

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1880

To provide assistance for the relief and reconstruction of Afghanistan, and  
for other purposes.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 20 (legislative day, DECEMBER 18), 2001

Mr. WELLSTONE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and  
referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

To provide assistance for the relief and reconstruction of  
Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4        (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the  
5 “Afghanistan Freedom and Reconstruction Act of 2001”.

6        (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for  
7 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.
- Sec. 3. United States policy toward Afghanistan.
- Sec. 4. Urgent humanitarian assistance for the people of Afghanistan.
- Sec. 5. Support for security during transition in Afghanistan.
- Sec. 6. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.
- Sec. 7. Afghanistan democracy and human rights initiatives.

Sec. 8. Authorization of funds for United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) initiatives in Afghanistan.

Sec. 9. United States diplomatic facilities.

Sec. 10. Definitions.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The President in his remarks on December  
4 12, 2001, at the signing of the Afghan Women and  
5 Children Relief Act stated that “America and our al-  
6 lies will do our part in the rebuilding of Afghanistan.  
7 We learned our lessons from the past. We will not  
8 leave until the mission is complete. We will work  
9 with international institutions on the long-term de-  
10 velopment of Afghanistan. We will provide imme-  
11 diate humanitarian assistance to the people of Af-  
12 ghanistan.”.

13 (2) Current estimates of the costs of assisting  
14 Afghanistan range from \$5,000,000,000 over 5  
15 years to \$40,000,000,000 over a decade.

16 (3) The United States should be the lead finan-  
17 cial contributor to the rehabilitation and reconstruc-  
18 tion effort in Afghanistan, and should contribute no  
19 less that \$5,000,000,000 to this effort over the next  
20 5 years.

21 (4) The people of Afghanistan have suffered for  
22 more than 20 years from continual conflict, civil  
23 strife, and from successive repressive regimes sup-

1 ported by foreign governments resulting in one of  
2 the lowest levels of life expectancy, adult literacy,  
3 and high levels of infant and child mortality, mater-  
4 nal mortality, and malnutrition.

5 (5) Afghanistan has experienced near total dev-  
6 astation through 2 decades of war, resulting in the  
7 largest concentration of land mines and unexploded  
8 ordinances and the destruction of most infrastruc-  
9 ture, including schools, hospitals, and powerplants.

10 (6) As a result, there are approximately  
11 2,000,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 1,500,000  
12 in Iran, and 1,200,000 internally displaced persons  
13 in Afghanistan at risk of disease and malnutrition,  
14 the largest such group in the world.

15 (7) The Taliban implemented a brutal and re-  
16 pressive regime, particularly with respect to the  
17 rights of women and their participation in Afghan  
18 society. Under Taliban rule, women were denied ac-  
19 cess to work, healthcare, and prevented from ade-  
20 quately providing for their children. Women were  
21 segregated from society and virtually imprisoned in  
22 their own homes under the Taliban's harsh interpre-  
23 tation of Islamic law.

24 (8) Under Taliban rule, Afghanistan became a  
25 training ground, operational base, and safe haven

1 for terrorists and international terrorist organiza-  
2 tions, and it continues to be one of the world's larg-  
3 est sources of illegal opium.

4 (9) Since 1996, the Taliban harbored Osama  
5 bin Laden, whom the United Nations demanded that  
6 it surrender in United Nations Security Council Res-  
7 olution 1267 (1999). As a result of the Taliban's  
8 failure to do so, the United Nations Security Council  
9 imposed progressively more comprehensive sanctions  
10 on the Taliban under Resolutions 1267 (1999),  
11 1333 (2000), and 1363 (2001), which sanctions are  
12 binding on all members of the United Nations under  
13 Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

14 (10) The failure of the Taliban to comply with  
15 the demands of the United States and the United  
16 Nations Security Council allowed Osama bin Laden  
17 and his al-Qaeda network to orchestrate from Af-  
18 ghanistan the terrorist attacks of September 11,  
19 2001, on the United States in which thousands of  
20 Americans and foreign nationals were murdered.

21 (11) After the expulsion or elimination of for-  
22 eign terrorist organizations from the territory of Af-  
23 ghanistan and the cessation of hostilities, the United  
24 States bears the leading responsibility to help create

1 a stable political, economic, and social environment  
2 in Afghanistan.

