

II. REQUEST BY REGION

Africa
East Asia and the Pacific
Europe
Near East
New Independent States
South Asia
Western Hemisphere
Global Programs

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AFRICA

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Angola
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	4,900	7,287	6,160
DA	5,096	2,554	3,403
ESF	0	3,986	2,000
IMET	0	50	100
NADR-HD	3,096	2,844	2,800

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interests in Angola are American citizens, democracy, economic prosperity, and humanitarian response. Ensuring the safety of American citizens, U.S. businesses, and U.S.-funded NGOs is our highest priority due to the ongoing war. Achieving an end to Africa's longest civil war is a fundamental step in promoting democratic governance, improved human rights, and economic reform. We seek to ensure U.S. private-sector access to a source of 4-5 percent of U.S. petroleum imports, a figure likely to rise in the coming years, and to the second largest site of U.S. investment in sub-Saharan Africa. Humanitarian assistance will continue to be a critical need, as Angola endures its civil war and the legacy of up to eight million landmines in its soil.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States is actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral efforts to address the humanitarian repercussions of the conflict in Angola and seeks to support the creation of the political, economic, and social foundations for an eventual peace to take hold. U.S. assistance is designed to help Angola establish the basis for peaceful development after enduring decades of devastating conflict, including by expanding political discussion and preparing for eventual elections, possibly in 2002.

In FY 2002, Development Assistance (DA) in Angola will support recovery of small holder agricultural production, assist victims of landmines, and support economic reform. FY2002 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to continue an HIV/AIDS awareness program. CSD funds will also be used to address Angola's chronic health care problems, specifically in the areas of maternal and child care, immunizations, training of health workers, and potable water for rural communities.

FY 2002 DA funded democracy and governance programs are intended to strengthen elements of civil society including NGOs, the independent media, and political parties, as well as the multiparty National Assembly. These will be supplemented by small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund.

The United States will use FY 2002 Economic Support Funds (ESF) to strengthen bilateral relations with the Government of Angola. It will support initiatives undertaken by bilateral forums to advance our political, economic and humanitarian goals. FY 2002 ESF will

assist in the preparation of planned elections and economic reform efforts. Modest International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in FY 2002 will advance initiatives to promote greater awareness in the Angolan military of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, effective civil-military relations, and English language courses to improve the Angolan military's ability to interact with U.S. officials.

Other assistance programs will address the repercussions of the Angolan conflict. International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds will be used to address emergency needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. A landmine awareness and clearance program will continue to use FY 2002 Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds to focus on reducing landmine casualties and safely resettling IDPs on agricultural land, enabling them to achieve food self-sufficiency. Angola may be eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Upon resolution of the current conflict, EDA would be used for demining and peacekeeping activities and the implementation of a peace process.

Benin
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	10,058	10,158	11,229
DA	3,826	3,723	3,094
IMET	356	390	400
Peace Corps	1,972	2,053	2,167

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interest in Benin is democracy. Humanitarian response is a secondary U.S. national interest in Benin. The United States seeks to help Benin strengthen its ten-year-old tradition of democratic government and is supporting economic development and consolidation of economic liberalization. The U.S. is also working to improve health conditions and support the Government of Benin's high priority on preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. In pursuit of our strategic goal of regional stability, we are helping develop Benin's capacity to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Objectives & Justification:

Since the transition to democracy in 1990, Benin has served as a model of democratic evolution within West Africa, with peaceful elections and democratic transfers of power. Nonetheless, there remains much to be done to consolidate that democracy, as shortcomings of the March 2001 Presidential elections highlighted. The country still faces enormous problems in the areas of health and economic development. With the strong focus on humanitarian interests, the FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases account (CSD) for Benin will continue to fund basic education, child survival, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, polio and other health programs. These programs will provide the basic social infrastructure for development. Basic education, HIV/AIDS and child survival make up the bulk of these funds.

The FY 2002 Development Assistance account (DA) will continue to fund programs for population, in addition to democracy and governance. The population funds will complement the Government of Benin's high priority on population programs and increased access to family planning and maternal/child health services. The democracy and governance programs will strengthen Benin's nascent democratic institutions and civil society, along with small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund. State Department International Visitor Program (IV) grants and outreach programs strengthen democracy and constituencies that favor economic liberalization. Peace Corps programs will help to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as assist in other areas.

Benin was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) support will reinforce civilian control of Benin's military and help develop a professional, non-political and well-trained military force, contributing to Benin's stability and regional peacekeeping. IMET courses will continue to focus on command and staff college programs, civil-military relations, English language training, and various technical training. Benin's armed forces will be eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA would support Benin's participation in regional peacekeeping activities.

Botswana
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	479	580	580

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests in Botswana are the promotion of democracy and responding to a global or transnational threat, most significantly preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Because it is a strong and stable democracy with a sound economy, Botswana plays an important role in supporting U.S. goals more broadly in southern Africa.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. efforts focus on supporting Botswana's stable democracy, expanding U.S. business opportunities, and encouraging an active leadership role in the region, particularly on regional security and conflict resolution matters.

Botswana enjoys relative economic prosperity and is not a recipient of bilateral Development Assistance (DA). It did, however, receive \$3.8 million in CY 2000 to combat HIV/AIDS under CDC's Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) initiative. Botswana also received \$2.3 million under the Education, Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI). U.S. goals in the areas of democracy, economic development, and global issues such as HIV/AIDS and the environment are generally supported by a variety of regional funding programs. Botswana was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Botswana has the highest reported HIV prevalence rate in the world at 35.8 percent. Life expectancy has been reduced from 69 to 44 years, and today's 15-year-olds have a better than fifty percent chance of dying of HIV-related causes. The epidemic threatens to shave 1.5 percent per year off Botswana's GDP growth rate.

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 the continent. Botswana has provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have fostered a spirit of regional cooperation. Through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC) initiative, we seek to expand our connections with Botswana's military leaders and support their interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-military relations, as well as improve their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations. The FY 2002 IMET program will train approximately 59 Botswana Defense Force (BDF) officers. Botswana will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will primarily support Botswana's peacekeeping activities.

Burkina Faso
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	0	50
Peace Corps	1,937	1,898	1,817

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interest in Burkina Faso is democracy. A secondary national interest is humanitarian response, especially the alleviation of poverty and containment of hunger and disease, including HIV-AIDS. Accordingly, the United States encourages policies that promote economic growth and capacity-building in the health and education sectors.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States promotes democracy in Burkina Faso through diplomacy and small grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. State Department International Visitor Program (IV) grants and outreach programs strengthen constituencies that favor democratic and economic reform. Burkina Faso has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. Although USAID Burkina Faso was closed in 1995, PL 480 Title II programs continue to assist with micro-enterprise development at the community level and fund a broad range of Peace Corps projects in the areas of education and health. Expansion of Burkina Faso's internal economy and increased export trade will improve the self-sufficiency of the population of one of the world's poorest countries. It would also increase Burkina Faso's capacity to absorb external shocks, such as natural disasters, which otherwise might require emergency assistance from the international community.

Burkina Faso faces critical health threats from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases. Regional Child Survival and Disease Fund (CSD) programs will address these issues. Peace Corps programs at the grassroots level promote health awareness and sound community health practices.

The military is an important element of Burkinabe political culture. The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will help instill basic democratic values into the military leadership.

Burundi
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
DA	0	3,000	1,500
IMET	0	0	50

National Interests:

Humanitarian response is the priority U.S. interest in Burundi, followed by the promotion of democracy, health, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, and the protection of U.S. citizens. Although the Burundi peace accord was signed in August 2000, the country continues to be wracked by a violent conflict between rebels and the government that generates humanitarian crises and human rights abuses, threatens regional stability, stifles democratic potential and economic prosperity, and endangers U.S. citizens. Once the peace accord is functioning and cease-fire negotiations are complete, Burundi will be better placed to advance toward a democratic government and the development of its economy, contributing to the stability of the Great Lakes region.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States has supported the Burundi peace process diplomatically and financially and has worked closely with the international community and donors to bring an end to the eight-year civil conflict. The signing of the Burundi peace accord in August 2000 was a significant step forward. Although the agreement presents a framework for power sharing among the Burundians, there is no cease-fire agreement between the two major rebel groups and the government nor agreement on a transitional government and leader. The U.S. remains concerned about the potential for mass killings in Burundi.

To assist the implementation of the peace accord, Economic Support Funds (ESF) from the Great Lakes Justice Initiative and Countries in Transition funds will be used to support the peace process and continuing cease-fire negotiations in South Africa. These funds also support the work of the Implementation Monitoring Commission (IMC) called for in the Burundi peace accord. Great Lakes Justice Initiative funds are also used to support and foster greater justice at the community level, reconciliation, and economic empowerment and inclusion through non-governmental and grass-roots organizations. If progress continues on the Burundi peace talks, GLJI funds would be used for more inclusive justice activities at all levels of government, and for the promotion of a more transparent and accountable government.

Reforming the military is also important. Once political and security events in the country have evolved satisfactorily, the United States should be prepared to begin a small program to assist the military in its reform efforts. The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program could include an orientation tour for high-level military, including civil-military relations, human rights and military justice training.

Cameroon
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	189	180	190
Peace Corps	2,945	2,734	2,774

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interest in Cameroon is promoting democracy and respect for human rights. Other U.S. interests include economic prosperity and global issues. Cameroon has yet to make a transition through transparent and credible elections into a democratic, law-based, pluralistic community, functioning on market principles.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States promotes a democratic transition and respect for human rights, areas in which Cameroon has experienced significant problems, through a mix of diplomacy and small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund. Cameroon was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. Cameroon's military can play an important role in supporting regional peacekeeping initiatives.

A neutral Cameroonian military, subordinate to civilian rule, is also essential to additional political, economic and human rights reforms. The Cameroon military has been involved in serious violations of human rights. In addition to IMET funds, used to encourage the professionalization of the military, Economic Support Funds (ESF) funds are also being disbursed to train members of non-governmental organizations and independent media who work on monitoring and tracking human rights issues. Cameroon was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative

Cameroon's political stability, strategic location and excellent airport facilities make it ideal as a staging area for humanitarian interventions in the region, and IMET funds help assure good access to Cameroonian air and port facilities. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds provide continued support to the Cameroonian military, encouraging a good military to military relationship and increased understanding of the constructive role the military can play in promoting civilian programs.

IMET funds also provide the U.S. leverage in encouraging the Cameroonians to appropriately handle cases involving refugees, war criminals and human rights violations. FY 2002 IMET funds will be used for professional military development classes, focussing on

appropriate resource management and civilian military relations and fostering closer military ties through the English language and U.S. cultural aspects of the IMET programs.

Cameroon will also be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. EDA material will support Cameroon's internal security, counter-drug, and continuing professionalization and modernization efforts.

Cape Verde
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	123	120	120
Peace Corps	1,181	1,184	1,163

National Interests:

Cape Verde is an island nation of stability and democracy in a region of instability. Democracy continues to be the principal U.S. national interest. Assisting Cape Verde to better monitor its territorial waters and improve its criminal justice system serves the U.S. national interest of law enforcement through improved drug shipment interdictions. Humanitarian response is a third U.S. national interest in Cape Verde.

Objectives & Justification:

Criminal deportees from the United States are destabilizing civil society in Cape Verde and contributing to the burgeoning illicit drug trade there. We intend to support a program with regional ESF to help integrate criminal deportees from the United States, who frequently lack a foundation in the Portuguese language as well as vocational or other usable skills, into the Cape Verdean economy. Such a program will lessen the negative impact of the returnees on Cape Verde and reverse the growing use of Cape Verde as a drug transit point for shipments to the United States.

Peace Corps programs support education, community development and information technology projects.

Over three million dollars in PL 480 food aid is crucial to maintaining stability and support for democracy in this island nation that produces less than thirty percent of its annual food requirements. Cape Verde was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

In its twenty-six years of independence, Cape Verde has been free of internal and external conflict and its military has consistently played a constructive role in civil society. To continue this democratic trend, FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support officer training programs. In addition, IMET funded training will enhance English language capabilities for the Cape Verdean military, necessary for effective international cooperation on matters such as maritime patrols. Cape Verde is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002. In particular, EDA would help enhance Cape Verde's ability to conduct coastal patrols, to engage in search-and-rescue missions, and to protect its fisheries.

Central African Republic
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	103	110	110

National Interests:

Key U.S. interests in the Central African Republic (CAR) are democracy and humanitarian assistance. The United States supports implementation of economic, political and military reforms to prevent a recurrence of the military mutinies and civil strife of 1996 and 1997. Other U.S. interests are promotion of respect for human rights and attention to environmental concerns.

Objectives & Justification:

The CAR is still recovering from 1996 and 1997 mutinies which resulted in disruption of the economy, destruction of property, and international peacekeeping forces' presence in the country until February 2000. Largely free and fair presidential elections in 1999 contributed to political stability, but labor unrest, some government mismanagement and economic disruption from conflict in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have resulted in a nearly stagnant economy. The government has occasionally responded to its budgetary woes and labor unrest with security force crackdowns on the country's free press, labor unions and opposition party leaders.

The CAR was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States supports CAR's democratic development and promotes consensual and collaborative governance through grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund and through Regional Democracy Economic Support Funds. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will be used to promote basic democratic values and respect for human rights in the CAR armed forces. Specifically, IMET funds will be used for English language training, professional military education and training on appropriate civil/military relations. An added benefit of IMET training will be the opportunity for U.S. officials to encourage the CAR military to promote regional stability. CAR will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will help to strengthen professionalism within the CAR military and thereby contribute to improved civilian/military relations.

Chad
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	100	130	130
NADR-HD	622	400	300

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests in Chad are economic development and promotion of democracy and respect for human rights. Significant U.S. investment in the petroleum sector is being leveraged to promote economic prosperity and appropriate governance strategies. The U.S. also pursues national security interests by combating anti-U.S. influences in the region.

Objectives & Justification:

Occupying a strategic position at a historic crossroads, Chad is particularly vulnerable to neighbors Libya and Sudan. U.S. assistance provides a counter-balance by promoting a stable and democratic society. A majority U.S.-owned consortium's investment in the \$4 billion oil development and pipeline project in southern Chad is reportedly the largest infrastructure project in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additional U.S. interest arises from EXIM support for the project and international interest in assuring that oil revenues benefit local communities through poverty alleviation programs.

Chad was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States supports Chad's democratic development through grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. Respect for human rights and appropriate civil/military relations are also furthered by use of FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for training on rule of law and human rights issues. The IMET program enables U.S. trainers to build important military to military contacts that help combat anti-U.S. influence in Chad and serve as a basis for future regional peacekeeping efforts. The Chadian armed forces have a key role to play in resolving armed conflicts within Chad as well as in the region, where they have previously participated in several peacekeeping operations.

