International Organizations and Programs

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1983

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
210.2*	215.4	173.3

Contributions under this account will support certain voluntarily-funded development and humanitarian assistance programs of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Active U.S. participation in these programs serves important long-term U.S. political and economic interests. The decreased level of funding requested for FY 1983 is a sign of the Administration's concern for improving the national economy.

More than three-quarters of the requested funds are intended for two major UN programs - the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Other significant but more specialized assistance funded by this account includes U.S. official contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN Environment Program (UNEP), the UN/Food and Agriculture Organization World Food Program (WFP), the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), assistance programs of the OAS and a number of smaller UN programs.

BASIC INTERESTS

All of these development activities serve U.S. political interests, both directly and indirectly. A few salient examples include -

--UNDP which, by virtue of representatives covering more than 150 countries and territories and an extensive technical assistance program, offers LDCs a balanced alternative to entangling "mutual assistance" commitments to the Soviet bloc. UNDP offices in countries under Soviet influence also constitute a visible Western presence and serve as a showcase of Western technical skills and social values.

--UNICEF and WFP often operate in countries where the U.S. could not be directly involved. Both continue to exercise a major humanitarian relief role in Kampuchea, which is encouraged by U.S.G. policy makers.

--U.S. interest in nuclear non-proliferation is directly served by the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) world-wide safeguards development program, which is reinforced through U.S. voluntary contributions under this heading.

--U.S. contributions to the UN Institute for Namibia and the UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africa provide tangible evidence of the U.S. commitment to peaceful change in southern Africa.

U.S. economic interests are also served by continuing participation in the work of these agencies. For example,

--More money is spent in the United States for salaries, contractors' services, equipment, and commodities than the total U.S. contributions to UNDP and UNICEF (both headquartered in New York).

--World Meteorological Organization (WMO) efforts to strengthen Central American and Caribbean states' capacity to monitor, collect, and disseminate weather data also help to save

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*Does not include $52 million for the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which is to be funded in the Migration and Refugee Assistance budget of the State Department in FY 1982.

American lives through improved forecasting of hurricanes and other tropical disturbances affecting the Gulf states. Weather data obtained through WMO channels also saves U.S. agriculture and transportation industries countless millions of dollars annually.

--UNDP technical assistance, feasibility studies, and project design activities complement U.S. bilateral assistance and enhance opportunities for trade expansion and private investment.

--IAEA safeguards support activities are conducted largely in U.S. facilities and reinforce America's own nuclear control research programs.

The active involvement of the developing countries in the planning and implementation of multilateral programs is an important means of encouraging their self-reliance. The primary purpose of UN and OAS technical assistance is to provide training and expertise for individuals in recipient countries to foster their own development, reflecting the view that economic development depends primarily on the recipient country and its citizens. The developing countries not only have a strong voice in determining the overall policies of the multilateral programs, they also provide substantial counterpart financing for these programs. This encourages a sense of responsibility and accountability for their own development, which is required for ultimate success in the development effort, and helps to promote more collaboration and less confrontation in donor-recipient relationships. Many recipient countries consequently consider multilateral assistance programs as acceptable catalysts for internal policy reforms, and even permit UNDP technical advisors, for example, to work in sensitive areas such as economic planning which are usually not open to bilaterally-funded experts.

--Along with contributing to economic growth and political stability, these programs inculcate Western economic and social principles. Using primarily Western ideas and expertise they promote the development of the economies of the developing countries along more pragmatic lines than the Marxist economic model. Furthermore, UN programs in Eastern Europe and other communist countries bring to the attention of recipient peoples the skills, concepts and approach of Western industrialized nations.

--Contributions to these programs gain added value for the money expended since they offer the advantage of international burden-sharing. Every dollar contributed by the United States buys this country a leading role in influencing programs which finance four or five additional dollars from other donors. Initially, most of the items in this account were funded largely by the United States. Over the years, their value has been established, and more and more countries are now contributing larger and larger shares of their total financing. For example, the United States used to provide 40% of the funding for UNDP and now its share is less than half that amount.

--Finally, the levels of U.S. contributions to these programs are important for maintaining significant U.S. influence in the UN and the OAS regarding other matters. U.S. support for these programs can help it to make new friends, to stabilize existing relationships, and to blunt the attacks of its adversaries regarding general political and economic issues within these multilateral organizations. Regarding a matter of direct budgetary significance, U.S. opposition to increased reliance upon the regular (assessed) budgets for financing technical assistance would be severely undermined in the absence of continued U.S.G contributions to UNDP and other voluntarily funded development assistance accounts.

THE PROPER LEVEL

Ever since the inauguration of these assistance programs, most of which had their genesis in U.S. initiatives, the United States has been the leading contributor. This situation reflected not only U.S. economic strength but also the U.S. commitment to development efforts. The United States has successfully encouraged both industrialized and developing countries to share in the common burden. The strength of its past support and interest in Third World programs has assured the U.S. a leadership status in the councils of these organizations. While significantly reduced from previous years, the funding level requested for FY 1983 still should be sufficient for this purpose. Contributions less than those requested could well threaten the continued effectiveness of U.S. influence in multilateral organizations and impair our ability to assure that their programs are supportive of long-term U.S. political and economic interests.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Proposed
UN Development Program (UNDP)	125,802	128,186	106,800
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	35,973	41,500	26,000
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	2,000	2,000	2,000
FAO/World Food Program (FAO/WFP)	1,993	2,000	1,000
OAS Assistance Programs (OAS): SUBTOTAL	15,500	16,000	15,500
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)	(6,500)	(7,000)	(6,500)
Special Projects (Mar del Plata)	(2,600)	(2,400)	(2,600)
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)	(6,000)	(6,250)	(6,000)
Special Cultural Fund (SCF)	(400)	(350)	(400)
UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN)	500	500	500
UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA)	400	343	--
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	1,000	1,000	1,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	9,981	7,850	3,000
World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Cooperation Program (WMO/VCP)	2,300	2,300	2,300
UN Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women	1,000	--	500
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	138	138	150
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	12,370	12,750	14,500
UNESCO World Heritage Trust Fund	330	--	--
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	500	422	--
UN Fellows	--	449	--
World Assembly on Aging	400	--	--
Total obligations	210,187	215,438	173,250
Unobligated balance lapsing	193 1/	--	--
Totals	210,380 2/	215,438	173,250

1/ Reflects portion of proportionate share rate reductions made in compliance with requirements of P.L. 97-12; does not reflect additional 288 thousand in reductions which were reprogrammed for the World Assembly on Aging.

