

GLOBAL PROGRAMS

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Anti-Terrorism Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-ATA	31,000	38,000	38,000

National Interests:

Minimizing the incidence and impact of international terrorist attacks, especially against U.S. citizens and interests, is among the highest of national interests and strategic goals. International terrorism is far ranging, affecting Americans in remote corners of the world as well as threatening international travel. The bombing of the USS Cole in a Yemen harbor in September 2000 and the continuation of airline hijacking and kidnappings in other parts of the world typify the wide reach of international terrorists. Terrorism threatens American lives, property, and other national interests, such as efforts to end violence in the Middle East and to promote the stability and security of friendly nations. Whether the terrorist's goal is to lash out at Americans or undermine friendly governments, the United States has a strong interest in preventing terrorist activities from destroying more lives and property.

International cooperation in the fight against terrorism is essential in achieving these goals and protecting Americans overseas. The State Department's Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program is a key element in promoting this cooperation. The ATA program provides training, equipment, and advice to foreign countries in order to enhance the anti-terrorism skills and abilities of foreign law enforcement and security officials. These officials are the ones with the primary responsibility for security on their territory, and thus are the first line of defense for Americans overseas. Concurrently, the ATA program seeks to strengthen U.S. bilateral ties with the participating countries by offering concrete assistance in this area of great mutual concern and working to increase respect for human rights among foreign police by sharing modern, humane and effective antiterrorism techniques.

Objectives & Justification:

The U.S. seeks to prevent international terrorist attacks on its citizens and to minimize the impact of any attacks that may occur, whether home or abroad. Also, the U.S. seeks to prevent international terrorists from undermining the stability of, or otherwise adversely affecting, other nations where the U.S. has foreign policy, economic, or security interests. As the terrorism threat has evolved into new and loosely affiliated network of groups, the counter strategies must also change to be effective counter measures.

International cooperation includes diplomatic cooperation, exchange of intelligence, and coordinated actions. To complement the willingness of a friendly foreign government in the fight against terrorism, the U.S. provision of anti-terrorism training for law enforcement and security officials enhances the skills and capabilities of the friendly country to effectively fight terrorism. These efforts combine to foster the development of good working relationships between the U.S. Government and friendly countries.

The U.S. must rely on local law enforcement agencies overseas as the primary defense against terrorism for Americans abroad. We cannot provide direct security for the streets and airports of foreign countries. The ATA program is designed to develop skills that participating countries need for protecting individuals, facilities, national infrastructure, and national stability against the terrorist threat. Thus, not only does the ATA training enhance the local government's ability to protect its own citizens and its political institutions, it also helps ensure the safety of Americans living in or visiting that country.

Many participants of the ATA program come from developing nations lacking sufficient resources to provide an effective anti-terrorism training program. The ATA program augments participant capabilities by providing them valuable skills, some support equipment, and on occasion, technical advice. ATA training includes a wide spectrum of anti-terrorism skills such as crisis management, hostage negotiations, airport security management, and deactivation of improvised explosive devices.

The curriculum and instructors give trainees a solid foundation that enables them to operate in the field as well as share their new skills with colleagues. Authority exists to provide training overseas at sites where the students will employ their skills, as well as in the U.S. In sum, the ATA program is an essential element in the U.S. effort to combat international terrorism.

In FY 2002, the ATA program will continue training in the Middle East and renew efforts in Latin America, especially Colombia and Ecuador. Funding also will provide for substantial programs in the former Soviet Republic states of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, particularly to assist these countries in countering terrorist threats to their governments as well as threats to gas pipelines and other components of their energy sector.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction:

Interconnected with the ATA program is funding to help counter the threat of terrorist use of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high explosive weapon of mass destruction (WMD). This international WMD Preparedness program is designed to provide senior foreign host government interagency officials and emergency response personnel with the policies and skills needed for collective, interagency responses needed to cope with the complicated dynamics of preventing or mitigating a terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction. To the maximum extent feasible, the program draws from lessons learned and materials developed for U.S. domestic preparedness programs. Since its beginning in FY 1999 through FY 2000, ten countries have received the WMD Senior Crisis/Consequence Management Policy Workshop and eight countries, the first-responder training. Eight Workshops and four first-responder training courses are scheduled for FY 2001 with a primary focus on the Middle East and Central Asia. In FY 2002, approximately \$1 million of the overall ATA training funds will be used for this specialized effort, with an additional eight workshops and four first-responder training courses planned.