Chad will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support Chad's humanitarian demining efforts and assist in countering the small-scale insurgency in the north. FY 2002 Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) demining funds enable Chad to continue demining operations that eliminate loss of life, injuries to humans and livestock, and permit improvement of regional infrastructure and travel within the country, thereby advancing opportunities for economic development.

Comoros
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	0	50

National Interests:

U.S. national interest in Comoros is support for Democracy and Human Rights. There have been 19 coups or coup attempts in Comoros since independence. In the wake of an April 1999 coup and a secessionist movement on Anjouan island, the factions in Comoros have recently succeeded in crafting a roadmap leading to national elections. Following these elections, IMET training for Comoran officers will help build a professional military, increasingly committed to civilian rule. U.S. national security is enhanced through the creation of a stable and secure Indian Ocean region and through cooperation on law enforcement matters, such as money laundering and terrorism.

Objectives & Justification:

Elections to restore democratic government in Comoros are planned for December 2001. Once this occurs, the greatest threat to Comoros' fragile democracy may be – based on a history of 19 coups since independence – a military grown accustomed to taking matters into its own hands. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET, \$50,000 requested) programs in Comoros will contribute to development of a professional military that respects civilian rule.

Cote D'Ivoire
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	22	0	50
Peace Corps	2,853	3,090	2,803

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interests in Cote d'Ivoire are democracy and global issues (combating the spread of HIV/AIDS). The strategic goal of regional stability would be greatly enhanced by a return to political stability and development of democratic institutions in Cote d'Ivoire. A return to economic growth and development in Africa's third largest economy will lessen the potential need for humanitarian assistance and improve U.S. export opportunities.

Objectives & Justification:

USAID has never had a bilateral presence in Cote d'Ivoire, although several regional programs (including population and HIV/AIDS) were active and will continue through NGOs in FY 2002. With the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and a history of political stability, Cote d'Ivoire has played a key role in regional stability. Following the December 24, 1999 coup, the country was placed under Section 508 sanctions and all bilateral and regional programs conducted through the government of Cote d'Ivoire were terminated. This includes the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. If there is a return to democratic government in FY 2002, the proposed FY 2002 IMET funds will support the professionalization and increased awareness of human rights and democracy in the Ivorian military.

Democratic Republic of Congo
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	8,980	14,657	15,809
DA	830	1,288	2,762
IMET	0	0	50

National Interests:

Humanitarian response is the most significant U.S. interests in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), followed by concern for democratic reform, protection of American citizens, global issues including promoting health, and economic development. The war in the DRC threatens regional stability, exacerbates the country's humanitarian crises, retards progress on political and economic reform, and increases risks to U.S. citizens. Once economic development recommences and there is effective government control over DRC territory, U.S. businesses will seek to increase U.S. investments in, and exports to, the region.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States has worked with the international community to pursue a negotiated end to the war and a transition to democratic rule in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In July and August 1999, the belligerents signed the Lusaka Agreement. Implementation of the Agreement has been slow, but following the assassination of President Laurent Kabila, there has been progress on disengagement of forces and deployment of a UN peacekeeping mission in Congo. President Joseph Kabila has also engaged in discussions on the Inter-Congolese Dialogue called for in the Lusaka Agreement.

In support of efforts to ensure national and regional reconciliation, FY 2002 Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) funds will be used to pay the U.S. share of the UN observer mission in Congo, which provides advice and assistance as the UN works with the parties to the Lusaka Agreement in peacekeeping-related activities. CIPA levels for FY 2002 will be \$83.55 million. The budget proposal for FY 2002 provides for the deployment of troops and military observers. The DRC may be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Upon resolution of the current conflict, grant EDA would support efforts to rebuild and professionalize the military following years of internal strife, and assist with maintaining internal security.

Funds allocated to DRC from the Development Assistance (DA) account initially focussed on democracy and governance and economic growth in FY 2001. FY 2002 DA funds will be programmed in consultation with Congress, depending on Congo's progress toward democratic rule. FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will continue to be programmed through non-governmental channels to promote child survival, provide basic health programs, and to decrease polio, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases.

Djibouti
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	163	150	160
NADR-HD	746	400	300

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interest in Djibouti is humanitarian assistance. When war, famine, or terrorism has struck in the Middle East and in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti's logistical facilities have acquired considerable importance. Prolonged drought has caused severe food shortages throughout the Horn of Africa. Conflict in Ethiopia exacerbated this crisis, and the U.S. responded with generous shipments of humanitarian assistance – the vast majority of which passed through the port of Djibouti. In addition, following the attack on the USS Cole, U.S. Central Command expressed an interest in increased use of Djibouti port and airport as an alternative landing and refueling stop. The role of the U.S. Embassy is to facilitate access to the port and airport and to promote democracy and economic development in this enclave of relative stability in what has proven in recent years to be a turbulent neighborhood.

Objectives & Justification:

Using small grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund, the United States is promoting the development of democratic institutions in Djibouti.

Another important goal is to improve U.S. military access to Djibouti's port and airport facilities. CENTCOM uses Djibouti facilities as alternative logistic sites to increase U.S. military planners' options during crises in the Gulf, Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean. To maintain already excellent bilateral military relations, the U.S. will continue the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2002 (\$160, 000 requested) in order to promote professionalism and respect for civilian rule. Djibouti is eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. The transfer of EDA such as vehicles, radios and field equipment will encourage and support the development of Djiboutian peacekeeping capabilities.

Djibouti was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Training for 30 Djiboutian humanitarian deminers will be completed May 10, 2001, and level one surveys will start shortly after that time. Support from FY 2002 Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) is expected to continue supporting the demining program.

Equatorial Guinea
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	0	50

National Interests:

The U.S. national interest in Equatorial Guinea is support for democracy and human rights.

Objectives & Justification:

If conditions in Equatorial Guinea allow, FY 2002 International Military and Education Training (IMET) funds will be used to begin a program to contribute to the development of a professional military that respects civilian rule. IMET programs will bolster contact between U.S. and Equatorial Guinea military forces and lead to increased understanding and cooperation.

Eritrea
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	4,133	4,516	5,197
DA	4,694	5,703	5,643
IMET	27	155	375
NADR-HD	500	800	950

National Interests:

We have a strong humanitarian interest in Eritrea; peace is crucial to enable us to deliver assistance to those in need. The United States further seeks to promote Eritrea's development as a stable, democratic, market-oriented nation. Our goals will be bolstered by the full implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities and the December 12 Peace Agreements between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The U.S. Government, together with the Algerian Government and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), brokered the Cessation of Hostilities and December 12 Agreements. We strongly support the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has deployed military observers to monitor the withdrawal and redeployment of troops from a Temporary Security Zone (TSZ).

Objectives & Justification:

Our main objective is the full implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities and December 12 Peace Agreements between Eritrea and Ethiopia since this will foster regional stability, our major priority in the Horn of Africa. The \$2.5 million allocation for Eritrea and Ethiopia from the FY 2002 Economic Support Fund (ESF) will finance a Border Development Fund for projects to foster trade and renewed communication between Eritreans and Ethiopians living along the border, the people most directly affected by the conflict. Renewal of economic activity across the border area will be a first step in normalization of relations between the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

We strongly support the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has deployed military observers to monitor the withdrawal and redeployment of troops from a Temporary Security Zone. In FY 2002, the U.S. will provide \$57.269 million in support of UNMEE through UN Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA). The Organization of African Unity (OAU), together with the Algerian Government and the U.S., brokered the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The OAU's Liaison Mission to UNMEE (OLMEE) is an important confidence-building presence on the ground and adds an African component to UNMEE. FY 2002 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds will be used to help defray OLMEE's administrative expenses, such as vehicle maintenance, office supplies and communication services. U.S. support for OLMEE furthers our interests in strengthening African conflict resolution capabilities.

Now that the border conflict with Ethiopia is largely in the past, the Government of Eritrea has again turned its attention to democratization. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for

December 2001 and draft laws regarding elections and formation of political parties have been released. A \$1,358,000 Development Assistance (DA) allotment will finance human capacity building projects to strengthen accountable governance at the national and local level. The results will be increased popular participation in governance and improved public administration. Eritrea plans to demobilize part of its military. The \$375,000 FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) allocation will fund programs to assist the Eritrean Government to transform its military from the active fighting force needed during the border conflict to one that will help guarantee stability in the Horn of Africa. As Eritrea turns its attention to setting up its democratic institutions, IMET training will be critical to building a military committed to and supportive of democracy.

Eritrea has a serious mine problem. It is a two-pronged problem with mines dating from the thirty-year war of independence as well as mines laid during the recent border conflict. Between 500,000 and 1 million mines and 3 million pieces of unexploded ordnance remain from the independence struggle. In addition, it is estimated that both sides laid approximately 1.5 million mines during the recent border conflict, most within the proposed temporary security zone. A dog demining program with six dogs and humanitarian demining training has started in Eritrea and is progressing well. Plans have been developed to train additional deminers and equip them with the latest demining technologies with \$950,000 in FY 2002 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds.

The peace will also allow the Eritrean Government to focus on much-needed economic development. Eritrea was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. Eritrea is currently one of the world's ten poorest nations. The war displaced more than one million Eritreans, approximately one-third of the country's population. In 2000, much of Eritrea faced a third year of drought, severely disrupting the country's agricultural production. Economic growth is essential to democratization and strengthening of civil society. The Eritrean Government is interested in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially by demobilized soldiers. Rural enterprise projects will be aimed at providing loans, especially to demobilized soldiers, which will increase employment and rural wages.

Eritrea will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Ongoing efforts to continue to implement the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia permit our political-military relationship with Eritrea to be reinvigorated. In this context, EDA will be used to help strengthen Eritrea's demining program by providing such items as vehicles, radios and field equipment. EDA will also assist in countering threats emanating from Sudan.

Ethiopia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	27,299	26,086	27,858
DA	12,439	14,061	12,550
IMET	152	175	475
NADR-HD	250	420	950

National Interests:

Primary USG national interests in Ethiopia are fostering democracy and humanitarian response. Ethiopia has suffered from drought for several years, leaving 10 million people at risk in 2000 and an estimated 6 million at risk in 2001. Ethiopia became a democracy for the first time in its history after overthrowing the communist Mengistu regime in 1991; its democratic institutions are fragile and need U.S. support to grow and mature. Another USG national interest is in assisting the Government of Ethiopia to curb the devastating effects of the AIDS epidemic; approximately 10 percent of Ethiopian adults are HIV positive. The Government of Ethiopia has just come out of a two-year war with Eritrea, and is beginning to turn its attention back to poverty alleviation and economic development.

Objectives & Justification:

The Horn of Africa is a turbulent region characterized by civil war in Sudan, chaos in Somalia, and a deteriorating political and economic situation in Kenya. Ethiopia is just coming out of a two-year war with its neighbor Eritrea, and has suffered successive years of drought, threatening widespread famine. As we did last year, we intend to donate generously food assistance to help feed an estimated six million people at risk; this humanitarian assistance is in the USG's national interest.

Our main short-term goal is the full implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities and December 12 Peace Agreements between Eritrea and Ethiopia since this will foster regional stability, which itself affects the humanitarian situation. The fighting also diverted resources badly needed to develop fragile democratic institutions, such as the judiciary. The border conflict left a residue of bitterness and division among the people of these neighboring nations. State and USAID will collaborate closely to identify an appropriate programmatic response to this problem in FY 2002. The \$2.5 million allocation for Eritrea and Ethiopia from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) will finance a fund for projects to foster trade and renewed communication between Eritreans and Ethiopians living along the border, the people most directly affected by the conflict. Renewal of economic activity across the border area, and the consequent confidence building, will be a first step in normalization of relations between these two important regional states.

We strongly support the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has deployed military observers to monitor the withdrawal and redeployment of troops from a Temporary Security Zone. In FY 2002, the U.S. will provide \$57.269 million in support of UNMEE through UN Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA). The

Organization of African Unity (OAU), together with the Algerian Government and the United States, brokered the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The OAU's Liaison Mission to UNMEE (OLMEE) is an important confidence-building presence on the ground and adds an African component to UNMEE. FY 2002 Africa Regional Peacekeeping (PKO) funds will be used to help cover OLMEE's administrative expenses, such as vehicle maintenance, office supplies and communication services. U.S. support for OLMEE furthers our interests in strengthening African conflict resolution capabilities.

Ethiopia anchors regional organizations and programs such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), the World Bank's Nile Basin Initiative, and the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Continuing U.S. support for these organizations and activities will improve prospects for stability throughout the greater Horn and promote regional and Ethiopian economic development and democratization.

We are especially interested in renewing our military-to-military ties to Ethiopia, which were interrupted when the country was at war with Eritrea. Within East Africa, Ethiopia has the potential to emerge as a major peacekeeping contributor. The USG will encourage Ethiopia to participate in regional peacekeeping initiatives and in the African Crisis Response Initiative. In FY 2002, we hope to resume International Military Education and Training (IMET), which was halted as a result of Brooke sanctions and a United Nations Security Council arms embargo during the conflict. IMET will assist in increasing the professionalism of the Ethiopian military and its subservience to elected civilian authorities.

Ethiopia was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will support sustained economic growth through agricultural programs and reforms to enable private sector growth. P.L. 480 programs will assist micro-enterprise development at the community level, and Food for Education will encourage families to keep primary school-age children in school. DA funds will also be used to improve family health and maternal nutrition. The Democracy and Governance program will continue to train judges, an excellent long-term investment in Ethiopia's democratic institutions. DA will also be used to improve livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia and mitigate the effects of disaster; this again relates back to our interest in humanitarian response.

Support from FY 2002 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) will help train at least 150 deminers eliminate the scourge of landmines, which are strewn throughout the country.

Nile water conservation and distribution, a global interest of the U.S., and other aspects of U.S. environmental policy depend on continued engagement and support for institutional strengthening within ministries and agencies on the part of the Embassy, USAID, and the Regional Environment Office for East Africa, based at Embassy Addis Ababa. FY 2002 DA population programs will continue to assist family planning to slow Ethiopia's population growth, which at present outstrips the growth of agricultural production. FY 2002 child survival and diseases (CSD) programs and Embassy efforts will support child survival and combat infectious

diseases, with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS (the adult infection rate in Ethiopia is estimated by the UN to be over 10 percent). CSD basic education programs will enhance the quality of teachers, focus on getting and keeping more girls in primary school, and provide educational material on HIV/AIDS. Finally, CSD will be used to help increase access to basic education for pastoralists and help fund support activities (health, water, and sanitation) of displaced families.

