267,711	14	8	4	\$200,000.00
Regional Centers	7	7	5	\$107,202	11	11	11	\$0.00
Totals:	76	64	27	\$426,384	29	22	18	\$233,367.00

The Gabonese Republic remains a politically stable and influential regional leader after experiencing a peaceful transition of power in 2009. President Ali Bongo Ondimba, inaugurated in October 2009, has continued his father's role as a regional peacemaker, especially in Central African Republic (CAR). Gabon has 200 peacekeepers in the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)'s mission in CAR. Gabon is the headquarters for CEEAC and its military component, FOMAC. On several occasions Gabon has served as a safe haven in times of conflict in the region, and the government has authorized the United States to use its facilities as a staging area for evacuations of Americans and other Westerners in case of need. Gabon has hosted a standby component of the European Force to provide security for elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Oil production, the basis of the national economy, is declining. President Bongo Ondimba's vision includes economic diversification to attract foreign investment. Social indicators remain skewed. Gabon has a high per capita GNP, but in reality, has high levels of poverty and infrastructure decay. Continued economic deterioration could create additional problems for the President, Gabon's stability, and democratic progress.

Fostering effective relations between the Gabonese and the U.S. military, and exposing the Gabonese participants to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures, such as civilian control of the military, will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Gabon's military. International Military Education and Training (IMET) in FY 2010 focused on improving the English language capability of Gabonese military personnel and increasing professionalism, as well as enhancing peacekeeping capability and increasing maritime security. These programs also support the goal of regional stability, particularly through peacekeeping operations in which the Gabonese participates. Gabon is an Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) partner, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), but did not receive any training during FY 2010.

Participation in the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) also supports democratic aims in Gabon through reinforcement of the relationship between the military and its civilian leaders. In addition, creating military-to-military contacts will increase the likelihood that Gabon will remain willing to serve as a staging area for evacuation operations in the region. Successful ship visits continued in 2010.

Gambia, The

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	50	50	1	\$5,300	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	15	7	13	\$186,734	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	10	10	4	\$163,302	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	75	67	18	\$355,336	0	0	0	\$0.00

Since gaining independence in 1965, The Gambia has maintained peaceful relations with its neighbors. Until a military coup in 1994, The Gambia was one of the oldest existing multi-party democracies in Africa. The current military contingent is approximately 1,000 men strong. The country has committed troops to several peacekeeping missions, including those in Bosnia, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Eritrea, East Timor, Liberia, and most recently a 196-man contingent to the United Nation (UN)/African Union (AU) Mission in Darfur. The country is keen for western military, especially U.S. military, cooperation to assist with training soldiers and updating broken or outdated equipment.

During FY 2003, following the lifting of Section 508 sanctions that resulted from the 1994 coup, the United States resumed a modest International Military Education and Training (IMET) program to expose the next generation of Gambian military officers to U.S. military organizations and procedures, civil-military relations, and the role of the military in a democracy. Until the lifting of those sanctions, the only military-to-military cooperation between the United States and The Gambia was through the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) programs. ACSS continues to support democratic governance in The Gambia by offering senior Gambian military and civilian leaders practical programs in civil-military relations, national security strategy, defense economics and related topics.

Ghana

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$40,657	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	10	10	5	\$53,069	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	12	12	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	2	2	2	\$114,851	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	25	25	1	\$2,450	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	4263	4263	22	\$3,001,075	1372	1372	4	\$0.00
IMET-1	41	24	40	\$683,996	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	8	\$201,416	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	4373	4354	85	\$4,168,075	1372	1372	4	\$0.00

The Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) is one of the more reliable and professional militaries in Africa. It has a long and commendable record in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), participating in operations around the globe. The GAF currently deploys battalions in Chad and the Central African Republic, West (MINURCAT), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Darfur (UNAMID), Lebanon (UNIFIL), Liberia (UNMIL), and Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), and has United Nations (UN) military observers in the UN peacekeeping missions in the Western Sahara (MINURSO), Kosovo (UNMIK), Sudan (UNMIS); and has had observers in East Timor, Angola, Tajikistan, Kuwait, the Balkans, and Ethiopia/Eritrea and. Because of its history of political stability and its use of English as an official language, the Republic of Ghana provides an ideal platform for staging humanitarian operations and regional peacekeeping training activities.

U.S. military assistance programs in Ghana seek to strengthen democracy through enhanced military professionalism by reinforcing proper civil-military relationships, increasing and improving the GAF's ability to project and support peacekeeping operations, and increasing and improving the Government of Ghana's (GOG) ability to support U.S. overseas contingency operations, by increasing interoperability with U.S. forces.

Military cooperation under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), and the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) including the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, all reinforce the GAF's ability to play a constructive role in the development of Ghana as a democratic society and to contribute to peacekeeping efforts in the region and beyond. The GAF was one of the prime organizers behind the West African response to the recent Liberian crisis and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This effort sponsored deployment in Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana played an integral part in African Union (AU) initiatives to develop an African Stand-by Force.

Training provided by IMET funding enables Ghana to build a network of graduates from U.S. education and training programs. These graduates can pass on their knowledge and expertise and assist Ghana in building the institutions needed to play a constructive role in regional leadership. These courses also help strengthen the GAF's apolitical role in a democratic society.

Ghana's armed forces were the first to be trained under the ACOTA program, and ACOTA-trained GAF trainers have trained all deploying GAF peacekeeping units since April 2003. The GAF continues to be supported by ACOTA training and

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equipment, which helps ensure there are up-to-date training modules, and continuity of its trainer force. Peacekeeping training capability development programs, such as ACOTA and GPOI, increase the GOG's ability to more effectively cooperate with ECOWAS and other partners in regional security, peacekeeping, and humanitarian operations.

Guinea

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	7	5	5	\$74,456	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	7	5	5	\$74,456	0	0	0	\$0.00

U.S. diplomatic efforts in Guinea have primarily been directed towards democracy, good governance, and economic development, as well as reinforcing Guinea's ability to play a more effective role in regional conflict-resolution and peacekeeping efforts. A coup d'état installed a military regime on December 23, 2008. Section 508 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act was not automatically invoked since a democratically elected government did not exist prior to the coup. However, on December 31, 2008, the U.S. decided to suspend all U.S. assistance to Guinea except for humanitarian aid and assistance for democratic elections until after Guinea holds credible, free, fair, timely and transparent national elections. Because Guinea has recently taken some steps towards democracy, some limited IMET participation was allowed in FY 2009.

A moderate and tolerant Muslim country, Guinea is pro-United States and supported the United States on United States Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1441 and on the passage of numerous anti-terrorism resolutions. The United States witnessed the indirect benefit of U.S. military engagement when Guinea agreed to participate in the West Africa Training Cruise (WATC), a multilateral Navy and Marine Corps military exercise, conducted within Guinean among the United States, Guinea, Italy, and Spain in October 2005. This was the first time that the Guinean government had allowed a foreign military to participate in an exercise within its national borders. In March 2006, Guinea hosted the first annual U.S.-Guinea bilateral consultations, designed to deepen our diplomatic, strategic, and commercial relationships.

Guinea has a long history of assisting other African countries, but its contributions and effectiveness in peace operations are limited by its army's organic capabilities. To the extent that the United States can help Guinea develop its armed forces, we will witness improved participation in African multilateral contingency operations. Guinea has participated in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Haiti, and Rwanda. Through combined training and exercises, West African countries may be able to avoid conflict in the future, and failing that, will be better able to conduct multilateral peace/humanitarian operations.

English is the operational language for international peace/humanitarian operations and the Guinean Armed Forces are finally seeing the value of having English-speaking personnel. To assist in this endeavor, efforts will be undertaken to improve the military's two existing language laboratories with an infusion of updated training materials and English language instructor training, as well as building a third language lab outside of Conakry.

Collectively, in-country training has included components on human rights, the rule of law, law of land warfare, civil-military relations, and the role of a military in a democratic society. The United States has also successfully used Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) to fund seminars in Guinea in which these topics were reinforced. The seminars have bolstered confidence and mutual respect between the Guinean military establishment and civilian leaders. They serve as a catalyst for a joint civil-military follow-up committee that continues to engage in open dialogue and sponsor events including "open-door" visits for civilians to military bases. For many of Guinea's political, labor, and community leaders, these seminars provide their first opportunities to access these locations.