3 (12) The most effective and efficient way to  
4 promote stability and prevent a return to lawlessness  
5 and warfare in post-Taliban Afghanistan is to quick-  
6 ly restore basic services, and to provide substantial  
7 long-term assistance for the political, social, and eco-  
8 nomic reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghani-  
9 stan.

10 (13)(A) The President in his radio address to  
11 the Nation on October 6, 2001, urged Congress to  
12 make funds available to the reconstruction and de-  
13 velopment of Afghanistan, recognizing that assisting  
14 people in this fashion “is also a central part of the  
15 American tradition”, stated that “[e]ven as we fight  
16 evil regimes we are generous to the people they op-  
17 press”, and further stated that “[f]ollowing World  
18 War II, America fed and rebuilt Japan and Ger-  
19 many, and their people became some of our closest  
20 friends in the world”.

21 (B) The President in his speech before the  
22 United Nations on November 10, 2001, stated that  
23 “[t]he United States will work closely with the  
24 United Nations and the [multilateral] development  
25 banks to reconstruct Afghanistan”.

1           (14) United Nations Secretary General Kofi  
2           Annan in a speech in Washington, D.C., on Novem-  
3           ber 28, 2001—

4           (A) declared that “the solution to the Af-  
5           ghan crisis ultimately must come from the  
6           women and men of Afghanistan itself”;

7           (B) reaffirmed the commitment of the  
8           international community to “ensuring that an  
9           end is put to the long nightmare of women’s re-  
10          pression in Afghanistan” and urged “the par-  
11          ties to bring Afghan women into every stage of  
12          the political process”; and

13          (C) stated that “in Afghanistan today  
14          human rights means, above all, women’s  
15          rights”.

16          (15) As a result of the changing situation in  
17          Afghanistan, the United Nations Security Council  
18          adopted Resolution 1378, calling on member states  
19          to support a transitional administration in Afghani-  
20          stan, provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the  
21          people of Afghanistan, and furnish long-term assist-  
22          ance for the social and economic reconstruction and  
23          rehabilitation of Afghanistan.

24          (16) On December 5, 2001, in Bonn, Germany,  
25          representatives of the Afghan people agreed to a

1 framework for the reestablishment of a government  
2 that is broad-based, multiethnic, gender-inclusive,  
3 and fully representative of the Afghan people.

4 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

5 (1) to support a substantial United States com-  
6 mitment to the reconstruction of Afghanistan;

7 (2) to prevent the return to power of the  
8 Taliban regime in Afghanistan and promote the  
9 long-term stability and physical security of an inde-  
10 pendent Afghanistan;

11 (3) to support a diplomatic framework for the  
12 achievement of a broad-based, multiethnic, gender-  
13 inclusive, fully representative government freely cho-  
14 sen by the Afghan people that respects the human  
15 rights of all the Afghan people;

16 (4) to authorize new, immediate, and sustained  
17 humanitarian assistance to avert a humanitarian ca-  
18 tastrophe in Afghanistan and among Afghan refu-  
19 gees in neighboring countries;

20 (5) to authorize new assistance bilaterally, or  
21 through a multilateral fund or international founda-  
22 tion, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Af-  
23 ghanistan with a particular emphasis on meeting the  
24 educational, health, and sustenance needs of women

1 and children to better enable their full participation  
2 in Afghan society; and

3 (6) to otherwise promote a secure environment  
4 in Afghanistan that will prevent the resurgence of  
5 foreign terrorists in Afghanistan.

6 **SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD AFGHANISTAN.**

7 (a) UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD TALIBAN RE-  
8 GIME.—It shall be the policy of the United States to pre-  
9 vent the return to power of the Taliban regime in Afghani-  
10 stan so as to diminish the risk of future terrorist attacks  
11 on the United States, and restore basic human freedoms  
12 to the people of Afghanistan.

