

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
Migration and Refugee Assistance
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

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International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	324,972	842,703	928,713
ERF-INCLE	0	73,000	0

International drug trafficking and organized crime jeopardize the global trend toward peace and freedom, undermine fragile new democracies, sap the strength from developing countries, and threaten our efforts to build a safer, more prosperous world. The administration is answering these national security threats by making international narcotics and crime control top foreign policy priorities. Our policy is aimed at achieving greater U.S.-led international cooperation focused on the most critical drug and crime targets.

Within the broad International Affairs Strategic Plan, the primary mandates of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are embodied in two strategic goals under the law enforcement national interest heading: (1) minimize the impact of international crime on the United States and its citizens, and (2) reduce the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. INL's efforts in FY 2003 using International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds and Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) funding will focus on: reducing drug crop cultivation through a combination of enforcement, eradication, and alternative development programs in cooperation with host government organizations; strengthening the ability of law enforcement and judicial institutions in developing countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations, and to seize and block their assets; and improving the capacity of host nation police and military forces to attack narcotics production and trafficking centers.

With respect to international crime, our programs are designed to: strengthen border security; strengthen capacities to participate in international civilian police missions; and build stronger law enforcement networks to prevent and combat (among other threats) financial crimes and money laundering, corruption, alien smuggling and trafficking in people, violence against women and children, and the theft of intellectual property rights.

Despite the enormity of the task and the challenges ahead, INL's programs are achieving success:

- Eradication, alternative development, and law enforcement programs in Colombia - the primary source of cocaine entering the United States - have sharply blunted the enormous increases in coca production during the 1990's. Cultivation levels in Peru and Bolivia remain in decline and are well below the figure of several years ago. Under agreements with Ecuador, El Salvador, and the Netherlands, we have established forward operating locations to support interdiction and detection and monitoring efforts in this hemisphere.
- Our global initiatives to strengthen and better regulate financial institutions are making it easier for authorities to identify and track money laundering and seize the assets of organized crime. INL has fostered a global network of financial regulators who trade information daily, and we have funded efforts that have exposed some of the biggest money launderers in the past few years. Working with foreign banking and regulatory officials, U.S. authorities are confiscating hundreds of millions of dollars in cash and bank accounts from organized crime syndicates.
- In 2001, the Department opened a regional International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana, which brings to three the number of ILEAs providing law enforcement training keyed to regional issues and problems. The Department also opened an ILEA in Roswell,

New Mexico, to provide advanced training for graduates of the three regional ILEAs. Overall, through ILEAs and bilateral training programs, INL provided law enforcement training to nearly 13,000 law enforcement officials in more than 120 countries in 2001.

- With U.S. financial and political support, the international community completed three years of hard work on the Transnational Organized Crime Convention, which has been signed by more than 140 states. The United States is also providing similar support for negotiation of an international convention on corruption, which is currently underway.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NARCOTICS PROGRAMS			
Country/Regional Programs			
Andean Counterdrug Initiative			
Bolivia	52,000	81,000	91,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	35,000	48,000	49,000
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>	17,000	33,000	42,000
Brazil	2,000	6,000	12,000
Colombia	48,000	380,500	439,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	48,000	243,500	275,000
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>	-	137,000	164,000
Ecuador	2,200	25,000	37,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	2,200	15,000	21,000
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>	-	10,000	16,000
Panama	1,363	5,000	9,000
Peru	48,000	142,500	135,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	21,000	75,000	66,000
<i>Alternative Development/Institution Building</i>	27,000	67,500	69,000
Venezuela	1,200	5,000	8,000
Subtotal - Andean Counterdrug Initiative	154,763	645,000	731,000
Other Western Hemisphere			
Bahamas	1,200	1,200	1,200
Guatemala	3,000	3,500	3,400
Jamaica	257	1,550	1,300
Latin America Regional	8,537	10,000	9,500
Mexico	10,000	12,000	12,000
Subtotal - Other Western Hemisphere	22,994	28,250	27,400
Asia Regional			
Asia Regional	2,233	5,050	4,500
Laos	4,200	4,200	3,000
Pakistan	3,500	2,500	4,000
Southwest Asia Initiatives	-	3,000	3,000
Thailand	4,095	4,000	3,750
Subtotal - Asia Regional	14,028	18,750	18,250
Interregional Aviation Support	50,000	60,000	65,000
Subtotal, Narcotics Country Programs	241,785	752,000	841,650

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Other Narcotics Programs			
International Organizations	12,000	16,000	13,000
Program Development and Support	12,187	13,703	14,563
Regional Narc. Training and Demand Reduction	5,000	5,000	5,000
Systems Support and Upgrades	4,000	6,000	4,000
Subtotal - Other Narcotics Programs	33,187	40,703	36,563
TOTAL, NARCOTICS PROGRAMS	274,972	792,703	878,213
Anticrime Programs			
Africa Regional Anticrime	7,500	7,500	7,000
Civilian Police Program	10,000	-	5,000
INL Anticrime Programs	21,950	20,330	14,000
International Law Enforcement Academies	7,300	14,500	14,500
Trafficking in Persons	3,250	7,670	10,000
Subtotal - Anticrime Programs	50,000	50,000	50,500
Total	324,972	842,703	928,713
Emergency Response Fund			
Pakistan	-	73,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	-	73,000	-

Andean Counterdrug Initiative
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	154,763	645,000	731,000
ERF-INCLE	0	73,000	0

The elimination of the Latin American drug threat is a national security issue. The National Drug Control Strategy has five overarching goals, two of which relate to national interests in this area: Goal Four is to shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat, and Goal Five is to break foreign and domestic sources of supply of illicit drugs.

While Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) funding will be used to sustain programs begun under the FY 2000 emergency supplemental, it differs from Plan Colombia in that it increases significantly the share of counternarcotics assistance going to countries other than Colombia. In addition to Colombia, ACI funding will support programs in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama. ACI also increases the amount of INCLE funding going to social and economic programs. Counternarcotics programs are essential to strengthening democratic institutions and defending Latin American governments against an insidious threat that also undermines free market economies, human rights, and environmental protection.

ACI funds will support a variety of programs that have the following objectives: reduce drug crop cultivation and the processing and transportation of drugs through a combination of eradication, alternative development, and interdiction programs; strengthen the ability of Latin American law enforcement and judicial institutions to investigate and prosecute major trafficking organizations by providing commodity assistance and training programs; undercut trafficker access to drug proceeds and to financial systems; and increase international awareness of the drug threat and its consequences to each Latin American country.

FY 2003 funding is requested for the Andean region in order to implement programs aimed at achieving the goal of reducing drug availability in the United States by 50 percent between 1996 and 2007. The ACI request is for programs in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama. For Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, these funds will be used to expand counternarcotics law enforcement, drug crop reduction, alternative development, institution building, and administration of justice and human rights programs with and between these countries.

Specifically, for Colombia, funding is requested for the operations and maintenance costs of air assets provided under Plan Colombia supplemental funding, improvement of Colombia National Police intelligence collection capabilities, the creation of a second Colombian Army Counternarcotics Brigade, support for air bridge denial, acquisition of additional spray aircraft and herbicides, airfield upgrades, forward operating base and security upgrades, communications equipment, and support for riverine and coastal interdiction programs. A substantial amount of FY 2003 funding will be used for alternative development, aid to displaced persons and short-term assistance, and human rights and administration of justice programs – all of which are closely related to the overall counternarcotics effort.

Requested funding for Peru and Bolivia will be focused on sustaining the gains already achieved in drug crop reduction by: providing comprehensive alternative development programs to all major drug cultivation areas, upgrading helicopter airlift capabilities, addressing hardcore drug cultivation areas through law enforcement and drug crop eradication, deterring the spread of opium poppy cultivation in Peru, supporting a Peruvian air bridge denial program, and reinforcing programs aimed at institutionalizing counternarcotics programs. Funding for Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama will go toward enhanced border control and interdiction programs, plus alternative development funding for programs in Ecuador.

Other Western Hemisphere
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	22,994	28,250	27,400

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding will continue to support two strategic goals in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and non-Andean countries in South America: to reduce the entry of illegal drugs into the United States and to minimize the impact of international crime on the United States and its citizens. To address these goals, a wide variety of programs in the region will: strengthen criminal justice institutions to respond more effectively to drug trafficking and narcotics-related crime; enhance the capability of law enforcement to successfully investigate and prosecute narcotics crimes, including money laundering; eradicate illegal drug cultivation; and reinforce institutions that promote intergovernmental initiatives against drug abuse and narcotrafficking.

Mexico and the nations in the Caribbean face continuing challenges in dealing with changes in traditional drug production and trafficking patterns resulting from the recent increased pressure on the Andean countries. In addition, these countries are subject to increased pressure on their social and judicial institutions because of trafficker violence and corruption, and increased drug abuse. While the United States needs the assistance of these countries to interdict U.S.-bound drug shipments, they, in turn, need USG assistance to strengthen their law enforcement institutions, interdiction capabilities, and drug abuse prevention and treatment programs to protect their societies from the corrupting influences of narcotics trafficking.

FY 2003 funding will be used in programs to shield America's frontiers by targeting major drug transit routes from Latin America to the United States, routes that shift from Mexico/Central America to the western and eastern Caribbean, depending on interdiction efforts and trafficking trends. Enhancing bilateral programs with Mexico is a major priority because of its role as the leading smuggling gateway to the United States, growing methamphetamine trafficking, and the rise of powerful Mexican trafficking groups within the Latin American cocaine hierarchy. Mexico is now a strong advocate of closer cooperation in conjunction with its own anticrime and anti-corruption campaigns. INL programs in Mexico will continue to strengthen and modernize law enforcement institutions and infrastructure, provide more and better training for personnel, and promote anticorruption reforms.

INL will continue assistance to Caribbean nations at about the same levels as in FY 2002 to further upgrade capabilities in interdiction, law enforcement, and administration of justice, and to detect and prosecute financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will further enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities by providing additional training and information systems and communications equipment. In Central America, funding will support efforts to increase drug interdiction capabilities and modernize judicial sector institutions to increase successful prosecution of drug traffickers, money launderers, and corrupt public officials. For all of these countries, the United States will provide equipment, technical assistance, and training to support the institutionalization of political will, law enforcement, and judicial capabilities so that a sustainable effort can be mounted against the drug trafficking organizations that target the United States.

Asia Regional
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	14,028	18,750	18,250

Drug trafficking continues to proliferate throughout Asia and into the Middle East and Africa, as local criminal organizations prosper and develop into regional, inter-regional, and global networks. Heroin remains our narcotics control priority in Asia, particularly in Laos, Thailand, and Burma in Southeast Asia, and Pakistan and Afghanistan in Southwest Asia. Available intelligence indicates that the flow of heroin to the United States, of which Asian heroin accounts for a significant share, is increasing while U.S. addiction rates rise. Adequate support for counternarcotics efforts by both donor countries and cooperating governments is essential to halting the flow of heroin from Asia to the United States. Counterdrug programs are doubly important because of the corrupting effect that narcotics trafficking has on both producer and transit countries, threatening to undermine democratic institutions and create instability in regions where the United States has key interests.

USG assistance for alternative development and law enforcement programs in Thailand has resulted in dramatic reductions in opium poppy cultivation. However, Thailand remains a transit country for heroin flowing out of Burma to the United States. Furthermore, a rapid increase in illicit amphetamine-type stimulant production and trafficking by Southeast Asian organizations that also traffic in heroin is becoming a serious problem. Follow-on programs that provide training, institution building, and information sharing will continue to strengthen law enforcement efforts against the major trafficking organizations. The alternative development program in Laos, currently the second leading producer of opium poppy, has been successful in areas where it has been implemented. INL will seek continued host government support to expand the crop suppression and alternative development programs to a wider region.

Pakistan has been very successful in eliminating poppy cultivation from portions of its territory, but there remain small pockets of cultivation. While INL programs have shown impressive results, they must be maintained in order to target cultivation and drug trafficking in the Khyber Agency of the Northwest Frontier Province and to prevent recidivism until former poppy producing areas have firmly established alternative means of economic support.

A proven means of attacking opium poppy cultivation – bilateral programs in alternative development combined with strong enforcement – has been unavailable in the two countries that, in recent years, produced most of the world's opium and heroin: Burma and Afghanistan. INL has been working through programs in the other major countries – Thailand, Laos, and Pakistan – to combat the trade while pursuing diplomatic and public channels to increase international awareness of the expanding heroin threat. INL has also worked through the UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP) to address the problem in Burma and Afghanistan.

While illicit drug production in Southwest Asia has declined due to poor weather and stronger enforcement, there are fears that opium production will increase in post-Taliban Afghanistan, despite the interim government's ban on production. Furthermore, a significant quantity of Afghan opium, much of which is probably drawn from stockpiles accumulated over the past couple of years, is being shipped from Afghanistan to Europe and elsewhere. The United States will develop bilateral projects and participate in multilateral UNDCP programs aimed at ending poppy cultivation in Afghanistan permanently, using funding from the Southwest Asia Initiatives account.

The Asia Regional Cooperation account will be used to help governments of countries in Asia that are neither major drug producers nor major transit routes establish counternarcotics law enforcement units, obtain training and equipment, and conduct effective demand reduction and public awareness campaigns. The purpose is not to establish permanent programs, but to provide seed money for countries to help themselves with projects that complement UNDCP and other donor programs. In India, INL is working with the government to support a program to complete an opium yield survey, provide law enforcement equipment to monitor the licit opium program, and fund a small demand reduction programs run by NGOs. Indonesia has become a transit point and destination for illicit narcotics and is a new focus of our counternarcotics and law enforcement enhancement efforts. Institutional development and material assistance is also needed in China, Vietnam, and Cambodia, where drug trafficking and abuse are rapidly growing problems.

