

## II. REQUEST BY REGION

Africa  
East Asia and the Pacific  
Europe and Eurasia  
Near East  
South Asia  
Western Hemisphere

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# AFRICA

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**Angola**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	7,287	6,975	0
DA	2,676	3,758	7,400
ESF	2,491	0	0
IMET	0	100	100
NADR-HD	2,844	2,800	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	33,481	3,386	8,004

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

The United States is actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral efforts to address the humanitarian repercussions of the conflict in Angola and seeks to support the creation of the political, economic, and social foundations for an eventual peace to take hold. U.S. assistance is designed to help Angola establish the basis for peaceful development after enduring decades of devastating conflict, including by expanding economic reforms, political discussion, and preparing for eventual elections, possibly in 2003. Previous U.S. assistance has encouraged progress in all these areas, expanding prospects for economic and political reform, as well as improving prospects for social justice and addressing Angola's humanitarian needs.

In FY 2003, Development Assistance (DA) in Angola will support recovery of small-holder agricultural production, assist victims of landmines, and support economic reform. Funds will also be used to continue an HIV/AIDS awareness program and to address Angola's chronic health care problems, specifically in the areas of maternal and child care, immunizations, training of health workers, and potable water for rural communities.

FY 2003 DA-funded democracy and governance programs are intended to strengthen elements of civil society including NGOs, the independent media, and political parties, as well as the multiparty National Assembly. These will be supplemented by small grants from regional Democracy and Human Rights funds.

The United States will draw on regional FY 2003 Economic Support Funds (ESF) to strengthen bilateral relations with the Government of Angola and to encourage political and economic reform. ESF will support initiatives raised in bilateral fora and discussed during bilateral consultations to advance our political, economic, and humanitarian goals. ESF will also assist in electoral preparations and the expansion of political space and also will assist economic reform efforts. Progress in these areas is an essential prerequisite to Angola's eventual accession to the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Modest International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in FY 2003 will advance initiatives to promote greater awareness in the Angolan military of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and

effective civil-military relations, as well as English language courses to improve the Angolan military's ability to interact with U.S. officials.

Other assistance programs will address the repercussions of the Angolan conflict. A landmine awareness and clearance program using Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will continue in FY 2003. It will focus on reducing landmine casualties and safely resettling internally displaced persons (IDPs) on agricultural land, enabling them to achieve food self-sufficiency. Angola may be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis in FY 2003 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Upon resolution of the current conflict, EDA would be used for demining and peacekeeping activities and the implementation of a peace process.

More than three decades of internal conflict have left Angola with one of the world's most serious landmine problems, with landmine estimates ranging from 200,000 to 6 million throughout eight heavily mined provinces and covering nearly 50 percent of the country. U.S. assistance has helped Angola train and equip deminers to clear land for the resettlement of thousands of refugees and IDPs. In FY 2002, NADR funds are supporting NGO demining efforts that will provide for resettlement of IDPs, increased agricultural land for subsistence farming, access to water and firewood for the resident civilian population, and access routes for other humanitarian relief organizations. FY 2003 NADR funds will be used to continue NGO demining efforts that directly support the safety and survivability of the Angolan people.

**Benin**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	10,158	6,738	0
DA	3,723	7,862	12,261
IMET	384	400	400
Peace Corps	1,862	2,102	2,114
P.L. 480 Title II	4,090	3,998	4,023

The primary U.S. interests in Benin are strengthening democracy and responding to humanitarian problems, particularly the impact of HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons. Our strategy for addressing these interests is to strengthen education and to support economic reform and growth. The United States seeks to reinforce Benin's support of regional stability and peacekeeping through diplomacy and military-to-military contacts. While small, Benin plays an outsized role both as an example of a functional democracy and a country with an increasingly free-market economy in a region struggling to make permanent progress in these two important areas of U.S. interest.

In FY 2003, Development Assistance (DA) will focus on building the institutional capacity of Benin's civil society, and promoting the rule of law and separation of governmental powers via technical assistance to legislative institutions. DA will support non-governmental health institutions' HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning strategies, improve school attendance, and enhance child health care. Benin's Peace Corps contingent supports U.S. assistance efforts in the health and education arenas.

Regional International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds and DA via the West Africa Regional Program will help implement a comprehensive program to confront the pervasive problem of Trafficking in Persons. Professional traffickers operating in Benin send children to work in cocoa plantations, principally in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. They have abused the traditional practice of *videgmon*, in which children are sent to work and be educated with relatives. The Government of Benin has begun to reform inadequate laws and educate rural parents with the assistance of DA.

In FY 2003, International Military Education and Training (IMET) will reinforce civilian control of Benin's military and help develop a professional, non-political, and well-trained military force, contributing to Benin's stability and regional peacekeeping capacity. IMET courses will continue to focus on command and Staff College, civil-military relations, English language training, and technical specialty training. Benin's armed forces will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis in FY 2003 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA would support Benin's participation in regional peacekeeping activities.

Benin is eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Once it is certified to export apparel to the U.S. market duty-free under the Act's apparel provision, Benin will be in a position to attract investment, create jobs, and boost economic growth. Benin is also eligible for the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative and receives substantial debt reduction and stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions.

**Botswana**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	1,000	1,000	1,000
IMET	663	580	600

The primary U.S. interests in Botswana are democracy and global/humanitarian issues, most significantly preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Botswana, both as an exemplary market-oriented democracy and as a SADC member, also has an important role to play in supporting U.S. goals in southern Africa, including regional stability. A signatory to all 12 anti-terrorism conventions, Botswana has been active in the war against terrorism, especially in financial matters. It has been a strong supporter of U.S. law enforcement and counter-terrorism efforts and is host to an International Law Enforcement Academy.

U.S. assistance efforts focus on supporting Botswana's stable democracy, expanding U.S. business opportunities, and encouraging an active leadership role in the region, particularly on regional security and conflict resolution matters. U.S. assistance to date has had a significant impact in helping Botswana develop its indigenous capability to combat the AIDS epidemic and has helped foster professionalism in Botswana's military.

Botswana enjoys relative economic prosperity and is not a recipient of bilateral Development Assistance (DA). U.S. government agencies, led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, contributed about \$12 million in FY 2001 in programs designed to test for, prevent, or treat HIV/AIDS and related illnesses. U.S. goals in the areas of democracy, economic development, and global issues such as HIV/AIDS and the environment are generally supported by a variety of regional funding programs. Botswana is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and in August 2001 qualified for AGOA textile/apparel preferences after putting in place customs control measures to counteract illegal transshipment.

Botswana has the highest reported per capita HIV prevalence rate in the world at 35.8 percent of adults aged 15-49. Life expectancy has been reduced from 69 to 44 years, and today's 15-year-olds have a better than fifty percent chance of dying of HIV-related causes. The epidemic threatens to shave 1.5 percent per year off Botswana's GDP growth rate.

Botswana has one of the region's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. Botswana has provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have fostered a spirit of regional cooperation. Through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program the United States seeks to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders and support their interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-military relations, as well as improve their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations. The FY 2003 IMET program will continue to train Botswana Defense Force (BDF) officers.

Botswana will also receive Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY 2003. FMF funds will be used for C-130 parts and maintenance, allowing the BDF to more rapidly deploy troops for both peacekeeping and disaster relief. Botswana will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily support Botswana's peacekeeping activities.

**Burkina Faso**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	0	0	50
Peace Corps	1,747	1,868	1,880
P.L. 480 Title II	10,969	2,811	10,121

The primary U.S. national interest in Burkina Faso continues to be the promotion of democracy. Other interests are achieving regional stability, responding to humanitarian crises, establishing respect for human rights, improving economic development, combating child labor, reducing poverty, and eradicating disease, including combating HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS is now estimated to infect 7.17 percent of the total population.

Forty-five percent of the population of Burkina Faso lives below the poverty line. Recent droughts and desertification have severely affected agricultural activities, population distribution, and economic development. Only 13 percent of the land is arable and the soil is impacted by overgrazing, depletion of nutrients, and deforestation.

The Government of Burkina Faso has ratified 5 of 13 international anti-terrorist accords and is in the process of endorsing the remaining ones.

The United States continues to support democracy through diplomacy and Development Assistance (DA) grants from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF). FY 2003 DHRF will continue to support distribution of materials, in local languages, on democracy, human rights, and rights under Burkinabe law.

The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will increase understanding and defense cooperation. A major objective of IMET will be to reinforce the need for basic democratic concepts and respect for human rights within the professional military officer corps as well as within the civilian population. This is done through seminars involving both military and civilians.

The Peace Corps program in Burkina Faso addresses the need for assistance in promoting health awareness, especially concerning HIV/AIDS, and basic primary education.

Burkina Faso is a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and participates in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Reduction Initiative.

**Burundi**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	0	500	0
DA	0	3,000	4,000
IMET	0	0	50
P.L. 480 Title II	9,825	0	0

The primary U. S. national interests in Burundi are American citizens, democracy, and humanitarian response. Ensuring the safety of American citizens is of high priority because of Burundi's nine-year civil war. Failure of the ongoing peace process could bring a return to the ethnic-based civil war that has already cost over 200,000 lives and required substantial humanitarian assistance. A peace accord was signed in August 2000 and a transition government installed in November 2001, but two rebel groups remain outside the peace process. As a result, the country continues to be plagued by a conflict that generates humanitarian crises and human rights abuses, threatens regional stability, stifles democratic government, and precludes economic development. Once the last two rebel groups are incorporated in the peace process, Burundi will be better placed to advance toward a democratic government and the development of its economy, contributing to the stability of the Great Lakes region.

The United States has diplomatically and financially supported the Burundi peace process, facilitated by former South African President Nelson Mandela. In prior years the United States has provided Economic Support Funds (ESF) to support the peace negotiations in Tanzania, conflict resolution throughout the country, and electoral initiatives. Additionally, funds supported the South African Special Protection Unit currently in Burundi to protect returning opposition political figures, as provided for in the peace agreement. FY 2003 ESF will be used to fund the work of the Implementation Monitoring Commission, the organization supporting the implementation of the peace agreement, and the establishment of transitional government organizations such as the National Assembly and Senate. FY 2003 ESF will also be used to support cease-fire negotiations between the transition government and rebels remaining outside the agreement. Through the African Regional and Countries in Transition programs, ESF funds will support and foster reconciliation, justice initiatives at the community level, and economic empowerment and inclusion through non-governmental and grassroots organizations. If the peace process continues successfully, Development Assistance (DA) funding in FY 2003 will be used to support a variety of programs, including agricultural development, health, and democratic government projects.

The Burundi peace agreement also calls for the formation of a new, ethnically balanced military. Once political and security events have evolved satisfactorily, the United States should be prepared to begin a small program to assist the military in its integration and reform efforts. The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program may include an orientation tour for high-level military personnel and courses covering civil-military relations, human rights, and military justice.

The President determined that Burundi was not eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act in 2001.

**Cameroon**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	223	190	200
Peace Corps	2,637	2,876	2,821

The primary U. S. national interests in Cameroon are promoting democracy, including respect for human rights, and economic development. Cameroon's democratic institutions are weak. Human rights abuses by Cameroon's security forces are a serious problem. Cameroon has the largest and most diverse economy in the Central African sub-region. Cameroon also serves as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2002 and 2003. In addition, Cameroon's strategic location and excellent airport facilities make it ideal as a staging area for humanitarian interventions in the region.

Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years through regional programs were used to train members of non-governmental organizations and independent media who work on monitoring and tracking human rights issues. FY 2003 ESF grants through the Africa Regional Fund will be considered to improve the capabilities and operations of Cameroon's National Election Observatory. This independent body is charged with ensuring free, transparent elections. U.S. funding, if approved, would support improved communications and transportation capabilities, plus training for staff and election monitors. This proposal would support improved democracy and governance.

Cameroon is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Cameroon is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for FY 2003 will be used for professional military development courses that focus on resource management, civilian-military relations, and English language proficiency. Support to the Cameroonian military promotes positive military-to-military relationships and increases understanding of the constructive role the military can play in promoting civilian programs. IMET funds help ensure more ready access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Cameroon will also be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA material will support Cameroon's internal security, counter-drug, and continuing professionalization and modernization efforts.

**Cape Verde**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	126	120	120
Peace Corps	1,188	1,238	1,216
P.L. 480 Title II	3,569	3,150	3,500

Cape Verde is an island nation of stability and democracy in a region of instability. Democracy continues to be the principal U.S. national interest, along with our humanitarian interest in averting starvation in this arid island nation. Although it harbors no known terrorists, Cape Verde has been an enthusiastic supporter of the war against terrorism, promising full cooperation and a willingness to adopt anti-money-laundering measures at our suggestion. With almost 40 percent of its citizens living in the United States and a significant number of U.S. citizens resident on the islands, protection of American citizens' welfare is another important interest.

U.S. assistance to Cape Verde has enhanced national integrity and supported market-based economic reforms. In addition, our food assistance has significantly reduced human suffering. Due to climatic limitations, Cape Verde is incapable of food self-sufficiency and must import between 76 and 90 percent of its food each year. Global Food For Peace (FFP) funds have been used to meet this chronic food deficit. The counterpart funds generated by the food assistance program have contributed to the development of improved agriculture techniques and higher yield crops. Overall, this program has been called a model for food aid management. It has succeeded in providing food and promoting sustainable, profitable, economic activities, including a micro loan program with a payback rate of over 98 percent. FY 2003 FFP funds for this program will relieve human suffering and encourage the development of open markets.

Economic development and humanitarian assistance are also areas where the Peace Corps, active on all of Cape Verde's inhabited islands, plays a pivotal role. Volunteers are involved in projects ranging from English language teaching and education to urban planning. The services they provide are essential to the viability of some of Cape Verde's most important efforts to improve its niche in the coming century. To date the major activities have been teaching English in secondary schools and assisting local government to enter the Information Age. Added emphases will include vocational education and internet instruction for youth and adults throughout the country.

In its 26 years of independence, Cape Verde has been free of internal and external conflict and its military has consistently played a constructive role in civil society. FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide officer development training programs, a low-cost investment to help ensure the continued professionalism of Cape Verde's military under civilian, democratic leadership. In addition, IMET will support training for the Cape Verdean military to enhance English language capabilities, necessary for effective international cooperation on matters such as maritime patrols to interdict drug smuggling. Cape Verde will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Cape Verde is interested in an EDA transfer to enhance the country's ability to protect its fisheries and combat drug smuggling.

Cape Verde remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in Cape Verde and the region. Cape Verde is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

**Central African Republic**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	116	110	110
P.L. 480 Title II	244	0	0

Key U.S. interests in the Central African Republic (CAR) are democracy, economic development, and humanitarian assistance. U.S. goals are economic, political, and military reforms to promote democratic governance, including respect for human rights, and to prevent a recurrence of the military mutinies and civil strife that occurred in 1996, 1997, and 2001.

The CAR is recovering from an attempted coup d'etat in May 2001 to depose the democratically elected government of President Ange-Felix Patasse. Coup-related military action resulted in disruption of the economy, destruction of property, and a large out-flow of civilian and military refugees into neighboring countries requiring international assistance from the UN. Civilian unrest, government mismanagement, and economic disruption continue to hinder the country's development. The government has occasionally responded to its budgetary woes and labor unrest by using its security forces to crack down on the country's free press, labor unions, and opposition party leaders resulting in human right abuses.

The CAR is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Through Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years, the United States supported the CAR 's democratic development through civic education programs on a non-profit radio station and training for members of parliament. FY 2003 ESF grants from the Africa Regional Fund to support training of parliamentarians and election administrators will be considered if conditions warrant. FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will be used to promote basic democratic values and respect for human rights in the CAR's armed forces. Specifically, IMET funds will be used for English language training, professional military education and training on civil/military relations, and military justice.

The CAR will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will help to strengthen professionalism within the CAR military and thereby contribute to improved civilian-military relations.

**Chad**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	173	130	130
NADR-HD	300	350	350
P.L. 480 Title II	4,472	1,254	0

U.S. interests in Chad are economic development and promotion of democracy and respect for human rights. Significant U.S. investment in the petroleum sector is being leveraged to promote economic prosperity and appropriate governance strategies.

Occupying a strategic position, Chad is vulnerable to its neighbors Libya and Sudan. U.S. assistance provides a counter-balance by promoting a stable and democratic society. Democratic institutions are developing slowly. Administrative problems marked the 2001 presidential elections, although the process was better managed than in previous elections. Chad is also pursuing political reconciliation with former rebel groups and exiled opposition political leaders. A U.S. majority-owned consortium's investment of \$4 billion in petroleum development in southern Chad and the related Chad-Cameroon pipeline project is reportedly the largest infrastructure project in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additional U.S. interest arises from the Export-Import Bank's support for the project and international financial institutions' interest in assuring that oil revenues benefit local communities and protect the environment through poverty alleviation programs and project-related environmental safeguards.

Chad is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years through Africa Regional Democracy funds and the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative supported local elections and educational programs for girls. FY 2003 ESF grants from Africa Regional funds would provide training and equipment to the National Assembly and courts, plus support conflict resolution programs in the schools. Respect for human rights and appropriate civil/military relations will also be supported through FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for training on civil-military relations, military justice, and human rights issues. The IMET program enables U.S. trainers to build important military-to-military contacts that help combat anti-U.S. influences in Chad and serve as a basis for future regional peacekeeping efforts.

Chad will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support Chad's humanitarian demining efforts and assist in countering the small-scale insurgency in the north.

FY 2003 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will enable Chad to continue humanitarian demining operations that eliminate injuries and loss of life, restore land to productive use, and permit improvement of regional infrastructure, thereby advancing opportunities for economic development.

**Comoros**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	0	0	50

The primary U.S. national interests in the Comoros are support for democracy, human rights, and counterterrorism. The Comoros have been plagued by political instability through numerous coups and secessionist attempts since its independence from France in 1975. With the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, the disputing factions crafted a framework agreement in early 2001 that called for a new constitution based on a confederation arrangement. In a referendum in December 2001, the electorate voted overwhelmingly in favor of the new constitution. This signals the beginning of a hopeful reunification and reconciliation process. National elections are expected in the spring of 2002.

