

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS



Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1981

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

International Organizations and Programs

The United Nations, its specialized agencies and programs, and the Organization of American States have become increasingly important and effective in fostering global development. By the same measure, U.S. voluntary contributions to these organizations and programs have a growing role in achievement of U.S. development assistance objectives.

The international agencies complement our bilateral programs in several ways:

-- they are able to call upon world-wide talent to meet the needs of particular countries and programs;

-- they can deal with subjects such as economic planning or educational curriculum development which are sometimes considered by the recipient country to be too sensitive to permit use of bilateral technical assistance;

-- while active in sectors addressed by our bilateral programs, such as agriculture and human resource development, they also provide needed assistance in areas not emphasized in our bilateral aid programs, such as export promotion, industrial development, public administration, and institutions for advanced education;

-- as global or regional bodies, they can mobilize effective action on issues that transcend national boundaries such as environmental protection, pest and disease control.

-- they reach countries deserving of support where U.S. bilateral programs do not operate;

-- The organizations and programs supported from this account provide a broad range of technical assistance which complements the capital assistance from the multilateral development banks.

Our voluntary contributions, with those of other donors, are used increasingly to meet specific U.S. development goals:

-- 66.7% of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) field activities are directed to the developing countries with a per capita GNP of \$500 or below;

-- the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), judged one of the most effective of the international assistance agencies, concentrates on meeting the basic needs of children and mothers in such areas as nutrition, health, and water for household use.

In FY 1981, the bulk of proposed U.S. contributions to International Organizations and Programs go to a few large programs that we believe are the most effective, and that are most relevant to U.S. development and foreign policy interests. Such concentration leads both to economies of scale, and to greater opportunities for maximizing the impact of our contributions.

Besides UNDP and UNICEF, the major items are:

-- the technical cooperation programs of the Organization of American States, which are active in the areas of education, science, urban planning, public administration and rural productivity;

-- a new United Nations fund within UNDP itself to provide technical assistance in science and technology for development.

In addition, we are requesting funds for U.S. contributions to a number of other multilateral activities which, while relevant to economic development, also meet other important foreign policy goals. Among these are:

-- the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting nuclear safeguards and nonproliferation;

-- world-wide cooperation in weather forecasting and related programs of the World Meteorological Organization;

-- the global activities of the United Nations Environment Program.

Our foreign policy interests benefit directly from these contributions. The development activities of the United Nations and the OAS strengthen those organizations in their ability to deal with the closely related issues of development, global systems of cooperation and regulation, social advancement, and political security.

With the majority of its members consisting of developing countries, the United Nations has become the principal forum for the North-South dialogue, and provides a means of communication between the industrial and the developing nations on issues of vital mutual concern. Our ability to influence that dialogue while serving our own interests is enhanced by the degree to which we support the development programs of the United Nations.

There remain, of course, a number of important issues requiring continued attention over the coming years:

-- concentrating our efforts, along with those of like-minded nations, within the constitutional processes of these organizations, to ensure that the programs serve global priorities and not simply goals of interest only to the recipient state.

-- persuading nations that can afford to do so to compensate fully for any services or support they receive;

-- adjusting the overall U.S. share of financial support in the Organization of American States where our voluntary contribution is a strong reinforcement of our efforts to reduce our share of the assessed budget;

-- ensuring that appropriate multilateral technical assistance activities are funded primarily through voluntary contributions, rather than the assessed regular budgets of the UN and its agencies except in carefully controlled cases that serve the membership at large. The level and reliability of our voluntary contributions is an important element in our bargaining position on this range of questions.

Special mention should be made of an important new program for which funding is proposed, to highlight the details proposed in the attached project sheet. As a result of the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations is establishing a new fund managed by the UNDP. United States support for the UN Special Fund for Science and Technology for Development is essential because:

-- the genesis of the proposal reflects enhanced commitment by developing countries to attack one critical role of science and technology in development.

-- it will be a means of bringing multidonor financing, from OECD members, OPEC members and upper income developing countries, more actively into the science and technology field;

-- it is not a new agency, but will be managed by the UNDP so as to keep administrative costs low, and ensure coordination with other UN programs.

Moreover, the new Fund will take advantage of the special abilities of multilateral programs to complement bilateral activities, described above. For example, it will help build national institutional capacity in areas such as management, engineering, and education in basic sciences, areas in which little or no activity is planned by either the Agency for International Development or the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The Fund is planned initially for two years only, while a study is conducted under UN auspices of longer term arrangements. This will give an opportunity to assess what has been accomplished prior to making a commitment to further multilateral action in the field of science and technology.

International Organizations and Programs

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimated	FY 1981 Program Request
\$260.0	\$261.6	\$244.0

The voluntary contributions in this funding request will support United Nations (UN) and Organization of American States (OAS) activities which are aimed principally at U.S. development objectives and also contribute to other important U.S. aims.

Increased United States support for these multilateral programs will enhance U.S. leadership in international development affairs, improve U.S. relationships with less developed countries, promote international financial burden-sharing, and enable the UN and OAS to more effectively address specific global problems. These contributions will also benefit the United States economy by strengthening international trade. In addition, our contributions are partially offset by the substantial quantities of U.S. goods and services purchased by these programs, and by the support these programs give the private as well as the public sector.

Programs with Primarily Development Objectives

Most of the funds in this account are intended for contributions to organizations and programs whose purposes are principally to promote development. In general, these are relatively large programs, or are small activities closely related to large programs.

The largest proposed contribution is to the UN Development Program which operates in 151 countries and territories. UNDP activities cover the entire range of development, and UNDP provides the primary leadership in the development field in fostering cohesive, coordinated efforts to deal with key development issues of global concern. Our proposed support for the UNDP would allow it to accommodate priority needs in particular sectoral areas

such as agriculture and to concentrate increasingly on meeting the basic needs of the poorest of the poor. UNDP's increased capability to execute its planned assistance program will reinforce U.S. efforts to fund the great bulk of multilateral technical assistance voluntarily rather than through UN assessed regular budgets.

The \$140 million contribution for the UNDP will provide support for the major global source of multilateral technical cooperation and assistance. Through the country program process, UNDP promotes coordination in the field among UN agencies and other multilateral and bilateral assistance programs. UNDP provides trained advisors to assist local personnel in fields such as economic planning, natural resources and industrial preinvestment surveys, agricultural and fishery development, employment, education, health and urban rehabilitation.

An initial tranche of \$15 million, of a possible two-year contribution, is requested for the UN Special Fund for Science and Technology for Development under UNDP. The Fund will help development of scientific and technological institutions of developing nations and would improve their access to applied science in areas such as clean water, sanitation, food preservation, biological science, and land reclamation in order to accelerate their development.

The next largest contribution will support UNICEF programs in health, education, nutrition and other fields. These programs directly benefit children and their mothers in 108 developing countries in ways that contribute significantly to the development of these countries. UNICEF also plays a key role in crisis areas like Cambodia.

