

103^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2475

AN ACT

To authorize assistance to promote the peaceful
resolution of conflicts in Africa.

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To authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution
of conflicts in Africa.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “African Conflict Reso-
5 lution Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
3 findings:

4 (1) It is in the national interest of the United
5 States to help build African capability in conflict
6 resolution. A relatively small investment of assist-
7 ance in promoting African conflict resolution—

8 (A) would reduce the enormous human
9 suffering which is caused by wars in Africa;

10 (B) would help the United States avoid
11 huge future expenditures necessitated by Soma-
12 lia-like humanitarian disasters; and

13 (C) would reduce the need for United Na-
14 tions intervention as African institutions de-
15 velop the ability to resolve African conflicts.

16 (2) Africa, to a greater extent than any other
17 continent, is afflicted by war. Africa has been
18 marred by more than 20 major civil wars since
19 1960. Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Liberia,
20 and Burundi are among those countries that have
21 recently suffered serious armed conflict.

22 (3) In the last decade alone, between 2,000,000
23 and 4,000,000 Africans have died because of war.
24 There were 5,200,000 refugees and 13,100,000 dis-
25 placed people in Africa in 1993.

1 (4) Millions more Africans are currently at risk
2 of war-related death. Looming or ongoing conflicts
3 in Zaire, Angola, Sudan, Rwanda, and other coun-
4 tries threaten Africa's future.

5 (5) War has caused untold economic and social
6 damage to the countries of Africa. Food production
7 is impossible in conflict areas, and famine often re-
8 sults. Widespread conflict has condemned many of
9 Africa's children to lives of misery and, in certain
10 cases, has threatened the existence of traditional Af-
11 rican cultures.

12 (6) Conflict and instability in Africa, particu-
13 larly in large, potentially rich countries such as An-
14 gola, Sudan, and Zaire, deprive the global economy
15 of resources and opportunities for trade and invest-
16 ment. Peace in these countries could make a signifi-
17 cant contribution to global economic growth, while
18 creating new opportunities for United States busi-
19 nesses.

20 (7) Excessive military expenditures threaten po-
21 litical and economic stability in Africa while divert-
22 ing scarce resources from development needs. Demo-
23 bilization and other measures to reduce the size of
24 African armies, and civilian control of the military

1 under the rule of law are in the interest of inter-
2 national security and economic development.

3 (8) Conflict prevention, mediation, and demobi-
4 lization are prerequisites to the success of develop-
5 ment assistance programs. Nutrition and education
6 programs, for example, cannot succeed in a nation
7 at war. Billions of dollars of development assistance
8 have been virtually wasted in war-ravaged countries
9 such as Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan.

10 (9) Africans have a long tradition of informal
11 mediation. This tradition should be built upon to
12 create effective institutions through which Africans
13 can resolve African conflicts.

14 (10) The effectiveness of U.S. support for con-
15 flict resolution programs requires coordination and
16 collaboration with multilateral institutions and other
17 bilateral donors.

18 (11) African institutions are playing an active
19 role in conflict resolution and mediation utilizing the
20 experience of elder statesmen. Groups such as the
21 All African Council of Churches have assisted in de-
22 fusing conflicts. The Economic Community of West
23 African States (ECOWAS) has sought to address
24 the conflict in Liberia by deploying an African
25 peacekeeping force. The Southern African states

1 have been working to prevent a crisis in Lesotho.
2 The Intergovernmental Authority on Desertification
3 and Drought (IGADD) has been engaged in at-
4 tempting to resolve the conflict in Sudan.

5 (12) The Organization of African Unity, under
6 the leadership of Secretary General Salim Salim, has
7 established a conflict resolution mechanism and has
8 been active in mediation and conflict resolution in
9 several African countries.

10 (b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—The Congress de-
11 clares, therefore, that a key goal for United States foreign
12 policy should be to help institutionalize conflict resolution
13 capability in Africa.

14 **SEC. 3. IMPROVING THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILI-**
15 **TIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN**
16 **UNITY.**

17 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
18 dent is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the
19 conflict resolution capability of the Organization of Afri-
20 can Unity, as follows:

21 (1) Funds may be provided to the Organization
22 of African Unity for use in supporting its conflict
23 resolution capability, including providing technical
24 assistance.

1 (2) Funds may be used for expenses of sending
2 individuals with expertise in conflict resolution to
3 work with the Organization of African Unity.