The Comoros condemned the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center. Resolution of the uncertain political stability in the Comoros will be a significant factor in our near-term, future bilateral relationship.

One of the greatest challenges in the Comoros is to re-educate the military factions that have grown accustomed to the recurring cycles of armed insurrection. Once a new government is elected, International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will help build a professional military that respects civilian rule. These training programs will reinforce the important elements of nation-building and enhance the capacity for military discipline. It is anticipated that training will include professional military education and training on appropriate civil-military relations.

**Cote d'Ivoire**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	0	0	50
Peace Corps	2,840	3,074	3,093

The primary U.S. national interests in Côte d'Ivoire are strengthening democracy, humanitarian response resulting from regional instability, and global issues such as combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and child trafficking. The United States also needs to engage Côte d'Ivoire in the war on terrorism. Côte d'Ivoire is West Africa's hub for aviation and banking, but control of its borders is limited and oversight of its financial institutions is weak. Abidjan is host to a large and wealthy community of Lebanese merchants whose relations with questionable charities or possibly Hizballah are areas of concern. The overthrown coup leader, General Gueï, remains in the country, has armed supporters, and has probably received support from Liberian President Taylor, who is believed to have used Ivoirian territory to evade the United Nations Security Council arms embargo. The potential Taylor-Gueï alliance could result in a widening of regional conflict to Côte d'Ivoire. This volatile situation argues for limited reengagement with the Ivoirian military now. A return to economic growth and development in Africa's third largest economy also would lessen the potential need for humanitarian assistance and improve U.S. export opportunities.

USAID has never had a bilateral presence in Côte d'Ivoire, although several regional programs (including ones to combat child trafficking and HIV/AIDS) were active and will continue through non-government organizations in FY 2003.

Sanctions that prohibit provision of foreign assistance are mandated by Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) and were applied after Côte d'Ivoire's December 1999 military coup d'etat and the flawed October 2000 presidential election, in which junta leader General Gueï excluded the two top parties' candidates. Despite Gueï's efforts to steal the election, he was defeated at the polls by Laurent Gbagbo and routed by popular protest. The administration of President Gbagbo has made significant progress towards normalcy. It is governing in a democratic manner, held free and fair municipal elections in March 2001, and recently concluded a successful National Reconciliation Forum that engaged the leaders of the government and three primary opposition groups to agree on next steps. Sanctions preclude U.S. engagement with Côte d'Ivoire even in areas of mutual interest, e.g., fighting terrorism by providing assistance to monitor and control financial flows, increasing border and air travel security, and pursuing military cooperation.

If relieved of Section 508 restrictions, the Administration would use Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to undertake anti-terrorist cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the areas of border control, financial controls, and aviation security, as well as to facilitate implementation of recommendations from the National Reconciliation Forum.

If Côte d'Ivoire were found eligible for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2003, IMET would support programs to enhance Ivoirian military professionalism and acceptance of civilian control and respect for human rights. Some training might focus on medical/health issues, such as HIV/AIDS, which affects at least ten percent of Ivoirian military personnel.

If Côte d'Ivoire were eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the FAA, grant EDA would support Cote d'Ivoire's ongoing efforts to secure its borders and would provide a tangible indication of our cooperative relationship.

Not currently prohibited from doing so by 508 sanctions, the Administration intends to resume Department of Defense-funded Joint Combined Education Training and senior military to military contacts.

Côte d'Ivoire is working to meet the eligibility criteria for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

**Democratic Republic of Congo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	15,337	17,328	0
DA	4,788	3,965	21,500
IMET	0	0	50
P.L. 480 Title II	14,244	1,219	0

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

The United States has worked with the international community to pursue a negotiated end to the war and a transition to democratic rule in the DRC. In July and August 1999, the belligerents signed the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement to achieve these goals. Following the assassination of President Laurent Kabila, the parties began to make progress in implementing the agreement, including a disengagement of forces and deployment of a UN peacekeeping mission in Congo. A Congolese national political dialogue, called for in the Lusaka Agreement, began in February 2002 in South Africa.

FY 2002 Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) funds paid for the U.S. share of the UN observer mission in Congo, which provides advice and assistance as the UN works with the parties to the Lusaka Agreement in peacekeeping-related activities. FY 2003 CIPA funds will support continuation of the UN peacekeeping role. The budget proposal for FY 2003 provides for the deployment of troops and military observers up to authorized levels. The Lusaka Agreement also calls for the formation of a new army composed of government and rebel forces. Upon resolution of the conflict, International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds would be used for professional training and development, particularly in civil-military relations, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. The DRC may be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) funds. The DRC may also be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Upon resolution of the conflict, grant EDA would support efforts to rebuild the military and assist with maintaining internal security.

Development Assistance (DA) funds in FY 2003 will continue to focus on health, including programs aimed at combating HIV/AIDS, reducing maternal mortality, and expanding immunization coverage throughout the country. Additionally funds will be used to support democracy, governance, agriculture and food security, and conservation efforts. FY 2003 DA funds will be programmed in consultation with Congress, depending on Congo's progress toward democratic rule. FY 2002 DA and Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds, programmed through non-governmental channels, support child survival, plus basic health programs, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases programs.

Although there has been progress in economic and political reforms, the President determined in CY 2001 that the DRC is not eligible at this time to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

**Djibouti**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	100	0	0
IMET	132	160	185
NADR-HD	400	290	250
P.L. 480 Title II	98	0	0

The primary U.S. national interest in Djibouti is security, particularly support of the U.S. military and coalition forces in the global war on terrorism. Djibouti has provided outstanding support for U.S. counterterrorism efforts since the September 11 attacks on the United States. Djibouti is a Muslim country that has responded positively to our requests to interdict terrorists, their supporters, and their financial resources. An Arab League member, it is very supportive of U.S.-led counterterrorism initiatives. In short, Djibouti is an African front-line state in the war on terrorism and stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States and the coalition.

Djibouti is a major refueling stop for U.S. military aircraft in the region. The U.S. Embassy in Djibouti coordinates over 100 U.S. military refueling flights per year. Djibouti is especially attractive because of its easy landing access, quick clearances, force protection features, relative speed in refueling, and ability to facilitate quick departure. Djibouti hosts several counterterrorism coalition forces, including the largest French military base outside of France, as well as military personnel from Germany and the United Kingdom. Djibouti's deep-water port enhances its usefulness to U.S. military planners. Its location at the mouth of the Red Sea affords ideal force protection and force projection features. Djibouti is firmly committed to the United States. It actively supports the United States in the United Nations. It agreed to the establishment of a Voice of America broadcast station, which will transmit Arabic language programs to Sudan and the Middle East.

Djibouti is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This offers Djibouti an opportunity to develop its trade and investment sectors to generate employment and revenue.

Most U.S. aid is multilateral and primarily humanitarian in nature. There is no bilateral Developmental Assistance (DA) funding provided because there is no USAID Mission to provide administration and oversight. In order to continue our robust military relationship, the United States will increase the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2003 to promote professionalism and respect for civilian rule. IMET projects include professional military education and training on appropriate civil/military relations. Djibouti is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2003 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA such as vehicles, radios, and field equipment can support counterterrorism and other security requirements resulting from its upgraded security profile as a front-line state in the global war on terrorism.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) will continue to support humanitarian demining efforts that will enable people to return safely to the land and make it productive again. In addition, small grants from the DA regional Democracy and Human Rights Fund will promote democratic practices and institutions. These projects will emphasize U.S. core objectives to promote good governance, human rights, and the status of women. Building on the contacts previously established with government entities, educational institutions, and NGOs, projects have focused, inter alia, on the importance of women to national development. Projects promoted the dignity of women by educating them about health concerns, female genital mutilation, violence against women, and child rearing practices.

**Equatorial Guinea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	0	50	50

The U.S. national interests in Equatorial Guinea are democracy, human rights, and economic prosperity. Democratic institutions are weak. While the economy has experienced strong petroleum-based growth in recent years, fiscal discipline and transparency are poor. The country's worker and human rights record is also poor. U.S. companies have recently invested approximately \$5 million in Equatorial Guinea's petroleum sector.

If sufficient progress is shown in the human rights area, FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will be used to begin a program to contribute to the development of a professional military that respects civilian rule and human rights. IMET will also support the development of democratic institutions and the military's ability to maintain control of its territorial waters. IMET programs will bolster contact between U.S. and Equatorial Guinea military forces and lead to greater understanding and cooperation.

In recent years, the United States has not provided assistance to Equatorial Guinea through Development Assistance (DA) or Economic Support Funds (ESF).

The President determined that Equatorial Guinea was not eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2001.

**Eritrea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	4,516	4,800	0
DA	5,603	5,538	8,519
FMF	0	250	500
IMET	155	375	400
NADR-HD	1,050	1,230	1,100
P.L. 480 Title II	2,830	0	1,907

The primary U.S. national interests in Eritrea are democracy, human rights and humanitarian response. The most important U.S. strategic goals include promoting regional stability through the consolidation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean peace process and ensuring counter-terrorism support. The United States helped broker the Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia following an acrimonious and costly two-year conflict that left Eritrea economically devastated and in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Nurturing the recovery from the war and overcoming the deep-seated bitterness between the former combatants will require considerable financial, diplomatic, and political support.

One of the long-term goals of the United States is to promote regional security in the Horn of Africa and thereby eliminate sources of terrorism that could sponsor attacks on our nation and throughout the world. Eritrea wants a close relationship with the United States. Following the terrorist attacks last September, Eritrea quickly supported the U.S.-led coalition in the global war on terrorism. It has said so publicly and senior government officials reiterated this position, both privately and publicly. The Eritrean military is ready to assist the counterterrorism effort and offered use of its facilities for logistical and/or operational purposes. Eritrea is proud of its military prowess and welcomes expanded military-to-military relations with the United States. These relations atrophied during the years of the conflict with Ethiopia. Assuming outstanding issues are resolved, FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide training on civil-military relations, military justice, officer professionalism, and human rights. The IMET program enables U.S. trainers to build important military-to-military contacts that strengthen the rule of law within the Eritrean military and serve as a basis for regional peacekeeping efforts.

In order to deliver development assistance to the benefit of the Eritrean people, the Development Assistance (DA) package will focus in three major areas: primary health care services, increased income of enterprises, and capacity building for economic and democratic development. The range of specific goals include integrated management of childhood illness, HIV/AIDS prevention, increased food security, improved credit and business development services, Internet expansion, support for demobilization, and university linkage programs. Particular emphasis will be given to malaria surveillance and addressing the acute shortage of health care personnel.

Eritrea is eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) benefits. In FY 2003, DA will support private sector growth through agricultural programs and credit and trade facilitation initiatives. Family health and nutritional needs also will be addressed. Specialized skills training will be designed and implemented for demobilized soldiers who elect to upgrade their technical skills or start businesses. Specific programs at the University of Asmara will upgrade the skills of civil servants and faculty of the University of Asmara. Programs will increase and strengthen linkages between the University of Asmara and U.S. universities for faculty exchanges, curriculum development, and joint research projects; and provide technical assistance, training, and commodities to upgrade Internet connectivity, information

technology policy reform, and e-commerce development. These programs are intended to enable the Eritrean people to develop entrepreneurial skills and management techniques to take advantage of AGOA.

The United States has provided humanitarian demining assistance to train and equip Eritrean deminers. This is an essential component of development because it allows internally displaced persons and repatriated Eritreans from Sudan to return to their former homes, and it returns formerly mined areas to productive use. In FY 2003, the United States will continue to support the Eritrean demining program using Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds.

Eritrea will be eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2003 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will be used to help strengthen Eritrea's demining program by providing such items as vehicles, radios, and field equipment. EDA will also assist in countering threats emanating from Sudan and Somalia.

**Ethiopia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	26,086	26,507	0
DA	14,561	19,445	50,054
FMF	0	250	500
IMET	0	475	500
NADR-HD	0	1,100	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	102,979	12,938	27,281

Primary U.S. interests in Ethiopia are fostering democracy and respect for human rights and providing humanitarian assistance. Associated strategic goals include ensuring counter-terrorism support and advancing regional stability. Ethiopia is an African front-line state in the war on terrorism, supporting efforts to apprehend terrorists in Ethiopia and beyond. U.S. support (financial, diplomatic, political) is needed to keep the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea on track. Ethiopia's young democratic institutions are fragile and need U.S. support to grow and mature. The combined effects of severe poverty and persistent food shortages require substantial U.S. humanitarian assistance to avert a tragedy. Development assistance aimed at reducing chronic food insecurity, improving basic education, improving family health, and mitigating disaster contribute to reducing the need for humanitarian assistance while promoting regional stability. Finally, it is in the U.S. interest to assist Ethiopia to combat the devastating effect of the AIDS epidemic; Ethiopia has one of the highest numbers of HIV-positive adults in the world.

The Horn of Africa is a turbulent region. In addition to facing domestic challenges, Ethiopia must contend with neighbors who are engaged in civil war (Sudan), have no central government (Somalia), and have fought with Ethiopia in the past (Eritrea). Ethiopia's severe poverty, exacerbated by the immense waste of resources in fighting a war with Eritrea, renders the country unable to feed itself or meet the needs of its own people on an annual basis. Although the current drought in Ethiopia is not as severe as it was in 1999 and 2000, there will be a need for food assistance in FY 2002 and FY 2003. Past U.S. food assistance has saved millions of lives.

The principal short-term goal of the United States is the full implementation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea peace agreement. Renewed conflict would set back every U.S. interest in Ethiopia. The border conflict left a residue of bitterness and division among the people of these formerly friendly nations. The Department of State and USAID will collaborate closely to identify and implement an appropriate programmatic response to this problem in FY 2003. Renewal of economic activity across the border area, and consequent confidence building, will be a first step in normalization of relations between these two important regional states.

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

The principal long-term U.S. goal is to eradicate sources of terrorism in the region in order to protect U.S. national security. Ethiopia has one of the largest and most professional militaries in Africa and has provided outstanding cooperation in the war on terrorism. It has enhanced security for the U.S. Embassy, shut down avenues of terrorist funding, and in the past sent its troops into neighboring Somalia to destroy

terrorist camps. Should a country in the region be found harboring or assisting terrorists, Ethiopia would become an important partner in the war on terrorism.

The United States is especially interested in renewing military-to-military ties with Ethiopia, which were interrupted when the country was at war with Eritrea (1998-2000). Ethiopia has the potential to emerge as a major peacekeeping contributor in Africa. The United States will encourage Ethiopia to participate in regional peacekeeping initiatives and the successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative. International Military Education and Training (IMET), which was prohibited due to Brooke sanctions, can go forward following an end to Brooke sanctions January 22, 2002. IMET will assist in further increasing the professionalism of the Ethiopian military and enhance U.S.-Ethiopian military ties. Through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) the U.S. Government will provide Ethiopia with equipment to advance its counterterrorism abilities. Ethiopia will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will be used to help Ethiopia counter threats emanating from Sudan and Somalia.

Ethiopia is also eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act benefits. In FY 2003, Development Assistance (DA) will support sustained economic growth through agricultural programs and enable private sector growth. The challenges are enormous, but food security policy reforms are underway with the USG's strong encouragement. The problem of chronic food insecurity will be addressed in efforts to focus Government of Ethiopia efforts on the poorest rural households, using both DA and innovative relief to development programming of P.L. 480 programs. The latter will assist microenterprise development at the community level, and Food for Education will encourage families to keep primary school-age children in school. DA funds will also be used to improve family health and maternal nutrition. The Democracy and Governance program will continue to train judges - an excellent long-term investment in Ethiopia's democratic institutions. DA will also be used to improve livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia, and to mitigate the effects of disaster, thus promoting U.S. humanitarian interests.

The USG has provided funds in the past two years to train and equip Ethiopian deminers. This assistance has helped create an indigenous demining capacity that had been lost due to war with Eritrea. Continued support for demining programs in Ethiopia will save lives and allow displaced peasants to return to their farms. FY 2003 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will be used to train and equip additional Ethiopian deminers and help maintain previously trained units.

Nile water conservation and distribution, a global interest of the United States, and other aspects of U.S. environmental policy depend on continued engagement and support for institutional strengthening within ministries and agencies on the part of the U.S. Embassy, USAID, and the Regional Environment Office for East Africa, based in Embassy Addis Ababa. FY 2003 DA population programs will continue to assist family planning to slow Ethiopia's population growth, which at present outstrips the growth of agricultural production. FY 2003 child survival and health programs and Embassy efforts will support child survival initiatives and combat infectious diseases, with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS. Basic education programs will enhance the quality of teachers, focus on getting and keeping more girls in primary school, and provide educational material on HIV/AIDS. Finally, DA-funded child survival and health programs will be used to help increase access to basic education for pastoralists and fund support activities (health, water, and sanitation) for displaced families.

The United States is supporting cross-border efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS along the Djibouti to Addis corridor, working through an international non-governmental organization present in both Ethiopia and Djibouti.

**Gabon**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	131	160	160
Peace Corps	1,963	2,131	2,171

U.S. national interests in Gabon are the protection of American citizens, democracy and human rights, and economic prosperity, based on substantial U.S. oil interests. Bilateral military cooperation and use of Gabon as a safe haven and staging base for regional evacuations of U.S. citizens are also important. There is important cooperation in combined military exercises and training between Gabon and the United States. Gabon has been influential in promoting stability through mediation of regional conflicts.

The United States seeks to strengthen Gabon's democratic institutions, particularly the election process. The December 2001 legislative elections were marked by numerous administrative problems, including management of polling stations and accuracy of voter rosters. The United States will seek to improve election administration through Economic Support Fund (ESF) grants channeled through the Africa Regional Fund. The United States will continue to promote Gabon's involvement in mediation efforts that support regional stability. These include involvement in the Central African Republic and Burundi. Libreville will likely continue to serve as a base for regional evacuation of U.S. citizens. The United States is also encouraging Gabon to reform and diversify its economy, as well as open doors to U.S. investment and exports. Peace Corps activities help to promote economic development and improved health.