2/ Does not include $52 million for the UN Relief and World Agency (UNRWA) which is to be funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance budget of the State Department beginning in FY 1982.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
125.8	128.2	106.8

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- assess such development assets as farm land and forests, rivers and sub-surface waters, mineral deposits, fuel reserves, and the potentials for manufacturing, commerce, tourism and export;
- stimulate (particularly through private enterprise) capital investments needed to realize these potentials;
- train developing country personnel in a wide range of pertinent vocational and professional skills;
- help countries select and apply suitable and environmentally sound technologies, and strengthen indigenous capabilities;
- assist in economic and social planning focusing on the least developed countries and the poorest segments of society.

Purpose: To provide systematic, sustained and coordinated assistance in fields essential to technical, economic and social development of poor member countries.

Background: UNDP was created in 1966 through the merger of the UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund. Consolidation permitted a streamlining of operations and organization, and facilitated overall planning, coordination and effectiveness of the varied forms of assistance being provided by 35 Specialized Agencies and Programs of the UN system. In its formative years UNDP concentrated on pre-investment feasibility studies, but in the early seventies emphasis shifted to technical assistance. In the 1980s the mixture between technical assistance and pre-investment activities will again alter to reflect the importance of the latter activity to the World Bank and other lending institutions. UNDP catagorizes its project activities under five main headings: (a) surveying natural resources and identifying industrial and commercial potential; (b) stimulating capital investment; (c) training in a wide range of vocational and professional skills; (d) transferring appropriate technologies and enhancing recipient utilization capabilities; and (e) promoting economic and social planning.

Financed entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, UNDP relies primarily on the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies for implementation of its country and intercountry projects. On a world-wide basis, the recipient developing countries supply 60% of the required project resources through cash contributions and the provision of counterpart personnel, physical facilities and locally procured supplies. Not only is UNDP the main channel for UN technical assistance, it serves as the central coordinator and formulator of development programs. Through its network of 115 field offices (containing 90% of the UNDP staff) and the leadership of the Resident Representatives/Coordinators, UNDP assists host governments in defining their development goals and determining the activities to be assigned to various resource donors including the

multilateral development banks and the UN agencies. The UNDP funds and oversees projects amounting to over $650 million annually in 150 countries and territories. Additionally, UNDP field offices represent the UN Secretary General in a wide variety of non-developmental activities including disaster relief, refugee assistance, dissemination of information, etc. Its central role within the UN system permits UNDP to bring to bear upon the needs of developing countries a multi-sectoral approach which taps a large international pool of qualified talent. It can provide appropriate expertise on a timely and economical basis which compares very favorably with most bilateral endeavors.

Within the context of each national development program, individual projects reflect local priorities and serve as the mortar which holds together the larger development blocks provided by other external aid sources as well as from local funds. Thus, UNDP provides a vital catalyst within the local assistance picture by funding a wide variety of training efforts, short-term experts, seminars, feasibility studies and pre-investment undertakings. Although small in cost terms, UNDP projects range from farmer assistance to industrial training to advice to government officials.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries absorbed 25.5% of UNDP resources in 1980; transportation and communications 13.5%; industry 10%; natural resources 11%; development policy and planning 12.5%; human settlements and other social services 4.5%; education 7%; employment 6%; health 4%; and science and technology 4%. Despite the modest size of its annual program, UNDP generates follow-up investment commitments by the World Bank and other multilateral lending institutions which totalled $4.1 billion in 1980 alone, as well as significant activity in the private sector. The UNDP presence is therefore complementary in many respects to the aid programs of the United States, the World Bank, and other important donors.

The UNDP estimates a significant reduction in the flow of resources for 1982-86 from the levels earlier anticipated. The U.S. contributions from 1979-1982 maintained our role as the leading donor, although without providing the increases upon which planning had been predicated. The proposed contribution of $106.8 million for 1983 reflects the overall budget reductions which are part of the Administration's effort to improve the economic health of the nation and yet still maintains our leadership role.

U.S. Interests: U.S. support for UNDP serves as a highly-visible and much-valued commitment to the felt needs of developing countries. As such, it effectively serves U.S. interests by engendering international stability and helping to create an environment conducive to trade and investment. Emphasis upon agricultural production and rural development are among the U.S. priorities reflected in UNDP-financed programming. Reflecting the U.S. role as the leading donor, the UNDP Administrator and many of his key subordinates currently are Americans. The U.S. economy benefits, directly and indirectly, from UNDP outlays in the form of contracts for equipment and services awarded to American firms, and fellowships in American institutions. Investments engendered by UNDP

activity and built-in perferences for U.S. products and technology add another incalculable dimension to the worth of UNDP activity. In sum, the value of UNDP activity to American firms and individuals invariably exceeds the amount of the annual U.S. contribution to UNDP.

Other Donors: UNDP is a joint effort whose continued viability rests upon the perception of mutual support and the reality of consensus. Major pledges to the 1981 program include $63.9 million from the Netherlands (9.5% of estimated total receipts); $62.6 million from Sweden; $47.1 million from the Federal Republic of Germany; $47 million from Denmark; $48.8 million from Norway; $34.2 million from the United Kingdom; $45.9 million from Japan; and $35 million from Canada. The U.S. funded portion of total UNDP receipts has declined from 36.8% in 1966 to 18.8% in 1981.

FY 1983 Program: The second year of the 3rd five-year programming cycle will see an increase not only in the volume but in the sophistication of Third World needs. Recognizing the erosive effects of inflation and currency fluctuations in the face of rising demand, UNDP will adhere to the formula whereby 81% of resources will go for country specific activity and 80% of this allocation to countries having a per capita GNP below $500. Recipients enjoying a per capita GNP above $1500 will be expected progressively to reimburse the Program in terms of rising contributions compared with the value of benefits received by them from UNDP. Despite these reimbursement stipulations, it is not expected that UNDP will be able to meet its minimum goal of providing a level of assistance equal to that achieved during the previous cycle (1977-81).The 1983 program is expected to concentrate on the training of people: farmers, mechanics, technicians, clerical personnel, public employees and government officials. This emphasis on training serves importantly to complement large-scale assistance received from the multilateral banks and bilateral donors. It provides the recipient country with the human skills essential to the success and future growth of developmental programs. Additionally, UNDP will program field activity with increased emphasis upon pre-investment feasibility studies. Investment follow-up stimulated by UNDP-funded surveys and studies has amounted to cumulative commitments from 1959 through 1980 valued at $43.5 billion. Not only to encourage self-reliance but to conserve resources, UNDP will continue to emphasize the application of appropriate technologies and the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
36.0	41.5	26.0

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Reduce infant and child mortality through emphasis on primary health care, clean water and sanitation, and nutrition.