For FY 2002, the ATA budget request of \$38 million reflects the funding needed to enable the ATA program to meet the high priority needs identified through assessments of foreign country capabilities, including WMD activities. Funding also supports program management,

including travel, translations, transportation of ATA-purchased equipment items and various other administrative support expenses for ongoing, new and expanded initiatives.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Training			
Africa	3,509	4,219	1,301
East Asia and the Pacific	2,769	2,349	2,523
Europe/NIS	7,094	11,336	13,616
Near East Asia	6,176	6,427	4,735
South Asia	1,333	3,020	4,452
Western Hemisphere	3,003	2,309	4,373
Subtotal - Training	23,884	29,660	31,000
Non-Training			
Program Equipment	-	400	-
Program Management	7,116	6,690	6,000
WMD Preparedness Program	-	1,250	1,000
Subtotal - Non-Training	7,116	8,340	7,000
Total	31,000	38,000	38,000

CTBT Preparatory Commission
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-CTBT	13,693	21,056	20,000

National Interests:

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

Objectives & Justification:

For FY 2002, the Administration is requesting \$20 million in NADR to fund the U.S. contribution to the ongoing work of the CTBT's Preparatory Commission (Prepcom). These funds will be used primarily for continued development of the IMS as well as to support administrative expenses of the Prepcom's Provisional Technical Secretariat. This level reflects a reduced U.S. funding share (22 percent) for the Prepcom, consistent with the new UN scale of assessments, upon which the Prepcom's budget is apportioned among CTBT signatories. By maintaining support for the Prepcom budget and leadership in work on technical and other issues, the U.S. will continue to be able to influence and guide the Prepcom's efforts to devise the best possible multilateral regime for monitoring nuclear explosions.

The largest program in the budget of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) budget is the International Monitoring System (IMS), the Treaty's global network of 321 stations to monitor for nuclear tests. Other substantial programs include the International Data Center (IDC), data links between IMS stations and the IDC and between the IDC and Member States, and development of a capability to conduct on-site inspections.

In 2000, the first 11 IMS stations were certified as meeting agreed specifications for performance and reliability. By the end of 2001, certified stations are expected to include seismic stations in Australia, Canada, Iran, Kazakhstan, Norway, Spain, Ukraine, and the United States. A second Indian Ocean hydrophone station will be certified in 2001 (with a third expected in 2002). Seismic arrays are under construction in China, Mongolia, and Russia, and construction will soon begin in Egypt, Niger, and Saudi Arabia. These stations should be completed under the 2002 Prepcom budget.

Enhanced International Peacekeeping
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
FMF	2,500	5,970	8,000

National Interests:

The Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities program (EIPC) enhances U.S. national security, advances human rights & democracy and enables a humanitarian response in unstable security environments. Regional conflicts which could grow to directly affect the security of the United States and its allies can be contained and moderated by multinational peacekeeping forces prepared to contribute to such operations by EIPC funding. Professionally trained peacekeepers can minimize human rights violations and enable more rapid establishment of democratic institutions in conflict areas. Finally, humanitarian assistance requires a secure environment which can be more rapidly achieved with a professional peacekeeping force.

Objectives & Justification:

Peacekeeping is a global responsibility. Many countries are willing to play a role, but they often lack the skills and resources. The EIPC program makes a significant contribution that often is the difference between a country participating or not.

To support our national interests, Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities has several objectives.

The first objective, which directly supports our national security interest, is to create more professionally operating, properly equipped and better led peacekeeping units in selected foreign countries. This can be achieved through improved leadership performance which increases mission operational effectiveness, proper attention to use of scarce operating assets, and promotion of a common peacekeeping doctrine. Helping to develop peacekeeping units and capabilities in friendly foreign militaries will obviate the need for U.S. troops. Should joint peacekeeping efforts be undertaken, these actions will increase the forces interoperability with the U.S. and its key allies and lessen the demands on U.S. personnel.

The second objective, which supports our national interest of promoting human rights and democracy, is establishing a secure environment for the establishment of democratic institutions in an area of strife. EIPC helps to create environments conducive to democracy by preparing foreign militaries for peace support operations. It encourages other countries to establish peacekeeping training centers and dedicated programs, develop national policies on PKO and encourage friendly nations to increase their own involvement in peacekeeping operations.

The third objective, which contributes to our national interest of humanitarian response, is providing the secure environment necessary for the delivery of humanitarian food and medical supplies necessary to support those in the most catastrophic situations such as West Africa and East Timor. EIPC prepares foreign militaries for such tasks as related to peacekeeping missions.