Ethiopia will be eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Ongoing efforts to continue to implement the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia permit our political-military relationship with Ethiopia to be reinvigorated. In this context, EDA will be used to strengthen Ethiopia's demining program and to encourage participation in regional peacekeeping efforts.

Gabon
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	47	150	160
Peace Corps	2,482	2,043	1,870

National Interests:

The key U.S. national interests in Gabon are democracy, the protection of American citizens, and economic prosperity, based on substantial U.S. oil interests. Gabon has yet to hold a national democratic election without significant organizational difficulties and other irregularities. There is important cooperation in combined military exercises and training between the Gabon and the U.S. Also, Gabon has been influential in promoting regional stability by mediating in conflicts in Congo-Brazzaville, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Objectives & Justification:

The United States seeks to strengthen Gabon's democratic institutions through diplomacy and grants to civil society from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. We also aim to promote Gabon's involvement in mediation efforts that support regional stability. These include involvement in the peace process and political transition currently underway in the Republic of Congo (ROC), the Burundi peace process, and the furtherance of the Lusaka accords and peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). President Bongo was designated by the 1999 peace accords in the ROC as the presiding officer over the national dialogue and constitutional reform process in that country and his mediation there helped bring about an end to civil war. Libreville has been the site of meetings between Burundi President Buyoya and rebel leader Jean Bosco Ndayikengurukiye. President Bongo has also met with President Kabila and opposition groups from the DRC. We seek to perpetuate the willingness of Gabon to serve as a base for evacuating American citizens from dangerous situations in the region, as it has done in the past. The United States is also encouraging Gabon to reform and diversify its economy in order to benefit sectors of society currently on the margins, as well as opening doors to U.S. investment and exports. Peace Corps activities help to promote economic development and improved health.

Close military cooperation fosters our reliance on Gabon as a refuge and a staging area for regional evacuations. A strong U.S.-Gabonese relationship also enhances Gabon's peacekeeping capacity and strengthens civilian control of the military, which could be strained by a downturn in the economy or an increase in political uncertainty. The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will, through its English language programs (including refurbishing an English language lab) and opportunities for greater contact with the U.S. military, increase understanding and defense cooperation between the U.S. and Gabon. The IMET program will build on joint/combined exercises held in FY 2001 such as the Joint Combined Exchange Training exercise held in May 2001 and will continue progress made with Gabon during the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) senior leader seminar in January 2001. IMET programs in areas such as military justice, advanced staff training, officer professionalization, defense resources

management, medical, and other courses help shape a more positive role and future for Gabon's ministry of defense and armed forces.

Gabon will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support the modernization of Gabon's apolitical military and will reinforce the U.S.-Gabon political/military relationship, thereby also reinforcing appropriate civil-military relations. They FY2002

Gambia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	0	50
Peace Corps	1,531	1,560	1,591

National Interests:

The United State's national interest in The Gambia is democracy. The Gambia has been under Section 508 sanctions since Yaya Jammeh took power by force of arms in 1994. The elections he sponsored in 1996 were viewed as flawed, and the country remains under the thumb of an authoritarian and closed government. It is in the interest of the United States to remain engaged with The Gambia to promote democratic reforms and contribute to regional stability.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States will continue to promote democratic stability in The Gambia through our diplomatic presence and our Peace Corps program. The Gambia did not receive any International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding in FY 2001 but we propose to use \$50,000 in IMET funding during FY 2002, should a democratically elected government be put in place. The IMET program would be used to encourage the military leadership to return the military to its traditionally constructive role undertaking civic action and humanitarian projects. In addition, IMET training would build capacity for military cooperation between The Gambia and neighboring countries in order to reduce border tensions and enhance regional stability.

Ghana
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	15,220	15,419	15,878
DA	22,381	18,558	19,378
IMET	450	450	470
Peace Corps	2,750	2,807	2,851

National Interests:

The primary national interests in Ghana are democracy, economic prosperity, and global issues, including health. Ghana is the fourth largest market for U.S. exports in sub-Saharan Africa. It also offers a favorable climate for new U.S. investment. Its professional military and a series of multi-party elections over the last decade make Ghana a model for regional stability, with longstanding commitments to peacekeeping in West Africa and beyond. Ghana has a national HIV/AIDS awareness program designed to reduce the country's 4.6 percent rate of infection, and is eager to do more to combat the disease provided resources are available.

Objectives & Justification:

Development Assistance (DA) funding supports technical assistance for the West African Gas Pipeline, which will transport natural gas, currently flared off in Nigeria, to Ghana where it will be used to produce lower cost electricity and help stimulate economic growth. Projects to help diversify Ghana's economy through increased production and marketing of non-traditional exports will help the country's economy become a more stable and growing market for U.S. exports. Projects aimed at modernizing and improving food production will help increase family incomes for the majority of the population employed in agriculture. Efforts to strengthen Ghana's legislative and judicial branches, as well as local government structures, will bolster the country's democratic institutions. In FY2002, DA funding will continue to support these efforts aimed at consolidating democracy and promoting sustainable economic growth and greater participation in global trade.

Through programs supported by Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funding, the United States supports activities to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission through training of health workers, strengthening laboratory support and surveillance, and active promotion of condom use. CSD funds also support improved immunization coverage and availability and use of oral rehydration therapy. In FY 2002, CSD funding will also be used to improve the quality of education in their primary schools. In addition this program supports democratic reform by promoting decentralization through district-level policy discussion.

Peace Corps programs in Ghana target education, business development and environmental projects including forestry.

Ghana was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, AGOA. In March 2001, Ghana announced

it would seek Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief. It is expected to qualify when it reaches its decision point, likely in late 2001. Together with economic policies aimed at increasing foreign investment, debt relief will enable Ghana to reduce poverty and increase access to education and health care.

Military assistance programs reflect Ghana's longstanding contributions to peacekeeping efforts world-wide. Ghana will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Ghana would use EDA to increase the availability of its armed forces for peacekeeping operations. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding will reinforce the Ghanaian Armed Forces' contributions to peacekeeping and its playing a constructive role in the development of Ghana as a democratic society. IMET also guides the Ghanaian military to play a key role in the country's development through civic action and humanitarian assistance projects. In FY 2002, IMET programs will enhance Ghana's capabilities as an effective participant in peacekeeping operations, and will build on training conducted under Operation Focus Relief and the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI). FY 2002 FMF will be used to acquire two refurbished U.S. 65-foot patrol boats and further to develop the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center, a cost-effective sustainable platform to improve peacekeeping capabilities in West Africa.

Guinea
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	9,930	9,354	10,216
DA	8,634	9,055	9,725
IMET	179	230	250
Peace Corps	2,670	2,941	2,616

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interests in Guinea are humanitarian response and democracy. With the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and other allies of Liberian President Charles Taylor attacking Guinea's southern border, Guinea is hosting over 500,000 victims of instability from around the region in a situation that UNHCR is calling "the worst refugee crisis in the world today." Humane treatment of refugees in accordance with internationally recognized principles is a key U.S. policy objective in which Guinea has for some ten years been a stalwart partner. U.S. goals in this destabilized milieu include progress on democracy, economic growth, and stemming the transmission of HIV/AIDS. By defending its own borders, Guinea helps put pressure on the RUF to end the war in Sierra Leone, thus supporting U.S. efforts to ensure regional stability. Security within Guinea is also critical to the international community's ability to deliver humanitarian aid to Guinea's refugee population.

Objectives & Justification:

Guinea provides first asylum to more than one-half million refugees fleeing violence in the neighboring countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau. Caring for them, and for the basic needs of Guineans as the economic toll of the border fighting mounts, demands a multi-faceted approach. United States' emergency assistance and support for ongoing refugee programs is administered by the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, largely through the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the World Food Program, and non-governmental organizations. The FY 2002 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) appropriation will fund U.S. assistance for refugees in Guinea. Peace Corps volunteers will assist internally displaced Guineans and refugees readjustment in safer areas away from the border fighting.

Through USAID, FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will promote economic growth, agriculture, restoration of environmentally damaged areas and democracy and good governance. Guinea was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

With low levels of child survival and basic education, Guinea also faces health care threats from malaria and HIV/AIDS. FY 2002 Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund (CSD) programs will continue to address these issues.

We will use FY 2002 Peacekeeping (PKO) funds to provide training to enhance the Guinean military's ability to defend against RUF attacks and afford security for international humanitarian assistance efforts. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) seminars will help reinforce the military's role as an institution subordinate to the civilian government and enhance military and civilian leaders' knowledge of their part in protecting democratic values and internationally recognized human rights. Guinea will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant EDA under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA geared to medical support for troops at the front; support of the navy, in spare parts and communications equipment for patrol boats previously supplied by the U.S.; and non-lethal equipment for Guinea's small army will help sustain the Guinean military against the RUF.

Guinea-Bissau
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	22	50	50
NADR-HD	99	500	0
Peace Corps	173	0	0

National Interests:

The U.S. national interests in Guinea-Bissau are democracy and humanitarian response. Re-emerging as a democratic society following two years of internal conflict, the country faces the challenge of reconstruction, including the need for significant demining efforts, and economic growth with severely limited government resources.

Objectives & Justification:

Guinea-Bissau is among the most indebted nations in the world, and has one of the highest ratios of soldiers per citizen. With the termination of internal conflict and an elected government in place, we will support demobilization, demining, and post conflict recovery of in Guinea-Bissau in order to improve stability in the region. FY 2000 and FY 2001 Non Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds are supporting the operation of a non governmental organization (NGO) that specializes in removing and neutralizing mines and unexploded ordinance. Demining will enhance agricultural opportunities, including the production of cashew nuts, the nation's foremost cash crop.

Institutions critical for democracy such as the judiciary and the legislative branch will continue to receive financial support from the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF). Guinea-Bissau was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will support those seeking to trim the size of the military and to return the military to its traditionally constructive role through civic action and humanitarian projects. IMET can also provide technical training complementary to demining activities funded from the NADR program. In addition, IMET training will reinforce efforts at military cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and neighboring countries in order to reduce border tensions and enhance regional stability. Guinea-Bissau will also be eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Such support will enhance the ability of the Guinea-Bissau military to locate and remove landmines, and help the Government of Guinea-Bissau to restructure its military.

Kenya
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	9,870	13,272	14,406
DA	21,503	17,997	18,941
IMET	422	450	460
Peace Corps	3,542	3,483	3,490

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interest in Kenya is democracy, with humanitarian interests playing a key role. Kenya is the principal point of access for U.S. military and relief operations in the Horn of Africa, including Sudan and the Great Lakes region. The United States works closely with the Kenya government in mediating conflicts. Bilateral military relations are also close, and the US is working to build Kenyan peacekeeping capacity. The traditionally apolitical Kenyan military is currently participating in three international peacekeeping operations. The approach of the 2002 elections, which signal the transition to the post-Moi era, is crucial. Kenya's continued stability depends on a smooth democratic transition and further expansion of Kenya's democratic space, strong, sustainable broad-based economic growth, and respect for human rights.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States promotes democracy in Kenya through diplomatic efforts, public diplomacy programs and various assistance programs. FY 2002 USAID funding requested through both Development Assistance (DA) and the Economic Support Fund (ESF) continue ongoing programs to improve the Parliament's operational effectiveness and strengthen its ties with Civil Society. As the 2002 elections approach, assistance programs will focus on improving electoral administration and elections monitoring, with the goal of promoting greater transparency and participation in the elections.

Further economic development will prove key to the success of democracy as well as to the increased prosperity of Kenyans. Kenya was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. FY 2002 DA programs will encourage continued economic reforms and better governance. Other DA programs seek to raise rural incomes by assisting in the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, and assist small holder agriculture. Some programs build on Kenya traditional leadership of regional efforts to preserve bio-diversity by improving community-based natural resource management and raising awareness of wildlife as an economic asset. FY 2002 Health care programs complement economic development programs. DA programs will support family planning efforts. FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) programs will assist with HIV/AIDS prevention and basic health services. The Peace Corps is coordinating its environmental and health programs with USAID mission activities.

FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will strengthen U.S. –Kenyan military cooperation and assist in maintaining the professionalism of Kenya's

military and its commitment to civilian rule, essential to Kenya's role as a stabilizing force in the Horn of Africa. This program is complemented by diplomatic efforts to support regional stability by maintaining access to Kenyan seaports and airports for humanitarian and military purposes. The United States also encourages Kenya to pursue its mediation of the Sudan and other regional crises, and uses IMET to enhance Kenya's ability to participate in international peacekeeping operations.

Kenya will be eligible to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA such as F-5 engines and spare parts, vehicles, radios, and individual equipment will enhance Kenya's military capability to participate in international and regional peacekeeping operations. Kenya is leading the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone, and Kenyan soldiers are supporting United Nations operations in East Timor and on the Ethiopia-Eritrea border. A Kenyan battalion is currently undergoing training through the African Crisis Response (ACRI) initiative to enhance Kenyan capacities to engage in peacekeeping and related humanitarian operations. ACRI also is providing training and equipment to a Kenyan brigade staff, which will respond to command and control requirements for managing regional peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations.

Lesotho
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	86	85	100
Peace Corps	1,979	2,160	2,156

National Interests:

The priority U.S. interests in Lesotho continue to be democracy and humanitarian assistance. Our national interests are best served by helping Lesotho strengthen its democratic foundations, in particular its electoral institutions and the concept of military subordination to civilian rule.

Objectives & Justification:

Our primary objective is to support the consolidation of democracy in Lesotho. The United States provides small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) and the Regional Democracy Economic Support Funds (ESF) to advance the strategic objective of democracy by supporting civil society initiatives related to voter education and democratic practices. For example, requested FY 2002 ESF regional funds will assist non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve their election monitoring and reporting skills, and encourage political parties to agree upon a code of conduct for campaign and election seasons. Peace Corps programs focus on agriculture and crop production. Lesotho was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Lesotho will also benefit from regional FY 2002 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds, which will support efforts to combat HIV/AIDS at the local level.

A stable military is an important element in Lesotho's democratic development. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support education programs for security personnel emphasizing leadership training, managerial skills, civil/military relations, and respect for human rights.

Liberia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	2,552	1,350	1,500
DA	4,140	4,720	3,765

National Interests:

Our primary national interests are democracy and humanitarian response. Our primary strategic goal is to reverse Liberia's negative role in regional security. Liberian President Charles Taylor has fomented conflict in Sierra Leone and Guinea by supporting the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) through illicit diamond and arms trafficking. The Taylor government's monopolization of Liberia's natural resources for personal gain and to support irregular security forces has left the country saddled with debt and a dearth of social services, lack of economic development, and an infrastructure severely damaged by the 1989-1996 civil war.

