

103^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4541

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 12), 1994

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

AN ACT

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”.

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

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
8 findings:

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

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

7 (B) would help the United States avoid
8 huge future expenditures necessitated by Soma-
9 lia-like humanitarian disasters; and

10 (C) would reduce the need for United Na-
11 tions intervention as African institutions de-
12 velop the ability to resolve African conflicts.

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

19 (3) In the last decade alone, between 2,000,000
20 and 4,000,000 Africans have died because of war.
21 There were 5,200,000 refugees and 13,100,000 dis-
22 placed people in Africa in 1993. In Angola, relief or-
23 ganizations estimated that 1,000 people were dying
24 each day at the end of 1993. In Rwanda, more than
25 200,000 people died in less than 5 weeks of fighting

1 during 1994, while 300,000 people fled to other
2 countries to escape war.

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

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

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

22 (7) Many African armies are far too large,
23 threatening political and economic stability while di-
24 verting scarce resources from development needs.
25 Military expenditures in Africa average over twice

1 the level in Latin America. Demobilization and other
2 measures to reduce military expenditures are thus a
3 critical need for many African countries.

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

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

15 (10) The Organization of African Unity, under
16 the leadership of Secretary General Salim Salim, has
17 established a conflict resolution mechanism and has
18 been active in mediation and conflict resolution in
19 several African countries. Various subregional orga-
20 nizations have also become active in conflict resolu-
21 tion efforts. These are encouraging developments.

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

1 **SEC. 3. IMPROVING THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILI-**
2 **TIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN**
3 **UNITY.**

4 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
5 dent is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the
6 conflict resolution capability of the Organization of Afri-
7 can Unity, as follows:

8 (1) Funds may be provided to the Organization
9 of African Unity for use in supporting its conflict
10 resolution capability.

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

14 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
15 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, not less than
16 \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998
17 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

18 **SEC. 4. IMPROVING CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES**
19 **OF MULTILATERAL SUBREGIONAL ORGANI-**
20 **ZATIONS IN AFRICA.**

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

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 **SEC. 6. TRAINING FOR AFRICANS IN CONFLICT RESOLU-**
7 **TION AND PEACEKEEPING.**

8 Chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act
9 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) is amended by adding
10 at the end the following new section:

11 **“SEC. 546. CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING**
12 **PROGRAM FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

13 “In addition to the other education and training ac-
14 tivities carried out under this chapter, the President is au-
15 thorized to establish a program to provide education and
16 training in conflict resolution and peacekeeping for civilian
17 and military personnel of countries in sub-Saharan
18 Africa.”.

19 **SEC. 7. BUILDING MEDIATION CAPABILITY IN AFRICA.**

20 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
21 dent is authorized to provide assistance to nongovern-
22 mental organizations that are engaged in mediation and
23 reconciliation efforts in Africa.

24 (b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that
25 are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may

1 be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996
2 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

3 **SEC. 8. PLAN FOR UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR CON-**
4 **FLICT RESOLUTION AND DEMOBILIZATION IN**
5 **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of and building
7 upon the provisions of sections 3 through 7, the President
8 shall develop an integrated long-term plan to provide sup-
9 port for the enhancement of conflict resolution capabilities
10 and demobilization activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

11 (b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—Such plan shall identify,
12 among other things, the following:

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

16 (2) The type and amount of assistance that is
17 planned to be provided for the demobilization of
18 military personnel of countries of sub-Saharan Afri-
19 ca, including—

20 (A) a list of which countries will receive
21 such assistance and an explanation of why such
22 countries were chosen for such assistance; and

23 (B) a list of other countries and inter-
24 national organizations that are providing assist-
25 ance for such demobilization.

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

5 (4) A description of proposed training programs
6 for Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping,
7 including a list of prospective participants and plans
8 to expand such programs.

9 (5) The mechanisms to be used to coordinate
10 interagency efforts to administer the plan.

11 (6) Efforts to seek the participation of other
12 countries and international organizations to achieve
13 the objectives of the plan.

14 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date
15 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit
16 to the appropriate congressional committees a report con-
17 taining a description of the plan developed under this sec-
18 tion.

19 **SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

20 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
21 ment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President
22 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees
23 a report describing the efforts and progress made in carry-
24 ing out the provisions of this Act.

1 **SEC. 10. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.**

2 The President shall consult with the appropriate con-
3 gressional committees prior to providing assistance under
4 section 3 or section 5.

5 **SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
6 **FINED.**

7 For purposes of this Act, the term “appropriate con-
8 gressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign
9 Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Com-
10 mittee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives
11 and the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee
12 on Appropriations, and the Committee on Armed Services
13 of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives September 19,
1994.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.