For FY 2002, we seek \$8 million in FMF for EIPC support. As the program continues to mature, we are working to:

Implement common peacekeeping doctrine in recipient training programs.

Enhance command and control interoperability at the battalion and higher staff level.

Develop the capability of selected EIPC recipients to offer peacekeeping training courses to other regional PKO participants.

Encourage EIPC recipients to host and participate in regional multinational peacekeeping exercises.

A primary component of EIPC activity is English language training. A common language is necessary in order for students to grasp the classroom and hands-on training as well as to have true interoperability between forces in the field. Also, EIPC funds are used to procure peacekeeping instructor education and non-lethal defense-related training equipment. EIPC funds activities with an emphasis on “train-the-trainer” in order to maximize the benefits of the expenditures. The Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR), located in Monterey, California, acts as executive agent for EIPC peacekeeping training. It has developed a common core curriculum and program that supports both in-residence Peace Support Operations Instructors’ courses for foreign instructors and Mobile Education Teams (MTTs) to assist the establishment of training programs in recipient countries. The benefits of CCMR’s efforts are already evident, as graduates from a range of countries are using the EIPC common core curriculum to implement changes in their peacekeeping training programs. Additionally, EIPC funds help to procure DoD-sponsored peacekeeping training and doctrine-related manuals and other library resources, and help fund very limited and selective modification of facilities dedicated to peacekeeping training. Finally, EIPC enables countries to obtain and employ peacekeeping software training simulations reducing reliance on more costly field exercises. EIPC funds are not sustainment funds. Countries selected to receive EIPC must demonstrate their willingness and capacity to sustain their training programs beyond the infusion of U.S. dollars.

Since its inception, EIPC funds have been allocated to 24 nations: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Fiji, Hungary, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay.

FY 2002 FMF for EIPC, allocated globally, will build on a record of achievement in assisting selected countries to improve their peacekeeping capabilities. All of the countries that have received EIPC funds have taken, or are taking, significant steps to increase their international Peacekeeping Operations Role (PKO) role. To cite a few examples:

Argentina has developed the pre-eminent PKO training center in Latin America.

Nepal hosted its first-ever regional PKO exercise-in January 2000-and volunteered to participate in operations in both East Timor and Sierra Leone, significantly increasing their international participation.

Mongolia engaged with U.S. Pacific Command to participate in joint peacekeeping exercises and is actively developing PKO training capabilities for its military.

Thailand, a first-time participant, deployed significant forces to the UN mission in East Timor and invested substantial national capital to establish a permanent peacekeeping training center.

Export Control Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-ECA	14,530	19,100	17,000

National Interests:

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

Objectives & Justification:

For FY 2002, the Administration is requesting \$17 million to strengthen national export controls on weapons and related dual-use goods and technologies by working with key countries to: (1) establish the necessary legal and regulatory basis for effective export controls; (2) develop appropriate export authorization procedures and practices; (3) establish and enhance effective enforcement capabilities and procedures, including through the provision of WMD detection and interdiction equipment and training; and (4) promote effective interaction between governments and industry on export controls.

In FY 2002, NADR export control assistance funds will be used in the following ways:

\$5.0 million to strengthen the capabilities of source countries to interdict illicit exports of weapons and related dual-use goods and technologies, particularly among the Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Funds will assist recipient countries in improving legal and regulatory infrastructures; providing equipment and training for enforcement personnel (customs officers, border guards, and others) on the procedures, techniques, and equipment that would increase identification and interdiction of WMD materials, technology, and delivery systems; and encouraging regional cooperation in the interdiction of smuggled materials. This amount includes \$500,000 in NIS Regional funds for a Central Asia/Caucasus Regional Forum and activities to help conclude and implement a Regional Transit Agreement. FREEDOM Support Act funding will provide additional resources to target complimentary export control activities in the NIS region.

Approximately \$4.1 million to provide detection equipment and training to prevent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Balkans and the Baltics, from being used as conduits for illicit WMD-related exports. This amount includes \$900,000 in regional funds to support regional conferences and symposia. Previous support was important to the successful interdiction of several nuclear smuggling attempts in Europe.

Approximately \$4.1 million to fund programs in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Central Europe and Asia to improve national nonproliferation export control systems. These funds will support the establishment of viable legal and regulatory regimes, expand capabilities to interdict materials in transit, and provide equipment and training for enforcement personnel (customs officers, border guards, and others) on the procedures, techniques, and equipment that would increase identification and interdiction of WMD materials, related dual-use goods and technology, and delivery systems.