The OAS assistance programs are major sources of multilateral technical assistance in our hemisphere. They comprise a long-term U.S. commitment to hemispheric cooperation, and in particular, to the OAS as a catalyst to develop greater cooperation among member states in the areas of science, education, and urban planning.

The UN Capital Development Fund, administered by the UNDP, supports small grass roots innovative development projects not normally accommodated by the international lending institutions.

The cash contribution to the World Food Program enhances administration of WFP's food for work development programs and worldwide food assistance.

Other Programs

The balance of this account provides for a number of other, generally smaller programs, which have varying mixtures of development and other foreign policy purposes.

Funding is proposed for three programs in southern Africa. The UN Institute for Namibia operates a three-year training course for young Namibians preparing them as middle level civil administrators and technicians in anticipation of Namibia's transition to independence. The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa funds scholarships for Africans denied educational opportunities in their minority-ruled territories. The UN Trust Fund for South Africa assists, through private organizations, victims of discrimination in South Africa.

The voluntary fund for the UN Decade for Women supports projects to achieve the permanent improvement of the status of women in the socio-economic sectors of developing nations.

United States' contributions to three programs--International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the UN Environment Program (UNEP)--provide direct benefits to the United States and to other developed countries as well as the developing world. The IAEA conducts research and assists developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. International cooperation in weather and environment activities by the WMO and UNEP stimulates action by all. The UNEP's primary concern is

to assess major global and regional environmental hazards and coordinate action to improve environmental management; current efforts include studies in desertification, tropical deforestation, pollution of the seas and "Earthwatch," a program of environmental assessment of the effects of development programs on rivers, coastal and transborder areas.

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

	<u>FY 79</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>Proposed</u>
I. PRIMARILY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:			
UN Development Program (UNDP)	126,050	126,050	140,000
UN Special Fund for Science and Technology Development (UNSFSTD)	--	--	15,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	30,000	36,000	40,000
<u>OAS Assistance Programs (OAS): SUBTOTAL</u>	15,500	16,500	17,500
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)	(6,500)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Special Projects (Mar del Plata)	(2,600)	(3,000)	(3,300)
Special Development Assistance Fund	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,700)
Special Cultural Fund	(400)	(500)	(500)
UN Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
FAO World Food Program (WFP/Administrative Costs)	2,000	2,000	2,500
UN Post Harvest Losses Fund	<u>3,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
SUBTOTAL	178,550	182,550	217,000
II. OTHER PROGRAMS:			
<u>UN Southern Africa Development Fund: SUBTOTAL</u>	1,800	1,900	1,900
UN Institute for Namibia	(500)	(500)	(500)
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	(300)	(400)	(400)
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNEPTSA)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
UN Decade for Women	2,000	1,000	1,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,000	2,300	2,300
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	12,000	12,500	13,500
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	10,000	8,000	8,200
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	--	--	150
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	425 ^{1/}	--	--
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	500	500	--
UN Expert Study on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development	175 ^{1/}	--	--
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	250	250	--
UNESCO--World Heritage Trust Fund	300	640	--
UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	52,000	52,000 ^{2/}	--
SUBTOTAL	81,450	79,090	27,050
<u>TOTALS</u>	260,000	261,640 ^{3/}	244,050

- ^{1/} Due to CENTO dissolution, \$175,000 of the originally appropriated \$600,000 was re-programmed, upon Congressional notification, for use by the UN Expert Study on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.
- ^{2/} This activity was part of the IO & P budget in FY 1979 and 1980; it has now been transferred to the Migration and Refugee Assistance budget.
- ^{3/} The regular appropriation for this account for 1980 had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. Funding is currently provided by a continuing resolution (P.L. 96-123) in effect through September 30, 1980. The 1980 amounts shown are based on House and Senate Floor action on H.R. 4473, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1980. If the House and Senate are in disagreement, the figure reflects the version closest to the Administration's request. If, in comparing the House and Senate actions to the request, one is lower and one is higher, the request is shown.

TITLE UN Development Program (UNDP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 81 \$140,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 213	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1966	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To support global technical assistance programs in developing nations.

Background and Progress to Date: Founded in 1966, UNDP is a voluntary fund that finances the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical assistance to developing countries. Drawing on UNDP coordinating capabilities and funds, UN specialized agencies such as FAO, UNESCO, and WHO provide LDC governments with experts who render advice to improve agriculture, industry, education, health, transportation and communications. UNDP experts conduct investment feasibility studies, promote development of natural resources, and assist with economic planning. Now funding technical assistance projects in over 150 countries and territories, UNDP enlists and organizes the financial and human resources of the international community. Through its ability to draw on a broad range of skills, UNDP can meet technical assistance requirements on a comprehensive multi-disciplinary basis. UNDP's five-year programming encourages a medium-range, coherent approach to development. In the field, UNDP coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance makes both more effective. UNDP pre-investment surveys and related programs stimulate the interest of investors and developing countries to expand production and employment through private investment.

During its First Programming Cycle, (1972-1976), UNDP funded \$1.6 billion projects worldwide. During the Second Cycle (1977-1981) \$2.5 billion has been projected. UNDP increasingly stresses practical agricultural and industrial projects with a rural orientation to build institutions and capabilities that are crucial to growth. These efforts provide bases for future investment and increased technological self-reliance and help people acquire basic goods and services. A substantial share of UNDP activities are consistent with the sectoral emphasis of U.S. bilateral assistance: approximately 22% of total funding is devoted to agriculture, 11% to education, science and technology, and 7% to health, social security and other social services. At the same

time, the UNDP meets needs not addressed bilaterally by the United States: 17% of the program is devoted to industry. The allocation of funds for the Second Cycle shows a very substantial shift to the poorer countries. Developing Nations with an annual GNP per capita below \$500 will receive nearly 66.7% of the field programs.

Other Donors: The United States share of contributions has declined from 37.8 percent in 1966 to about 18.5 percent. Compared with the 1979 U.S. contribution of \$126 million (18.5%), the largest other donors are: the Netherlands (\$71.2 million), Sweden (\$67.9 million), Denmark (\$61.7 million), the U.K. (\$55.8 million), and the Federal Republic of Germany (\$55.2 million).

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the peoples and institutions of 151 countries and territories, including U.S. territories.

FY 1981 Program: UNDP's detailed 1981 program is not yet available. Estimated total annual expenditures for technical assistance programs are expected to reach \$897 million in 1981.

Major Outputs: A coordinated and mutually beneficial approach to development based on access to the full range of UN organs and programs by UNDP planners and concentrating technical assistance in agriculture, industry, education, science and health.