Objectives & Justification:

Liberia is making little progress in recovering from its devastating seven-year civil war that ended in 1996, thanks to the selfish governance of President Charles Taylor. Taylor's support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels in Sierra Leone and more recently Guinea, his government's poor human rights record, and his monopoly on the country's resources have hamstrung the environment for development. To bring an end to Taylor's support for the RUF, the U.S. imposed unilateral visa restrictions on Liberian government officials and family members in October 2000, and the UN approved sanctions on Liberia in March 2001. U.S. assistance has been provided only through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), not the Liberian government. Assistance levels have been reduced and programs have focused narrowly on health and food security needs in rural communities, along with a modest effort to assist civil society in leveling the playing field for the 2003 elections.

Liberia has low child survival rates and faces critical health care threats from malaria, diarrheal diseases and HIV/AIDS. FY 2002 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) programs are planned to address these issues. USAID programs through international NGOs are aimed at strengthening the capacity of Liberian non-governmental organizations to provide immunizations, nutrition and growth monitoring, maternal and child health care, curative care, and health education focused on malaria, diarrheal disease control and HIV/AIDS education.

Development Assistance (DA) programs in FY 2002 are planned to help improve food security in rural areas. Replenishment of seeds, tools, poultry, and livestock supplies, introduction of more productive farming practices, and rehabilitation of farm-to-market transportation infrastructure are areas where DA programs have measurable impact. Through this engagement with rural populations, as well as small-scale activities to support the efforts of civil society to confront the government on human rights abuses and restrictions on press freedoms, DA programs can help the development of democratic institutions and practices that might promote a change of Liberian government policies.

Madagascar
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	4,050	4,185	4,510
DA	12,916	15,158	13,995
IMET	160	160	170
Peace Corps	1,936	2,411	2,344

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interest in Madagascar is democracy, followed by humanitarian interests and global issues, including environment and health. U.S. efforts in Madagascar focus on promoting democracy, consolidating economic reforms so that stability is ensured, and protecting Madagascar's biologically diverse flora and fauna.

Objectives & Justification:

Madagascar has proven relatively stable both politically and economically. Commercial law reform has moved ahead and private investment continues to grow. Madagascar was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2002 USAID Development Assistance (DA) will foster economic policy reforms and agricultural development. Peace Corps programs will also contribute to sustainable economic development in rural communities. DA funding will be available for promoting democracy. U.S. public diplomacy programs, along with grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund, will complement USAID in programming resources for the consolidation of democratic institutions.

A portion of Madagascar's DA funding will be programmed to protect the environment. USAID and Peace Corps environmental programs will assist Madagascar to guard its precious and rare biodiversity, and to implement sustainable and responsible natural resource management, particularly forest management. With USAID's assistance, Madagascar's government has increased protection of endangered species and forested areas.

DA funded population programs in Madagascar will raise awareness of and provide assistance for family planning. Peace Corps programs will be coordinated with USAID programs in combating HIV/AIDS and promoting child survival through community and national programs.

Our strategy for consolidating democracy includes enhancing the professionalism of the Malagasy military force through International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. FY 2002 IMET courses (\$170,000 requested) will reinforce respect for human rights and the rule of law and provide guidance in the administration of military justice systems and the role of the military in a democratic society. Madagascar will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,

as amended. Grant EDA will support Madagascar's counter-drug maritime activities, coastal security, and enhance our bilateral military relations.

Malawi
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	11,356	14,862	14,755
DA	19,048	13,150	10,006
IMET	345	350	360
Peace Corps	1,738	1,832	1,889

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests in Malawi are democracy and humanitarian response. After Malawi's second national elections in 1999 and first-ever local elections in 2000, we seek to continue the consolidation of the country's multi-party democratic political system. Inextricably tied to this effort is U.S. assistance to promote economic development and address significant health problems, especially HIV/AIDS. A democratic Malawi achieving sustainable economic growth would contribute to the economic and political development of southern Africa.

Objectives & Justification:

By holding its second multiparty national elections in 1999 and first-ever local government elections in 2000, Malawi has taken important steps in consolidating its transition to democracy. U.S. efforts in Malawi focus on supporting institutions essential to perpetuating a free and open society and increasing civic involvement of citizens. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to help increase the capacity of accountability institutions, such as the Malawi parliament, the National Audit Office, and the judiciary. Support will be provided to activities that help indigenous organizations to promote human rights and civic education, and provide social services.

To help develop an environment supportive of democracy, our assistance also promotes economic growth and addresses important health and social problems. Malawi was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2002 DA funds will assist activities that boost agricultural productivity and crop diversity, promote sustainable land use management, and expand rural employment opportunities. Support will also help promote community-based natural resource management practices. To boost the quality and efficiency of basic education, Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will support activities that improve teachers' professional skills, encourage community involvement, and promote sector-wide policy reforms, including better management, planning, and resource allocation. Peace Corps programs assist with economic development.

Health indicators in Malawi are some of the worst in the world. An estimated 16% of the adult population is HIV positive. Child and infant mortality rates are among the highest anywhere. In addition, Malawi has one of the highest fertility rates in the world. U.S. assistance will support activities to increase the quality of and access to essential health services, focusing on maternal

and child health and infectious diseases. FY 2002 CSD funds will help efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV infections, reduce infant and child mortality, and increase the rate of contraceptive use. Programs to improve detection, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and polio will also receive support, as will activities focusing on training, service provision, logistics and management systems for family planning and reproductive health.

By focusing on democratic values and mutually beneficial military-to-military relations, FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will build on the Malawi military's tradition of apolitical professionalism and enhance regional stability. Malawi military personnel will receive training in finance, medical care, engineering, transportation, and resource management. In addition, they will take courses provided by the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS). Malawi will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support Malawi's peacekeeping activities.

Mali
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	12,878	12,433	12,717
DA	22,370	21,246	20,292
IMET	270	320	325
Peace Corps	2,598	2,693	2,595

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interest in Mali are democracy and global issues (combating the spread of HIV/AIDS). A progressive, emerging democracy, Mali has become a significant force for regional conflict prevention. By working with Mali to professionalize its military, stimulate private sector growth and strengthen democracy, the U.S. will contribute to the stability of the sub-region. The United States also has an interest in preventing the spread of AIDS and enhancing health delivery capacity in Mali. Another national interest is diplomacy. Mali plays a regional leadership role as president of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and has a seat on the United Nations Security Council. In both these fora Mali plays a central role in diplomatic efforts to end the war in Sierra Leone and restore peace and stability to West Africa.

Objectives & Justification:

Over the last ten years of democratic transition, Malians have worked to reverse the effects of repressive political regimes, statist economics and desertification. In FY 1999-2001, Mali received Development Assistance (DA) to address: economic growth, agricultural development, human capacity development, environment, democracy & governance, and population. FY 2002 DA programs will address the same broad spectrum of needs. Mali was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases Fund (CSD) programs will continue to address threats from malaria and HIV/AIDS. The U.S. National Institute of Health, supported by USAID, is developing and testing malarial vaccines in Mali and developing health education and training programs. USAID's programs to improve access to health facilities also advance the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS. Peace Corps Volunteers are involved in HIV-prevention education in secondary schools and via live radio broadcasts. USAID and Peace Corps work to improve access to basic education facilities and materials.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) training on civil-military relations will reinforce the military's role as an institution subordinate to, and supportive of, the democratic civilian government. Mali is eligible to receive FY 2002 Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA such as vehicles, radios, and individual equipment will increase Mali's capabilities to participate effectively in international and regional peacekeeping operations. Mali is a participant in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI).

Mauritania
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	100	100
NADR-HD	461	400	230
Peace Corps	1,561	1,565	1,541

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interests in Mauritania is democracy. Mauritania's emerging democracy requires support in its pursuit of economic reform, development of democratic institutions and increased respect for human rights. Internal stability is essential for Mauritania's continued support for the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP).

Objectives & Justification:

The Mauritanian government is increasingly supportive of U.S. foreign policy goals, including counter-terrorism efforts, the MEPP, respect for human rights and pursuit of sound, market-based economic policies. The United States supports democratization through both diplomacy and small grants from the African Regional Democracy and Human Rights funds. Assistance from regional FY 2002 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) will enable the Mauritanian government to continue effective de-mining operations that will allow for development of an area in the northern part of the country with potential for mineral extraction. Peace Corps programs assist with health projects, including efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS infections.

A modest Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) program for Mauritania in FY 2002 will serve U.S. interests by encouraging military support for democratically elected civilian government and respect for human rights. The Mauritanian government recognizes the value of such training and actively seeks it.

Mauritania was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. It is pursuing credible economic reforms that encourage investment and development of a market economy, and enable it to use debt relief to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth.

Mauritania will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Transfer of grant EDA to Mauritania, the only member of the Arab League to maintain its ambassador in Israel throughout the recent crisis in the Middle East, will support our foreign policy goal of enhanced engagement with a moderate Islamic state that is pursuing economic reform and political liberalization. It will also enhance U.S. influence on the development of Mauritanian armed forces, whose officers are eager to engage with the United States.

Mauritius
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	79	80	100

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Mauritius include economic development, democracy, law enforcement and global issues. Mauritius is poised to take advantage of benefits offered under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and the participation of Mauritius in international trade bodies helps to promote U.S. trade policies globally. U.S. national security is enhanced through the creation of a stable and secure Indian Ocean region and through cooperation on law enforcement matters, such as money laundering and terrorism.

Objectives & Justification:

FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET, \$100,000 requested) programs in Mauritius will contribute to development of a professional military that respect civilian rule. Other U.S. goals include helping Mauritius, a continuous democracy since independence, promote ethnic conflict resolution and prevent criminal activity, including terrorism, money laundering and other crime. We will pursue this goal through diplomacy with support from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund, and possibly Regional Democracy Economic Support Funds. Mauritius was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Mauritius will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support the Mauritius' counter-narcotics maritime activities

Mozambique
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	11,450	12,653	11,936
DA	37,569	29,469	29,224
IMET	178	200	215
NADR-HD	3,840	2,180	2,210
Peace Corps	1,234	1,245	1,223

National Interests:

The United States' long-term interest in Mozambique is principally humanitarian: to maintain the peace which we helped to achieve in 1992 after an inconclusive and highly destructive 16-year civil war and to assist the country to stem the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and periodic flooding or drought. Helping Mozambique become a stable democracy is another important U.S. interest, which also contributes to our humanitarian interest by creating the mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and improved human rights, and by providing a fertile environment to foster a thriving economy, trade, and investment opportunities. Strengthening democracy also better enables Mozambique to play a constructive role in southern Africa, a region important to U.S. global interests. The protection of American citizens residing and traveling in Mozambique and the control of international crime and narcotics trafficking are also priority national interests.

Objectives & Justification:

Consolidation of democracy is the linchpin for all our other goals in Mozambique. In order to further the transition to a stable democracy, FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will be used to build the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civic movements to engage government in substantive dialogue on key issue such as constitutional reform, political issues, judicial reform, and economic policies; it will also be used to increase the capability and accountability of government institutions in all branches of government. Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) will be used to support citizen-led research and national dialogue on judicial, electoral, and constitutional reform, including two national conferences. Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) grants will work to strengthen the effectiveness of civil society organizations. Mozambique was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

Mozambique suffered from severe flooding in 2000. U.S. assistance to the country drew on funding provided by an FY 2000 supplemental appropriation. In response to further flooding in 2001, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provided smaller amounts of assistance.

The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will provide civil-military education and training to facilitate the appropriate use of Mozambique's military in

peacetime by emphasizing the necessity of an apolitical, professional, civilian-controlled military. Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) has been used to fund demining of critical roads, rail lines, and high voltage power lines, as well as emergency demining resulting from the heavy flooding of 20002. In FY 2002 NADR will fund demining work prioritized by the National Demining Institute (IND), as well as the institutional development of IND as that organization assumes the demining coordinating role from the UN Development Program (UNDP). Mozambique will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will continue to support Mozambican demining capabilities.

Economic development is essential to the post-civil war success of Mozambique—one of Africa's poorest countries. The U.S. can best contribute to this success by helping Mozambique create viable mechanisms to respond to basic humanitarian needs, thereby increasing popular support for the fledgling democracy. In FY 2002, DA and P.L. 480 Title II will be used for income growth in rural areas, stimulating on-farm investment and expanding rural enterprises. This will include rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, expanding farmer business associations, increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide core public services in support of private sector-led agriculture development, and a new program to expand commercial financial services to more rural areas. DA will also be used to build the capacity of business associations to work with the government and legislature to develop trade- and investment-friendly regulations, including tax, tariff, and trade reform. DA will be used as well to support establishment of a non-governmental alternative dispute resolution system for contract disputes and promotion of improved communications and access to information. Peace Corps projects provide assistance to education, including education aimed at reducing the level of HIV infection.

FY 2002 DA will help strengthen Mozambique's capacity to develop and implement environmental policies. In the health sector, DA and Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will build local capacity of public and non-governmental institutions to provide sustainable access to basic services, especially those related to child survival, malaria, polio, HIV/AIDS, and family planning. This effort will include support to the second national demographic and health survey. The HIV/AIDS program, implemented in alliance with a Mozambican NGO and a U.S. foundation, will maintain a focus on the Maputo corridor while expanding some operations outside this area.

The U.S. will provide regional International Narcotics, Crime and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds for the training of Mozambican law enforcement and judicial assistance personnel in anti-crime and counter-narcotics skills. A new focus will be added on civil disorder management.

Namibia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	4,002	3,483	4,494
DA	7,237	7,198	4,432
IMET	175	195	200
NADR-HD	485	335	65
Peace Corps	2,307	2,087	1,886

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interests in Namibia are democracy and humanitarian assistance. Independent since 1989, Namibia has made significant strides in developing a stable democratic political system and free-market economy. Helping Namibia overcome the legacy of apartheid provides a basis for enhanced regional stability, economic development, trade and investment opportunities and advancement of U.S. global interests.