Approximately \$3.0 million to continue and expand a worldwide nonproliferation advisors program. Funds will support the work of in-country and regional advisors, including overseeing and coordinating implementation of assistance projects in their areas of responsibility, assessing foreign export control capabilities and practices, recommending projects, and ensuring effective operation of U.S.-provided equipment.

\$500,000 for program administration to support: technical and program audits; contracts for export control conference logistics and coordination; database development and maintenance; detection equipment maintenance and repair; contract for accounts oversight and procurement services; and costs associated with team visits, such as translators.

\$345,000 for course development of an export control enforcement class to complement existing training and programmatic needs.

A country and program breakout for the FY 2002 Export Control assistance program follows. Further information on individual country programs may be found in the respective country narratives.

Export Control Assistance

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Newly Independent States			
Armenia	-	500	600
Azerbaijan	100	500	600
Kazakhstan	1,050	605	700
Moldova	50	325	-
NIS Regional Export Controls	300	470	500
Russia	4,125	1,500	1,500
Tajikistan	50	-	-
Turkmenistan	235	-	-
Ukraine	1,090	770	800
Uzbekistan	-	330	300
Subtotal - Newly Independent States	7,000	5,000	5,000
Non-NIS Countries			
Albania	-	-	30
Bulgaria	560	160	30
Croatia	-	-	90
Cyprus	310	140	150
Czech Republic	540	330	170
Estonia	265	314	630
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	210
Hungary	430	509	120
India	285	637	900
Jordan	-	30	750
Latvia	420	254	205
Lithuania	730	384	210
Macedonia	335	245	705
Malaysia	-	120	250

Export Control Assistance

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Malta	375	5,150	150
Middle East Regional Export Controls	15	400	550
Poland	890	758	150
Romania	505	414	360
Singapore	-	25	-
Slovakia	200	285	300
Slovenia	375	245	30
Thailand	-	-	70
Turkey	-	30	1,000
Vietnam	-	25	140
Yemen	-	140	100
Export Control Program Administration	175	300	845
Export Control Regional Advisors	-	2,755	2,955
NADR Regional Export Controls	1,120	450	900
Subtotal - Non-NIS Countries	7,530	14,100	12,000
Total	14,530	19,100	17,000

Humanitarian Demining Program
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-HD	40,000	39,912	40,000

National Interests:

The U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program supports U.S. foreign policy interests by providing funds to allow mine-affected nations to protect innocent civilians, return displaced persons to their homes, rebuild shattered economic infrastructure, return agricultural land to productivity, and allow the safe delivery of other humanitarian services. The principle means used to achieve these objectives is to build an indigenous capacity to execute and manage humanitarian mine action initiatives.

Objectives & Justification:

The FY 2002 request for \$40 million demonstrates a continued U.S. commitment to foster a world safe from landmines. Since 1993, the United States has committed nearly \$500 million from Department of State, Department of Defense and U.S. Agency for International Development sources to support mine action activities in thirty-seven nations as well as the provinces of Kosovo and Somaliland. U.S. support has contributed to the following successes:

Deminers have destroyed thousands of landmines in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Eritrea, Kosovo, Mauritania, Mozambique and Yemen.

Casualty rates have been reduced by more than 50% in Thailand and Ethiopia while a 90% or greater reduction in the casualty rate has been realized in Cambodia and Rwanda since 1994.

Over 168 million square meters of land were cleared in 1999 by mine action organizations operating in seven of the largest humanitarian mine/unexploded ordnance clearance programs. In Angola alone, over 600,000 square meters of land were cleared in CY 2000, resulting in increased food production and the opening of additional areas for resettlement of internally displaced persons.

More than 70% of the amputee population in Mozambique has been fitted with prostheses.

As a result of successful mine clearance operations in Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala, those countries expect to become mine-safe within two years.

The FY 2002 request of \$40 million will sustain and expand existing U.S. efforts, including in those countries most severely affected by landmines (Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique and Vietnam), and permit expansion into several of the other landmine-affected countries. Potential new participants include El Salvador, Chile, Senegal, Colombia, and

additional countries within the Newly Independent States (NIS). Funds will be provided to commercial firms, international organizations and non-governmental organizations via contracts and grants.