With the assistance of the U.S. and other donors, Guinea continues its HIV/AIDS Education and Awareness Program. This program is funded by the Department of Defense and managed by the DAO's implementing partner, Population Services International. During its first two and one-half years of existence, this program has resulted in the creation of the Guinean Armed Forces' first HIV/AIDS policy. It has also produced peer educators throughout the country, promoted condom usage and distribution, and inaugurated the military's first voluntary counseling and testing facility. The program remains a great success.

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Guinea continues to be a strong supporter of the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS). Guinea continues to participate in ACSS events. ACSS supports democratic governance in Guinea by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Guinea-Bissau

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	60	58	4	\$102,113	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	7	7	3	\$108,681	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	67	65	7	\$210,794	0	0	0	\$0.00

Following eleven months of internal conflict in 1998-99, Guinea-Bissau elected a new government in 2000 that ruled until the September 14, 2003 military intervention. A democratically elected legislature took office in Guinea-Bissau on May 12, 2004. In August 2004, the United States lifted sanctions against Guinea-Bissau under section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act. New presidents were elected in 2005 and 2009. On April 1, 2010, then-Deputy Chief of Defense Indjai led a successful mutiny against Chief of Defense (ChoD) Induta and on June 25, President Sanha formally appointed Indjai as ChoD. Indjai's open contempt of the civilian leadership, exhibited by the temporary abduction of the Prime Minister on April 1 and the continued incarceration of the former ChoD and others, led the United States, European Union (EU), and other Western donors involved in security sector reform to make the political decision to suspend military assistance, including an EU-led plan for security sector reform agreed to by the previous ChoD.

Guinea-Bissau faces four major challenges:

- Downsizing and reforming the military, and bringing it under civilian authority
- Promoting economic development
- Strengthening democratic institutions
- Stemming the flow of drug trafficking within its borders

Considering these priorities and parameters, any future U.S. military cooperation with Guinea-Bissau should focus on human rights and the role of a military in a democratic society. International Military Education and Training (IMET) resumed in 2005.

Additional challenges in Guinea-Bissau include an extremely poor public health system, making it difficult to prevent and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other tropical diseases. HIV/AIDS control and other health programs conducted with U.S. assistance would contribute to regional stability as well as basic humanitarian needs. U.S. assistance to Humanitarian Demining efforts in Guinea-Bissau has resulted in the removal of nearly all mines from the city of Bissau. The remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance are in two-dozen well-known locations spread throughout the country. There are also an undetermined number of mines scattered along the border with Senegal resulting from the long-standing conflict in Senegal's Casamance region, which occasionally involves people and locations in northern Guinea-Bissau.

Assistance provided under the Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Excess Property (EP), and other activities programs for schools, health centers, and bridges have been very well received by Bissau-Guinean authorities and local populations. Continued HA activities in Guinea-Bissau would further enhance U.S. relations with the country and contribute to long-term political and economic development goals.

Kenya

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	44	44	13	\$1,334,311	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	55	55	3	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	37	37	1	\$7,600	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	28	28	3	\$927,637	60	60	1	\$0.00
IMET-1	53	26	46	\$1,136,951	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	390	390	3	\$1,159,166	130	130	7	\$2,850,000
Regional Centers	10	10	6	\$124,289	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	2	\$214,641	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	620	593	77	\$4,904,595	190	190	8	\$2,850,000

Kenya is the lynchpin of East African stability and security and has been a solid partner in U.S. overseas contingency operations. Kenya has the significant challenge of securing its porous borders with Sudan and Somalia, as well as improving its maritime security. The purpose of military training for Kenya is to improve the professionalism of the Kenyan military and its capabilities in supporting overseas contingency operations and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) around the world. Kenya is a major contributor to PKOs, with troops participating in all current United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions in Africa. A key aspect of U.S. engagement with Kenya is maintaining access to Kenya's sea and air facilities for contingencies and training exercises. Access to the Horn of Africa region and the Indian Ocean remains important for current operations, as well as for enhancing U.S. capabilities to respond to future humanitarian and other emergencies in the region.

Training engagement for Kenya has included the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) activities, U.S. Central Command exercises, and the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), including the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program. Most of the top Kenyan military leaders have attended U.S. resident Professional Military Education (PME) in the past and PME will continue to be a key ingredient for a balanced approach to professional development.

Kenya's porous borders are exposed to external threats such as terrorists and insurgents. Even though Kenya's relatively small armed force of 30,000 personnel is focused on external threats, they are transitioning to more multifaceted missions against terrorism following the bombing of the American Embassy in Nairobi in August 1998, the bombing at a tourist hotel in Mombasa, and the attempt to shoot down an Israeli civilian aircraft. CTFP is instrumental in training key Kenyan Ministry of Defense (KMOD) leaders at the National Defense University's (NDU) Counterterrorism Fellows course and the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) course on combating terrorism. These alumni are now responsible for helping to fight terrorism and helping to coordinate KMOD/U.S. operations within the Horn of Africa region. Kenya has also received Counterterrorism (CT) training through Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) activities. The CTFP also trained key, promising mid-level officers in such areas as Stabilization and Reconstruction, the Naval Staff College, and Defense Analysis. Under the CTFP, a total of fourteen students were trained. In FY 2009, the United States continued to help improve Kenya's capabilities in disaster preparedness and response. Kenyan military and civilian leaders participated in ACSS events focused on defense management, future African Leaders, community leadership, and small arms proliferation.

ACOTA focuses on training of personnel as commanders and staff at Kenya's International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) near Nairobi. The training emphasized "train-the-trainer" skills for junior commanders and staff officers in peacekeeping operations. ACOTA training for Kenya is shifting to direct training of units preparing for deployments to

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mandated PKOs. ACOTA also supported a Peace Support Operations (PSO) lessons learned workshop hosted by the Rwanda Defense Forces in March 2008.

Lesotho

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	3	3	3	\$36,397	5	10	5	\$424,867
IMET-1	7	4	7	\$80,527	11	4	11	\$189,651
Regional Centers	15	15	6	\$205,334	12	100	6	\$0.00
Totals:	25	22	16	\$322,258	28	24	22	\$614,518

Prior to the turn of the century, Lesotho's army had been a highly politicized force, vulnerable to influence by political parties. Military involvement in political destabilization and coups d'état had been a problem since independence in 1966. The political/security crisis of 1998, for example, included an army mutiny and junior officer complicity in an unconstitutional attempt to overthrow the elected government. The crisis demonstrated that, at that time, a significant segment of the Lesotho Defense Forces (LDF) neither understood nor accepted the subordinate role of the military in a civilian-led democracy.

Since the political upheaval and violence of 1998, the military has avoided involvement in political issues. An international review of the April 2009 assassination attempt on the Prime Minister found that LDF involvement was limited to low-level soldiers who were negligent in protecting weapons and vehicles that were stolen and used in the attack on the Prime Minister's residence. Lesotho's current government has undertaken a comprehensive program to reform and professionalize the LDF and other security services. The United States has an interest in supporting Lesotho's program because it advances our foreign policy goals of promoting democracy and human rights as well as humanitarian response skills. Support from the Department of Defense is invaluable in meeting these goals.

Lesotho receives International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds. Participation in IMET and other military exchange and training opportunity programs (e.g. Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), etc.) supports democratic governance in Lesotho by offering senior officials practical instruction in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics.

In addition, U.S. funding has been helping the LDF combat its growing HIV/AIDS problem by training lab technicians to provide in-house services for HIV positive members of the LDF. Lesotho's current prevalence rate is 23.6% - the third highest in the world. Although the LDF has not been specifically surveyed, UNAIDS estimates that in the military HIV can be 2 to 5 percent higher than other populations. The Center for Disease Control's (CDC's) cooperative agreement with PSI is assisting the LDF in prevention and counseling and testing activities, including provision of social marketing for a camouflaged condom as well as targeted counseling and testing activities for the LDF and for family members.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) programs support democratic governance in Lesotho by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Lesotho has benefited from training designed to assist the next generation of African military leaders to successfully address complex domestic and regional security challenges, as well as training for the legal aspects of conflict prevention and combating terrorism. In February 2009, Lesotho celebrated the launch of its local chapter with a seminar on developing a National Security Strategy.

