

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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Burma
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	3,000	2,000	2,000
DA	0	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,500	3,488	3,500

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Burma are based on promotion of democracy, support for human rights, and ensuring the exercise of religious freedom for Burma's religious minorities. Burma has been ruled by an authoritarian military government for almost forty years. The Burmese regime's repressive policies and aggressive suppression of ethnic and religious minorities have seriously damaged the country's economic and social structures and made Burma one of the poorest nations in the world. A stable, democratic Burma is essential to key U.S. strategic goals in Southeast Asia. Burma's destabilizing effect on strategic U.S. partners such as Thailand threatens our security, economic, and counternarcotics efforts throughout the region.

The United States has three primary interests in Burma: promoting democracy, supporting human rights and religious freedom, and furthering effective counternarcotics efforts. EAP funds earmarked for Burma are keyed toward the first two national interests.

Objectives & Justification:

Since 1962, Burma has been ruled by a military junta, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) that has brutally suppressed any form of dissent and presided over a significant deterioration of the country's economic and social performance. In 1990, the SPDC set aside the results of Burma's last fair and free elections, imprisoned hundreds of democracy activists, and placed Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel prize-winning leader of Burma's pro-Democracy forces, under de facto house arrest.

ESF funds develop the capacity of the Burmese people to manage the eventual transition to a democratic society in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner. U.S. government assistance maintains pressure on the SPDC to engage in meaningful dialogue with the democratic opposition leading toward a peaceful transition to a democratically elected government. U.S. assistance provides higher education to exiled Burmese democracy activists and assists the exile community in providing accurate information to Burma's isolated citizenry and shining light on the regime's repressive policies and atrocities. The Burmese regime's decision to begin talks with Aung San Suu Kyi in late 2000 places an even higher priority on U.S. efforts to maintain pressure on the regime and assist Burma's democratic opposition.

Since the 1980's, the regime has also carried out aggressive military campaigns against ethnic populations which have led to a growing population of economic and political refugees both within Burma and in surrounding countries. DA funds maintain pressure on the SPDC to improve its human rights record and cease persecution of religious minorities. U.S. government

assistance provides critical aid to the growing number of refugees and displaced people living inside Burma and along Burma's borders in neighboring countries, particularly Thailand. Humanitarian activities have improved access to primary healthcare, helped maintain nutrition and food security of refugee populations, and improved the quality of education for refugee children. U.S. assistance helps mitigate the destabilizing effect such refugee outflows have had on Thailand, our chief strategic ally in Southeast Asia.

Cambodia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	3,550	9,420	10,000
ESF	10,000	14,948	25,000
IMET	0	0	250
NADR-HD	2,580	2,475	2,225

National Interests:

As a signatory to the 1999 Paris Accords on Cambodia, the United States has an abiding interest in promoting, along with other signatories and concerned members of the international community, the conditions for enduring peace, stability and democratic development in Cambodia. The work of nurturing democratic development in an impoverished nation so new to the democratic experience and so lacking in human and institutional resources is complex and long-term. The level and nature of our assistance program also depend on the Cambodian government's progress towards democracy and respect for human rights.

Objectives & Justification:

Since 1997, assistance to Cambodia has been funneled exclusively through NGOs and International Organizations. Program areas include assistance to organizations engaged in democracy building and strengthening civil society, health care needs such as maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS prevention, humanitarian de-mining and aid to mine victims, and micro-enterprise loans.

U.S. funds support Cambodian NGOs working specifically in the areas of protection of human rights and the creation and protection of democratic institutions. Organizations receiving U.S. assistance address such issues as domestic violence, legal education, labor rights, government transparency, rights of women in society, rule of law training, corruption and public accountability, an independent press, and legal assistance to the poor. Cambodian NGOs engaged all levels of government and society to help plan, monitor, and implement Cambodia's first-ever local elections in February 2001. In FY 2002, ESF would support local election programs and strengthen the judiciary so that it may provide a more effective check on the strong executive.

Cambodia is believed to have more mine-related injuries per capita than any other country in the world. International assistance is vital to Cambodian efforts to remove the estimated 5-8 million anti-personnel mines in the country. The U.S. contribution to the humanitarian demining program is administered through grants to the United Nations and to NGOs.

If present trends continue, Cambodia's population will double in 25 years. ESF funds will be used for educational programs to reduce Cambodia's high birth rate and infant and maternal mortality rates, and to reduce the high rate of death from preventable diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The Reproductive and Child Health program provides services to over 120,000 women and children each year, and has doubled contraceptive use in the last four years.

Cambodia's economy has been crippled by almost two decades of war and a failed ten-year experiment in socialist central planning. U.S. assistance is focused on small-scale loans aimed at developing the country's private sector. Micro-enterprise programs, supporting credit for the rural poor (80% of Cambodians), target women in particular.

IMET funds will be used for human rights and rule of law training to help professionalize the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Funds would also be used to train officers to play an effective role in transnational law enforcement issues (narcotics, human trafficking, and protection of land and natural resources) that involve governance and the rule of law. Cambodia will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support humanitarian assistance efforts to include demining. Resumption of IMET and provision of EDA are subject to the lifting of restrictions against assistance to the central government of Cambodia.

China Rule of Law
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	0	0	5,000

National Interests:

The U.S. has a national interest in promoting rule of law programs in China, especially those that are economic and rights-related. The programs – involving officials, academics, lawyers, and citizens organizations in both countries – would instill greater transparency and accountability into legal institutions and processes in China. U.S. interest is heightened in light of widespread systemic legal reforms now under way due to China’s future World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Chinese domestic pressures are also increasing to address certain citizen needs through legal means – legal services for poor citizens; public participation in making laws and regulations and in electing lower level officials; private legal remedies to address breaches of labor, consumer protection, and environmental laws.