13 (b) DIPLOMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROMOTION  
14 OF A FREE AND INDEPENDENT AFGHANISTAN.—It shall  
15 be the policy of the United States—

16 (1) to support the convening of a traditional Af-  
17 ghan assembly (commonly referred to as a “Loya  
18 Jirga”) in order to facilitate Afghanistan’s transi-  
19 tion from war to a broad-based, multiethnic, gender-  
20 inclusive, fully representative government freely cho-  
21 sen by the Afghan people, help lay the groundwork  
22 for Afghanistan’s reconstruction and economic recov-  
23 ery, and strengthen Afghanistan’s security;

24 (2) to maintain a significant United States  
25 commitment to the relief, rehabilitation, and recon-

1       struction of Afghanistan as part of a larger regional  
2       policy framework, paying particular attention to the  
3       education and physical and mental health care needs  
4       of the Afghan people, especially the needs of women  
5       and children;

6           (3) to support the objectives agreed to on De-  
7       cember 5, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, and work to-  
8       ward ensuring the future independence of Afghani-  
9       stan, establishing the principle that neighboring  
10      countries and other countries in the region do not  
11      threaten or interfere in one another's sovereignty,  
12      territorial integrity, or political independence, and  
13      supporting a coordinated and sustained international  
14      effort to reconstruct Afghanistan;

15          (4) to work with the United Nations and the  
16      international community in the disarmament, demo-  
17      bilization, and reintegration of combatants into Af-  
18      ghan society and in demining the Afghan country-  
19      side as well as programs to rehabilitate and assist  
20      mine victims, war orphans, and widows;

21          (5) to support bilateral and regional economic  
22      agreements and other measures to foster greater  
23      economic opportunity for the citizens of Afghanistan  
24      and the region generally;



1           (2) to provide relief, rehabilitation, and recovery  
2 assistance to promote self-reliance; and

3           (3) to ensure that relief is provided on the basis  
4 of need without regard to political affiliation, geo-  
5 graphic location, or the ethnic, tribal or religious  
6 identity of the recipient.

7       (c) **AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.**—The  
8 President is authorized to furnish assistance in accordance  
9 with this section on such other terms and conditions as  
10 the President may determine for the urgent humanitarian  
11 needs of the people of Afghanistan and report to the ap-  
12 propriate congressional committees on any further assist-  
13 ance provided under this section.

14       (d) **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE INSIDE AFGHANI-**  
15 **STAN.**—Assistance under this section shall be targeted to  
16 meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the war-affected  
17 or drought-affected civilian population inside Afghanistan  
18 and shall include—

19           (1) emergency food, shelter, and medical assist-  
20 ance, including mental health treatment;

21           (2) clean drinking water and sanitation;

22           (3) preventative health care, including childhood  
23 vaccination, therapeutic feeding, maternal child  
24 health services, and infectious diseases surveillance  
25 and treatment;

1           (4) family tracing and reunification services for  
2 families separated by war; and

3           (5) basic education and vocational training with  
4 an emphasis on the educational needs of women and  
5 children.

6           (e) ASSISTANCE TO AFGHAN REFUGEES.—Assistance  
7 under this section shall be targeted to meet the needs of  
8 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan,  
9 Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and other countries in the re-  
10 gion and shall include—

11           (1) assistance described in paragraphs (1)  
12 through (4) of subsection (d) for such refugees;

13           (2) assistance to families sheltering Afghan ref-  
14 ugees in the form of economic stipends, food assist-  
15 ance, and household implements;

16           (3) assistance to communities in neighboring  
17 countries that have taken in large numbers of refu-  
18 gees in the form of rehabilitation or expansion of  
19 basic services, access to health and education facili-  
20 ties for refugees or other assistance aimed at easing  
21 the burden on local populations hosting refugees;

22           (4) assistance to international organizations  
23 and host governments in maintaining security by  
24 screening refugees to ensure the exclusion of armed  
25 combatants, members of foreign terrorist organiza-

1 tions, and other individuals not eligible for economic  
2 assistance from the United States; and

3 (5) assistance for voluntary refugee repatriation  
4 and reintegration inside Afghanistan and continued  
5 assistance to those refugees who are unable or un-  
6 willing to return, and to ensure that all screening  
7 and repatriation operations are conducted volun-  
8 tarily, with safety and dignity.

9 (f) FOOD AID.—Assistance under this section shall  
10 be targeted to meet the immediate, emergency food needs  
11 for the Afghan people and shall include assistance under  
12 title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-  
13 ance Act of 1954, the Food for Progress Act of 1985, and  
14 section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as well  
15 as local procurement of surplus commodities. Such assist-  
16 ance should include—

17 (1) emergency food distribution to displaced,  
18 refugee, and other vulnerable populations affected by  
19 war or drought;

20 (2) school feeding programs to improve child  
21 nutrition and school attendance;

22 (3) food for work programs to facilitate the re-  
23 habilitation process by increasing self-sufficiency;

24 (4) emergency monetization programs to in-  
25 crease commercially available food stocks, decrease

1 and stabilize food prices, and stimulate local econo-  
2 mies; and

3 (5) food and agricultural production, including  
4 the provision of seeds and tools.