Benefits to U.S.: The UNDP benefits the U.S. by providing a coordinated coherent approach to the UN's development efforts, as well as facilitating coordination between multilateral and bilateral aid programs at the country level. In addition the UNDP helps stabilize the world economy by promoting economic growth in the developing countries, and develops pre-investment surveys leading to large-scale investments by international development banks, private business and governments. In addition, the UNDP provides significant business opportunities and commodity procurement for U.S. contractors and consultants and provides a balanced emphasis on both private and public contributions to development.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	126,050	125,000	1,050	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	126,050	127,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	252,100	252,100		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	140,000	*	*	

TITLE United Nations Special Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 81 \$15,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To accelerate the process of strengthening the capabilities of developing nations to use science and technology for development.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) at Vienna, August 20-31, 1979, called for the establishment of a new UN Special Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development with a target of \$250 million to cover a two-year period. The Fund would be managed by the 48-nation UNDP Governing Council with general guidelines to be provided by a new Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development established under the UN General Assembly. The UNCSTD recommendations were accepted at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly. The Fund will complement and strengthen existing international cooperative efforts in science and technology. It will support national efforts to improve science and technology education to train research and development managers, and to improve productivity through research. It will also assist countries in strengthening government policies and services relating to research and development in such areas as energy, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industrial development, nutrition and public health.

Other Donors: Italy, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Nordics have said they would contribute their proportionate share to the Interim Fund. Middle income countries such as Venezuela and Mexico had indicated a willingness to contribute. A U.S. contribution of \$15 million is proposed for FY 1981 with possible additional funding for FY 1982, conditional on the response of other donors.

Beneficiaries: Special attention will be given to help the least developed countries develop the technological capacity to address the basic needs of the disadvantaged segment of their populations.

FY 1981 Program: Specifically, the Fund would be used to improve the capacity of LDCs to utilize science and technology for their own development. Its broad range of activities would include facilitating technology transfer by strengthening LDC capacities to assess, select, acquire and adapt foreign technology; establishing information networks and systems; applying, pilot testing, and disseminating innovative technologies; promoting the sound use of natural resources for development; and monitoring future science and technology activities for their impact on development. Regional, subregional, and global forms of cooperation would get special attention.

Administrative overhead will be held to a minimum by utilizing UNDP oversight. Special attention will be given to assure that projects supported through the Fund will not duplicate existing programs of the specialized agencies or other donors. The U.S. is also insisting that strict program and administrative criteria be established governing project selection, design, execution and evaluation.

Major Outputs: It is anticipated that new organizations for science, technology, and research will be established in countries where the national infrastructure is weak or nonexistent, and existing institutions will be considerably strengthened to promote the adaptation and generation of technology in countries where development structure is more advanced.

Benefits to the U.S.: These are of three kinds: it will undertake programs with a highly leveraged favorable impact on the pace of development; it will rally multi-donor support for activities that complement U.S. bilateral assistance, and thus contribute to the achievement of our development goals. As one of few recent positive steps in multilateral cooperation with the developing countries, the Fund will underscore our commitment to scientific and technological development in the Third World.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	0	0	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	0	0		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	0	0	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	15,000	*	*	

TITLE UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$40,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *	*
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 225	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1947	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To help UNICEF provide basic services for children in developing countries and particularly, to help the poorest of the poor in these countries.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN General Assembly created UNICEF in 1946 to help destitute children in Europe in the wake of World War II. This emergency program evolved into a long-term voluntary development fund to improve conditions for children in the developing countries.

UNICEF cooperates with the developing countries in their efforts to enhance and improve the condition of children and to enable them to develop their full potential as productive members of society. Today UNICEF works closely with governments in 108 countries, often in cooperation with other multilateral and bilateral organizations. In so doing, UNICEF stresses the importance of popular participation at the grass roots level. Special emphasis is given to helping the poorest of the poor achieve their basic human needs. UNICEF expenditures per child in the least developed countries are 3½ times as much as for the next higher income category of countries. The principal fields of endeavor comprise maternal and child health care, family planning, safe water supply, good nutrition, formal and nonformal education, social welfare, and emergency assistance in times of disaster such as earthquakes, floods, and war; it is also playing a leading role in the international relief effort to provide food, medicine, and other supplies to the people of war-torn Kampuchea. UNICEF has pioneered the "basic services" concept which seeks to integrate the above fields within a framework of community action.

Other Donors: The United States has been a leader in UNICEF from its inception. The U.S. share in government contributions has fallen off from 68.9 percent in the period 1947-1953 to under 20 percent in 1978, but the United States is still the largest

contributor (other major ones are Sweden, the other Nordic countries, Canada, UK, Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland).

Beneficiaries: Some 960 million children and their mothers live in the developing world. A substantial and growing proportion of these children benefit directly or indirectly from UNICEF efforts.

FY 1981 Program: The requested contribution will further UNICEF's ability to extend its services to some of the 400 million children aged 0 to 6 still beyond the organization's reach through village health centers, primary schools, teacher training institutions, and other community institutions.

Major Outputs: UNICEF's basic program outputs are community oriented activities providing basic services for children (in health, nutrition, education and population) which in the long run can become self-sustaining or fully community-supported. Another important but unquantifiable output is UNICEF's influence on government policy toward children through its vigorous advocacy on their behalf.

Benefits to the U.S.: U.S. contributions to UNICEF benefit the United States by promoting development and demonstrating U.S. humanitarian concerns, thus advancing our economic and political interests. They also fund programs designed to meet specific basic human needs with projects which the developing countries can manage themselves, thereby furthering the Congressional New Directions mandate.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	30,000	30,000	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	36,000	36,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	66,000	66,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	40,000	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 81	\$7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V, Centrally Funded P. 219		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>			1968		
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To support regional development programs in education, science, and technology in Latin America.

Background and Progress to Date: The SMF was created in 1968 by a declaration of the presidents of the OAS member states to foster development programs in education, science and technology. The United States contributed \$3 million the first year and gave increasing amounts each year until 1974 when our contribution amounted to \$8.8. Simultaneously, a new additional fund was created for special projects which would stress the practical application of education, science and technology in multi-country activities while strengthening these same three disciplines in member states. The program operates primarily through technical assistance and grants to projects sponsored by cooperating governmental, educational, research and private sector institutions. Funds are allocated for either national or multinational projects, but they all must support regional priorities jointly agreed upon by the member states in the OAS. On-going projects exist both in the Spanish and English speaking countries. In adult education, the fund helped organize programs in seven countries and sponsored 34 national courses for the training of adult education teachers in 11 countries. In Argentina, techniques of rural education were taught to 50 Bolivians and 40 Paraguayans. In the area of educational technology, 1,500 teachers in 11 countries took part in 50 courses. In technical and vocational education, the fund sponsored courses in supervision of technical education, on-the-job training and human resources development for 105 educators. Science projects included seminars, field projects and experiments related to marine resources and fish cultivation. In food technology, 21 research centers in 15 countries are participating in research and training in tropical fruits processing, low-cost vegetable protein and recycling of industrial agriculture residues. In one country, a national seismic system has been established with the installation of seismographic equipment at five stations.

