

Africa Regional Overview

Program Overview

This is a time of challenge and opportunity in Africa and the budget submission that follows describes how U.S. resources will both address these challenges and make the most of existing opportunities. This budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the Secretary's transformational diplomacy vision of using America's diplomatic power to help foreign citizens better their own lives, build their own nations, and transform their own future.

There has never been a more auspicious time to consolidate the progress and promise of Africa. Wars in Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, and Sierra Leone, and the North-South conflict in Sudan have ended or dramatically abated. Democratic elections were held recently in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, bringing the number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa witnessing a peaceful, democratic transition to 33, or about two-thirds of the total. At the same time, civil liberties have improved markedly over the past 10 years in 21 sub-Saharan African countries and political rights have shown substantial gains in 15. Overall economic growth in Africa is projected to reach a robust 6% in 2007, the highest in the last 20 years. There have also been significant health improvements in some areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, has fallen by 14% since 1990, from 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2006. Since 1999, there has been substantial progress towards universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the number of children enrolled in primary school rising from about 80 million in 1999 to approximately 101 million in 2004, a 27% increase. Finally, Africans are taking control of their collective destiny with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development program, which aims to improve governance and promote friendlier ties among states.

At the same time, the continent still faces enormous challenges. Countries such as the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socio-economic progress. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan is at a critical stage, with the national census scheduled for April 2008 and national elections in 2009. Darfur has been a persistent tragedy, despite broad diplomatic efforts to create an opening for progress. Recent unrest in Somalia and Kenya has illustrated the continued threat of conflict to stability and development. Economic mismanagement and political suppression has brought Zimbabwe to the brink of economic collapse. Life expectancy in Africa has been falling for the past 20 years due to the devastating interactions of poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Africa alone accounts for about two-thirds of the global mortality of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Maternal mortality has remained at unacceptably high levels over the past 25 years with 900 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. At the same time, a significant number of Africans face chronic conflict and food insecurity, which not only inflicts enormous human suffering but undermines development progress and destabilizes entire regions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Child Survival and Health	548,140	-	741,312	-	580,418
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	609,984	-	684,656	-	651,020
Economic Support Fund	163,529	20,000	183,249	70,000	461,815
Foreign Military Financing	14,820	-	6,457	-	12,550
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	2,279,199	-	3,169,579	-	3,169,579
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	10,463	-	13,004	-	13,795
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,700	-	21,642	-	37,380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	29,703	5,000	23,717	-	31,425
Peacekeeping Operations	107,500	230,000	130,222	-	104,250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	986,784	236,100	220,942	-	235,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Peace and Security	217,464	246,500	219,553	-	271,136
Counter-Terrorism	34,186	5,250	19,194	-	38,822
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	463	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	159,162	237,250	178,574	-	196,639
Counter-Narcotics	200	-	1,342	-	1,450
Transnational Crime	2,292	-	1,237	-	2,970
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	21,161	4,000	19,206	-	31,255
Governing Justly and Democratically	172,910	13,500	171,828	70,000	272,684
Rule of Law and Human Rights	32,170	5,000	30,850	-	41,562
Good Governance	62,536	3,500	49,157	-	99,635
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,209	1,000	62,094	70,000	78,969
Civil Society	41,995	4,000	29,727	-	52,518
Investing in People	3,123,848	-	4,312,273	-	4,096,886
Health	2,897,493	-	4,024,042	-	3,849,955
Education	190,618	-	258,965	-	216,243

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	35,737	-	29,266	-	30,688
Economic Growth	409,844	-	452,415	-	627,707
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	450	-	300	-	6,700
Trade and Investment	23,796	-	17,991	-	51,053
Financial Sector	13,266	-	10,626	-	16,817
Infrastructure	60,234	-	95,426	-	115,623
Agriculture	195,721	-	203,938	-	281,005
Private Sector Competitiveness	32,089	-	23,968	-	63,308
Economic Opportunity	10,319	-	24,103	-	21,074
Environment	73,969	-	76,063	-	72,127
Humanitarian Assistance	833,926	236,100	16,545	-	9,676
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	826,499	236,100	15,080	-	-
Disaster Readiness	7,427	-	1,465	-	9,676
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	5,297,732	271,136	272,684	3,992,106	627,707	9,676	19,643
Child Survival and Health	580,418	-	-	580,418	-	-	-
Development Assistance	651,020	45,316	101,487	176,584	322,923	2,070	2,640
Economic Support Fund	461,815	26,420	171,197	65,525	181,670	-	17,003
Foreign Military Financing	12,550	12,550	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,169,579	-	-	3,169,579	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	13,795	13,795	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,380	37,380	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,425	31,425	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	104,250	104,250	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	235,500	-	-	104,780	123,114	7,606	-

Peace and Security: A significant amount of the U.S. foreign assistance to Africa is focused on Peace and Security. The first priority is to end the crisis in Darfur and consolidate peace in southern Sudan. Secondly, we must consolidate wins in post-conflict democratic transition states, particularly Liberia, where the U.S. continues to play a major role. Another critical strategic priority is preventing

the spread of terrorism in Africa. Finally, we must robustly engage with Nigeria, a pivotal country that is strategically important to U.S. energy security and regional stability.

