International Organizations and Programs

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United States International Development Cooperation Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
284.730	250.212	256.650

This account will fund U.S. voluntary contributions to UN system and other international organizations and programs that carry out development, humanitarian, environmental and scientific activities. Some programs in the account serve specific U.S. interests in such areas as support for democracy, economic growth based on free markets, nuclear non-proliferation, climate change, deforestation, biodiversity and weather forecasting. Other programs serve our broad interests and support economic and social development. An effort has been made to allocate limited resources in a manner that maximizes their impact, supports U.S. objectives of streamlining and improving the effectiveness of UN programs and preserves the leadership role the United States traditionally plays.

The FY 1993 budget for the IO&P account seeks to support the efforts of UN system and other international organizations to support the fundamental political changes which we have witnessed in recent years in a manner consistent with the longer-term development of democratic, participatory political institutions and market-based economic institutions as well as to enable them to meet immediate humanitarian needs. Increasing demands on limited federal resources have made it ever more important that program initiatives under this account be based on the comparative advantage of each program and activity complementing other programs, consistent with our unitary UN concept.

Three new line items are proposed for FY 1993 which exemplify the pivotal role the United Nations has played in resolving international conflicts and addressing critical environmental issues: **UN Electoral Assistance Activities**, the **Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)** and the **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Aviation Security Fund.**

President Bush, in his October 1990 address before the UN General Assembly, proposed that the UN move beyond ad hoc arrangements for electoral assistance to establish coherent and structured mechanisms to provide electoral assistance upon the

request of UN member states. At the UN General Assembly in 1991, resolution 46/542 was adopted on "Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Periodic and Genuine Elections." This resolution embodies President Bush's proposal by requesting the Secretary General to designate a senior official in the Office of the Secretary General to act as the focal point for UN electoral assistance.

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) is the single negotiating forum established under the auspices of the UN General Assembly to prepare a framework convention on climate change for signature during the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992. The INC may also serve as the negotiating forum for related legal instruments subsequent to conclusion of the framework convention. The United States hosted the first meeting of the INC in Chantilly, Virginia in February 1991, pursuant to the invitation of President Bush. The INC's efforts to develop a global response to potential climate change is the most critical environmental task facing all nations of the world in this decade.

The ICAO Aviation Security Fund is helping to raise the level of aviation security in those nations which do not meet the basic ICAO standards. The concept of the ICAO Aviation Security Fund originated at a special ministerial-level meeting of the ICAO Council in February 1989 following the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103. At this meeting, the United States was among those calling on ICAO to strengthen its aviation security role.

Basic Interests

U.S. voluntary contributions to these multilateral organizations and programs provide the basis for U.S. influence in the substantive policy direction of their programs. U.S. contributions through this account:

--serve U.S. national interests that cannot be met solely through unilateral or bilateral action; e.g., collection of worldwide weather data and coordination of global responses to such dangers as the AIDS epidemic, ozone depletion, tropical deforestation, and global climate change;

--encourage the acceptance of international responsiblities by other nations;

--strengthen U.S. efforts to integrate and coordinate multilateral assistance for programs to improve the economic and social well-being of individuals, complementing U.S. bilateral assistance programs;

--provide tangible demonstration of U.S. concern for those who suffer from natural or man-made disasters;

--advance U.S. support for democracy and economic growth based on free markets.

Examples of multilateral programs and activities that serve U.S. interests include the following:

-- Financing multilateral technical assistance through the **UN Development Program (UNDP)** strengthens the ability of the United States to assist developing countries achieve self-sustaining economic growth and social progress, and to enable them to participate fully in an expanding world economy. UNDP has seized the unprecedented opportunity offered by the changing world political climate to emphasize the vital relationship between political freedom and economic progress. Its field network is the key to the UN system field coordinating capacity. Its access to expertise provides developing countries with the tools essential to assess policy alternatives.

--The **UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)** has continued to play a role in focusing world attention and efforts on the many problems affecting children in the world. In addition to its emergency humanitarian relief programs and time-proven programs in water and sanitation and in primary health care, UNICEF has aggressively pursued a major initiative aimed at the use of inexpensive technology, such as oral rehydration salts and vaccination.

--Since the establishment of the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** in 1957, the United States consistently has provided support for both the Agency's safeguards program and technical cooperation activities which were initiated with the intent to promote the peaceful application of nuclear energy. The IAEA develops and implements technical programs to assist member states in their peaceful nuclear activities, e.g., safe handling and use of nuclear materials. It also provides technical cooperation in the form of project assistance, training, fellowships and equipment to approximately two-thirds of the organization's 113 members. To provide assurance that the assistance it offers is used exclusively for peaceful purposes, the IAEA applies international safeguards. The safeguards system is designed to deter, through threat of timely detection, the diversion of nuclear material from declared peaceful purposes to non-peaceful applications.

--The unique catalytic and coordinating role of the **UN Environment Program (UNEP)** has been instrumental in the development and implementation of international agreements on the environment such the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. UNEP has stimulated an increased

awareness of and action on the resolution of global enviromental problems of particular concern to the United States. The U.S. private sector benefits from UNEP's promotion and development of uniform international standards for transfer of toxic chemicals and hazardous materials. UNEP also is actively involved in attempting to preserve biological diversity worldwide.

--The President's Enterprise for Americas Initiative has refocused **OAS development assistance programs**. OAS has placed priority on, inter alia, trade development, the computerized trade information network, and environmental protection linked with sustainable development of natural resources. The Amazon River basin, Central America, and the Caribbean are priorities in food processing, biotechnology, education for work, and informatics. Regional programs in basic education, drug prevention education, and materials technology focus on underlying handicaps to economic development.