Liberia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	4	\$57,163	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	4	4	2	\$392,250	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	55	29	49	\$640,876	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	10	10	6	\$151,102	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	74	48	62	\$1,243,891	0	0	0	\$0.00

After 14 years of civil war and two years of an interim government, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was declared the winner of multiparty presidential elections on November 23, 2005 and took office on January 16, 2006. Her election marked a significant milestone in the country's transition to democracy. With over 8,000 United Nations (UN) peacekeeping and police forces on the ground in Liberia, an effort to restore Liberia's capacity to provide for its own security is essential. The United States has taken the lead in military Security Sector Reform (SSR) for Liberia. We are providing the appropriate equipment, support, and training for a new 2,000 strong Liberian military along with the establishment of a trained Ministry of National Defense staff. The new Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) will be a fiscally sustainable, professional, civilian-led national military force to supplement border control and to interdict arms traffickers and regional paramilitaries.

A weak Liberia could fuel regional instability in West Africa. We need to reduce the potential for terrorists to threaten Liberia's fragile peace or to take advantage of Liberia as a haven for money laundering, arms smuggling, and other activities supporting terrorism. Liberia has a newly trained, but insufficiently equipped and poorly managed police force. In addition, the new military is not yet fully operational, and the new government has almost no current capacity to control its borders or to enforce customs and other laws.

Liberia's military is beginning from scratch. Over 9,000 war recruits were demobilized, former AFL members have received severance pay, and those eligible are awaiting pensions. A recruiting and vetting process has ensured that the AFL receives the best candidates available. Recruits have completed initial entry training and infantry advanced individual training, which is the end state for basic training. Nearly 1,000 Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) have completed training in the basic NCO course and more than 100 have undergone training in the Officers' Candidate School (OCS). International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding is critical to allow for the continuation of training beyond the basic recruit level. Numerous Liberian students have attended IMET courses. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to build on the IMET program by funding Mobile Training Teams (MTT) and long-term (3-5 year) mentorship for the fledgling military, and to help create a coast guard from the ground up. FMF and Excess Defense Articles (EDA) will be necessary to help equip these forces.

Participation in the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) programs provides a low-cost investment to build professionalism within Liberia's military under civilian, democratic leadership. ACSS conferences support democratic governance in Liberia by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, respect for human rights, and defense economics, as well as engagement and interaction with USG and fellow African civilian and military officials.

Madagascar

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMF	21	21	1	\$19,869	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	32	30	8	\$150,780	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	3	\$61,003	2	2	2	\$21,015
Service Academies	6	6	3	\$141,122	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	64	62	15**	\$375,274	2	2	2	\$21,015

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

Madagascar's current de-facto leadership came to power in what the United States considers a military coup. In early 2009, the Malagasy military made it clear to the country's democratically-elected leader, Marc Ravalomanana, that they would not protect him against attack. This effectively forced Ravalomanana to step down, hand power over to the military, and leave the country. The military in turn immediately handed power over to Andry Rajoelina, the figurehead of a sometimes-violent movement opposing Ravalomanana. Rajoelina remains in power today, with the military indicating it wants no part of politics for the time being. These events mark a sad departure from previous progress toward democracy in Madagascar. After the failure of its socialist experiment (1975-1991), Madagascar underwent a period of transition to democracy and economic liberalization, showing much greater openness towards the United States and the West. During the political turmoil of the early and mid-1990s, the military remained disciplined, apolitical, and respectful of civilian authority, despite calls for it to intervene. The resolve of their apolitical posture was again tested in early 2002 during the political standoff over disputed presidential election results. The dispute was resolved democratically and peacefully, without causing significant damage to civil-military relations. Following an unsuccessful coup attempt in November 2006 led by a former Malagasy general, Madagascar held presidential elections in early December 2006, electing Marc Ravalomanana.

Even in the best of times, as the world's fourth-largest island, but one of the poorest countries in the world, Madagascar lacks the capability to protect its 5,000 kilometer maritime border against smuggling and other threats. This inability deprives the government of significant tax revenues, contributes to the endangerment of many rare species found nowhere else, and creates a permissive environment for transnational terrorists. Since the 2009 coup, the de-facto government's ability to secure ports and borders has eroded yet further due to rampant corruption and fewer available funds since the secession of international aid by most donors.

The Malagasy are traditionally inward looking, but have sometimes sought to play a more active role in regional and international affairs. Madagascar had been scheduled to host the African Union (AU) annual summit in 2009 and the annual summit of Francophone countries in 2010 – both of these were moved to other venues due to the 2009 coup. Ravalomanana had made international engagement a priority, although his efforts were largely focused on financing development within the country – Rajoelina has been much less willing to engage internationally, likely due to widespread international condemnation of the manner in which he came to power as well as his efforts to consolidate and extend his power.

The United States ceased all forms of non-humanitarian aid and military engagement with Madagascar in response to the 2009 coup. Due to the ongoing political situation, none of our previous military engagement or aid programs have yet been restarted.

Malawi

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	2	\$90,730	1	1	1	\$107,990
GPOI	1355	1355	10	\$1,302,176	2	70	2	\$50,000
IMET-1	27	15	27	\$375,296	10	75	10	\$294,675
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	6	98	6	\$76,400
Regional Centers	13	13	5	\$179,049	4	7	4	\$24,000
Totals:	1398	1386	44**	\$1,949,751	23	251	23	\$553,065

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

A professional and apolitical military is essential to continuing stability in Malawi, one of the world's poorest countries. Malawi held its first free and fair national multi-party elections in May 1994 and its first-ever local multi-party election in November 2000. Presidential and parliamentary elections took place in May 2009 within a relatively free and fair environment. The country faces increasing and significant external threats from both the rise of terrorism in East Africa and from transnational crime. Malawi has steadily improved relations with its neighbors since its democratic transition and has sought to play a stabilizing role in the region and the continent.

Malawi takes seriously its cooperative military relationship with the United States and participates in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). Its military is small and under-funded, yet has maintained an apolitical and highly professional character. The Malawi Defense Force (MDF) has been an exemplary participant in a very active slate of programs. The MDF joins the equally resource-strapped Malawi Police Service in select operations to fight crime and continues to participate in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and Humanitarian Assistance (HA) missions.

In addition to traditional professional military skills training, IMET and other security assistance programs are allowing the Malawi Army to bring significant resources to bear on key issues, including HIV/AIDS, structural reform, civilian-military relations, and human rights.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Malawi by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Security assistance programs and military exercises provide excellent opportunities and resources in the effort to assist the Government of Malawi in the battle against HIV/AIDS. In-country training typically includes sessions on the disease. In addition, the USG's security assistance effort continues to be a partner in the U.S. Mission's overall GHI/PEPFAR effort.

Mali

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	28	25	19	\$707,466	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	56	56	2	\$105,140	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	20	11	15	\$408,334	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	722	722	7	\$1,286,085	200	200	4	\$2,275,000
Regional Centers	18	18	9	\$215,137	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	846	834	53	\$2,727,162	200	200	4	\$2,275,000

Over the past decade, the Malian Armed Forces have made strides toward becoming a professional organization, which supports human rights, economic development, and conflict resolution. U.S. security assistance programs in Mali serve to institutionalize these changes, providing training in civil-military affairs, coordinating ongoing peacekeeping training, and conducting seminars on the role of the armed forces in a democracy.

Although Mali has made progress in military professionalism, the overall military capability is hampered by a severe lack of resources, which directly impacts military readiness and ability to deploy. The lack of resources and capacity, as well as the large under-governed northern region, left Mali vulnerable to become a safehaven for terrorist organizations operating in the Sahel region.

Mali is a central partner in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), an interagency program to improve the Counterterrorism (CT) capabilities of nine partner countries. As part of the broader TSCTP program, the United States has provided significant Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds and Section 1206 funds to train and equip Malian CT units, including the *Echelons Tactiques Inter-Armees (ETIAs)* created in 2009 to respond to the evolving security threats in northern Mali. The United States has also provided training to improve Mali's military intelligence capability.

Mali has been an effective interlocutor, mediator, and staunch supporter of regional security issues within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Mali deployed a 250-man contingent to Liberia as part of the United Nations (UN) Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

Mali was among the first countries to participate in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), which provided training on basic capabilities in responding to crises. Mali is also a partner in the ACRI successor program, the Africa Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) program a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), a five-year program to increase the capacity of countries to participate in peacekeeping operations. Malian leaders remain committed to and seek a greater role for Mali as a force for regional stability and peace.