Interregional Aviation Support
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	50,000	60,000	65,000

The aviation program is an essential element of the overall INL strategy to achieve international counternarcotics objectives. The INL Office of Aviation assists host governments worldwide in their efforts to locate and eradicate drug crops, interdict drug production and trafficking activities, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics aviation capabilities. Interregional aviation activities will continue to focus on key programs in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, with temporary deployments of aircraft and personnel on an as-needed basis elsewhere in the Andean region and Central America.

The aviation program provides eradication, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support capabilities that augment and facilitate ground operations and, in many cases, performs functions that would not be possible by any other means. For example, aerial eradication techniques allow for the destruction of illicit crops over a more widespread area, in a faster and more cost effective manner than manual eradication. This is particularly important in eradicating the vast growing areas in Colombia during limited dry season windows of opportunity. In those countries that conduct manual, rather than aerial, eradication, INL aircraft provide essential transportation of manual eradicators and their supporting logistics to remote drug growing areas. These efforts significantly reduce the amount of illegal drugs entering the United States by eradicating raw materials for drug production where they are cultivated. Airplanes and helicopters allow for transportation of law enforcement personnel, critical supplies, and equipment to remote, underdeveloped, unsecured regions that would otherwise be inaccessible. Air reconnaissance assets are also an essential element in locating, identifying, and targeting drug activities and verifying operational results.

By working closely with host government personnel to instill aviation technical and management skills and transfer technology, the interregional aviation program supports the operational goal of enhancing political determination to combat illegal drug production and trafficking. This program builds long-lasting institutions that develop trained personnel with demonstrated abilities to assume increased responsibilities for counternarcotics air activities.

The interregional aviation program has made possible the tremendous expansion of aerial eradication in Colombia that, along with alternative development, is the backbone of that country's counternarcotics strategy. Besides supporting Colombian National Police aerial eradication activities, the interregional aviation program initiated and sustained the Colombian Army (COLAR) UH-1N helicopter program that provides air mobility to soldiers of the Counterdrug Battalions. The interregional aviation program that provides support to Peru and Bolivia has also been instrumental in continued net reduction of coca cultivation in those countries.

This program has provided support to other Latin American countries in identifying and curtailing drug cultivation through its Regional Aerial Reconnaissance and Eradication (RARE) program. In addition to keeping drug crop cultivation in check in Guatemala, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, Belize, and several other countries, this program has provided a capability to intercept drug smuggling aircraft, day or night, on a short-notice temporary deployment basis. The INL interregional aviation program has made many technical innovations to enhance safety and effectiveness of operations. The aviation program also established a technologically advanced system for identifying, plotting, and targeting coca cultivation using multi-spectral digital imaging.

In FY 2003, the interregional aviation program will continue to place special emphasis on the expansion of successful eradication efforts in Putumayo and other coca growing regions in Colombia. It will continue to provide flight operations and instruction, maintenance quality control, and repair parts support to the CNP to make possible a high sortie rate against illicit crops. Simultaneously, we will conduct training of police and military counternarcotics elements to make possible their assumption of increased responsibility for these areas. We will also continue to provide support for helicopter operations in Peru and Bolivia, and successful training and institution building will allow us to continue to reduce U.S. contractor presence in those countries. The interregional aviation program will continue to pursue technological innovations to improve aircraft performance and explore new variations of aircraft to enhance eradication capabilities at a reasonable cost.

The increase in the interregional aviation program budget request reflects growth in costs for continuation of the existing level of aviation support, as well as projected increased costs associated with the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI). An extensive amount of aircraft equipment was added to the program via the FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental (33 UH-1N helicopters, up to 30 COLAR Huey-II helicopters, 12 additional spray planes, etc.). This additional equipment is expanding the contract support level beyond that for which supplemental and ACI-related funds are available.

Other Narcotics Programs
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	33,187	40,703	36,563

International Organizations

U.S. support for multilateral organizations complements our bilateral programs by stimulating cooperation among countries and within regions. Multilateral approaches: highlight the international nature of the problems caused by drugs, crime, and terrorism; generate increased buy-in by more countries; broaden the base of support; and stimulate contributions from other donors. Multilateral programs can also reach regions where the United States is unable to operate bilaterally, for political or logistical reasons. In addition, activities or initiatives sponsored by the United Nations (UN), Organization of American States (OAS), and other multilateral organizations are often more palatable to those sensitive to sovereignty issues and bring the weight of the international community to bear on a problem or an issue of general concern.

INL provides funds to international organizations such as the UN International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), and through them to smaller sub-regional organizations and programs. These contributions help the USG maintain strategic leadership in focusing the international drug control effort and further the following U.S. objectives: create a political atmosphere motivating other countries to view drug control as a major foreign policy concern; assist countries to develop the institutional infrastructure to reduce the production, trafficking, and consumption of drugs by strengthening law enforcement agencies, modernizing judicial systems, and developing drug laws so that countries can investigate, prosecute, and punish major drug kingpins; use international organizations to plan and execute programs that expand multilateral cooperation; and advance U.S. international drug control goals in countries where there is limited U.S. presence.

FY 2003 will present numerous opportunities for the United States to capitalize and build on the international consensus for a coordinated and integrated approach to fighting illegal drugs, crime, and terrorism. Central and Southwest Asia will require significant resources to strengthen borders and law enforcement capabilities. We have stressed the importance of a UNDCP focus on this region. U.S. funds will also continue to be used to realize a decline in opium production in Burma and Southeast Asia, where we have limited bilateral access. Continued support will be required for effective programs elsewhere: to strengthen drug control institutions and regional cooperation in the NIS; provide law enforcement training, judicial assistance, and demand reduction assistance to Russia and Africa; and strengthen institutions to investigate, prosecute, and confine major drug traffickers in the Western Hemisphere. While CICAD has a solid track record in designing and implementing effective programs and has gained international donors, INL continues to be the largest funding source. The FY 2003 contributions will support a wide range of programs that promote regional cooperation and complement other INL programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction

The Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions to give increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse on society. It is important to note that additional funding for these activities comes from other program categories within the INL budget. The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating drug use and abuse that takes a devastating toll on the health, welfare, security, and economic stability of all countries.

Assisting countries reduce drug consumption helps in a small, but important way, to preserve the stability. Facilitating support of USG counternarcotics policies overseas continues through public/private sector networks of demand reduction programs. This involves the development of coalitions of private/public social institutions, the faith community, and law enforcement entities to mobilize national and international opinion against the drug trade and encourage governments to implement strong anti-drug policies and programs. Continued funding will allow us to better mobilize international opinion and cooperation against the drug trade, encourage governments to develop and implement strong anti-drug policies and programs, and strengthen support for USG counternarcotics policies and initiatives.

The Demand Reduction Program budget request will: accommodate the continued need for training; enhance the development of international, regional, and national counternarcotics partnerships; and facilitate cross-cultural comparative research to improve U.S.-based services. At the policy level, the program will focus assistance on building and strengthening national-level counternarcotics institutions with the capacity to develop comprehensive policies, programs, and strategies. At the international and regional levels, the program will enhance regional and international coalitions of NGOs to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and encourage governments to develop and implement strong anti-drug policies and programs. At the grassroots level, the program will continue to help establish and sustain strong community partnerships and coalitions of public and private sector programs for drug prevention, expand community mobilization efforts, and enhance effective community- and school-based prevention programs

Systems Support and Upgrades

The Systems Support and Upgrades program continues to work aggressively toward the strategic goal of significantly reducing the amount of illegal drugs entering the U.S. by providing technical engineering support for aircraft configurations and upgrades, training, and support for C-26 aircraft operations. The program's objectives are to: provide program cost savings through standardization of services; support and upgrade aviation performance characteristics through economy of scale procurement; and provide training, standardization, and technical support to those countries having received C-26 aircraft from the United States.

The Systems Support and Upgrade Project includes C-26 support and an airborne surveillance initiative. Through this funding, specialized systems that were previously not available will be provided to meet counternarcotics mission requirements in support of surveillance, detection, interdiction, and logistics. This project also allows INL to improve the performance characteristics of existing systems to better utilize their capability, extend their useful life, and increase the effectiveness of reconnaissance and interdiction efforts.

Program Development and Support

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is charged with developing strategies and programs to achieve international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign policy objectives. INL maintains a cadre of both domestic and overseas program and technical experts to carry out a wide range of initiatives. Washington personnel functions include, but are not limited to: international narcotics control and law enforcement policy formulation and implementation; coordination of policies and programs with other USG agencies and with other governments and international organizations; budget and financial management activities; program administration and analysis including development, implementation, oversight, and evaluation; contract, procurement, and information systems support; field assistance visits by program analysts and financial management and contracting/procurement personnel; sponsoring regional policy and program management conferences and seminars; and developing and providing training programs both domestically and overseas for embassy and INL personnel.

The Program Development and Support (PD&S) account funds the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff. A major share of the PD&S budget is for salaries, benefits, and field travel of U.S. direct-hire employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants, reimbursable support personnel, and part-time staff. PD&S funds also support the INL information resource management system, telephones, office equipment, furniture and furnishings, printing and reproduction services, materials and supplies, and miscellaneous contractual service costs related to the provision of administrative support to allow bureau personnel to function effectively.

Anticrime Programs
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
INCLE	50,000	50,000	50,500

The international crime threat to U.S. interests is manifest across three broad, interrelated fronts: threats to Americans and their communities, threats to American businesses and financial institutions, and threats to global security and stability. The impact of international crime is felt directly on the streets and in the communities of the United States: hundreds of thousands of individuals enter the United States illegally each year, and there is wide-scale smuggling of drugs, firearms, stolen cars, child pornography, and other contraband across our borders. Criminals seek to protect their anonymity and their wealth by laundering their profits through the vast, complex, and unevenly regulated international banking and financial systems. We need to confront these activities and those who carry them out decisively with comprehensive, coordinated, and effective law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic efforts that include forging crime control alliances with our international partners. The Secretary of State mandated the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) to fund, coordinate, and provide policy guidance for international crime control matters. INL's international crime control programs have several elements.

Anticrime Programs

The United States is making strides globally towards enhancing international cooperation in the fight against international organized crime. In FY 2001, over 6,800 law enforcement officers worldwide received training under INL's Anticrime Training and Technical Assistance Program. In addition to training, INL provides technical assistance, equipment, and other assistance to countries to combat transnational crimes such as alien smuggling, trafficking in stolen vehicles, illegal trafficking in small arms and firearms, trafficking in persons, and money laundering and other financial crimes. INL also has programs in anti-corruption, border controls, rule of law, critical infrastructure protection, and intellectual property rights. INL will continue these training and technical assistance programs in FY 2003.

INL uses federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training (OPDAT), and other organizations to provide law enforcement training programs and technical assistance to Russia and other countries in the NIS, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Multilateral organizations are another implementation mechanism, and INL provides contributions to several, including the UN Center for International Crime Prevention, the Financial Action Task Force, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, and the Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO), a group created under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

Civilian Police Program

U.S. participation in CIVPOL mobilizations requires a comprehensive program to recruit, screen, train, equip, pay, and support U.S. police officers deployed overseas. This program will provide the resources to maintain a voluntary reserve of some 2,000 personnel who will remain in their regular jobs until called for duty. After completing an initial training program, personnel will receive regular in-service training to maintain an appropriate level of readiness. The names of trained individuals will be maintained in a central U.S. database to draw upon when the need arises for fast mobilization of trained law enforcement personnel.

Africa Regional Anticrime Program

Most of the limited counternarcotics and anticrime funds spent to date in Africa have been focused on narcotics problems in Nigeria and South Africa. African criminal groups that operate in these countries are now spreading throughout the region and increasing their geographic diversification. Countries as disparate as Malawi, Ethiopia, and the Ivory Coast have become transit routes. Nigerian and South African criminal organizations have matured and become transnational concerns that exploit whatever weakness they can find or, with their growing sums of money, create. The law enforcement assault on these organizations must be region-wide and closely coordinated.

FY 2003 programs will continue to concentrate on Nigeria and southern Africa, but will also aid other governments and regional organizations. Training will remain paramount in the Africa program. Customs training, police science training, specialized training for counternarcotics units, demand reduction programs, technical assistance, and public education campaigns will account for the majority of Africa regional funding. Material assistance will continue through communications equipment, vehicles, computer databases, and other equipment being provided to police organizations that work closely with U.S. law enforcement on transnational crime problems that affect the United States.

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs)

INL will continue to support the work of established ILEAs in Budapest, Bangkok, and Gaborone. The new facility for Gaborone should be completed during FY 2002. The facility at Roswell, New Mexico, should also be fully operational by the end of FY 2002. In addition, INL will negotiate the establishment of a new ILEA in Latin America. Other activities in FY 2003 will include developing and implementing initiatives targeted at the areas of growing international criminal activity which are not normally included in ILEA programs, and expanding the core curriculum and specialized training offered by the ILEAs to include hazardous waste dumping, smuggling proscribed hazardous materials, and trafficking in protected natural resources and endangered species.

Trafficking in Persons

Over 700,000 people – mostly women and children – are trafficked every year around the world for sexual exploitation, sweatshop labor, domestic servitude, and other forms of forced labor, including into the United States. Domestic violence comes in many different forms, whether as spousal, child or elder abuse, dowry deaths, or honor killings. We have begun to see linkages between domestic violence and trafficking. The United States has taken the lead internationally in giving violence against women and children a much higher foreign policy profile.

The State Department has established the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. In addition to providing support for programs in this area, the Office is taking the lead in drafting the annual report to Congress on countries' efforts to meet minimum standards as outlined in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000.

In response to the alien smuggling and trafficking in persons problems, INL established a Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons Coordination Center in FY 2002. In FY 2003, INL will expand the capabilities of the Center by sponsoring regional conferences and providing funding for experts to conduct research in the field of alien smuggling.

Migration and Refugee Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	699,002	705,556	705,565

Humanitarian response is one of seven U.S. national interests and a distinct strategic goal in the U.S. International Affairs Strategic Plan. Within the Department of State, this goal is met primarily through providing financial support for protection and assistance activities for refugees and conflict victims. For refugees in particular, the United States seeks to provide support for durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, local integration, and permanent resettlement. International efforts to manage migration flows humanely and effectively further support the humanitarian response goal. These activities also provide indirect support for foreign policy goals linked to national security, including regional stability, broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies, international peacekeeping in humanitarian emergencies, and global issues such as global health and protection of the environment.