Other Donors: Total pledges in 1979 were \$9,848,485 of which the United States contributed \$6.5 million. Other leading donors are: Argentina - \$850,000; Brazil - \$800,000; Mexico - \$900,000; and Venezuela - \$365,000.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries are the average citizens of the OAS member states.

FY 1981 Program: The United States has elected members to the OAS Committees that conduct the technical evaluation of science, technology and education projects. These committees have helped to define the programmatic guidelines for the 1980-81 period. For science and technology the guidelines stress strengthening of academic and research institutions. For education the guidelines are: 1) promote wider access to educational opportunities; 2) strengthen educational institutions and foster more community participation in the process; 3) encourage educational innovation and qualitative improvement.

Major Outputs: SMF outputs may be divided into two sections: 1) national projects: principally for educational fellowships and grants in physics, chemistry, engineering and technical studies--anticipated 260 for 1980; 2) regional projects: for regional training centers and seminars--for which 85 are scheduled in 1980. The fund is equally divided between education, and science and technology.

Benefits to United States: Our support to a development role for the OAS acknowledges what the hemispheric nations see as their first priority in the OAS, namely development. The OAS plays an increasingly important political role in the hemisphere, often in support of the political aspects of OAS activities that the United States finds most useful. Use of U.S. concepts and techniques in education science and technology are encouraged.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	6,500	5,335	1,165	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	7,000	8,165		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	13,500	13,500	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	7,000	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81	\$3,300	LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Centrally Funded P. 220	FY 1975	FY *	OF PROJECT *

Purpose: To enable two or more OAS member states to jointly solve educational, scientific, and technological problems.

Background and Progress to Date: The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (CIECC) established this fund in 1973 to promote multinational cooperation focusing on practical applications of knowledge and technology to concrete development problems. It is an adjunct to the Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) which supports the general strengthening of institutions in education, science and technology. Under the Mar del Plata Fund all projects must be both multinational and specifically problem-oriented. It encourages mutual collaboration on regional or sub-regional problems, e.g., frontier development on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border. The informally agreed-to ratio for budget allocations is 30% for Education and 70% for Science and Technology. Recent projects in science and technology have included low-income housing, utilization of bituminous shale, genetic control in cattle and marine life. In the field of education, projects include adult education, intergrated rural development, community education centers and vocational education and training.

Other Donors: Total pledges for 1979 were \$4,013,715 of which the U.S. pledged \$2,600,000. Other leading donors were: Argentina - \$305,696; Brazil - \$382,902; Mexico - \$287,181 and Venezuela - \$146,939.

Beneficiaries: Citizens of the OAS member states and regional and rural low-capital technology projects spawned by this fund are the principal beneficiaries.

FY-1981 Program: The FY-1981 program will include new projects in solar energy, food technology and other areas of mutual U.S. hemispheric current concerns.

Major Outputs: The more advanced OAS countries are beginning to share their scientific and technological know-how with neighboring less developed countries under this fund. Accomplishments include a metrology project involving six countries which have exchanged experts and technicians and have adequate staff for their respective centers. In education, six countries are involved in an educational technology project aimed at providing a good education to growing school-age populations.

Benefits to the United States: The United States contribution opens another avenue for using the OAS as a channel for support of U.S. foreign policy objectives, e.g., long-standing (support of U.S. positions at the United Nations) and ad hoc (human rights, nascent democratic efforts). In the economic sphere, a large portion of the fund is expended in the U.S. (\$331,000 in 1977). Fund projects have led to orders for U.S. products and private technical assistance, e.g., sugar cane by-products, biopharmaceutical evaluations in which U.S. firms have expressed an interest.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	2,600	1,324	1,276	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	4,276		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	5,600	5,600	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	3,300	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs, Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 81	\$6,700	LIFE OF PROJECT *
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded P. 221	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1965	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *		

Purpose: Support of technical cooperative programs to promote economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Background and Progress to Date: The Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) supports technical assistance, training and advisory services for OAS member countries. Encouraged by U.S. initiatives under the Alliance for Progress, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council established the SDAF in 1965. The U.S. has made annual voluntary contributions to the fund since its inception. For 1979 the U.S. pledged \$6.0 million of the \$10.0 million pledged by all OAS member countries. The total level of funding for 1979 was \$12.4 million, of which \$1.3 million was provided by non-member countries such as Canada, Spain and Israel. The sectors served are as follows: Rural Development, 15%; Regional Development, 16%; Development Programming, 15%; Executive Secretariat, 13%; Public Sector, including public administration, 11%; International Trade and Export Promotion, 10%; Development Projects, 7%; Tourism Development, 6%; Social Development, including social security, worker banks, labor program, 6%. Other OAS members demonstrated their satisfaction with the results of SDAF projects by pledging more than their traditional share for the SDAF budget in both 1978 and 1979. SDAF-initiated projects have generated new development assistance from non-traditional sources, such as \$22 million from the International Fund for Agricultural Development for rural development in Honduras and \$4 million from the Netherlands for development of the Darien region of Colombia. The number of program areas was reduced from 20 to a more manageable 8 and overhead costs were reduced, thereby increasing direct services to member countries in 1978-79. During 1978-79 the Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs eliminated 85 staff positions, representing about 23% of total personnel.

Other Donors: Other major donors in 1980 are Brazil (\$1,110,102), Mexico (\$890,000), Argentina (\$939,446), and Venezuela (\$373,010). Non-members (Canada, Israel, Spain) contributed an additional \$1.3 million in 1979.

Beneficiaries: All Latin American and Caribbean member countries are recipients of SDAF programs with concentration in the smaller, least developed countries. Projects produced direct benefits to small-scale economic operators, such as farmers and independent businessmen, and to specific targets, such as lower income groups and backward regions. In 1978 the specialized Inter-American centers trained 3,066 participants and direct country projects provided training to 1,945 participants.

FY-81 Program: Objectives are: (1) the creation in member states of an improved institutional capacity to formulate development policies and to identify and execute development projects on national and regional levels, (2) the improvement of governmental operations, and (3) the support of policies to improve income and employment level and promote development of human resources. 1982-1985 objectives will follow the same lines with more emphasis given to projects with direct social impact, such as the labor program.

Major Outputs: Major SDAF outputs are national development projects, regional training centers and seminars, and export and tourism promotion activities.

Benefits to the U.S.: This program is an essential complement to other activities of the OAS, such as human rights and peacekeeping, that are also important elements of U.S. policy and contributes to maintaining an effective system of hemispheric cooperation. The SDAF has successfully promoted a system of regional self-help and has stimulated increased contributions from relatively more advanced members for the benefit of the poorer countries of the region. SDAF projects and training are oriented toward the use of American technicians and systems, thereby encouraging close professional, technical, and business ties at all levels. Financially, close to half of past SDAF expenditures have been made in the U.S.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	6,000	5,914	86	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	6,086		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	12,000	12,000	0	
	.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	6,700	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs Special Cultural Fund (SCF)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$500	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1981 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 222	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To enhance cultural developments within, and exchanges between, member countries and to preserve national tradition and native crafts.