The U.S. will continue to back African conflict mediation and strengthen African capacity to carry out peace support operations and to fight terror. The U.S. has had momentous successes in pursuing the goal of ending wars in Africa, including in Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia Sierra Leone, the North-South conflict in Sudan, and Uganda. Through robust investments, the proposed budget will ensure that this positive trajectory continues. To this end, the most important countries are:

- Sudan, where a 22-year North-South civil war left over two million dead and more than four million Sudanese displaced, and where ongoing violence and atrocities in Darfur are a worldwide concern;
- Liberia, which is critically important to maintaining stability in the Mano River subregion - which encompasses Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and which has been a locus of instability in Africa in the past;
- DRC, where, after 10 years of war and 40 years of authoritarian rule, the people have voted for peace; and
- Angola, a post-conflict country that is working its way toward democracy.

The U.S. will continue to train African peacekeepers through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace in Africa. The East Africa Regional Security Initiative and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership provide robust and multifaceted programs to deny terrorists safe-havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to enhance coordination with partnership countries (Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Nigeria, and Mauritania) and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by Al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on traditionally moderate and tolerant Muslim populations in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support the spread of freedom by strengthening institutions essential for governing justly and democratically – accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, an independent judiciary, a free press, and vibrant political parties. Strengthening electoral infrastructure in Africa is a major focus of U.S. efforts, since elections in many countries have become flashpoints for conflict. To this end, the U.S. will continue to work on building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraging opposition, governing candidates, and political parties to “earn their votes” by focusing on service delivery and policy debate to gain support; working to strengthen civil society groups; and advocating for press freedom. These efforts are the core of U.S. work to promote good governance, and protect human rights and basic freedoms.

Investing in People: The President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides towards winning the war against the deadly HIV/AIDS pandemic. With 12 of the 15

PEPFAR focus countries during Phase I of PEPFAR, Africa has been the largest beneficiary of this bold initiative. The President's Malaria Initiative, announced in June 2005, also mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria is both preventable and treatable, yet every year it kills almost 1.2 million people and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic losses. Major efforts are also underway to address other critical health needs, including the completion of the eradication of polio, control of tuberculosis, the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and strengthening access to voluntary family planning services and information.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to the continent's future, through the Africa Education Initiative and the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, the U.S. will work to expand education opportunities so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits of literacy. In particular, this budget requests funding to implement a new comprehensive approach to basic education by supporting efforts that have been endorsed by the international Fast Track Initiative. Programs also will empower women and girls (including providing scholarships), improve learning and teaching materials, and improve teacher education.

Economic Growth: African countries cannot successfully transform their economies without economic growth, the development of trade opportunities, and environmentally sound agricultural development. The United States will support the efforts of Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people. State and USAID programs also will encourage domestic reforms to support small and medium-sized businesses and use development assistance as a catalyst for growth, with particular emphasis on trade capacity building. Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in Africa. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative will build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the U.S. under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa. A primary vehicle, complementary to this request, for delivering transformational economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account, and we will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, Compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Conserving Africa's natural resource base is critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world. Africa is home to 45% of the world's biodiversity and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations of Africans. U.S. foreign assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term environmental threats.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will both prevent and respond to humanitarian crises across the continent and will seek to raise awareness and support for improved African disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Africa Region represents an increase over FY 2008. Key increases in Peace and Security support U.S. efforts in the war on terrorism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform efforts in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Increased funding for Governing Justly and Democratically will support good governance, strengthen civil society, promote the rule of law and human rights, and reinforce political competition and consensus building. Increased funding for Economic Growth will promote agriculture, trade and investment, and private sector competitiveness. Funds will also be used to increase infrastructure investment, in particular in Liberia and Sudan.