Objectives & Justification:

ESF will help support U.S. involvement in promoting rule of law development in China, which increases economic prosperity and promotes respect for individual rights and democratic principles. This assistance will enable the Department to fund U.S. legal expertise to facilitate changes to laws, legal institutions, and legal procedures reflecting greater degrees of openness, transparency, and accountability. Grants to NGOs, academic institutions, and legal experts will support a set of programs in WTO-related, rights-related, and civil society-related rule of law development. The funds will also allow us to address opportunities as they arise for targeted projects and technical seminars, joint studies, and U.S. legal publications in particular legal areas, such as the U.S. Federal Register process.

Unlike programs supported by other agencies, ESF can be used to address systemic legal issues in China including: U.S. legal expertise on WTO law (through case studies and basic training); capacity building of Chinese legal aid clinics for the poor; election law reform and village official training; legislative and administrative reform to incorporate public input into law and regulation drafting; and capacity building of Chinese lawyers inside and outside of government to play a positive role in protecting against violations of labor, consumer protection, and environmental laws.

East Timor
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	25,550	24,914	25,000
FMF	0	1,791	1,000
IMET	0	0	50
PKO	8,500	8,500	8,000

National Interests:

The United States has important political and security interests in East Timor. In August 1999, the East Timorese voted under UN auspices against remaining as part of Indonesia, an event which was unfortunately followed by rampant destruction by forces opposing independence. The UN approved a multilateral military force (INTERFET), which was succeeded in February 2000 by the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). UNTAET is working closely with the East Timorese to establish democratic governmental institutions in preparation for a transition for the territory to full independence by early 2002. The US intends to continue to help the East Timorese in this transition with assistance aimed at humanitarian relief, reconstruction, institutional development, capacity-building, and economic recovery. Our goal is the emergence of a viable, democratic East Timor that is integrated politically and economically into regional and global structures and markets. For democracy, rule of law, and stability to permanently take hold in East Timor, the US must continue to support the development of stable political and economic infrastructure in East Timor.

Objectives & Justification:

The most pressing need in securing East Timor's emergence as a viable democracy is maintenance of peace and stability. In FY 2001, the US is contributing 80 police officers to the civilian police (CIVPOL) component of UNTAET, which is responsible for law enforcement functions while training the new 3,000-member East Timor Police Service (ETPS), and supporting two advisors to the Office of Defense Force Development (ODFD). In FY 2002, PKO funds will be needed to continue the U.S. commitment to support the UN CIVPOL to make East Timor's own police force fully operational.

The establishment of East Timor as a new, viable democracy will require substantial institution building. ESF funds will support development of East Timorese civil society, democratic, and economic institutions by promoting the formation of NGOs to develop institutions critical to democratic governance, including effective political institutions, independent advocacy centers for human and labor rights, and a free press. Other programs will assist in the development of an independent judiciary and support training of the ETPS. Crucial to East Timor's long-term viability is restoration of its infrastructure and the creation of a healthy, sustainable economy. To achieve this, ESF funds will be directed toward rebuilding the fundamental physical elements of the economy, such as schools and roads, and to stimulating sustainable growth in East Timor's established industries while exploring new opportunities.

Another goal is to establish prosperous trade ties with other nations in the region and the world that will integrate East Timor economically with the community of nations.

East Timor is in the process of standing up a modest East Timor Defense Force (ETDF) of 1500 active duty and 1500 reserve personnel to meet East Timor's security needs. Although East Timor's security will ultimately depend on good relations with neighboring countries, the new nation will need an ETDF with basic equipment for defense, support, communication, and transportation. FMF will help assure establishing an appropriately equipped force by facilitating the acquisition of non-lethal basic soldier equipment. The ETDF will need training for its new officers and funds for a small IMET program have been included as well. Following independence and approval of a Presidential Determination of East Timor's eligibility to purchase defense articles and services from the U. S. Government, East Timor will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will support the U.S. objectives of supporting East Timorese self-sufficiency, disaster management, and humanitarian assistance relief; as well as developing a professional, effective defense force.

Indonesia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	18,950	19,580	21,280
DA	53,050	52,505	48,804
ESF	22,450	49,828	50,000
IMET	0	200	400

National Interests:

The United States has important security, political, economic, commercial, and democracy interests in Indonesia. Indonesia's strategic location, size (fourth largest population in the world), and natural resources give it broad strategic value. A unified, prosperous, and democratic Indonesia is key to Southeast Asian and regional stability. Indonesia is undergoing a wrenching transition from the authoritarianism of the Soeharto era to a more democratic society. It is in our interest to see it continue this transition, as well as undertake the economic structural reforms that will help restore economic growth and further Indonesia's integration into the global economy. The U.S. has important strategic and commercial interests in access to internationally recognized sea-lanes and straits that pass through Indonesian waters.

Objectives & Justification:

In FY 2002, DA funds will primarily be used to help the GOI and Indonesian NGOs develop institutions critical to democratic governance, including impartial electoral structures, an independent and transparent judiciary, independent advocacy centers for human rights, labor unions, and a free press. Progress is measurable: Indonesia's civil society is blossoming, the press is free, the police have been separated from the military, and the Parliament has enacted significant legislation aimed at a more democratic electoral framework and devolving many powers from the central to the local level. Decades of authoritarian rule, however, stunted the development of political and judicial institutions and much education and development remain to be accomplished before effective governance becomes the norm.

Economic stability in Indonesia is important for its future. The U.S. will use ESF and AERA funds to back the IMF-directed economic stabilization and structural reform program for Indonesia, which provides a framework for the country's return to durable broad-based economic growth. USAID, supported by Treasury, will use DA funds for technical assistance and training in micro-enterprise, economic growth projects, and agriculture, generating trade opportunities for U.S. exporters and helping to ensure fair treatment for American businesses.