Country Programs

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

Surveys, Crosscutting Initiatives and Research & Training

Demining funds also are used to support multi-country activities carried out under the program lines identified as Surveys, Crosscutting Initiatives and Research & Training. Surveys are an important step in the development of each country's mine action plan. Crosscutting Initiatives support mine awareness projects and public outreach initiatives; programs to increase data and information exchange among the global demining community; and a mine awareness and action force (Quick Reaction Demining Force or QRDF) available for deployment on an emergency basis worldwide. Research and Training funds support non-technical research on mine issues such as the effectiveness of mine awareness campaigns and research into the conditions under which mine detection dogs are most useful, and training initiatives such as management training of senior and middle managers of national mine action staff.

Humanitarian Demining Program

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Armenia	300	850	1,200
Azerbaijan	500	850	1,200
Georgia	27	1,000	1,100
Afghanistan	3,000	2,800	2,900
Angola	3,096	2,844	2,800
Cambodia	2,580	2,475	2,225
Chad	622	400	300
Djibouti	746	400	300
Ecuador	1,000	963	250
Eritrea	500	800	950
Estonia	300	-	300
Ethiopia	250	420	950
Guinea-Bissau	99	500	-
Jordan	1,511	947	900
Laos	1,486	793	800
Lebanon	1,282	800	1,200
Mauritania	461	400	230
Mozambique	3,840	2,180	2,210
Namibia	485	335	65
OAS/IADB / Central America Demining	1,903	1,350	1,250
Oman	1,017	273	200
Peru	1,000	861	250
Rwanda	285	400	450
Somalia	1,400	1,400	1,400
Thailand	1,220	1,270	980
Vietnam	1,000	1,650	2,500
Yemen	1,236	1,023	750
Zambia	-	500	800
Zimbabwe	1,152	1,000	300
Demining Administrative Expenses	500	500	500
Demining Crosscutting Initiatives	4,546	5,450	5,740

Humanitarian Demining Program

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Demining Mine Surveys	1,400	2,000	2,000
Demining New Country Programs	-	1,278	1,200
Demining Research and Training	1,256	1,200	1,800
Total	40,000	39,912	40,000

Human Rights and Democracy Funds
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	9,000	13,404	13,500

National Interests:

Taken together, democracy and human rights are one of the seven U.S. National Interests identified in the Strategic Plan for International Affairs. In supporting the promotion of democracy and human rights, the United States is simultaneously imparting America's values and protecting its interests. History amply demonstrates that democracies are more prosperous, peaceful and cooperative than authoritarian governments.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. national interests are served by providing funds to address emerging human rights and democratization opportunities where and when they occur around the world. The availability of these funds provides the Secretary of State the flexibility to address such unanticipated events without having to redirect funds from existing priorities. For FY 2002, \$13.5 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) is requested to support unanticipated democratization and human rights efforts worldwide, as illustrated by the objectives listed below. These funds will also be used to leverage contributions from other donors for programs developed through international initiatives, such as the Community of Democracies, which support U.S. human rights and democratization objectives.

The HRDF supports four specific objectives:

(1) To respond to human rights emergencies or to prevent/forestall further abuses.

(2) To respond to democratization emergencies in order to protect a threatened democracy, or to exploit an unanticipated opportunity to promote democracy. In Peru, funds were used to support local civic organizations, which enabled citizens to vote in and to monitor the landmark elections, which are helping to restore that country to democratic rule following the fall of President Fujimori.

(3) To support the implementation of peace settlements by helping establish national institutions that serve human rights and democracy efforts. In Bosnia, these funds supported critically important, post-conflict work of the Bosnia Human Rights Commission, the International Commission on Missing Persons, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. These institutions have worked at the grassroots level to reunite families, account for missing persons, bring to justice persons indicted for war crimes during the Bosnian conflict, and address human rights violations that continue to occur.

(4) To support multilateral initiatives that strengthen the capacity of the international community to work with the U.S. to respond to human rights and democratization opportunities.

In FY 2001, funds were used to support an OAS-sponsored conference where regional organizations proposed ways to enhance regional mechanisms that promote democracy and respond to threats such as coups.

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

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-IAEA	43,000	47,000	49,000

National Interests:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a critical and effective instrument for verifying compliance with international nuclear nonproliferation agreements, and serves as an essential barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons. Its program of international safeguards monitors the presence and use of nuclear material worldwide, providing assurance that nuclear material is not diverted to build nuclear weapons. The United States has strongly supported the IAEA since its creation in 1957.