Close military cooperation supports U.S. use of Gabon as a refuge and a staging area for regional evacuations. It also enhances Gabon's peacekeeping capacity. The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will increase understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and Gabon through programs in military justice, advanced staff training, defense resources management, military health affairs, and English language training. The IMET program will also build on previous joint/combined exercises such as the Joint Combined Exchange Training Exercise held in May 2001.

Gabon will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support the modernization of Gabon's apolitical military and will reinforce the U.S.-Gabon political/military relationship, thereby also reinforcing appropriate civil-military relations

Gabon is also eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The United States has not provided assistance to Gabon in recent years through Development Assistance (DA) or bilateral Economic Support Funds (ESF).

**Gambia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	0	0	50
Peace Corps	1,435	1,612	1,621
P.L. 480 Title II	82	0	0

The major U.S. interests in The Gambia are democracy, human rights and humanitarian concerns. The President of The Gambia has spoken out strongly in support of the war on terrorism and has instituted laws to block terrorist financing. The Gambia has been prohibited from receiving foreign assistance, as mandated by Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act, since Yahya Jammeh took power by force of arms in 1994. Yet the 2001 presidential elections are currently under review, and sanctions may be lifted prior to FY 2003. It is in the interest of the United States to remain engaged with the Gambia to promote democratic reforms.

U.S. assistance to The Gambia has supported market-based economic reforms and helped relieve human suffering.

The United States will continue to provide Global Food For Peace (FFP) funds to assist in the improvement of agriculture techniques and the development of higher yielding crops. The counterpart funds generated by the food assistance program support development projects aimed at the lowest-income farmers (mostly women) by opening new outlets for their cash crops in order to boost earnings and nutritional intake. The introduction of high-yield sesame crops has given poor families a high protein/high vitamin food supplement. With improved marketing schemes developed by the project, extra sesame crops provide a cash crop that generates more income for the families than any available alternative crops. FFP funds simultaneously relieve human suffering and encourage the development of open markets.

Economic development and humanitarian assistance are also areas where the Peace Corps has played a pivotal role. Volunteers are involved in projects ranging from health education to urban planning. Major activities have included teaching basic health care, assisting economic cooperatives, and increasing HIV/AIDS awareness.

The Gambia was not eligible to receive International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding in FY 2002. Provided that 508 sanctions are not an issue, FY 2003 IMET funds will be used to encourage the efforts of the military leadership and the country's civilian government to return the military to its traditionally constructive role. This will be accomplished through training in civil-military relations, military justice, defense resources management, and civic action and humanitarian response. This will be primarily accomplished through training programs in the United States for individual officers.

The Gambia is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization for African Unity (OAU). It has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. The Gambia is not currently eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) trade benefits.

**Ghana**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	15,419	19,455	0
DA	19,858	15,063	39,743
ESF	4,500	0	0
FMF	500	400	500
IMET	338	470	500
Peace Corps	2,320	2,462	2,464
P.L. 480 Title II	18,347	11,544	14,951

The primary U.S. interests in Ghana are democracy, human rights and humanitarian concerns, particularly HIV/AIDS. Ghana is the fourth largest market for U.S. exports in sub-Saharan Africa and also offers a favorable climate for new U.S. investment. Its professional military and a series of multi-party elections over the last decade make Ghana a model for regional stability. Ghana also has a proud, continuing history of peacekeeping, especially in West Africa. Ghana has a national HIV/AIDS rate of infection close to 4.6 percent.

FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will improve access to family planning services, generate demand for such services through social marketing, and improve basic public health care by placing trained nurses in local communities. It will also tackle corruption and governmental transparency issues by training non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fulfill a “public watchdog” role. DA funds will also help promote fiscal reform, plan financial/exchange rate market reforms, establish commercial dispute mediation services, and promote investment-oriented regulatory reforms.

FY 2003 DA will support activities to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission through aggressive workplace-based education of workers and employers. The dedicated HIV/AIDS account will focus on training community health NGOs, funding mass media AIDS awareness campaigns, and distributing condoms. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission through anti-retroviral therapy provided to pregnant mothers will be funded, as will voluntary counseling and testing services. DA will fund childhood immunizations, continue the development of an Integrated Disease Surveillance system, and combat malaria in concert with the Ministry of Health. DA will also fund Ministry of Education efforts to improve access to and quality of public schools. Peace Corps placements will support the focus on HIV/AIDS and educational reform efforts.

Military assistance reflects Ghana's longstanding contributions to peacekeeping efforts. Ghana received several surplus naval transports under the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program that are of particular value in supporting regional peacekeeping missions. Ghana will again be eligible in FY 2003 to receive EDA on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Ghana would use EDA to increase the availability of its armed forces for peacekeeping operations.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will continue to enhance the professionalism, technical, and tactical proficiency of members of the Ghana Armed Forces through U.S. Professional Military Education courses. IMET will focus on the continued development of effective civilian (Defense Ministry and Parliament) oversight of the military and efficient defense resource management. IMET will also continue civil-military relation seminars, which have been highly successful.

The successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative will provide training exercises and other crisis response assistance to contingents of the Ghanaian armed forces. These exercises will promote enhanced Ghanaian peacekeeping support and humanitarian relief operations capacity. African Regional Voluntary Peacekeeping funds (PKO) will continue to support development of the Ghanaian/West African capacity to manage crises and sustain peacekeeping operations.

Ghana is eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and should be certified by the U.S. Trade Representative to export textiles to the U.S. market in 2002 duty-free under the Act's textile and apparel provision, creating new incentives for job-creating private investment.

Ghana cooperates closely with the United States and is a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Ghana is applying to the Highly Indebted Poor Countries program and anticipates receiving substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions.

**Guinea**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	9,354	5,650	0
DA	9,168	12,942	20,725
FMF	3,000	0	0
IMET	254	250	250
Peace Corps	2,516	2,567	2,539
P.L. 480 Title II	10,712	3,331	3,441

The primary U.S. national interests in Guinea continue to be humanitarian response - the reason for U.S. promotion of conflict resolution in this war-torn region of West Africa - and development of a stable democracy. Guinea is host to roughly 200,000 refugees from regional conflicts, and the United States will continue to contribute to international efforts to address the humanitarian needs of those refugees and similar numbers of internally displaced persons, as well as to help Guinea defend its borders against further aggression by its neighbors. Peace requires expansion of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights, and economic development. Guinea has publicly supported U.S. antiterrorism initiatives and has ratified three international anti-terrorism accords.

Foreign assistance funding is required to prevent regional unrest and ameliorate the humanitarian crisis by stabilizing the borders and enhancing the security of relief activities. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will address Guinea's ongoing need for economic development through programs focused on agriculture, restoration of environmentally damaged areas, and health, especially in the areas of infant mortality, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. DA will also be used to improve local and national governance through active citizen participation and conflict mitigation. Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) may be used if Guinea displays the will to hold free and fair presidential elections in 2003.

FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will continue to emphasize the military's role as an accountable public institution under a civilian government that has a responsibility to respect basic human rights even in times of conflict. This training is done through seminars involving military and civilian leaders and NGOs, and aspects will address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the military.

Guinea will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Guinea would use EDA for spare parts for U.S.-origin naval vessels, communications equipment, and non-lethal equipment for its army. If Guinea remains under serious threat of attack from its neighbors, the United States will draw upon Africa Voluntary Peacekeeping funds (PKO) to sustain efforts to bolster its early-warning and self-defense capabilities. Past assistance has helped Guinea to successfully resist invasion, promoting regional stability and holding down the number of refugees.

Guinea has been eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) since 2000. Though Guinea has not attracted the private foreign investment needed to benefit substantially from AGOA, it recognizes AGOA's potential value. To retain its AGOA eligibility, Guinea will need to continue its efforts to reform the criminal justice system and to hold transparent and free elections. In addition, Guinea needs to pursue sound economic management policies, implement a poverty reduction program, and insure that investors can operate with consistent application of the rule of law.

**Guinea-Bissau**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	55	50	75
NADR-HD	489	0	0
Peace Corps	17	0	0

Struggling to re-emerge as a democratic society following a traumatic two-year internal conflict, Guinea-Bissau faces the challenge of reconstructing its society and infrastructure from the rubble. With no functioning public utilities, widely disbursed unexploded landmines, and a government that has been hamstrung by a series of crises, stability remains an elusive goal. It is in the U.S. interest to promote peace and encourage democracy in this troubled country, both to realize the benefits of regional stability and to avoid a humanitarian disaster. Guinea-Bissau, which has no known terrorist connections, has spoken out in support of U.S. efforts to combat terrorism.

U.S. assistance to Guinea-Bissau has helped to relieve human suffering, strengthen civil society, increase territorial security, and promote participatory democracy.

Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) were used last year to educate members of the national assembly in parliamentary procedure, helping establish a new institution in an atmosphere of economic hardship and pervasive corruption. Funds this year will finalize the revision to Guinea-Bissau's obsolete investment code, increasing incentive for foreign investment. In another effort to promote trade and stability, ESF will contribute funds to an existing micro-finance structure that has successfully supported the processing of cashews, Guinea-Bissau's largest export earner. Last year's cashew prices were low, causing severe hardship to the most productive elements of the country's rural population. These loans provide a cushion for farmers to survive this economic setback and recover from devastating market fluctuations.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2003 will encourage efforts by the military and the country's civilian, democratic government to trim the size of the military and to direct the army toward playing a more constructive role in civic action and humanitarian projects. IMET will provide technical training complementary to demining activities funded from the NADR program. Guinea-Bissau is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2003 on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will enhance the ability of the Guinea-Bissau military to locate and remove landmines and help the Government of Guinea-Bissau to restructure and increase the professionalism of its military.

Guinea-Bissau remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in the region. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

**Kenya**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	13,272	27,763	0
DA	19,927	12,347	46,693
FMF	1,000	0	1,500
IMET	443	600	600
Peace Corps	3,397	3,312	3,356
P.L. 480 Title II	48,174	9,861	12,134

Principal U.S. interests in Kenya are national security, the promotion of democracy and human rights, and the reduction of disease and poverty.

Kenya is the linchpin of East African stability and security. An important partner in the global war on terrorism, Kenya demonstrates a regional leadership role in peacekeeping and diplomacy. Kenyan support for the war has been solid and wholehearted, a reflection of national values, and a recognition that some 200 Kenyans were killed by al Qaeda in the Nairobi Embassy bombing of 1998. Kenya is the principal point of access for U.S. military and relief operations within the region. Kenya remains the engine of East African prosperity, despite economic stagnation and corruption, and is the region's transportation and communication hub. In late 2002 or early 2003, Kenya will experience the most important political transition in its 38 years as an independent nation, as incumbent President Daniel arap Moi steps down to allow his successor to be chosen in multiparty elections. Ensuring that this democratic transition proceeds freely, fairly, and without violence is critical in strengthening liberty and human rights for Kenya's 30 million people. After the election, the improvement of governance will be essential to allow renewed economic growth.

Kenya's ability to protect its borders and coast from terrorists will require both a sustained International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and an added infusion of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funds for the provision of equipment. Kenya will also be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Equipment needed includes patrol boats, communication apparatus (tactical radios), coastal radar, port and runway improvements, truck spare parts, helicopter spare parts and maintenance, training institution improvements, basic chem/bio response equipment, and hospital supplies. Enhanced border and coastal security will also enhance Kenya's capability and confidence to participate effectively in peacekeeping operations with similar operational requirements.

Kenya is among the United Nations' top troop-contributing nations and does not shy away from difficult assignments like Sierra Leone or the Democratic Republic of Congo. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) assistance will support multinational peace support exercises at the brigade level between Kenyan headquarters staffs and third-country battalion staffs. These training events test and reinforce interoperability and commonality in a multinational context. They also engage key officials from sub-regional organizations, paving the way for much more effective integration of political peace support mandates and military operations to achieve the objectives set out by the mandates.

President Moi, who has led Kenya for 24 years, has said that he will step down at the end of 2002, and multiparty elections will determine his successor. This individual, and the members of the legislature elected with him, will face two great challenges: a pattern of governance in which public office is primarily used for private gain; and a stagnate economic performance falling far short of Kenya's potential. The

United States will seek a higher level of engagement to assist new Kenyan leadership in meeting these challenges. Development Assistance (DA) in the form of technical assistance and capacity-building grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be used to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations, enhance the independence of the parliament, and promote a more transparent and competitive electoral process. We will also engage with the new government in fighting institutional corruption.

As Kenya begins to add jobs using the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the United States will continue its work to help the Kenyan people overcome disease and poverty. Successful DA-funded operations to fight HIV/AIDS, improve child health, and reduce fertility rates will continue, as will efforts to promote increased rural household incomes for agricultural smallholders and micro-enterprise entrepreneurs. Previous work in these fields has already reduced child mortality, fertility rates, and rural poverty. DA will also be used for improving natural resource management to protect Kenya's wildlife and the important tourism industry that wildlife attracts. These programs will provide technical assistance as well as grants to local NGOs to build capacity.

The Peace Corps has a large and active program in Kenya, supporting math and science education, education for the deaf, public health, and small enterprise development.

**Lesotho**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	78	100	100
Peace Corps	1,865	2,357	2,378

The priority U.S. interests in Lesotho continue to be democracy and humanitarian assistance. Assisting Lesotho in its efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis and strengthen its democratic foundations will serve to enhance regional security and lay the groundwork for continued national and regional economic stability.

The HIV/AIDS crisis endangers Lesotho's chances of lifting itself out of poverty and recurrent political instability. Lesotho will benefit from regional FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) funds, which will provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to respond to increased demand for information and services, with a particular emphasis on high-traffic corridors. Previous funding has been employed to conduct studies on transmission trends and initiate public education efforts targeting high-risk groups.

In FY 2003 the regional DA Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) will be used to advance democracy by bolstering the management capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in the promotion of democratic practices and human rights and by supporting local programs focusing on expanding the role of women in society. Previous funding has supported successful NGO-coordinated programs on conflict management and resolution, as well as civic education and voter rights.

The Peace Corps currently fields approximately 100 volunteers in Lesotho, supporting U.S. national interests by providing village-based HIV/AIDS education programs and community development initiatives.

Lesotho is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and in April 2001 it was granted AGOA apparel benefits. Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

A stable military is an important element in Lesotho's democratic development. Accordingly, FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support education programs for security personnel emphasizing leadership training, managerial skills, civil/military relations, and respect for human rights.

**Liberia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	1,850	2,000	0
DA	5,720	3,225	5,200
P.L. 480 Title II	3,062	1,294	1,027

The primary U.S. national interests in Liberia are to prevent the Government of Liberian President Charles Taylor from supporting regional armed insurgencies and to promote conditions that would permit credible democratic governance of Liberia. The United States has sought to accomplish the first objective through current United Nations Security Council bans on travel by senior government officials, on the import of arms, and on the export of diamonds. Encouraging regional stability will also lessen the conditions that create the need for large humanitarian assistance programs. The United States plans to accomplish the second objective by using African Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to strengthen civil society and support conditions conducive to peaceful democratic change.

African Regional ESF will support efforts by the Carter Center, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, and the International Foundation for Election Systems to establish “society watchdog” institutions. These institutions will have the capabilities to monitor the 2003 elections, strengthen political party structures, and ensure that short wave broadcast facilities are available for independent communication with the Liberian people.

FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will be used to strengthen civil society and alleviate human suffering at the same time by funding new programs that provide basic health care and promote agricultural production. These programs will strengthen the ability of health sector NGOs, the UN Children’s Fund, and the World Health Organization to drive key health sector policies. The programs also will continue to slow the rate of vaccine-preventable diseases and HIV infection, improve maternal and child survival, and promote socioeconomic reintegration of the physically disabled. As a result of USAID’s cooperation with Catholic Relief Services and World Vision International, small-holder farmers are expected to continue to produce significantly more food crops for domestic consumption and cash crops for export, pool more resources for the production of small tools, and reduce dependence on destructive “slash-and-burn” activities.

The United States has determined that Liberia is ineligible to benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. In addition to its failure to encourage regional stability, the Government of Liberia has done little to promote sound economic development, ensure transparency and rule of law, or improve its human rights record.

**Madagascar**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	4,185	8,975	0
DA	15,183	9,240	17,528
IMET	158	170	170
Peace Corps	2,227	2,464	2,462
P.L. 480 Title II	5,011	9,032	10,732

U.S. efforts in Madagascar focus on promoting democracy. The United States also supports efforts to consolidate economic reforms so that stability is ensured. In addition, we seek to help Madagascar protect its biologically diverse flora and fauna. The Government of Madagascar has supported the United States in the war on terrorism through cooperation with regard to embassy security, law enforcement, and the financial sector and has offered other forms of assistance.

The United States will continue to work with Madagascar to support its developing democracy. Madagascar is at a critical stage in the development of democratic institutions as there is a hotly contested election between incumbent President Ratsiraka and an opposition candidate, Ravamanolmana. U.S. funding of election observers and advisors may help to resolve the conflict in accord with due process of law.

The Government of Madagascar has moved ahead with commercial law reform, and private investment continues to grow. The United States has approved Madagascar for benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Madagascar has been successful in adding jobs and investment by using the benefits of AGOA. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will foster economic policy reforms and agricultural development. Peace Corps programs will also contribute to sustainable economic development in rural communities. DA funding has been used to promote democracy and will continue to do so. U.S. public diplomacy programs, along with grants from the DA regional Human Rights and Democracy Fund (DHRF), will complement USAID in programming resources for the consolidation of democratic institutions. U.S. funding helped support the International Consortium of Election Observers, which oversaw the recent Malagasy presidential election.

The fifth largest island in the world, Madagascar has a unique environment. USAID and Peace Corps environmental programs will assist Madagascar in guarding its precious and rare biodiversity and in implementing sustainable and responsible natural resource management, particularly forest management. With U.S. assistance, Madagascar has increased protection of endangered species and forested areas.

Previous U.S. funding has helped to protect the environment of Madagascar by protecting forest land from over-development and led to the further development of national parks. Assistance in the health sector has improved the quality of life for the average Malagasy and has helped to limit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

U.S. strategy for consolidating democracy includes enhancing the professionalism of the Malagasy military force through International Military Education and Training programs. Madagascar will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support Madagascar's counter-drug maritime activities and coastal security operations.