FY 2007 was the first year Mali was eligible for International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance as a result of an amendment to the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 removing IMET as a form of prohibited military assistance. IMET funds provide training to develop the military into a non-political professional military force respectful of human rights.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Mali by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports

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additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States. Mali has participated in all available ACSS programs and has an active chapter of ACSS graduates.

Mauritania

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	4	\$1,275,000
Totals:	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	4	\$1,275,000

Since 1999, Mauritania has been a recipient of U.S. military and security related support. While support to the Mauritanian military was cut off following coups in 2005 and 2008, Mauritania's return to constitutional order in 2009 has allowed military capacity building assistance to resume. Mauritania has put this assistance to good use, directly challenging. Mauritania has been an active participant in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), which aims to build host nation counterterrorism capability and foster regional CT cooperation. Under TSCTP, Mauritania received assistance under International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding to professionalize Mauritanian military cadre, enhance Mauritanian CT doctrine, and strengthen ties to their U.S. military counterparts. Mauritania also stands to benefit assist from Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and Section 1206 accounts, which will further enhance the Mauritanian military's capacity to fight al-Qaida in the Islamic Magrheb (AQIM), which responsible for the death of an American citizen and other terrorist operations directed against Westerners in Mauritania. Senior Mauritanian civilians and military leaders continue to benefit from the efforts of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS). ACSS offers a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Additionally, ACSS helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction amongst participants by offering exchanges, research opportunities, and seminars in the United States, Africa, and Europe. Mauritians participated in different regional center seminars in FY 2009.

Mauritius

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	7	6	6	\$97,896	7	32	7	\$228,980
IMET-1	116	115	8	\$160,191	5	40	5	\$15,000
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	12	12	7	\$168,372	2	2	2	\$28,929
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	137	135	23	\$426,459	14	74	14	\$407,909

Located 600 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, the island nation of Mauritius enjoys one of the strongest economies and highest per capita incomes in Sub-Saharan Africa. The economy is based on export-oriented manufacturing (mainly textiles and sugar), tourism, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), financial services, and marine industries. While Mauritius has no military, approximately 13,135 active security personnel under the command of the Police Commissioner are divided into various units including the National Police, a VIP Protection Unit, a Police Helicopter Squadron, a paramilitary Special Mobile Force (SMF), and a National Coast Guard (NCG). Officers on loan from India head up the Coast Guard and the Police Helicopter Squadron.

U.S. military training assistance has focused a great deal on regional, coastal, and maritime security, enabling Mauritius to promote professionalism, play a greater role in regional stability, enforce maritime law, protect territorial waters, and build capacity for anti-terrorism efforts. These activities contribute to the creation of a stable, peaceful, and equitable international regional order as well as to other U.S. foreign policy goals in this area, such as increasing capability and support for U.S. overseas contingency operations.

The training provided through International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds, though limited, has provided the National Coast Guard (NCG) with basic maritime domain awareness, enhanced control of maritime spaces, and cooperation with regional neighbors. On the CT front, Mauritian forces have been trained to detect and defeat terrorist activity, collaborate with the U.S. and neighbors, and increase their crisis response capabilities. Consistent peacekeeping training has enhanced the capacity of a professionally-trained force and is creating officers capable of individual or small unit deployment in support of African Union Peacekeeping Operations.

In 2010 CTFP funding was used for a MTT to conduct a training program focused on the whole-of-government approach to CT. This program was very successful in addressing the needs of the newly established Mauritian Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU), specifically in creating synergy and collaboration among the various CTU stakeholders. Sharing information with their neighbors on intelligence issues and the ability to collaborate with the U.S., which are crucial to the U.S. fight against terrorism, were also key take-aways of the training.

IMET funded a U.S. Coast Guard MTT which provided training in Coastal Search and Rescue Operations to the NCG. This type of technical expertise is highly valued by an island nation like Mauritius. Given the increasing threat posed by Somali pirates, these acquired skills also contribute to the maritime forces' capability to tackle terrorism and piracy in their territorial waters and in the international waters of the region.

Ongoing peacekeeping training has enabled the participation of Mauritius in international peacekeeping efforts. Currently Mauritius is preparing to send 30 Mauritian peacekeepers on mission in Africa.

Mozambique

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	4	\$45,025	0	0	0	\$50,000
FMS	11	11	1	\$14,940	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	100	100	1	\$68,100	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	49	45	13	\$277,172	0	0	0	\$380,000
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	9	9	6	\$90,177	4	4	2	\$0.00
Totals:	174	170	26	\$497,914	4	4	2	\$430,000

Since the signing of the 1992 Rome Peace Agreement that ended sixteen years of civil war, Mozambique has made significant progress in promoting economic reform and advancing democracy. In October 2009, Mozambique held its fourth multi-party presidential election since independence in 1975. The elections were criticized by local and international observers as lacking a “level playing field” and faulted for inadequate transparency, integrity, impartiality and independence. Freedom House has since removed Mozambique from its list of electoral democracies. Nonetheless, the result was the peaceful re-election of President Guebuza to another 5-year term. Since 1992, U.S. policy has been to encourage democratic consolidation and socio-economic reform. Success in achieving these goals is essential for lasting peace and prosperity for the Mozambican people and for regional stability. While there is still work to be done, Mozambique has developed into one of Africa’s fastest growing economies.

Mozambique has expressed an interest in participating in observer missions and in other peacekeeping missions. In July 2006, Mozambique contributed a 12-man team as part of Southern African Development Community’s (SADC) contingent monitoring the presidential elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Under the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), in Mozambique, the U.S. government has provided Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) support training to increase its peacekeeping capabilities, most notably Exercise Shared Accord in August 2010, a joint, live-fire, humanitarian exercise involving more than 1,500 U.S. and Mozambican soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen.

HIV/AIDS poses a threat to this progress as trained and ready personnel become unavailable for service, while also causing liabilities to the health care system. Through the President’s Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the capabilities and infrastructure of the Mozambican Military Health Service have been improved, and International Military Educational and Training (IMET) funds have been used to provide HIV-related training in the United States in previous years.

The consolidation of democracy in the post-war period requires that the military play a constructive role by becoming an apolitical and professional force for improvement that respects the rule of law and human rights. IMET training has primarily focused on maritime security training, to enable Mozambique to patrol its waters and intercept illegal fishing vessels. The Mozambican navy requires continued assistance and training before it can begin to effectively control its largely unpatrolled 2,500-mile coastline.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Mozambique by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States. Mozambique has participated in all available ACSS programs and has an active chapter of ACSS graduates.

Namibia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	4	4	4	\$81,936	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	5	2	5	\$107,856	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	12	12	4	\$177,364	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	21	18	13	\$367,156	0	0	0	\$0.00

Independent since 1990, Namibia has made significant strides in developing a stable, democratic political system and free-market economy; however, challenges remain. Assisting Namibia in its efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis and to overcome the legacy of apartheid provides a basis for enhanced regional stability, economic development, trade, and investment opportunities.

Namibia continues to be a provider of peacekeeping troops and, as recently as April 2010, was committed to sending a motorized infantry battalion of 800 personnel to the U.N. mission to Chad and Central African Republic. While Namibia became a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), the program has been on suspension since 2007 when the Chief of Defense Force announced that the military was conducting an internal review and change from a threat based to a capability based force.

In FY 2010, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) continued to lead the fight against HIV/AIDS in the Namibian military by managing a program that provided annual prevention training and treatment awareness to over 16,000 Namibian soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines at 23 different bases and camps throughout the country. DoD initiated this program in 2001 and, to date, it remains the Namibian Defense Force's (NDF) only foreign assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention.

In the past, Namibian officials have attended the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), which supports Namibia's young democracy by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a program in national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

For the foreseeable future the Namibian Defense Force will be shaped by the recently released Defense Policy which states that the country intends to develop a small, highly mobile, well-equipped force, which excels in service through discipline and vigorous training. The three main objectives being the development of human resources in the defense force, contributing towards Vision 2030 and improving infrastructure.