Objectives & Justification:

The IAEA's regular budget has fallen into crisis after years of zero real growth, and the organization is experiencing significant real growth in its mission, especially in the vital area of nuclear inspections. For FY 2002, the Administration is requesting \$49 million for voluntary contributions to the IAEA.

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

The \$49 million requested will address critical needs, including implementation of strengthened safeguards; ongoing development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures; confronting unique safeguards challenges; combating nuclear smuggling; and strengthening nuclear safety measures in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States.

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

Specific projects planned for FY 2002 include:

Developing techniques and equipment to enable effective safeguards inspections;

Installing unattended radiation monitoring equipment in critical nuclear fuel cycle facilities (e.g. mixed oxide fuel fabrication, reprocessing, and uranium enrichment plants), and replacing obsolete surveillance systems with modern digital systems worldwide;

Training inspectors in the application of safeguards, and providing new information analysis and survey tools for use in inspections for the strengthened safeguards system;

Providing the IAEA with the safeguards technology it will need to confirm North Korea's initial inventory of nuclear materials when called upon to do so;

Strengthening quality control at the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory, particularly in the analysis of environmental samples;

Analyzing environmental samples from safeguards inspections to detect signatures of possible undeclared nuclear activities and materials; and

Improving reliability of safeguards equipment by strengthening quality control and testing procedures.

Nonproliferation & Disarmament Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-NDF	15,000	14,967	14,000

National Interests:

Stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is a key national security objective. The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) provides the flexibility and resources necessary to respond quickly and effectively to unanticipated or unusually difficult nonproliferation requirements or opportunities.

Objectives & Justification:

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) was established by Congress under Title V, Section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act of October 24, 1992. The NDF is a sharply focused and versatile program that permits rapid response to high priority requirements or opportunities. These include: (1) halting the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons; (2) destroying or neutralizing existing weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related sensitive materials, and conventional weapons; (3) limiting the spread of advanced conventional weapons and their delivery systems; and (4) creating and launching programs of unusual importance and complexity. Key initiatives for which NDF funding was recently approved include:

Destruction of Slovakia's inventory of SS-23 missiles, launchers, and related support equipment;

Draining and processing of sodium coolant as part of the shutdown of the BN-350 plutonium fast breeder reactor at Aktau, Kazakhstan; and

Safeguarding of nuclear materials.

The administration is requesting \$14 million for the NDF in FY 2002 to support NDF objectives as mandated by Congress. This is \$1 million less than the amount we have requested in previous years. This one-year reduction in our request is the result of unique circumstances related to the timing and transition of certain NDF activities to regular programmatic accounts.

As in prior years, up to 4.5 percent of funds may be used for administrative purposes for the NDF. To ensure the capability to respond quickly on an "as needed" basis, the administration is requesting, as it has in previous years, that NDF funds be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, that the funds be appropriated to remain available until expended, and that their use be authorized for countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

Oceans, Environmental and Science Initiative
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	4,000	4,983	4,000

National Interests:

Oceans, environment, science and technology issues directly affect our economic prosperity and national security. U.S. national interests are best served by American leadership and proactive engagement with our friends and allies in these areas.

Objectives & Justification:

The Administration is requesting \$4 million in Economic Support Funds for oceans, environment and science initiatives (OESI) in FY 2002 to advance U.S. negotiating positions, promote regional cooperation, and respond to emerging issues. In FY 2000 and FY 2001, ESF funds for these activities were requested under the heading of Environmental Diplomacy. The request has been renamed to reflect the broad nature of the activities that will be funded.

Engaging in these activities allows the United States to assist foreign countries to understand the policy implications of international oceans, environmental and science issues, to promote U.S. trade, economic, investment and commercial interests, and to enable host governments to elaborate their own policies in an informed manner. Funds will allow the Department of State to implement a coordinated policy strategy that includes using the technical expertise of other U.S. Government agencies. OESI will enhance and extend the traditional diplomatic efforts of the State Department, and is complementary to the activities of other U.S. Government agencies. OESI funds will support workshops, symposia, outreach, and other mechanisms with the objective of: advancing the full range of U.S. interests in the oceans and environment to promote our national security, facilitate commerce, and sustainably manage resources in bilateral, regional and multilateral fora; promoting understanding of the science that provides the foundation for U.S. positions on environmental issues; coordinating international scientific and technological cooperation to find science-based solutions for a range of global challenges affecting our environment, health, food safety and economic and national security; explaining technical aspects of U.S. positions to foreign government officials and - civil society in order to build and maintain international support; making clear the economic and environmental implications of the choices being made in international fora; enhancing regional cooperation in transboundary environmental and health issues; promoting voluntary non-binding approaches to address international environmental issues such as transboundary freshwater, invasive species, protection of coral reefs, forest management, and Arctic protection; and using environmental protection as a platform to advance U.S. democracy, rule of law and law-enforcement objectives.