Funds appropriated to the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account, as well as to the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA), are managed by the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). MRA funds are appropriated annually in response to expected twelve-month requirements. The FY 2003 request for MRA will fund protection and assistance activities, admission of refugees to the United States, international migration activities including resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel, and administrative expenses of PRM.

Protection, Assistance, and Durable Solutions

To support global protection and assistance requirements for populations of concern, PRM focuses MRA funds on three priority areas:

- Promoting equal access to effective protection and assistance for refugees and conflict victims.
- Maintaining multilaterally coordinated mechanisms for effective and efficient humanitarian response at internationally accepted standards.
- Supporting voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration of refugees in the country of origin.

PRM obligates funds on the basis of geographic region (Africa, East Asia, Europe, the Near East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere). Primary partners in implementing the above priority activities are the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. PRM cooperates with the World Food Program, the World Health Organization, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Development Program, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to address sector-specific concerns in emergency scenarios. Finally, PRM works closely with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across all regions to implement activities related to this goal. The six largest NGO recipients of MRA or ERMA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2001 were the International Rescue Committee, the American Refugee Committee, Mercy Corps International, CARE, the International Medical Corps, and Save the Children.

Refugee Admissions

To provide U.S. resettlement opportunities to refugees and encourage other countries to do so, PRM provides MRA funding to private U.S. voluntary agencies that conduct refugee processing and cultural orientation overseas and provide initial reception and placement services in the United States. MRA funds also support the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which provides transportation, processing, medical screening and cultural orientation for refugees coming to the United States. An on-going goal in FY 2003 is also to make U.S. admissions programs for refugees more responsive to critical refugee rescue needs through increased referrals by UNHCR, U.S. Embassies, and NGOs of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States.

International Migration

U.S. international migration policy aims to promote sound migration management, which balances governments' respect for the human rights of migrants with responsibility to maintain the security of borders. To support efforts to manage international migration flows humanely and effectively, PRM participates in a range of multilateral dialogues relating to migration and supports activities to promote international understanding of migration, with a special emphasis on protection of the basic human rights of migrants, asylum seekers, and victims of trafficking. PRM works closely with IOM, which works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies to provide for the orderly migration of persons in need of international migration services. IOM provides operational services for humanitarian migration and technical assistance to governments and others interested in the development of migration policy, legislation, and administration. PRM provides extensive support for humanitarian migration and integration of migrants to Israel (Refugees to Israel).

Administrative Expenses

PRM requires MRA funds to develop and maintain a skilled, diverse, and flexible workforce capable of achieving U.S. objectives and responding to international crises. The Bureau has a total of 112 permanent MRA-funded positions, of which 90 are in Washington and 22 are overseas in 21 locations. In addition, the budget request for the Department of State's Diplomatic and Consular Programs includes costs related to a staff of five permanent positions dedicated to international population activities.

Overseas Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	531,270	537,000	524,000

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 499,000.

MRA overseas assistance funding supports international protection for refugees and conflict victims; facilitates durable solutions, notably voluntary repatriation; and provides life-sustaining humanitarian assistance, where needed. Many nations hosting large groups of refugees and victims of conflict are among the world's least developed. The refugees' presence often strains limited resources and may result in serious problems that affect U.S. foreign policy interests.

Support for lasting solutions to refugee problems will be a continuing element of the assistance effort. FY 2003 funding will respond to programs as they evolve from care and maintenance in first asylum countries to self-sufficiency or repatriation. Funds may also be used to assist in the initial reintegration of refugees who have repatriated.

U.S. international migration policy aims to promote sound migration management, which balances governments' respect for the human rights of migrants with responsibility to maintain the security of territory. MRA funds will support activities to promote international understanding of migration with a special emphasis on protection.

U.S. refugee policy is based on the premise that the care of refugees and other conflict victims and the pursuit of permanent solutions for refugee crises are shared international responsibilities. Although just one of many donors, the United States is in most cases the largest individual donor. Most MRA overseas assistance funds will be contributed to programs administered by international organizations.

The primary recipients of U.S. contributions are listed below, and their major activities are discussed in the regional presentations that follow. U.S. support may be provided to other organizations as required to meet specific program needs and objectives.

- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), PRM's principal international partner, has two basic and closely related aims: to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions for them (i.e., ways to help them restart their lives in a normal environment). In practice, this means ensuring respect for a refugee's basic human rights and ensuring that no person will be returned involuntarily to a country where he or she has reason to fear persecution. UNHCR promotes international refugee agreements and monitors government compliance with international refugee law and standards. Its staff work in a variety of locations ranging from capital cities to remote camps and border areas. There UNHCR attempts to provide protection and to minimize the threat of violence, including sexual assault, which many refugees are subject to, even in countries of asylum. The agency also provides refugees with basic necessities such as shelter, food, water, and medicine in emergencies. The durable solutions it promotes include voluntary repatriation, integration in the country of asylum ("local integration"), and resettlement in third countries. PRM will actively support voluntary repatriation where conditions in the country of origin are suitable. Such refugee solutions are key to maintaining the willingness of governments to offer first asylum. In 2003, it is anticipated that UNHCR will continue progress in orienting protection and assistance

activities toward refugee women and children, who comprise about 80 percent of most refugee populations.

- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent, internationally funded, humanitarian institution mandated under the Geneva Conventions, to which the United States is a party. The primary goals of the ICRC are to assist and protect civilian victims of armed conflict, trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, and disseminate information on the principles of humanitarian law.
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has a continuing mandate from the United Nations to provide educational, health, relief, and social assistance to the approximately 3.7 million registered Palestinian refugees located in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, and the West Bank.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies to provide for the orderly migration of persons in need of international migration services. IOM provides operational services for humanitarian migration and technical assistance to governments and others interested in the development of migration policy, legislation, and administration.
- The World Food Program (WFP) is the principal vehicle for multilateral food aid within the UN system. WFP distributes commodities supplied by donor countries for protracted refugee and displaced person projects and emergency food assistance, as well as for development operations. MRA funds will be contributed to WFP toward the cash expenses of refugee feeding programs undertaken in cooperation with UNHCR. The U.S. Government provides food commodities to WFP under other appropriations.

In general, the Department intends to use the funds requested for FY 2003 to respond to the calendar year 2003 requirements of the organizations listed above. As assistance needs change during the course of the year, some organizations may find it necessary to issue new or increased appeals for funds. Therefore, this request may be used during the first quarter of the fiscal year to respond to urgent appeals that may be issued late in the 2002 calendar year. Programs of non-governmental organizations may commence at any point in the fiscal year, with funding provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Assistance Programs in Africa
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	190,900	195,600	195,600

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 187,500.

MRA assistance will contribute to the basic needs of refugees and conflict victims in Africa (both sub-Saharan and North Africa). Some 3.5 million of the world's refugees are spread across the African continent. While there have been some significant organized repatriations in 2001 and 2002 (e.g., to northern Somalia and Eritrea), and a large number of Sierra Leonean refugees fled home owing to insecurity in their countries of asylum (Guinea and Liberia), ongoing warfare in such places as Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, and Sudan have displaced hundreds of thousands of people and underscored the need for continued humanitarian assistance and protection. War has been declared officially over in Sierra Leone, which could lead to significant refugee repatriation; however, peace processes in Burundi and DRC have yet to make refugee returns a reality. Key challenges include how to deal with protracted refugee situations (e.g., Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda; Western Saharan refugees in Algeria; even the more recent Burundi and Congolese refugees in Tanzania), concerns about the neutrality and security of refugee camps, and problems of humanitarian access.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The U.S. contributions to UNHCR programs in Africa continue to fund protection and the most basic material assistance (e.g., water, sanitation, shelter, and health care) to save and maintain the lives of refugees and other conflict victims of concern to UNHCR. Protection, both legal and physical, including protection of women and children from sexual violence and protection from recruitment into armed conflicts, has become more challenging. Since humanitarian assistance has not always been up to basic international standards in such life-sustaining sectors as nutrition and water/sanitation, contributions to UNHCR and other implementing partners will continue to seek to address these gaps.

UNHCR will also pursue opportunities for permanent solutions for some refugee populations. In 2003, UNHCR is expected to finish repatriation and reintegration programs in Eritrea and northern Somalia; it is expected to be implementing returns to Sierra Leone and possibly to Burundi and DRC if there is a positive change in the peace processes. Repatriation assistance for returning refugees usually includes transportation home, a small package of household and agricultural items to facilitate the returnees' re-establishment, and limited rehabilitation of social infrastructure, such as clinics and water projects, in the home community. Permanent settlement, or at least local integration in the country of asylum, may be possible for some, e.g., Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire. There will continue to be a focus on achieving a coordinated hand-off to development agencies that can most effectively deal with post-conflict reconstruction.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

ICRC, often in partnership with other elements of the International Red Cross movement, is called upon to provide relief and medical assistance in the most difficult and dangerous areas of countries caught up in armed conflict. In these contexts, success depends largely on securing the cooperation of the warring parties. This sensitive task has become even more difficult in recent times, as the principle of neutral humanitarian assistance has been increasingly rejected by parties to conflict, sometimes resulting in the

murder of aid workers as happened with ICRC delegates in northern DRC in 2001. The ICRC program in Africa provides relief and medical assistance to conflict victims and displaced persons, and assistance to political prisoners and prisoners of war. ICRC also undertakes tracing services (for detainees and family members separated by conflict.) The largest programs have been in Angola, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.

World Food Program (WFP)

In recent years, contributions to WFP have supported feeding programs for: Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Guinea; Sierra Leonean returnees; Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in Sudan; Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya; Sudanese refugees in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya; Angolan refugees in Zambia and Namibia; Congolese refugees in Tanzania and Zambia; Central African refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi refugees in Tanzania; and Western Saharan refugees in Algeria. In FY 2003, funds may be contributed to WFP for expenses of such programs undertaken in conjunction with UNHCR, including local/regional purchase of food to fill nutritional gaps.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

NGOs are key partners with international organizations in Africa, often in specialized areas such as health care, food distribution, education, and other assistance for children. Funds will be provided directly to NGOs to complement the programs of UNHCR and to address the need to bring basic assistance up to international life-sustaining standards of care. As examples, NGO efforts to augment health care for refugees will be supported in Guinea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. NGO programs to promote refugee and returnee self-sufficiency will be supported in Eritrean Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Zambia. UNICEF, IOM, and other international organizations may also receive funding for complementary assistance.

Assistance Programs in East Asia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	21,223	15,800	15,500

The FY 2002 level above does not reflect the current program estimate, which is 17,000.

The largest group of refugees in East Asia continues to be Burmese. Of the Rohingya refugees who fled to Bangladesh from Burma in late 1991 to mid-1992, over 230,000 had voluntarily repatriated and small-scale repatriation was continuing at the beginning of 2002. Those remaining in Bangladesh at the end of the organized repatriation (an estimated 15,000) will need a durable solution. UNHCR is negotiating with the Government of Bangladesh about this caseload.

At the beginning of 2002, about 135,000 refugees from a variety of ethnic groups in Burma still resided in camps in Thailand to which they had fled to escape attacks by the Burmese army and its allies as well as from general persecution, such as forced labor. The Thai Government continues to cooperate with UNHCR on the registration and protection of refugee camp populations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

By the beginning of 2002, Burmese and residual Timorese refugees were the largest caseloads of concern to UNHCR. U.S. contributions to UNHCR will include funds to provide access to asylum seekers in border camps and to ensure that Thailand admits and receives new arrivals in a fair and transparent manner that accords with international standards. U.S. contributions will also cover reintegration and recovery needs for East Timorese and for Burmese refugees who returned from Bangladesh.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

U.S. contributions to ICRC support ongoing programs, such as visits to detainees and emergency relief and medical care for conflict victims. Armed conflict in Southeast Asia tends to be localized (e.g., Aceh and Irian Jaya in Indonesia). Regional ICRC delegations throughout East Asia largely concentrate on core activities of protection, tracing, dissemination, and medical assistance, such as the provision of prosthetics.

World Food Program (WFP)

Funds may be contributed to WFP for programs undertaken in cooperation with UNHCR. For example, WFP contributes to feeding programs for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and assistance to returned Timorese.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

Burmese refugees in Thailand are assisted by NGOs that implement public health programs, including water and sanitation and skills training, and provide food aid as well as some basic household assistance, such as blankets and mosquito nets. The FY 2003 request will continue funding NGOs working in Thailand along the Burmese border, as well as international organization and NGO programs that deliver services to refugees, asylum seekers, and repatriates to address needs not covered by the programs of international organizations outlined above.

Assistance Programs in Europe
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	104,153	88,000	77,000

The FY 2002 level above does not reflect the current program estimate, which is 79,000.

The FY 2003 request for MRA assistance in Europe, including the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, reflects primarily an improving refugee situation in the Balkans.

In Kosovo, the international community will continue to support efforts to stabilize and protect ethnic minority communities and facilitate returns from Serbia and Montenegro to Kosovo as conditions allow. Approximately 220,000 people from ethnic minorities remain displaced from Kosovo. Conflict in Macedonia in 2001 created new displacements in the region, and the progress of peace implementation will need to be closely monitored as the situation remains fragile. After four years of large-scale refugee returns in Bosnia and Croatia, we expect that by 2003 most people who plan to return will have done so. We will be scaling back our assistance accordingly, although support for UNHCR's reduced monitoring and protection programs will remain important.