Our Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program is currently suspended in the aftermath of military human rights abuses in East Timor. In the hope that the Indonesian government will comply with the conditions of the Leahy amendment on military assistance to Indonesia at some point, before or during FY 2002, we request funding for resumption of E-IMET training in FY 2002. The E-IMET program would be aimed at positively influencing the Indonesian military's (TNI) professionalism and discipline. It would also heighten the Indonesian military's awareness

of principles of good civil-military relations and international human rights standards and could reinforce TNI's commitment to reform. In addition, this assistance would recognize Indonesia's key role in regional security issues and would help to ensure U.S. access to Indonesia's airspace and strategic sea-lanes. Indonesia would be eligible for EDA under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act upon resumption of Security Assistance programs.

CSD funding and social safety net assistance will continue to be focused on projects to stabilize population growth, fight AIDS, improve child nutrition, and on other health projects that contribute to the overall long-term health and welfare of the Indonesian people.

Laos
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	0	50	50
INC	4,000	4,200	4,200
NADR-HD	1,486	793	800

National Interests:

The United States has four primary interests in Laos, one of the ten poorest countries in the world: ensure the fullest possible POW/MIA accounting; further counter-narcotics efforts; encourage the transition to an open, market-oriented economy; and promote human rights and religious freedom.

Objectives & Justification:

Law Enforcement/Counter-narcotics: Though significantly trailing Burma and Afghanistan, Laos is the world's third largest producer of illicit opium. U. S. government assistance focuses on helping Laos achieve two primary counter-narcotics objectives, namely, the elimination of opium poppy cultivation and the suppression of illicit trafficking of narcotics and precursor chemicals.

Humanitarian Response/Demining: During the Vietnam War, the United States dropped a significant tonnage of ordnance on Laos, some of which remains unexploded. Scores of Lao are killed and maimed annually by unexploded ordnance. The NADR demining funds will continue to provide direct equipment support to move the Lao program of unexploded ordnance removal toward achieving eventual self-sufficiency. Once this is achieved, U.S. government support will change to provide budget support through a donation to the UNDP trust fund.

International Military and Education Training: The U.S. government seeks to provide support to the POW/MIA accounting efforts through English language training programs. Laos will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA items, including communications equipment and transportation assets, will support U.S. counter-narcotics goals, the fullest possible accounting of missing personnel from the war in Southeast Asia, and demining.

Malaysia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	740	700	700
NADR-ECA	0	120	250

National Interests:

The U.S. has important economic, political, and security interests in Malaysia. Malaysia is among its top 15 trading partners and continues to be an important market for US goods and services. The U.S. also has a strong interest in supporting the strengthening of democratic institutions in Malaysia, which is currently undergoing a period of political transition. Malaysia is an active member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and a moderate member of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). A supporter of the US forward presence in Asia, Malaysia borders one of the world's most important maritime waterways, and routinely grants the US military transit rights over Malaysian territory and access to Malaysian ports and airfields.

Objectives & Justification:

IMET funds will be used to contribute significantly to regional stability by strengthening our military-to-military ties, and familiarizing the Malaysian military with U.S. doctrine, equipment, and management techniques. They will also reinforce the Malaysian military's commitment to human rights and good civil-military relations, and help expand our access to and cooperation with Malaysian military leaders. Although the global financial crisis slowed Malaysia's military procurement plans in the late 1990's, we expect Malaysia to look to the U.S. for future purchases as economic recovery continues. Malaysia will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will support the U.S objectives of maintaining a stable and cooperative military relationship and improving Malaysia's peacekeeping capabilities. As an identified Level I country for the development of enhanced international peacekeeping capabilities, Malaysia requires communications systems, training aids and equipment, and items that will increase interoperability.

IMET funds for Malaysia have resulted in additional benefits, such as the formation of good working relations with the Malaysian military. The Malaysian military shares our fundamental values about the military's role in society, and military-military and civilian-military cooperation is broad, open, and active. Participation in IMET is highly valued by the Malaysian military, and IMET graduates continue to advance steadily. Malaysia's Chief of Army is a 1986 graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth. Exposure to U.S. ideals promotes respect for human rights throughout a key branch of Malaysia's government; the Malaysian military has not been involved in systematic violations of human rights. IMET will also enhance Malaysia's ability to participate in international peacekeeping activities. For budgetary reasons, Malaysia withdrew its peacekeeping contingent from Bosnia. Nevertheless, we expect Malaysia to participate in future peacekeeping operations when its

financial situation permits. Malaysia sent 10 military officers to serve as military liaison officers with the UN in Kosovo and 30 military personnel to serve with the UN International Force in East Timor.

As part of its efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons, the United States is providing NADR Export Control and Related Border Security assistance funds for a cooperative program to help establish effective export controls in Malaysia. FY 2002 funding is focused primarily on helping Malaysia to establish an adequate legal and regulatory infrastructure and enforcement procedures and capabilities (including through the provision of equipment) for effective controls.

Mongolia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	6,000	11,959	12,000
FMF	0	1,990	2,000
IMET	512	650	650
Peace Corps	1,557	1,698	1,648

National Interests:

As the first communist country in Asia to simultaneously reform its economy and political system, strategically located Mongolia provides an important example of democratization to all of Asia. The United States has a clear national interest to support Mongolia's transformation into a secure, democratic, and stable country that can positively contribute to the security and prosperity of the Asia Pacific region. U.S. assistance is fostering Mongolia's transformation to a market-oriented democratic society. It is in the U.S. interest to provide support for projects that will enhance Mongolia's ability to act responsibly and independently in the regional economy and participate in regional fora that address security, narcotics, transnational crime, environmental protection and other important issues.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. ESF assistance to Mongolia is helping to establish a market-oriented and democratic society by accelerating and broadening environmentally sound private sector growth, with a particular focus on bringing change to rural areas, and consolidating Mongolia's democratic transition. Mongolians are committed to the development of democracy and a market economy, and the government continues to pursue aggressive reforms. The government's reform policies have focused on sound macroeconomic management of the economy and key issues in the banking, power, and pension sectors.