Background and Progress to Date: The Special Culture Account was organized by Latin American initiative in 1970 to foster the cultural development of member states and the sharing of their cultural heritage. Its purpose is also intended to increase knowledge and appreciation of the cultural and artistic achievements by and between the member states. To demonstrate the respect for Latin America's heritage, the U.S. participated for the first time in FY 1978 with a contribution of \$500,000. This money was allocated with the intention of stimulating job-producing projects to preserve artistic and cultural heritage; to encourage the manufacture, display and marketing of native handicrafts, and for cultural and artistic exchanges.

This fund supports projects and activities which touch the core purpose of the OAS: building understanding and appreciation among the peoples of the hemisphere for the pluralistic heritage of the Americas. The fund supports restoration of historical treasures such as pre-Colombian monuments, development of museums, library services and university-level area studies, exchanges of cultural leaders and artists, cultural development at the community level, and production workshops for artisans.

The program operates primarily through technical assistance and grants to projects sponsored by cooperating governmental, educational and private sector institutions.

Other Donors: Total pledges in 1979 were \$953,835, of which the U.S. contributed \$400,000. Other leading donors were Argentina \$147,760, Brazil \$141,921, Mexico \$80,800, and Venezuela \$77,325.

Beneficiaries: These projects directly benefit the artisans and craftsmen of the Americas as well as the citizens of all classes. Projects create job opportunities at production workshops and community centers, improve capabilities of artisans through instructions, and increase the need for artisans by undertaking major restorations of sites of historical and touristic interest.

FY 1981 Program: The FY 1981 program will center around continuation of the five-year master cultural development resource plan emphasizing the establishment of community cultural centers.

Major Outputs: The fund stimulates protection and promotion of historical and artistic heritage, mass communication, cultural dissemination, the lively arts and support of Latin American and U.S. area studies.

Benefits to the United States: The SCF promotes the exchange of cultural leaders, some of whom are introduced to the United States through exhibits, visits, and academic experiences. By stimulating existing and creating new ties between U.S. and hemispheric institutions of higher learning, the fund contributes to increasing the international competence of U.S. citizens and blunts the oft-repeated criticism that the U.S. lacks interest and awareness of the cultural heritage of hemispheric nations.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	400	400	0	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	900	900	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	500	*	*	

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

TITLE UN Capital Development Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	*
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 214	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: The Fund provides grant capital assistance to small private enterprises and public sector projects too small for financing by development banks.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN General Assembly established the Capital Development Fund (CDF) in 1966. In 1967 the General Assembly placed the Fund under the management of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, where it is subject to policy guidance from the UNDP Governing Council. CDF projects are located in least developed countries in very poor and remote regions which lack basic services and are often cut off from the mainstream of economic activities. The Fund's commitments extend almost entirely to the least developed countries with particular emphasis on the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian zone and other of Africa's poorest nations. 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, and transport and communication facilities.

Other Donors: Other major contributors since the Fund's inception are the Netherlands (\$36.24 million), Sweden (\$22.54 million), Norway (\$10.86 million) and Denmark (\$5.64 million). Important developing country contributors are Yugoslavia (\$3.6 million), India (\$1.65 million) and Pakistan (\$1.11 million). Total contributions for 1979 were \$24.53 million. Cumulative contributions for 1968-1979 are \$92.3 million.

Beneficiaries: An estimated three million low-income farmers, entrepreneurs, and the rural poor in some twenty least-developed countries benefit from UNCDF projects.

FY 1981 Program: In 1981 the Fund will attempt to expand its level of activities within the constraints of its resource level. A detailed program is not yet available, but primary emphasis on meeting the basic living requirements for the rural poor in least developed countries will be maintained, as will the choice of appropriate technologies and the focus on strengthening the self-reliance of recipients.

Major Outputs: In 1978, 57 projects totaling \$27.2 million were approved, representing an increase of 84% compared to 1977. Despite the rapid growth in 1978 project approvals, administrative overhead expenses have remained low and are expected to continue to be at or near the two percent level. The Fund, which until 1979 operated on the principle of full funding, now is shifting to partial funding. The level of projects submitted to UNCDF for approval in 1979 is \$52 million, of which \$25 million has been committed on a fully funded basis and the \$27 million balance will be committed on a partial funding basis. An operational reserve of 20 percent of the Fund's commitments will be maintained.

Benefits to U.S.: The CDF supports three important U.S. developmental interests: the promotion of appropriate technology, grass roots initiatives and increased productivity.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	2,000	0	2,000	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	4,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	4,000	4,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	2,000	*	*	

TITLE World Food Program (WFP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT *	*
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 218	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1963	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *

Purpose: To provide administrative and other cash costs in dispensing food aid for economic and social development and for food emergencies worldwide.

Background and Progress to Date: The WFP was established in 1963 to use food aid for emergency assistance and for economic development in the LDC's. Through December 1978 some \$2.1 billion in commodities and cash have been used for development projects, largely for food-for-work projects, while \$354 million was devoted to emergency food aid. In addition, the Program has distributed \$225 million--for commodities and shipping costs--entrusted to it by donor countries under the Food Aid Conventions of 1968 and 1971. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, which gives WFP its overall policy guidance, also has responsibility within the UN system to recommend ways to dispense international food aid more effectively and rapidly.

Other Donors: Over the years, the United States has contributed 33% of WFP's resources. The biennial contributions of the United States, however, have fallen from a high of 50% in 1963/65 to 25% in 1977/78. For 1979/80, the United States pledged \$220 million. Other principal donors and their percentage contributions to the WFP for 1979/80 are: Canada (22%), the Netherlands (7%), Denmark (5%), and the Federal Republic of Germany (5%). The U.S. contribution to the WFP encourages other countries which might not provide food aid at all to contribute through the WFP. For example, Saudi Arabia became a donor in 1977. Its contribution in 1979/80 is \$55 million (7%). Also, the European Economic Community has begun to make large annual commitments. In 1979 it announced a contribution of \$38 million (3%).

Beneficiaries: The stated objectives of the Program are to carry out social and economic development projects and to meet emergency food needs. The Program devotes 75% of its development resources to least developed or the most seriously affected countries. From its own fund and from the International Emergency Food Reserve a total of about 292,000 tons of food was delivered in 57 emergency operations in 30 countries and benefited about 18.6 million people. In 1979, 30 development projects were approved with a total value of about \$440 million. Ninety percent of this amount was for projects in LDC/MSA's. Through October 1979, \$33 million had been expended for emergencies.

FY 1981 Program: Projected commitments for 1981 are \$350 million for social and economic development projects and \$60 million for emergencies; disbursements are projected to be \$316 million for development and \$60 million for emergencies.