Improve child development through primary education and women's activities designed to enable women to care better for their children.

Make continued progress toward goal of reducing infant mortality in the poorest countries to a maximum of 50 per 1,000 by the year 2,000.

Purpose: To encourage and assist the long-term humanitarian development and welfare of children in developing countries through the provision of goods and services which meet basic needs in maternal and child health, education, sanitation, clean water, nutrition and social services. To provide emergency aid in time of disaster.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly created UNICEF in 1946 to aid the impoverished children left in the wake of destruction caused by World War II. Although originally an emergency program, UNICEF evolved by 1953 into a long-term voluntary development fund aimed at improving conditions for the poorest children of the developing world.

UNICEF presently aids children in 111 countries. Often with the cooperation of other international and bilateral organizations, the countries and UNICEF act as partners in all stages of UNICEF-assisted projects. Individual governments set their priorities as a result of careful studies of major needs, and UNICEF plans and implements the mutually agreed upon projects for the poorest of the poor.

UNICEF provides both goods and expert services for its projects. All programs have a direct relation to the welfare of children and their mothers; some programs - such as clean water and sanitation - may directly benefit other members of the community. Projects are designed to involve local communities and to employ equipment and materials which can be locally obtained and maintained.

UNICEF assistance is allocated on a sliding scale according to such factors as the number of children and the wealth of the country. Allocations are scaled so that the largest countries are not able to monopolize most of the assistance and the per-child allocation among countries of similar size favors the poorest countries which receive approximately 5 1/2 times per child as do the middle-income countries.

UNICEF has a small emergency assistance unit and continues to play a leading role in international relief efforts. It was instrumental in mobilizing the UN system and the international community to respond to the Kampuchean emergency in 1979 and maintained the lead role in this effort until the end of 1981.

UNICEF recently has been active in direct emergency assistance efforts in a number of African nations. Through its UNICEF Packing and Assembly Center procurement operation in Copenhagen, it provides an efficient source of supplies on a reimbursable basis for other agencies active in emergency aid efforts.

In addition to its development activity and emergency programs, UNICEF devotes about one percent of its resources to advocacy programs aimed at encouraging nations to focus on improving the status of children throughout the world. This is carried out through seminars, publications and participation in international activities such as the International Year of the Child for which UNICEF acted as lead agency for the UN system.

U.S. Interests:

UNICEF serves U.S. political and humanitarian interests in the developing world by mobilizing assistance from public and private sources throughout the world for programs benefitting children and mothers. The type of assistance given by UNICEF - primary education, primary health care, sanitation - has been shown in a number of academic studies and in research conducted by multinational development institutions to have a very high rate of economic return. Primary education, for example, a major area of UNICEF involvement in education, has been estimated in a World Bank study of 30 developing countries to have an economic rate of return of about 24% annually.

UNICEF's approaches in general have been consistent with U.S. development assistance priorities in their emphasis on satisfying the basic human needs of the poorest of the poor. These complement and reinforce the work which the U.S. Agency for International Development has done and continues to do. Support for UNICEF accords with the humanitarian ideals of the United States and the American people - who have supported UNICEF generously over the years - by providing assistance to children and mothers who are an especially vulnerable sector in many developing countries.

U.S. participation also enables the United States to assist in the maintenance of stability in a number of nations where direct bilateral assistance is politically unacceptable. In these cases multilateral aid serves as an alternative to dependency on Soviet Assistance while providing a Western-oriented presence.

Other Donors: The United States has been a leader in UNICEF from its inception and remains the largest single donor although the U.S. share has fallen from nearly 70% initially to less than 20% in recent years. Other leading contributors include (1980):

Sweden - $34.8 million; United Kingdom - $12.3 million; Norway - $16.5 million; Netherlands - $10.7 million; Canada - $7.7 million; Federal Republic of Germany - $7.7 million; Denmark - $12.3 million; Switzerland - $8.6 million; Japan - $5.2 million.

FY 1983 Program:

Although the sum requested for UNICEF is considerably below the FY 1982 appropriation, it does not reflect a disinterest in UNICEF nor a slackening of need worldwide on the part of children. Rather it reflects sharing by the voluntary programs in U.S. budgetary general reductions as a part of the Administration's efforts to improve the national economy. It would reduce the U.S. share of anticipated government contributions for 1983 to approximately 11%.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
2.0	2.0	2.0

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- concentration on basic social infrastructure (drinking water, training facilities, health clinics, low-cost housing, slum rehabilitation).
- complement economic and commercial activity through road links, water resource development, irrigation, crop storage, distribution facilities, small-scale industry.
- foster self-reliance and encourage private enterprise.

Purpose: The Fund is to provide, on a grant basis, seed money for pre-investment oriented activities for both private and public sector projects too small for financing by multilateral development banks. The Fund's commitments extend almost entirely to the least developed countries and with particular reference to the drought stricken Sahelian Zone and other of Africa's poorest and neediest nations.

Background: The UN General Assembly established the UNCDF in 1966. In 1967, the General Assembly placed the Fund under the management of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) where it is subject to policy guidance from the UNDP Governing Council. The United States became a contributor for the first time in 1978 with a pledge of $2.0 million. Projects are executed by the UN Specialized Agencies, working with host country governments, banks, private groups and entrepreneurs. Projects approved reflect application of capital-saving technologies in agro-industry, rural electrification, food production, and health and nutrition services. By the end of 1980, the UNCDF was assisting in 168 projects in 35 countries at a cost of $165.2 million, a 47% increase over the 1979 cumulative total. During 1980, the Fund approved 63 new projects valued at $52.8 million. This represented a 28% increase over the preceding year. Many of these projects were being managed by the recipient nations.

U.S. Interests: U.S. Government interests in bringing grass-roots level humanitarian and economic assistance to the poorest levels of society are well served by UNCDF. In common with the U.S. bilateral assistance program, UNCDF has stressed the need to focus on the least developed countries, and in particular the basic needs of their rural populations. UNCDF activities concentrate on food production, village self-help initiatives, and the conservation of energy or the development of alternative sources. UNCDF stresses the importance of adopting capital saving technologies. In 1980, nearly 3/4 of UNCDF's project approvals were in the fields of rural health and nutrition (including potable water supplies), agricultural production, and small industries. The Fund's activity is concentrated in the least developed countries, particularly the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian zone and other depressed areas of Africa.