The Department of State is currently negotiating agreements, developing voluntary initiatives and building support for U.S. positions on oceans, environment and science issues including biotechnology, forests, hazardous chemicals, sustainable fisheries, and governance. These processes will directly affect U.S. interests in trade and investment in such areas as food

safety, movement and use of hazardous chemicals, timber harvesting and export, and fishing and navigation rights. Program funds will be used, among other things, to: help developing countries manage hazardous chemicals. funds will support workshops in Asia, Southern Africa, and Central America to help governments access information and develop effective control regimes for managing chemicals safely. further voluntary cooperative international action with respect to invasive species which pose a potential threat in excess of \$100 billion dollars annually to the U.S. economy in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and manufacturing sectors, as well as human health threats, develop institutional and legal frameworks for regional management of transboundary fresh water issues in such key areas as the Mekong and Amazon basins and Southern Africa, establish oil spill response systems on the Black and Caspian Seas, conduct outreach to communities and nations to promote the economic and environmental value of protecting coral reef systems, promote the implementation of agreements to protect endangered sea turtles in the Western Hemisphere and in the Indian Ocean region, ensure that comprehensive, solid science underpins domestic fishery management measures affecting Pacific salmon stocks in the North Pacific region by providing the U.S. share of a salmon research fund to which we expect all North Pacific salmon-producing States to contribute, support a Chilean fisheries law enforcement initiative to establish a real-time communications network linking fisheries enforcement authorities, initially for the Southern Hemisphere, sponsor briefings to international political and opinion leaders to raise awareness of the unprecedented threat to decades of economic, development and social progress posed by the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and promote export of U.S. technologies that advance international OESI objectives.

Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	4,000	3,986	5,000

National Interests:

Concern continues to grow among the American public that the global economy has created a climate conducive to abusive treatment of workers and unsafe working conditions. There is broad public concern that goods sold in the U.S. market are produced in such sweatshop conditions overseas. Through the Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops, the United States has funded proposals by concerned private sector actors and others to address these problems. These include the establishment of business codes of conduct, workplace monitoring systems, research and education initiatives, among others. These efforts serve our national interest by promoting democracy and economic development abroad and reinforcing the domestic consensus in support of international economic engagement and the protection and promotion of fundamental worker rights.

Objectives & Justification:

This program facilitates partnerships among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, organized labor, corporate alliances, and others to allow a variety of approaches to address unacceptable working conditions around the world. Efforts to eliminate sweatshops are at an early stage. Corporate codes are many and varied, and independent monitoring of enforcement of codes has just begun on a small scale. These funds will continue to be used to develop monitoring efforts, to train and accredit monitoring agencies targeting countries and industries where the greatest problems exist, and evaluating efforts to date. This effort complements other efforts being made to bring countries and companies into full compliance with the 1998 International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and to help developing countries meet worker rights criteria in U.S. trade legislation. The overall objectives are to eliminate forced labor, child labor, violations of freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, minimum wage violations, harassment, discrimination, substandard health and safety conditions, and abusive work schedules in production facilities overseas that produce for the American market.

For FY 2002, \$5 million is requested to continue and expand this innovative partnership program to eliminate sweatshops. These funds will be used to make grants available to both domestic and international applicants to eliminate sweatshops overseas through the promotion of core labor standards, corporate codes of conduct, monitoring, training, research and other means. Funds may also be used to support mechanisms that allow for communication and exchange of information among the grant recipients, in order to share lessons learned and stimulate discussion of best practices.

Small Arms Destruction
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-SAD	0	2,000	2,000

National Interests:

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

Objectives & Justification:

To address the problem of excess SA/LW stocks, \$2 million is being provided in FY 2001 NADR funds to support destruction projects worldwide. Given that destruction is relatively inexpensive and can generally be accomplished using locally available infrastructure and personnel, the program offers large dividends in threat reduction for a modest initial investment.