5 (g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
6 are authorized to be appropriated to the President—

7 (1) to carry out the activities described in sub-  
8 section (d) for fiscal year 2003, \$150,000,000;

9 (2) to carry out the activities described in sub-  
10 section (e) for fiscal year 2003, \$75,000,000; and

11 (3) to carry out the activities described in sub-  
12 section (f) for fiscal year 2003, \$175,000,000.

13 (h) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Assist-  
14 ance under this section may be provided notwithstanding  
15 any other provision of law.

16 **SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR SECURITY DURING TRANSITION IN**  
17 **AFGHANISTAN.**

18 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
19 gress that, during the transition to a broad-based, multi-  
20 ethnic, gender-inclusive, fully representative government  
21 in Afghanistan, the United States should support, a multi-  
22 national security force, to ensure security in Afghanistan  
23 and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance  
24 throughout the country.

1 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR MULTINATIONAL SECURITY  
2 FORCE.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized  
4 to provide assistance for the establishment and ex-  
5 penses of a multinational security force in Afghani-  
6 stan.

7 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—  
8 There are authorized to be appropriated to the  
9 President such sums as may be necessary to carry  
10 out paragraph (1) for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

11 **SEC. 6. REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF AF-**  
12 **GHANISTAN.**

13 (a) TARGETING ASSISTANCE TO AID THE POOR MA-  
14 JORITY.—It is the sense of Congress that United States  
15 development assistance for Afghanistan should be targeted  
16 to aid the poor majority of the people of Afghanistan (par-  
17 ticularly refugees, women, and children) to the maximum  
18 extent practicable. The United States Government  
19 should—

20 (1) build upon the capabilities and experiences  
21 of the Afghan people both in country and in the di-  
22 aspora, and of, international, and indigenous private  
23 and voluntary organizations active in local grass-  
24 roots rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development  
25 efforts; and

1           (2) consult closely with the appropriate Afghan  
2           government and civil society representatives as well  
3           as other governments and international organiza-  
4           tions participating in rehabilitation and reconstruc-  
5           tion efforts and significantly incorporate their views  
6           into the policymaking process.

7           (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSISTANCE FOR  
8           WOMEN AND GIRLS.—It is the sense of Congress that all  
9           United States assistance for Afghanistan should include  
10          a particular emphasis on meeting the educational, health,  
11          and sustenance needs of women and children, especially  
12          girls, to better enable their full participation in Afghan  
13          society.

14          (c) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—The  
15          President is authorized to furnish assistance in accordance  
16          with this section on such other terms and conditions as  
17          the President may determine for the rehabilitation and re-  
18          construction of Afghanistan if—

19                (1) with respect to assistance for fiscal year  
20                2002, the President first determines and certifies to  
21                the appropriate congressional committees that a  
22                broad-based, multiethnic, gender-inclusive fully rep-  
23                resentative interim authority has been established to  
24                govern Afghanistan and that a special independent  
25                commission for the convening of an emergency tradi-

1 tional Afghan assembly (commonly referred to as a  
2 “Loya Jirga”) has been appointed;

3 (2) with respect to assistance for fiscal year  
4 2003, the President first determines and certifies to  
5 the appropriate congressional committees that a  
6 Loya Jirga has been convened and has decided on  
7 a broad-based, multiethnic, gender-inclusive, fully  
8 representative transitional authority for Afghanistan;  
9 and

10 (3) with respect to assistance for fiscal years  
11 2004, 2005, and 2006, the President first deter-  
12 mines and certifies to the appropriate congressional  
13 committees with respect to each such fiscal year that  
14 substantial progress has been made toward adopting  
15 a constitution and establishing a democratically  
16 elected government for Afghanistan.