Given a consistent annual contribution of $2 million, the purchasing value of the U.S. share has declined steadily as has the percentage in relation to total contributions. It is estimated that our contribution may drop from

7% of total receipts in 1980 to 4.9% for 1983. The proposed contribution for FY 1983 reflects our continued interest in UNCDF while reducing U.S. contributions to other multilateral programs in the general reduction in the budget requests designed to achieve a healthier national economy.

Other Donors: Other major contributors since the Fund's inception are the Netherlands ($54.9 million), Sweden ($36.9 million), Norway ($17.6 million) and Denmark ($10 million). Important developing country contributors are Yugoslavia ($4.2 million), India ($1.7 million) and Pakistan ($1.3 million). Total pledges for 1981 were $31 million. Cumulative contributions for 1968-81 were $152.5 million.

FY 1983 Program: The extent to which UNCDF can expand its 1983 program will be limited by the level of donor commitments. While these have grown gradually during the past several years, they do not permit an expansion to the extent of UNCDF's proven capacity, much less to the level of requests for assistance now outstanding. Nevertheless, the thrust of their programs will continue to focus on the rural poor in the least developed countries. The emphasis on locally-run activity involving simple to intermediate level technology enhances self-reliance; creates markets for American equipment, supplies and services; and promotes political stability and economic growth. These are goals basic to our concerns.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
2.0	2.0	1.0

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP estimated 1983 expenditures are $608 million. Over 70% of these funds will be channeled into agricultural development activities. Low-income, food deficit countries will receive approximately 80% of the overall total.
- The U.S. contribution of $1 million will provide administrative support needed to disburse our contributions of P.L. 480 foods.

Purpose: To provide administrative and other cash costs in dispensing food aid for economic and social development and for food emergencies world-wide in partial fulfillment of our planned 1983-84 biennium pledge.

Background: The World Food Program was established in 1962 under the auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. From its inception through December 1980, almost $3 billion in commodities and cash have been used for development projects, largely food-for-work projects, while $600 million was devoted to emergency food aid. In addition, the program has distributed $368 million -- for commodities and shipping costs -- entrusted to it by donor countries under the Food Aid Conventions of 1968 and 1971.

The WFP uses its resources in a variety of development and rehabilitation programs. There are, for example, "food-for-work" projects where food is provided as payment to workers planting trees, digging irrigation canals, constructing conservation works and fish ponds, and building roads, schools, bridges, and other community improvement projects. WFP food is also used in hospitals, child-care centers and school feeding programs, and in resettlement programs for refugees.

U.S. Interests: The WFP devotes on the average about 80% of its development resources to the low income, food deficit countries. Approximately 79% of WFP's projects are concerned with agricultural development. These are most frequently directed toward increased agricultural outputs through improvement of traditional agricultural practices. WFP activities, therefore, are highly consistent with U.S. development priorities. The WFP also furthers the aims of P.L. 480 Title II by effectively utilizing Title II commodities in situations where the United States might have difficulty operating in a purely bilateral context.

-- The United States contribution of $1 million will provide administrative support needed to disburse P.L. 480 food contributions, the bulk of the United States pledge.

Other Donors: Over the years, the United States has contributed approximately one-third of WFP's resources. The biennial contributions of the United States have decreased from a high of 59% of total pledges in 1963 to a current level of 30% for the 1981/82 biennium. For 1981/82, the United States pledged $220 million of which $5 million was in cash. Because of budget cuts the

United States was able to contribute only $4 million in cash to date. Other principal donors and their expected contributions to the WFP for 1981/82 are Canada (22%); the Netherlands (7%); Saudi Arabia (7%); Denmark (5%); and the Federal Republic of Germany (6%). The EEC has begun to make significant annual commitments; for 1981-82 its contribution was $31.4 million. The U.S. cash contribution to the WFP encourages contributions from other countries which cannot provide food aid. For example, Saudi Arabia became a donor in 1977. Its cash contribution in 1981-82 was $55 million.

FY 1983 Program: The WFP has set a $1 billion pledging target for the 1981-82 biennium. Total pledges by October 1981 amounted to $734 million. Projected expenditures for 1982 are $608 million for social and economic development projects and $45 million for emergencies. Total expenditures for 1983 should not vary significantly. The proposed $1 million U.S. cash contribution specifically would go for WFP administrative and distribution costs. It will help meet rising freight costs and other world-wide inflationary trends, albeit at a reduced level from the previous biennium.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
15.5	16.0	15.5

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- promote regional development of integrated projects in energy, food production, education, and small business;

-- promote the pooling of member countries' resources - human, raw material, energy - in developing projects of common concern;

-- strengthen OAS institutional training, advisory services, and research in Inter-American Centers;

-- create new employment opportunities and upgrading of job skills;

-- promote economies and improved service in marketing and distribution of food products.

Purpose: To support technical cooperation programs contributing to the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Background: Encouraged by U.S. leadership in promoting technical cooperation for development, OAS member states have established four voluntary funds for development: the Special Multilateral Fund, the Special Projects Fund, the Special Development Assistance Fund, and the Special Cultural Fund.

These are under the supervision of two OAS ministerial level councils which set objectives and priorities, and approve individual projects Major program activities include rural development, technical and vocational training, scientific and technological research into new energy sources, food production and distribution, livestock improvement, promotion of tourism (Caribbean), and adult literacy.

Whereas the OAS initially focused on institution-building, the trend in recent years has been toward more direct support of projects benefitting the most disadvantaged members of society. Over the past two decades several Latin American members - notably Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela - have made great strides and have become net donors rather than net recipients of OAS development programs. The United States' share (with 87% of total OAS member country GNP) of voluntary contributions has gradually declined from 66% in the 1960's to 41% in 1981.

In two decades the OAS has established a highly effective infrastructure including specialized personnel, Inter-American Centers, a reservoir of outside technical advisors and consultants, a data bank comprising the results of earlier studies and research on development, and extensive experience in planning and administering technical assistance. This capability has become specially attuned to the regional needs and conditions of the area and made the OAS an effective multilateral organization in development. OAS technical services have been used by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the U.S. Government (e.g. Interior Department), to carry out specific projects.

Recognition of the effectiveness of OAS development programs is evident in two recent trends: increasing financial support from non-member countries and institutions; and the large amount of subsequent loan assistance from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (over $6 billion) to projects resulting from OAS pre-investment feasibility studies.