--Activities financed through the **World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP)** support critical weather data collection in developing countries, and include the Climate Computer (CLICOM) project, wherein developing countries use computer equipment to enhance their knowledge and use of climate data. This information is, in turn, shared with other countries. CLICOM was largely developed by the United States using American technology.

--The **UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund** provides humanitarian assistance and relief to the Afghan people, who have become internally displaced inside Afghanistan, and to those who are returning to their homes to rebuild their farms, villages and country. U.S. contributions to the Fund fulfill our repeated pledges over the years that we will support the Afghan people in rebuilding their country.

--**International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA)** facilitate continued U.S. participation in activities serving U.S. domestic interests. The programs proposed for funding protect the more important direct benefits to American scientific, educational, cultural and business communities formerly derived through membership in UNESCO.

--Financing projects that are smaller than those usually considered by other multilateral or bilateral financial institutions, the **UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** helps recipients in the least developed countries by providing concessional capital assistance for grass-roots investment projects designed to promote socio-economic development at the community level and national self-reliance.

--As the principle vehicle for multilateral food aid within the UN system, the **World Food Program (WFP)** uses the commodities provided through voluntary contributions by donor countries for social and economic development and for humanitarian relief. WFP faces unprecedented demands for food aid to deal with simultaneous humanitarian emergencies throughout the African continent, in the Gulf region, and in Bangladesh.

--The **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)** is the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to address all aspects of the world tropical timber economy, including sustainable logging practices and timber management.

--The **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition (CCEET)** will serve to increase U.S. contact with the economies of the states of the former USSR and Eastern Europe, and to enhance the U.S. role in economic liberalization in those countries.

--The **World Meteorological Organization's Climate Studies Fund** is intended to provide support, especially in the developing countries, for increased scientific activities in climatology; including increased global observations and analysis of climate, concentration of greenhouse gases, the extent of ozone depletion and other aspects of the atmospheric environment.

--The **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** provides an international mechanism for protecting endangered species of wildlife and plants against over-exploitation through international trade.

--U.S. contributions to the **UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)** and the **UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA)** provide tangible evidence of a U.S. commitment to peaceful change in that region by funding many recipient students attending school in the United States.

--The **UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (UNIDO/IPS)** encourages U.S. private investment in industrialization efforts of developing countries by identifying and evaluating possible projects and using this information to match American firms with potential investment opportunities. Through the IPS delegate program, foreign trade interns from developing nations learn U.S. business practices thereby increasing their effectiveness with potential investment partners from the U.S. private sector.

--The **UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)** has played a lead role in assuring attention to bringing women - as producers,

not just beneficiaries - into the mainstream of the UN's economic development efforts.

--U. S. contributions to the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** reflect the continuing, significant responsibilities of the Panel in the course of multilateral climate negotiations and the mounting need for sound scientific and technical assessment. By assessing the likely impacts of potential climate change, the Panel continues to serve as a vital resource.

--Funds for the **UN Fellowship Program** reimburse U.S. Government agencies for administrative costs incurred in arranging and monitoring the U.S. training of foreign nationals in programs organized by agencies of the UN system. Given the rapid emergence of new democracies around the world, the training offered by U.S. institutions to foreign nationals participating in this program goes far beyond the technical level and exposes them to U.S. democratic values which they undoubtedly carry home with them.

--The **UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)** provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and their families and serves to strengthen our worldwide human rights efforts.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(Voluntary Contributions)
Budget Authority (000)

	FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request a/	FY 1993 Request
UN Development Program (UNDP)	$109,000	$115,000	$124,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	75,000	55,000	60,000
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	23,555	25,000	27,500
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	15,800	13,000	15,075
OAS Development Assistance Programs	10,000	10,000	11,500
UN Electoral Assistance Activities	0	0	2,500
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program	2,000	2,000	2,250
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	6,700	2,000	2,000
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational & Cultural Activities (ICSECA)	2,000	2,000	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	2,000	1,500	2,000
World Food Program (WFP)	1,000	0	1,500
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	1,000	1,000	1,000
OECD Center/European Economies in Transition (OECD/CCEET)	0	1,000	1,000
WMO Special Fund for Climate Activities	500	800	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	850	600	750
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	800	800	600
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service	500	500	500
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	800	500	500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	200	300	300
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee	0	0	250
UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA)	500	250	250
UN Fellowship Program	245	0	175
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	100	100	100
ICAO Aviation Security Fund	0	0	100
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	30,000	18,362	0
Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP)	0	500	0
World Heritage Fund (WHF)	550	0	0
UN Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)	200	0	0
UN Center on Human Settlements (HABITAT)	400	0	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	680	0	0
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	350	0	0
Total	$284,730	$250,212	$256,650

a/ A regular 1992 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. A continuing resolution (P.L. 102-145) provides funds under the authority and conditions provided in 1991. The FY 1992 column reflects the Administration's budget request.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
109.0	115.0	124.0

Purpose: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), supported by voluntary contributions, finances the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical cooperation. It receives the greater part of its resources as voluntary contributions. UNDP coordinates and funds technical assistance activities implemented by agencies of the UN system as well as by its own Office for Project Services with emphasis on the poorest countries.

Background: UNDP was established in 1965 through the UN General Assembly's decision to merge two United Nations organizations: the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA), set up in 1949, and the Special Fund which was set up in 1958 to provide pre-investment assistance to relatively large development projects. UNDP was created to improve the coordination and effectiveness of assistance that 35 UN agencies and programs were providing. Coordination has remained at the heart of its functions over the years.