U.S. assistance is contributing to sustainable economic growth through programs targeted at market and agricultural development, human capacity development and democratic institution building. U.S. assistance is helping to overcome obstacles to growth, which include undeveloped transportation and energy supply systems, inefficient public and state-run institutions, inadequate judicial and enforcement services, and inexperienced civil society organizations. Under the economic growth program, U.S. assistance is funding programs to (1) transfer productive assets to the private sector; (2) increase the efficiency of the banking sector and financial markets; (3) improve the business environment and promote competitiveness; (4) improve the management of natural resources, and (5) promote rural sector sustainable development addressing land use, private agriculture and herder management issues. The successful implementation of these programs will lead to longer-term banking sector, tax policy, administration, regulatory debt management, and rural sector reforms. Under the democracy program the U.S. will help to (1) strengthen rural civil society and (2) improve the effectiveness of the parliament and the judiciary.

The U.S. country team and the Mongolian Ministry of Defense have identified communications resources as the most critical infrastructure requirement in the border areas. The \$2 million in FMF funding for FY 2002 will be used to support an ongoing program to provide basic communications equipment to border troops. This will allow the border posts to communicate with their regiments and allow the Mongolians to respond to border incursions and natural disasters in a timely manner. This project will greatly reduce the number of cross-border violations as well as support stability and rule of law within the region. It is imperative that Mongolia be able to protect and maintain its own borders - Mongolia's border with Russia is over 3,500 kilometers long and its border with China is over 4,500 kilometers.

The promotion of civilian control of the military, military justice, respect for international human rights standards and preparation for participation in peacekeeping operations are contained in our IMET training for Mongolia's armed forces. Mongolia is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will be used toward the U.S. objectives of supporting Mongolia's successful transition to democracy, improving its self-sufficiency, improving disaster management, providing humanitarian assistance/relief, and promoting closer ties with the U.S. military. Mongolia was approved for grant transportation of EDA in FY 2001; without the grant transportation EDA is cost-prohibitive for Mongolia. We will be seeking that authority from Congress for FY 2002.

Mongolia was named a recipient of EIPC funding in FY 2001. That funding will provide computers to Mongolia's Peace Keeping Operations (PKO) battalion and to the PKO Office of the General Staff. EIPC funds will establish an English language training program and equip a language lab in the PKO battalion. They will also fund an assessment by the Center for Civil-Military Relations of the Elite Battalion that will plot a course for future development of PKO capabilities. The short-term goals are to build a small corps of observers Mongolia can field as soon as possible and to have a platoon-sized force ready to field by summer of FY 2002.

Papua New Guinea
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	177	180	200
Peace Corps	1,441	1,073	740

National Interests:

In Bougainville, the former belligerents are working to establish a government of reconciliation under unarmed regional peace monitors and a small UN observer mission. The PNG armed forces retain a small presence in Bougainville, and their cooperation will be necessary for any lasting settlement on the island. The recent mutiny of a small contingent of the army highlighted the need for enhanced training. Continuing International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will help build a more professional and better-disciplined PNG Defense Force (PNGDF), enhance PNGDF ability to patrol the long border with Indonesia, and improve PNGDF capability to monitor and detect illegal fishing and to apprehend persons and vessels engaged in such fishing. IMET provides professional education and training to the PNG Defense Force with emphasis on human rights, civilian control over the military, and military justice. PNG will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA for PNG will support U.S. objectives of more professional and effective forces and will enhance the PNGDF capability to remove and neutralize unexploded ordnance in Bougainville and at WWII sites throughout the country. Transportation, demining, training aids and patrol craft are desired.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. national interests in Papua New Guinea (PNG) derive from our overarching interest in regional stability and from PNG's status as home to one of the world's last large remaining tropical rain forests. PNG is the largest and most populous island nation in the South Pacific and neighbor to the troubled Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. U.S. interests include strong democratic institutions, development of disaster relief capabilities, peaceful transition from civil strife to rule of law in Bougainville province, a free enterprise economic system, and PNG's stewardship of diverse natural resources. The benefits of a stable, lawful, and prosperous PNG include reduced prospects of human rights violations, environmental degradation, and international organized crime.

Philippines
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	7,200	9,450	9,800
DA	22,500	30,634	27,259
ESF	0	3,986	15,000
FMF	1,437	1,990	19,000
IMET	1,415	1,500	1,710
NADR-CT	2,000	0	0
Peace Corps	1,718	2,048	2,639

National Interests:

The United States has important security, commercial, and political interests in the Philippines, a treaty ally that straddles important air and sea lanes. Committed to democratic principles and a regional leader, the Philippines is an important force for regional peace and security and an active member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). It strongly promotes security cooperation with the U.S., as illustrated by its 1999 ratification of the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA). It remains an attractive and growing market for U.S. investments and exports. It continues to pursue structural reforms based on market principles to help it integrate into the world economy and raise its citizens' standard of living. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo assumed the Presidency in January 2001 following a peaceful popular uprising. U.S. assistance will bolster her efforts to strengthen bilateral relations, fight corruption, accelerate economic reform and development, achieve national reconciliation, and enhance the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) capabilities for both internal and external tasks.

Objectives & Justification:

FMF will contribute to improving the military capabilities of our treaty ally in line with increasing cooperation under the VFA. A substantial initial outlay is needed to prevent further deterioration of essential AFP capabilities and reverse years of logistical neglect, with an emphasis on fundamental operations and maintenance tasks to bolster basic sustainability of key AFP assets rather than new acquisitions. Virtually all FY 2002 spending would be on spare parts for equipment, overhauls and upgrades, programmed depot maintenance, and improving logistics. The Philippines will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will support U.S. objectives of increased interoperability and standardization within the AFP as well as improved participation in peacekeeping operations.