US Interests: A major US policy objective is to preserve the Organization of American States as an effective regional forum for dealing with hemispheric issues, e.g. the adoption of a US-backed resolution on El Salvador by the OAS in December, 1981. The OAS mechanism avoids the airing of Inter-American issues in other international organizations (such as the UN General Assembly) where the United States exerts proportionately less influence over the outcome of deliberations. By way of reciprocity, other OAS members look to the United States for support in what they consider to be their primary concern - technical assistance for development. The level of US contributions is perceived as the measure of US commitment to the Inter-American system, and influences in some degree the level of of support which the US can expect from other OAS members on other issues (such as peacekeeping between OAS members, respect for human rights, and preservation of an environment conducive to trade and investment).

US Agency for International Development policies have influenced OAS development assistance policies, especially the emphasis on assistance to the poorest and most disadvantaged. OAS projects funded by the SDAF, SMF and SPF contribute toward the building of specialized infrastructure and institutions enabling member states to undertake more self-help projects drawing on public and private sector support to lessen their dependence on external concessional assistance. In response to US initiatives aimed at improving multilateral cooperation in development, the OAS sponsored the creation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in 1959 and initiated its own development assistance programs. Both the IDB and the OAS have since taken over much of the development work previously assumed alone by US bilateral assistance programs and have established a de facto division of labor; besides carrying out its own projects, the OAS focuses on pre-feasibility studies and the IDB devotes most of its resources to project financing.

Other Donors: OAS development programs funded by voluntary contributions in 1981 totalled $37.9 million of which the US contribution of $15.5 million amounted to 41%. Other members contributed $16.1 million including Argentina ($2,168,000 or 5.6%), Brazil ($2,581,000 or 6.8%), Mexico ($1,994,000 or 5.2%) and Venezuela ($1,117,000 or 2.8%). Non-member observer countries contributed $6,000,000 and the private sector $300,000.

FY 1983 Program: Within the priorities adopted for the 1982 biennium continued emphasis will be placed on rural development and regional collaboration toward common development objectives. The more developed member countries will be encouraged to pool more of their institutional resources with less advantaged members. Greater attention will be given to the needs of the poor rural populations, with emphasis on job creation and the upgrading of professional and vocational skills. New energy sources will be sought through joint research and exploration efforts, through exploitation of bituminous shales and through experimental use of solar energy. Food resources will be expanded through inproved livestock and fish-breeding techniques. Continued support will be given to training and research institutions.

Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) - $6.0 million: This fund was created in 1965 as the first contribution by the regional organization to multilateral economic development. In its first years, the Fund focused on creating the capability for development programming and public sector projects (public administration, fiscal policy, tax systems) of member countries. In more recent years the emphasis has shifted to a more integrated approach to rural development, regional development, foreign exchange earnings (trade and tourism) and the private sector. Most member countries now have experienced planning bodies which work closely with the OAS on pre-feasibility studies for large-scale development projects. Priorities of the 1983 program include: (1) food, (2) energy, (3) regional resource development of the Amazon and La Plata River Basins, and (4) tourism. Extra resources will be targeted on the Caribbean which has been designated a priority area. Projects are carried out principally through technical assistance provided by OAS technicians or specialists under contract.

OAS members contributed $12,690,100 to the SDAF in 1981 of which the U.S. contributed $6,000,000 or 47%. The 1983 estimated budget for this fund is $12,800,000.

Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) - $6.5 million: The Heads of State of the OAS member countries decided to establish the SMF in 1968 as a basis for funding projects supporting development in science, education and technology. Major emphasis has been on the establishment of and continuing support of national or sub-regional institutions in these fields. National institutions constituted under OAS projects have been used subsequently alongside Inter-American Centers to carry out new OAS-funded projects. The spin-off, particularly in the fields of education and science, has been extraordinary in rapidly spreading newly acquired knowledge, scientific techniques, applied technology and research skills. Priorities of the 1983 program include: (1) literacy and adult literacy training, (2) science and technology management, (3) energy from non-conventional resources, (4) marine resources development, (5) food and nutrition, (6) education geared to the job market.

OAS members contributed $11,300,000 to the SMF in 1981 of which the U.S. contributed $6,500,000 or 57%. The estimated 1983 budget is $14,500,000.

Special Projects Fund (SPF or Mar del Plata) - $2.6 million: The U.S. promoted the start-up of this fund in 1973 as a means of intensifying horizontal cooperation among the member countries. Its priorities are the same as for the Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) in the fields of education, science and technology but its methods are different. The least developed countries receive priority attention in the SPF which provides an effective mechanism for mobilizing the more developed infrastructures of some countries in the service of the more needy. All projects are sub-regional and problem-oriented, i.e. educational development of border areas. Educational projects absorb approximately 30% of the budget; science and technology the remaining 70%.

OAS members contributed $5,160,000 to the SPF in 1981 of which the U.S. contributed $2,600,000 or 50%. The estimated 1983 budget is $5,800,000.

Special Cultural Fund (SCF) - $400,000: A Latin American initiative led to the establishment of this fund in 1970 to foster cultural development and the sharing of cultural heritage among members. The basic purpose of the SCF is to cement cultural and institutional ties on mutual understanding and appreciation of each

member country's cultural heritage. Funds have gone primarily into job-producing projects related to the preservation of cultural and artistic monuments, the manufacture and commercialization of native handicrafts, area studies, and exchanges. New emphasis has been placed on the intensive use of Inter-American Centers, e.g. archive restoration and preservation, training in pre-Colombian restoration techniques, studies to analyze cultural patterns which affect broader economic and social development, especially in the Caribbean.

OAS members contributed $1,250,000 to the SCF in 1981 of which the U.S. contributed $400,000 or 32%. The estimated 1983 budget is $1,400,000.

UN Institute for Namibia

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
.5	.5	.5

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- continued preparations for Namibianindependence.
- evaluation of the Institute's operations to determine most efficient means of applying limited resources.
- the possible transfer of the Institute from Zambia to Namibia if current independence discussions are successful.

Purpose: To train Namibians for mid-level civil service positions in preparation for the independence of Namibia.

Background: The Institute for Namibia, with headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, was created by the UN General Assembly and opened in September 1976 with a two-year program for approximately 100 students. In 1978 the Institute's Senate decided to extend the curriculum from two to three years using the additional year for student in-service training in various African countries. The Institute faculty also undertakes research projects related to issues of concern in the establishment of an independent state of Namibia. Approximately 25% of the budget is used for such purposes. Some of the various research projects are in manpower, health, educational, rural and urban surveys, and the study of the constitutional options available for an independent Namibia. The student enrollment currently numbers over 400, and recruitment is carried out among Namibians in Zambia, Botswana and Angola.