In 1990, UNDP's Governing Council approved a decision (90/34) allocating resources among countries for 1992-96 and calling on UNDP to focus on the six following areas: (a) poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development; (b) environmental problems and natural resources management; (c) management development; (d) technical cooperation among developing countries; (e) transfer and adaptation of technology for development; and (f) women in development.

UNDP support to governments includes entrepreneurship development and the design of supportive policies and institutional and regulatory frameworks that encourage the growth of small and medium-size enterprises. It also assists governments to increase their financial flows through investment promotion and capital market development, as well as the provision of other technical support services. The publication of guidelines for privatization and the establishment of a data base on entrepreneurship development programs are two recent initiatives sponsored by the interregional program.

UNDP's coordinating role within the UN system permits a multi-sectoral approach to the needs of developing countries. Implementation of UNDP programs, which cover all sectors of economic development, is increasingly focusing on building recipient countries' national capacity to manage their own development, policy planning, human resources development, and environmental protection. UNDP complements the aid programs of the United States, the World Bank, and other important donors. Although its annual program is modest in size, public and private follow-up investment well exceeds the UNDP contribution.

Because UNDP is perceived as a universal and impartial organization by recipient countries, it is in a better position than bilateral donors to coordinate activities in which bilateral donors may be perceived as having a vested interest.

The fifth programming cycle decision (90/34) established that countries with a gross national product per capita of $750 or less shall receive 87 percent of indicative planning figure (IPF) resources, and increased the allocation of resources to least developed countries (LDCs) to 55 percent of country indicative planning figures. This decision ensures that UNDP's grant funds go to those countries most in need. A related decision taken in February 1991 allows more advanced developing countries access to UNDP services, but requires that as their income increases they pay for an increasing share of the cost themselves.

The Standing Committee for Program Matters (SCPM) of the Governing Council was created in 1991 to increase the Council's capacity to provide detailed oversight of UNDP's programs and prepare the work of the Council itself. The SCPM met three times in 1991 and it is well on its way to being institutionalized as an effective oversight mechanism that will, for example, give closer technical scrutiny to proposed programs and assure that the results of evaluations are followed up.

In 1990, UNDP published the first Human Development Report, in which UNDP asserted that human beings are at the heart of the development process. The concept of measuring progress in terms of human development rather than by the established criterion of per capita GNP has been well received. The 1990 Human Development Report included a Human Development Index (HDI) as a measuring tool for human development. The 1991 Report further refined the HDI, combining national income with adult literacy and life expectancy to give a composite measure of human progress. UNDP recognizes the difficulties of building a reliable index of this kind and of obtaining complete and reliable data to support it. Nevertheless, the Human Development Report and the HDI have brought recognition of the linkages among economic growth, access to education,

health, employment, shelter, and nutrition in achieving human development. The 1991 Human Development Report included a Human Freedom Index (HFI) which identifies the links between human freedom and economic progress. Although HFI has been controversial and also needs refining, its publication comes at an opportune time in world history. UNDP has substantially broadened the development dialogue with these initiatives.

In addition to projects specifically designed to address environmental issues, all UNDP projects are reviewed for their possible environmental implications. Draft environmental management guidelines toward a sustainable environment have been elaborated, to be taken into account in the programming of UNDP resources.

U.S. Interests: The $124 million level requested is the minimum required to maintain the U.S. position as UNDP's largest donor. The level is generally consistent with the Governing Council's 1990 agreement on funding plans for 1992-96, recognizes that UNDP continues to move in the right direction, and underscores U.S. interest in maintaining UNDP as the central funding source for UN and technical assistance.

Since 1985, the United States has taken the lead, along with other major donors, in pressing UNDP to adopt reform measures to improve the Program's governance, quality and management.

Following a management consultant's review of UNDP's senior management structure, the UNDP administration, under guidance from UNDP member states, is taking steps to streamline UNDP's management and structure. A final action plan is expected in June 1992.

Other Donors: The U.S. pledge of $109 million for FY 1991 was 10.7% of total voluntary contributions of nearly $1.02 billion (U.S. dollar equivalent) pledged to UNDP's core resources. Other major pledges include: Sweden - $95.3 million (9.3%); Japan - $89.6 million (8.8%); Netherlands - $84.8 million (8.3%); Norway - $83.6 million (8.2%); Denmark - $78.6 million (7.7%); Germany - $76.9 million (7.5%); Italy - $67.4 million (6.6%); Finland - $58.5 million (5.7%); France - $56.6 million (5.5%); Canada - $56.6 million (5.5%); United Kingdom - $48.7 million (4.8%); and Switzerland - $40.8 million (4%). It is significant to note that the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland), alone, accounted for about 31.02% of UNDP's core contributions.

FY 1993 Program: Of the $124.0 million requested, $122.0 million will be made available to UNDP's core resources for programs such as those indicated above.

The remaining $2 million will be contributed to UNDP for agency support for national capacity building to reinforce the landmark decision the Governing Council adopted in 1990, which restructured the financial arrangements under which UNDP reimburses major UN sectoral agencies for the provision of technical, operational, and administrative support to UNDP-funded activities. The 38th Governing Council, in 1991, adopted a decision providing the final details on implementation of the new arrangements. The changes should result in improved program quality, greater analytical and technical contributions from these agencies to program planning and to project design and should reinforce UNDP's capacity as funding agency to ensure quality performance by UN agencies executing projects.