**Malawi**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	14,862	15,615	0
DA	13,150	13,028	30,877
IMET	388	360	360
Peace Corps	1,764	2,174	2,167
P.L. 480 Title II	1,754	4,099	6,290

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

Malawi has taken important steps in consolidating its transition to democracy, including the elections noted above. President Muluzi, both as president of Malawi and Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), has strongly condemned the September 11 attacks on the United States and has been unwavering in his support of the war against international terrorism. He has pledged to ratify the final six international counter-terrorism conventions (Malawi is already a party to the other six) and has established a task force to implement UNSCR 1333. As Chair of SADC, President Muluzi has played a constructive role in regional issues, including Zimbabwe, the Great Lakes, and Angola. U.S. efforts in Malawi focus on supporting institutions essential to perpetuating a free and open society and increasing civic involvement of citizens. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to help increase the capacity and accountability of institutions, such as the Malawi parliament, the National Audit Office, and the judiciary. Support will be provided to activities that help indigenous organizations to promote human rights and civic education and provide social services.

To help develop an environment supportive of democracy, U.S. assistance also promotes economic growth and addresses important health and social problems. Progress in both of these areas is essential to relieve the human suffering endemic in the country. Malawi is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and is currently benefiting significantly from AGOA, particularly in textiles, with several thousand jobs created and greatly increased exports. In August 2001 Malawi was approved for the AGOA textile visa waiver program. Declared eligible by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in 2000, Malawi is now receiving debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative. FY 2003 DA funds will assist activities that boost agricultural productivity and crop diversity, promote sustainable land use management, and expand rural employment opportunities. Support will also help promote community-based natural resource management practices. To boost the quality and efficiency of basic education, DA funds will support activities that improve teachers' professional skills, encourage community involvement, and promote sector-wide policy reforms, including better management, planning, and resource allocation.

Health indicators in Malawi are some of the worst in the world. An estimated 16 percent of the adult population is HIV positive. Child and infant mortality rates are among the highest anywhere. In addition, Malawi has one of the highest fertility rates in the world. These areas need more assistance but are showing promising improvement. U.S. assistance will support activities to increase the quality of and access to essential health services, focusing on maternal and child health and infectious diseases. FY 2003 DA funds will help efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV infections, reduce infant and child mortality, and

increase the rate of contraceptive use. Programs to improve detection, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis and polio will also receive support, as will activities focusing on training, service provision, logistics, and management systems for family planning and reproductive health.

By focusing on democratic values and mutually beneficial military-to-military relations, FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will build on the Malawi military's tradition of apolitical professionalism and enhance regional stability. Malawi military personnel will receive training in finance, medical care, engineering, transportation, procurement, HIV/AIDS, and resource management. In addition, they will take courses provided by the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies.

Malawi is eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will help develop Malawi's capacity to support peacekeeping activities. Malawi is the sole southern African country that was part of the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI); it will play an active role in ACRI's successor institution.

U.S. funding has contributed significantly to the solution of local, regional and international problems of great relevance to our interests. The Peace Corps has been active in Malawi since 1963, and more than 2,000 volunteers have served there to date. Peace Corps currently places volunteers into three sectors – Community Health, Secondary Education, and Natural Resource Management. Volunteers are also involved in activities related to HIV/AIDS, as this crisis is undermining the developmental gains hard-won in the past. U.S. funding has contributed to everything from improvement in child mortality to creation of parliamentary infrastructure. AGOA has led to a marked increase in Malawian exports to the United States. ACRI training prepared the Malawi military to provide flood assistance in Mozambique and to serve as peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kosovo.

**Mali**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	12,433	13,321	0
DA	22,054	19,435	32,961
FMF	200	0	0
IMET	355	325	325
Peace Corps	2,389	2,680	2,727
P.L. 480 Title II	2,372	0	0

The primary U.S. national interests in Mali are promoting the consolidation of democratic institutions and helping the national government address the humanitarian goals of ameliorating the effects of poverty and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Other interests include supporting efforts to establish lasting regional stability and enhancing Mali's ability to prevent potential terrorists from using its territory.

Mali has recently been a model for democracy in the region and is an active member in regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Malian President Alpha Konare recently served as chairman of ECOWAS, and his leadership was often essential in promoting support for U.S. interests in the area. President Konare's interests in security and stability contributed to his focus on security institutions in ECOWAS and Malian participation in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI). Mali recently "graduated" as a successful ACRI partner. Mali participates in the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Reduction Initiative and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program.

Development Assistance (DA) will address serious threats from malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as other health issues. The U.S. National Institutes of Health, supported by USAID, continues to research and test an anti-malarial vaccine in Mali. DA will also support expansion and improvement of community health services and provide greater access to health facilities.

The Government of Mali has vigorously supported U.S. antiterrorism efforts and offered its support at the UN, the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC), and elsewhere. It has ratified six of the UN counter-terrorism conventions; the final six have been approved by the Council of Ministers and are awaiting ratification by the National Assembly.

A major factor in building national cohesion is the integration of the northern ethnic groups into Mali's political, economic, and social structures, heretofore clustered in the more developed south. This integration effort will continue to be supported by DA funds. In northern Mali, DA will be used to develop income-generating activities, build schools, and establish or renovate water resources.

The DA program will continue to fund efforts to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and to increase farmer incomes through agricultural best practices and better management. In the field of education, the United States will continue to support community-managed and community-financed primary schools. DA will also finance a Youth Program which will improve the basic education and life skills of youth younger than 16, through improved teacher training and curricula development, and the provision of quality youth health care.

Over 115 Peace Corps volunteers are working in five development fields throughout Mali: agriculture, health, education, natural resource management, small enterprise development, and water and sanitation.

In FY 2003, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will reinforce the progress already made by the Malian Armed Forces towards becoming a more professional organization through training and seminars. It will also provide the professional officer corps greater respect for and understanding of the requirement to support human rights and civilian control. IMET graduates hold high positions in ministries and the armed services in Mali.

Mali will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support its ability to control its borders.

Mali is eligible for benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and its government is supportive of the economic reforms needed to attract the investment required to realize significant benefits from greater access to the U.S. market afforded by AGOA.

**Mauritania**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	83	100	100
NADR-HD	400	0	200
Peace Corps	1,651	1,821	1,792
P.L. 480 Title II	4,727	0	3,493

Primary U.S. national interests in Mauritania are democracy and human rights and law enforcement, including counter-terrorism. Mauritania is a poor Muslim country still affected by ethnic conflict between the Arab-Berber (White Moor) and the Arab-Berber-Negroid (Black Moor) populations, and still grappling with the political and economic vestiges of its history of slavery. Mauritania does, however, have a democratically elected government that is cooperating in the war on terrorism, combating poverty, and leading the Arab League in constructive engagement with Israel. After September 11, the Mauritanian government immediately condemned the attacks and agreed to block all terrorist-related financial assets. Its capability, however, is limited by its underdeveloped infrastructure and poor border control. Strengthening Mauritania's control of its borders and financial institutions would enhance U.S. goals in the war on terrorism.

Mauritania has also supported the war on terrorism diplomatically by playing a moderating role in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), where it supported a resolution condemning the attacks on the United States, as well as in the Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC), where it refused to link the attacks to the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP). By helping strengthen democratic institutions, increasing the professionalism of its military, and promoting economic growth, the United States helps relieve the alienation and poverty which have created fertile breeding grounds for terrorists. Such assistance also supports Mauritania's continued engagement with Israel. Mauritania has been a strong supporter of the MEPP, and it is the only Arab League country that maintains an ambassador in Israel.

Assistance to Mauritania supports U.S. foreign policy goals, including democratization, counter-terrorism efforts, the MEPP, respect for human rights, poverty alleviation, health, education, and pursuit of sound market-based economic policies.

In FY 2003, the United States plans to continue the modest assistance programs already in place to encourage democratic development, combat poverty, continue demining efforts, and improve Mauritania's military. Additionally, the United States plans to request regional or global funds to strengthen the Mauritanian government's capabilities to fight terrorism.

Although there is no USAID mission in Mauritania, there are still many USAID-funded activities taking place there, such as a continuing Food for Peace project which targets malnourished women and children, micro-enterprise development which focuses on water access development, and HIV/AIDS awareness and education targeted at women and girls. Additionally, the Peace Corps has about 60 volunteers in country who work in the following fields: agricultural production, reforestation, preventative health care, provision of clean water, small enterprise development, and English language training. The United States also supports democratization through both diplomacy and small grants from the DA-funded African Regional Human Rights and Democracy Fund with an emphasis on children's and women's rights. Another program involves rule of law training for judges with a focus on human rights awareness and the protection of ethnic minorities.

The United States has trained and equipped the National Demining Office, and since operations began in late 1999, there has been a significant reduction in landmine casualties. With the demining force fully trained and equipped, FY 2002 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds are not required. FY 2003 NADR funds will be used to outfit an additional demining platoon and replenish expendable demining supplies and equipment. Assistance from regional NADR will enable Mauritania to continue effective demining operations in an area in the northern part of the country which has the potential for mineral extraction, but is currently isolated and unable to sustain an agricultural base due to the presence of landmines.

An International Military Education and Training (IMET) program for Mauritania that began in FY 2002 will continue in FY 2003. The IMET program will serve U.S. interests by encouraging military support for democratically elected civilian government and respect for human rights. The U.S. military engagement program also includes Mauritania's participation in training programs held by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS). The ACSS supports democratic governance by offering senior civilian and military leaders a rigorous academic and practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. The Mauritanian government recognizes the value of such training and actively seeks it. Mauritania will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will be used primarily to help Mauritania better control its borders and to participate in peacekeeping activities.

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

As far as measuring progress of democratic reform, it is of note that local and legislative elections held in October 2001 resulted in big gains for the opposition – including parties made up of former slaves – and were deemed to be free and fair by U.S. observers. Economically, Mauritania's macroeconomic performance was strong with real GDP growth at five percent in 2000. The government's poverty reduction strategy, which focuses on areas in which the United States provides assistance, is being implemented aggressively with promising initial results; in November 2001, the IMF approved the fourth review of Mauritania's IMF-supported reform program under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. Lastly, the government has made remarkable progress in education; the World Bank determined that 86 percent of children of primary school age are enrolled in school - a remarkably high figure for a country that is one of the poorest in the world.

**Mauritius**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	86	100	100

U.S. national interest in Mauritius focuses on economic prosperity. U.S. goals include expanded trade and commerce, law enforcement, and global issues. The United States also has a very strong interest in the support of counter-terrorism initiatives. Mauritius is a stable democracy that boasts a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural population. It has a vibrant economy spanning agricultural, manufacturing, and tourism sectors. Mauritius is able to provide employment, educational, and health care benefits for its people.

Mauritius quickly supported the U.S.-led coalition in the global war on terrorism. It has a significant Muslim population and its own share of Hizbollah sympathizers. Nevertheless, criticism of the global war on terrorism has not gained much support among the populace. However, a blood drive in commemoration of the World Trade Center attacks received tremendous support from all sectors of the population, including Muslims. The Government of Mauritius has responded positively to U.S. requests for financial interdiction of terrorist resources and stands ready to support counterterrorism efforts in whatever way it can.

Mauritius is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Its well-developed export processing zone allowed Mauritius to take early and full advantage of AGOA. Mauritius has the capability to help other African countries realize the same benefits and advantages.

U.S. national security is enhanced through the creation of a stable and secure Indian Ocean region. In FY 2003, International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will contribute to development of a professional military and respect for civilian rule. IMET programs include organizational planning, coastal security, and integrated force management. Past programs featured maritime law enforcement training, crisis management, military justice, fisheries protection, and pollution control as well as traditional search-and-rescue operations. Last year, a successful Port Environmental Safety course improved the capacity to deal with pollution.

Mauritius will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support coastal security activities. Support from the regional Development Assistance (DA) Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) will promote ethnic conflict resolution and prevent criminal activity.

**Mozambique**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	12,953	19,277	0
DA	31,469	21,681	45,492
IMET	200	215	215
NADR-HD	2,180	2,210	3,010
Peace Corps	1,452	1,417	1,466
P.L. 480 Title II	23,137	7,361	16,870

The U.S. long-term interests in Mozambique are principally humanitarian: to maintain the peace which the United States helped to achieve in 1992 after an inconclusive and highly destructive 16-year civil war, and to assist the country to stem the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and periodic flooding and drought. Humanitarian interests are also served by fostering private sector-led growth in this, one of the world's poorest countries. While Mozambique has economic potential, U.S. aid is necessary to help create the bureaucratic, legal, and infrastructure environment to allow private sector-led development to take off.

Helping Mozambique become a stable democracy is another important U.S. interest. Doing so also contributes to our humanitarian interest by creating the mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and improved human rights, and by providing a fertile environment to foster a thriving economy, trade, and investment opportunities. Strengthening democracy also better enables Mozambique to play a constructive role in southern Africa, a region important to U.S. global interests. The protection of American citizens resident and traveling in Mozambique and the control of international crime, terrorism, and narcotics trafficking through capacity building in enforcement and the judiciary are also key national interests. Mozambican counterterrorism actions include enactment of a money laundering law, tightening currency exchange rules, and a ministerial committee to develop further strategies.

Consolidation of democracy is the linchpin for all the other U.S. goals in Mozambique. In order to further the transition to a stable democracy, FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will be used to promote democratic governance through the provision of technical assistance, training, and commodities to: modernize and improve the effectiveness of the national legislature; improve the democratic soundness of major political parties; enact and implement justice sector reforms; and increase the knowledge and effectiveness of civil society organizations, enabling them to work for improved government performance, responsiveness, and accountability to citizens. Already civic associations have shown new ability and assertiveness in engaging the government on such important issues as corruption. Parliament has become a key democratic institution through constructive debate on key issues and initiation and drafting of legislation. The major opposition party has held its first congress since the end of the civil war, engaging in restructuring to increase intra-party democracy and increasing its focus on policy issues instead of obstructionism in parliament.

The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will provide civil-military education and training to facilitate the appropriate use of Mozambique's military in peacetime by emphasizing the necessity of an apolitical, professional, civilian-controlled military. The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account has been used to fund demining of critical roads, rail lines, and high voltage power lines, as well as emergency demining resulting from the heavy flooding of 2000. NADR is currently funding demining operations in support of the SENA rail line rehabilitation project between the port town of Beira and the Malawi border. In FY 2003, NADR will fund

National Demining Institute demining priorities focused on rehabilitation of key transportation linkages and the development of potentially fertile agricultural land.

Mozambique will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will continue to support Mozambican demining capabilities.

Economic development is essential to the post-civil war success of Mozambique – one of Africa’s poorest countries. The United States can best contribute to this success by helping Mozambique create viable mechanisms to respond to basic humanitarian needs, thereby increasing popular support for the fledgling democracy. In FY 2003, DA will be used along with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition, with a particular focus on road rehabilitation (major and secondary roads linking producers to markets); financial and business services to rural entrepreneurs (assistance to develop commercial financial services that reach rural populations); direct services to farmers (business management and market analysis training for rural entrepreneurs and investors); and technical assistance and training related to agricultural research and policy management (transfer of sustainable agricultural technologies to small-scale and commercial farmers). USAID’s ongoing programs were important factors in ameliorating the negative impact of the 2000 flood emergency on the national economy. USAID-assisted farm families increased production in 2000, largely as a result of crop diversification, improved roads and marketing, and greater influence of group enterprise activities.

DA will also be used in FY 2003 to overcome constraints to investment and trade, with a particular focus on red tape reduction, telecommunications reforms, and implementation of free trade agreements. This aid will include technical assistance, institutional support, and some commodities. U.S. aid helped the Government of Mozambique develop the poverty reduction strategy and engage in the economic reforms that allowed the country to reach the completion point for debt relief under the International Monetary Fund and World Bank’s enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. Mozambique is also eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, including textile benefits. Success is also evident in the extensive and ongoing privatization of public institutions.

In the health sector, DA will be used in FY 2003 to promote maternal and child health by providing technical assistance, training, and commodities (including condoms) to improve the public health system’s basic services and child survival services; to enable key Mozambican organizations to lead HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts; and to improve reproductive health services, including family planning, which reduces maternal mortality. With USAID assistance, leadership in health service delivery is shifting from international to local institutions, including a revitalized Ministry of Health. The transition has been successful, with FY 2000 data showing that USAID maternal and child health targets were surpassed for immunizations, exclusive breastfeeding, oral rehydration therapy, antenatal visits, and other indicators. Peace Corps teachers – who help fill the gap in a country where teachers are lost to HIV/AIDS as fast as new teachers are trained – include HIV/AIDS and basic health in their instruction. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention assist the government with HIV/AIDS surveillance and related work.

Finally, the United States will provide regional International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds for the training of Mozambican law enforcement and judicial assistance personnel in anti-crime, forensic auditing (targeted on crime, but with an important side benefit for Mozambique’s anti-terrorism capacity), and counter-narcotics skills.

**Namibia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	4,383	500	0
DA	5,498	6,258	5,480
IMET	193	200	200
NADR-HD	40	65	90
Peace Corps	1,813	2,036	2,085

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

Namibia faces the daunting challenge of overcoming legacies of wealth and income disparity while addressing the immediate crisis of HIV/AIDS. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will continue to provide support for small business development and youth entrepreneurship through management training and technical assistance projects. Previous funding has supported the development of dozens of small businesses and provided crucial technical and accounting training to new business people.

DA funds will also be used to improve delivery of quality education to primary schools in disadvantaged areas through teacher training and curriculum development programs. Previous funding has been employed to create Namibia-specific teaching materials and has supported teacher training activities.

Through FY 2003 DA funding, community-based conservation programs will continue to aid rural Namibians to benefit from effective management of their natural resources through technical training and resource assessment programs. Previous funding has been instrumental in the establishment of community-based conservancies in several parts of the country. These conservancies have created employment, generated considerable income, and reinforced local democratic institutions.

FY 2003, DA funds will also focus on providing technical and other support to improve HIV/AIDS awareness, build management capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and expand cooperation with government agencies in the battle against HIV/AIDS. Previous funding has established successful pilot programs utilizing community centers and bolstered the management capacity of local NGOs.