IMET will support this FMF approach. Funds will concentrate on improving the AFP's professionalism, discipline, and commitment to human rights. In past years, IMET training helped to encourage civilian control over the military, leading to a decline in the number of reported incidents of human rights abuses. IMET graduates who populate top AFP ranks have actively promoted close professional U.S.-AFP military-to-military relations.

ESF will help the new administration implement its peace initiative in Mindanao and fund the transition of Muslim separatist guerilla fighters to peaceful pursuits, such as farming. Most of it will go into programs that maximize the economic benefits of the earlier 1996 Peace Agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), strengthen the administration of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and support outreach to other Muslim separatist groups. The rest will fund anti-corruption programs to improve governance in Mindanao's cities and reduce anti-competitive investment barriers. DA programs will specifically address obstacles to sustainable growth, promote reforms that institutionalize transparency and accountability in economic governance, and encourage reduction of barriers to entry in the provision of critical infrastructure services and trade. CSD programs to counter the spread of AIDS and other infectious diseases will focus on sustaining local-level capacity for surveillance and education, along with child health and family.

Samoa
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	85	120	120
Peace Corps	1,342	1,474	1,446

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Samoa grow out of our national security interest in regional stability. The U.S. strives to maintain close ties with Samoa, which is a consistent supporter of U.S. positions internationally. Samoa is also a close neighbor of the U.S. territory of American Samoa, with which it has long-standing family and cultural ties. Other interests include encouraging broad-based economic growth, supporting improved capacity to protect the island's environment and natural resources, and educating the public on health issues.

Objectives & Justification:

The most important use of International Military Education and Training (IMET) training is to support the U.S. objective of helping Samoa develop an effective maritime law enforcement and surveillance capability. Training in basic coastal surveillance and seaborne law enforcement skills is carried out in accordance with U.S. leadership doctrines, emphasizing civilian control. DOD/Coast Guard resources contribute to broad-based economic growth in Samoa by assisting Samoa's maritime police patrol to strengthen enforcement of their maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and to improve safety in Samoa's fishing fleet.

IMET military training programs for Samoan health professionals aim to help the Samoan Department of Health better manage scarce resources, and improve the overall quality of health care in Samoa. IMET training has also helped Samoan police officers participate more effectively in the UN sponsored peacekeeping force in East Timor, which Samoa joined in 2000. Samoa is eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will assist Samoa in developing an effective maritime law enforcement capability and enhance inter-operability with U.S. DOD and Coast Guard forces

Solomon Islands
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	53	150	150
Peace Corps	992	25	0

National Interests:

In the interests of regional security, economic prosperity and reduced threats of conflict or environmental degradation, U.S. assistance to the Solomon Islands focuses on strengthening the nation's capabilities to secure its maritime borders, encouraging its democratic institutions and preserving its biodiversity.

Objectives & Justification:

U.S. IMET training assists the country to strengthen the discipline of its security forces and develop an effective maritime reconnaissance force. Training in basic coastal surveillance and seaborne law enforcement skills help guarantee that the 1997 Solomons-Papua New Guinea border agreement continues to be honored. It also increases the country's ability to maintain control of its own fishery resources. The Solomon Islands will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support U.S. objectives of the Solomons' achieving more professional and better-disciplined security forces, effective maritime law enforcement and surveillance capability, as well as the capability to remove unexploded ordnance from World War II. Transportation, demining, training aids and patrol craft are desired

Thailand
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	1,730	1,595	1,650
INC	3,000	3,000	4,000
NADR-ECA	0	0	70
NADR-HD	1,220	1,270	980
Peace Corps	1,178	1,323	1,273

National Interests:

One of five U.S. treaty allies in East Asia and a major trading partner, Thailand hosts our largest joint military exercise in Asia (Cobra Gold), and provides crucial access to Thai facilities when needed. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the U.S. views Thailand as a model of economic reform and democratic development, as well as a regional leader in promoting stability. Thirty years of effective counter-narcotics cooperation led to the establishment in Bangkok of our second International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in 1999.

Objectives & Justification:

Thailand plays a significant role in fostering regional stability in Southeast Asia. Continuing joint exercises and International Military Education and Training help develop and maintain a Thai military committed to respecting and fostering democratic principles and capable of participating in international peacekeeping operations. INCLE and IMET assistance to Thailand support the U.S. objectives of increasing Thailand's drug enforcement capability, improving interoperability with U.S. forces, and encouraging Thailand's demonstrated willingness to contribute to international peacekeeping activities.

Our counter-narcotics and law enforcement assistance programs have both a bilateral and multilateral component. Our bilateral narcotics assistance expands Thailand's institutional capability to conduct sophisticated counter-narcotics operations, assists opium eradication efforts, facilitates successful crop substitution and demand reduction programs, and facilitates cooperation with the DEA. Multilaterally, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, a cooperative undertaking between the U.S. and Thailand, opened in March 1999. ILEA provides high-quality counter-narcotics and anti-crime training to participants from ten countries in the region, including China, and helps law enforcement personnel involved build the contacts necessary to fight transnational crimes and global criminal syndicates.

Our humanitarian demining program was launched in Thailand in FY 1999 with the establishment of the Thai Demining Action Center (TMAC). NADR funds provided equipment, and DoD's ODHACA funds provided the initial trainers. FY 2002 funds will continue to develop Thai demining capability, including the training of canine units and the upgrading and replacement of demining equipment. TMAC will assume part of the financial burden with funds requested from the Government of Thailand.

Thailand will be eligible in FY2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA would support the U.S. objectives of increasing Thailand's drug enforcement capability, improving interoperability with U.S. forces, and promoting a willingness to continue to contribute to international peacekeeping activities. In addition to major military items already in the Thai inventory, naval craft and transportation items are very useful toward these ends.