In the former Soviet Union, the transformation from Soviet rule to independent states continues to be a volatile process. Some nine million people in the NIS are refugees, displaced persons, repatriates, or other migrants. Fighting in Chechnya, which started in 1999, displaced as many as 330,000 people who continue to need immediate care and maintenance and eventually will require reintegration assistance. The North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation, which had tens of thousands of IDPs and refugees from several conflicts even before the latest fighting, will continue to be an unstable region prone to outbreaks of violence. Despite the peace accord signed in Tajikistan in 1997, poverty and insecurity wrack this nation and hamper efforts to reintegrate some 80,000 returned refugees. In addition, there has been little progress in resolving the conflict over Abkhazia, which affects some 270,000 IDPs. Recent peace talks on Nagorno-Karabakh are more promising and could help resolve the fate of some of the one million internally displaced persons and refugees this year. With the radically changed situation in Afghanistan, we expect that many of the 130,000 Afghan refugees in the former Soviet Union – Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and, above all, Russia (100,000 in Russia alone) – will be considering repatriation, with UNHCR assistance, in 2002.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

In FY 2003, UNHCR's programs in Bosnia and Croatia will be significantly downsized and will offer sharply reduced levels of protection, legal aid, and basic humanitarian assistance for the return of refugees and IDPs affected by the 1991-95 wars. Given new opportunities to promote durable solutions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNHCR will focus on protection, legal assistance, information, and reintegration assistance to refugees and assistance to returning Kosovar IDPs. UNHCR will also continue to provide more limited humanitarian assistance, such as basic hygiene and food provisions, to those unable to return in 2001 and 2002. UNHCR programs seek to stabilize ethnic minority communities by building cross-ethnic understanding and creating the economic conditions to sustain the minority populations.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

In the former Yugoslavia, ICRC plays a unique role among international agencies by facilitating exchange of information on missing persons, conducting prison visits, and building the capacity of local Red Cross

societies. ICRC will also continue limited relief activities to the most vulnerable in FY 2002. ICRC continues to play a lead role in conflict situations on the Kosovo/Macedonia border and Kosovo/Serbia boundary.

In FY 2002 we will continue to support ICRC's programs in the NIS, including emergency assistance, ICRC's innovative tolerance education programs, and promotion of basic principles of international humanitarian law. U.S. support for ICRC enabled it to respond immediately to the humanitarian needs of IDPs who fled fighting in Chechnya starting in 1999 and to maintain important activities there despite the difficult security situation.

World Food Program (WFP)

MRA funds will support WFP programs undertaken in cooperation with UNHCR. WFP will continue to provide food and coordinate food supplies for the most vulnerable persons of concern in FY 2002. WFP programs are phasing down in the South Caucasus and most of Central Asia. We expect that WFP programs will still be needed in FY 2003 primarily for IDPs in the North Caucasus and returnees in Tajikistan.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

Our partnership with other international and non-governmental organizations in the former Yugoslavia is unprecedented. Continued but decreased funding will be required to support these organizations as they facilitate return and provide assistance to refugees and IDPs in the Balkans. NGOs serve as implementing partners for UNHCR assistance and repatriation efforts, and they cooperate with other donors/partners to target specific populations. For example, the Department of State has funded NGOs to promote economic development of minority communities in Kosovo to provide livelihood options for returnees from Serbia.

In the NIS, funding to NGOs is primarily used to support emergency refugee and IDP needs not covered by UNHCR and ICRC. NGO programs focus on building the capacity of their local NGO partners and encouraging self-sufficiency for refugee and IDP communities. PRM intends to continue NGO programming for activities such as health care and emergency shelter in the North Caucasus into FY 2003, though likely at a reduced level.

Assistance Programs in the Near East
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	106,959	103,400	103,400

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 102,500.

The major focus for assistance in the Near East continues to be the long-standing Palestinian refugee population, which is assisted primarily through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). UNRWA is mandated by the United Nations to assist Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, and the West Bank. Over 3.7 million refugees are registered with UNRWA, which provides education, medical assistance, and relief and social services. UNRWA schools and vocational training centers are leading factors in helping Palestinian refugees become economically self-reliant. Since UNRWA began operations in 1950, the United States has been a major contributor toward its programs. U.S. Government funding helps to provide some stability in the lives of the Palestinian refugee population in the region and contributes to a climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of regional problems.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR supports about 13.5 million refugees throughout the Near East, including large programs in Iraq, Yemen, and Syria. Refugees in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and other countries continue to require protection and monitoring. Somali refugees in Yemen continue to receive UNHCR support. Throughout the Near East, UNHCR provides care and maintenance assistance with emphasis on the special needs of women and children, counsels repatriation candidates, conducts status determination interviews and resettlement processing, negotiates with host governments regarding conditions for refugees, provides some vocational skills training and self-help activities, and has introduced refugee law courses in national universities.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Throughout the Near East, ICRC activities are directed at civilian victims of conflict, people deprived of their freedom (prisoners of war), wounded and sick, missing persons, civil society, national Red Crescent Societies, government authorities, and national armed forces. In Iran and Iraq, ICRC brings together government authorities to work on the issue of release and repatriation of POWs from the Iran-Iraq war. ICRC cooperates with national societies on the dissemination of international humanitarian law and on strengthening their tracing services. It runs prosthetic/orthotic centers and trains technicians in this work. ICRC is often the only international humanitarian organization that is able to access areas of civil strife to provide needed medical and other assistance to conflict victims and displaced persons. ICRC's emergency programs will continue to provide emergency shelter, food and water, medical care, and protection to civilians displaced by conflict in the region.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

Funds may be contributed for special projects of international organizations or NGOs designed to complement the assistance efforts of international organizations or to meet special needs of refugees in the region. For example, in FY 2003, PRM will consider funding for a project that would assist refugees in Lebanon with information about and access to social services pending their resettlement processing.

Assistance Programs in South Asia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	35,840	45,500	45,500
ERF-MRA	0	100,000	0

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. Current levels are 25,500 and 30,300, respectively.

The largest refugee group in South Asia continues to be the approximately 3.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran. The circumstances of this group have changed significantly with the fall of the Taliban government and the installation of an interim authority in December 2001. We are currently anticipating significant repatriation and reintegration activities for this group in FY02 and FY03. Although international assistance programs withdrew international staff during the coalition campaign against al Qaeda and the Taliban, those programs continued to provide food and assistance to desperate Afghans. Most international staff had returned to Afghanistan despite continuing pockets of insecurity at the beginning of 2002.

During the coalition bombing campaign, the government of Pakistan closed the border to prevent large inflows of Afghans. Nevertheless, about 150,000 refugees reached Pakistan and disappeared into the cities or old refugee camps. The 70,000 to 80,000 Afghans who were camped out in a makeshift site with little UNHCR assistance at the beginning of 2001 were resettled into new camps at the beginning of 2002.

In eastern Nepal, over 92,000 (out of some 110,000) registered Bhutanese refugees remained in six camps in eastern Nepal at the beginning of 2002. Talks in 2000 between the two governments aimed at finding a resolution to the citizenship issues surrounding these refugees finally began to bear fruit. Pursuant to the agreement reached between the two governments in 2000 on citizenship issues, joint Bhutan-Nepal verification of the refugees' identity and citizenship began in early 2001.

Of the original 120,000 Tamil refugees who fled to India from Sri Lanka in June 1990 as a result of ethnic violence, approximately 65,000 refugees remain in camps in India's southern Tamil Nadu State. Voluntary repatriation continues to be stalled as the ongoing conflict in Sri Lanka persists. India is host to over 130,000 Tibetan refugees. Approximately 2,500 new Tibetan refugees arrive in India each year.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The primary focus of the United States with regard to UNHCR programs in South Asia will be support for voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons in Afghanistan as soon as conditions permit. Support for protection and assistance for the most vulnerable refugee groups remaining in Pakistan and Iran will continue, with special attention to the needs of refugee women and girls, especially in health and education. UNHCR is also concerned with the internally displaced (IDPs) in Sri Lanka. UNHCR provides the newly displaced with relief items such as plastic sheeting and domestic items, tries to ensure access to basic health services, and complements assistance provided in government welfare centers. In Nepal, UNHCR's presence supports Tibetan refugees in transit to India as well as the Bhutanese refugee population. UNHCR provides transiting Tibetan refugees food, shelter, and health care. UNHCR also maintains a Reception Center for Tibetan refugees in Katmandu. The 100,000 Bhutanese refugees in seven refugee camps receive protection and assistance from UNHCR, including primary education for all refugee children in the camps and teacher training, kerosene for cooking in order to reduce environmental degradation, and income generating and skills projects.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

ICRC is expected to maintain programs for victims of the Afghan conflict with a focus on emergency medical assistance and visits to detainees. ICRC runs a number of surgical and field hospitals for war-wounded Afghans and operates orthopedic centers that provide complete rehabilitative services to the disabled. ICRC also provides emergency non-food assistance to the internally displaced and vulnerable, as well as water and sanitation projects in urban areas. Protection and tracing activities are important aspects of ICRC's Afghan Conflict Victims program.

ICRC is also involved in protection, tracing, medical assistance, and human rights training in Sri Lanka as well as protection of detainees and conflict victims in Kashmir. With no resolution to those conflicts in sight, support for ICRC's critical humanitarian efforts through U.S. contributions to its regional appeal will continue.

World Food Program (WFP)

In recent years, U.S. contributions to WFP have supported feeding programs for Afghan refugees and repatriates and Bhutanese refugees. In FY 2003, the State Department may contribute funds to WFP for such programs undertaken in cooperation with UNHCR. The Department also provides funds to WFP for logistical support in Afghanistan.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

Funding to other international organizations and NGOs to supplement the repatriation and reintegration assistance to Afghan refugees will be considered. The Department will look favorably on projects that address education, water and sanitation, health, and shelter - key elements in anchoring returnees in their communities. The Department will also continue to give special attention to the needs of Afghan women and girls, particularly through health and education projects implemented by NGOs.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	13,626	15,000	14,700

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 14,500.

In addition to the MRA assistance for the Western Hemisphere, the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration administers funding from the Andean Counterdrug Initiative to address the immediate needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Colombia. Violence is on the rise in Colombia, as are the numbers of IDPs and refugees in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. International organizations continue to provide assistance to IDPs, including the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Additionally, several American NGOs are partnering with Colombian NGOs to provide aid. While Colombia represents the most significant humanitarian assistance requirement in this region, ongoing UNHCR and ICRC programs of protection and humanitarian law dissemination throughout the hemisphere are needed to maintain a capacity for dealing with refugee needs now and in the future. UNHCR training workshops in the Caribbean are particularly important, as UNHCR has no permanent staff in the region, operating through a system of "honorary liaisons."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

U.S. contributions will help support UNHCR programs that directly assist the small numbers of refugees throughout the hemisphere and work with states to put in place effective protection regimes. UNHCR is also carrying out a modest program in Colombia to assist the government in responding to the assistance and protection needs of IDPs. UNHCR activities in Colombia include technical support and training for employees of the National Registration System and the official IDP assistance agency, the Social Solidarity Network. In addition, the agency works with local government and indigenous organizations to enhance local capacity, improve emergency response and contingency planning, and disseminate information on IDP rights under the law. In neighboring countries, UNHCR works with host governments to promote refugee-related legislation, support NGO and local government refugee response, and facilitate voluntary returns of Colombian refugees.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Funds will be contributed to ICRC assistance programs in Central and South America, primarily for Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, and for its network of four regional offices and delegations. With fewer active conflicts in the region, ICRC's emergency relief to conflict victims, aid to prisoners of war, and tracing activities have decreased somewhat (with the notable exception of Colombia), enabling ICRC to focus on prison visits and promotion of international humanitarian law. ICRC is the primary provider of emergency assistance to IDPs in Colombia.

Other International Organizations and NGOs

The Department may consider funding other relevant international organizations and NGOs, as required, to meet special needs for assistance to refugees, IDPs, and migrants in the region and/or complement the assistance efforts of the international organizations outlined above. The Department may consider continued funding support to sector-specific programs such as WFP's supplemental feedings for Colombian

IDP women and children, UNICEF's child-oriented prevention program, PAHO's capacity-building efforts in the health sector, and NGO projects to enhance delivery of integrated temporary shelter and emergency assistance for IDP communities.

Multiregional Activities
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	58,569	57,700	56,600

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 56,000.

The request for MRA multiregional funding will provide U.S. contributions to the headquarters budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the headquarters and global program costs of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the multiregional refugee activities of international or non-governmental organizations.

Funding for the ICRC headquarters budget covers the permanent activities carried out by ICRC staff at the Geneva headquarters only; field-related costs are normally attributed to the regional appeals. The contribution will be calculated at not less than 10 percent of the 2003 ICRC headquarters budget in accordance with the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1988 and 1989. The ICRC headquarters budget is funded through voluntary contributions by governments and national societies of the Red Cross. U.S. contributions to ICRC's regional emergency appeals are described under the previous regional sections of this document. (The ICRC contribution is paid in Swiss francs, and the dollar amount will vary according to the exchange rate at the time of payment.)

Multiregional funding supports activities of international and non-governmental organizations that do not appear in any specific regional program (e.g., centrally-funded, multiregional activities). Multiregional program activities include interagency coordination efforts, emergency response units of international organizations, and special studies. This funding will also be used to support efforts to integrate the special needs of refugee women and children in the program and budget planning process of the international organizations and non-governmental agencies engaged in providing refugee assistance overseas.

The multiregional program also supports positions held by Americans with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration, and the World Food Program, through Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programs. The United States provides unearmarked funding to the UNHCR General Program (from which many of the above activities are funded) under this activity, in addition to the funds provided to UNHCR through region-specific allocations discussed previously.

Migration
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	0	16,000	15,700

The FY 2002 level above does not reflect the current program estimate, which is 17,000.

International migration activities include cooperation with other governments and with international and non-governmental organizations to understand the root causes of migration, particularly at the regional level, and to encourage humane and effective migration management. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the chief international organization through which the U.S. funds for migration activities are disbursed. The FY 2003 request for migration activities includes our annual assessed contribution to IOM. As a member of IOM, as authorized in the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, the United States pays a 26.327 percent assessment to the organization's administrative budget. (The IOM assessed contribution is paid in Swiss francs, and the dollar amount will vary according to the exchange rate at the time of payment.)