Niger

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	9	9	3	\$289,926	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	58	55	6	\$93,765	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$0.00
Totals:	67	64	9	\$383,691	0	0	1	\$0.00

According to the United Nations, Niger is one of the least developed countries in the world and possesses limited resources. It has a democratic government and a primarily Muslim population, which maintains positive relations with the United States and supports U.S. security interests in the region. Niger also has long porous borders with vast tracts of uninhabited desert and savannah. It is geographically situated to the south of Algeria and Libya, north of Nigeria, and lies between Chad and Mali, making it a high-transit area for traffickers and terrorists. Niger is one of the nine countries in the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Since FY 2002, military-to-military programs have contributed to continued engagement. Niger was able to re-start its participation in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in 2007 after IMET was de-linked from the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (ASPA). Such programs provide a vehicle to enhance the armed forces' positive role within civil society and assist the country in its continued democratic transition.

In the past, the U.S.-funded training provided to Niger included training provided by the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), IMET, Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) - a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) - and TSCTP programs. Under CTFP, Nigerien company grade officers attended various combating terrorism training in the United States, including legal aspects of and civil-military response to terrorism. Additionally, Niger was also able to send senior officers to regional center seminars in the United States and others to civil-military relations training seminars in Ghana and Senegal. Under ACOTA, two battalions of Nigerien forces received training in conduct of Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in advance of their deployment to United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping missions. Under TSCTP, military personnel from Niger attended regional leadership conferences, information sharing, and medical training.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Niger by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

On July 15, 2008, the Department of State restricted current and all prior year Foreign Military Financing (FMF), ACOTA, TSCTP activities, and the IMET program, with the exception of the Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program to Niger. On August 19, 2009, State suspended all military assistance to Niger until further notice and no activities are exempt from this suspension. This policy restriction is due to human rights concerns and Nigerien President Tandja's undemocratic seizure of power, and was not rescinded when a military junta ousted the Tandja government in February 2010. This aid suspension remains in place, though is under review.

Nigeria

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$27,603	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	59	57	18	\$600,576	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	21	13	21	\$501,796	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	18	6	7	\$1,027,320	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	8853	8853	40	\$7,053,655	2082	2082	5	\$0.00
IMET-1	59	39	56	\$1,019,776	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	112	112	4	\$470,315	50	50	5	\$1,072,000
Regional Centers	41	41	12	\$438,123	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	9164	9122	157**	\$11,139,164	2132	2132	10	\$1,072,000

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

U.S. engagement with Nigeria on political, economic, and security issues is vital to the stability and prosperity of West Africa and the entire continent. Nigeria is Africa's most populous nation, a key source of U.S. oil imports, and a crucial security partner. Two U.S.-trained battalions of the Nigerian Army played a key role in ending the civil war in Liberia and created conditions for a peace settlement in Sierra Leone. Nigeria has the largest contingent in the United Nations (UN)/African Union (AU) Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in Sudan. Under its historic border agreement with Cameroon, Nigeria promptly and peacefully withdrew its 3,500 troops from the once-disputed Bakassi Peninsula in 2006.

Nigeria is the anchor of U.S.-supported Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Africa, but it lost almost a decade of U.S. military influence through training and cooperation because of sanctions over political and human rights issues. Consequently, we now are ramping up our programs to help the Nigerian military focus on military tasks and the creation of a professional, apolitical leadership. We also must continue to support the participation of the armed forces in international and regional peacekeeping and as a strong and willing ally in U.S. overseas contingency operations.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Nigeria will focus on structured logistics and maintenance training systems and professional military training for mid- to senior-level personnel. This training will be a key component of our effort to professionalize the Nigerian military. Similar training in FY 2000 and 2001 successfully helped shape the attitudes of the Nigerian officer corps after years of military rule and instilled a sense of their role in a democratic, civilian government. This is a key component of our strategy to consolidate democratic gains, especially in light of the military leadership's principled refusal to get involved in the April 2007 elections.

U.S.-Nigerian security cooperation remains strong in several areas. DoD Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funds have been used to train Nigerian officers and officials in regional Counterterrorism (CT) issues and intelligence operations. Because of continued U.S. support through the Foreign Military Financing (FMF)/Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program the Nigerian Air Force is in the process of refurbishing their C-130 fleet in order to ensure the Nigerian military can self-deploy its own peacekeepers to Darfur. The U.S. is currently providing Nigeria assistance with the establishment of a CT unit as well as develop an active humanitarian assistance program.

Several new programs have begun, one of which links the Nigerian military with the California National Guard as part of the State Partnership Program. U.S. support of a tactical simulation center has enabled the Nigerian military to improve command and control, tactical planning, execution of tactical and peacekeeping missions, and enhanced coordination with other government agencies. In view of Nigeria's major peacekeeping commitments, the Nigerian military is training under the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI).

Rwanda

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	2	1	2	\$31,703	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	2	1	2	\$13,750	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	46	46	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	886	886	10	\$1,653,782	2882	2882	10	\$0.00
IMET-1	32	16	29	\$564,067	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$250,000
Regional Centers	11	11	5	\$132,949	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	3	\$217,599	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	983	965	54	\$2,613,850	2882	2882	11	\$250,000

U.S. programs in Rwanda aim at preventing the recurrence of genocide (which claimed at least 800,000 lives in 1994) by helping to create the political, economic, and social conditions that will lead to a prosperous civil society that embraces democratic governance and respect for human rights. To achieve these goals, the United States has implemented a variety of political, humanitarian, military, and economic assistance programs that support U.S. interests in aiding Rwanda's transition to sustainable development while securing regional peace and stability in Africa's Great Lakes Region. Today U.S. service academy participation helps provide a foundation of respect for human rights and rule of law for future military leaders.

Following a two-year period of suspension, International Military Education and Training (IMET) was reinstated for Rwanda on March 5, 2003, but was limited to Expanded IMET (E-IMET). Currently, Rwanda is no longer limited to E-IMET. Rwanda qualified to become a full partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), in June 2006. Currently, ACOTA trains-up four battalions per year for Darfur and the UN Mission in Sudan (Khartoum). This amounts to approximately 3,500 troops. A total of 26 battalions have been trained by ACOTA to date. The Rwandan Defense Forces have fully embraced and taken ownership of much of the ACOTA program. Of note, the ACOTA mission to prepare peacekeepers for UN missions has garnered the interest of the Dutch Government over the past couple of years. The Dutch have contributed both funds and Dutch officers to support ACOTA training and enable Rwandan troops to deploy to United Nations (UN)/African Union (AU) Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The UNAMID mission is currently commanded by a Rwandan Officer, LTG Patrick Nyamvumba. LTG Nyamvumba's outstanding performance has earned him a second-term extension to his contract. Approximately 3,500 Rwandan peacekeepers serve in Darfur.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Rwanda by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States. A local chapter, the Rwandan Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS), has hosted several successful seminars in Kigali on regional security topics.

Sao Tome and Principe

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$5,450	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	10	10	1	\$6,700	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	38	36	8	\$185,141	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	3	\$79,542	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	54	52	13	\$276,833	0	0	0	\$0.00

Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is a maturing multi-party democracy that observes political and civil liberties. Its vibrant democracy, built on fragile coalitions, has resulted in several changes in key cabinet and legislative positions. In August, 2010, the President's party lost all but one of the 55 seats in the legislature, resulting in the naming of a new Prime Minister. The presidential elections are slated for mid-2011. STP is one of the poorest and most heavily indebted nations in Africa, and its economic problems could undermine its long-term stability and democratic institutions. At the same time, the country's social indicators are strong for such a poor country. The possibility that there could be large oil reserves in STP's coastal waters offers hope for considerable new revenues. It could also make STP a major player in the economically and strategically important Gulf of Guinea. So far, however, commercially viable oil reserves have not been identified.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds facilitate the building of effective relations between the Sao Tomean and U.S. militaries. It exposes the trainee-participants to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and the manner in which the U.S. military functions under civilian control. IMET in FY 2010 focused on improving military professionalism and maritime security while continuing to develop the English language capability of STP military personnel, thereby enhancing STP's ability to participate in other IMET courses. In addition, participation in the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic aims in STP by reinforcing the relationship between the military and its civilian leaders.