As part of its efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons, the United States intends to provide NADR Export Control and Related Border Security assistance funds for a cooperative program to help establish effective export controls in Thailand. FY 2002 funding is focused primarily on an initial assessment of Thailand's capabilities and needs.

Tonga
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	103	100	115
Peace Corps	1,114	1,148	1,085

National Interests:

The United States wants Tonga's support in regional organizations, such as the Pacific Community, the Forum Fisheries Agency, and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. Tonga has consistently supported U.S. positions at the UN since joining in 1999.

Objectives & Justification:

Tonga joined other regional nations in 1999 (New Zealand, Australia, Vanuatu, Fiji) in providing unarmed peace monitors once a truce was achieved in Papua New Guinea's Bougainville Island province. IMET provides professional education and training for Tonga's Defense Force, with emphasis on respect for human rights, civilian control over the military, and military justice. IMET also helps to support Tonga's ability to contribute to regional peacekeeping endeavors, and contributes to Tonga's development of an effective surveillance capability.

Tonga will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. EDA will also support Tonga's ability to contribute to regional peacekeeping endeavors and their development of an effective maritime law enforcement capability.

Vanuatu
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	63	100	100
Peace Corps	1,251	1,160	1,255

National Interests:

U.S. national interests in Vanuatu center on strengthening the nation's democratic institutions. Other interests include building Vanuatu's capacity to secure its maritime borders and encouraging programs that protect the island's environment and fragile natural resources.

Objectives & Justification:

The small Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) must patrol a vast area of ocean. U.S. Coast Guard training in maritime law-enforcement supplements Australian and New Zealand programs and upgrades VMF capabilities. IMET training also helps improve force discipline and enhances its effectiveness in regional peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts. Vanuatu will be eligible in FY 2002 to receive grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Grant EDA will support the U.S. objective of improving VMF operational effectiveness in regional peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts. Transportation, training aids, and patrol craft are desired.

Vietnam
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	1,500	2,494	1,500
DA	1,250	1,500	4,600
IMET	0	50	50
NADR-ECA	0	25	140
NADR-HD	1,000	1,650	2,500

National Interests:

The United States has a national security interest in promoting a stable, globally integrated Vietnam with increasing economic prosperity and U.S. trade relations. The United States also has an interest in helping disadvantaged groups such as those at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDs, the disabled, displaced children, victims of natural disasters and land mines.

Objectives & Justification:

The United States seeks to enhance Vietnam's ability to be a constructive regional player by encouraging Hanoi's active participation in ASEAN and ARF and other strategic dialogues. We also seek to diminish mistrust through incremental expansion of military-to-military contacts.

The FY 2002 request includes funds for E-IMET courses to build English language capability in the next generation of Vietnam's leaders, on whom we will be counting for continued cooperation in achieving the fullest possible accounting of our missing from the Vietnam War. The Vietnamese military has also been increasingly interested in attending conferences and confidence building meetings hosted by Headquarters, Pacific Command (PACOM). However, it has been unable to send participants to these meetings due to a lack of officers with English language proficiency. These difficulties also hamper Vietnam from taking on and being effective in leadership positions in ASEAN and ARF. Enhancing the English language capability of Vietnamese officials enables them to make effective use of U.S. archival materials in our joint efforts and in Vietnam's unilateral activities.

The United States and Vietnam signed a Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) in July 2000. The BTA is the most comprehensive Jackson-Vanik trade agreement ever negotiated. It involves both trade in goods and services and also investment and intellectual property rights. Further, it requires Vietnam to undertake a broad range of reforms that, when implemented will fundamentally change how Vietnam conducts business. These reforms include: substantial reductions in tariffs; transparency in government procurement; uniform implementation of standards, taxes and dispute resolution; removal of quotas; market access rights; elimination of trade-related investment restrictions; and acceptance of World Trade Organization (WTO) rules on customs valuation, intellectual property rights and trade in services.

DA technical assistance will help Vietnam meet its obligations under the BTA. The program familiarizes key Vietnamese officials with the components and benefits of a reformed

commercial legal code, particularly as it relates to trade, investment, and intellectual property rights. USAID technical assistance is helping to identify and draft laws required to implement the BTA smoothly and to meet numerous requirements for eventual WTO membership. A partnership between Boise State University and the National Economic University in Hanoi will strengthen the latter's business school, which will train Vietnam's future business leaders.

Land mines and unexploded ordnance pose a constant danger to civilians and are a severe impediment to agriculture and economic development. NADR funds will be used to assist Vietnam to develop a comprehensive humanitarian demining program to protect the lives of innocent civilians and to promote economic and agricultural development.

CSD funds will also provide assistance to select vulnerable groups, including victims of war injuries, land mines, or annual floods, as well as orphans and displaced children and those at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. These funds will continue to help improve opportunities for war victims and children at risk. For the war victims and victims of mines left by war, activities will focus on providing orthotic and prosthetic devices as well as rehabilitation for those in need of artificial limbs. These funds will promote barrier-free access in building design and construction and increase the participation of the disabled in the decision-making process. There will be more emphasis on children with disabilities and in developing local capacity to include them in educational programs. Future programs will place more emphasis in sustainability by building local capacities to support these disabled groups.

As part of its efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related weapons, the United States intends to provide NADR Export Control and Related Border Security assistance funds for a cooperative program to help establish effective export controls in Vietnam. FY 2002 funding is focused primarily on an initial assessment of Vietnam's capabilities and needs.

Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
CSD	1,000	0	0
DA	11,750	0	0
ESF	5,000	4,982	5,000

National Interests:

The 1997-98 financial crisis in some Asian countries adversely affected U.S. political, strategic, security, political, economic, and commercial interests. Much work remains to be done to help those countries most affected that have yet to resolve deeply rooted systemic problems that paralyzed their economies. It is in the U.S. national interest to promote reforms that will enable Asia-Pacific countries to sustain long-term economic growth and to prevent future crises.