Major Outputs: This contribution specifically supports WFP administrative and distribution costs. The ratio of the value of commodities delivered (including transportation costs) to the WFP administrative costs is 19/1. Therefore, this contribution directly supports the delivery of \$48 million worth of commodities.

Benefits to the US: This program furthers the aims of PL480 Title II, providing an outlet for US agricultural commodities through the WFP, using food aid for development purposes and thus helping to generate growth in developing countries which now absorb 40% of the US exports.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	2,000	0	2,000	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	4,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	4,000	4,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	2,500	*	*	

TITLE UN Institute for Namibia		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 81 \$500		LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 215		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *	

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

Background and Progress to Date: The Institute was created by the UN General Assembly and opened in September 1976 in Lusaka, Zambia, with a two-year program for 100 students. In May 1978 the Institute's Senate extended the curriculum from two to three years.

The Institute owes its existence in its present form to the abnormal political situation in Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by South Africa, and in which inadequate 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.

Since the Institute's inception, the student intake has been increased and the curriculum expanded with the launching of a program for third-year students whereby they gain practical experience through student in-service training in the foreign ministries and other institutions of various African countries. Several research projects undertaken by divisions of the Institute have been completed and are being published. The Institute's enrollment now numbers approximately 250, all of whom are Namibian.

Other Donors: The Swedish contribution to the Institute was the largest in FY 1979 (\$522,965). Other major donors included the U.S. (\$500,000), Norway (\$176,523), the Netherlands (\$151,515), and Canada (\$126,050).

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this training are the 250 students in the Institute for Namibia program. In addition, the

educational investment in Namibia's future will help improve stability for the whole area and thereby benefit all the people of southern Africa.

FY 1981 Program: The Institute expects to graduate approximately 100 of its enrollees.

Major Outputs: Mid-level administrative training for Namibians.

Benefits to the U.S.: The United States will ultimately benefit from the peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa which this program will further.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	500	500	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	1,000	1,000		
	*	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	500	*	*	

TITLE UN Trust Fund for South Africa		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$400	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded P. 216	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1969	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To provide legal assistance, relief, and education for refugees from, and victims of, apartheid practices in southern Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: The Trust Fund was established by the UN General Assembly in 1965. It provides three main types of assistance to victims of apartheid and racially discriminatory legislation: legal representation, education, and humanitarian relief. United States support for the Fund terminated in 1969, but was resumed in FY 1979 at Congressional initiative with a U.S. contribution of \$300,000. The Trust Fund is administered by five UN members: Sweden, Chile, Morocco, Nigeria and Pakistan; Sweden is chairman of the Committee of Trustees.

The Trust Fund is one of the few organizations that provides concrete assistance to victims of apartheid. Grants from the Fund provide assistance to individuals from the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, and Rhodesia. Trust Fund grants total approximately \$6.5 million. In 1978, the year preceding resumption of U.S. contributions, nine grants were awarded which had a total value of \$1.5 million.

The Fund's primary channels are through non-governmental private organizations, principally Amnesty International, the World Council of Churches, the Freedom from Fear Organization, and the University Exchange Fund. One of the main recipients of the Trust Fund's legal assistance grants is the U.S. Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (South Africa Project). The Lawyers' Committee has been active in defending civil rights in South Africa since 1967. It works through South Africa's legal system to defend victims of South Africa's apartheid system and protect their human rights. It also supports legal challenges, mounted within the constitutional framework of South Africa's judicial system, to South Africa's network of racially discriminatory laws.

In addition to legal assistance, both financial and through foreign legal representation, the Fund also offers financial support for the education of discrimination victims and their children, and relief both to victims within the country and those who are refugees.

Other Donors: Contributions to the Fund have come from approximately sixty countries. The major contributors in 1979 were Sweden, the United States, Norway, and the Netherlands. As the largest contributor, Sweden's share exceeded that of the United States by \$86,539. A total of \$1.6 million was pledged in 1979 with the contribution of \$300,000 from the United States comprising 18.2 percent of this total.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the Fund are victims of racial discrimination and their families in South Africa, Namibia, and Rhodesia. Presumably upon Rhodesian independence the Fund will no longer grant assistance to Rhodesian citizens.

FY 1981 Program: Continuation of grants of assistance to victims of apartheid.

Major Outputs: Legal assistance, relief, and education to individuals persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Namibia.

Benefits to the US: A major benefit to the United States lies in the implementation of our policy of support for peaceful and legal means of altering the system of apartheid, and in offering visible evidence of our commitment to end such discriminatory practices.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	300	0	300	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	400	700		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	700	700	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	400	*	*	

TITLE UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 217	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To provide secondary and college level scholarships and advanced technical and vocational courses to students from Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia for study outside their homelands.

Background and Progress to Date: UNETPSA was created in 1967 through the merger of scholarship programs which existed at the time for aiding persons from Namibia, South Africa, and Portuguese territories in Africa. More recently it has expanded to cover students from Rhodesia. With the independence in 1974-75 of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, the need ended for new scholarships to persons from these countries.

UNETPSA's scholarship awards are based on total annual contributions received. For 1978 and 1979, total contributions were \$3.4 million and an estimated \$4 million respectively. The scholarship program has grown steadily in recent years, climbing from 1,222 awards in 1975-76 to 1,386 in 1976/77, to 1,542 awards in 1977/78. Approximately two-thirds of this last figure consisted of renewal grants, the remaining third being new awards. UNETPSA scholarships have been awarded to nearly 4,000 African students in the last ten years. The Program continues to attract top-flight student applicants denied the opportunity to continue studying in their minority-ruled homelands.

Our support for UNETPSA is based on U.S. interest in assuring the orderliness and stability of this transition to majority rule in southern Africa through peaceful means. Our support also provides a tangible demonstration of our commitment to the satisfactory resolution of the region's political problems.

Other Donors: The U.S. contribution (\$1 million) is now supporting one fourth of the Program. Other current major contributors are Norway, (\$615,266), Sweden (\$196,937), Denmark (\$194,984), Canada

(\$247,198), Japan (\$140,000), and the U.K. (\$167,286).

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the Program are the grantees themselves. More than 40% of 1977/78 grantees are from Rhodesia. Slightly more than one-third come from South Africa. Namibians form the third largest group (15%). However, UNETPSA's long-term impact will be felt in the African countries to which Program graduates return once their homelands have achieved independence, or the black majority has come into its own. Program graduates will then be serving in responsible positions in government, business and education, thereby helping assure an orderly and stable transition to majority rule.

FY 1981 Program: Approximately 1,550 awards will be given to southern African students. One third of these grants are to be new awards.

Major Outputs: The provision of academic, professional, and vocational education for students who will be prepared to take responsible positions in their majority ruled countries.

Benefits to U.S.: Our contribution to UNEPTSA is a mode for creation of peaceful change in southern Africa, a goal ultimately beneficial to the United States.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	1,000	1,000	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	2,000	2,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	1,000	*	*	

TITLE UN Decade for Women		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *	*
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded P. 224	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *

Purpose: To improve permanently the status and opportunities for women worldwide, especially in developing countries, and to achieve greater participation by women in the processes of economic and social development.