In September 2000, Namibia became eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and in December 2001, Namibia was granted AGOA apparel benefits. Namibia is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

The Peace Corps currently fields approximately 100 volunteers in Namibia, supporting U.S. national interests by providing technical assistance to school districts striving to improve teacher training and undertaking village-based HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.

In FY 2003, International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will support the training of Namibia Defense Force (NDF) personnel in democratic values and respect for civilian institutions. Namibia's program focuses on training for all strata of the NDF from senior level Ministry of Defense officials down to non-commissioned officers. In FY 2003, courses will continue to include defense

resources management, military medical operations, and civil-military relations to strengthen the NDF's capacity to conduct peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Funds will also be used to deepen the NDF's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the military.

Namibia will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support Namibia's peacekeeping and demining activities.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have been used to support demining in Namibia since FY 1997. As a result, nine minefields in the northern part of the country have been cleared, and the project to demine 410 power pylons from Ruacana to Etosia was completed in February 2001. FY 2003 NADR funds will allow continuation of a mine awareness campaign focusing on community outreach projects. The outreach program will especially target children, as they comprise the majority of landmine victims.

**Niger**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	102	110	110
Peace Corps	1,958	2,115	2,130
P.L. 480 Title II	7,076	7,833	6,867

U.S. interests in Niger are democracy, human rights, and law enforcement, including counter-terrorism. Niger is the poorest Muslim country on earth, and its land mass is ringed by unstable neighbors making its territory difficult to police. Its impoverished people are a ready target for anti-Western radical extremists, but the Government of Niger sees extremism as a threat to itself and supports the coalition against terror. U.S. interests are advanced by supporting Niger's two-year-old democratically elected civilian government with modest assistance aimed at economic and political development and reform, human survival, social justice, health, and security. Ensuring that Niger's uranium production is not diverted to states of concern is also an important U.S. interest, especially in the war on terrorism.

In FY 2003, the United States will draw on Development Assistance (DA) from the West Africa Regional Program (WARP) and Food for Peace, as well as Economic Support Funds (ESF), to promote security, improved nutrition, child and maternal health, women's micro-enterprise, and development communication through small-radius rural radio. Through local civil society organizations and American non-governmental organizations, DA from the WARP will also combat the spread of HIV/AIDS with education programs targeted at vulnerable groups along migration routes. Africa Regional ESF resources may also help Niger gain greater control over movement of potential terrorist groups across its borders and within its vast interior. A substantial Peace Corps contingent works in coordination with U.S. humanitarian efforts on HIV/AIDS prevention, basic health care, agriculture, and the environment. A new Peace Corps program this year will focus on teaching English as a foreign language in regional population centers.

The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will build on FY 2002 and earlier IMET courses on civil/military relations, military justice, and peacekeeping. All IMET programs are aimed at helping Niger strengthen its democracy and improve its security. The United States will continue to help Niger provide English language training for its military officers. We will also focus on courses that address special issues, such as technical training for Air Force personnel, training for military policemen, preparation for work in peacekeeping, and training for engineers doing civic action. Other efforts will build on last year's very positive visit to the United States by Niger's top military officer working on anti-HIV/AIDS measures. Niger recognizes that its military can play a vital role in both security and development, and it looks to the United States for help preparing for peacekeeping and civic action as well as traditional security roles. The IMET program will help increase the military's capacity and reinforce the military's role as a professional institution, subordinate to Niger's democratically elected civilian government. Niger will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily be used to help Niger better control its borders and to participate in peacekeeping activities.

Niger is eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Once it is certified to export textiles to the United States duty-free under the Act's textile and apparel provision, Niger will be in a better position to attract investment, create jobs, and boost economic growth. Niger is a member of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Community of West African States and cooperates closely with the United States on regional issues. Niger is eligible for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt reduction initiative. It has a World Bank program in place and has negotiated substantial reductions in debt payments from multilateral lending institutions.

**Nigeria**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	23,363	37,066	0
DA	30,941	18,548	66,235
ESF	21,608	0	0
FMF	10,000	6,000	6,000
IMET	663	750	800

Nigeria is the dominant economic and political power in West Africa. With the 1999 transition from military to elected government in Nigeria, the U.S.-Nigeria bilateral relationship moved from confrontation to intensive cooperation on a full range of economic, political, and security issues. U.S. support for Nigeria reflects Nigeria's sheer size (123 million people, 50 percent Muslim), political/military influence in Africa and multilateral fora, large oil and huge gas reserves, and both present and potential economic importance. The over-arching U.S. national interest in Nigeria is promoting democracy. The tremendous potential of Nigeria is hampered by the devastating impact that fifteen years of military rule had on all of its institutions. Although civilian government returned in 1999 with the election of President Olusegun Obasanjo, the democratic transition is far from complete. Only with democratic governance can Nigeria address its ethnic and religious divisions and create an open economic system that will make it a reliable and increasingly important trading partner. Nigeria is also a key partner in addressing African conflicts and has dispatched, or indicated its willingness to send, peacekeepers to Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, and Congo.

Nigeria has cooperated with the United States on transnational issues such as drug trafficking, HIV/AIDS, international crime, and terrorism. Nigeria has voiced strong public support for U.S. operations in Afghanistan and has been at the forefront of African counter-terrorism efforts. Nigeria does, however, have limited capacities to combat terrorist financing and to monitor its borders, despite the political will to do so.

Development Assistance (DA) will address policy and institutional impediments to economic growth strategies and will strengthen basic education, enhance agricultural productivity, and expand health infrastructure, with a heavy emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Democracy and governance programs will strengthen the National Assembly, state and local government structures, the Independent National Electoral Commission, and civil society. DA funds will support economic reform and agricultural development by focussing on improved economic management, privatization, improved access to micro-finance, and environmental sustainability. DA funds will assist national and state governments to improve primary education through better educational management information, skills and vocational training, and teacher training.

Nigeria has among the worst social indicators in the world. In a 2000 UN Development Program report, Nigeria ranked 151st in the 174-country Human Development Index, and 124th out of 143 countries in the Gender-related Development Index. Each year, more than one million Nigerian children die from preventable diseases. FY 2003 DA programs to promote the health of women and infants and to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases will contribute to U.S. global efforts to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. FY 2003 DA programs to improve basic health care will support the U.S. strategic goal of economic development in Nigeria.

The electoral process in Nigeria is susceptible to violence and instability. In support of upcoming national, state, and local elections in 2003, Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to address

weaknesses in the electoral process. Technical assistance and training for voter registration and electoral administration will target election officials, monitors, and polling station observers.

ESF from the Countries in Transition account will address badly needed rehabilitation of critical Nigerian governmental institutions (e.g., supporting justice system modernization and anti-terrorism training related to border control and the freezing of terrorist assets).

Nigeria as a regional military power has played a major role in maintaining stability in many African countries. U.S. military assistance programs will concentrate on ensuring military subordination to civilian rule and reinforcing a positive role in regional peacekeeping. Re-establishing the professionalism of the Nigerian Armed Forces will be promoted through FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs with emphasis on the role of the military in a civil society. Training resources will be used to help reorient the Nigerian military to its proper role under civilian authority and to enhance its regional peacekeeping capabilities. Nigeria will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will facilitate Nigeria's continued participation in peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY 2003 will help Nigeria improve military management and training, refurbish its C-130 fleet used in regional peacekeeping exercises, and improve maritime security. Improvement of Nigerian and West African crisis response peacekeeping capabilities will be achieved by utilizing voluntary Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to establish training facilities for activities conducted by the successor to the African Crisis Response Initiative.

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

Nigeria remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in Nigeria and the region.

**Republic of the Congo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	86	110	110

U.S. national interests in the Republic of the Congo (ROC) are democracy and human rights and humanitarian assistance. An associated strategic goal is the promotion of regional stability. Congo is in transition from a civil war in the late 1990's that left the country deeply divided, largely along ethnic lines, and with a severe humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian crisis is over, but reconstruction from the war remains a long-term task. A 1999 peace agreement provided a national dialogue on a new political dispensation and elections. Voters recently approved a new constitution in a national referendum; elections are scheduled for mid 2002. U.S. investments in the Congo are mainly in the petroleum sector. Though not directly involved in the conflict in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), over 100,000 DRC refugees are in the ROC.

The main U.S. objective in the ROC is to promote stability through the election of a democratic government and economic development. Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided in prior years supported the demobilization and reintegration of rebels and election administration planning. FY 2003 ESF channeled through regional programs such as the Africa Regional fund is planned to provide training in legislation drafting and committee activities for the new legislature.

FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds can, through the establishment of an English language program, prepare ROC military personnel for future training opportunities in military justice, human rights, and other functional areas as well. These training programs will assist in the development of a new military composed of former government and rebel troops. IMET will also facilitate military-to-military contact and the establishment of beneficial relations and defense cooperation between the militaries of the ROC and the United States. The ROC will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will primarily be used to help the ROC participate in peacekeeping activities.

The Republic of the Congo is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

**Rwanda**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	7,167	10,300	0
DA	6,997	5,311	18,173
IMET	0	100	150
NADR-HD	400	450	450
P.L. 480 Title II	10,394	9,076	10,979

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

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

In FY 2003, regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to strengthen capacity for the administration of justice, to raise public awareness of the genocide laws, to promote reconciliation through local-level social and economic activities, and to encourage citizen participation through support for elections and other parliamentary processes. These programs will support justice and ethnic reconciliation, creating social conditions for democratic political development and economic growth.

Rwanda is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Rwanda is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative. FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) financed activities to promote democracy, human rights, and economic growth. To improve food security in a country in which 90 percent of the population earn their living through farming, DA funding also focused on agriculture in rural areas. FY 2002 Child Survival and Health Programs (CSD) funds supported infectious disease treatment and eradication, HIV/AIDS prevention, and other health-related programs. DA in FY 2003 will continue to finance these programs.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have supported humanitarian demining efforts in Rwanda since FY 1997. As a result, the number of landmine victims has decreased sharply. FY 2003 NADR demining funds will ensure the continued expansion of safe land for resettlement, agriculture, and cattle grazing.

Rwanda's participation in International Military Education and Training (IMET) will continue to be conditioned upon its cooperation in helping to resolve the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. With a positive change, we will start up IMET programs to train Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) personnel in human rights, military justice, and civil-military relations. IMET will help restore greater professionalism in a downsized RPA. This will directly support democratization efforts, create a basis for Rwanda to become a possible peacekeeping contributor, and improve its capacity to effectively combat negative forces along its borders.

**Sao Tome and Principe**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	101	85	100
P.L. 480 Title II	320	0	0

The primary U.S. national interest in Sao Tome and Principe is democracy and human rights. U.S. efforts focus on promoting political stability to support the Voice of America facility and operations. In the coming decade, U.S. companies are expected to participate in the development of petroleum resources in Sao Tome's territorial waters.

Sao Tome and Principe has been a democratic country for more than ten years. Open, free, and transparent elections have characterized political life since the introduction of a multiparty system and the first democratic presidential election in 1991. The administrative system for elections, however, remains weak. The economic situation is fragile, with a low GDP per capita and high dependence on cocoa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will provide training in military leadership skills, English language capability, and professional development in the Sao Tome military. These will support Sao Tome's democratic tradition and security management for STP territorial waters.

Sao Tome and Principe will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA would be used in conjunction with other tools of engagement, such as IMET, to improve military professionalism and thereby reinforce appropriate civil-military relations.

Through funding provided in prior years, the United States is providing technical assistance for a four-year \$1.7 million malaria control project in cooperation with the governments of Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe. The project will build capacity within the government to ensure that malaria, once controlled initially, does not recur.

Sao Tome and Principe is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Sao Tome and Principe is also eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (enhanced HIPC) initiative.

In recent years, the United States has not provided Development Assistance (DA) to Sao Tome and Principe. Prior year Economic Support Funds (ESF) provided equipment and administrative support to the National Election Commission.

**Senegal**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	10,366	14,405	0
DA	13,375	13,350	28,380
FMF	800	400	500
IMET	912	850	900
Peace Corps	2,735	3,105	3,069
P.L. 480 Title II	834	0	0

Senegal is the most important Francophone partner in sub-Saharan Africa in pursuing the U.S. national interests of expanding democracy and human rights, promoting economic prosperity, and law enforcement, including combating terrorism. Senegal is also a key ally in U.S. efforts to promote regional peace. Senegal is a strong supporter of U.S. foreign policy initiatives and a consistent voice for moderation and compromise in multilateral and Islamic organizations. Senegal has been at the forefront of Africa's response to terrorism, actively lobbying other African and Islamic countries to take concrete action. Senegal is a participant in the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and has a long-standing offer to contribute one Operation Focus Relief-trained battalion to the UN peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone. As the newly elected head of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Senegal will have additional regional influence over the coming years.

U.S. assistance to Senegal increases the influence and impact of a participatory democracy in an unstable region. It also supports market-based economic reform, boosts transparency in government, increases professionalism in the military, and relieves human suffering.

Senegal, low in natural resources but with a high population growth rate of 2.7 percent per year, has historically presented a poor investment climate with high urban unemployment. To encourage entrepreneurship in this environment, Development Assistance (DA) funds have created thousands of new income-generating enterprises by creating 95 additional bank branches geared towards micro-credit loans, increasing the number of commercial clients from 10,214 to 40,214 in two years. The Peace Corps in Senegal also supports micro-finance projects, as well as projects in environmental education and health awareness at the grassroots level. FY 2003 DA will promote continued private enterprise development, enhance democratic local governance, and remove key impediments to market-based growth in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. Conflict resolution activities in the southern region of the Casamance, which has been host to a simmering 20-year rebel movement, will encourage economic development and peace initiatives through micro loans, property reconstruction, and peace building activities. Senegal is one of the few countries in the world to have succeeded thus far in containing the spread of HIV/AIDS. DA funds will build on this success with an emphasis on prevention, behavior change, policy dialogue with political and health leaders, and increased involvement of the media in HIV prevention.

If the Government of Senegal can cement a peace accord with representatives of the separatist movement in the Casamance region, the United States may provide Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to support a demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration program. Successful demobilization will add to the stability of the country and the region.

Over the past six months, Safe Skies-funded initiatives have reversed the unsatisfactory security posture of Senegal's only international airport. This year we plan to draw on additional Safe Skies funds from the ESF

account to bring the airport into compliance with the Federal Aviation Administration's highest technical safety standards. Regional ESF would also fund efforts to enhance Senegal's ability to control the movement of potential terrorists and their financial resources.

FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will reinforce the Senegalese military's role as an institution subordinate to the democratic civilian government and improve its capabilities for participation in regional/international peacekeeping operations. This will complement Senegal's participation in the successor to the Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and the African Center for Strategic Studies. Although previous ACRI training has resulted in a marked improvement in the professional level of individual peacekeeping units, in past operations, peacekeeping battalions from different countries have experienced conflicting procedures and difficulties in communicating. ACRI-funded peace support exercises at the brigade level between Senegalese headquarters staffs and third country battalion staffs will reinforce interoperability and commonality in a multinational context. These exercises will also engage key officials from sub-regional organizations, augmenting the integration of political peace support mandates and the military operations they require.

Senegal is eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will enhance its capabilities to participate in international peacekeeping activities.

Senegal remains eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Taking advantage of this opportunity will further boost economic growth and provide employment, increasing stability in Senegal and the region. Senegal is a member of the Organization of African Unity as well as ECOWAS and has received substantial reductions in debt payments and associated stabilization assistance from multilateral lending institutions through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative.

**Seychelles**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	60	75	100

U.S. national interests in the Seychelles are democracy and human rights; law enforcement, including counterterrorism; and global issues, including the environment. The Seychelles supports the United States in the global war on terrorism and has offered to cooperate to the fullest extent that it can. The Seychelles signed several additional international conventions that support counter-terrorism since the terrorist attacks of September 11. The Seychelles is a small country with a struggling economy and a fragile democracy, yet it is willing to shoulder its share to eradicate terrorism by offering its facilities to U.S. military forces.

Since the closure of the American Embassy in Victoria in 1996, U.S. assistance to the Seychelles has been modest. However, the Seychelles is eligible to receive trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which offers a chance for the Seychelles to reorient its economy. Its manufacturing sector is neither extensive nor diversified, but AGOA offers an incentive for investment in this area. The economy suffers from lack of foreign exchange and a downturn in tourism. AGOA can provide an opportunity to expand its economic base.

In FY 2003, International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will contribute to developing a professional military and respect for civilian rule by maintaining contacts with military leaders and strengthening regional stability. Training will include civil military relations and technical specialty training. Small grants from the Development Assistance (DA) Human Rights and Democracy Fund (HRDF) and diplomatic efforts will promote democracy in the Seychelles.

The Seychelles is eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support the Seychelles' counter-narcotics maritime activities and coastal security efforts.

**Sierra Leone**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	1,884	325	0
DA	3,116	3,417	3,868
ESF	1,900	9,000	0
IMET	130	200	250
P.L. 480 Title II	32,975	13,589	0

The United States has important humanitarian interests in Sierra Leone, epicenter of West African regional instability. U.S. assistance supports a United Kingdom-led international effort to prevent a recurrence of the lawlessness and brutal violence that has produced thousands of deaths and injuries, war crimes, and hundreds of thousands of refugees. Toward this end, the United States is working to prevent Liberian President Charles Taylor from continuing to pursue his destabilizing role in the region. Broad U.S. goals are to help foster an environment in which the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) can control its territory, protect its citizens, provide for legal exploitation of the country's resources and for future economic development, and hold free and fair elections.

The security situation in Sierra Leone greatly improved during 2001. Over 45,000 combatants have been disarmed and demobilized. Parliamentary and presidential elections have been scheduled for May 2002. A January 2002 agreement between the UN and the GOSL established a Special Court to investigate, indict, and try those bearing the greatest responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law.

The sustainability of peace within Sierra Leone and the region rests on the form and content of the "relief-to-recovery" process. U.S. assistance will address some internal threats to Sierra Leone's long-term stability such as poor governance, lack of effective popular participation in government, and widespread corruption. These conditions, combined with the effects of the war, led to what many now characterize as Sierra Leone's "state collapse," a condition where the most basic public functions are not performed and public confidence in government is deeply eroded.

Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) under Countries in Transition (CIT) will be used to continue civic education and reconciliation activities in order to strengthen the electoral and political processes, improve respect for human rights throughout the country, and relieve human suffering. DA will also be used to solidify the GOSL's ability to manage the country's diamond resources and to explore a potential global development alliance with the international diamond industry.

DA and ESF from Africa regional funds will also be used to continue the program started in FY 2002 to rehabilitate public infrastructure destroyed during 10 years of war. As the United States continues to press forward on securing justice for the terrible atrocities committed in Sierra Leone, up to \$5 million from ESF/CIT funds will help fund the Special Court.

If Liberian President Charles Taylor continues to represent a serious threat to Sierra Leone, the United States will provide Africa Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to enhance Sierra Leone's early warning and self-defense capabilities.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in FY 2003 will help to rebuild the military and reinforce democratic values. IMET will also support improvement of Sierra Leone's military justice system and civil-military relations. It will include travel to the United States by senior military officers for professional military training as well as technical assistance in defense resources management.

Sierra Leone will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Assuming continued progress with the peacekeeping mission, grant EDA can be provided to support the ongoing rebuilding and restructuring of Sierra Leone's armed forces.

Sierra Leone is also eligible to receive benefits provided for in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which provides greater access to the U.S. market as a means of enhancing U.S. economic engagement with eligible African countries and supporting sustainable economic development.

U.S. funding has helped to achieve the enormous progress made in Sierra Leone in stopping the war, disarming the rebels, and establishing a mechanism to bring to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility for violations of humanitarian law. Funding will be of critical importance as Sierra Leone rebuilds its shattered physical and social infrastructures.

Sierra Leone is currently a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF)- eligible country. Sierra Leone is not eligible for the World Bank/International Monetary Fund-designed framework for debt assistance, the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Sierra Leone is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

**Somalia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	500	500	0
DA	2,500	2,467	2,900
NADR-HD	1,400	1,200	1,200
P.L. 480 Title II	9,702	12,866	0

The United States has three primary interests in Somalia: national security and law enforcement, humanitarian assistance, and democracy and human rights. U.S. policy goals include removing the terrorist threat extant in Somalia and ensuring against Somalia's use as a terrorist base, preventing developments in Somalia from threatening regional peace and stability, and overcoming the long-term governance challenges that terrorists exploit to make Somalia a base. Foreign assistance funding is needed to help meet these goals because the lack of state institutions makes it extremely difficult for the Somali people to achieve these ends on their own. Various Somali factions have offered help in the war on terrorism, but their levels of commitment remain to be fully demonstrated.

Civil war, external intervention, clan conflict, and poverty abetted by natural disasters have combined to turn Somalia into a "failed state." Somalia has had no central government since the Siad Barre regime collapsed in 1991. Three principal factions now lay claim to governmental authority: the self-proclaimed "Republic of Somaliland" in the northwest; the autonomous government of strife-ridden "Puntland State" in the northeast; and the Transitional National Government (TNG), which aspires to be the nucleus of a national government but in fact controls only a portion of the capital, Mogadishu, and a section of Somalia's long coastline. The United States does not recognize the claims of any of these factions, although it does maintain informal contacts with them. In addition to these groups, numerous warlords continue to vie for dominance at the local level. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis live as refugees in neighboring countries, especially Kenya, and many others are internally displaced.

Somalia's economy, largely based on agriculture and pastoralism, is underdeveloped. Alternating droughts and floods, combined with endemic strife, have seriously reduced productivity and threaten widespread starvation. Somalia's primary sources of income are foreign assistance and remittances from overseas. Livestock, one of its principal exports, is largely banned from its major regional market in the Arabian peninsula. There is little infrastructure, and even less in the way of civil services. This situation provides a fertile ground for the seeds of international terrorism and lawlessness. Indeed, two organizations active in Somalia, al-Ittihad al-Islami and the al-Barakaat group of companies, have had their assets frozen pursuant to President Bush's executive order of September 23, 2001, because of their links to terrorist groups.

Widespread insecurity and the absence of effective governance in most of Somalia's territory, combined with the information gaps produced from a lack of U.S. policy-level attention to Somalia since 1994, make these goals challenging to achieve. They also limit the ability of the United States to supply substantial amounts of non-humanitarian aid and Somalia's ability to participate in other arrangements, such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

In this context, a modest amount of Development Assistance (DA) enables support of efforts to rehabilitate Somalia's war-ravaged potable-water system, to strengthen civil-society organizations, and to rebuild Somalia's health-care facilities. The United States will supply technical assistance and basic health-care and water-supply equipment through these programs. While relieving human suffering, these efforts will also contribute to building democratic institutions and practices in Somalia and to reinforcing some measure of stability. These programs are small but vital pledges of continued U.S. interest in addressing Somalia's

multitude of economic and developmental problems. They have contributed to modest improvements in conditions in some areas of Somalia.

Prevailing peaceful conditions in the territory of the “Republic of Somaliland” also permit support of humanitarian demining efforts in FY 2003 through the Humanitarian Demining Program funded by Nonproliferation Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds. These efforts will save lives and return areas to agricultural use.

As important as these programs are, they do not tackle directly the core problem facing Somalia: the lack of a polity that can command the respect and voluntary allegiance of the Somali people. Such an entity is essential in dealing both with longer-term terrorism issues and with development. In this regard, the United States supported the “Arta Process,” led by Djibouti, out of which the TNG emerged. It will also work with other states of the region in further reconciliation efforts endorsed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the principal regional organization in East Africa. In these ways, the United States hopes to join with others interested in Somalia to promote national dialogue and the emergence of appropriate governmental arrangements

**South Africa**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	17,362	20,625	0
DA	32,665	33,849	62,428
FMF	1,000	6,700	6,000
IMET	1,200	1,450	1,450
Peace Corps	2,606	2,575	2,596

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

The success of South Africa's transformation to a democratic and prosperous state is critical, not only for its own long-term stability, but also for the political and economic development of its Southern African Development Community partners and farther afield in Africa. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) will continue to support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and civil society-government partnerships. Programs will focus on activities that strengthen the criminal justice system, promote empowerment of women, establish effective local government and rule of law, and make the judicial system more accessible to and representative of the majority of the population through institutional and policy support to the Ministry of Justice. DA funds training and expertise primarily for capacity building in government and non-governmental institutions.

To assist the government's effort to promote the participation of the previously disadvantaged majority in civil society and the economy, FY 2003 DA programs will invest in education, private sector development, and delivery of housing and related human services to encourage broad-based, sustainable growth. These programs will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and education. DA programs will also increase market-driven employment by supporting existing small and medium-scale enterprises.

Lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population continues to be a challenge for South Africa. DA programs in FY 2003 will also develop new strategic approaches to address emerging technical complexities of housing development, including upgrading existing settlements, energy and environmental concerns, and the capacity of local authorities to deliver services in these areas. Helping South Africa pursue environmentally sustainable, market-based development will assist it in achieving other goals, such as broad-based growth and health. To encourage environmentally sustainable socioeconomic growth, DA will be used for training and for capacity building of policy formulation entities. DA supports economic development by funding technical assistance and scholarships to improve economic policy formulation and implementation and increase opportunities for market-led job creation. DA will

continue to focus on primary health care delivery, with an increased focus on capacity building and HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation, and basic education. DA will also be used to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention services. Through the Ministry of Health, and U.S. and South Africa non-governmental organizations spending on HIV/AIDS programs is expanding. Such programs focus on the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, counseling and testing for HIV on a voluntary basis as well as extensive HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention education campaigns, and vaccine development. Support programs for AIDS orphans are also being implemented, along with activities to further research on the economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS. Education is a major recipient of assistance in FY 2003 to support systems improvement and service delivery in basic education, further (community) education, and higher education. DA funding will also support access to housing and sustainable municipal infrastructure through loan guarantees that have benefited over 500,000 low-income households thus far.

South Africa is eligible for benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Under AGOA, its exports to the United States increased substantially in the first nine months of CY 2001.

South Africa's political and military leadership in southern Africa and beyond are key elements for promoting regional stability and economic growth. Through International Military Education and Training (IMET), the United States encourages South Africa to transform its defense force into a professional military cognizant of human rights considerations and subject to civilian control by the government. This is accomplished by sponsoring South Africans to attend U.S. command and staff colleges, equal opportunity courses, civil-military relations courses, and other professional military training. Additional training will focus on peacekeeping, flight safety, and medical/health issues, such as prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, which affects upwards of twenty percent of South African military personnel. FY 2003 IMET will be used to continue these programs, which are dramatically increasing U.S.-South African military ties and cooperation.

In FY 2003, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support programs to enhance the South African military readiness and capacity. The funds will pay primarily for maintenance and training for C-130 aircraft being used to support the South Africa National Defense Force (SANDF) deployment in Burundi on behalf of that country's peace process. This assistance will also foster the overall readiness of the SANDF and its regional intervention capabilities. Additionally, FMF funds will be used to help the SANDF address defense reform issues, increase military professionalism, and improve disaster response capabilities.

South Africa will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will support South Africa's peacekeeping activities and enhance our cooperative relationship. EDA, as well as FMF, is currently being used to support South Africa's mission in Burundi.

With its robust democracy, developed economy, and sophisticated financial system, South Africa offers both a major area of opportunity for organized crime and the potential means to successfully combat it, both domestically and regionally. Widespread crime in South Africa creates insecurity, undermines confidence in new democratic institutions, and impedes economic growth. Islamic extremism is a growing threat. The national police force, the South African Police Service (SAPS), is an organization still in painful transition; its legacy as an instrument of the apartheid regime still evokes public hostility, and funding cuts have eroded morale and its ability to fight ever-stronger criminal elements.

The United States and South Africa have identified the following priorities for U.S. assistance: border controls, counternarcotics, youth and domestic violence, sex crimes, organized crimes, major case management, law enforcement train-the-trainer and curriculum development, corruption, and money

laundering. In all of these areas, the goal of U.S. assistance is to assist in building South African judicial and law enforcement capacity to deal effectively with its very serious crime problems. Additional assistance will be provided to expand existing forensic and investigative capabilities, particularly with regard to financial crime and counterfeiting, which have a direct impact on U.S. citizens and businesses.

In addition to such specialized assistance, programs designed to bring people and police together will be essential in restoring law and order. The SAPS needs to be encouraged and supported in implementing a community-policing model that would put more police on the streets. Support for the fledgling Johannesburg Municipal Police could address a critical need for more focus on street crime by putting local police on the streets and in contact with their communities. A successful municipal police force model would allow the SAPS to put more emphasis on investigations and prosecutions of organized crime, in addition to strengthening democratic policing. Finally, drug demand reduction and prevention programs are necessary to address the conditions underlying much of the violent street crime. U.S.-funded programs and training have been instrumental in developing successful law enforcement entities in South Africa, reducing the threat of domestic terrorism, and enabling police and prosecutors to fight organized crime and narcotics smugglers.

The Peace Corps is active in South Africa, with some 90 volunteers engaged in educational curriculum development, teacher training, and HIV/AIDS awareness programs.

**Sudan**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	1,000	500	0
DA	3,500	10,881	22,300
P.L. 480 Title II	40,888	868	0

The primary U.S. national interests in Sudan are national security and law enforcement, democracy and human rights, and humanitarian response. Given Sudan's size, potential oil wealth, and location in the volatile Horn of Africa, it is important that the Sudanese reach a just, negotiated resolution to the civil war in Sudan.

The Government of Sudan's participation in the war on terrorism has had a promising start. Steady gains have been made up to now, but more can be done. The USG and Sudan are maintaining an ongoing dialogue on battling terrorism that has been frank and productive.

Sudan's civil war of 18 years is a cause of great concern to the United States and the international community. Two million Sudanese have died of war-related causes. The war, coupled with frequent droughts, has caused a long-term humanitarian crisis, requiring humanitarian assistance of \$1.3 billion over the past 11 years from the United States, among other donors. The scope and breadth of this human suffering necessitates continued action and involvement by the United States.

With that in mind, the principal U.S. short-term goal is an end to the conflict. Slavery, abductions, forced servitude, human rights abuses, and religious persecution are all symptoms of the civil war that the parties to the conflict say they want to conclude. To this end, President Bush named Senator John Danforth the Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan in September 2001. The President tasked Senator Danforth with determining whether the Sudanese are earnest in their stated desire for peace. As tests, the Special Envoy proposed four confidence-building measures: a cease fire in the Nuba Mountains, days and zones of tranquility for humanitarian access, the formation of a U.S.-led commission to investigate slavery, and the cessation of attacks on civilians. At time of publication of this document, all but the measure relating to attacks on civilians had been agreed to and are under implementation.

Conflict and related human rights abuses are the primary development challenges for USAID in southern and eastern Sudan. The isolation of some opposition-controlled areas, such as the Nuba Mountains, in combination with continued warfare have effectively stalled development in some regions and prevented access to even the most essential goods and services. The vast areas over which assistance needs to be provided, the enormous physical challenges – from swamp to desert-like conditions – and the lack of basic infrastructure make development logistically very difficult and costly. Many Sudanese in areas outside of Government of Sudan (GOS) control lack the capacity to manage their own rehabilitation and development as a result of little or no access to basic education, agricultural skills, business opportunities, or markets for the past several decades. Extremely high rates of illiteracy, poor quality production, and inaccessible markets are the results of historical underdevelopment in southern Sudan and 19 years of war. There has been a near-total disruption of health care services in areas outside of GOS control. Polio, malaria, guinea worm, river blindness, and other diseases are prevalent. HIV/AIDS is a significant threat in opposition-held areas of Sudan. Many communities in areas outside of government control are working hard to help themselves, but need support in becoming more efficient and effective.

USAID will program Development Assistance (DA) to address all of these issues. In order to enhance conflict prevention in southern Sudan, USAID is undertaking a program to address inter-ethnic/tribal

conflict through technical assistance and logistical support for people-to-people reconciliation. The program will include training for local civilian administrations. The mission will provide technical assistance, research support, and training in natural resource management as well as agricultural and business skills in order to enhance food security. This program will establish agricultural extension services and a means to better distribute produce from food-surplus to food-deficient areas in southern Sudan. DA will also bolster primary health care through technical assistance and training.

Other programs underway utilize Economic Support Funds (ESF) and include medical support to southern Sudan's war-affected and landmine-riddled areas. This program will train personnel in treating war-related injuries and the evacuation of injured civilians, as well as provide medical supplies.

In support of the Nuba Mountains ceasefire proposed by the Special Envoy and signed by the parties to the conflict, the United States will facilitate the set-up of the Joint Military Commission and International Monitoring Unit (IMU). The IMU, a partnership of European, Canadian, and U.S. governments, will act in an observer capacity, ensuring that both parties uphold the agreement as signed. We anticipate using ESF and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to support this effort.

**Swaziland**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	98	100	100

Priority U.S. interests in Swaziland are democracy and human rights – in particular, increased room for political discourse and rule of law – and humanitarian response. Swaziland is at a turning point on the issue of rule of law, as a constitutional drafting team has been appointed to fill the gap left by the 1973 abolition of the constitution. Humanitarian interest includes addressing the devastating impact of its 34 percent HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate, which threatens economic and social stability. Stability is furthered by encouraging economic growth through increased business activity and investment and business development, including assisting the Swazis in taking full advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and its textile benefits. These goals will increase the kingdom’s contribution to stability in southern Africa. U.S. high priority interest in counterterrorism was bolstered by Swazi enactment of a money laundering law that will aid in the seizure of terrorists’ assets.

Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) may be used to advance the U.S. strategic objective of democracy promotion by supporting civil society initiatives related to democratic practices, including the constitutional drafting process. Such funding will continue to support civil society discussions on constitutional development as well as funding visits by constitutional experts to assist the constitution drafting team and support speakers on constitutional issues to inform civil society participation in the process. Some extremely candid discussions on the constitutional process, sponsored by U.S. funding and with high-level participation and attendance, have already occurred.

While not a recipient of bilateral Development Assistance (DA), Swaziland benefits from regional DA funds. Continued support for education initiatives will be a focus for DA activity. Educational support in FY 2002 included the funding of educational costs for AIDS orphans. U.S. HIV/AIDS-related assistance has increased HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention and increased the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide palliative care to victims of HIV/AIDS. Swaziland will benefit from USAID’s regional HIV/AIDS program. This program funds a small grants initiative which provides technical assistance and funding to build the capacity of NGOs. Recent recipients have included some of the primary palliative-caregivers for Swazis suffering from HIV/AIDS. The U.S. Government will also continue to conduct workshops through this initiative. Past focuses have been on women’s organizations and journalists; a new focus will be on cross-border communities, which are major transmission zones. State and Defense Department funds will also continue to support an HIV/AIDS awareness program in the Swazi military. USAID funds provide most of the billboards, pamphlets, and other items the Swazi government uses in its public awareness efforts.

Efforts to increase the professionalism of the Swazi military directly support U.S. primary goals of advancing democracy and human rights and humanitarian assistance. They also bolster our broader goals of supporting regional stability. FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) will fund military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swazi defense forces through education on the role of the military in a democracy and in respect for human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) regional funds will support police training at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Botswana and more efficient land border control operations - thereby enhancing counterterrorism capacity - through a grant to the UN International Drug Control Program.

**Tanzania**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	10,725	16,700	0
DA	10,378	8,124	32,936
IMET	214	200	230
Peace Corps	2,161	2,656	2,704
P.L. 480 Title II	29,256	1,590	0

Located between eastern and southern Africa and adjacent to the Great Lakes Region of Africa, Tanzania is well positioned to support U.S. interests in Africa, especially in the fields of democracy and human rights, humanitarian response, and law enforcement. The United States has strong interests in its role in regional stability and counter-terrorism. Tanzania has historically enjoyed internal political stability and continues to support peace and stability in the region. As a member, with Kenya and Uganda, of the East Africa Community, the Tanzanians are working to establish economic stability throughout the region. Tanzania is the only East African member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and provides a vital link between these two regions on economic and political issues. Tanzania is also playing an important role in bringing peace to Central Africa with its efforts to resolve the Great Lakes crisis, which includes the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. Tanzania has been very supportive in the war on terrorism in a number of fields, including law enforcement cooperation, embassy security, and financial sector monitoring.