U.S. priorities are focused on those countries and regions where small arms proliferation or destabilizing accumulation is most acute. Ukraine, Romania, and Kazakhstan all hold significant quantities of Soviet/Warsaw Pact era surplus stocks of SA/LW, and have indicated interest in reducing these stocks. Albania, where the U.S. is currently working to destroy collected illicit weapons in partnership with Norway and Germany, will have additional stocks of surplus military SA/LW marked for destruction in FY 2002. New multilateral arrangements, such as NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund for SA/LW destruction, may be used to facilitate these and other destruction projects in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. SA/LW destruction in current and former regions of conflict in Africa, such as Niger, remain a high priority, as do projects in Latin America, where arms leftover from civil conflict in El Salvador and Nicaragua have flooded the regional illicit arms trade and even migrated into the current conflict in Colombia.

The following table outlines priority projects for the Administration's FY 2002 request of \$2 million. Destruction costs, which average \$500 to \$1000 per ton, will vary according to types and numbers of weapons, access to transportation, available infrastructure, environmental regulations, and equipment and labor costs. Destruction of ammunition in addition to weapons will also boost costs in some cases.

FY 2002 Small Arms Destruction Program
Candidate Countries

COUNTRY	Estimated Tonnage to be destroyed	Estimated Total Cost
Ukraine	750	500,000
Romania	500	325,000
Kazakhstan	500	325,000
Albania	350	250,000
Niger	200	150,000
Bolivia	200	150,000
Nicaragua	200	150,000
El Salvador	200	150,000
TOTAL	2,900	2,000,000

Terrorist Interdiction Program
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
NADR-TIP	1,250	4,000	4,000

National Interests:

The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) supports U.S. national security goals by better protecting American citizens and interests abroad and bolstering the security of friendly countries. The bombings in East Africa in 1998 and the investigation of the bombing of the USS Cole demonstrate that intercepting terrorists before they can move into position is crucial to preventing terrorist activities.

Objectives & Justification:

TIP was developed to respond to the ability of terrorists to cross international borders to stage attacks and escape undetected. The program limits terrorists' capabilities to move freely into countries that are key transportation hubs or otherwise important international crossroads that have been identified by intelligence analysis and interagency assessment teams. Such vulnerable countries usually have minimal or outdated means of quickly identifying such persons. TIP enables these key friends and allies to improve their border security capabilities by providing them with computer data based programs that allow their border control officials to identify and detain individuals of interest, or quickly relay to other countries information on transiting suspects. In doing so, TIP helps to frustrate planned attacks or bring to justice those trying to escape after an attack. By helping countries to secure their borders, TIP enhances the security of Americans who live and travel abroad.

TIP bolsters the border security systems of vulnerable countries so it will be more difficult for terrorists to enter such countries. The program achieves this through four interrelated components: (1) installing Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES); (2) training border security officials to operate PISCES; (3) helping update the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) communications system to complement PISCES; and (4) strengthening host countries' present counterterrorism interdiction capabilities.

Installing a Border Monitoring System

TIP installs and helps to maintain the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) in selected points of entry, typically a major airport, in a participating country. PISCES is a database that provides border control officials with idiosyncratic information that allows them to identify and detain individuals of interest. The system provides a high-speed secure connection from the country's centralized data bank of suspects, located in the appropriate government agency, to points of entry where PISCES is installed. This allows border control officials to check passports and visas quickly and

accurately for the purpose of identifying terrorist suspects. Officials can also use PISCES to quickly retrieve information on persons who may be trying to hastily depart a country after a terrorist incident.

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

In addition, TIP will train immigration officials to use the system to collect, compare and analyze data that can be utilized to arrest and investigate suspects. TIP also trains officials to use equipment to identify fraudulent travel documents. This training complements existing State Department export control and border security programs, such as those managed by the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to the Newly Independent States (S/NIS/C) and the Bureau of Non Proliferation (NP).

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism provides policy oversight and management for the selection and participation of countries. Selection is based on the countries' volume of travel and use as a transit point, available intelligence information, and political will to cooperate. Over thirty-four countries have been identified as potential for the program. TIP is planned for up to five countries in FY 2001 and an additional five in FY 2002, primarily in South Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Strengthening Host Countries' Counterterrorism Capabilities

TIP will strengthen countries' present counterterrorism capabilities. The program provides the opportunity to engage countries on broader issues of interdiction such as methods of detecting weapons and explosives being smuggled across international borders. Not all individuals who cross borders seeking to commit acts of terrorism will be documented in pre-existing data files. It is necessary therefore to provide an effective system to keep the database up to date and to be able to quickly retrieve information.