The $2 million requested for agency support for national capacity building will reinforce the cooperation between UNDP and the major sectoral agencies of the UN system in assisting developing countries to build up their capacities to manage development programs and projects and to provide adequate administrative and operational support for project implementation. The major sectoral agencies include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Labor Organization (ILO); the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); and the UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UN/DTCD). Capacity-building activities would comprise both advisory and training services by the competent sectoral agency.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
75.0	55.0	60.0

Purpose: UNICEF encourages and assists the long-term humanitarian development and welfare of children in developing countries. UNICEF does so through education and information programs which make governments, communities, and private groups aware of the plight of children and the possibilities for improving their situation. It also provides goods and services to help meet basic needs in maternal and child health, sanitation, clean water, nutrition, primary education and social services in support of self-help efforts. UNICEF also provides emergency assistance in the event of disasters.

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

UNICEF currently cooperates in programs in 128 countries. In its work, UNICEF cooperates closely with governments, private groups and local communities in developing nations, as well as with other UN entities and aid donors to protect children and enable them to develop their full mental and physical potential. Individual governments establish their priorities as a result of studies of major needs, and UNICEF assists in implementing mutually agreed upon programs.

UNICEF's assistance is allocated on a sliding scale according to such factors as the number of children, the wealth of the country, and, especially, the infant and child mortality rate. Allocations are scaled so that the larger countries do not monopolize most of the assistance and so that the per-child allocation among countries of similar size favors the poorest countries which receive approximately five and a half times as much per child as do the middle-income developing countries.

UNICEF has a small emergency unit that continues to play a key role in many international relief efforts. Because it is

careful to maintain an apolitical approach to its work, UNICEF frequently finds acceptance in countries seriously destabilized by civil strife. In 1989, UNICEF coordinated Phase I of "Operation Lifeline Sudan," the UN's emergency relief effort in the Sudan. In 1990, UNICEF was called upon to assist the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe in assessing the needs of their children. More recently, UNICEF was among the first of UN agencies to assist victims of Gulf conflict, by providing emergency and basic health services for women and children. Such assistance served to meet the urgent needs of vulnerable populations in Iraq and Kuwait at a time when bilateral aid was not possible. Likewise, UNICEF is working to alleviate conflict-induced conditions in the Horn of Africa. In response to the growing number and severity of the world's emergencies, the 1991 Executive Board approved an increase in the level of UNICEF's Emergency Reserve Fund to $7 million.

UNICEF inspired and provided the secretariat for the September 1990 World Summit for Children which was attended by 71 heads of state, including President Bush. The Declaration issued at the Summit endorsed a Plan of Action to guide national efforts to address children's needs. UNICEF is working to sustain the momentum generated by the Summit throughout the coming decade. In fulfillment of the Plan of Action, UNICEF will support developing countries in their pursuit of Summit goals. It will also report on follow-up actions taken/planned by nations as of December 1991.

U.S. Interests: UNICEF's approaches have generally been consistent with U.S. humanitarian development assistance priorities and programs. There is a close and continuous dialogue between the United States and UNICEF on technical matters of common interest, and strong cooperation in field activities.

All UNICEF programs are directly related to the welfare of children and mothers. Some programs -- such as clean water and sanitation -- also benefit other members of the community. Programs are designed to involve local communities as much as possible and to use equipment and materials which can be locally obtained and maintained. Such projects are frequently linked to resources from other bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, e.g., the UN Capital Development Fund and the bilateral Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) program, including child survival activities. UNICEF emergency assistance efforts are also coordinated with those of other agencies and governments. For example, within the Regional Plan of Action for the Gulf, each UN agency was tasked with responsibility for its area of expertise (for UNICEF: water/sanitation and health).

The U.S. has urged continued collaboration between UNICEF and WHO in several areas of mutual interest, including: the development of the Children's Vaccine Initiative, the fight against AIDS and the promotion of breast-feeding and nutrition.

At the urging of the United States and other donors, UNICEF is increasing the attention it gives to assure that the programs it supports can be maintained and sustained by local resources over the longer term. UNICEF has also reviewed its external relations activities, and, with the encouragement of its membership, is taking steps to assure these activities (which include advocacy, fund-raising, information and education) are more effectively integrated into its operations, and achieve their intended objectives without diverting resources from those operations.

Official U.S. support for UNICEF conforms with the humanitarian ideals of the American people, who have supported UNICEF generously through private donations over the years. U.S. participation enables the United States to serve humanitarian aims in some nations where direct bilateral assistance is not politically feasible or desirable. The position of UNICEF Executive Director (currently James P. Grant) has always been held by a U.S. citizen.

Other Donors: The United States has always been a leader for UNICEF and is one of its largest contributors. For calendar year 1990, the United States contributed $64.35 million, over 16 percent of the $397.5 million in total governmental contributions. Other major contributions included: $54.3 million from Sweden, $49.3 million from Italy, $36.8 million from Norway and $35.8 million from Finland.

FY 1993 Program: According to the State of the World's Children 1991 report, approximately 40,000 children deaths occur each day from ordinary malnutrition and disease. One hundred and fifty million children live with ill health and poor growth. One hundred million 6 to 11-year-olds are not in school.

As the acknowledged leader in the field of child survival and development, UNICEF has made major contributions to reducing infant and child mortality rates in developing nations. Perhaps best-known are UNICEF's emphases on childhood immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Through its Universal Child Immunization program, UNICEF helped to achieve the seemingly impossible goal of 80% coverage by December 1990. (Funds came from many sources - UNICEF provided the impetus). UNICEF hopes this success will be replicated and improved by attainment by the year 2000 of goals delineated in the World Summit Plan of Action. Among these goals are:

(a) Reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rates by one-third (or to 70 per 1,000 live births--whichever is less);

(b) Reduction of maternal mortality rate by half;

(c) Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half;

(d) Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school-age children; and

(e) A reduction in the incidence of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10%.