In 1998, Tanzania became the victim of a terrorist attack when Islamic extremists connected with al Qaeda bombed the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam. Tanzania has been a valuable ally in the war against terrorism providing support and encouragement for U.S. efforts. The population of Tanzania is 45 percent Muslim. Amid this largely moderate religious community, there has been some activity of extremist groups. U.S. support of economic development through Development Assistance (DA) funding and military professionalism via International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has contributed greatly in fighting the terrorist threat.

IMET funds support the training of Tanzanian Peoples' Defense Force (TPDF) personnel in democratic values and respect for civilian institutions. Tanzania's program focuses on training for all strata of the TPDF from senior level Ministry of Defense officials down to non-commissioned officers. In FY 2003, courses will continue in defense resources management, military justice, professional and technical specialties, and civil-military relations to strengthen the TPDF's capacity to conduct peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Funds will also be used to deepen the TPDF's understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the military. Also, Tanzania will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA, such as vehicles, radios, and individual clothing and equipment, will help support Tanzanian peacekeeping efforts.

Terrorism can thrive in a climate of poverty and hopelessness. The Peace Corps and DA have helped the Tanzanians develop their private sector industries and begin the long climb out of poverty into a fully developed economy. The Government of Tanzania has worked on improving the investment climate. Tanzania is also eligible for the trade benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and is working towards completing the requirements for AGOA's additional textile and apparel benefits.

U.S. funding has been used to help the development of a positive investment climate in Tanzania which has led to the establishment of several western enterprises. U.S. health funding has helped to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. U.S. environmental programs have helped protect

the Tanzanian national parks and have improved game management for the betterment of all Tanzanians. This has also been a significant help to the tourism industry. FY 2003 DA will continue to support programs for child survival and infectious disease prevention, including HIV/AIDS. Peace Corps programs will contribute to reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. We will also be able to continue funding environmental programs and efforts to increase investment in Tanzania.

A stable Central Africa will reduce requirements for U.S. peacekeeping forces and massive humanitarian assistance because of ethnic violence and large-scale refugee flows. Tanzania hosts almost a million refugees, the largest number in Africa. Tanzania is an essential sponsor of Burundi peace negotiations in Arusha, and President Mkapa has been repeatedly called upon to help with the peace process in Burundi, Rwanda, DRC, and Uganda.

**Togo**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	52	75	100
Peace Corps	1,612	1,946	1,961

The United States has an interest in promoting democracy and greater respect for human rights in Togo in order to further our strategic goal of regional stability. The United States also has a humanitarian interest in combating the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Togo, as in other countries in the region.

Togo's transition to democracy has been a protracted and difficult one. President Eyadema has held office since 1967, and legislative elections planned for October 2001 were rescheduled for March 2002. Presidential elections scheduled for 2003 represent a significant opportunity to open a new political era.

The United States does not have a bilateral aid program in Togo (the USAID mission closed in 1994). Small grants to civil society organizations, as appropriate, may be made from regional Development Assistance (DA) and African Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) to foster increased democratization and respect for human rights. We intend to continue to use regional DA to support efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

To ensure a successful transition to democracy, it is vitally important that the military's capacity, professionalism, and commitment to democracy be enhanced. The FY 2003 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program proposes to enhance the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for individuals' civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law. It will also facilitate development of professional and personal relationships that may provide U.S. access and influence in a critical sector of society.

The Peace Corps has approximately 79 volunteers in Togo. The Peace Corps' program focuses on education, business development, and protection of the environment. Peace Corps volunteers also assist local health personnel to promote activities that address HIV/AIDS prevention, nutrition, and management of health clinics.

Togo has not been found eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act due its failure to meet the Act's eligibility requirements. In addition to the slow pace of democratization, there have been continuing credible reports of poor respect for human rights by Togo's security forces.

World Bank assistance in Togo aims at alleviating poverty by maintaining a sound macro-economic framework and reducing state involvement in the economy, increasing agricultural performance, rehabilitating essential transport and energy infrastructure, restoring basic health and education services, and improving human resource policies. The International Finance Corporation, the Bank Group's private sector lending arm, has no project in Togo. Togo is not participating in the World Bank/International Monetary Fund-designed framework for debt assistance, the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Togo is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

**Uganda**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	30,680	34,150	0
DA	19,198	22,724	62,944
IMET	0	100	170
Peace Corps	946	1,070	1,115
P.L. 480 Title II	31,290	10,410	15,880

Uganda has set a positive example for the region and the developing world in liberalizing its economy, promoting primary education, and combating HIV/AIDS with courage and openness. However, Uganda lags behind in opening its political system and allowing the development of political parties. Promoting democratization and good governance is the primary U.S. national interest in Uganda, as we continue work to create greater economic opportunity and growth for the nation's 25 million people. Uganda struggles against a legacy of dictatorship and poverty and will continue to require donor assistance in building a democratic and prosperous future. Uganda is involved in the peace processes of three regional conflicts of great significance: the civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, and Burundi. Uganda solidly supports coalition efforts to defeat terrorism through law enforcement, financial sector actions, and other forms of cooperation. The Government of Uganda continues to battle terrorists who have abducted and killed thousands of Ugandans.

Under the current system of government, political parties are legal, but the law severely restricts their activities. President Museveni has stated he will not seek reelection in 2006, a year that will serve as watershed in Uganda's transition to pluralistic democracy. The United States will encourage the Government of Uganda to remove restrictions on political party activities as elections come over the horizon. Development Assistance (DA) funds will provide technical assistance, capacity building, and training for civil society, the legislative branch, and local government. Support will also be provided to areas of the country affected by terrorist conflict to promote peace, reintegration of terrorist abductees, and development.

Uganda dramatically scaled back its deployment of forces in DRC, although recent intra-rebel and tribal fighting threatens security along Uganda's border with that nation and has caused Uganda to reinforce its troops there. Uganda plays an important role in the Sudan and Burundi peace processes. In FY 2003, International Military Education and Training (IMET) programming will allow training in human rights, military justice, and civil-military relations. Uganda's participation in IMET will continue to be conditioned upon its cooperation in helping to resolve the conflict in DRC. IMET will help restore greater professionalism in a reorganized and downsized military. This will directly support democratization efforts, create a basis for Uganda to become a possible peacekeeping contributor, and improve its capacity to effectively combat terrorism in border areas.

Uganda will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act, as soon as its troops complete withdrawal from the DRC. EDA will support future peacekeeping contributions and counter threats from terrorist organizations such as the Lord's Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces.

DA will expand economic opportunities for rural Ugandans as the textile and other trade benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act create jobs. The United States will provide technical assistance and training to improve agricultural and dairy production, build and diversify Uganda's export base, and

strengthen resource management to preserve ecosystems. Greater attention will be directed to the private sector and non-traditional agricultural exports.

Economic growth will also depend on continued improvements in health and primary education. While Ugandan government and donor efforts dramatically have driven down infant mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence, and illiteracy rates, these rates remain unacceptably high. The United States will continue its work to fight HIV/AIDS through prevention, counseling and testing, care and support programs, and research. We will also support measures to increase child immunizations, prevent the spread of tuberculosis, and limit population growth. Efforts to improve child health will be integrated with work to expand the access to and quality of primary education, particularly for girls. These activities will be supported through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building grants to local non-governmental organizations.

The Peace Corps returned to Uganda in 2001 and is involved in teacher training for primary education.

**Zambia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	26,838	30,830	0
DA	10,255	11,822	50,285
FMF	500	0	0
IMET	181	190	225
NADR-HD	700	800	700
Peace Corps	2,671	2,921	2,933
P.L. 480 Title II	0	87	0

The primary U.S. national interest in Zambia is economic prosperity to support Zambia's development as a stable, peaceful, and prosperous free market democracy, enhancing the stability of southern Africa. With ongoing conflicts in two of its largest neighbors (Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo) and political and economic instability in Zimbabwe, a stable, democratic, and prosperous Zambia is important for the United States and the region. As a country with significant natural resources, a market-based economy, and a multi-party democratic political system, Zambia can play a significant role in promoting peace and stability in a region of growing importance to the United States. A peaceful, democratic Zambia will assist in the global war against terrorism by denying terrorists refuge and financial or other support.

Democracy and good governance are essential to the long-term stability and economic growth of Zambia. FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) funds will support Zambian efforts, both governmental and non-governmental, to strengthen democracy - an undertaking that takes on added importance in the wake of the December 27, 2001, presidential, parliamentary, and local elections. Those elections resulted in the emergence of a large and potentially effective opposition presence at all levels of government. Projects will assist activities related to strengthening the parliament, enhancing the role of civil society in governance, and improving the administration of justice, public debate, and selected local government councils. Funds will support the establishment of a permanent alternative dispute resolution center.

Zambia's economy continues to overcome decades of statist economic policies. FY 2003 DA will support market-oriented economic reforms and increase the productive capacity of rural Zambia. Such activities will include support for improved soil conservation techniques, better product marketing skills, and a micro-credit insurance program. Projects will also support business linkages in all economic sectors, with particular emphasis on agriculture, light manufacturing, information technology, and tourism. Zambia has recently qualified for full participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Zambia has been declared by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to be eligible to receive debt relief under the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Zambia is the home of the secretariat of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, which is working to expand regional economic integration - an objective the United States shares - to promote prosperity and stability both within Zambia and throughout the region. U.S. companies continue to benefit from investments in a range of sectors in Zambia, especially energy and mining-related enterprises.

To develop one of Zambia's greatest resources - its people - DA will be used to increase the quality of and access to primary education, as well as to improve school-based health and nutrition. The Peace Corps is working at the grassroots level to expand economic opportunities, improve sanitation and health care, and enhance basic education, while providing excellent opportunities for volunteer service to Americans.

Diseases and their effects significantly hamper economic growth. Zambia is struggling to deal with high fertility rates and infectious diseases, including the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One-fifth of the adult population is HIV positive. FY 2003 DA funds will support governmental and non-governmental efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, establish sustainable community-response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children, support child survival and maternal health care, expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, reduce vitamin deficiencies, further consolidate immunization services, and prevent and treat diarrheal diseases. Assistance will also be provided to local-level Zambia health management teams. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is working in Zambia to monitor HIV prevalence, build public health laboratory capacity, and improve programs to prevent and treat tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program supports regional stability and enhances democratic values in the Zambian military. FY 2003 IMET will enable Zambian military personnel to attend courses at the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies and U.S. military staff colleges and receive training in peacekeeping, logistics, defense resources management, and tactics.

Zambia will be eligible in FY 2003 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) on a grant basis under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Provision of grant EDA will help Zambia to better control its borders and participate in peacekeeping activities.

The International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, provides training opportunities for Zambian law enforcement and drug enforcement agents. Landmines in an estimated 2,500-sq-km area in five provinces are an obstacle to economic development. Zambia was accepted into the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program in FY 2001, and the USG is currently helping the Government of Zambia establish a national indigenous mine action capability. FY 2003 Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will be used to continue capacity building by training and equipping the newly established Zambia Mine Action Center in the operation and management of a national humanitarian demining program.

**Zimbabwe**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
CSD	6,438	9,473	0
DA	6,384	1,700	18,108
NADR-HD	595	300	270
Peace Corps	941	490	0

The principal U.S. interests in Zimbabwe are democracy and human rights and economic prosperity. Assistance from the United States will promote reforms that will help reverse Zimbabwe's economic and political decline, restore the rule of law and respect for human rights, and ensure regional stability. Zimbabwe's collapse could have profound effects on the region in terms of economic development and refugees. U.S. humanitarian assistance will help Zimbabwe to address its acute HIV/AIDS problem and food shortages. Zimbabwe has cooperated with the United States on law enforcement and counterterrorism matters. It also has the potential, for better or worse, to be a critical player in efforts to bring peace, stability, and development to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) under the terms of the Lusaka Accords. Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern African Development Community.

Zimbabwe is a country in crisis. It is experiencing negative economic growth and extremely high rates of inflation and unemployment. Political instability and violence, increasing poverty, and an unpopular war in DRC are undermining social stability and having negative effects throughout the region. Growing food shortages will require an infusion of donor resources, and the United States is making contributions through the World Food Program. Through technical assistance, training, and grants to fund specific human rights and media organizations, U.S. assistance to date has helped develop a vibrant civil society now pushing for fundamental political and economic reforms.

FY 2003 Development Assistance (DA) and regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to promote democracy by increasing civil society's ability to influence economic and political policy-making, especially in parliament and at local government levels. The goal is to make the government both more responsive and accountable to its citizenry. In the economic sector, DA will continue to support private sector development in the form of micro-enterprise development and business skills training. Zimbabwe is not currently eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act largely due to the prevailing human rights situation. Zimbabwe's crisis is undermining regional stability, and additional funding to reverse its downward spiral will be drawn from Africa Regional ESF. Use of such resources is envisioned regardless of the outcome of the March 2002 presidential election.

One third of the Zimbabwean adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS, and the Zimbabwean health sector is inadequate to respond to the crisis. FY 2003 DA will continue to expand essential support to the health sector, focusing on increasing public awareness of the AIDS threat. In FY 2003, USAID's community-based initiative to help cope with the nearly one million children orphaned by AIDS will continue.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds have supported the humanitarian demining program in Zimbabwe since FY 1998. In FY 2002, the highly successful demining program reached "sustainment," and funding in FY 2003 and out-years will be considered on an "as needed" basis for follow-up training and equipment replacement.

The Peace Corps' presence in Zimbabwe was suspended in November 2001 when the Government of Zimbabwe failed to provide work permits for volunteer teachers.

**Africa Crisis Response and Training**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
PKO	15,618	15,000	10,000

U.S. crisis response assistance and training for Africa is designed to train and equip contingents from African militaries to enable them to respond quickly and effectively to peace support and humanitarian relief crises on the continent. The program's comprehensive approach encourages regional peace support operations for which African countries and security institutions take primary responsibility, thereby reducing the humanitarian burden on the United States. The greater regional stability created by an enhanced African peace support capacity also serves U.S. interests by promoting African democracy and economic growth, and by depriving international terrorists breeding grounds and safe havens. The program provides partner military units with interoperable peace support operation skills and basic equipment that enable units from different countries to work together effectively.

U.S. crisis response assistance and training for Africa is being comprehensively reviewed and transformed in FY 2002. This process seeks to identify and build upon the many strengths and successes of the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), while addressing gaps between the program and the current environment which characterizes African peace support operations. Elements for consideration under the review and consultation process address: sustainability of skills (including greater emphasis on training African trainers and providing assistance to African training institutions); the maintenance of equipment provided; the need for more robust training and assistance relative to the likely threat environment; assistance to and engagement of regional and sub-regional organizations; development and use of more effective evaluation measures; and better coordination of crisis response assistance and training with other U.S. Government security assistance to Africa. The process involves extensive consultations with African countries and other stakeholders. These consultations commenced in December 2001 and will continue through March 2002. By May 2002, new elements of the next phase of U.S. crisis response assistance and training will be put into place, under a new name, and recruitment of new partner countries will commence. Also in FY 2002, and continuing in FY 2003, exercises are being planned and executed to sustain the peace support skills of the original ACRI partner countries.

In its evolved form, U.S. crisis response assistance and training will focus on enhancing African capabilities to participate in an expanded range of peace support operations through a program combining classroom, field, and computer-assisted training exercises, albeit with a greater emphasis on preparing African unit and institutional trainers to teach and lead programs of instruction themselves, to achieve individual and unit competence in peace support tasks. These tasks include convoy escort, logistics, protection of refugees, negotiations, robust force protection, and command and control. Brigade-level training, first conducted in FY 2000 and continuing in FY 2003, develops skills necessary for sub-regional command and control structures. The program will also continue to integrate humanitarian nongovernmental, private voluntary, and international relief organization participation in the training to facilitate cooperation and better coordination in actual operations and to enhance program transparency. A portion of the crisis response assistance and training funds are used to provide basic equipment appropriate to the full range of peace support operations, such as a comprehensive communications package, portable electric power generators, mine detectors, night vision devices, portable light sets, and water purification units, as well as to support program development and administration.

To date, ACRI has completed initial training with battalions from Senegal, Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Kenya, and initial brigade training in Senegal and Kenya. Follow-on training has been provided to Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Benin, Malawi and Kenya. ACRI's first multinational exercises,

combining brigade staffs from Senegal and Kenya with battalion staffs from Malawi, Mali, Benin, and Kenya, began in FY 2001 and continue in FY 2002 and FY 2003.

ACRI partners have been instrumental in regional and international efforts to achieve security and stability in Africa. In 1999, ACRI-trained units from Mali and Ghana sent forces to Sierra Leone as part of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, contributing to the success in brokering a negotiated settlement. Benin sent a contingent to restore order following political upheaval in Guinea-Bissau, and Senegalese peacekeepers served under the UN mission in the Central African Republic. Kenya provides the Force Commander and one battalion to the UN mission in Sierra Leone, while Ghana provides another battalion. Kenya also provides a battalion to the UN mission in Eritrea/Ethiopia, and an ACRI-trained Ghanaian brigadier serves as the chief OAU military advisor to this peacekeeping effort. Malawi utilized ACRI-provided equipment while responding to severe flooding conditions in neighboring Mozambique and provides a number of military observers to the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds are needed to support follow-on training events for new programs in Ghana and Senegal (commenced in FY 2002 under the new program elements), complete follow-on training with existing ACRI partner nations, conduct multinational brigade-level training exercises (that include sub-regional organization participants), and begin crisis assistance and training with at least one new African partner in accordance with the new program elements.

The U.S crisis response assistance and training is complementary to and mutually supportive of French, British, and Belgian peace support training efforts.