Objectives & Justification:

Wide disparities in wealth and income are legacies of Namibia's apartheid past. Democracy and economic growth are the keys to overcoming these problems. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will provide support for small business development, job creation, and private-sector enhancement. DA and Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will also be used to improve secondary and tertiary education for the previously disadvantaged majority. Through FY 2002 DA funding, community-based conservation programs will continue to aid rural Namibians in effectively managing their natural resources. FY 2002 CSD funds will also focus on implementing a new initiative supporting local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the battle against HIV/AIDS, as well as basic health education activities in rural areas and among women. Peace Corps programs target education and teacher training. Namibia was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds support the training of Namibia Defense Force (NDF) personnel in democratic values and respect for civilian institutions. Namibia's program focuses on training for all strata of the NDF from senior level Ministry of Defense officials down to non-commissioned officers (NCO's). In FY 2002, courses will continue in defense resources management, military medical operations, and civil-military relations to strengthen the NDF's capacity to conduct peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Funds will also be used to deepen the NDF's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the military. Namibia will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support Namibia's peacekeeping and demining activities.

Non Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) have been used to support demining in Namibia since FY 1997. As a result, nine minefields in the northern

part of the country have been cleared, and the project to demine 410 power pylons from Ruacana to Etosia was completed in February 2001. FY 2002 NADR funds will allow the continuation of a mine awareness campaign focusing on community outreach projects. The outreach program will especially target children, as they comprise the majority of landmine victims.

Niger
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	100	110
Peace Corps	2,195	2,168	2,077

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Niger are democracy and humanitarian response. We are advancing these interests through support for Niger's fledgling democratically-elected civilian government and modest assistance to maintain food security and to support broad-based economic growth. Niger will be included in our regional effort to combat HIV/AIDS. Securing and implementing a Full Safeguards Agreement between Niger and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to preclude the provision of uranium to rogue states is another key objective.

Objectives & Justification:

With the return of elected government in December, 1999, Niger is at a critical juncture in its quest to consolidate democracy. Our assistance channeled through the West Africa Regional Program is focused on food security, health, HIV/AIDS and child survival. We propose to draw on the Countries in Transition FY 2002 Economic Support Funds (ESF) to support grass roots economic growth and democratic institution building. The United States will continue to support civil society and democratic institutions through the regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund and the Africa Regional Democracy Fund.

The provision of a modest FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Expanded-IMET (E-IMET) program will include seminars on civil-military relations and on the role of the military in a democracy. This program will help reinforce the military's role as a professional institution, subordinate to, and supportive of, the democratic civilian government.

Nigeria
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	17,000	23,363	23,695
DA	20,500	31,541	30,305
ESF	20,000	24,914	25,000
FMF	10,000	0	10,000
IMET	525	650	750

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests in Nigeria are democracy, economic prosperity, law enforcement and global issues, especially combating the spread of HIV/AIDS. With a population of 120 million, Nigeria is the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa and its political and economic influence make it a key African country. The elected, civilian government of President Obasanjo was inaugurated in 1999 after fifteen years of ruinous military rule. A democratic and prosperous Nigeria will exert an enormously positive influence on West Africa and the continent. Failure of economic progress and democratic consolidation will jeopardize U.S. national interests. U.S. private investment in Nigeria is approximately \$8 billion, mostly in the petroleum sector, and Nigeria produces ten per cent of all oil imported into the United States. Nigerian drug trafficking organizations control courier networks that move large quantities of heroin from Asia to the United States.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. strategy in Nigeria seeks to build support for key U.S. policies designed to promote domestic and regional stability, foster increased trade/investment and economic growth, and combat Nigerian-linked crime and narcotics trafficking efforts.

Nigeria is one of two key countries in sub-Saharan Africa with which we are building a strategic relationship. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) programs in the areas of education, agriculture, and health infrastructure will be focused on poverty alleviation and economic growth. Democracy and Governance Programs will aim to strengthen the National Assembly, state and local government structures and civil society. They will also stimulate development of the judicial system and a free, independent and responsible media. The Democracy and Human Rights Fund and State Department education and cultural exchange and information programs will provide training to support development of civil society.

Nigeria needs to diversify its economy and reduce its disproportionate and unhealthy reliance on petroleum exports. A priority target for FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be supporting the privatization of parastatals, diminishing the role of the Nigerian Government in economic decision-making and paving the way for a private-sector driven economy. FY 2002 DA programs will also contribute to economic recovery by strengthening the agricultural sector, building human capacity, and by increasing the demand and availability of modern contraceptives through private sector and NGO outlets in order to curb

Nigeria's three per cent population growth rate. FY 2002 DA environmental programs will assist Nigerians to pursue economic recovery in an environmentally responsible manner.

Nigeria has been listed by UNICEF as one of the ten sub-Saharan countries least likely to achieve the Global Health Summit goal of 90 per cent immunization by the year 2000. FY 2002 CSD and ESF programs to promote the health of women and infants, and to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases will contribute to our global efforts to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. FY 2002 CSD programs to improve basic health care will support our strategic goal of economic development in Nigeria. FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) basic education programs, along with resources from the regional Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, will also foster broad-based growth.

Nigeria as a regional military power has played a major role in helping maintain stability in Liberia and Sierra Leone. U.S. military assistance programs will concentrate on ensuring military subordination to civilian rule and reinforcing a positive peacekeeping role in the region. Re-professionalization of the Nigerian Armed Forces will be promoted through FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs with emphasis on the role of the military in a civil society. Training resources will be used to help reorient the Nigerian military to its proper role under civilian authority and to enhance its regional peacekeeping capabilities. Nigeria will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant EDA under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA such as aircraft, vehicles, radios, medical supplies and equipment, field equipment and clothing will assist continued participation in peacekeeping operations. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY 2002 will help Nigeria professionalize military management and army training, refurbish its C-130 fleet used in regional peacekeeping efforts and to improve maritime security. Nigeria will continue to receive FMF in FY 2002 through the new Africa Regional Stability FMF program.

Nigerian crime syndicates, many of them linked to narcotics-trafficking, cost American victims tens of millions of dollars each year, mostly through financial fraud. The United States will continue to work with Nigerian law enforcement agencies to encourage and facilitate active investigation and prosecution of Nigerian criminals. This effort will use both State Department education and cultural exchange and information programs, ESF and regional International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) resources. These programs will also permit Nigerian law enforcement and judicial system personnel to train and develop professional relationships in the United States to disrupt heroin and cocaine trafficking to America.

Republic of the Congo
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	110	110

National Interests:

The U.S. national interests in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) are democracy, economic development, and regional stability. Congo is a country in transition out of civil war. Civil strife has visited Congo three times in the past decade, at the height of which 800,000 were displaced and over 10,000 killed. The humanitarian crisis has passed even though many still suffer from the effects of war as the country is rebuilding. The country now is engaged in a national dialogue on a draft constitution and is preparing for national elections in late 2001 or next year. U.S. investments in the Congo are mainly in the oil sector, but also include a flour mill at Pointe Noire. Congo is also a regional influence in the neighboring conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Though not directly involved in the conflict, over 100,000 DRC refugees are in the ROC. The government has contacts with the parties involved in the DRC and can be expected to support the peace initiatives to end the DRC conflict.

Objectives & Justification:

The priority objective of the United States in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) is to promote stability. Within the Congo, the United States supports the political transition and inclusive national dialogue called for by the peace accords of 1999. The desired end state is the restoration of democracy and rule of law through broad-based national reconciliation, and free, fair, and transparent elections. The United States also encourages Congo's efforts to promote regional stability in the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC). We will continue to promote and seek the protection of U.S. economic interests in the country. These are primarily in the oil industry, but also include a privatized flour mill operated by Seaboard corporation at Pointe Noire.

Hostilities ended between rebel militia groups and the government with signing of peace accords in 1999. The accords called for an inclusive national dialogue which is being conducted from March-April 2001. The military leadership has also pledged to restructure the army and to establish a military justice system. Congolese armed forces require an improved understanding of civil-military relations and training in military justice and human rights, which would support the process of political transition and the rule of law in the Congo.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds can, through the establishment of an English language lab, prepare ROC military personnel for future training opportunities in military justice, human rights, and other functional areas as well. This will facilitate military-military contact and the establishment of beneficial relations and defense cooperation between the militaries of the Congo and the U.S. FY 2002 IMET programs for both officer and non-commissioned officers will assist in strengthening democratic institutions such as

civilian control of the military and government, and increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. It will also enhance the professional capacity of the Congolese armed forces.

The Congo was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. Funds from other programs such as Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) and Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) also will support the ongoing Demobilization, Disarming, Resettlement, and Reintegration (DDRR) programs in the Congo. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is administering the DDRR effort and continues to receive weapons from ex-militias. Vocational training initiatives are badly needed as most young men, ex-militia and others, are unemployed. To assure the success of the transition out of war, this population must be productively engaged in the civilian sector to create conditions conducive to peace and stability.

Rwanda
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	6,300	6,667	6,802
DA	9,820	6,932	7,155
IMET	164	100	100
NADR-HD	285	400	450

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests in Rwanda are democracy building and humanitarian assistance. U.S. programs in Rwanda aim at preventing the recurrence of genocide (which claimed an estimated 800,000 lives in 1994) by helping to create the political, economic and social conditions which will lead to development of a prosperous society which embraces the principles of democratic governance and respect for human rights. These programs focus on promoting practices which combat corruption and improve transparency and accountability at all levels of government and throughout the private sector.

Objectives & Justification:

The U.S. implements a variety of political, humanitarian, economic and military assistance programs which support U.S. interests in aiding Rwanda's transition to sustainable development and securing regional peace and stability in Africa's Great Lakes region.

The United States will support peace and reconciliation within Rwanda by contributing funds from the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account and the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account to support the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which seeks to bring to justice the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide. These funds support all aspects of the Tribunal's operations, including administrative and program costs. Regional Economic Support (ESF) funds from the Great Lakes Justice Initiative are being programmed to strengthen capacity for the administration of justice, to raise public awareness of the genocide laws, to promote reconciliation through local-level social and economic activities, and to encourage citizen participation through support for elections and other parliamentary processes.

Lack of a just and democratic political system and chronic poverty were contributing factors to the 1994 genocide. Rwanda was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2002 development Assistance (DA) funds will continue to finance activities to promote democracy, human rights, and economic growth. To improve food security in this country in which 90 percent of the population earn their living through farming, DA funding will focus on agriculture in rural areas. DA will also fund a second year of assistance to the Rwandan National Assembly and will begin a new activity to support fiscal decentralization. USAID helps support the Center for Conflict Management at the

National University of Rwanda, and national dialogue on sensitive but critical post-genocide issues.

High rates of HIV/AIDS infection and infant and child mortality threaten economic and political progress in Rwanda. FY 2002 Child Survival and Development (CSD) funds will continue to support child survival, polio and infectious disease treatment and eradication, HIV/AIDS prevention, and other health-related programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) to Rwanda has been suspended since June 2000. Rwanda may be eligible during FY 2002 for Expanded IMET (E-IMET) training in human rights and military justice. The IMET program offers training in the United States to Rwandan military students, allowing for daily contact and positive, long-term influence. This influence will assist the United States in pushing for peaceful resolution of conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, civilian control and direction of the military, and a constructive role for the military in the development of a democratic and prosperous Rwanda.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have supported demining efforts in Rwanda since FY 1997. As a result of a vigorous mine awareness program and of minefields cleared, the number of landmine victims has decreased from 233 in 1994 to only 2 in 2000. Approximately 400,000 refugees have been resettled, and a tea plantation was cleared and returned to production. FY 2002 NADR demining funds will ensure the continued expansion of safe land for resettlement, agriculture, and cattle grazing.

Rwanda may be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act, if the Department of State determines that the "countries in conflict" restriction on military-to-military contacts no longer applies to Rwanda. Grant EDA items such as vehicles and radios would give the government greater confidence in its army's ability to respond swiftly to infiltration by hostile elements, reducing Rwanda's motivation to remain in the Democratic Republic of Congo and adding to pressure for a peaceful resolution of that conflict.

Sao Tome and Principe
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	45	85	85

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interest served in Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is democracy, followed by humanitarian assistance, and economic development. U.S. efforts in STP focus on promoting political stability in order to support and safeguard our Voice of America facility and operations there. Vital underpinnings of this stability include strengthening democratic institutions and civilian rule and economic development in this exceptionally poor country. Humanitarian assistance is primarily in the area of malaria control.

Objectives & Justification:

Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is a model of democracy in Central Africa, characterized by open, free, and transparent elections, and is presently an island of calm in a troubled region. However, further economic deterioration in this island nation, that in years past has experienced unrest by its armed forces due largely to the nation's financial distress, will likely increase social tension and possible civil strife. This unrest could lead to military or autocratic rule, affecting the operation of the Voice of America's \$55 million relay station, and halting the democratization of the country.

Sao Tome and Principe was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. The United States will continue to support democratic institutions and civil society through grants from the African Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) and Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF). Sao Tome is preparing for Presidential elections in July 2001 and has received some DHRF in aid for equipment, voter registration, and other election support. Legislative and municipal elections are planned over the next 2 years and will need support from Sao Tome's donor community to plan, prepare, and execute. The total lack of preparedness and logistical capability of the National Election Commission (NEC) for the July 2001 presidential elections, less than four months away is an indication that future assistance will still be required. In Sao Tome, however, this does not mean large amounts of funds. A very small amount will go a long way in demonstrating support for a country that is making progress and supports our national objectives and interests.

International Military and Education (IMET) programs will promote military leadership skills, English language capability, and professionalism in the Sao Tome military. IMET programs will also bolster continued civilian control through contact between U.S. and Sao Tomean militaries, leading to increased understanding and cooperation. Sao Tome and Principe will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. EDA would be used in conjunction with other

tools of engagement, such as IMET, to improve military professionalism and thereby reinforce appropriate civil-military relations.

Humanitarian assistance projects include continuation of a 4-year \$1.7 million malaria control project. U.S. government commitment to this project was made in the last U.S.-Portugal summit and initial survey teams from the U.S. military have done their work. Sao Tome is expected to provide some support, but does not have the expertise or funds to manage the entire program. Sustainment over several years is key to a project of this nature to ensure that malaria, once controlled initially, does not recur to attack those who will not have built up their immune defenses.

Senegal
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	6,400	9,866	8,502
DA	17,153	13,775	15,977
IMET	764	800	850
Peace Corps	2,784	2,938	2,947

National Interests:

The U.S. national interests in Senegal are democracy and humanitarian response. Senegal is our most important Francophone partner in sub-Saharan Africa, a key supporter of key U.S. foreign policy initiatives, and a consistent voice for moderation and compromise in multilateral and Islamic organizations. Senegal is a participant in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and is contributing one battalion to the UN peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone and another to the UN peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. By working with Senegal to professionalize its military, strengthen its private sector growth and broaden democracy, the U.S. will contribute to the stability of a troubled region.