UNICEF's programs have a widespread, positive impact on the well-being of the neediest, most vulnerable population groups. A contribution of $60 million will reinforce the continued U.S. support for the development work of UNICEF which complements our own bilateral assistance efforts through A.I.D.'s Child Survival Fund and other bilateral programs. The contribution will also demonstrate U.S. commitment to pursuit of the World Summit goals and will flag our interest in improving the overall UN emergency relief response.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
23.555	25.0	27.5

Purpose & Background: For over 30 years the IAEA has served as an essential barrier to the further spread of nuclear weapons. The United States historically has strongly supported the IAEA and its safeguards system, which serve critical U.S. security and non-proliferation interests. Through its safeguards system, the IAEA provides vital assurance that nuclear material used in peaceful civil programs is not diverted for non-peaceful purposes. Under Article III of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), all non-nuclear weapon states party to the Treaty are required to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material in peaceful uses under their jurisdiction. Thus the NPT and IAEA are inextricably linked as the cornerstones of international efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. The number of NPT parties (now 143) continues to increase, thereby increasing the IAEA's safeguards responsibilities. The United States is required by law to apply IAEA safeguards to its nuclear exports.

-- IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF): A fundamental premise of U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy, also embodied in the NPT, is the commitment to cooperate with other countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In exchange for cooperation, other states agree to accept specific conditions on their nuclear activities, including IAEA safeguards. For many years, the IAEA has provided assistance to its member states through its TACF to support nuclear cooperation under defined conditions and controls. At present the IAEA is providing assistance to approximately 80 of its 112 members. For many, this assistance represents the most important benefit they derive from their membership in the Agency. While contributions to the TACF are voluntary, each year since 1981 IAEA members have agreed to a specific target (indicative planning figures) for total contributions. The United States endeavors to provide approximately 25% of the total target figure.

-- Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards (POTAS): The U.S. POTAS program began in 1975 as a means to assist the IAEA in the development and continued implementation of the most effective safeguards system possible. Working primarily through the U.S. National Laboratories, POTAS supports vital research aimed at the development and transfer of new technology for international safeguards. The work of POTAS and similar programs in other countries is the key component of the Agency's efforts to develop and apply effective safeguards to increasingly complex nuclear facilities. In addition, POTAS supports necessary training for safeguards inspectors and other safeguards staff, and makes U.S. experts available to the IAEA Safeguards Department to assist inspectors and other staff in carrying out their duties.

-- Other Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Activities (OS&NP): Funds provided under this account support initiatives which fall outside the purview of POTAS but are related to the development of IAEA safeguards approaches for sophisticated technologies and facilities of specific concern and interest to the United States. In addition, funds in the OS&NP account are used to provide training to Third World personnel directly involved with nuclear policy development and the application of physical protection standards and IAEA safeguards, and to study and resolve problems which could materially affect non-proliferation efforts in other countries. Some of these programs are conducted not by the IAEA, but directly by the United States on a bilateral basis. Thus, the U.S. Government uses a portion of this account to fund directly bilateral programs that contribute to the achievement of nonproliferation objectives shared with the IAEA.

-- "In-Kind" Technical Cooperation: In addition to its cash contribution to the TACF, the United States provides technical cooperation to IAEA members through project support, fellowships at U.S. institutions, and training courses in peaceful nuclear technologies, including nuclear safety and radiation protection. States party to the NPT and the Treaty of Tlatelolco receive preferential treatment in the allocation of these resources. Strong support in this area is vital if the United States is to provide necessary assistance to Iraq for IAEA activities pursuant to Resolution 687. Similarly, strong support is essential to initiate and sustain U.S. involvement in upgrading nuclear safety in Eastern Europe.

-- Cost-Free Experts (CFEs): In an effort to assist the Agency with key program initiatives on a short-term basis, the United States provides American experts to the IAEA on a "cost-free" basis. U.S. experts have, historically, served the Agency in a broad range of program areas including nuclear safety, research and application of isotopes, technical cooperation and public information.

-- Technical Assistance Contingencies: A limited amount of funds are made available each year to provide assistance directly to the IAEA for specialized, short-term needs (e.g., equipment, training courses, expert services, laboratory and facility construction).

U.S. Interests:

-- Strengthening the IAEA: Given the fact that the IAEA fulfills a vital role in promoting U.S. security and non-proliferation interests, the U.S. voluntary contribution serves important U.S. interests by strengthening IAEA programs and, in particular, its safeguards activities. Moreover, the U.S. contribution promotes specific and concrete measures in support of the President's pledge to Congress to "strengthen the hand" of the IAEA.

-- Support of U.S. nuclear non-proliferation objectives: As part of U.S. efforts to maintain and strengthen the critical components of the international non-proliferation regime, the United States implements its long-standing policy of providing preferential funding in nuclear assistance to NPT/Tlatelolco parties almost exclusively through the IAEA's technical cooperation program. This practice enables the United States to demonstrate some of the tangible benefits of participation in these important arms control treaties, and thereby strengthens support for the treaties among developing states. It is also through in-kind IAEA technical assistance that the United States fulfills its commitment under Article IV of the NPT to "facilitate . . . the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy." The NPT is the principal international political barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation. Technical assistance to NPT parties will be of increasing concern in 1993 as preparations begin in earnest for the critical 1995 NPT Extension Conference.

-- Cost-savings to the U.S. Government: The United States supported the substitution of international safeguards by the IAEA for U.S. bilateral safeguards on nuclear materials and equipment which the United States has provided to

recipient countries worldwide. Re-imposition of bilateral safeguards arrangements would require a sizable organizational effort and would be prohibitively expensive for the United States. Guarding against diversion of U.S.-supplied nuclear material and equipment is accomplished most cost-effectively through the use of the IAEA safeguards system.