A principal migration activity is participation in and support for multilateral migration dialogues. Since 1996, the United States has been involved in the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), a forum where eleven North and Central American governments (and the Dominican Republic) discuss and cooperate on common migration challenges. In FY 2001, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) also completed the U.S. commitment to serve as "Responsible Coordinator" in implementing the migrant worker initiative originating in the Santiago (Chile) Summit of the Americas Action Plan. In addition, the United States participates in the "Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee, and Migration Policies in Europe, North America, and Australia" (IGC), an informal channel for senior and mid-level policy officials from the United States, Canada, Australia, and European countries to exchange views and share information. In Africa, we support nascent migration dialogues among members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Migration and asylum also figure prominently on the foreign policy agenda of our discussions with Europe and the NIS. "Justice and Home Affairs" issues are increasingly important in the dialogue between the United States and the European Union (EU). PRM will continue its efforts to advance cooperation with the EU member states and the European Commission on migration issues with a special focus on protection. PRM has also supported efforts to develop effective and humane migration management systems in the New Independent States (NIS).

Finally, assistance in this category will be provided to support the international migration policy goals for which PRM has primary responsibility, especially the promotion of the human rights of vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and victims of trafficking. Anti-trafficking programming will be closely coordinated with the State Department's new Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and other U.S. anti-trafficking efforts, including work done by law enforcement entities.

Refugee Admissions
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	92,854	92,000	105,000

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 levels above do not reflect current program estimates. The current level for both years is 130,000.

The President, following the annual consultation process with Congress later in FY 2002, will determine the FY 2003 number of refugee admissions and the regional allocations. The specific regional ceilings established in the consultations process will be based on an assessment of worldwide refugee needs at that time. The request will fund all related refugee admissions activities and the processing and transportation of a small number of Amerasian immigrants. In FY 2003, the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration will continue to give priority to enhancing accessibility to the refugee admissions program by individuals in need of the protection afforded by resettlement and to enhancing the quality of the initial resettlement services received by each arriving refugee. Actual U.S. refugee admissions for FY 2001 and the established FY 2002 ceilings are shown in the following table:

Geographic Region	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Ceiling
Africa	19,011	22,000
East Asia	3,725	4,000
Former Yugoslavia	15,774	9,000
NIS/Baltics	15,257	17,000
Latin America/Caribbean	2,973	3,000
Near East/South Asia	12,056	15,000
Total	68,796	70,000

Africa

Admissions of African refugees increased approximately 10 percent in FY 2001 to 19,011 refugees. Reflecting the size of the refugee population in Africa, as well as the unfortunate deterioration in refugee protection in some locations, admissions of African refugees have increased three-fold since FY 1997. African refugees of any nationality who are referred for resettlement by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or a U.S. Embassy will be processed. Several specific groups have been identified as of special humanitarian concern including a sizeable population of Somali Bantu. In addition, refugees from some countries undergoing active or recently concluded armed conflict will be eligible for family reunification processing.

East Asia

For 20 years under the Orderly Departure Program from Vietnam, refugee cases were processed for those with close ties to the United States, with particular emphasis on former re-education center detainees and Amerasians. In addition, since FY 1997, the United States has processed for refugee admission some 19,000 Vietnamese applicants under the Resettlement Opportunity for Vietnamese Returnees. In FY 2003, we expect to address residual cases as well as the needs of new Vietnamese protection cases.

In FY 2003 it is expected that small numbers of Burmese and refugees from other Asian countries will also be processed.

Europe

The FY 2003 program will include primarily persons from the former Soviet Union and small numbers of persons from the republics of the former Yugoslavia. Interruptions in processing during FY 2002, particularly in Moscow, have created a backlog of un interviewed religious minority "Lautenberg" cases that will require admissions places in FY 2003.

Admissions from the former Soviet Union will be primarily persons of special interest to the United States. These include Jews, Evangelical Christians, and certain Ukrainian religious activists. The Department of State will continue to closely monitor the situation of religious minorities in Russia. Admissions from the former Yugoslavia will emphasize vulnerable cases, and other refugees for whom repatriation/reintegration is not a viable option.

Near East and South Asia

In FY 2003, admissions of Iranians (primarily religious minorities), Iraqis, and small numbers of other nationalities are expected to continue. We are prepared to continue to admit vulnerable Afghans. As the situation in the region is rapidly evolving, however, it is unclear what level of Afghan admissions will be needed.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The program in this region primarily supports the admission of Cubans. The in-country Cuban refugee processing program is designed to allow those individuals most likely to qualify as refugees the opportunity to have their claims heard without resorting to dangerous boat departures. Nationals of other countries, such as Colombia, will be considered if referred by a U.S. Embassy or UNHCR.

Summary of Costs

The funds requested for FY 2003 are directly related to costs incurred on behalf of refugees whose actual admission will occur in FY 2003 or in 2004. After the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) approves a refugee, the refugee receives a medical examination, sponsorship in the United States is assured, travel arrangements are prepared, and all other steps necessary for admission to the United States are completed. Most transportation and Reception and Placement costs are incurred when the refugee departs the asylum country for resettlement in the United States. Funds also are used to support all ongoing activities related to admissions, such as case identification and pre-screening of refugee applicants, processing of applicant case files, medical examinations, and overseas orientation.

The budget request for refugee admissions funds the programs described below. Funds may also be used for the evaluation of these programs.

Amerasian Admissions Costs

Within the total admissions request, sufficient funds have been included to cover the admissions costs of Amerasian immigrants and their qualifying family members. The small numbers of Amerasian immigrants who enter under the provisions of Section 584 of the FY 1988 Further Continuing Resolution to the Appropriations Act, P.L.100-202, receive the same services provided to refugees.

Processing

The Department funds voluntary agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist with the processing of refugees worldwide for resettlement in the United States. Processing responsibilities include screening applicants to assess their eligibility for interview by INS adjudicators under the U.S. refugee program. Some applicants interviewed by INS are not approved for U.S. resettlement. Therefore, more cases are processed during the course of the year than will actually be admitted to the United States as refugees in that year. For approved refugees, processing funds also are used to pay for medical examinations, cultural orientation materials and briefings, and required travel documentation.

In addition to overseas processing operations, the Department funds certain services performed in the United States that are essential to the smooth and efficient operation of the admissions process. This includes maintaining a U.S.-based Refugee Processing Center, which manages the refugee admissions database and case allocation and sponsorship functions. Deployment of the computerized Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS) will be completed in FY 2003, streamlining all aspects of refugee processing.

Transportation and Related Services

For FY 2003, the Administration requests funds for transportation and related services provided by IOM in support of the U.S. admissions program. This activity includes funding for international and domestic airfares, IOM operational support, communications, and transit accommodations where required. The cost of airfare is provided to refugees on a loan basis; beneficiaries are responsible for repaying their loans over time after resettlement. Therefore, the requirement for appropriated funds for refugee transportation in any given year is partially offset by loan repayments to IOM from refugees previously resettled. In addition, some refugees, primarily from the former Soviet Union, will elect to travel on tickets purchased with private funds.

Reception and Placement Program

Through the Department's Reception and Placement program (R&P), private voluntary agencies receive funds to provide basic services to refugees for initial resettlement in the United States. These agencies are expected to augment federal funds by drawing on private cash and in-kind contributions that are essential to the success of this program. Services include pre-arrival planning, reception at the airport, initial provision of basic necessities, including housing, food and clothing, orientation to their communities, counseling, and referral to local social service programs.

In an effort to strengthen program oversight and improve the quality of services provided to resettled refugees, the Department and the voluntary agencies in FY 2001 developed "operational guidance" which better defines the standards agencies are expected to meet in carrying out their R&P responsibilities. The Department is continuing to explore ways to expand its program monitoring efforts.

The Department coordinates with the domestic refugee assistance programs administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS/ORR).

Refugees to Israel
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	59,868	60,000	60,000

The FY 2003 request includes funding to support resettlement in Israel through a grant to the United Israel Appeal (UIA). This grant helps finance programs of the Jewish Agency for Israel that assist in the absorption into Israeli society of Jewish humanitarian migrants coming to Israel from the former Soviet Union and certain countries of distress.

MRA Administrative Expenses
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
MRA	15,010	16,556	16,565

The FY 2003 request for administrative expenses will finance the salaries and operating costs associated with a staff of 112 permanent positions in the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). This staff, both overseas and domestic, manages the resources and array of issues for which PRM is responsible. Overseas staff manage important humanitarian and refugee responsibilities. They work with PRM Washington to address comprehensively national interests, PRM goals, and embassy objectives and to respond effectively to emergency situations in their areas or responsibility. Domestic staff direct diplomatic initiatives and policy development, address program design, monitor and evaluate operational activities, and maintain an equally important policy liaison role, supporting other parts of the Department of State in integrating refugee and humanitarian issues into broader regional foreign policy concerns.

The State Department's Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) account includes costs related to a staff of five permanent positions dedicated to international population activities.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
ERMA	14,967	15,000	15,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) is a no-year appropriation, drawn upon by the President to meet “unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs” whenever the President determines that it is “important to the national interest” to do so. The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, provides permanent authorization for the account of up to \$100 million. The FY 2003 request will provide the flexibility needed to respond to unexpected refugee and migration emergencies.

In FY 2001 and FY 2002 (as of February 2002), a total of \$107 million was drawn down from the ERMA Fund for the following needs:

Africa

Presidential Determination 2001-22:

On July 26, 2001, \$12 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs associated with the crises in Guinea and Sierra Leone.

Presidential Determination 2001-22:

On July 26, 2001, \$3.5 million was authorized to meet urgent and unexpected needs associated with the repatriation of Eritrean refugees from Sudan to Eritrea.

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$5 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the crisis in Guinea.

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$10 million was authorized to meet urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Europe

Presidential Determination 2001-10:

On January 17, 2001, \$20 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict and other persons at risk in the Balkans.

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$3.2 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict and other persons at risk in the North Caucasus.

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$5 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict and other persons at risk in Serbia.

Near East

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$8.8 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the crisis in the West Bank and Gaza.

South Asia

Presidential Determination 2001-30:

On September 28, 2001, \$25 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs of a new exodus of refugees from Afghanistan. (Note that while the Presidential Determination was signed in FY 2001, funds were not drawn down until FY 2002.)

Presidential Determination 2001-22:

On July 26, 2001, \$6.5 million was authorized to meet the unexpected needs of displaced Afghans, who are fleeing persecution, conflict, and drought in their home country.

Presidential Determination 2001-10:

On January 17, 2001, \$2 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the crisis in Nepal.

Presidential Determination 2001-05:

On December 15, 2000, \$1 million was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Afghan crisis.

Urgent Response Capacity Drawdown

Presidential Determination 2001-22:

On July 26, 2001, \$5 million was authorized for an urgent response capacity in order to allow for immediate U.S. response to unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR	310,914	313,500	372,400
ERF-NADR	0	155,700	0

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account funds critical, security-related programs in support of a broad range of U.S. national interests. NADR programs serve as an important tool for working with foreign nations to reduce transnational threats to America's security, as well as to mitigate local threats that cause regional instabilities and humanitarian tragedies. The FY 2003 request reflects the funding needed to support U.S. efforts to reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities, landmines, and stockpiles of excess weapons, as well as by nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, missiles, and their associated technologies.

The NADR account supports U.S. efforts in four areas: nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, regional stability, and humanitarian assistance. The success or failure of the United States in dealing with problems in each of these areas will have implications for maintaining U.S. security and military superiority; efforts to promote reconciliation and stability in the Middle East, South Asia, and Northeast Asia; and access to critical resources and markets.

Nonproliferation Efforts

One of the most direct and serious security threats facing the United States is the possibility of conflict involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) of chemical, biological, or nuclear origin, and missiles that could deliver such weapons. First and foremost is the immediate challenge of halting the clandestine spread of WMD materials and technology to rogue states, terrorist groups, and other non-state actors. Synonymous with this challenge is the need to reinvigorate the international community's commitment to support nonproliferation efforts and responsible nonproliferation behavior. The FY 2003 NADR request will fund bilateral and multilateral assistance programs that directly support U.S. nonproliferation objectives:

- To deny proliferators the supplies of materials and technology they need for their programs.
- To prevent and contain WMD and missile capabilities as well as advanced conventional weapons in key countries and regions.
- To secure and guard against leakage of WMD- and missile-related materials and expertise, primarily in Russia and other Eurasian countries.
- To promote the strengthening of international agreements that formalize and help verify nonproliferation constraints.
- To ensure that peaceful nuclear cooperation serves nuclear safety, environmental, and nonproliferation goals.

NADR supports three nonproliferation programs on a bilateral basis: the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF), a contingency fund for unanticipated requirements or opportunities; the Science Centers and Bio Redirection programs, which finance civilian research by former Soviet weapons experts in Russia, the Ukraine, and the other Eurasian countries; and Export Control and Related Border Security

assistance programs, which are designed to strengthen national export control systems in key countries. NADR funds also leverage other international donors in three multilateral fora. Under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the U.S. voluntary contribution supplements the IAEA's operating budget to implement strengthened nuclear safeguards measures, allow expansion in nuclear safety cooperation with key countries, and combat nuclear and radiological terrorism. Funding for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) helps strengthen the current international testing moratorium by supporting the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS) to detect nuclear explosions. Finally, the U.S. contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) supports implementation of the Agreed Framework between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). U.S. assistance funds part of KEDO's administrative expenses and provides annual shipments of heavy fuel oil to the DPRK in lieu of the energy given up when North Korea froze its declared nuclear facilities under IAEA monitoring.