Objectives & Justification:

In 2001, peace accords were signed between representatives of the separatist movement in the Casamance region and the Government of Senegal. Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) will be important in cementing peace and we will look to fund such an effort from the Countries in Transition ESF account. Successful demobilization will add to the stability of the country and the region. Senegal was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

Child Survival and Disease Fund (CSD) funds will be used to strengthen community-managed programs dealing with child survival, maternal and child health, female genital mutilation and sexually transmitted diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS. Development Assistance (DA) funds will address reform of commercial laws and facilitate access to financial services. These efforts will enhance Senegal's participation in the global economy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) will reinforce the military's role as an institution subordinate to the democratic civilian government and improve, along with Senegal's participation in the Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and the African Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), its capabilities for participation in regional/international peacekeeping operations. We support the eligibility of Senegal for Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2002 to enhance Senegal's capabilities to participate in international peacekeeping activities.

Seychelles
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	72	60	75

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in the Seychelles are democracy, law enforcement, and global issues (environmental).

Objectives & Justification:

The United States promotes democracy in the Seychelles through diplomatic efforts combined with small grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. The Seychelles was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. An apolitical military is critical to maintaining democracy in the region; frequent coups have occurred in neighboring Comoros. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET, \$75,000 requested) programs in the Seychelles will contribute to developing a professional military that respects civilian rule. Seychelles will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support the Seychelles' counter-narcotics maritime activities and coastal security efforts.

Sierra Leone
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	500	1,884	1,884
DA	0	3,116	3,516
ESF	1,500	0	9,000
IMET	0	170	200

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Sierra Leone are humanitarian response and democracy. Our primary focus is on ending a decade-old war perpetrated by the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which has devastated Sierra Leone, caused untold suffering to its people, and has destabilized the West African sub-region. During the last eight months, this conflict has spilled over into Guinea, creating even more instability and human suffering. Facilitating security cooperation among West African nations to deal effectively with this threat against an elected civilian government and countering the arms flows and illicit diamond trading that directly fuel the conflict are key elements of our strategy. Failure to resolve the crisis in Sierra Leone would have serious long-term effects on political stability throughout the sub-region and on its democratic and economic development.

Objectives & Justification:

The Lome Accord of July 1999, hailed as the end of eight years of civil war in Sierra Leone, collapsed because Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels refused to disarm and demobilize. In May 2000, RUF fighters suddenly seized hundreds of newly arrived United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) peacekeepers and threatened the capital, Freetown. They were turned back by the timely arrival of British marines and paratroopers, assisted by pro-government militias.

Since then, the U.S. has worked with the United Nations (UN) and countries in the region to strengthen the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Building on the November 2000 Abuja Agreement in which the RUF committed to observe a cease-fire and to disarm, UNAMSIL now plans to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in progressively extending state authority throughout the country. UNAMSIL's troops have the authority to use force, including deadly force. Contributions for the International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account will pay the United States share of UNAMSIL. UNAMSIL currently plays a crucial role in overseeing implementation of still-active elements of the Lome Peace Agreement, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants from Sierra Leone's civil conflict.

The sustainability of peace within Sierra Leone and the region will largely rest on the form and content of the "relief to recovery" process. Development assistance will support creation of conditions for a lasting peace, mainly through developing or strengthening civil society organizations. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Fund and Development Assistance (DA) and

Economic Support Funds (ESF) funds will be used to support development of democratic governmental institutions needed for restoration of peace in Sierra Leone.

As we continue to press forward on securing justice for the terrible atrocities committed by the RUF, we will utilize FY 2002 ESF to help fund the Special Court. This court will investigate and bring to trial those bearing the greatest responsibility for the commission of crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of humanitarian law as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law. ESF and DA funds also will be used to support reintegration for ex-combatants.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in FY 2002 will help to rebuild the Sierra Leonean military and reinforce democratic values. IMET will also support improvement of Sierra Leone's military justice system and civil-military relations, and will include travel to the U.S. by high-level military officers for professional military training as well as technical assistance in defense resources management. Sierra Leone will also be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Assuming continued progress with the peacekeeping mission, grant EDA can be provided to support the ongoing rebuilding and restructuring of Sierra Leone's military.

Somalia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	0	500	500
DA	0	2,500	2,500
NADR-HD	1,400	1,400	1,400

National Interests:

The primary U.S. national interest in Somalia is humanitarian, as continued political crisis and drought have resulted in chronic food shortages. The United States also seeks to advance peace and stability in order to establish democratic institutions and practices. Security in the Horn of Africa is threatened by the country's chaotic state and its potential as a platform for destabilizing elements, including terrorists. Somalia's long, un-policed border opens onto Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Access across the Indian Ocean to Yemen expands the potential threat.

Objectives & Justification:

Somalia has been without a recognized government since 1991. The primary U.S. national interest in Somalia is to help mitigate and resolve the humanitarian problems stemming from drought, conflict and chaos. The United States will be providing a humanitarian assistance program in Somalia, managed by the USAID in Nairobi, Kenya. USAID Nairobi will also seek to build democratic institutions and practices in Somalia by providing Development Assistance to those areas of the country which have achieved some measure of stability. Democracy and Human Rights funds may also serve this purpose. Funding under NADR is requested for FY 2002 in order to continue demining programs aimed at saving lives and returning areas to agricultural use. Another major objective is to work with Somali leaders, including the recently created Transitional National Government and regional administrations (Puntland and Somaliland), plus Djibouti, the OAU, IGAD, Egypt, Ethiopia and others to promote a national dialogue leading to reconciliation.

South Africa
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	13,188	15,872	18,429
DA	32,979	34,610	34,275
FMF	0	0	6,000
IMET	904	1,200	1,450
Peace Corps	2,406	2,577	2,701

National Interests:

Major U.S. interests in South Africa include democracy, economic prosperity, law enforcement, and global issues such as nonproliferation and HIV/AIDS. As the region's key economic, diplomatic and military power, South Africa has a significant bearing on regional security. The United States seeks to promote South Africa's development as a stable, democratic, market-oriented and prosperous state, with good relations with its neighbors, and strong U.S. links. Such a South Africa will be a strategic anchor for stability and an engine for economic growth in the region. It will also be a key partner in tackling major challenges, such as shaping a more stable and secure Africa, and developing effective international responses to such issues as arms control and nonproliferation, environmental degradation, and HIV/AIDS. Moreover, South Africa's successful transition will mean enhanced prospects for U.S. trade and investment, safety for Americans traveling in South Africa, and more effective cooperation in the fight against terrorism, crime, and narcotics trafficking.

Objectives & Justification:

The success of South Africa's transformation to a democratic and prosperous state is critical, not only for its own long-term stability, but also for the political and economic development of its Southern African Development Community (SADC) partners and farther afield in Africa. South Africa was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. FY2002 Development Assistance (DA) spending will continue to support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and civil society-government partnerships. Programs will focus on efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system; promote empowerment of women; establish effective local government and rule of law; and make the judicial system more accessible to and representative of the majority of the population through institutional and policy support to the Ministry of Justice.

To assist the government's effort to promote the participation of the previously disadvantaged majority in civil society and the economy, FY 2002 DA programs will invest in education, private sector development, and delivery of housing and related human services to encourage broad-based, sustainable growth. These programs will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and education. DA programs will also increase market-driven employment by supporting existing small and medium-scale enterprises.

Lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population continues to be a challenge for South Africa. DA programs in FY 2002 will also develop new strategic approaches to address emerging technical complexities of housing development, including upgrading existing settlements, energy and environmental concerns and the capacity of local authorities to deliver services in these areas. Helping South Africa pursue environmentally sustainable, market-based development will assist it in achieving other goals, such as broad-based growth and health. To encourage environmentally sustainable socioeconomic growth, DA will be used for training and for capacity building of policy formulation entities. The FY 2002 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) programs will continue to focus on primary health care delivery, with an increased focus on capacity building and HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation and basic education. Education is a major recipient of assistance with a combination of DA and CSD funding to be used in FY 2002 to support systems improvement and service delivery in basic education, further (community) education and higher education. Peace Corps programs assist with improving education in rural areas and with reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

South Africa's political and military leadership in southern Africa and beyond are key elements for promoting regional stability and economic growth. Through International Military Education and Training (IMET), the United States encourages South Africa to transform its defense force into a professional military cognizant of human rights considerations and subject to civilian control by the government. This is accomplished by sponsoring South Africans to attend U.S. command and staff colleges, equal opportunity courses, civil-military relations courses and other professional military training. The requested increase in FY 2002 IMET will be used to continue these programs, which are dramatically increasing U.S.-South African military ties and cooperation.

In FY 2002, \$6.0 million has been requested to support programs to enhance the South African military readiness and capacity. Primarily the program will support C-130 aircraft maintenance and training. South Africa's participation in response to flooding in Mozambique has resulted in severe shortages in spare parts, communication equipment and fuel. This assistance will foster the readiness of the South African Air Force and its regional intervention capabilities. Additionally, FMF funds will be used to help the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) address defense reform issues, military professionalization, and disaster response.

South Africa will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support South Africa's peacekeeping activities and enhance our cooperative relationship.

Widespread crime in South Africa creates insecurity, undermines confidence in new democratic institutions, and impedes economic growth. We intend to continue our anticrime and counternarcotics programming in South Africa with International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds from the regional Africa program. Our priorities include: border controls, narcotics, youth and domestic violence, sex crimes, organized crime, major case management, law enforcement train-the-trainer and curriculum development, corruption, and money laundering. In all of these areas, our overarching goals are to assist the South African Government in professionalizing areas of the criminal justice sector so that South Africa is able to

deal effectively with its crime problems. Among our key continuing programs for South Africa are the provision of police training and equipment for the South African Police Service and the Directorate of Special Operations, targeted on organized crime and trained, in part, at the FBI National Academy.

Swaziland
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	105	85	100

National Interests:

Priority U.S. interests in Swaziland are democracy, in particular increased room for political discourse, and humanitarian response. The latter interest includes assisting the country to stem the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS. It is also furthered by encouraging economic growth through increased U.S. business activity and investment, and business development, including assisting the Swazis in taking full advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. These goals will increase the kingdom's contribution to stability in southern Africa.

Objectives & Justification:

Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) grants and Regional Democracy Economic Support Funds (ESF) advance the U.S. strategic objective of democracy promotion by supporting civil society initiatives related to democratic practices. In FY 2000 ESF's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) was used to fund the linking of a U.S. and a Swazi educational institution, as well as the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program. Swaziland benefits from AID's regional HIV/AIDS program. Swaziland was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity.

Efforts to promote the professionalization of the Swazi military directly support our primary goal of advancing democracy and human rights, and also bolster our goals of supporting regional stability and humanitarian assistance. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will fund military assistance programs that promote the professionalization of the Swazi defense forces through education on the role of the military in a democracy and in respect for human rights.

Tanzania
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	9,500	10,725	10,628
DA	14,322	12,164	14,506
IMET	167	200	200
Peace Corps	2,328	2,592	2,560

National Interests:

The principal U.S. interest in Tanzania is humanitarian response, which is enhanced by reinforcing Tanzania's political stability, strengthening Tanzanian democracy, and fostering broad-based economic growth. As a relatively stable country, Tanzania plays an important regional role as host to hundreds of thousands of refugees from regional crises and as the site of the Burundi peace process. The bombing of the U.S. Embassy in August 1998 underscored the need to expand our counter-terrorism relationship with Tanzania.

Objectives & Justification:

FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be programmed across a variety of sectors in Tanzania to strengthen the foundations for a prosperous, democratic, and stable Tanzania. DA programs will continue to promote partnerships between civil society and the government to foster good governance. In order to reduce the dominance of the government's executive branch and strengthen other democratic institutions, USAID is working to improve the capacity and advocacy skills of civil society organizations.

In FY 2002, the United States will continue to promote U.S. products through DA-funded technical assistance, while at the same time supporting Tanzania's agricultural sector. To reduce poverty and stimulate the private sector, DA programs assist micro and small enterprises, focusing on the most impoverished rural areas. Health care programs focus on human capacity development, by promoting family planning, improving maternal and child health and preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS. DA-funded programs to promote community-based natural resource management in and near national parks and on the coast will continue to contribute to sustainable, broad-based economic growth. Peace Corps programs will continue to contribute to sustainable growth at the grassroots level.

FY 2002 Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will be programmed for child survival and infectious disease prevention. Peace Corps programs will also contribute to reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

A stable central Africa will reduce requirements for U.S. peacekeeping forces and massive humanitarian disasters as a result of ethnic violence and large-scale refugee flows. Supporting Tanzania and promoting its efforts to bring peace in Burundi and play a constructive role in the DROC will enhance regional stability. Tanzania is a key player in hosting the Burundi peace negotiations in Arusha, and President Mkapa has been called upon to help with the peace process

in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will encourage the Tanzanian government to continue its constructive engagement in resolving regional conflict. Tanzania will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA, such as vehicles, radios, and individual military clothing and equipment, will help support Tanzania's efforts in support of regional peace.

Togo
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	50	75
Peace Corps	1,705	1,756	1,832

National Interests:

The U.S. national interest in Togo is democracy. With extremely limited program resources in the absence of a USAID mission, the U.S. Embassy will continue to encourage a transition to freely and fairly elected democratic government, while also promoting the goal of broad-based economic development. We will also work to combat HIV/AIDS in Togo, which has the second highest rate of HIV infection in West Africa.

Objectives & Justification:

Togo has had difficulty making a transition from military dictatorship to democracy. Legislative elections scheduled for October 2001 represent a critical opportunity for breaking the country's political impasse. The United States has no bilateral aid program (the USAID office closed in 1994) although regional population and HIV/AIDS projects continue, and civil society is supported through small grants from the regional Democracy and Human Rights and African Regional Democracy funds.

To insure a successful transition to democracy, it is critically important that the capacity, professionalism and commitment to democracy of the military be enhanced. The FY 2002 International Military Education and Training program proposes to enhance the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for individuals' civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law.

Uganda
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	19,468	29,680	29,336
DA	29,544	21,086	20,868
IMET	247	100	100
Peace Corps	276	961	797

National Interests:

The key U.S. interests in Uganda are humanitarian response and democracy promotion. Uganda has made great strides in health, education, and economic reform. U.S. assistance is aimed at reinforcing these positive trends while encouraging good governance to ensure the long-term success of Uganda's reforms. Uganda is involved in two conflicts important to U.S. interests in Africa: the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the civil war in Sudan.