Background and Progress to Date: The General Assembly at its 30th session in 1975, in proclaiming 1976-1985 as the UN Decade for Women, decided that the Voluntary Fund for the International Women's Year, established by ECOSOC, May 16, 1974, should be extended to cover the period of the Decade. The Fund for the Decade, the only source of funding available for the Decade, is primarily for programs to implement the World Plan of Action adopted by the International Women's Year Conference in 1975. The U.S. pledged \$3 million for FY '78; \$2 million for FY 1979. (\$1 million for FY 1980 estimated.) The sum of \$400,000 in the FY 1978 budget was slotted for the creation of an International Training and Research Institute for Women, which has now been approved for establishment in the Dominican Republic.

Other Donors: At the pledging Conference held in November 1978, some \$2.86 million was pledged to the Voluntary Fund. Major donors included: (1979-1980) United Kingdom, \$330,033; Denmark, \$285,714; Norway, \$198,020, Belgium, \$166,667; and the Netherlands, \$121,951.

Beneficiaries: The Fund is intended to provide financial and technical support to programs and projects of the least developed countries, which have limited financial resources for carrying out national plans and projects for the advancement of women and the World Plan of Action. In the selection of projects and proposals, special consideration is to be given to those which benefit rural women, and economically disadvantaged groups of women in the urban areas.

FY 1981 Program: The requested contribution will foster some 60 projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia. The specialized fields most frequently assisted are: development planning; project identification, planning, implementation and evaluation; income-generating projects; and training. Typical projects would include: introduction of improved equipment and establishment of a credit fund for a carpet weaving cooperative developed by a voluntary agency in Ethiopia; development of a women's component within an ongoing FAO small-farmer support program in Bangladesh, Nepal and the Phillipines; and participation of Bolivian women and families in health training.

Major Outputs: To improve the status of women by helping to provide basic human needs, improving the conditions of their lives and their children, developing skills and exploring possibilities which will help them become economically self-sufficient. The estimated FY 1980 pledge of \$1 million will sustain the momentum of current programs in order to meet the World Plan's short-term goals. The 1980 Mid-Decade World Conference will review and appraise the progress of the first-half of the Decade, and formulate a program for the second half.

Benefits to the U.S. The Decade supports a number of U.S. interests including human rights, basic human needs and the integration of women in the development effort.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	2,000	2,000	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	3,000	3,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	1,000	*	*	

TITLE World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 81 \$2,300	LIFE OF PROJECT	*
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded P. 228		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY	1970	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY	*	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY
					*	*

Purpose: To serve as a conduit of climate and weather data exchange for the World Weather Watch (WWW).

Background and Progress to Date: The Voluntary Cooperation Program, funded by voluntary contributions of member states, was established by the WMO in April 1967 to provide for the essential participation of the less developed countries in the World Weather Watch which was launched at that time. Its main goal is atmosphere surveillance and arrangement for the rapid collection of exchange of weather data on a worldwide basis. The United States participated in this program from its inception.

The objective of the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) is assistance to the developing countries in the establishment and/or improvement of their national meteorological and hydrological services thereby furthering the application of meteorological and hydrological information to various sectors of the national economy as well as providing information for worldwide use. Assistance is given in the establishment or improvement of basic observational and telecommunication networks; development of data processing facilities; improvement of techniques for forecasting weather conditions for daily use in support of aviation, agriculture, and in mitigating the disastrous affects of violent storms and floods; establishment of training and research institutes and the training of national staff; assessment of hydrological potential for irrigation, hydroelectric development; and development of meteorological application.

Other Donors: The U.S. contributes 40% of total VCP funding. Other major donors are the Soviet Union (18.1%), West Germany (16%), France (8%), Japan (4.3%), United Kingdom (8%) Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Australia.

Beneficiaries: Since the weather knows no national boundaries all member states benefit from the WMO activities. In fact the VCP of WMO is based on the realization that it is impossible to make

reliable weather forecasts without international collaboration in collecting and making available meteorological data. There are about 100 developing country members which benefit from the Voluntary Cooperation Program.

FY 1981 Program: For the fiscal year 1981, the Voluntary Cooperation Program of WMO will foster programs and projects enabling the developing countries to play their essential role in the World Weather Watch, hydrology and atmospheric and ocean pollution control. Moreover, the developing countries will be called upon to play an important role in collecting the data necessary to establish the extent to which climate is changing as a result of human activities and because of natural causes. As the instruments for observations related to weather and climate change reach a higher degree of sophistication, it will be necessary to provide the appropriate equipment to the developing countries and to continue to train the personnel which will be required to receive and interpret meteorological data and relay them to other countries.

Major Outputs: Some 225 projects and technical assistance enabling use and application of complex meteorological monitoring instruments by member states will be provided.

Benefits to the US: The World Weather Watch (WWW) is instrumental in providing data needed for United States meteorological, hydrological and ocean related services. As a result of VCP, telecommunications have been greatly improved, resulting in nearly a doubling of surface and upper air data received in time for processing at the U.S. National Meteorological Center. The long-term monitoring programs of the WWW provide data necessary to establish base lines for determining changes in climate which are fundamental to planning for United States agricultural activities.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	2,000	74	1,926	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	2,300	4,226	*	
Estimated through September 30, 1980	4,300	4,300	*	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	2,300	*	*	

TITLE International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 81 \$13,500	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1980 Annex V Centrally Funded, P. 229	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1957	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To further technical assistance in nuclear energy and strengthen U.S. non-proliferation objectives.

Background and Progress to Date: Established in 1957, the IAEA operational program provides technical assistance (experts, equipment, and training) to developing countries to help them develop the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The operational program is funded by voluntary contributions from IAEA member states and has been supported by the United States since its inception. The United States' assistance to IAEA safeguards, which began in 1975, aims at enhancing the IAEA's ability to apply safeguards effectively.

Other Donors: The other major donors to the IAEA technical assistance program in 1978 were Sweden (\$2,065,000), the U.S.S.R. (\$1,258,000), FRG (\$1,177,000) and Japan (\$1,008,000). Other countries contributing to the safeguards in 1978 included Canada, the FRG, the U.S.S.R., and Australia.

Beneficiaries: 77 countries in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, Latin America and Europe received technical assistance from IAEA in 1978.