-- Promotion of nuclear safety: Part of the U.S. voluntary contribution assists a wide range of nuclear safety activities concerning safe operation of nuclear power reactors (particularly in upgrading nuclear safety in Eastern Europe), emergency preparedness and response functions, and the safe handling of nuclear materials in research and technical cooperation projects.

-- Furtherance of U.S. political and economic interests: Provision of U.S. technical assistance to developing states generates valuable political support for U.S. objectives in the IAEA and elsewhere. In addition, IAEA technical cooperation activities enhance economic and social development in many states with which the United States wishes to maintain strong economic and commercial ties.

Other Donors: In addition to the U.S. contribution of nearly $11.33 million to the TACF in 1991, other major contributors to the TACF included: Japan ($5.5 million); Germany ($3.9 million); U.S.S.R. (3 million); France ($3 million); United Kingdom ($2.4 million); Canada ($1.1 million).

FY 1993 Program: In 1993, the U.S. voluntary contribution of $27.5 million will be divided as follows:

-- Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund ($13.2 million): U.S. assistance to TACF is increased to meet agreed guidelines for contributions. It supports projects involving the safe application of nuclear energy and radiation sources to promote human health, agriculture, power production, industrial development, and related research activities in developing states.

-- POTAS - Program of Technical Assistance to Safeguards ($8.1 million): POTAS will continue to address a number of essential safeguards activities. These include new technology for facilities in states of particular regional security concern, and a number of projects, many in cooperation with allies (Japan, Germany, United Kingdom and France), to develop and implement advanced safeguards systems for large automated facilities producing and fabricating plutonium. This latter effort is important

both to maintain effective international safeguards and to minimize the resource requirements needed to implement them at these new facilities.

-- OS&NP - Other Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Activities ($800,000): The United States will continue to utilize a portion of these funds to study the non-proliferation impact and development of safeguards approaches for nuclear technologies and will frequently share the results of such studies with the IAEA. Prospects for implementation of full-scope safeguards in three additional countries with substantial nuclear programs create the need for the United States to prepare technical support for consultations with those countries and the IAEA. The U.S. Government will use a portion of these monies to fund directly bilateral cooperation activities with selected countries where such activities will further non-proliferation objectives shared with the IAEA. A small percentage will be reserved to address critical short-term non-proliferation problems that may arise.

-- In-Kind Technical Cooperation ($4.8 million): Funds designated for in-kind technical cooperation will be used to support 20-25 projects (equipment, experts, training), the placement of 175-200 fellows under IAEA fellowships, and 5-6 training courses, to benefit primarily NPT and Treaty of Tlatelolco parties. The additional funds requested for technical cooperation in 1993 provide the means and flexibility to direct technical assistance to priority programs, such as isotopic applications in medicine and agriculture and the promotion of nuclear safety, and to increase access to the benefits of the peaceful atom in order to strengthen support for the NPT in the critical period prior to the 1995 NPT Extension Conference.

-- Cost-Free Experts ($500,000) and Technical Assistance Contingencies ($100,000): These funds will be used to respond to requests from the IAEA for U.S. experts and assistance with high-priority initiatives.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
15.8	13.0	15.075

Purpose: UNEP plays a catalytic and coordinating role on international environmental issues. Although UNEP conducts a number of specific project activities, particularly in the developing world, its focus is primarily to collect, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate information, and thereby to generate and stimulate international responses to environmental problems.

Background: In December 1989, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA resolution 44/228) requested UNEP to contribute fully to the preparations of the UN Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in 1992. The UNGA recognized UNEP as "the main organ on the environment," a role it has fulfilled within the UN system since its founding in 1973, in response to a recommendation of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment.

UNEP in 1992 will be called upon in various ways to prepare for and participate in the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which will review twenty years of UN efforts to improve the environment and will attempt to establish an international agenda for action for the rest of the decade and into the 21st century. All UN members are expected to attend the conference to discuss means of halting or reversing deleterious global trends, which only can be addressed through multilateral efforts.

UNEP headquarters are in Nairobi, with regional offices in Bangkok, Geneva, Mexico City, Manama and Washington, and specialized offices are in Geneva and Paris. Its policy oversight body is the Governing Council, consisting of 58 member countries elected by the UNGA to four-year terms, with seats apportioned regionally.

U.S. Interests: By their very nature, many environmental problems are regional or global in scope. Effective multilateral action, based on sound scientific and economic data and analysis, is required. It is in the U.S. interest to work for a strong and effective UNEP, which is able to facilitate the efforts of nations in addressing environmental issues on a cooperative basis. UNEP provided a unique service

to donor nations in its coordination of efforts to assess the environmental damage in the Persian Gulf area, following the oil spill and igniting of oil wells in early 1991.

The six broad areas of concentration that UNEP has identified are concerns shared by the Administration and the Congress. They are the atmosphere (including climate change, global warming, ozone depletion, and acidic deposition); pollution and shortage of fresh water resources; human impact on oceans and coastal areas; land degradation (including desertification and deforestation); loss of genetic resources and biological diversity; and hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals.

In addition to UNEP's important role in preparations for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, UNEP maintains environmental networks and data bases, and provides expertise in environmental management techniques, environmental impact assessment, and environmental aspects of certain industrial processes. UNEP data bases are already being used by U.S. industry and government agencies through cooperative arrangements with EPA. A strengthening of these UNEP capabilities will enable UNEP to support and facilitate the work of regional environmental centers, such as the U.S.-initiated Budapest Regional Center.