The Institute owes its existence to the abnormal political situation in Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by South Africa, and in which only minimal educational opportunities have existed for blacks. The purpose of the Institute --to equip Namibians for participation in the organization and administration of various government departments and public services--is linked to the goal of an independent Namibia achieved by the transition from minority rule through peaceful means.

U.S. Interests: Since 1977, the United States Government has been very active in the search for a political solution to the Namibia problem. A solution, including both a peaceful transition and acceptance by the international community, is again a distinct possibility. Independence could come as early as 1982. A core group of civil servants which can peacefully lead Namibia during its first few sovereign years is very much in the interests of the United States. Without the Institute of Namibia, the chances of developing such a cadre of future civil servants is greatly reduced and the likelihood of a peaceful transition is lessened. Our participation in this program gives a public demonstration of the interest of the United States in stable independence for Namibia and in attaining this independence through peaceful means.

Other Donors: Pledges for 1981 totaled $2,295,000. Major contributors were Sweden ($600,000), the United States ($500,000), Denmark ($200,000), Norway ($176,000), Japan ($190,000), Canada ($146,000), Finland ($168,000), and France ($126,000). The United States contribution comprises 21.8% of the total.

FY 1983 Program: In light of financial restraints resulting from high costs and static voluntary contributions, an evaluation of the Institute's operations was recently undertaken by the United Nations to determine the future direction and emphasis of the Institute, and to report to the Institute Senate. Accrued savings from past years have been exhausted, and if additional funds are not obtained from other donors, the Institute will not be able to function at its present level. A pledging conference is planned for March, 1982 to encourage new donors to contribute. If greater resources do not become available in 1982, the Institute will be required to scale back its operations.

UN EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
1.0	1.0	1.0

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-UNETPSA's program is now focused on students from the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, the last two countries under minority rule;
-major donor commitments have not kept pace with the rising cost of university education; consequently, no new scholarships were awarded for the 1982/83 school year, nor is it likely there will be funds available for 1982/83 to bring new grantees into the program.

Purpose: To provide scholarships for secondary and college level education and advanced technical and vocational training to students from Namibia and the Republic of South Africa who are denied such education and training in their own countries.

Background: The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa was created in 1967 through the merger of scholarship programs which existed at the time for aiding Africans from the African Portuguese territories, Namibia, Rhodesia, and South Africa, where all citizens do not enjoy equal political, social and economic rights. Following the accession to independence of the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the need ended for new scholarships to persons from those countries. Existing scholarships are gradually being phased out as the fellows complete their training programs. The program is designed to provide African students with education and training opportunities denied them in their own countries to enable them to participate eventually in the development of those countries. The objective is not only to enable these young people to play a full role in the society of their respective countries as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved; it is also to provide general support for the concept of peaceful transition in Southern Africa.

UNETPSA's scholarship awards are based on total annual contributions received. For 1980/81 and 1981/82, total contributions were $4.2 million and an estimated $3.5 million respectively. The scholarship program has grown from 454 awards in the 1968/69 academic year to a high of 1,560 in 1978/79. There were no new awards granted for the 1981/82 academic year due to declining revenues and increased educational costs. Approximately 30% of scholarship holders are studying in the United States and another 15% study in Europe.

U.S. Interests: The United States is strongly committed to achieving independence in Namibia and moving toward greater political, economic, and social equality in South Africa. U.S. support for UNETPSA testifies to our interest in assuring the orderliness and stability of the transition through peaceful means. The political impact of UNETPSA and other such southern African programs is significant and furnishes substantiation of the U.S. commitment.

Other Donors: The U.S. contribution is now supporting more than one-quarter of the program. Other 1980/81 major donors are Norway ($740,000); Japan ($200,000); Denmark ($391,000); Sweden ($342,000); Canada $250,000); Finland ($96,000), and France ($84,000).

FY 1983 Program: UNETPSA's attention is now focused on students from the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, the last two states under minority rule. Due to the especially low educational standards which exist in these countries for black students, the program has embarked on special pre-entry courses for students who require remedial training prior to

being accepted by a university. Despite an increasing number of South African refugees of student age (South Africans are now the largest UNETPSA group), the Program will not be able to maintain its current level of awards due to declining revenues and increased educational costs unless member states increase their contributions to the Program. The 36th UN General Assembly adopted Res. 36/53 calling upon all States to offer greater financial and other support to the Program in order to ensure its continuation, effectiveness and expansion. The U.S. continues to serve on the Advisory Committee of the Program, and it is anticipated that a significant proportion of the scholarship recipients will continue to study in the United States (343 of 1,140 in FY 81).

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
10.0	7.85	3.0

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-expand ocean pollution control including Caribbean;
-enhance implementation of global environmental monitoring system;
-continue assessment of global atmospheric CO_2 buildup and ozone depletion;
-emphasis on monitoring and controlling tropical deforestation;
-expand global system of environmental referral and dissemination.

Purpose. To promote and guide global, regional, and national efforts to protect and maintain the environment.

Background. The UN General Assembly established UNEP in December 1972 to catalyze, guide, and coordinate the UN agency environmental programs and to finance initiatives to strengthen programsalready underway. The United States has been a major participant in UNEP since its beginning, contributing 30 per cent of its total resources for the period 1978-81. UNEP's target for total contributions for the 1978-81 period was $150 million, of which about $126 million had been received by November 1981.

The principal goal of UNEP's program is to stimulate monitoring and assessment of major global and regional environmental trends and to coordinate action to improve environmental management. The thrust of the program concerns environmental problems of a global or regional nature. Through its Regional Seas Program, UNEP has stimulated Mediterranean coastal states to act together to reduce pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. UNEP similarly has generated environmental Action Plans for eight other Regional Seas, among them the wider Caribbean Region (including the Gulf of Mexico). UNEP has played a key role in initiating negotiation of environmental treaties, e.g., Endangered Species Convention (CITES); preparatory work is currently underway on a convention to protect the atmospheric ozone layer. Working through the UN "line" agencies, UNEP has promoted global monitoring services of special interest to the United States related to atmospheric and urban air pollution, water quality, and food contamination. UNEP also monitors pilot projects on tropical deforestation, soils, and rangeland under its "Earthwatch" environmental assessment program.

U.S. Interests. U.S. interest in protecting and maintaining the global environment is effectively served by UNEP. The organization provides an instrument through which other countries and we can stimulate action in the UN system on problems of global dimensions such as the buildup of toxic substances in rivers and oceans, the buildup of carbon dioxide and depletion of ozone in the atmosphere, and the loss of tropical forests, arable soil, and genetic resources of the land. UNEP's multilateral approach is the strongly preferable means of preventing duplication and orchestrating international action on such problems.