Anti-terrorism Efforts

The NADR account also supports a comprehensive approach to preventing and countering terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens and to minimize the impact of any attacks that may occur, whether at home or abroad. NADR funds both the Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) and the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP). ATA provides technical training and equipment to assist foreign countries in protecting facilities, individuals, and infrastructure. The TIP improves countries' capabilities to prevent the transit of terrorists and their materials between borders. The FY 2003 program will support ongoing core ATA programs and allow for expansion in selected regions, as well as support new TIP countries' efforts to interdict terrorists.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

Finally, the NADR account funds programs that promote an environment to allow for peace and regional stability, as well as meet humanitarian needs. The Humanitarian Demining Program (HDP) supports efforts to eliminate the threat to civilians of uncleared anti-personnel landmines, which have proven to be one weapon that is both destabilizing and damaging to the restoration of peace and prosperity once a conflict is over. Demining assistance also allows mine-affected nations to save the lives and limbs of innocent civilians, return displaced persons to their homes, rebuild shattered economic infrastructure, return agricultural land to productivity, and allow the safe delivery of other humanitarian services. This year, the Department is also requesting funds to provide dollar-for-dollar matching contributions for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, which conducts mine action activities primarily in the Balkan region.

In FY 2003, NADR will also fund the Small Arms/Light Weapons destruction program, which is designed to eliminate stockpiles of excess small arms and light weapons left over from Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts, particularly in Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. As with the Humanitarian Demining Program, the Small Arms Destruction initiative promotes regional stability and minimizes threats to civilian populations by destroying excess stockpiles of weapons that fuel the international illicit arms market, in turn exacerbating regional and civil conflicts and claiming hundreds of thousands of lives and displacing millions of civilians every year.

Individual NADR program justifications follow.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Nonproliferation Programs			
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	14,967	14,000	15,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	19,100	17,000	36,000
Science Centers/Bio Redirection	35,000	37,000	52,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	50,458	50,000	50,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	17,598	20,000	18,200
KEDO	74,879	90,500	75,000
Subtotal - Nonproliferation Programs	212,002	228,500	246,200
Anti-Terrorism Programs			
Anti-terrorism Assistance	38,000	38,000	64,200
Terrorist Interdiction Program	4,000	4,000	5,000
Lockerbie Trial Support	15,000	-	-
Subtotal - Anti-Terrorism Programs	57,000	42,000	69,200
Regional Stability & Humanitarian Assistance			
Humanitarian Demining Program	39,912	40,000	45,000
International Trust Fund	-	-	10,000
Small Arms Destruction	2,000	3,000	2,000
Subtotal - Regional Stability & Humanitarian Assistance	41,912	43,000	57,000
Total	310,914	313,500	372,400
Emergency Response Fund			
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	42,200	-
Science Centers/Bio Redirection	-	30,000	-
Anti-terrorism Assistance	-	45,500	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	4,000	-
CT Engagement with Allies	-	3,000	-
Israel CT Assistance	-	28,000	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	3,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	-	155,700	-

Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-NDF	14,967	14,000	15,000

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) permits the Department of State to respond quickly and effectively to unanticipated or unusually difficult nonproliferation requirements or opportunities by funding and executing specific projects.

The objectives of the NDF are established by the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992 and include: (1) halting the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons; (2) destroying or neutralizing existing weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related sensitive materials, and conventional weapons; and (3) limiting the spread of advanced conventional weapons and their delivery systems.

NDF activities, past and present, include: the destruction of SS-23 and SCUD missiles in Central Europe; assisting in the removal of Highly Enriched Uranium and other nuclear materials from Central Asia; safeguarding nuclear materials; funding the development of Low Enriched Uranium fuel for Russian-built research reactors; initiating and executing programs to detect nuclear materials in Central Europe, Central Asia, and other countries of the former Soviet Union; and providing specialized nuclear safeguards equipment to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

During the past year, NDF activities have focused particularly on the acquisition of nuclear reactor components illegally destined for the Middle East and their subsequent return to the United States, provision and deployment of nuclear detection systems to Turkey, and continued deployment and development of the Tracker automated export control system. The Tracker system is being developed in cooperation with allies in Western and Central Europe. It is currently deployed in six Central European countries. Western European deployments are scheduled to begin in 2003.

To ensure that the NDF can continue to respond quickly to difficult challenges, the Administration requests that the NDF funding, as in previous years, be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, that the funds be appropriated to remain available until expended, and that their use be authorized for countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so. The NDF has traditionally expended 4.5 percent of its funds for administration and operational costs, and we request a similar percentage for FY 2003.

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-EXBS	19,100	17,000	36,000
ERF-NADR-EXBS	0	42,200	0

A key tool in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons is effective export controls and border control infrastructure and capabilities. To meet this objective, the United States works to ensure that potential suppliers have proper controls on exports of arms, dual-use goods, and related technologies, and that transit/transshipment countries have the tools to interdict illicit shipments crossing their territories and implement controls to prevent diversions. The U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program provides essential technical and material assistance to recipient countries to help them carry out these nonproliferation efforts.

The FY 2003 request reflects a consolidation in the NADR account of most export control and border security programs previously funded under the FREEDOM Support Act. Requested funding will support activities with key countries to: (1) establish the necessary legal and regulatory basis for effective export controls; (2) develop appropriate export authorization procedures and practices; (3) establish and enhance effective enforcement capabilities and procedures, including through the provision of WMD detection and interdiction equipment and training; and (4) promote effective interaction between governments and industry on export controls.

Specifically, NADR export control assistance funds will be used to:

- Strengthen the capabilities of source countries to interdict illicit exports of weapons and related dual-use goods and technologies, particularly among the Eurasian former Soviet republics. Funds will assist recipient countries in improving legal and regulatory infrastructures; providing equipment and training for enforcement personnel (customs officers, border guards, and others) on the procedures, techniques, and equipment that would increase identification and interdiction of WMD materials, technology, and missile delivery systems; and encouraging regional cooperation in the interdiction of smuggled materials.
- Provide detection equipment and training to prevent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Balkans and the Baltics, from being used as conduits for illicit WMD-related and arms exports. Funds will support regional conferences and training workshops. This program has consistently demonstrated its importance and resulted in the successful interdiction of several nuclear smuggling attempts in Europe.
- Fund programs in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and Asia to improve national nonproliferation export control systems. Programs will support the establishment of viable legal and regulatory regimes, expand capabilities to interdict materials in transit, and provide equipment and training for enforcement personnel (customs officers, border guards, and others) on the procedures, techniques, and equipment that would increase identification and interdiction of WMD materials, related dual-use goods and technology, missile delivery systems, and other weapons.

- Expand the worldwide nonproliferation advisors program. This program currently has 13 offices covering some 20 countries. Funds will support the work of in-country and regional advisors, including overseeing and coordinating implementation of assistance projects in their areas of responsibility, assessing foreign export control capabilities and practices, recommending projects, and ensuring effective operation of U.S.-provided equipment.
- Support program administration. Funds will provide contract support for database development, detection and imaging equipment replacement, repair and maintenance, and accounts reconciliation. They will also cover costs associated with team visits, such as translators and transportation to border points.

A country and program breakout for the FY 2003 EXBS program follows. Further information on individual country programs may be found in the respective country narratives.

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
East Asia and the Pacific			
Malaysia	121	150	300
Taiwan	30	-	-
Thailand	30	70	50
Vietnam	-	-	50
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	181	220	400
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	-	15	140
Armenia	500	270	1,850
Azerbaijan	825	100	1,850
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	30
Bulgaria	100	410	730
Croatia	-	85	90
Cyprus	100	55	260
Czech Republic	317	200	400
Estonia	301	68	100
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	31	100
Hungary	371	240	270
Kazakhstan	605	370	1,750
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	1,200
Latvia	260	1,113	1,400
Lithuania	371	748	920
Macedonia	215	180	190
Malta	5,130	119	480
Moldova	-	-	2,320
NIS Regional Export Controls	470	499	500
Poland	645	300	600
Romania	394	275	560
Russia	1,500	1,500	3,980
Slovakia	125	407	700
Slovenia	130	350	550
Tajikistan	-	-	50
Turkey	100	1,000	600
Turkmenistan	-	-	50
Ukraine	770	470	2,620
Uzbekistan	330	-	1,200
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	13,559	8,805	25,490

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Near East			
Egypt	-	50	135
Jordan	-	750	250
Oman	-	20	100
Saudi Arabia	10	30	80
United Arab Emirates	340	350	350
Yemen	140	50	150
Subtotal - Near East	490	1,250	1,065
South Asia			
India	892	900	1,750
Subtotal - South Asia	892	900	1,750
Global			
Export Control Program Administration	643	500	500
Export Control Regional Advisors	2,945	4,280	5,895
NADR Regional Export Controls	390	900	900
Regional Advisors Training	-	145	-
Subtotal - Global	3,978	5,825	7,295
Total	19,100	17,000	36,000
Emergency Response Fund			
Azerbaijan	-	3,000	-
Kazakhstan	-	2,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	3,500	-
Tajikistan	-	7,500	-
Turkey	-	1,200	-
Turkmenistan	-	7,000	-
Uzbekistan	-	18,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	-	42,200	-

Science Centers/Bio Redirection
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-SC	35,000	37,000	52,000
ERF-NADR-SC	0	30,000	0

By engaging former Soviet weapons scientists and engineers in peaceful scientific and commercial activities, the Science Centers and Bio Redirection programs seek to prevent the sale of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and missile expertise and technologies to rogue states or terrorists. The Science Centers program operates from two headquarters in Moscow and Kiev under international agreements, with financial support from the United States, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Norway, and South Korea and increasing financial support from industry. The Centers focus on all categories of former Soviet WMD scientists – nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile – located in the eight independent republics of the former Soviet Union that are currently participants in the program: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Armenia, and Georgia. Additionally, Azerbaijan has formally applied for accession to the program, and Moldova has launched preliminary accession discussions.

In late 1997 the U.S. Government launched a coordinated interagency program to engage former Soviet biological weapons scientists. Similar in concept to the Science Centers, the Bio Redirection effort is designed to provide incentives for former biological weapons scientists not to market their skills to countries of proliferation concern or terrorist groups, while also promoting access and transparency at facilities formerly associated with the Soviet Union’s biological weapons programs. The effort also seeks to leverage U.S. nonproliferation assistance funding by focusing joint research projects on areas of critical public health, agricultural, and environmental research. The original Biological Weapons Redirection program was funded from its inception through FY 2002 from the FREEDOM Support Act; the FY 2003 budget shifts the request to NADR, a more appropriate account from which to fund these activities. The Departments of State, Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Energy, and Agriculture (USDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) all contribute to the overall effort by collaborating with Russian/Eurasian institutes and scientists in their areas of expertise. (Note: HHS, USDA, and EPA participation in the Bio Redirection program is supported by Department of State funding).

In the post-September 11 environment, there is increased concern that terrorists may attempt to procure WMD expertise, material, or technology from individuals and facilities in the former Soviet Union, many of which continue to suffer economically. These two programs respond directly to that concern. The requested FY 2003 funding will sustain existing Science Center activities and expand the Bio-Redirection Program. A portion of the Science Center budget will be used to launch a Chemical Weapons Redirection effort, as recommended by the White House Review of Russia Nonproliferation Assistance Programs.

Science Centers

This program has evolved from its initial “stop-the-brain-drain” strategy for weapons scientists to a program supporting the long-term civilian transition of former Soviet WMD scientists to sustainable endeavors in applied and basic scientific research and technology development. In addition to having engaged almost 50,000 scientists and engineers since 1993, the program supports nearly 2,000 scientific research and technology development projects, along with patent and technology commercialization support, western-style professional and business management training through regional training centers, communication technology upgrade support, and travel support. One objective is to give scientists and engineers the opportunity to form long-term research relationships and industrial partnerships, leading to self-

sustainability and integration into the international scientific community. FY 2003 funds will allow the Science Centers to:

- Continue to engage thousands of former WMD scientists in peaceful research and support ongoing activities that foster commercial development and provide international commercial research opportunities for WMD scientists. This is done through increased private sector participation in the Partner Program, continued business training, and valorization and commercialization reviews of projects that have promising technological applications. These activities support long-term sustainability graduation from Science Center support.
- Sustain and expand an active oversight and monitoring program. Consistent with past practice, approximately 10 per cent of NADR funds will be used for administrative support and oversight, including expanded financial and technical audits of selected projects.
- Begin to implement a new engagement strategy. In response to a recommendation from the White House review of Russia Nonproliferation Programs, a small amount of funds will be dedicated to initial implementation of a strategy to engage former Soviet Chemical Weapons scientists and engineers patterned after the Bio-Redirection program described below.

Bio Redirection

This program originated with one Russian institute, now involves some 30 institutes across Eurasia, and continues to engage additional institutes and to start new project work. In consultation with other USG agencies, the Department of State provides overall program coordination and policy guidance, as well as funds to support program activities carried out by HHS, USDA, and EPA. The involvement of these and other USG agencies provides technical and scientific expertise otherwise unavailable to State. During FY 2002, the Administration expanded this initiative to include production as well as scientific research facilities, in Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine. In FY 2003, the Bio-Redirection program will continue to support nonproliferation activities with:

- HHS/Biotechnology Engagement Program (BTEP) to support individual and regional projects, primarily in Russia, and program management, oversight, and audits. Specific activities may include infectious disease research projects; scientist exchanges; Good Laboratory, Manufacturing, and Clinical Practices training; regional field epidemiology training; facility upgrades; and emergency response exercises for biological hazards.
- USDA/Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Collaborative Research in Biotechnology program. This program supports individual and regional research projects in plant and animal disease detection, characterization, monitoring, and prevention, in addition to program management, oversight, and audits, primarily in Russia and Central Asia. The program also will fund the continued literature access of five Russian institutes through the USDA's National Agricultural Library database.
- EPA support for individual and regional projects, primarily in Russia and Central Asia, and program management, oversight, and audits. The highest priority is the environmental monitoring laboratory in Stepnogorsk, Kazakhstan. Additional EPA activities include engaging former weapons scientists in detoxification, bioremediation, and phytoremediation projects; and collaboration on projects, including PCB contamination, chemical destruction, the development of Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) for hazardous chemicals, and environmental contamination.