Objectives & Justification:

The key objective is to restore and accelerate broad-based growth in Southeast Asia. Financial reforms continue to improve governance. Greater transparency will contribute to more efficient operation of markets, attract foreign direct investment, and contribute to regional economic recovery. If markets can operate on better information and adjust incrementally, the severity of the effects of future economic shocks can be limited.

ESF in FY 2002 will help the private sector in Asian economies make available expertise and resources in support of needed reform policies. Technical assistance and training provided under AERA will help affected countries more quickly implement programs to reform and grow economically, alleviating some of the social costs of economic adjustment. In practice, AERA Economic Support Funds (ESF) have supported Thailand, while Development Assistance (DA) and Child Survival and Development (CSD) have been targeted for activities in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	3,500	3,488	4,000

National Interests:

It is in the U.S. national interest to secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the U.S. and its citizens from environmental degradation. By working bilaterally with key countries, such as Indonesia, and with regional multilateral organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, we can better address global, regional, and national environmental challenges

Objectives & Justification:

In FY 2000, the EAPEI focused about 80% of its \$3.5 million on projects in Indonesia, where the needs were, and still are, great during a period of transition to democracy. Some projects utilized workshops and technical training to build both policy and technical capacity. A special effort was made to assure that project grants complemented other USG efforts to assist the Government of Indonesia during this difficult period of political transition and economic recession. Program areas include Forestry and Land Use Management (Fire Management and Prevention, Forest Resources Management, Biodiversity Conservation), Coastal Resources Management (Marine Resources Management, Marine Biodiversity Conservation), and Environmental Planning and Management (Pollution Prevention).

In FY 2001, the EAPEI will build upon its successes in priority program areas from FY 2000. The number of regionally oriented grant proposals is expected to increase in FY 2001. The activities likely will be divided about 65% Forestry and Land Use Management and 35% Coastal and Marine Resources Management. Favored proposals focus on filling important needs not being funded by other U.S. Government agencies or other donors. Close consultations are being held with U.S. embassies and USAID Missions in the region. Despite the establishment of stricter criteria for grant applications, EAPEI still received 44 project proposals totaling \$14.8 million.

In FY 2002, the EAPEI objectives will mainly be to promote the rational use of renewable natural resources and to increase the capacity of national and regional institutions, both governmental agencies and NGOs, to manage their natural resource base. They will complement other U.S. Government efforts, and have the full support of both the U.S. embassy and the USAID Mission, if present, in the host country. Project implementers will use these scarce resources to leverage other donors to participate in most of the EAPEI-funded projects, and will be required to have sound implementation plans, performance measurements, and a sustainable exit strategy for the end of EAPEI financial support within two years.

Korean Peninsula Energy Developmental Organization
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	6,000	0	0
NADR-KEDO	55,307	54,879	95,000

National Interests:

KEDO was established in 1995 to help implement the Agreed Framework between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), signed on October 21, 1994. In the Agreed Framework, the United States agreed to arrange for the construction of two light-water reactors (LWRs) in North Korea and annual shipments of heavy fuel oil (HFO) until completion of the first LWR.

For its part, North Korea agreed to freeze and eventually dismantle its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and related facilities at Yongbyon and Taechon, and to allow eventual implementation of IAEA full-scope safeguards on these nuclear facilities. The Agreed Framework remains the primary means of ensuring: (1) the monitoring and dismantlement of the DPRK's nuclear weapons program; and (2) North Korea's full compliance with its nuclear nonproliferation obligations.

Objectives & Justification:

The administration is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of U.S. policy toward North Korea. In the meantime, we will continue to abide by the Agreed Framework as long as North Korea does. Continued support for KEDO is important to carry out the terms and conditions of the Agreed Framework and to maintain our current nuclear nonproliferation objectives as we conduct our policy review.

Approximately \$90 million of the funds requested will be used for the purchase and shipping of HFO to North Korea in accordance with the Agreed Framework, with the balance of the funds supporting KEDO's administrative costs. The United States, along with the European Union (which has contributed 15 million euros annually), is the primary source for HFO funding, having contributed \$290.9 million to KEDO since 1995, plus an additional \$34 million for the canning of spent fuel at Yongbyon. For their part, the ROK and Japan are taking the lead in funding the LWR project. Thus far the ROK has contributed \$370 million to KEDO, and has pledged to finance 70 percent of the estimated \$4.6 billion cost of the LWRs. Japan has contributed \$171 million to KEDO, and has pledged \$1 billion toward the LWR project. Other countries have contributed over \$29 million to KEDO; the United States continues to press the international community for additional funding.

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

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

Regional Democracy
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	3,000	5,882	6,000

National Interests:

It is in the U.S. national interest to facilitate democratization in nations where it has been slower to take root or which are in a critical stage in their evolution towards full democracy. Regional democracy funds support projects to promote democratic institution building in key countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

Objectives & Justification:

The EAP Regional Democracy Fund supports activities promoting democratic institution building in key countries where transition to democracy is in progress. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.S.-based and Asian, as well as governmental agencies receive support in their efforts to build democratic institutions and set standards for good governance and transparency. The fund may also promote enactment and enforcement of labor rights legislation and improved governmental adherence to International Labor Organization (ILO) standards.

Funds in FY 2000 were used to advance judicial professionalism and independence and respect for human rights in Indonesia as well as conflict resolution activities in Irian Jaya province. Activities were aimed at reducing governmental restrictions on freedom of association, increasing the participation of international monitors in national elections, conducting training in the rule of law, and encouraging the reduction of military involvement in governance.

FY 2001 funds are expected to support other high priorities, including the rule of law in China and conservation of the cultural heritage of Tibet. Other pending activities will support the return to constitutional democracy in Fiji and rule of law in China's environment sector.