17 (d) PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES SUP-  
18 PORTED.—Assistance under this section should include—

19 (1) projects to address the urgent needs of the  
20 Afghan people, including projects to—

21 (A) establish and maintain physical secu-  
22 rity, and rapidly expand humanitarian mine re-  
23 moval efforts;

1           (B) identify and provide critical agricul-  
2 tural supplies (seeds, fertilizer, tools) for the  
3 upcoming agricultural season;

4           (C) commence substantial public works  
5 programs for refugees and nonagricultural  
6 workers, especially returning fighters, and their  
7 families to generate income and reintegrate  
8 them into society; and

9           (D) reestablish basic primary health care  
10 and emergency services, and begin critical re-  
11 pairs of hospitals, airport runways, the air traf-  
12 fic control system, key bridges, and roads;

13           (2) rehabilitation and reconstruction projects to  
14 benefit the poorest people, including—

15           (A) disarmament, demobilization, and re-  
16 integration programs for ex-combatants;

17           (B) demining of the Afghan countryside  
18 and assistance to mine victims, war orphans,  
19 and widows;

20           (C) reconstruction of permanent and semi-  
21 permanent shelters, including provision of  
22 building materials;

23           (D) primary health care and emergency  
24 water and power supplies;

1 (E) vocational training and capacity build-  
2 ing programs and food for work programs;

3 (F) programs designed to facilitate recruit-  
4 ment of skilled professionals inside Afghanistan  
5 and from the Afghan diaspora to assist in the  
6 reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan; and

7 (G) the furnishing of seeds for planting,  
8 fertilizer, pesticides, farm implements, crop  
9 storage and preservation supplies, farm ani-  
10 mals, vaccine and veterinary services to protect  
11 livestock, and repair and reconstruction of well  
12 and irrigation systems;

13 (3) programs to provide basic education, par-  
14 ticularly for girls, including efforts to support the  
15 teaching of displaced children and rebuild schools;

16 (4) programs to educate young Afghan refu-  
17 gees, particularly girls, in neighboring countries if  
18 conflict within Afghanistan continues;

19 (5) assistance to reconstitute and expand the  
20 delivery of primary and maternal health care, includ-  
21 ing the reconstruction of health clinics and hospitals,  
22 the provision of mental health care services, the re-  
23 establishment of vaccination campaigns, and the es-  
24 tablishment of diseases surveillance and treatment  
25 programs;

1           (6) programs that combat corruption, improve  
2 transparency and accountability, and otherwise pro-  
3 mote good governance;

4           (7) assistance to establish credit, micro-enter-  
5 prise, and income-generation programs for the poor,  
6 with particular emphasis on women;

7           (8) other programs to reestablish veterinary  
8 services, local crop research, and agricultural devel-  
9 opment projects; and

10           (9) programs designed to eliminate the cultiva-  
11 tion of poppy through alternative development of  
12 licit crops.

13           (e) CONTRIBUTIONS TO MULTILATERAL FUND OR  
14 INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.—

15           (1) AUTHORITY.—In addition to providing as-  
16 sistance under this section for the rehabilitation and  
17 reconstruction of Afghanistan on a bilateral basis—

18           (A) there is authorized to be appropriated  
19 to the President such sums as may be necessary  
20 for the period beginning on the date of enact-  
21 ment of this Act and ending September 30,  
22 2006, to make a contribution or contributions  
23 to a multilateral fund or international founda-  
24 tion established for the development of a post-  
25 conflict Afghanistan; and

1 (B) the President is authorized, from  
2 amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-  
3 ization of appropriations under subsection (g),  
4 to make a contribution for any of the fiscal  
5 years 2002 through 2006 to a multilateral fund  
6 or international foundation established for the  
7 development of a post-conflict Afghanistan if  
8 the President first makes a determination and  
9 certification under subsection (c) for the fiscal  
10 year involved.

11 (2) LIMITATION.—The amount of a contribu-  
12 tion under paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed 50 per-  
13 cent in fiscal year 2002, and 75 percent in any sub-  
14 sequent fiscal year, of the amount appropriated pur-  
15 suant to the authorization of appropriations under  
16 subsection (g) for such fiscal year.

17 (f) APPLICABLE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—  
18 Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of  
19 this section, the administrative authorities under chapters  
20 1 and 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
21 shall apply to the provision of assistance under this section  
22 to the same extent and in the same manner as such au-  
23 thorities apply to the provision of economic assistance  
24 under part I of such Act.