International Atomic Energy Agency - Voluntary Contribution
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-IAEA	50,458	50,000	50,000

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a critical and effective instrument for verifying compliance with international nuclear nonproliferation agreements and serves as an essential barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons. Its program of international safeguards monitors the presence and use of nuclear material worldwide, providing assurance that nuclear material is not diverted to make nuclear weapons. In September 2001, the IAEA initiated a review of its programs with a view to enhancing those that will help states protect against acts of nuclear terrorism. It has already expanded some activities in this area. The United States has strongly supported the IAEA since its creation in 1957.

The IAEA's regular budget has fallen into crisis after almost two decades of zero real growth. At the same time, the organization has experienced significant real growth in its mission, especially in the vital area of nuclear inspections and countering nuclear terrorism.

Over the past 20 years, demands on safeguards have risen steadily, both in the number of nuclear facilities subject to safeguards as well as the volume of nuclear material under safeguards. Some safeguards equipment has become obsolete, and new more effective technologies have emerged. Safeguards standards have become much more rigorous, due in large measure to U.S. leadership.

In the aftermath of September 11, the IAEA is being called upon to expand its programs in nuclear material security. Initial priorities include increased training in the physical protection of nuclear material and wider use of international missions to assess the adequacy of physical protection measures in place at nuclear installations and recommend improvements. Efforts to thwart nuclear smuggling are also expanding.

The FY 2003 request will address critical needs, including activities designed to counter nuclear terrorism, implement strengthened safeguards, develop advanced safeguards technology and procedures, confront unique safeguards challenges, combat nuclear smuggling, and strengthen nuclear safety measures in Eastern Europe and the Independent States.

The U.S. voluntary contribution will also help strengthen the IAEA's operations, permit replacement of outdated equipment, and support development of new measures to verify that nuclear materials removed from nuclear weapons by the United States and Russia are not re-used for weapons. Finally, the U.S. voluntary contribution will support projects, training, fellowships, and equipment through the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Program in countries that are parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Specific projects planned for FY 2003 include:

- Providing expert assistance and other support to expand international missions to assess the adequacy of physical protection measures in place at nuclear installations worldwide (known as International Physical Protection Advisory Services) to help counter the threat of nuclear terrorism.
- Developing techniques and equipment to support effective safeguards inspections.
- Installing unattended radiation monitoring equipment in critical nuclear fuel cycle facilities (e.g., reprocessing and spent fuel conditioning facilities) and replacing obsolete surveillance systems with modern digital systems worldwide.

- Replacement of the IAEA's obsolete mainframe-based safeguards database with a modern client-server network integrating the expanding variety of information used in strengthening safeguards.
- Replacement of aging analog cameras with new digital models.
- Training inspectors in the application of safeguards and providing new information analysis and survey tools for use in inspections for the strengthened safeguards system.
- Providing the IAEA with the safeguards technology it will need to confirm North Korea's initial inventory of nuclear materials when called upon to do so.
- Strengthening quality control and detection capabilities at the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory, particularly in the analysis of environmental samples.
- Analyzing environmental samples from safeguards inspections to detect signatures of possible undeclared nuclear activities and materials.
- Improving reliability of safeguards equipment by strengthening quality control and testing procedures.

CTBT International Monitoring System
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-CTBT	17,598	20,000	18,200

As a key element of our global efforts against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States has a strong security interest in enhancing its ability, as well as that of its friends and allies, to detect and deter nuclear explosive testing anywhere in the world. Although the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is not in force, the International Monitoring System (IMS), on which work began following CTBT signing in 1996, provides important security benefits to the United States and its allies. While there can be no substitute for robust national efforts, the IMS offers an important supplement. It will collect worldwide data from 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide stations. A number of these stations will provide the United States with new or improved data from regions not otherwise available and will strengthen U.S. verification capability.

In 2000, the first 11 IMS stations were certified as meeting agreed specifications for performance and reliability. In 2001, another 12 stations were certified, including seismic stations in France, Iran, Norway, Spain, and the United States and a second hydrophone station in the Indian Ocean. Seismic arrays are under way in China, Egypt, Mongolia, Niger, Russia, and Saudi Arabia. IMS is the largest program in the CTBT Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) budget. Other substantial programs include the International Data Centre (IDC) and data links between IMS stations and the IDC and between the IDC and member states. A more modest effort is devoted to development of a capability to conduct on-site inspections.

The FY 2003 request in NADR will fund the U.S. contribution to the ongoing work of the Prepcom. This level reflects a reduced U.S. funding share (22 percent), consistent with the new UN scale of assessments, upon which the Prepcom's budget is apportioned among CTBT signatories. Moreover, under U.S. policy, the United States intends to fund its share of only IMS and IMS-related activities, which constitute the largest part of the Prepcom Budget. The United States will not fund other activities, including those related to establishing the on-site inspection system. By maintaining significant support for the Prepcom budget and leadership in work on technical and other issues, the United States will continue to be able to influence and guide the Prepcom's efforts to devise the best possible multilateral regime for monitoring nuclear explosions.

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-KEDO	74,879	90,500	75,000

The United States has a vital security interest in non-proliferation on the Korean peninsula. This objective is central to U.S. efforts to counter threats to peace posed by weapons of mass destruction and missiles.

KEDO was established in 1995 to help implement the Agreed Framework between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), signed on October 21, 1994. In the Agreed Framework, North Korea agreed to freeze and eventually dismantle its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and related facilities at Yongbyon and Taechon and to allow eventual implementation of IAEA full-scope safeguards on these nuclear facilities. The DPRK is maintaining the freeze. In return, the United States agreed to provide 500,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO) annually to replace the electricity the DPRK would have generated from its frozen nuclear facilities and to arrange for the construction of two light-water reactors (LWRs) in North Korea. The Agreed Framework remains the primary means of ensuring: first, the monitoring and dismantlement of the DPRK's nuclear weapons program; and second, North Korea's full compliance with its nuclear nonproliferation obligations.

Following a policy review concluded last June 6, the President directed that serious discussions be held with North Korea on: improved implementation of the Agreed Framework relating to North Korea's nuclear activities; verifiable constraints on North Korea's missile programs and a ban on its missile exports; and a less threatening conventional military posture. The Administration repeatedly has made clear its willingness to talk to North Korea any time, any place, without preconditions; the DPRK has yet to respond.

Continued support for KEDO is important to carry out the terms and conditions of the Agreed Framework and to maintain our current nuclear nonproliferation objectives. Approximately \$6 million of the FY 2003 request will be used to support KEDO's administrative costs, with the balance used for the purchase and shipment of HFO to North Korea in accordance with the Agreed Framework. The United States has contributed \$312 million to KEDO since 1995, plus an additional \$34 million for the canning of spent fuel at Yongbyon. The United States and the European Union, which has contributed \$100 million and is contributing roughly \$18 million annually, are the primary sources for HFO funding. The ROK and Japan are taking the lead in funding the LWR project. Thus far the ROK has contributed \$631 million to KEDO and has pledged to finance 70 percent of the estimated \$4.6 billion cost of the LWRs. Japan has contributed \$302 million to KEDO as part of its pledged \$1 billion toward the LWR project. Other countries have contributed \$31 million; the United States continues to press the international community for additional funding.

Special Notice: Information Related to Section 620G of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

Sixteen governments which are recipients of U.S. assistance covered by section 620G of the Foreign Assistance Act have contributed, or are expected to contribute, to KEDO. They are Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Oman. A detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided to each of these countries, including an estimate of the dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers U.S. national interests may be found in the country and regional programs sections of this document.

Anti-terrorism Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-ATA	38,000	38,000	64,200
ERF-NADR-ATA	0	45,500	0

In the wake of the events of September 11, the United States declared war against terrorism with the purpose of eliminating terrorists' ability to threaten our nation, our people, and interests, and our friends and allies. This war extends beyond the battlefield in Afghanistan to every country where terrorists currently operate or have the potential to operate because of weak internal defenses. To prosecute this war successfully, the Department of State has built and will maintain a broad international coalition working together to identify, uncover, and uproot terrorist cells, destroy terrorist groups and networks, and make support for terrorism by states and non-state actors untenable.

The U.S. has made great progress in building the international will to act in concert against terrorism, but many governments that strive to eliminate terrorism in their own nations do not have capability to act effectively in the law enforcement and security fields. The State Department's Anti-terrorism Assistance program (ATA) is a key element in building the capacity of many of our coalition partners to take strong, decisive action against terrorism.

The ATA program is one of the world's preeminent providers of training, equipment, and advice to foreign countries in order to enhance the anti-terrorism skills and abilities of foreign law enforcement and security officials. These officials are the ones with the primary responsibility in their nations for taking the offensive against international terrorist cells and networks that seek to target us overseas and at home. These officials also have the primary responsibility for responding to and mitigating the impact of terrorist attacks that do occur in their nations.

The United States seeks to maximize international will and ability to end terrorism by destroying terrorists and their means of operation; by preventing terrorist attacks at home and abroad; by eliminating support and safehaven for terrorists; and by minimizing the impact of any terrorist attacks that may escape detection and disruption. As the terrorist threat evolves and expands, U.S. means and strategies for combating terrorism must also evolve and expand.

International cooperation against terrorism includes diplomatic, law enforcement, intelligence, and military cooperation and coordination, as well as the exchange of intelligence, law enforcement, and financial information. To complement the political will of coalition partners to fight terrorism, the U.S. provision of anti-terrorism training and assistance to foreign law enforcement and security officials enhances the skills and capabilities of our partners to fight terrorism effectively. These efforts combine to meet our immediate counterterrorism needs, develop long-term counterterrorism relationships between the U.S. Government and friendly partners, and cement the counterterrorism coalition.

Most recipients of ATA training are developing nations lacking sufficient resources to provide an effective anti-terrorism training program and infrastructure. ATA training augments recipient capabilities by providing valuable skills, relevant support equipment, and technical advice. ATA training includes a wide spectrum of "traditional" courses (e.g., crisis management, hostage negotiation, explosives deactivation), as well as more recent courses aimed at countering developing threats (e.g., WMD, cyberterrorism).

For FY 2003 programs, ATA will sustain an augmented effort aimed at the "southern crescent" of terrorism, which extends from East Asia (e.g., the Philippines) through Central & South Asia (e.g., India,

Pakistan, the Central Asian republics, the Caucasus) to the Middle East (e.g., Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Oman) and into particularly vulnerable African countries. These priority regions and countries are identified through intelligence analyses of the highest actual and potential threat areas. The bulk of projected ATA training in FY 2003 is planned for the front-line states – countries that represent the most vulnerable sites for terrorist infiltration, transit, and activities.

Interconnected with ATA is funding to help counter the threat of terrorist use of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapon of mass destruction (WMD). This international WMD Preparedness Program is designed to provide senior foreign host government interagency officials and emergency response personnel with the policies and skills needed for collective, interagency responses needed to cope with the complicated dynamics of preventing or mitigating a terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction.

To the maximum extent feasible, the WMD program draws from lesson learned and materials developed for U.S. domestic preparedness programs. Since its beginning in FY 1999, 15 countries have received the International Counterterrorism Senior Official Policy Workshop. Ten workshops are scheduled for FY 2003 with a primary focus on front-line states. In FY 2003, approximately \$1 million of the overall ATA training funds will be used for this specialized effort. To complement the WMD preparedness seminar, ATA will continue conducting WMD first-responder courses in up to 20 countries.

The FY 2003 request will enable the ATA program to meet most of the expanded high priority needs identified through assessments of foreign country capabilities conducted in response to current worldwide threats and priorities. Funding will provide support for ongoing core ATA programs, including increased training for South and Central Asia and Middle East states, and implementation of new courses developed in FY 2002 using the Emergency Response Fund supplemental appropriation. The request also supports the implementation of new courses in Kidnap Intervention and Advanced Crisis Response Team. In addition, it provides for the continuation and broadening of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness Program. Funding also supports program management, including travel, translations, transportation of equipment items, and various other administrative expenses for ongoing, new, and expanded initiatives.

Anti-terrorism Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Training			
Africa	4,627	1,301	5,296
East Asia and the Pacific	2,198	2,523	2,366
Europe/NIS	10,665	13,616	17,517
Near East Asia	5,460	4,735	9,012
South Asia	2,515	4,452	9,867
Western Hemisphere	4,744	4,373	8,442
Subtotal - Training	30,209	31,000	52,500
Non-Training			
Program Equipment	400	-	-
Program Management	6,141	6,000	10,700
WMD Preparedness Program	1,250	1,000	1,000
Subtotal - Non-Training	7,791	7,000	11,700
Total	38,000	38,000	64,200

Terrorist Interdiction Program
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-TIP	4,000	4,000	5,000
ERF-NADR-TIP	0	4,000	0

The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) directly supports the U.S. global campaign against terrorism and immediate U.S. national security interests by bolstering U.S. international coalition partners' border security. The attacks of September 11 demonstrate, now more than ever, the critical need to prevent terrorists from crossing international boundaries to stage terrorist attacks. By assisting countries to control their borders better, TIP enhances the security of Americans both at home and abroad.

TIP was developed as a cooperative tool to respond to the ability of terrorists to cross international borders to stage attacks and escape undetected. TIP enables participating coalition partners to improve their border security capabilities by providing computer data base programs that allow border control officials to identify and detain individuals of interest, or quickly relay to other countries information on transiting suspects. TIP will be installed in key transportation hub countries that have been identified by interagency assessments and intelligence analysis. Such vulnerable countries usually have little or outdated means of quickly identifying potential terrorists. The introduction of TIP capabilities helps to frustrate terrorist networks and planned attacks and bring to justice those trying to escape after an attack.

TIP assists recipient nations by providing computer hardware, database software, and training that enable border officials to identify persons transiting major entry-exit points. It enhances the border security systems through four interrelated components: (1) installation of the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES); (2) training of border security officials to operate PISCES; (3) help to update the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) communications system to complement PISCES; and (4) strengthening host countries existing counterterrorism interdiction capabilities.