Senegal

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$26,294	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	15	12	9	\$179,549	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	3	3	3	\$329,056	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	799	799	11	\$1,159,846	704	704	4	\$0.00
IMET-1	86	36	80	\$1,402,276	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	353	353	5	\$917,871	0	0	3	\$1,175,000
Regional Centers	22	22	10	\$258,893	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$70,561	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	1281	1228	121	\$4,344,346	706	706	8	\$1,179,000

Senegal is our most important Francophone partner in sub-Saharan Africa, a supporter of key U.S. foreign policy initiatives, and a consistent voice for moderation and compromise in multilateral and Islamic organizations. Senegal was the first sub-Saharan country to offer troops to Operation Desert Shield. Senegal plays a key role in ensuring a vital U.S. interest: regional stability. Senegal is a participant in the Africa Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and participated in Operation Focus Relief (OFR). It hosted the first Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) seminar in November 1999, the first brigade-level exercise under Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) (ACOTA predecessor) in October 2000, and has been a leader in the ACOTA program ever since. The Senegalese military has distinguished itself in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Lebanon, Rwanda, Bosnia, and the Sinai. It currently has four battalions, about 25% of their army, deployed supporting PKOs and recently committed to increase their participation in peace operations by 30%, for a total of 3,600 troops serving worldwide.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) activities underpin all U.S.-Senegalese military cooperation. The continuing development of a cadre of professional officers through the IMET program is in the interest of the United States and will reinforce Senegal as a full partner with its neighbors in peacekeeping operations in the sub-region. IMET training and Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) programs have complemented training under ACOTA to strengthen the level of professionalism within the Senegalese officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) corps and support English language capabilities. Reinforcing the traditions of a professional civilian-controlled military that emphasizes respect for democratic principles, human rights, and the rule of law will set an example for other nations in the sub-region. By working with Senegal to further democracy and economic liberalization, the United States helps strengthen the democratic foundation of a country whose growth and successes are extremely important.

The ACSS supports democratic governance in Senegal by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

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Senegal is a strong supporter of the United States in overseas contingency operations and is one of the nine countries in the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Seychelles

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	3	\$14,196	4	17	4	63,001
GPOI	3	3	2	\$102,633	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	3	3	3	\$45,801	4	3	4	118,080
Regional Centers	6	6	3	\$69,115	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	16	16	11	\$231,745	8	20	8	\$181,081

Seychelles, an archipelago located in the Indian Ocean, has a population of approximately 84,000. Tourism and seafood processing are the primary sources of foreign income. Despite considerable economic growth since independence in 1976, many macroeconomic structural problems plague Seychelles, and shortages of basic commodities and high prices are common.

The purpose of U.S. sponsored military training in Seychelles is to professionalize the Seychelles Peoples Defense Forces (SPDF) and improve the skills necessary to enforce maritime law, especially given the current piracy situation in the Indian Ocean, and protect the marine environment and local fisheries. An important by-product of U.S. military engagement with Seychelles is access to its airspace and seaports.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is administered by Embassy Port Louis and focuses primarily on building the capacity of the Seychelles Coast Guard in maritime security, thwarting piracy, enforcing maritime law, search and rescue missions, protection of the marine environment and disaster management and control. The IMET budget for Seychelles is limited, but has been focused effectively to develop maturity, improve professionalism, and provide essential skills. Professional Military Education (PME), junior officer development courses (i.e. International Maritime Officer) and skills-based courses are providing a limited but comprehensive foundation for building military professionalism and competence. These courses also serve to increase Seychelles' CT skills and capabilities.

Providing U.S. influence through PME and junior officer development courses helps to promote continued cooperation and access to Seychelles. However, the limited Seychelles IMET budget does not support conducting PME courses, MTTs, junior officer development and skills training simultaneously. Given the multiple U.S. flagged ships which visit Seychelles each year and the current piracy issues plaguing the Indian Ocean, increasing the IMET budget could bring significant benefits to the region, to Seychelles, and to U.S. mission priorities such as counter-terrorism.

Sierra Leone

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
DOHS/USCG	38	38	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	13	13	1	\$3,550	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	262	262	3	\$392,370	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	107	96	21	\$375,189	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$3,130	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	5	\$186,553	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	436	425	32**	\$960,792	0	0	0	\$0.00

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

Our priorities in Sierra Leone are to consolidate peace by enhancing political and economic governance, reducing corruption, and building national capacity for conflict prevention (including training a professional, civilian-led military). The security situation in Sierra Leone continues to improve, as demonstrated by the successful election of former opposition leader, Ernest Bai Koroma to the presidency. With the departure of the United Nations (UN) Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in December 2005, the UN Integrated Office (UNIPSIL) assumed a peace-building mandate.

Over 45,000 combatants were disarmed in a UNAMSIL-supervised disarmament program that was declared complete in January 2002. Parliamentary and presidential elections were held successfully in August 2007; elections were last held in May 2002 without any violence. The Special Court for Sierra Leone continues to try those most responsible for crimes during the 11-year long civil war under international humanitarian law. The Government of Sierra Leone's (GoSL) efforts to consolidate constitutional order and state authority by improving its diamond industry and by decentralizing administrative machinery have been commendable, though greater reforms are needed. Many of the root causes for of Sierra Leone's civil war are yet to be addressed, including poverty, youth unemployment, illiteracy, and the lack of basic infrastructure. The GoSL also needs to establish a culture of respect for human rights by enacting recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Sierra Leone was one of the first two countries selected to work with the UN Peace building Commission to address the challenges faced by countries following the "post-conflict" state of rebuilding. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) has benefited from British training and has deployed to the borders with Liberia and with Guinea, where border demarcation is ongoing.

Seven years following the end of the Civil War, Sierra Leone continues to face three major challenges: down-sizing and reforming the military and bringing it under civilian control, promoting economic development and strengthening democratic institutions. The RSLAF strives to be a professional military but is hampered by lack of resources, lack of education, as a result of the war, and high levels of illiteracy, which has resulted in a poorly trained and ill-equipped force. U.S. military training assistance has been, and continues to be, exceptionally beneficial to improving the RSLAF's capabilities and professionalism. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is the cornerstone of U.S. assistance to Sierra Leone.

IMET funded training has focused on strengthening civil-military relations, understanding; defense resource management, combating corruption through transparency and good governance by hosting a number of in-country Mobile Education Teams (MET) and Mobile Training Teams (MTT). Future IMET will focus on capacity building for the Maritime Wing in order to strengthen counter-narcotics, port security, and environmental support elements key to protecting Sierra Leone's fragile coastal environment.

The RSLAF has an HIV/AIDS rate of 3.2% and Sierra Leone an HIV/AIDS rate of 1.5%. The United States Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP), with its funding to the RSLAF has made the military a leader in the

AIDS fight in Sierra Leone providing leadership in sensitization and education campaigns throughout the country which continues to be absolutely essential to reducing HIV/AIDS rates.

South Africa

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	41	41	7	\$174,307	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	75	75	27	\$133,990	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	260	260	10	\$2,098,723	240	240	5	\$0.00
IMET-1	57	29	50	\$1,265,069	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	50	50	3	\$232,201	0	0	5	\$1,165,000
Regional Centers	17	17	8	\$154,179	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	502	474	106**	\$4,060,969	240	240	10	\$1,165,000

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

After South Africa's first democratic elections in May 1994, the new government undertook a sweeping transformation of its military. The transformation has included incorporating ten former homeland militaries and anti-apartheid militant groups with the regular armed forces into what is now known as the South African National Defense Force (SANDF). The SANDF leadership struggles with issues of racial representation within the military; differences in levels of training, education, and promotion criteria among the various groups; and limited resources as the new government focuses on providing services to the historically disadvantaged majority.

The South African government is also struggling to define an appropriate mission for the SANDF and to structure the force to accomplish that mission. In recent years, SANDF forces have been deployed for border control, police support, and peace support operations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Lesotho, and elsewhere in Africa. A controversial multi-billion dollar defense acquisition program is adding corvettes to the naval fleet and replacing old submarines, jet fighters, trainers, and helicopters in the SANDF arsenal. At the same time, downsizing efforts have brought the SANDF forces from a peak of 100,000 personnel to around 70,000 active personnel.