4 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
5 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, not less than
6 \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998
7 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

8 **SEC. 4. IMPROVING CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES**
9 **OF MULTILATERAL SUBREGIONAL ORGANI-**
10 **ZATIONS IN AFRICA.**

11 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
12 dent is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the
13 conflict resolution capabilities of subregional organizations
14 established by countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as follows:

15 (1) Funds may be provided to such organiza-
16 tions for use in supporting their conflict resolution
17 capability, including providing technical assistance.

18 (2) Funds may be used for the expenses of
19 sending individuals with expertise in conflict resolu-
20 tion to work with such organizations.

21 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
22 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may
23 be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through
24 1998 may be used to carry out subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 5. IMPROVING CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES**
2 **OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
4 dent is authorized to provide assistance to nongovern-
5 mental organizations that are engaged in mediation and
6 reconciliation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.

7 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
8 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may
9 be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996
10 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

11 **SEC. 6. AFRICAN DEMOBILIZATION AND RETRAINING PRO-**
12 **GRAM.**

13 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—In order to
14 facilitate reductions in the size of the armed forces of
15 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the President is author-
16 ized to—

17 (1) provide assistance for the encampment and
18 related activities for the purpose of demobilization of
19 such forces; and

20 (2) provide assistance for the reintegration of
21 demobilized military personnel into civilian society
22 through activities such as retraining for civilian oc-
23 cupations, creation of income-generating opportuni-
24 ties, their reintegration into agricultural activities,
25 and the transportation to the home areas of such
26 personnel.

1 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
2 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, \$25,000,000 for
3 each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 should be used
4 for the assistance described in subsection (a), if conditions
5 permit.

6 (c) CIVILIAN INVOLVEMENT.—The President is also
7 authorized to promote civilian involvement in the planning
8 and organization of demobilization and reintegration ac-
9 tivities.

10 **SEC. 7. TRAINING FOR AFRICANS IN CONFLICT RESOLU-**
11 **TION AND PEACEKEEPING.**

12 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to
13 establish a program to provide education and training in
14 conflict resolution and peacekeeping for civilian and mili-
15 tary personnel of countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

16 (b) FUNDING.—Of the funds made available under
17 chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
18 such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years
19 1995 and 1996 should be used for the purposes of sub-
20 section (a).

21 **SEC. 8. PLAN FOR UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR CON-**
22 **FLICT RESOLUTION AND DEMOBILIZATION IN**
23 **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the provisions of sec-
25 tions 3 through 7, the President should develop an inte-

1 grated long-term plan, which incorporates local perspec-
2 tives, to provide support for the enhancement of conflict
3 resolution capabilities and demobilization activities in sub-
4 Saharan Africa.

5 (b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—Such plan should include:

6 (1) The type, purpose, amount, and duration of
7 assistance that is planned to be provided to conflict
8 resolution units in sub-Saharan Africa.

9 (2) The type and amount of assistance that is
10 planned to be provided for the demobilization of
11 military personnel of countries of sub-Saharan Afri-
12 ca, including—

13 (A) a list of which countries will receive
14 such assistance and an explanation of why such
15 countries were chosen for such assistance; and

16 (B) a list of other countries and inter-
17 national organizations that are providing assist-
18 ance for such demobilization.

19 (3) The type and amount of assistance that is
20 planned to be provided to nongovernmental organi-
21 zations that are engaged in mediation and reconcili-
22 ation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.

23 (4) A description of proposed training programs
24 for Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping

1 under section 7, including a list of prospective par-
2 ticipants and plans to expand such programs.

3 (5) The mechanisms to be used to coordinate
4 interagency efforts to administer the plan.

5 (6) Efforts to seek the participation of other
6 countries and international organizations to achieve
7 the objectives of the plan.

8 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit
10 to the appropriate congressional committees a report con-
11 taining a description of the plan developed under this sec-
12 tion.

13 **SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

14 (a) REQUIREMENT.—The President shall submit to
15 the appropriate congressional committees a report describ-
16 ing the efforts and progress made in carrying out the pro-
17 visions of this Act.

18 (b) DATE OF SUBMISSION.—The first report submit-
19 ted under subsection (a) shall be submitted no latter than
20 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and
21 shall be submitted annually thereafter.

22 **SEC. 10. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.**

23 The President shall consult with the appropriate con-
24 gressional committees prior to providing assistance under
25 sections 3 through 7.

1 **SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
2 **FINED.**

3 For purposes of this Act, the term “appropriate con-
4 gressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign
5 Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the
6 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
7 Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the
8 Senate.

Passed the Senate October 4 (legislative day, Sep-
tember 12), 1994.

Attest:

Secretary.