TIP funds support the installation and maintenance of PISCES in critical points of entry, such as major air or seaports, in a participating country. PISCES is a database that provides border control officials with information of persons contained in a country's own "stop list". The system utilizes a high-speed secure connection from the country's centralized data bank of suspects, located in the appropriate government agency, to points of entry where PISCES is installed. This allows border control officials to check passports and visas quickly and accurately for the purpose of identifying terrorist suspects. Officials can also use PISCES to quickly retrieve information on persons who may be trying to depart a country in haste after a terrorist incident.

Access to information on terrorists from all over the world is essential to interdicting terrorists who are attempting to transit a country. Therefore, TIP funds are used to assist INTERPOL in upgrading its communications system to transmit fingerprints, photos, and other graphics on a near-real-time basis to and from a participating country's INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB). INTERPOL data can then be imported into PISCES to expand the database's pool of suspects.

In addition, TIP funds provide training for immigration officials to use system equipment to collect, compare, and analyze data that can be used to arrest and investigate suspects, as well as to identify fraudulent travel documents. This training complements existing State Department export control and border security programs, such as Diplomatic Security's Anti-terrorism Assistance and programs run by the Bureaus of Nonproliferation and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism provides policy oversight and management for the selection and participation of countries. Selection is based on a variety of criteria, such as strategic importance of the program in the country/region, intelligence analysis of terrorist traffic patterns, degree of cooperation expected from the country, and the country's need for assistance. The FY 2003 plan for TIP includes ten initial-offer visits and follow-on site surveys to selected countries, as well as the continuation of initial installations begun with prior year program funds in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania.

In light of September 11 events, the list of potential recipient countries has increased significantly, as have resource requirements for individual country programs. The introduction of the pilot program in Pakistan has demonstrated the need for widespread installation of the system throughout all of a country's entry and exit points, as well as a comprehensive program to ensure the proper management, training, and functioning of the system. Since September 11 and the creation of the cooperative partnerships by the global campaign against terror, 57 countries have been identified as potential recipients of TIP funds.

TIP provides a significant diplomatic engagement tool that will continue to strengthen U.S. coalition efforts and bolster the counterterrorism capabilities of recipient countries. The program provides the opportunity to engage countries on broader issues of interdiction, such as methods of detecting weapons and explosives being smuggled across international borders. As the TIP system is expanded to more countries in a comprehensive network, it will grow as an effective tool to garner international will and minimize terrorism as a threat to U.S. interests at home and abroad.

Humanitarian Demining Program
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-HD	39,912	40,000	45,000
ERF-NADR-HD	0	3,000	0

The U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program seeks to relieve human suffering caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) while promoting U.S. foreign policy interests. Program objectives are to reduce civilian casualties, create conditions for the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes, and reinforce an affected country's stability. The United States accomplishes these objectives by supporting mine awareness and mine clearance projects and by helping to develop indigenous mine action capabilities in mine-affected nations, where appropriate.

The FY 2003 request demonstrates a continued U.S. commitment to foster a world that is safe from landmines. Since 1993, the United States has committed more than \$500 million from Department of State, Department of Defense, and U.S. Agency for International Development sources to support mine action activities in 42 countries as well as the provinces of Kosovo and Northwest Somalia. NADR Humanitarian Demining Program funding is being requested for 26 of the countries in the program; several additional country programs are being requested and justified under NADR International Trust Fund.

The U.S. humanitarian demining program has achieved a number of successes, including the following:

- **Afghanistan:** In response to the call for renewed mine action assistance following the recent bombing campaign, the U.S. Government initiated a mine action plan to enhance Afghanistan's capability to respond to new landmine/UXO threats, to replace stolen and damaged equipment, to restart and expand landmine/UXO clearance, and to fund a national mine awareness program.
- **Cambodia:** This program has a fully trained staff of 2,400 Cambodians. From 1992 to June 2001, deminers from the Cambodia Mine Action Center cleared some 145,600,000 square meters of land, destroyed over 131,000 landmines, and destroyed over 603,000 pieces of UXO.
- **Nicaragua:** More than 26,000 landmines have been found and destroyed by Nicaraguan deminers, allowing 24 Nicaraguan municipalities and 168 kilometers of international borders to be declared mine-safe. More than 1,850,000 square meters of land have been cleared.
- **Rwanda:** Landmines and UXO fatalities dropped from 108 in 1994 to three in 2000. Clearance has contributed to some 400,000 refugees and 200,000 internally displaced persons returning to their villages. This program is now in the sustainment phase.
- **Landmine Surveys:** In 2001, three national Level One Surveys were completed (Thailand, Mozambique, and Chad) and two were underway (Vietnam and Cambodia).

The FY 2003 funding will sustain and expand existing U.S. demining efforts in those countries most severely affected by landmines (Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique, and Vietnam). It will also permit expansion into several additional landmine-affected countries with potential new participants, including Pakistan, Nigeria, Chile, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. Finally, it will also expand into the other mine-affected countries that supported the military coalition in Afghanistan. Funds will be provided to commercial firms, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations via contracts and grants.

Country Programs

Provision of assistance is based on a careful assessment of both the social-economic impacts of landmines in a particular nation and on the overall U.S. humanitarian objectives reflected in the National Security Strategy. Demining funds will be used to support mine clearance operations, the acquisition of mine detection and clearance equipment and supplies, and mine awareness instruction and instructional materials. For countries with a mature program, funds will both replenish equipment and support expansion of other efficient and proven methods, such as mine detection dog teams. Further information on individual country programs may be found in the respective country narratives.

Surveys, Crosscutting Initiatives, and Research & Training

Demining funds are also used to support multi-country activities that are carried out under the program lines identified as Surveys, Crosscutting Initiatives, and Research & Training. Landmine surveys are an important step in the development of each country's mine action plan. The survey project has been far more successful than anticipated; as a consequence, the international community relies increasingly on survey results and is expanding its support for surveys. Crosscutting Initiatives support the following activities: (1) mine awareness projects and public outreach initiatives, (2) programs to increase data and information exchange among the global demining community, and (3) a Quick Reaction Demining Force (QRDF) available for deployment on an emergency basis worldwide. Research & Training funds support the following activities: (1) non-technical research on mine action issues such as research into the conditions under which mine detection dogs are most useful and (2) training to develop indigenous mine action capacity, including management training of senior and middle managers of national mine action staff.

Administrative Expenses

The budget request includes funding for administrative expenses. These funds are used for the following activities: (1) travel that is necessary for reviewing and evaluating ongoing mine action programs and (2) supplies, utilities, and other contractual support, particularly for computer operations.

Humanitarian Demining Program
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Africa			
Angola	2,844	2,800	3,500
Chad	300	350	350
Djibouti	400	290	250
Eritrea	1,050	1,230	1,100
Ethiopia	-	1,100	1,000
Guinea-Bissau	489	-	-
Mauritania	400	-	200
Mozambique	2,180	2,210	3,010
Namibia	40	65	90
Rwanda	400	450	450
Somalia	1,400	1,200	1,200
Zambia	700	800	700
Zimbabwe	595	300	270
Subtotal - Africa	10,798	10,795	12,120
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	2,469	2,290	3,020
Laos	993	1,328	1,200
Thailand	1,270	650	-
Vietnam	1,650	1,500	1,700
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	6,382	5,768	5,920
Europe and Eurasia			
Armenia	850	1,200	750
Azerbaijan	1,100	1,380	1,380
Estonia	-	200	-
Georgia	1,000	1,100	1,100
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	2,950	3,880	3,230
Near East			
Jordan	947	850	750
Lebanon	1,000	1,200	900
Oman	273	307	50
Yemen	1,023	750	765
Subtotal - Near East	3,243	3,107	2,465

Humanitarian Demining Program
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
South Asia			
Afghanistan	2,800	4,000	4,200
Subtotal - South Asia	2,800	4,000	4,200
Western Hemisphere			
Ecuador	963	370	250
OAS/IADB / Central America Demining	1,350	1,250	1,100
Peru	861	175	175
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	3,174	1,795	1,525
Global			
Demining Administrative Expenses	500	500	675
Demining Crosscutting Initiatives	6,661	4,505	5,740
Demining Mine Surveys	2,000	3,300	5,070
Demining New Country Programs	-	1,500	2,530
Demining Research and Training	1,404	850	1,525
Subtotal - Global	10,565	10,655	15,540
Total	39,912	40,000	45,000
Emergency Response Fund			
Afghanistan	-	3,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	-	3,000	-

International Trust Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-ITF	0	0	10,000

The program in support of the International Trust Fund (ITF) for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance is a special component of the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program. The ITF seeks to relieve human suffering caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance while promoting U.S. foreign policy interests.

The ITF was established by the Republic of Slovenia, yet operates as an independent international organization. It commenced financial operations in September 1998, initially focusing on Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ITF has been a success both operationally and financially and has become the demining instrument of choice for the international community in the Balkans. Currently, the ITF accounts for over two-thirds of all demining operations being conducted in the region. Due to its success in the Balkans, the ITF Managing Board recently decided to expand its humanitarian assistance to include the Caucasus.

In May 1998, Congress appropriated \$28 million for the ITF to assist mine-affected countries in the Balkan region. The appropriation came from a Department of Defense supplemental appropriations bill in which bill language specified that the funds be transferred to the Department of State for program administration. These funds were used to match contributions to the ITF by other donors for a total of \$39 million (as of mid-January 2002); outstanding pledges total \$7 million. The initial \$28 million was fully expended in FY 2001, and Congress appropriated an additional \$14 million for the ITF in the FY 2002 Department of Defense appropriation. However, even with this additional contribution, other donor contributions are expected to exceed U.S. matching funds by the end of FY 2002.

The FY 2003 request will shift the funding source for this activity from the Defense Department to the NADR account. This shift is appropriate because the State Department has a history of administering the funds and because ITF activities are in line with other support provided by the NADR-funded Humanitarian Demining Program. As with previous funding, the request will be used to match dollar-for-dollar contributions from other international donors to conduct a broad range of mine action initiatives. In 2001, the ITF operated in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, and Macedonia. While USG funding (and ITF operations) will continue to focus on the Balkans, the requested funding may be used for new activities in other regions, such as the Caucasus.

Small Arms Destruction
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
NADR-SAD	2,000	3,000	2,000

Destroying surplus and illicit stocks of military small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) supports U.S. national interests in promoting regional stability, minimizing threats to civilian populations, combating crime and terrorism, rebuilding post-conflict societies, and protecting U.S. and allied forces deployed overseas. Large post-Cold War stocks in the countries of Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Africa, and Latin America, often poorly secured and susceptible to theft or illicit transfer, have become a major source of arms on the global black market. These contribute greatly to the continued destabilization of conflict-prone regions. If not expeditiously destroyed, stocks of arms left over after the cessation of hostilities frequently re-circulate in neighboring regions. SA/LW generally refers to military-style automatic rifles, machine guns, man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and light mortars.

Recognizing the problem posed by excess SA/LW stocks, the U.S. Government established in 2001 a program to support destruction projects worldwide. Given that destruction is relatively inexpensive and can generally be accomplished using locally available infrastructure and personnel, the program offers large dividends in threat reduction for a modest initial investment.

U.S. priorities remain focused on those countries and regions where small arms proliferation or destabilizing accumulation is most acute. FY 2001 funds were used to destroy over 190,000 weapons in Albania, Bulgaria, the FRY, and Lesotho. (An additional 50,000 weapons were destroyed in Albania through our partnership with Norway and Germany on this project). Also, approximately 1,600 tons of munitions were destroyed in Albania and Bulgaria. Through this initiative, the United States has helped to improve stability in these countries and in their regions, as well as making a positive contribution to curbing the global illicit trade in SA/LW. By generating interest in this program, these initial projects continue to gain momentum for further destruction efforts, meanwhile encouraging responsible stockpile management and export control practices.

FY 2003 SA/LW funds will support destruction programs worldwide. In Europe and Eurasia, for example, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Latvia continue to hold significant quantities of Soviet/Warsaw Pact era surplus stocks of SA/LW and have indicated interest in reducing these stocks. The Government of Albania will require continued support in destroying weapons collected in the aftermath of the 1997 unrest, as well as large amounts of surplus ammunition. New multilateral arrangements, such as NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund and the Stability Pact's clearinghouse for SA/LW destruction, may be used to facilitate these and other destruction projects in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

SA/LW destruction in current and former regions of conflict in Latin America remains a high priority, as do projects in Africa. In Latin America, significant amounts of illegal arms and ammunition have been collected in Paraguay. Small arms and light weapons left over from civil conflict in Nicaragua during the 1980s have flooded the regional illicit arms trade and even migrated into the current conflict in Colombia. We are currently working to identify numbers of surplus arms, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), in Nicaragua. The African countries of Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique have requested assistance to address SA/LW proliferation in their respective regions. In Sierra Leone, with the continued demilitarization of paramilitaries, we estimate that significant destruction requirements will arise.

The following table outlines FY 2001 actual, FY 2002 estimated, and FY 2003 planned projects. Destruction costs, which average \$500 - 1000 per ton, will vary according to types and numbers of weapons, access to transportation, available infrastructure, environmental regulations, and equipment and labor costs. Destruction of ammunition in addition to weapons will also boost costs in some cases.

SA/LW Destruction Program

Country	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Albania	625,000	250,000	350,000
Bolivia	-	150,000	-
Bulgaria	964,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	100,000	-
El Salvador	-	150,000	-
FRY	396,000	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	200,000
Kazakhstan	-	325,000	200,000
Latvia	-	-	200,000
Lesotho	15,000	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	120,000
Nicaragua	-	150,000	200,000
Niger	-	150,000	-
Paraguay	-	200,000	100,000
Philippines	-	300,000	-
Romania	-	325,000	-
Senegal	-	100,000	-
Sierra-Leone	-	200,000	200,000
Sri Lanka	-	100,000	-
Ukraine	-	500,000	430,000
Total	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Treasury Technical Assistance

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Treasury Technical Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
TTA	5,987	6,500	10,000
ERF-TTA	0	3,000	0

Detailed justification not available at time of publication. See FY 2003 budget presentation of the Department of the Treasury.

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