Objectives & Justification:

Uganda was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and in May 2000 became the first and to date the only country to be declared by the IMF and World Bank to have completed the requirements for debt reduction under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will be provided for economic growth, democracy, population and environmental programs. A transparent, productive Ugandan economy will spur regional integration and open access for U.S. goods and services to a market of over 20 million people in Uganda. Continuing DA programs will promote broad-based economic growth by assisting agricultural development and providing financial services and export assistance in rural areas. Other programs seek to sustain Uganda's unique biological heritage through conservation of biological diversity, and sustainable management of natural resources.

A key element in the promotion of sustainable growth is the development of Uganda's human resources. Uganda's rapidly growing population puts pressure on land, schools and health services, in turn threatening economic growth and democratic reform. Although Uganda leads the continent in efforts to prevent HIV infections, death rates remain very high, largely due to HIV/AIDS. Programs funded by DA and Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) help to lower the population growth rate, reduce maternal and infant death rates and slow the transmission of HIV/AIDS. The Embassy will also continue to engage in HIV education and provide diplomatic support to research projects such as those being carried out by the Centers for Disease Control. A complementary CSD program ensures that an increased percentage of Ugandan children, especially girls, have access to quality basic education. Ongoing U.S. democracy programs focus on strengthening Uganda's legislative and judicial institutions and local governments to foster long-term democratic reform. Peace Corps programs will also contribute to reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and education.

Uganda plays an active regional role. It is involved in the Sudan and Burundi peace processes. Uganda has forces in Congo in support of rebels fighting the government of President Kabila, although it recently withdrew some troops to demonstrate its readiness to comply with the peace process. Uganda was a staging point for U.S. humanitarian operations in the Great Lakes region in 1994 and 1996. FY 2002 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will help to further professionalize the Ugandan military, which has already been downsized under a successful UN program. Uganda's participation in IMET will be conditioned upon its cooperation in helping to resolve the Democratic Republic of Congo conflict. Excess defense Articles (EDA) will support Uganda's ability to participate in international peacekeeping operations, and to counter threats emanating from Sudan. Uganda will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive EDA on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as soon as its troops complete their withdrawal from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Zambia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	15,228	26,538	27,617
DA	16,000	10,546	10,725
IMET	137	175	190
NADR-HD	0	500	800
Peace Corps	1,554	2,748	2,723

National Interests:

The U.S. national interests in Zambia are primarily democracy and humanitarian response. We also seek to support the country's economic development in order to enhance the stability of southern Africa. With ongoing conflicts in two of its largest neighbors (Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo), a stable, democratic and prosperous Zambia is important for the U.S. and the region. As a country with significant natural resources, a market-based economy, and a reestablished multi-party democratic political system, Zambia can play a significant role in a region of growing importance to the United States.

Objectives & Justification:

Zambia's economy continues to try to overcome decades of statist economic policies. FY2002 Development Assistance (DA) funds will support market-oriented economic reforms and increase the productive capacity of rural Zambia. Such activities will include support for improved soil conservation techniques, better product marketing skills, and a micro-credit insurance program. Projects will also boost local-to-international business linkages in eco-tourism and the hospitality sector. Zambia was declared by the President in September 2000 to be eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and has been declared by the IMF and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. To develop one of Zambia's greatest resources, its people, Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to increase the quality of and access to primary education, as well as improving school-based health and nutrition. Peace Corps assistance with environment projects and legal clinics also contribute to economic development.

Landmines in rural areas along some of Zambia's borders are an obstacle to economic development. Zambia was accepted into the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program in FY 2001. Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funding would support the program in FY 2002.

Democracy and good governance are essential to the long-term stability and economic growth of Zambia. FY 2002 DA funds will support Zambian efforts, both governmental and non-governmental, to strengthen democracy. Projects will assist activities related to the administration of justice, public debate, and selected local government councils. Funds will support the establishment of a permanent alternative dispute resolution center and help provide advocacy training for a wide variety of civil society groups.

Diseases and their effects significantly hamper economic growth. Zambia is struggling to deal with high fertility rates and infectious diseases, including the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One-fifth of the adult population is HIV positive. FY 2002 CSD funds will support governmental and non-governmental efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, establish sustainable community-response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children, expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, reduce vitamin deficiencies, further consolidate immunization services, and prevent and treat diarrheal diseases. Assistance will also be provided to local-level Zambia health management teams. Peace Corps programs also help to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) support to Zambia will further the program's goals of improving regional stability and instilling democratic values in foreign militaries. Zambia is situated next to two ongoing civil conflicts (in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo) and returned to multi-party democracy after nearly two decades of autocratic rule. FY 2002 IMET funds will enable Zambian military personnel to attend courses at the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies and U.S. military staff colleges and receive training in peacekeeping, logistics, defense resources management, and tactics. Zambia will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will support Zambia's peacekeeping activities.

Consistent with our interest in regional stability and humanitarian assistance, the U.S. supports refugee protection and assistance activities for the nearly 250,000 Angolans and Congolese who have been provided asylum in Zambia. FY 2002 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds will be channeled to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Program (WFP) and non-governmental organizations.

Zimbabwe
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	5,200	6,438	6,439
DA	6,926	6,384	5,834
IMET	286	0	50
NADR-HD	1,152	1,000	300
Peace Corps	1,710	987	1,161

National Interests:

The principal U.S. interest in Zimbabwe is democracy. The United States seeks to promote reforms which will help reverse Zimbabwe's economic and political decline, restore the rule of law and respect for human rights, and ensure regional stability. Zimbabwe's collapse could have profound effects on the region in terms of economic development and refugees. U.S. humanitarian assistance will help Zimbabwe to address its acute HIV/AIDS problem. Zimbabwe is a key player in implementing the Lusaka Accords to bring peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), essential for regional stability and development.

Objectives & Justification:

Zimbabwe is a country in crisis. It is experiencing extremely high rates of inflation and unemployment and GDP is declining. Political instability and violence, rising poverty, and an unpopular war in the DRC are undermining social stability and having negative effects throughout the region. Food shortages predicted for the end of the year likely will require an infusion of donor resources. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) will promote democracy by increasing civil society's ability to influence economic and political policy-making, especially in parliament and at local government levels. The goal is to make the government both more responsive and accountable to its citizenry. In the economic sector, DA resources will be used to fund private sector development in the form of micro-enterprise development and business skills training.

One quarter of the Zimbabwean adult population is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus, and the Zimbabwean health sector is inadequate to respond to the crisis. FY 2002 Child Survival and Disease funds will continue to be used to expand essential support to the health sector, focusing on increasing public awareness of the AIDS threat and changing sexual behavior. In FY 2002, USAID will design a new community-based initiative to help cope with the nearly 1,000,000 children orphaned by AIDS. Additionally, CDC Leadership and Investment for Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) funds will support host country military medical personnel with training, exchange of medical information, and techniques to assist in reducing infection rates among southern African defense forces. Peace Corps programs will also contribute to reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The declining human rights situation has prompted a re-examination of U.S. engagement with Zimbabwe through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. FY 2001 funding for Zimbabwe was reprogrammed while the situation is reviewed. The modest

request of \$50,000 for FY 2002 funding reflects a proposed IMET program focusing on humanitarian and human rights-related training, should circumstances allow.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) funds have supported the humanitarian demining program in Zimbabwe since FY 1998 and funding will continue in FY 2002. The program has been highly effective in both demining operations and organizational management. Well-defined priorities have been established and through calendar year 2000, 34,328,958 square meters of land had been cleared for infrastructure development, tourism, and grazing of domestic animals. Zimbabwe will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Grant EDA will focus on demining efforts.

Africa Crisis Response Initiative
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
PKO	20,000	20,000	20,000

National Interests:

The African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) is a U.S. peacekeeping program designed to train and equip approximately 12,000 troops from selected African militaries in the skills necessary to enable them to respond quickly and effectively to peacekeeping and humanitarian relief crises on the continent. ACRI's comprehensive approach encourages regional peacekeeping operations for which African countries take the primary responsibility, thereby reducing the humanitarian burden on the United States. The greater regional stability created by an enhanced African peacekeeping capacity will also serve U.S. interests in promoting African democracy and economic growth. ACRI training provides partner military units with interoperable peacekeeping skills and a package of basic equipment that enables units from different countries to work together effectively. The ACRI training program is complementary to and mutually supportive of French, British, and Belgian peacekeeping training efforts.

Objectives & Justification:

ACRI will continue to enable African participation in a program combining classroom, field, and computer-assisted training exercises, emphasizing preparedness to participate in permissive peacekeeping type tasks. These tasks include convoy escort, logistics, protection of refugees, negotiations, and command and control. For example, in 1999, ACRI-trained units from Mali and Ghana sent forces to Sierra Leone as part of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, contributing to the success in brokering a negotiated settlement. Additionally, Benin sent a contingent to restore order following political upheaval in Guinea-Bissau, and Senegalese peacekeepers served under the UN mission in the Central African Republic.

ACRI's program of instruction includes initial and periodic follow-on training sessions, all based on the "train-the-trainer" concept. Brigade staff level training, first conducted in FY 2000 and continuing in FY 2002, develops skills necessary for sub-regional command and control structures. The program also integrates humanitarian NGO, PVO, and IO participation in the training to facilitate cooperation and better coordination in actual operations.

A portion of ACRI funds are also used to provide basic equipment (i.e., communications gear, uniforms, boots, generators, mine detectors, night vision devices, and water purification units), as well as to support program development and administration. To date, ACRI has conducted initial training with battalions from Senegal, Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Kenya, and initial brigade staff training in Senegal and Kenya. Follow-on training has been provided to Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Benin and Malawi. FY 2002 PKO funds are needed to support initial training events for Ghana and Kenya, continue follow-on training with existing ACRI partner nations, and conduct brigade-level training in Ghana aimed at developing

Ghana's capacity to fulfill command and control functions for future multinational combined peacekeeping operations.

Africa Regional Democracy Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	6,000	13,951	15,000

National Interests:

Democracy promotion in Africa is not only a reflection of American ideals but represents the bedrock supporting all key U.S. interests on the continent. Guided by the fundamental principles which strengthen our own society, the United States embraces a global obligation to help those suffering under authoritarian regimes. Democracy represents a stabilizing force capable of alleviating humanitarian crises resulting from armed political power struggles that cost the United States billions of dollars each year. U.S. economic prosperity flourishes through partnerships in stable governments that strive to enforce the rule of law and create suitable investment environments. Like-minded democracies also make the best partners in our global efforts to address international concerns ranging from terrorism, crime and drug trafficking to weapons proliferation, environmental degradation and the spread of disease.

Objectives & Justification:

The stability derived from increased democratic governance in Africa is fundamental to protecting and promoting U.S. objectives. The United States will continue to support robustly such key regional democracies as Nigeria and South Africa, even as we target critical needs in such important countries as Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Cote d'Ivoire. Throughout Africa, the challenge of democracy promotion will require a multifaceted approach. Countries such as Ghana and Senegal, which have displayed a strong and sustained commitment to democracy, require continued support to consolidate earlier gains. Many African countries will require concerted effort to encourage initial steps toward reform. And, lapses in democratic progression must be addressed, at the appropriate time, wherever it occurs. These challenges will require increased funding for democracy programs in FY 2002.

The United States supports post-conflict reconstruction, successful transitions to democracy, and the consolidation of fully democratic institutions and practices through the coordinated use of Public Diplomacy, long-term USAID democracy programs funded by Development Assistance (DA) in USAID presence countries, and Economic Support Funds (ESF) which are not limited to USAID presence countries. Regional democracy ESF resources target discrete, short-term and high impact opportunities throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and often strategically target a single aspect or several related aspects within the reform process.

While many important democratic reform opportunities often coalesce around elections, U.S. democracy promotion activities will increasingly extend far beyond election-related support. Regional democracy ESF funds will work in tandem with other important ESF programs like the Countries in Transition fund, the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, and U.S. support for African regional organizations. FY 2002 regional democracy funds will provide technical assistance, equipment, education, and financial support in order to help strengthen respect for human rights,

multiparty pluralism, transparent governance, civil society, independent judiciaries and legislative bodies, and an assertive and free media. Donor coordination and burden sharing will help ensure that U.S. resources are used strategically and continue to achieve maximum results with minimum duplication.

Africa Regional Peacekeeping
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
PKO	16,654	26,500	51,000

National Interests:

The Africa Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) program supports U.S. national interests of promoting democracy and human rights and facilitating humanitarian crisis response. For Africa, these funds promote increased involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, multilateral peace operations, and sanctions enforcement. The United States has a strong interest in enhancing the ability of other nations to lead or participate in voluntary peacekeeping and humanitarian operations through these organizations in order to reduce the burden on the United States. PKO funds also help leverage fair-share contributions to joint efforts where no formal cost sharing mechanism is available. This program seeks to bring stability and peace to the African continent.

Objectives & Justification:

Democratic governance and sustained economic development cannot thrive in an environment plagued by recurring armed conflict. Africa's conflicts in Sierra Leone/Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and between Ethiopia and Eritrea are destroying the continent's prospects for peace and prosperity. Thus, helping Africa resolve its many conflicts is key to promoting our humanitarian, economic and political interests in the region. These funds permit us to help build African peacekeeping capacity bilaterally and regionally and to support ongoing operations. During the previous decade, African countries have developed reasonably effective peacekeeping and conflict resolution capabilities. Furthermore, many African countries have been willing to provide forces for PKO missions. Unfortunately, they are unable to deploy, sustain, and maintain those forces without significant international contributions – they simply do not have the resources necessary.

The most complex conflict in Africa, the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) requires appropriate international assistance to the parties. Funds will provide support for the Joint Military Commission (JMC), which is working with the United Nations to implement the cease fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Funds will be used to support the Lusaka Agreement and discourage resumption of hostilities.

Along with substantial contributions by the rest of the international community, these funds will assist the Organization of African Unity's (OAU's) mission (OLMEE) in support of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) to monitor the cease-fire and bring peace to this region of Africa. Funds will cover administrative expenses (vehicle maintenance, office supplies, communication services, etc.), fuel, transportation of equipment and personnel, and similar costs. U.S. support for OLMEE conforms to our interests in strengthening African conflict resolution capabilities.

Regional African organizations with security mandates such as the Southern African Development Council (SADC) and ECOWAS require assistance for joint exercises and staff training. Like any combined military organization, such as NATO, these nascent African organizations need to train and to plan together. FY 2002 PKO funds will be allocated to set up planning conferences, to cover operating expenses for regional efforts and to transport personnel and materiel for various types of exercises.