Ethiopia

Program Overview

A major objective of U.S. assistance in Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous country, is to help the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to proceed with the difficult transition from a de facto one-party state to a representative multi-party democracy. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to help the GOE to improve its ability to anticipate and respond to food emergencies, to bolster its economic growth, and to expand its basic health and education services to reduce poverty. Promoting regional stability and denying transnational terrorists a safe haven in the Horn of Africa are also key objectives.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Child Survival and Health	33,713	53,889	30,739
Development Assistance	26,710	38,567	69,765
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	843	4,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	230,181	337,000	337,000
International Military Education and Training	472	620	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,150	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	176,931	24,825	30,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Peace and Security	5,702	2,663	7,600
Counter-Terrorism	1,150	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,372	1,463	5,200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,180	1,200	2,400
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,181	2,267	9,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	991	1,525	5,400
Good Governance	397	292	300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	198	-	2,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Civil Society	595	450	1,000
Investing in People	271,576	413,714	390,739
Health	264,612	390,889	367,739
Education	6,964	18,000	18,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	4,825	5,000
Economic Growth	16,074	36,700	64,065
Trade and Investment	946	800	1,800
Agriculture	7,245	27,850	45,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	6,832	3,050	14,265
Economic Opportunity	-	3,500	-
Environment	1,051	1,500	3,000
Humanitarian Assistance	178,120	400	1,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	176,931	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,189	400	1,000
Program Support	404	-	-
Program Support	404	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	472,704	7,600	9,300	390,739	64,065	1,000	-
Child Survival and Health	30,739	-	-	30,739	-	-	-
Development Assistance	69,765	2,400	9,300	18,000	39,065	1,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	337,000	-	-	337,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	30,000	-	-	5,000	25,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programming will help stabilize border regions with Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia by addressing tensions arising from competition over scarce resources and expanding openings to resolve long-standing disputes between the GOE and insurgent groups. Department of State funded programs will provide targeted military training, such as support for the U.S. modeled Command and Staff College, and equipment to help transform Ethiopia's military into an apolitical, professional defense force that can more effectively continue its role as a major troop contributor to peacekeeping operations. Investments in defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform and operations, augmented by assistance in logistics and operations

support training, will equip Ethiopia's defense forces to respond more effectively to the multiple challenges they face. Peace and security programs will also help build law enforcement capacity and anti-money laundering and financial crimes mechanisms. Funds will continue to be used to build the capacity and support the interventions of joint government-civil society conflict management partnerships at the local, regional, state and national levels, and assist with the development of a national conflict management policy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support constructive dialogue among Ethiopians who represent diverse political perspectives and ethnic groups to build consensus on key issues. Funds will also be used to support multilateral efforts to facilitate the ongoing restructuring of elections and political processes, and build capacity in preparation for the May 2010 national elections. USAID will help strengthen the capacity and role of civil society, improve independent human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting and improve the respect the judiciary and police have for international, national and institutional human rights regulations. U.S. assistance will also be used to ensure a U.S. role in the ongoing multi-donor support program to strengthen the federal and regional parliaments operating in the new, multiparty environment, and build the capacity of the National and Regional Judicial Training Centers and selected law schools. Capacity building efforts will also assist the Gambella and Somali Regional State Governments to improve governance through better service delivery.

Investing in People: Investments in health and education will enable Ethiopians to take advantage of expanded economic opportunities. USAID will support activities that expand access to sustainable reproductive healthcare and high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information contributing to poverty reduction. USAID will support maternal and child health to help mitigate the effects of external shocks, foster a healthier workforce, and focus on both child and adult education in the hinterlands. Funds will also be used to help combat tuberculosis and reduce the incidence of malaria, major sources of morbidity and workforce absenteeism, and improve access to safe water supplies and basic sanitation, ultimately improving rural household health and food security. Africa Education Initiative assistance and other USAID support will improve the quality and equity of primary education through training teachers and administrators, strengthening planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation systems, and fostering community partnerships and school governance through capacity-building of parent-teacher associations and management of school grants. Scholarship support will assist girls and HIV/AIDS orphans to succeed in school.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ethiopia will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will be used to drive economic growth and promote a more

enabling environment for agriculture, the private sector, small and medium enterprises, and trade and investment in general. Programs will also focus on enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of key sectors, especially in rural areas. This will include: investments in the tourism sector, agribusiness expansion, support to African Growth and Opportunity Act exports and World Trade Organization accession, continued support to pastoralist areas, and support to the livestock and agriculture sectors which employ 85% of the workforce and contribute 45% of GDP. These programs will continue to increase economic prosperity through exports and job and wealth creation. Along with other major donors, the United States supports the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to reduce food insecurity, which affects 44% of the population. Investments in PSNP and related policy, regulatory, and administrative systems will serve to protect vulnerable populations and contribute to poverty reduction and rural economic growth. USAID funding will also help strengthen small enterprise and other poverty reduction efforts related to the PSNP.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID funding will be used to assist disaster readiness capacity-building, preparedness, and planning within the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency to better coordinate and facilitate local and international disaster response efforts. U.S. assistance will also help improve assessment methodologies and support policy reform efforts.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase of funding between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to support programs in the Peace and Security Objective reflect increased national security threats posed by domestic insurgents, Eritrea, and extremists from Somalia, requiring a significant increase in foreign assistance for this strategic partner of the United States. The FY 2009 budget reflects a substantial increase in Governing Justly and Democratically activities including rule of law, political competition and consensus-building as well as civil society programs that are needed to build institutional capacity and facilitate restructuring of political processes to help prepare for national elections in 2010. The FY 2009 request also provides for substantial increases in Economic Growth program areas including investments in trade, agricultural productivity and private sector competitiveness that are required to both sustain and deepen Ethiopia's economic growth.

The 2009 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.