FY 1981 Program: The U.S. voluntary contribution to IAEA is proposed at \$13.5 million: \$6.4 million for technical assistance, \$6.1 million for safeguards, and \$1 million to provide 20% uranium fuel for research reactors. The U.S. voluntary contribution for technical assistance is divided into cash and in-kind components. The United States contributes in cash at 25% (our base rate of assessment) of the target figure for voluntary contributions. The target for 1981 is expected to be about \$12.5 million, which would mean a cash contribution of \$3,125,000. The remainder of the technical assistance would be devoted to in-kind contributions: equipment, services of U.S. experts, fellowships and training courses. The safeguards component will be used to continue at a level of about \$3 million the U.S. program of assistance to IAEA safeguards consisting of tasks jointly agreed to

by the IAEA and the United States Government. Other work to be undertaken includes development of techniques for verification of spent fuel and the testing of safeguards on spent fuel storage. The 1981 program will have increased focus on improvement of surveillance systems and will provide for a test of a new system involving 15 facilities. One million dollars, which is part of a pledge made by the United States at the UN Special Session on Disarmament, is proposed to provide low enriched uranium to those countries willing to reduce the enrichment of the fuel in their research reactors. Preference will be given in allocating this fuel to developing countries which are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Major Outputs: The main objectives of the technical assistance program are to promote the transfer of skills and knowledge relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to support the efforts made by recipient countries to carry out their atomic energy activities more efficiently and safely and to ensure that the knowledge acquired can continue to be applied after the provision of assistance by the IAEA has been completed. These objectives were achieved by the IAEA, though the recipient countries play a major role, particularly in providing sufficient personnel and support to follow through on the projects. The Agency made efforts in 1978 to increase the utilization of inconvertible currencies which had accumulated in the technical assistance program. Major accomplishments in the safeguards support program included development and provision of portable verification equipment, work on the safeguards information system, and provision of cost-free experts to work on information, measurements and surveillance.

Benefits to the US: Aside from supporting U.S. aims at non-proliferation, the technical assistance program brings orders to U.S. business; in 1977 purchases of U.S. equipment amounted to \$168 million or 55% of the total. Fifty-four out of 388 experts used in the program came from the United States.

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	12,000	4,116	7,884	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	12,500	20,384		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	24,500	24,500	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	13,500	*	*	

TITLE UN Environment Program			FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER			PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 81		LIFE OF PROJECT *
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1980 Annex V		\$8,200		
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Centrally Funded, P. 230		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *

Purpose: To promote and guide global efforts to protect the environment.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN General Assembly established UNEP in December 1972 to catalyze, guide, and coordinate the UN's environmental programs and to finance initiatives to strengthen programs already underway. The United States has been a major participant in UNEP since its beginning, contributing 30.6% of the total in the period 1973-77.

The principal goal of UNEP's program is to stimulate assessment of major global and regional environmental hazards and to coordinate action to improve environmental management. The main thrust of the program is directed at environmental problems of a global nature, with 66% of the resources assigned to global, as opposed to regional or national, projects. UNEP has stimulated Mediterranean coastal states to act together to reduce pollution on the Mediterranean Sea. Through the Barcelona Convention, in force since 1978, Parties have pledged \$3.2 million plus \$1.6 million in-kind or services for 1979-80 Mediterranean clean up. UNEP has similarly generated the Kuwait Region Action Plan and is moving ahead with other regional-seas plans elsewhere. UNEP plays a key role in getting other environmental treaties started, e.g. Endangered Species Convention and currently under negotiation, the Migratory Species Convention. Working through UN "line" agencies, UNEP has catalyzed global atmospheric, water quality, urban air pollution, and food contamination monitoring nets of special interest to the United States, as well as tropical deforestation, soils, and rangeland monitoring pilot projects, as part of the "Earthwatch" environmental assessment function.

Other Donors: Major contributors to UNEP's Environment Fund in 1979 were (in millions): United States \$10.0, U.S.S.R. \$3.8, Japan \$3.3, Federal Republic of Germany \$2.3, Sweden \$1.9, France \$1.3, Canada \$1.0. Japan recently increased its pledge for the

period 1978-81 by 10%, and Saudi Arabia has pledged \$1.0 million for the period. Thirteen developing countries pledged contributions to the Fund for the first time during 1978. The total number of contributing countries is 80.

Beneficiaries: All countries benefit from UNEP's global projects, such as action against worldwide environmental pollution. Developing countries benefit from UNEP's efforts to build environmental safeguards into new development projects and promote rational resource management.

FY 1981 Program: The FY 1981 program will speed progress in UNEP's design and implementation of a worldwide monitoring system (GEMS) of common environmental problems and support activities in oceans pollution control, climate impact and deforestation.

Major Outputs: UNEP organized the 1977 Desertification Conference and action plan to fight the spread of the arid-land deserts. UNEP this year has assumed the leading role in the World Climate Program's impact assessment component, which will assess consequences of such hazards as global CO2 buildup. In 1979 UNEP, through an international meeting, has acted to intensify public awareness and develop a global plan on tropical deforestation. Environmental focal points, at UNEP initiative, now exist in more than 60 countries to facilitate environmental data exchange. By the end of 1980 it is expected that 85 countries will have registered about 20,000 sources of environmental information in the International Referral System.

Benefits to the U.S.: UNEP is an important mechanism for stimulating and orchestrating action on global problems in which the United States has an interest, such as buildup of toxic substances in the rivers and oceans and fluorocarbons in the atmosphere.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	10,000	10,000	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	8,000	8,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1980	18,000	18,000	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	8,200	*	*	

TITLE Convention and International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 81 \$150	LIFE OF PROJECT *
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *

Purpose: To provide international support for protection of endangered species.

Background and Progress to Date: 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 Environment Fund of UNEP, but UNEP will reduce its support in 1980 and 1981 and cease support thereafter. This action is consonant with UNEP's catalytic role in environmental initiative. The Parties to the Convention will themselves begin to provide support for the CITES Secretariat in 1981.

Specific accomplishments 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 of customs officials to identify protected species at ports of entry, and adoption of a standardized universal format for information required to amend listings of endangered species.

Other Donors: A Cost-Sharing Scale for CITES Parties has not yet been agreed to, nor has a detailed budget for 1981 been submitted for approval of the Parties. However, it is roughly estimated that the CITES Budget will total about \$550,000. Of this amount, major donors would be expected to contribute approximately as follows: U.S. (\$150 thousand), U.S.S.R. (\$57 thousand), Federal Republic of Germany (\$37.9 thousand), France (\$28 thousand), Canada (\$14.9 thousand). Altogether more than 50 countries are expected to contribute toward the support of CITES.

Beneficiaries: All countries benefit from CITES protection of endangered species of wild plants and animals because it results in the preservation of mankind's irreplaceable natural heritage.

FY 1981 Program: CITES will monitor international trade in endangered species, develop statistics, provide technical assistance missions, continue developing guidelines for legislation and administration and preparing a manual for identification of endangered species.

Major Outputs: More effective control of international trade in endangered species of wild plants and animals.

Benefits to U.S.: CITES serves United States interests: It is a result of a U.S. Congressional initiative, and is consonant with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1979	0	0	0	*Annual Voluntary Contribution
Estimated Fiscal Year 1980	0	0	0	
Estimated through September 30, 1980	0	0	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1981	150	*	*	