1 (g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
2 are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry  
3 out this section (other than subsection (e)(1)(A)) for fiscal  
4 year 2002, \$75,000,000, for fiscal year 2003,  
5 \$200,000,000, for fiscal year 2004, \$300,000,000, for fis-  
6 cal year 2005, \$300,000,000, and \$300,000,000 for fiscal  
7 year 2006.

8 (h) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS.—Of the  
9 amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal  
10 year, not more than 5 percent of such amount may be  
11 used for administrative expenses for the United States  
12 Agency for International Development in connection with  
13 such assistance.

14 (i) REPORT RELATING TO REHABILITATION AND RE-  
15 CONSTRUCTION.—As part of the annual submission of the  
16 budget of the United States, the President shall include  
17 a description of the activities conducted pursuant to this  
18 section and section 7 in the prior fiscal year, the progress  
19 made in meeting the development objectives for such year,  
20 a description of the United States development objectives  
21 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan  
22 for the fiscal year involved and the amount of funds nec-  
23 essary to meet such objectives and the amount of funds  
24 to meet such objectives for the subsequent fiscal year.

1 (j) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Assist-  
2 ance under this section may be provided notwithstanding  
3 any other provision of law.

4 **SEC. 7. AFGHANISTAN DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**  
5 **INITIATIVES.**

6 (a) ASSISTANCE TO DEMOCRACY.—The President is  
7 authorized and encouraged to provide assistance under  
8 part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including  
9 chapter 4 of part II of the Act) to support the transition  
10 to a multiethnic democratic government in Afghanistan.  
11 Such assistance shall—

12 (1) focus on building the capacity of Afghans,  
13 particularly women, to participate in the selection of  
14 a broad-based, multiethnic, gender-inclusive, fully  
15 representative government in Afghanistan;

16 (2) support activities of a transitional adminis-  
17 tration or interim government to draft a new con-  
18 stitution, other legal frameworks, and other initia-  
19 tives to promote the rule of law and combat corrup-  
20 tion in Afghanistan;

21 (3) support activities to prepare Afghanistan  
22 for elections, including voter registration, civic edu-  
23 cation programs, political party building, and tech-  
24 nical electoral assistance;

1           (4) support the development of civil society and  
2 independent news media;

3           (5) promote the participation of women in gov-  
4 ernment and civil society through education and  
5 training; and

6           (6) promote reconciliation, conflict resolution,  
7 and prevention of further conflict with respect to Af-  
8 ghanistan, including establishing accountability for  
9 gross human rights violations.

10       (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
11 are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry  
12 out this section for fiscal year 2002, \$10,000,000, for fis-  
13 cal year 2003, \$25,000,000 and for fiscal year 2004,  
14 \$25,000,000.

15       (c) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Assist-  
16 ance under this section may be provided notwithstanding  
17 any other provision of law.

18 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS FOR UNITED NATIONS**  
19 **DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM (UNDCP) INITIA-**  
20 **TIVES IN AFGHANISTAN.**

21       There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-  
22 dent not less than \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 2002 and  
23 \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 and 2004  
24 for a voluntary contribution of the United States to the  
25 United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) for

1 antidrug initiatives to reduce or eliminate the trafficking  
2 of illicit drugs from Afghanistan, in particular heroin, in-  
3 cluding activities relating to precursor chemical control ef-  
4 forts.

5 **SEC. 9. UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.**

6 (a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In addi-  
7 tion to such sums as are otherwise authorized to be appro-  
8 priated for “Embassy Security, Construction and Mainte-  
9 nance”, there is authorized to be appropriated for “Em-  
10 bassy Security, Construction and Maintenance”, for the  
11 fiscal year 2003, \$65,000,000 to reestablish a United  
12 States embassy and appropriate consular facilities in Af-  
13 ghanistan, including offices for agencies responsible for  
14 carrying out the purposes of this Act that are located in  
15 such facilities.

16 (b) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Amounts appro-  
17 priated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to be  
18 remain available until expended.

19 **SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.**

20 In this Act:

21 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**  
22 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
23 mittees” means the Committee on International Re-  
24 lations of the House of Representatives and the  
25 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

1           (2) NATIONAL.—The term “national” means,  
2           with respect to a foreign country, a national of the  
3           country, including a natural person, corporation,  
4           business association, partnership, or other entity op-  
5           erating as a business enterprise under the laws of  
6           the country.

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