Other Donors: As of 12/31/91, total contributions to the Environment Fund amounted to $60.3 million. In addition to the U.S. contribution of $15 million (25%), other major contributors included: Japan - $7.1 million (11.8%); United Kingdom - $6.1 million (10.1%); Sweden - $3.5 million (5.7%); Finland - $3.2 million (5.3%); Norway - $3.0 million (5.0%).

The United States also contributed $800,000 to a variety of other environmental multilateral activities, including support for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste, the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), the Cartagena Convention and its Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) and Caribbean Environment Program, and biodiversity convention negotiations.

FY 1993 Program: Of the $15.075 million requested, $14.075 million will be contributed to UNEP's Environment Fund to help finance a variety of ongoing programs, including special projects undertaken in response to the heightened interest in the climate change issue and resulting from the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. A total of $1 million will be used for the UNEP-related multilateral environmental activities involving the ozone layer, hazardous wastes, the regional seas, and biodiversity.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
10.0	10.0	11.5

Purpose: To help meet the development requirements of OAS members, most of whom are underdeveloped countries, and concomitantly strengthen the underpinnings of democratic institutions.

Background: At U.S. initiative, the OAS undertook in the early sixties to strengthen democracy in member countries through mutual economic assistance. After creating the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the OAS has continued to prepare feasibility studies used by the IDB and other IFIs for over $6.5 billion in public and private financing. Additionally, the OAS allocated funds principally to develop human resources -- education, training, trade promotion, tourism, environmental protection, resource surveys and development, science and technology. Over 94,000 specialists have benefited from these programs and, in turn, helped disseminate new technologies and involve previously untapped human and natural resources in the task of national development.

In keeping with U.S. policy of budgetary austerity and streamlining of management and administration, the OAS restructured its secretariat, including a drastic personnel cut of 55% since 1975. To meet new priority demands, some programs were cut and others adopted, e.g. drug abuse control, environmental protection. With overhead costs sharply reduced, program direction, execution and accountability have been significantly enhanced. Today, the OAS delivers effective, low-cost technical assistance for priority activities.

U.S. Interests: The U.S. seeks the strengthening of the OAS as a forum for dealing with hemispheric issues. Recent OAS performance has shown that this goal is within reach: election monitoring in Nicaragua, Haiti, El Salvador, Suriname, and Paraguay; repatriation, demobilization and resettlement of the Nicaraguan Resistance; prompt action following the coup in Haiti, September 30, 1991, based on the June, 1991 decision to take immediate measures to restore democracy whenever a legitimate, elected government has been overturned.

The OAS initiated a new drug abuse control program in 1987 and set up a Democracy Unit in 1991 by reallocating existing resources. In 1990-91 it has supported the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, notably with a Trade Ministers' conference in Washington, a strengthened computerized trade information service (SICE), and an action plan for environment protection.

Other Donors: Voluntary contributions of OAS members totalled $17.6 million in 1991, including a U.S. contribution of $9.8 million. Other voluntary contributions, including from non-member countries (Spain, France, Holland, Italy, Israel, etc.), bring the overall total to $26.6 million.

FY 1993 Programs: Priority areas are the following: education in drug abuse, support for the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (financial/debt administration, environment, trade development), biotechnology, skills training, tourism, information networking (trade associations, universities, libraries).

-- Special Development Assistance Fund (CIES) - $4,600,000. The focus is on pre-feasibility studies of regional projects (Amazon Basin, Central America, etc.) and environmental protection activities for large-scale financing by the IDB, other IFIs, and the private sector. The 1993 promotion will extend the computerized trade development program (SICE), tourism and employment generation. The Caribbean is a major target area. Projects are carried out principally by OAS specialists and externally contracted experts. OAS members contributed $8.3 million in 1991. The estimated budget for 1993 is $12 million.

-- Special Multilateral Fund (CIECC) - $5,650,000. This fund's projects help extend education, science and technology to harness both human and natural resources. Besides concentrating in 1993 on basic education, education for work, and biotechnology, the program will promote regional information systems facilitating access to scientific and research data essential for development purposes. OAS members contributed $7.2 million in 1991. The estimated 1993 budget is $10.6 million.

-- Special Projects Fund - $1,000,000. Its priorities are the same as for the Special Multilateral Fund, but the method of cooperation permits the more developed countries to pool resources for the benefit of the less developed members. Drug abuse education is a major focus. OAS members contributed $1.7 million in 1991. The estimated 1993 budget is $3.4 million.

-- Special Cultural Fund - $250,000. A major focus is the preservation and upgrading of traditional artisanal techniques

to create jobs and competitive products for export. A network of inter-American centers, with supplemental funding from host countries, is the principal vehicle for carrying out projects. Other projects promote integration of folk culture into formal and informal educational activities to create a positive factor in overall development. OAS members contributed $413,300 in 1991. The estimated budget for 1992 is $972,000.

UNITED NATIONS ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
0	0	2.5

Purpose: In the past few years we have witnessed a significant movement toward democratic forms of government on all continents and an active United Nations role in supporting these developments. The UN has undertaken electoral assistance in accordance with UN Charter principles to ensure the free and fair nature of electoral processes, thereby contributing to the spread of democratic self-government. UN electoral assistance activities have included various types of assistance as requested by UN Member States, ranging from technical advice to full-scale electoral observer missions. A $2.5 million appropriation is requested for the funding of individual electoral assistance missions, ranging from technical assistance to full-scale electoral missions. We hope through our leadership to encourage substantial additional country contributions from other WEOG countries, almost all of which have given the Presidential initiative their strong endorsement.