UNEP's encouragement of international environmental activities aids the competitive stance of U.S. business which must meet higher domestic environmental standards. It also benefits U.S. industries which supply pollution control equipment.

Other Donors. Major contributors to UNEP's Environment Fund in 1980 were (in millions): United States, $10.0; Soviet Union, $4.0; Japan, $3.6; Federal Republic of Germany, $2.4; Sweden, $1.9; France, $1.4; Canada, $0.7. The total number of contributing countries is 95.

FY-1983 Program. UNEP will carry forward assessment of the hazards of the CO_2 buildup and ozone depletion in the atmosphere, looking toward completion of an international convention on the latter problem; speed progress in expanding and implementing the worldwide monitoring system on global environmental problems; expand its ocean pollution monitoring and control program to include the Caribbean; and intensify its efforts to monitor and bring tropical deforestation under control.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)
Voluntary Cooperation Program

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
2.3	2.3	2.3

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-continue providing training and equipment to enhance LDC weather data collection, processing and dissemination capabilities;
-increase reliance on timely and reliable weather data from LDCs to further WMO's responsibility for monitoring environmental degradation and climatic programs;
-continue assistance to selected Latin-American countries to improve dangerous weather warning system.

Purpose. WMO's Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) assists less developed countries (LDCs) through provision of training and equipment for improving their national meteorological and hydrological services and helping them to apply weather data to relevant sectors of their national economies, which enables them to participate in the World Weather Watch program.

Background. Funded by voluntary contributions of WMO member states, the VCP was established in 1967 to enhance the capacity of LDCs to participate in the World Weather Watch. The purpose of the program is to maintain surveillance over atmospheric and oceanic conditions, and to arrange for the rapid collection and exchange of weather data on a global basis. VCP provides assistance in upgrading LDC basic observation networks and related telecommunications systems to improve local data processing capabilities and weather forecasting techniques The VCP provides equipment and training for national staff as well as support for domestic training and research institutions. This assistance enhances LDC capacity to utilize weather data, which is important for agricultural and energy development. In 1979 and 1980, VCP enabled a large number of countries to participate in the First Global Atmospheric Experiment, the largest scientific enterprise yet undertaken, which resulted in the collection of considerable data necessary to understand the physical basis of the weather. Such data are currently being analyzed. VCP also has been active in improving telecommunications, so that LDCs can collect meteorological data and relay them to other participating countries.

U.S. Interests. VCP enables LDCs to participate more actively in the World Weather Watch, which in turn enables a major agricultural producer and maritime power such as the United States to obtain data which are necessary to our economy and, because of their military significance, our national security. VCP has nearly doubled the quantity of timely data received by the U.S. National Meteorological Center. Enhanced observation and reporting capabilities by Central American and Caribbean LDCs, coordinated through WMO, permit more accurate forecasting of hurricanes affecting the Gulf Coast. The U.S. contribution to VCP is administered on behalf of WMO by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which further assures that U.S. participation in this program is in accordance with U.S. interests and priorities.

Other Donors. It is expected that other major donors will contribute approximately at the same level as in recent years. The U.S. contribution of $2.3 million represents 37 per cent of the total VCP funding. For 1980, and several previous years, the other major donors have been the Soviet Union (18 per cent); Federal Republic of Germany (16 per cent); France (8.5 per cent); United Kingdom (8.4 per cent); Japan (4.2 per cent); Netherlands (2.1 per cent); and Norway (2.0 per cent).

FY-1983 Program. U.S. participation in VCP will entail the provision of continued training and equipment for LDC personnel. Basic objectives of

the program will remain unchanged, although LDCs will be called upon to play an even more important role in view of additional WMO responsibilities in climate programs and in monitoring environmental deterioration. U.S. assistance through VCP will continue to concentrate on Latin-American countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, providing them with wind-finding radar stations, RAWINSONDE stations for upper atmospheric observations, instruments for surface observing stations, as well as telecommunications equipment for speedy data dissemination.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE DECADE FOR WOMEN

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
1.0	- 0 -	0.5

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--help sustain the momentum of approximately 200 on-going programs designed to help disadvantaged women become economically self-sufficient, thereby permanently improving their status and

--permit the funding of some new projects. (Average cost of projects is $70,000.)

Purpose: To improve significantly the status of, and opportunities for, women world-wide, especially those in developing nations, through greater participation in the economic and social development processes.

Background: The Voluntary Fund was created by the 30th session of the General Assembly in 1975 in recognition that women, while usually comprising the poorest sector of their societies, are frequently overlooked in the distribution of large development assistance funds. Thus, the Voluntary Fund fills a void by targeting women as direct beneficiaries of projects which will promote their continuing integration into the economic and social development of their societies. The Fund's goal is to provide seed money for innovative and catalytic projects which will grow and become self-supporting or, once evaluated, will be adopted or emulated by larger developmental funds. In this way, the Fund seeks to stimulate a more permanent change in the economic status of Third World women.

To date the Fund has financed over 220 projects with priority attention being placed on the least developed of the developing countries. Special consideration is given to programs and projects which benefit rural women and the poorest women in urban areas.

Currently, over 80% of these projects are at the country level, with the UN Development Program (UNDP) having responsibility for their screening and monitoring. The remaining regional projects are similarly handled by the UN regional commissions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia. Final decisions on project selection are made by a special consultative committee representing the five UN world regions. The United Kingdom serves on behalf of the Western Group.

U.S. Interests: Throughout the UN Decade for Women, the United States has taken a strong leadership role in devising programs to improve the status of women worldwide. We have particularly emphasized that women, constituting more than half the world's population, have a vital role to play in the economic development of their countries. As the traditional farmers and commercial food distributors in the Third World, women must be involved in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of change. Thus, our past contributions to the Voluntary Fund have been both a tangible manifestation of our commitment to this cause, and a reflection of our humanitarian concern for women in the least developed countries. As a major donor the United States has been able to exert considerable influence over the

Fund's activities and to join with others in commending its work as a prime example of successful achievement during the Decade in improving the status of the world's poorest women.

Other Donors: The United States gave one million dollars to the Fund in 1981. This amount represented a United States share of total contributions to the Fund of 43% in 1981.

At the 1981 UN Pledging Conference twenty-seven countries promised to make contributions in 1982. Italy intends to increase its 1981 contribution of $174,000 to $254,000 in 1982 and Norway will raise its donation from $290,000 to $672,000. Other major donors are Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Japan.