FY 2002 funding will be used to continue our efforts in the region to increase transparency at all levels of government, to preserve the cultural heritage of Tibet through environmental conservation and sustainable development, and to strengthen civil society organizations that advocate on behalf of human, women's, and workers' rights, the rule of law, freedom of the press, religion, and assembly. In addition, a small grants program will be initiated to further democracy, women's rights, and civil society in the region by assisting Asian NGOs.

Regional Security Fund
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	250	249	250

National Interests:

Active participation in and support for multilateral approaches to regional security are important elements of the Administration's Asia-Pacific security policy. PACOM's efforts to enhance regional cooperation are one expression of this policy. The U.S. is also a leading member of two multilateral organizations, the 23-member ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), chaired by ASEAN members and the only region-wide governmental forum devoted to a discussion of security issues in the region, and the 5-member Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD), a non-governmental (Track II) group. In addition, the U.S. is a Dialogue Partner and strong supporter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has actively supported the informal Jakarta Working Group process on the South China Sea. For the last two decades there has been no major armed conflict among members, as they have worked together to resolve their problems. Working closely with these groups has contributed significantly to building a more stable regional security environment, fostering a climate of dialogue on regional disputes, and thereby supporting U.S. security and economic interests in the region.

Objectives & Justification:

One objective of the Fund will be to support dialogue and confidence-building programs, particularly within the ARF and NEACD, on contentious issues in the region. Programs such as seminars, workshops and exchanges on traditional (e.g., arms control) and non-traditional (e.g., piracy) security challenges for officials from ARF countries will be emphasized.

A second objective will be to promote the development of multilateral institutions themselves. The ARF has begun to develop the tools of preventive diplomacy in order to make a more tangible contribution to regional security. ASEAN also looks at regional security issues, and the ASEAN Secretariat can be an important tool of multilateral diplomacy. NEACD is studying ways to improve political interaction and discussion among its members. The U.S. aims to support these initiatives through direct technical assistance, seminars, exchanges and other programs.

Finally, the Fund could also be used to support the development of multilateral diplomacy in situations where regional institutions may be unable to engage effectively. Track II organizations, such as the Jakarta Working Group Process, NEACD and the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP), can provide channels for these activities; they may also be proposed as U.S. national projects. Activities such as programs for Asian officials on the regional security implications of, and possible responses to, specific ethnic or religious conflict or repression of minority and political rights would be the focus in this area. In addition, the Fund could be used to support common political action agreed by groups of states in response to security challenges, such as the dispatch of special envoys or mediators.

Regional Women's Issues
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	2,500	2,990	5,000

National Interests:

The EAP Regional Women's Issues fund helps advance democracy and human rights by improving the status of women throughout East Asia and the Pacific. Enhancing the status of women leads to full enfranchisement of nations' citizens, higher educational levels, more skilled labor forces, and reduced population growth.

Objectives & Justification:

The three objectives of the Regional Women's Issues fund are to increase women's participation in the political process, to eliminate violence against women in all its forms, and to reduce the trafficking of women and children within and from the East Asian and Pacific region.

This fund was initiated in FY 2000 with a regional total of \$2.5 million allocated. Of this, \$250,000 was spent to begin a regional initiative to reduce the trafficking of women and children at a regional meeting of 23 nations and economies, the Asian Regional Initiative Against Trafficking in Women and Children (ARIAT), held in Manila in March 2000. Follow-on projects focused on the prevention of trafficking, the protection of women and children who are victims of trafficking, their repatriation and reintegration into home societies, and the prosecution of the traffickers. A website called the Trafficking of Persons Information Center (TOPIC) was recommended by consensus at ARIAT to be established with regional access. \$2.25 million supported projects, including shelters, in Cambodia and Indonesia.

In FY 2001, the Regional Women's Issues fund is expected to support regional programs to combat the trafficking of women and children, reduce violence against women, and empower women politically. Country programs in Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia will deter trafficking of women and children by increasing awareness, protecting victims' legal rights and access to justice, encouraging repatriation and reintegration into home societies, and prosecuting traffickers.

In FY 2002, this fund will continue to support activities that increase the political empowerment of women at all levels of national government, that reduce domestic and workplace violence against women, and combat trafficking. NGO advocates and some governmental organizations will build on the information exchange and dialogue initiated at ARIAT. Improvements in the regional TOPIC website, recommended in the ARIAT Regional Action Plan and created in FY 2001, will continue to be made to assure its efficient usage. The creation of a small grants program will help to further democracy, women's rights, and civil society in the region by awarding small grants to NGOs.

South Pacific Fisheries
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
ESF	14,000	13,952	14,000

National Interests:

The 1988 South Pacific Multilateral Fisheries Treaty is a key component of our strong overall foreign relations with the Pacific Islands States and a model for others. It provides a solid foundation upon which the U.S. and the member states of the Pacific Islands Forum (known as the South Pacific Forum until October 1999) can cooperatively address the challenges of sustainable fisheries conservation in the South Pacific. This Treaty, through positive multilateral cooperation, achieves profitable, sustainable management of fisheries resources and ensures continued access for U.S. commercial fishing vessels to the Pacific Ocean tuna fishing areas.

Objectives & Justification:

Since the Treaty came into force, our annual payment obligations under the treaty have ensured access to broad areas of the Pacific, including parts of the exclusive economic zones of the 16 governments which make up the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). This positive fisheries relationship, as well as a common desire to conserve fisheries resources in the South Pacific, has carried over into the ongoing multilateral negotiations for a conservation and management regime in the Central and Western Pacific, where we are cooperating closely with the Pacific Island States. The goal of these ongoing negotiations is to develop a mechanism to ensure that highly migratory resources in that region are not depleted.

Continued funding to the 16 governments of the FFA in FY 2001 will help avoid conflict over access to and management of highly migratory fisheries resources and ensure continued unimpeded access by U.S. commercial fishing vessels to highly productive fishing areas in the Pacific Ocean, pursuant to the Treaty.