U.S. interests are served by assisting South Africa to transform its military into a professional, apolitical force capable and willing to undertake a regional leadership role commensurate with the country's size, population, and level of development. A successful transformation will serve as a model for other African countries with which the United States can cooperate on conflict resolution and peacekeeping. South Africa and the United States enjoy an active military relationship, meeting bi-annually to exchange views at the Defense Committee.

In FY 2007, IMET training was resumed after being suspended for several years in accordance with the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (ASPA) due to the government of South Africa's refusal to sign an Article 98 waiver. The FY 2009 IMET program for South Africa focused on mid and senior level officer Professional Military Education (PME). PME graduates will contribute capacity building within the South African Military and will enhance the professionalism of the overall force. PME provides senior leaders with crucial managerial skills that will strengthen decision making abilities. To further enhance the FY 2009 IMET program, the United States Naval Academy extended an offer to host a South African Naval cadet from June 2009 to June 2013 and the offer to attend was accepted by the South African Navy. Many U.S. training offers for FY 2009 and FY 2010 were aimed at improving the South African's ability to respond to a man-made or natural disaster during the World Cup.

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South Africa is a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which is helping increase its peacekeeping capabilities. The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in South Africa by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. ACSS participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

In addition, United States funding has been helping the SANDF combat its HIV/AIDS problem by training chaplains and laypersons to provide in-house awareness and prevention education to its new recruits and counseling services for HIV positive members of the SANDF. South Africa's current prevalence rate is one of the highest in the world. Although the SANDF has not been specifically surveyed, UNAIDS estimates that in the military HIV can be 2 to 5 percent higher than other populations.

Sudan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$9,870	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1	1	1	\$9,870	0	0	0	\$0.00

Promoting peace, security, and development in Sudan has consistently been one of the United States' top priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. The United States helped to broker the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement / Army (SPLM/A), based in the country's south. The CPA ended Africa's longest civil war, established an autonomous Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), and gave southern Sudanese the opportunity to vote in a self-determination referendum, scheduled for January 9, 2011. Provisions of the CPA allow for international assistance to the SPLA to assist in the necessary transformation from a guerrilla force into a professional military body. The United States began its assistance to the SPLA in May 2006 increased its engagement in subsequent years. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening institutions and building capacity through training and mentoring programs across all levels of the SPLA. U.S. assistance was initially targeted to facilitate SPLA's participation in the CPA-mandated Joint Integrated Units (JIUs), prepare the SPLA for integration with the north's Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) in the event of a 2011 referendum vote for unity, as well as prepare the SPLA to become the national army of a newly independent south in the event of a vote for secession. As the referendum approaches, the United States has provided assistance focused on referendum security.

U.S. defense cooperation with the SPLA promotes a military that is professionally trained and led, ethnically balanced, aware of moral imperatives, and able to contribute positively to national and South-South reconciliation. IMET programs focus on English language training and mid-level management courses.

Sudan, Government of Southern

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	20	17	13	\$304,797	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	2	2	1	\$21,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	21	11	19	\$325,296	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	19	9	19	\$209,557	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	65	42	54	\$939,669	0	0	0	\$0.00

Sudan has been the United States' highest priority in sub-Saharan Africa and it will remain so for the near future. Africa's longest civil war was halted by the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that brought an end to hostilities between the conflict's major actors, the National Congress Party (NCP) of the north, and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement / Army (SPLM/A) in the south. The CPA contains provisions for a six-year interim period that includes the implementation of a national census and elections, and concludes with a referendum in which the south can vote for self-determination and secede from the north. Additional provisions of the CPA allow for international assistance to the SPLA to transform it from a guerrilla force into a professional military body. The United States began its assistance to the SPLA in May 2006, which focuses on institutional and strategic levels, and is intended to strengthen SPLA military capacity. This increased capacity is intended to facilitate the SPLA's participation in the CPA-mandated Joint Integrated Units (JIUs), and prepare the SPLA for integration with the north's Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) in the event of a 2011 referendum vote for unity, as well as prepare the SPLA to become the national army of a newly independent south in the event of a vote for secession.

U.S. defense cooperation with the SPLA promotes a military that is professionally trained and led, ethnically balanced, aware of moral imperatives, and able to contribute positively to national and South-South reconciliation. IMET programs focus on English language training and mid-level management courses.

Swaziland

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	6	6	3	\$70,068	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	7	5	7	\$126,636	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	4	\$119,864	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	21	19	14	\$316,568	0	0	0	\$0.00

U.S. government funding for military training in Swaziland is designed to promote democracy, human rights, and professional military development. Over the past several years, there has been increasing pressure both internationally and domestically for Swaziland to move from its current system of absolute monarchy toward democracy. In a first step towards this end, King Mswati III ratified Swaziland's first constitution in over 30 years on February 8, 2006. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, by promoting the professionalization of the Swazi defense force and the role of an apolitical military that respects human rights, will be of vital importance for the rule of law to take hold in this country.

In addition, U.S. funding has been helping the Umtfo Swaziland Defense Force combat its growing HIV/AIDS problem by training lab technicians to provide in-house services for HIV positive members of the SDF. The overall accepted (adult) prevalence rate is at 26%; while 40% of pregnant women attending pre-natal clinics report positive. Although the Umtfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) has not been specifically surveyed, UNAIDS estimates that in the military HIV can be 2 to 5 percent higher than other populations.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports democratic governance in Swaziland by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Swaziland has benefited from training designed to assist the next generation of African military leaders to address successfully complex domestic and regional security challenges, as well as training for the legal aspects of conflict prevention and combating terrorism.

Tanzania

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	22	22	14	\$444,538	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	23	23	1	\$1,773	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1290	1290	8	\$866,176	770	770	2	\$0.00
IMET-1	17	13	13	\$322,262	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	21	21	11	\$260,262	6	6	4	\$70,959
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	1374	1370	48	\$1,895,011	778	778	7	\$74,959

Tanzania is strategically situated along the East African coast. Porous borders make Tanzania readily accessible overland and by sea to drug smugglers, human traffickers, and terrorists. The 1998 U.S. Embassy bombing is evidence of Tanzania's vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Tanzania is affected by Somali piracy, recently including attacks within its territorial waters. Tanzania has served as the main reception point for refugees fleeing instability in neighboring countries, most notably Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The numbers of refugees have decreased as the region slowly stabilizes, but Tanzania still hosts approximately 100,000 refugees. However, in search of a durable solution to the refugee crisis, Tanzania granted citizenship to 162,000 Burundi refugees that have been in the country since 1972. Also, since early 2007, illegal migrants from Somalia have been trying to enter Tanzania in greater numbers not to claim refugee status, but in order to transit on to Malawi and South Africa. Tanzania also serves an important role in regional politics. For instance, President Kikwete was instrumental in negotiating a peace settlement in Burundi after years of ethnic violence. Arusha is the site of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the secretariat of the East African Community (EAC), both key institutions in addressing regional issues, past and present. Tanzania is a member of the EAC, together with Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. In addition to integrating the markets and economic policies of these five countries, the EAC envisions facilitating security cooperation among the member nations through a military liaison office. Tanzania is also a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Tanzania is a stable country and is favorably disposed to U.S.-led initiatives and training programs, such as within the law enforcement and health sectors. Tanzania has been a cooperative partner in U.S. overseas contingency operations. As a key partner in efforts to fight HIV/AIDS and combat malaria, Tanzania is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and receives considerable support through the President's Malaria Initiative. Tanzania is the recipient of the largest Millennium Challenge Compact to date, \$698 million for major improvements in Tanzania's transport, energy, and water infrastructure.

As International Military Education and Training (IMET) is no longer restricted by the American Service Members' Protection Act of 2002 (ASPA), Tanzania has enjoyed a growth in IMET funding during recent years, resulting in enrollment in more military courses and a closer bilateral military relationship. The IMET program serves as a foundation for Tanzania-U.S. relations as it helps professionalize the armed forces, provides critical training on core skills, and also creates valuable links between our militaries. Many senior Tanzanian military leaders have attended training in the U.S. through either IMET or the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP). Tanzanian officers have attended officer basic and career, intelligence, and staff college courses. IMET was also used for the first time to send a non-commissioned officer to a seminar in the U.S.