FY 1983 Program: Major areas of investment in 1981 were in development planning, forestry, fuel-saving, and income-raising activities including agro-industrial, small-animal husbandry and cottage industry. These trends will continue in the 1982/83 period. Typical Voluntary Fund activities include a rug-making co-operative in the Sudan, a fuel and energy development seminar in Africa; community shops in Sri Lanka; food-preparation training for refugee women in Asia; financing a brick industry for rural women in the Philippines, and marketing of handicrafts in Costa Rica.

Demands on the resources of the Voluntary Fund to finance worthwhile projects now vastly exceed its finances. Thus, the scope and number of projects which the Fund will undertake in 1983 will be heavily dependent on its ability to raise new contributions.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
.138	.138	.150

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- CITES is a key instrument of U.S. international conservation policy.

- The 1983 program will focus on promoting acceptance and implementation of CITES for more effective control of international trade in endangered wildlife. A key effort will be to update and correct the list of species covered by the Convention.

Purpose: To provide international support for protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

Background: CITES resulted from a conference held in Washington in 1973 at U.S. invitation to achieve a convention on the conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Support of the Convention is a major element of United States conservation policy.

Financial support for CITES has been provided by the UN Environment Fund (UNEP), but UNEP reduced its support in 1981, and will cease support by the end of 1983. This action is consonant with UNEP's catalytic role in environmental initiatives. The parties of the Convention began to provide support for the CITES Secretariat in 1980 in accordance with a consensus decision that contributions would be on the basis of each donor's rate of assessment to the regular UN budget. The U.S. contribution was set by mutual agreement at the level of 25% of CITES' budget. The United States has agreed to the 1982-83 biennium budget.

Achievements of CITES include the establishment of guidelines for safe shipping of live specimens of plants and animals; approval of a prototype identification manual for use by customs officials to identify protected species at ports of entry; adoption of a standardized universal format for information required to amend listings of endangered species; standardization of permit forms and other documentation; and tighter controls on trade in elephant ivory, rhinocerous horn and whale products. CITES' recent efforts have focused on strengthening control of international trade in endangered species, widening membership in and international application of the Convention, and improving the acquisition, recording, and communication of data and statistics on such trade.

U.S. Interests: All countries, including the United States, benefit from CITES' protection of endangered species of wild plants and animals since it seeks to preserve the Earth's irreplaceable natural heritage. CITES is a result of a U.S. Congressional initiative and is consonant with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Wildlife conservation receives very broad American public support and is the prime objective of a large number of non-governmental organizations.

Other Donors: CITES' budget for the 1982-83 biennium is $1.134 million. Of this amount, UNEP will contribute $175,000; USSR, $126,000; Federal Republic of Germany, $94,000; France, $71,000; United Kingdom, $54,000; Italy, $40,000; and Canada, $37,000. Altogether, some eighty

countries are expected to contribute to CITES support in 1983.

FY 1983 Program: The 1983 program will continue along the lines developed thus far and focus on: a) continued promotion of international acceptance and implementation of the Convention (CITES); b) more effective control of international trade in endangered species of wild animals and plants through closer cooperation between the Parties; c) a continued strong and effective secretariat; d) improved Convention Appendices (lists of species) in terms of scientific and trade data required for listing/delisting, including a tenth anniversary review of current listings; and e) continued updating and revision of the identification manual. CITES will continue to field technical consultants to governments requiring legislative and/or administrative assistance in meeting the goals of the Convention.

As the $138,000 appropriated for FY 1982 is less than half the agreed U.S. contribution to CITES for the 1982-83 biennium ($283,650), a total of $150,000 is requested: $145,650 to fulfill U.S. treaty obligations of membership in the Convention and $4,350 for development of a CITES Yearbook of International Wildlife Trade.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
12.4	12.75	14.5

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-development of specialized safeguards containment surveillance and measurement equipment and field-testing of certain items of such equipment.
-increased emphasis on instrumentation and systems designed to increase the effectiveness of IAEA safeguards.
-technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear techniques in about 80 member states of the IAEA.

Purpose: To maintain U.S. support for the IAEA's voluntarily funded technical cooperation program and for the U.S. program of technical support for the benefit of developing countries party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Also to continue U.S. support for strengthening IAEA safeguards and for other non-proliferation activities.

Background: The IAEA technical cooperation program was launched in the late 1950s to provide training and equipment to LDCs in furtherance of peaceful uses of nuclear techniques and energy. The voluntary safeguards support program was initiated in 1975 and is intended to enhance IAEA's ability to ensure that nuclear non-proliferation safeguards are observed. Approximately 80 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the Pacific are currently receiving assistance under this program. The technical cooperation program is intended to promote the transfer of skills and knowledge relating to peaceful uses of atomic energy, and to assist LDCs in implementing their national nuclear energy plans with safety. Achievements of the safeguards support program include the supply of portable verification equipment, improvements to the safeguards information system, and provision of experts to assist LDCs in providing safeguards information, measurement and surveillance.

U.S. Interests: The United States is committed firmly to support the IAEA and strengthen IAEA safeguards, in accordance with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy. This has been a fundamental aspect of U.S. policy for over 20 years, since non-proliferation contributes to U.S. national security. The voluntary safeguards support program is complementary to non-proliferation and safeguards activities covered under the regular budget of the IAEA. U.S. voluntary assistance to the technical cooperation program maintains LDC interest generally in the IAEA and thereby contributes directly to U.S. non-proliferation objectives. These programs also generate income for U.S. firms and individuals.

Other Donors: A total of 67 IAEA member countries pledged voluntaty contributions amounting to about $12.75 million for the 1981 technical cooperation program. Major donors include Canada ($431,600); France ($822,900); Federal Republic of Germany ($1,092,000); Japan ($1,259,700); the Netherlands ($214,500); Sweden ($172,900); USSR ($1,521,739); and the United Kingdom ($583,600). The U.S. contributed $3.1 million toward the cash target of $13 million (24%) and $4.5 million for in-kind support in the same year. $5.1 million was allocated for U.S. safeguards support and non-proliferation activities. Estimated in-kind support and extrabudgetary contributions from other countries and organizations amounted to about $14 million. Total U.S. voluntary support was about 48% of all other voluntary support.

FY 1983 Program: The FY 1983 program will focus on the development and field-testing of instruments and the implementation of systems which have been developed through the U.S. Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards. Work will continue on the development of techniques for verification of spent fuel and the testing of safeguards on spent fuel. Emphasis will be on steps needed to solve immediate problems and increase the effectiveness of safeguards. U.S. assistance to the technical cooperation program will be in the form of equipment, services of U.S. experts, fellowships and training courses, including preferential programs for LDCs party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.