**Africa Regional Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
ESF	11,519	29,000	32,000

The Africa Regional Fund addresses the democracy and human rights, economic prosperity, law enforcement, and global issues interests of the United States. Democracy promotion in Africa is not only a reflection of American ideals but represents the bedrock supporting all key U.S. interests on the continent. Democracy represents a stabilizing force capable of alleviating humanitarian crises resulting from armed political power struggles that cost the United States billions of dollars each year. U.S. economic prosperity flourishes through partnerships in stable governments that strive to enforce the rule of law and create suitable investment environments. Like-minded democracies also make the best partners in our global efforts to address international concerns ranging from terrorism, crime, and drug trafficking to weapons proliferation, environmental degradation, and the spread of disease.

The stability derived from increased democratic governance in Africa is fundamental to protecting and promoting U.S. objectives. The United States will continue to support robustly such key regional democracies as Nigeria, with an estimated \$10 million in FY 2003 ESF, and South Africa, even as we target critical needs in such important countries as Zimbabwe (estimated \$5 million), Kenya (est. \$3 million), and Cote d'Ivoire (est. \$1 million). Throughout Africa, the challenge of democracy promotion will require a multi-faceted approach. Countries such as Ghana and Senegal, which have displayed a strong and sustained commitment to democracy, require continued support to consolidate earlier gains. We will also continue our support for a pluralistic democracy in Uganda. Many African countries will require concerted effort to encourage initial steps toward reform. Lapses in democratic progression must be addressed, at the appropriate time, wherever they occur. These challenges will require increased funding for democracy programs in FY 2003.

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

U.S. democracy promotion activities will increasingly extend far beyond election-related support and complement activities in support of economic reform and development. Regional ESF funds will work in tandem with other important ESF programs like the Countries in Transition (CIT) fund and U.S. support for African regional organizations. FY 2003 regional funds will provide technical assistance, equipment, education, and financial support in order to help strengthen respect for human rights, multiparty pluralism, transparent governance, civil society, independent judiciaries and legislative bodies, and an assertive and free media. In addition, reform programs that are essential to promoting the rule of law, good governance, and effective democracy will be supported.

An estimated \$3 million in FY 2003 regional funds will support continuation and expansion of efforts to strengthen financial tracking capacities in key African countries through a cooperative program with the Department of Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance. The program supports domestic and other international efforts to counter the ability of terrorist organizations to acquire and mobilize financial assets.

It also strengthens U.S. efforts to counter narcotics trafficking and other organized crime, as well as helps to secure an environment conducive to legitimate U.S. business investments in Africa. Approximately \$2 million in FY 2003 regional funds will also support trade promotion and the implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), \$3 million will be used for counter terrorism training and assistance not otherwise provided through other programs, and \$1 million will be used to combat environmental degradation. Donor coordination and burden sharing will help ensure that U.S. resources are used strategically and continue to achieve maximum results with minimum duplication.

Last year, ESF was used to send election observers to Zanzibar during Tanzania's general elections. Although election-based violence did erupt, the presence of international observers enabled all parties to focus on legitimate election-related concerns rather than merely resorting to violence. As long-term DA resources have been employed to address the demand side of the democratization equation in Kenya through sustained support of civil society, ESF has targeted the supply side by working with reform-minded members of parliament on such issues as constitutional reform and key electoral legislation. ESF-funded domestic and international election observers played a key role during Zimbabwe's parliamentary elections last year by shining the spotlight on the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front's (ZANU-PF) pre-election strategies of violence and intimidation. ESF also put highly trained professional monitors on the ground in Zimbabwe during the run-up to the March 2002 presidential elections.

**Africa Regional Peacekeeping**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
PKO	30,882	41,000	30,000

With U.S. troops and resources heavily dedicated elsewhere in response to the global war on terrorism, it is critical that we continue to invest in efforts to prevent, mitigate, or resolve conflict areas in Africa. Low-cost support to develop African capacity to resolve and prevent African conflicts pays great dividends. In already unstable West Africa, support for the Sierra Leone and Guinean Armies, as well as the placement of air assets in Freetown, will allow us to monitor the region, check the activities of Charles Taylor and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), and ensure terrorist groups cannot gain a foothold. In the cases of the Congo, Burundi, Sudan, and Ethiopia-Eritrea, the United States is following up commitments made to allies and African partners that help these countries manage and reduce destructive conflict. These low expenditures provide improved U.S. access, increase U.S. leverage to press parties to fulfill commitments, and make it more likely that capable African forces will respond regionally, reducing a potential need to deploy U.S. troops. U.S. strategy seeks to help resolve existing conflicts and support peacekeeping and conflict resolution in the short term, principally using Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) funds, while simultaneously building an African capability to handle conflict and prevent crises well into the future, mostly using Foreign Military Financing (FMF).

PKO funds in FY 2003 will be used to follow through on activities undertaken in FY 2002 to end the violence in Sierra Leone and Guinea provoked by Liberian President Taylor and the RUF. We expect that by the end of FY 2003, the combined efforts of the United States, the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the new Sierra Leone Army, our UK allies, and key West African partners will have greatly eroded the capacity of the RUF and others to destabilize the region. At the same time, the United States will use PKO funding towards longer term objectives such as assisting key Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries to professionalize their militaries and increase their civic action capabilities so that they contribute to political stability and economic development in their countries and region. Other PKO-funded projects will enhance ECOWAS capacity in crisis response and peace support. To accomplish these broad goals with ECOWAS, we will provide support for maintenance management and training, regional PKO training facilities, and command, control and communications capabilities.

Other PKO-funded activities will include support for disarmament, demobilization, resettlement, and reintegration in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), support for a ceasefire in the Sudan, peace efforts in Burundi, and completion of the Organization of African Unity's work in the UN Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE). These funds will support regional efforts aimed at disarming and demobilizing "negative forces" in the eastern DRC, using both voluntary and involuntary means. For example, funds could be used to provide logistical support for elements involved in ongoing regional disarmament efforts. Also, PKO funds will supplement DoD funding of the U.S. European Command's (EUCOM) "SHARED ACCORD", a regional exercise program which seeks to enhance our mutual goals of sustainable crisis response capacity through better interoperability of forces. Through SHARED ACCORD, EUCOM will sponsor yearly sub-regional peacekeeping or disaster response exercises.

In FY 2001, PKO funds equipped and trained three Nigerian, one Senegalese, and one Ghanaian battalion to act as the spearhead for the UN's efforts to bring stability to Sierra Leone. In addition, PKO supported an ECOWAS peacekeeping exercise that enhanced the organization's planning and operational capabilities and demonstrated the clear potential for better crisis response on the part of West African militaries. Also, PKO funds provided logistics support (radio communications, combat meals) to the Guinean Army in support of their efforts to repel a Liberian-backed invasion of Guinean territory.

**Military Health Affairs**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	0	0	2,000

The HIV pandemic is ravaging Africa, and its effects are especially pernicious in one of the continent's most prominent institutions, the military. African uniformed services lack basic health care systems and are estimated to carry HIV-positive rates twice that of the local populations. Compounding the deleterious effects of the military HIV vector is the fact that the governments in many sub-Saharan African countries often neglect to provide health care resources for uniformed services. Further, the international HIV/AIDS bureaucracy rarely addresses the problems inherent in the security sector. Among Western nations, the United States stands alone in offering a program for African military forces. Keeping African militaries healthy to protect the state and its citizens and to participate in regional and international peacekeeping operations is directly related to U.S. foreign policy goals. Keeping African military personnel who have benefited from U.S. technical training, International Military Education and Training (IMET), and other capacity development programs alive and productive for the duration of their careers is a wise investment.

Under provisions of the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative, the Department of Defense (DoD) provided \$10 million in Health Care funds in FY 2001. DoD's role was limited to supporting training and education activities for sub-Saharan African militaries. The Naval Health Research Center in San Diego has been sending medical teams to sub-Saharan Africa as part of this two-year initiative. The teams assist with HIV prevention programs in 21 African militaries with the following objectives:

- Establish HIV/AIDS-specific policies for military personnel.
- Adapt and provide HIV prevention programs.
- Train military personnel to implement, maintain, and evaluate HIV prevention programs.
- Provide information/training to change high-risk HIV attitudes and behaviors among military personnel.
- Integrate and make use of other U.S. government programs and those managed by allies and the United Nations.

Early in 2001, the name of the Africa component of the program was changed to the Africa Initiative in Military Medicine (AIMM).

In FY 2002, \$14 million was appropriated to DoD for AIMM's HIV/AIDS training and education programs. The DoD appropriation does not include equipment such as laboratory and medical supplies, testing equipment, and rapid test field kits. FY 2003 FMF funds are required to procure equipment that will both complement and sustain the training initiative in African partner countries.

**Countries in Transition**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
ESF	11,350	40,000	31,000

The Countries in Transition (CIT) program serves U.S. democracy and humanitarian interests by providing targeted, programmatic responses to the needs of countries moving from violent conflict to democratic rule, and countries that are in the process of consolidating democratic and/or economic reform. Through Economic Support Funds (ESF) for CIT, the United States seeks to assist democratic institutions, civil society, and economic development in key post-conflict countries as an enhancement to regional stability, while reducing the human cost and financial burdens of complex humanitarian crises.

Violent conflict represents one of the greatest threats to democratic reform and economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa. ESF/CIT funds provides an essential tool for the United States to respond quickly and flexibly to avert unexpected crises or engage tangibly in countries which are emerging from civil or political conflict or are in the process of consolidating democratic and/or economic reform.

In FY 2003, ESF/CIT funds will be vital to U.S. conflict resolution and stabilization efforts. As positive developments begin to unfold in the Great Lakes Region and Sierra Leone, the United States will be well positioned to make important, substantive contributions to such key needs as reintegration of former combatants, national political dialogue, civil society development, democratic civil-military relations, and key democratic institutional capacity-building initiatives. In recognition of this, \$7 million in FY 2003 ESF is projected for Sierra Leone and the West Africa region, and \$8 million for the Great Lakes area. Such programming will rely on important progress in the peace process, coordination with international donors and the United Nations, and full consultation with Congress.

The comprehensive peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea is estimated to require approximately \$2 million in continued support from the United States in FY 2003. In combination with other U.S. assistance programs, ESF could make a significant contribution to sustaining peace in the Horn of Africa. Depending upon the outcome and timing of peace processes, and in consultation with Congress, an estimated \$10 million in FY 2003 ESF support for positive developments in Sudan will be another critical factor in the stability of the Horn of Africa.

Finally, a portion of FY 2003 ESF for CIT will be used to promote economic stability in key countries emerging from civil and political conflict, particularly in fragile democracies or countries undergoing a transition to democracy. Angola, for example, appears headed for late 2003 elections even as efforts continue to end the decades-old civil war there. An estimated \$2 million in FY 2003 ESF will be required to assist in this effort.

FY 2003 ESF/CIT funds will provide technical assistance, equipment, education, and financial support in order to help reintegrate former combatants, and strengthen national political dialogue, civil society development, democratic civil-military relations, and democratic institutional capacity-building initiatives. As necessary and available, funding can be used to strengthen judicial sectors in countries emerging from periods of unrest and civil strife (est. \$2 million).

Although regional conflicts continue to plague many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, progress is being made. Agreements were reached with the Sudanese government and southern opposition representatives on three of the four points they were asked them to consider. Binding arbitration to resolve the long-standing Ethiopia-Eritrea border demarcation issue is moving forward. The United States continues to provide both

diplomatic and financial support to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue realizing that its success is an essential part of resolving the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo and restoring peace to the Great Lakes Region. We also support the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) program being implemented in Sierra Leone that has already disarmed over 44,000 ex-combatants and set that country on the path to democratic elections. The United States is contributing funding for a Special Court to try those most responsible for violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict in Sierra Leone.

South African involvement in Burundi security is another success worth noting, as is former South African President Nelson Mandela's facilitation of the Burundi peace process. A regional summit was held in July 2001 at which regional leaders endorsed a transitional government for Burundi, which began in November 2001.

**Regional Organizations**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
ESF	998	4,000	6,000

The United States would like to see all the African regional organizations make more progress in fostering regional economic and political integration. The goal of the Regional Organizations program is to provide technical assistance to such regional organizations as:

- Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- East Africa Community Treaty (EAC);
- Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
- African Union;
- West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU); and
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

ECOWAS has been a key player in promoting regional stability and providing humanitarian response in West Africa. The United States should support other African regional organizations that are moving to do likewise in their particular regions. While ECOWAS has seen notable success in West Africa in the area of conflict resolution, it does not have a strong record of achievement in fostering sub-regional economic integration and is working to improve its performance in this area. However, a subset of eight ECOWAS members have formed WAEMU and made great strides toward economic integration. We hope to expand this cooperation to the rest of ECOWAS, as well as expand that organization as a whole.

On November 30, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania signed the East Africa Community (EAC) treaty, which may eventually include Rwanda and Burundi, to promote regional solutions to regional conflict, develop shared resources, and help form a trading bloc. Efforts by these and other regional organizations require and deserve U.S. support.

The COMESA has made significant progress toward dismantling barriers and lowering tariffs among its members and moving toward a free trade area. The United States wishes to support this progress and facilitate COMESA's expansion, as well as assist in developing its Court to adjudicate trade disputes. We will also continue assisting COMESA in its efforts to harmonize the telecommunications regimes of its members.

The SADC allocation of FY 2003 Regional Organizations funds will be used, as in past years, to support U.S.-SADC Forum initiatives. These initiatives will continue to be focused on three major objectives: strengthening SADC capacity to promote regional stability and conflict resolution; supporting regional economic integration and expanded trade between the United States and the SADC region; and countering transnational threats, such as international terrorism, HIV/AIDS, and arms and narcotics trafficking. Specific projects for FY 2003 funding will include support for the ongoing reorganization of the SADC Secretariat and establishment of the SADC Organ Secretariat, and continued support for SADC's efforts to

improve its regional disaster management capability and improve management of transboundary natural resources and to strengthen multiparty democratic institutions.

Specifically, we will use FY 2003 Regional Organizations ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity of the organizations themselves and to help them design the kinds of initiatives and programs that will contribute to regional and global economic integration, especially to opening markets and harmonizing tariff structures. Adherence to World Trade Organization standards, and customs, border, and financial sector reforms that promote integration are some of the goals that will be pursued.

**Safe Skies**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
ESF	4,995	3,000	8,000

The Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) initiative will benefit U.S. economic prosperity, improve law enforcement, and increase the safety and security of airline passengers, including U.S. citizens. SSFA will also encourage economic integration and growth and facilitate the expansion of aviation links, thereby expanding opportunities for business travel and tourism. Africa's enhanced participation in the global economy will lead to an increase in U.S. exports and promote regional stability. In addition to better aviation security, improved passenger and baggage screening will also limit narcotics trafficking and weapons smuggling.

SSFA recognizes that aviation safety and airport security are prerequisites for African economic development. They will contribute to increased trade and investment between the United States and Africa. With the overarching goal of increasing the number of African nations meeting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards, Safe Skies has four components:

- Economic development;
- Combating international terrorism;
- Promoting U.S. exports; and
- Combating illegal drug and contraband smuggling.

In 2000 and 2001, SSFA interagency teams composed of representatives from the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), the Department of Defense, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Customs Service surveyed airports in eight of the nine SSFA countries and prepared detailed reports that are being used as roadmaps for reaching ICAO standards. The SSFA teams worked with aviation officials from these SSFA countries to begin implementing the SSFA recommendations. Follow-on site visits were also included.

The current nine Safe Skies countries are Kenya, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Angola, Cameroon, Namibia, Mali, Zimbabwe, and Cote d'Ivoire. SSFA activities in Cote d'Ivoire are currently suspended until sanctions as mandated by Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibiting foreign assistance are waived or removed. It is expected that by the end of FY 2002, two of the nine SSFA will attain FAA Category I status. Category I indicates that a country's civil aviation authority has been found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with ICAO safety standards. A country must have a Category I rating before it can begin or add direct flights to the United States. Based on future DOT/FAA recommendations, Safe Skies may also invite additional countries to participate. (Nations being considered include Mozambique, Botswana, Gabon, Benin, Uganda, and Mauritius.)

The tragic events of September 11 have forced the Department of State and its implementing partner, the Department of Transportation, to review the priorities of the Safe Skies program. State and DOT agree on the need to retain the goal of increasing the number of African nations meeting ICAO standards on both safety and security. This will allow more African airlines to fly international routes and support the goal of integrating Africa into the global economy. However, both departments recognize the urgency of improving passenger and baggage management and screening to prevent terrorist incidents. Aviation

security in Africa has been described as the “soft underbelly” of the world aviation security system. Therefore, based on FAA security surveys, the Safe Skies program will be supplying x-ray, bomb detection, and other similar equipment to current SSFA nations and proposes to initiate limited SSFA programs in Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and The Gambia.

SSFA also promotes U.S. exports by bringing together U.S. industry and African Civil Aviation authorities on a specific and regional basis. This is usually done in cooperation with the U.S. Trade and Development Agency and is an effective and productive means of educating U.S. companies on the potential commercial opportunities presented by Safe Skies. For example, in February 2001, Safe Skies brought together aviation officials from Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, and Cape Verde to pitch a wide range of aviation related projects to a group of 50 U.S. vendors that included representatives from Northrop Grumman and Raytheon Systems. These projects had been identified earlier by Safe Skies inspectors as requirements or deficiencies that needed to be corrected to meet ICAO or FAA standards. The projects ranged from communication and navigation upgrades to search and rescue training and equipment. The total cost for all the projects is estimated at over \$25 million.

Also in FY 2003, implementing partners DOT and FAA envision establishing Regional Training Facilities in one or more of the designated Safe Skies countries. Such facilities will support the near-term goal of providing training in a more cost-effective manner. Longer term, such facilities will continue to serve the African nations and promote aviation safety after the U.S.-funded Safe Skies program has ended. It is the U.S. goal to establish these Regional Facilities as self-sustaining operations. That is, once they are established, with a U.S. contribution, the host African nations will finance their future operations.

The Safe Skies program aims to support economic development (expanding tourism, facilitating business travel, and increasing air cargo and trade opportunities), to increase U.S. exports (commercial opportunities for U.S. companies in engineering and construction, aviation safety and security equipment, and consulting), to combat international terrorism through improved passenger and baggage screening, and to curtail trafficking of illegal drugs and contraband.

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