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A member of the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), the U.S. trained a Military Police Company for subsequent deployment to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and trained the replacement company in FY 2009. In January 2010, Tanzania deployed a battalion to Darfur as part of the UN peacekeeping mission. The ACOTA provided training in basic soldier skills, logistics planning, and leadership procedures. Tanzanian participation in Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) and other regional centers helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with American and other foreign participants, furthering support for democratic governance in Tanzania and other African countries.

Togo

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	539	539	5	\$437,371	30	30	1	\$0.00
IMET-1	7	6	5	\$113,071	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	2	\$79,930	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	552	551	13	\$632,872	30	30	1	\$0.00

Thirty-eight years after seizing power in a military coup, former President Gnassingbe Eyadema unexpectedly died in February 2005. During his reign, the rule of law was not respected, human rights abuses occurred regularly, and the army was used as a tool of repression. After Eyadema's death, the military installed his son, Faure Gnassingbe, as president in contravention of the constitution. After sustained international pressure, Faure stepped down and Togo held presidential elections. In a hotly contested election marred by serious irregularities, Faure was declared the winner.

The Government of Togo, under Eyadema, had begun formal political consultations with the European Union in 2004, promising to make improvements in the areas of democracy, civil liberties, and human rights. Faure issued statements urging reconciliation between the ruling and opposition parties, but nothing materialized until the national dialogue convened in April 2006, resulting in the global political agreement of August 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the government, the opposition, and civil society established the framework for forming a government of national unity in Togo. The resulting parliament, along with President Faure, is mandated with undertaking, democracy and governance reforms in a number of key areas. The legislative elections held in October 2007, in which all opposition parties participated, were declared free and fair by international and national election observers. As a result of the successful elections, many donors reinitiated assistance to Togo. In the March 2010 presidential election, President Faure was re-elected. The election was peaceful and deemed relatively free and fair by the international community, despite some major irregularities.

In spite of its political and economic problems, Togo has played a major role - disproportionate to its small size - in the sub-region to promote peace and stability. Togo's troops continue to support peacekeeping efforts in both Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia.

Because of Togo's difficult transition to democracy and because of the role the military played in the 2005 constitutional machinations and election-related violence, the United States suspended most military assistance until elections were subsequently held. As a result of the progress on the global political agreement, a five-day seminar on civil and military relations, cancelled as a result of the military's role in the election related violence in 2005, was held in Togo in late March 2007. Currently, Togo receives International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds to help professionalize its military, install an appreciation of respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights, and civilian control of the military.

Uganda

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$25,632	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	15	15	8	\$62,980	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	2294	2294	11	\$2,807,167	3600	3600	2	\$0.00
IMET-1	54	31	46	\$749,441	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	9	\$154,848	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2381	2358	76	\$3,805,068	3600	3600	2	\$0.00

Uganda continues to play an important role in East Africa and the Great Lakes region. Over the past few years, President Yoweri Museveni pushed a new Somali transitional government to reinstall itself in Somalia, maintained international pressure on Burundi to see through its peace accord and elect a new government, and worked with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to enact confidence-building measures and move forward to disarm and demobilize militias in eastern Congo. Uganda also cooperated closely with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) to bring an end to the 22-year long conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). In the meantime, Uganda continues to professionalize its military. Uganda has been a staunch backer of U.S. overseas contingency operations.

The Ugandan Peoples' Defense Force (UPDF) withdrew its forces from the DRC in mid-2003. Since then, however, the Ugandan government has complained that the DRC is unstable and provides a haven for remnants of anti-government rebel groups, the Allied Democratic Force (ADF), the People's Redemption Army (PRA), and since late 2005, the LRA. Uganda has stepped up its joint monitoring and coordination efforts with DRC and the United Nations Mission in Congo (MONUC). In 2005, Uganda's improved relations with the GoSS enabled the UPDF to continue to score successes against the LRA by splintering and reducing their ranks and driving the LRA's leadership out of northern Uganda and southern Sudan into DRC. In July 2006, the Ugandan government and the LRA entered into GoSS-mediated peace talks, which informally ended in February 2007. There has not been an LRA attack within Uganda since 2006, and most of the approximately 1.3 million Ugandans internally displaced by the LRA conflict have now returned to their homes. In an election with opposition party participation for the first time in 20 years President Museveni was re-elected for a third term in February 2006.

As a result of Uganda's withdrawal from the DRC, restrictions on the International Military Education Training (IMET) program were relaxed. In 2004, the U.S. government lifted the last restrictions on Ugandan participation in regular IMET. Ugandans also participated in events at the Marshall Center and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies.

The Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), re-engaged in Uganda in a major way during 2007, with the goal of enhancing the UPDF's ability to perform as peacekeepers in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in Somalia.

Zambia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$19,499	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	32	22	29	\$347,173	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	4	4	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	4	\$161,403	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	53	43	36	\$538,075	0	0	0	\$0.00

Zambia has been a commendable example of peace and stability in southern Africa. Not only has Zambia avoided involvement in the civil conflicts of two of its neighbors, Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but it also has played a role in efforts to broker and implement a cease-fire agreement for the DRC.

Zambia must confront a host of domestic political and economic challenges. The economy contracted sharply for over two decades because of irresponsible economic management and over-reliance on one commodity: copper. Zambia returned to multi-party democracy in 1991 after nearly two decades of one-party rule, but corruption and cronyism undermined the rule of law throughout the ensuing decade. Thanks to better economic management and strong world copper prices, Zambia has enjoyed annual economic growth of about 6 percent in recent years, but this is still not sufficient to alleviate widespread poverty. Zambia held its fifth multiparty national elections in October 2008 and will hold its sixth in the latter half of 2011. The United States and other donor countries work with the public and private sectors in Zambia to support market-driven growth, develop good governance, and combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. A more prosperous, democratic Zambia can serve as a strong model in a region of increasing economic and political importance to the United States.

The Zambia Defense Force (ZDF) strives to be a professional military but is hampered by a lack of resources, resulting in a force that is poorly trained and ill equipped. U.S. military training assistance has been, and continues to be, exceptionally beneficial to improving the ZDF's capabilities and professionalism. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is the cornerstone of this U.S. assistance.

IMET provides technical training in both operations and support fields. Zambian senior and mid-grade officers also participated in seminars sponsored by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS). These seminars, whose topics vary but focus on cooperation and regional/international security, are held both in the United States and abroad.

Zambia is a lapsed partner of the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, a component of the larger Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). This peacekeeping training provided in 2007 not only served to improve Zambia's peacekeeping abilities but is also expected to improve overall capabilities and professionalism of the force. It is uncertain when or if a second round of battalion-level training will be scheduled.

The ZDF has an HIV/AIDS prevalence of approximately 29 percent. The United States funds a program currently valued at over ten million dollars per year to increase HIV awareness and to improve prevention and treatment programs for active-duty ZDF personnel and their families. This program is under the joint auspices of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP).

Zimbabwe

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$13,368	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1	1	1	\$13,368	0	0	0	\$0.00

Zimbabwe has been and is currently on numerous sanctions, reducing U.S. aid to a minimum:

- No funds obligated or expended except through Foreign Operations, pursuant to P.L. 111-8, Section 7015, and regular notification to Appropriate Committees
- The United States will vote no to international financial Foreign Operations international loans (except basic human needs) and no funds to assist GOZ unless Secretary of State certifies that rule of law has been restored pursuant to P.L. 111-8, Section 7070(e)
- Limitation to Countries In Default (6 Months) FAA sec 620(q) (22 U.S.C. 2370(q))
- Limitation to Countries In Default (12 Months) Foreign Ops, PL 111-8, Sec. 7012 [Brooke]
- Limited License Exemptions at Section 123.17 of International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) are allowed for Firearm Exports pursuant to 22 C.F.R. Parts 120-130 (DoS Public Notice 4068, July 17, 2002)
- No non-humanitarian, nontrade-related foreign Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, assistance until the government complies with minimum standards to eliminate human trafficking or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with such standards; with exceptions as may be determined by the President

Presidential Directive 2011-15, dated September 10, 2010, partially waived sanctions to allow funding for programs described in Section 110(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 108-186, for assistance for victims of trafficking in persons or to combat such trafficking, the promotion of health, good governance, education, agriculture and food security, poverty reduction, livelihoods, family planning, macroeconomic growth including anti-corruption, and programs which would have a significant adverse effect on vulnerable populations if suspended, would promote the purposes of this act, or is otherwise in the national interest of the United States.