Africa Regional Stability
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
FMF	0	17,911	3,000

National Interests:

Democratic governance and sustained economic development cannot thrive in an environment plagued by recurring armed conflict. We advance regional stability by ensuring that key African partners and organizations have the capacity to achieve common security goals and participate in joint missions to contain and defuse security crises and to respond to humanitarian emergencies. Moreover, regional stability is an essential prerequisite for economic and political progress. Instability deters investors, inhibits the free circulation of goods, services and people, and drains momentum during democratic transition. These efforts have the ultimate aim of helping to ensure that the security interests and well-being of the U.S. and its allies are not threatened by African instabilities, and to reduce the high costs of U.S. humanitarian assistance. The USG's role be an indirect one, primarily one of capacity building and facilitating ongoing African efforts to ensure regional security by themselves.

Objectives & Justification:

In FY 2002, our regional security program seeks to support our interests in decreasing regional humanitarian requirements, enhancing stability and attacking the scourges of drugs and terrorism. Our strategy is to help resolve existing conflicts and support peacekeeping in the short term, while simultaneously building an African capability to handle conflict and prevent crises well into the future. The aims of these funds, which support our multi-tiered strategy, are as follows: to promote a democratic transition in the armed forces; to resolve existing conflicts; to increase base access for and interoperability with U.S. forces; and to build an African capability to handle conflict and prevent crises well into the future.

With assistance to the naval forces of key and proven West Africa military partners such as Senegal and Ghana, we seek to counter sub-regional security threats such as the RUF in Sierra Leone, drugs, and small arms proliferation. For example, Senegal's Navy assisted ECOMOG during its successful intervention in Guinea-Bissau in 1998-99. Programs would permit key navies to buy parts, to repair vessels and to support other maintenance activities to ensure that key navies in the region remain viable. This is particularly important in light of our efforts to place additional pressure on gun-running and other illegal activities in support of the RUF rebel in Sierra Leone.

In FY 2002, we plan to work with DOD to ameliorate the HIV/AIDS crisis in African militaries. Funds will provide medical equipment and supplies in support of the Administration's LIFE initiative. To enhance and strengthen DOD's training efforts, we need to provide our African partner countries with practical tools to support HIV/ AIDS efforts. These tools include surveillance and testing systems and assistance in health care management. In addition, this program will fund SADC's Military Health Training Center, which is in need of additional support to become fully functional. Among other uses, funds will purchase training aids, items for

the library and simulation lab and The activities of this center will enhance SADC's medical capabilities, professionalize its military personnel and strengthen the Security and Defense Sub-Committee.

Also in southern Africa, FMF funds will enhance Botswana's capability to rapidly deploy troops, supplies and equipment within the region. Given Botswana's proven history as a provider of regional and international peacekeeping troops, the maintenance of the country's capacity to deploy humanitarian supplies, military and other equipment and personnel is an important strategic objective.

Funds will also be used to bring peace in the Horn of Africa. The peace plan between Ethiopia and Eritrea calls for a large downsizing of force structure for the two armies. These funds, along with contributions from the EU and others, will provide transportation support and materials needed to prepare soldiers for onward movement to demobilization centers.

For countries routinely involved in peace and humanitarian operations on the continent, such as Kenya, Senegal and others, military equipment undergoes much wear and tear. FY2002 funding can be used to replace or repair individual soldier equipment, vehicles, radios and other items and thereby facilitate continued support for such operations by key partners.

To support regional capacity for humanitarian and peacekeeping response, Regional Security funds can be provided to the OAU's Conflict Management Center (CMC) at the OAU Headquarters. Modest support would protect the infrastructure investments made in prior years and facilitate efforts to make the OAU take a more operationally-focused, direct role in crisis mitigation.

Countries in Transition
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	10,000	15,945	20,000

National Interests:

The Countries in Transition program serves U.S. democracy and humanitarian interests by providing targeted programmatic responses to the needs of countries moving from violent conflict to democratic rule. Through these resources, the United States seeks to assist democratic institutions, civil society, and economic development in key post-conflict countries as an enhancement to regional stability while reducing the human cost and financial burdens of complex humanitarian crises.

Objectives & Justification:

Violent conflict represents one of the greatest threats to democratic reform and economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The use of funds from Countries in Transition (CIT) provides an essential tool for the United States to respond quickly and flexibly to avert unexpected crises or engage tangibly in countries emerging from civil or political conflict.

In FY 2002, Countries in Transition ESF will be vital to U.S. conflict resolution and stabilization efforts. As positive developments begin to unfold in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the U.S. will be well positioned to make important, substantive contributions to such key needs as reintegration of former combatants, national political dialogue, civil society development, democratic civil-military relations, and key democratic institution capacity building. Such programming will rely on important progress in the peace process, coordination with international donors and the United Nations, and full consultation with Congress.

The comprehensive peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea will require continued support from the U.S. in FY 2002. In combination with other U.S. assistance programs, Countries in Transition ESF could make a significant contribution to sustaining peace in the Horn of Africa. Sierra Leone, Guinea, and perhaps Burundi and Angola – depending upon the outcome and timing of peace processes, and in consultation with Congress, are potential recipients of FY 2002 Countries in Transition ESF.

Finally, a portion of FY 2002 Countries in Transition ESF may be used to promote economic stability in key countries emerging from civil and political conflict, particularly in fragile democracies or countries undergoing a transition to democracy.

Education for Development and Democracy
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	200	2,994	0
DA	9,855	17,006	0
ESF	10,000	14,947	15,000

National Interests:

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) will serve U.S. democracy and humanitarian interests by enabling citizens to participate more fully in political and policy-making processes. The program will also promote U.S. and African economic prosperity by building Africa's human capacity for broad-based economic growth, laying a more solid foundation for U.S. trade and investment.

Objectives & Justification:

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) aims to improve the quality of and technology for African education in the 21st century. EDDI employs modern technologies and innovative partnerships in an effort to complement ongoing education programs and reforms being carried out by thirty African countries, the World Bank, and donor agencies, including USAID. EDDI programming focuses on, but is not limited to, three major areas: (1) girls' education; (2) partnerships between U.S. and African – and among African – schools, universities and professionals; and, (3) local community resource centers housed in existing schools or libraries that can serve as a platform for infusions of technology, pilot projects to improve education, girls' mentoring programs, and school partnerships.

EDDI's focus on the education of girls has proven to be very successful in Africa, especially with regard to HIV/AIDS prevention. For example, Uganda's HIV/AIDS infection rate went from more than 20% to under 10% largely due to women-focused education initiatives. EDDI ESF has been instrumental in supporting democracy exchanges, training and networks for legislators, members of the judiciary, government officials and civil society leaders. Programming brings together regional partnerships of African policymakers and professionals from two or more countries. Girls scholarship and mentoring programs have been established in 26 African countries using EDDI resources. And, EDDI programs support training internships and best practices business workshops for African students and young professionals at U.S. companies in Africa.

Great Lakes Justice Initiative
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	10,000	9,966	10,000

National Interests:

The primary U.S. interests served by the Great Lakes Justice program are democracy and humanitarian assistance. The central African Great Lakes region has been plagued by serious communal ethnic violence, mass population displacement, and genocide. The United States has expended hundreds of millions of dollars responding to these humanitarian disasters. The benefits of a stable Great Lakes region are not only measured in humanitarian assistance dollars saved, but also in this resource-rich region's potential as a significant trading partner for the United States

Objectives & Justification:

FY 2002 Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI) Economic Support Funds (ESF) programs in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Burundi will advance U.S. national interests by encouraging responsibility and good governance, promoting peace and reconciliation, fighting corruption, and creating an environment conducive to democracy and economic growth.

If progress continues in the Burundi peace negotiations, FY 2002 ESF funding could be increased for justice activities and to promote good governance and increased transparency and accountability. At this time, resources in Burundi target non-governmental organizations and grassroots groups working to improve human rights and build a civil society capacity to promote rule of law.

In Rwanda, FY 2002 funds will be focused on: (1) promoting the rule of law through support for the court system, training, equipment, public awareness of the genocide laws as they evolve, traditional legal processes, and efforts to encourage ethnic diversity among lawyers and judges; (2) reconciliation through social and economic activities at the local level which promote cooperation and address the deprivation which lies at the heart of the cycle of impunity in the Great Lakes region; and (3) encouraging citizen participation through supporting elections and other participatory processes.

FY 2002 ESF funds in DRC will promote good governance, increased transparency and accountability, and fight corruption. Nongovernmental organizations will be supported to strengthen civil society's role in creating an environment conducive to democracy and economic growth.

Regional Organizations
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	0	997	4,000

National Interests:

Supporting Africa's regional organizations contributes significantly to key U.S. national interests such as democracy, humanitarian response, economic prosperity, law enforcement, and such global issues as combating HIV/AIDS and environmental degradation. Our interests are advanced when we successfully develop regional capacity and secure improved regional cooperation on transnational and global issues. Support for African regional organizations and institutions is also an important preventive measure directed at reducing the need for costly interventions by the UN, the U.S., and others in Africa's conflicts and humanitarian crises.

Objectives & Justification:

The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was established in 1963 to promote unity and solidarity among African states. By 2000, it has become an important multilateral actor in conflict resolution in Africa. The OAU, working through the agency of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) and to a lesser extent the Center for Conflict Management (CMC), had improved its capabilities for conflict prevention and resolution. We strongly support the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has deployed military observers to monitor the withdrawal and redeployment of troops from a Temporary Security Zone. The OAU, together with the Algerian Government and the U.S., brokered the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The OAU's Liaison Mission to UNMEE (OLMEE) is an important confidence-building presence on the ground and adds an African component to UNMEE.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Lusaka Peace accords, signed in 1999 and calling for the separation of warring parties and national regeneration through a process of national dialogue, received new impetus following the death of President Kabila. The OAU's JMC is working closely with the parties and with the UN's Military Observer Group in the Congo (MONUC) to advance the peace process. U.S. assistance will support and sustain further improvements and reforms to the OAU's political-military capacity.

The Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) has emerged as an important player in promoting regional stability and seeking to resolve crises in several West African states, notably Sierra Leone and Guinea. We want to provide institution-building assistance to ECOWAS because we see regional integration as an important boost to economic growth and prosperity in the region. As ECOWAS develops better crisis prevention capabilities, fewer demands will be placed on the international community for peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance.

ECOWAS members remain at the core of participants in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL): Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Guinea. We expect ECOWAS to continue to pressure Charles Taylor to cease his support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF)

rebels in Sierra Leone. ECOWAS facilitated the signing of the November 2000 Abuja Agreement, the framework for the current cease-fire in Sierra Leone. Looking beyond the crisis, we want to engage ECOWAS to develop initiatives and programs that will contribute to regional and global economic integration, especially to opening markets and harmonizing tariff structures. Adherence to WTO standards, and customs, border and financial sector reform that promote integration are among the goals we will pursue.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is the premier sub-regional organization for fourteen countries of Southern Africa. SADC's primary focus is on regional economic integration, and the U.S. has strongly supported those efforts, working through the Secretariat in Gaborone as well as through other SADC institutions in member states. Moreover, as our ties to SADC have grown, we have been able increasingly to engage SADC on three basic objectives: supporting regional integration and expanded trade and investment between SADC and the U.S., strengthening SADC's capacity to promote regional security, and countering transnational threats that arise from narcotics' trafficking, the proliferation of small arms and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The SADC Trade Protocol, which was launched in September 2000 and provides for the creation of a free trade area (FTA) over the next 8-12 years, is the cornerstone of SADC's regional integration efforts. The U.S. has provided extensive technical assistance to support implementation efforts. Successful implementation of the FTA will be a major boon to expanding trade and economic development in the region and open the door for new export opportunities from the U.S.

At their March 9, 2001, Extraordinary Summit, the SADC heads of state approved a comprehensive package for restructuring SADC institutions. The reform will strengthen SADC's capacity to promote regional integration and security, and is expected to facilitate our cooperation with SADC. We are committed to working with SADC in a number of areas that include democracy and good governance, economic growth (integration), agriculture, and resource management. Other areas of actual or potential cooperation include enhancing the ability of SADC member states to work cooperatively to solve regional conflicts, improve management of shared resources, in particular transboundary water resources, inhibiting the spread of infectious diseases, preventing environmental degradation, and strengthening SADC's regional disaster management capability. A key priority will be working with SADC to address the fast-growing problem of crime without trampling fundamental liberties. The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) will open its doors soon in Gaborone, Botswana. While utilizing U.S. funds provided by Bureau of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INL), the new academy is emblematic of progress in Southern Africa and will serve as a base to support police professionalization and enhanced anti-crime measures.

Safe Skies
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	2,000	1,993	3,000

National Interests:

The Safe Skies for Africa program will benefit U.S. economic prosperity, the safety of American citizens abroad, and law enforcement. Africa's integration into the global economy will increase U.S. exports and promote regional stability. Safe Skies for Africa will foster economic integration by improving aviation safety and security in Africa, thereby expanding opportunities for business travel and tourism. Improved airport security limits narcotics trafficking and weapons smuggling. Better maintenance and safety practices makes it safer to Americans to travel abroad.

Objectives & Justification:

The Safe Skies program aims to support economic development (expanding tourism, facilitating business travel and increasing air cargo and trade opportunities), increase U.S. exports (commercial opportunities for U.S. companies in engineering and construction, aviation safety and security equipment, and consulting), reduce imports of illegal drugs, and combat international terrorism (through immigration and border control training).

Safe Skies will quadruple the number of sub-Saharan countries meeting international standards for aviation safety oversight. It will improve airport security at eight to twelve airports, as well as upgrade regional air navigation services. In FY 2001, initial survey visits are planned for Angola and Zimbabwe. In FY 2002, follow-up visits will be made to all countries that received initial survey visits, U.S. and African-based training sessions will be held, consultations (with regard to country-specific, aviation improvement work plans) will be held, and reverse trade missions allowing African aviation officials to meet with U.S. businesses are envisioned. In addition, two to four sub-Saharan countries meeting Safe Skies criteria will be invited to participate in the program by the Safe Skies interagency committee and will receive survey visits.

The United States' principal role in Safe Skies is as a technical advisor to the participating African nations, who will use their own resources and outside assistance (private sector, multilateral development banks, and international civil aviation organizations) to implement recommended improvements. ESF funds will support travel and per diem for the interagency surveys of African airports, the development of work plans for airport improvements, and start-up supplies and equipment to assist in the implementation of airport improvement plans. Funds will also be used to provide training to local civil aviation authorities and air traffic controllers. Funds may also be used to publicize and promote U.S. industries' participation in Safe Skies, thereby increasing commercial opportunities for hardware, and construction and consulting services.

This program is justified in terms of anticipated benefits in economic development, increased U.S. exports, curtailing imports of illegal drugs and combating international terrorism.