Background: In the recent past, the UN has monitored elections as part of efforts associated with the peaceful resolution of disputes, most notably through the electoral missions to Namibia, Nicaragua and Haiti. The UN has helped ensure that the electoral environment, the electoral process, election day activities, and the transition of power, are in accordance with international standards and accurately reflect the freely-expressed popular will. Current UN peacemaking efforts are in process in such countries or regions as the Western Sahara, Cambodia, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Angola, and elsewhere, and most include a component for UN monitored elections. Numerous other requests have been received for electoral assistance, especially from countries making the transition to democratic rule.

In recognition of this critical juncture in the worldwide move toward democratic forms of government, President Bush, in his October 1990 address to the UN General Assembly, proposed that the UN move beyond ad hoc arrangements for electoral assistance to establish coherent and structured mechanisms to provide electoral assistance upon the request of UN Member States.

At the 1991 UN General Assembly, Resolution 46/542 was adopted on "Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Periodic and Genuine Elections". The resolution passed overwhelmingly, with a vote of 136 in favor (U.S.), 2 opposed, and 13 abstaining. The Resolution embodies President Bush's proposal by asking the Secretary General to designate a senior official in the Office of the Secretary General to act as the focal point for UN electoral assistance in order to ensure consistency in the handling of requests of member states. Further, Resolution 46/542 recognizes the technical electoral assistance provided by UN organs, namely the Center for Human Rights, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and the United Nations Development Program.

Resolution 46/542 also establishes a voluntary fund for electoral assistance. In a published report (A/46/609), the UN has developed criteria for UN electoral assistance. In conjunction with the creation of the voluntary fund, the Resolution requests the Secretary General to develop criteria for use of the fund.

U.S. Interests: President Bush's initiative for UN electoral assistance is consistent with the democratic ideals of the American people and is tangible evidence of U.S. commitment to the promotion of democratic self-government. The U.S. contribution ensures a continued U.S. leadership role in this field through a revitalized UN. Some countries will be able to finance UN electoral assistance themselves. Others will need assistance and it is in our interest for the UN to be able to provide funds for this purpose.

Other Donors: The United States contribution will provide start-up funds for actual implementation of the initiative. Based on the evidence of broad international support and interest for UN electoral assistance, we anticipate the U.S. contribution will engender a positive response from other member states.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)
VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAM (WMO/VCP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
2.0	2.0	2.250

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Cooperation Program (WMO/VCP) provides training and equipment to help developing countries improve their meteorological and hydrologic services. Developing countries are thereby better able to obtain, utilize, and share weather data necessary to their national economies. The WMO/VCP helps developing countries participate in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch (WWW) and the World Climate Program (WCP). The WWW provides real-time, two-way communication of vital atmospheric and oceanic data from the world to international centers (including Washington, D.C.) which use the data to produce analyses and forecasts, many of which are then distributed globally or regionally. Of particular recent interest is the WWW's collection of otherwise unavailable information about the world's climate for use in the WCP. The WCP monitors global climate conditions including droughts and climate change, and promotes understanding and prediction of climate.

Background: The WMO established the WMO/VCP in 1967 in response to a U.S. initiative. The WMO/VCP is a program of the WMO Technical Cooperation Department which manages assistance projects in developing countries. As a result of WMO/VCP support to the WWW, all nations are aware of impending problems and natural disasters such as severe weather, tsunamis, and tropical cyclones which may affect personal safety, crop yield, and water use. The WWW also plays an important role during man-made disasters such as accidental release of hazardous materials as occurred during the Chernobyl nuclear incident. Real-time, global meteorological information is vital on a daily basis for civil aviation.

Each year, the WMO Panel of Experts composed of members of the WMO Executive Council meet to review use of WMO/VCP resources as well as to consider requests. Approval is based on how well the request fits into the objectives of the WMO, an analysis of the suitability of the project for the country, and the ability of the country to sustain the project. The WMO maintains close coordination with other international and regional

organizations such as UNDP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNEP, and the European Community (EC) to ensure the WMO/VCP is not duplicating or competing with their efforts. The bulk of the U.S. contribution to WMO/VCP is spent in the United States, for U.S. equipment and facilities which are then provided to developing countries. Only a small part of the total of the contribution (approximately $100,000) is actually transferred to the WMO Secretariat for a special WMO/VCP fund, VCP (F), which is managed by WMO based on the advice of the WMO Panel of Experts.

The VCP (F) covers some WMO overhead expenses and enables the Secretariat to finance those projects which no individual member has offered to fund, but which are necessary to achieve the overall objects of WMO. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce, administers the U.S. contribution to the WMO/VCP on behalf of the United States.

During 1991, the U.S. in-kind contributions provided equipment, supplies, and experts' services to approximately 50 developing countries, and also supported major training courses in the United States on tropical storm meteorology advanced satellite imagery interpretation, and hydrological forecasting. Through the VCP, about 10 students from developing countries study at American universities in meteorological and hydrological undergraduate and graduate programs.

U.S. Interests: WMO/VCP provides a means for the United States to join with other nations and international organizations to fund and implement projects too large for one country to fund alone. One example is the WMO/VCP program to enhance meteorological telecommunications in the Caribbean and Central America, which are vital to American hurricane detection and forecasting responsibilities. The United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, and Brazil joined with the United States to fund and implement this project. Another example is the CLICOM (Climate Computer) project of the World Climate Program, whereby developing countries receive computer hardware and software which allows them to make practical use of their climate data and encourages them to increase their coverage and share the data with other countries. The CLICOM project was largely developed by the United States using American technology.

Through the WMO/VCP, the United States contributes support for projects in the areas of severe weather detection and forecasting, flood forecasting, agricultural and marine meteorology as well as the monitoring of air pollution. A.I.D. uses the information from these projects for early warning of natural disasters around the world. The U.S. Department of

Agriculture also uses information from these programs to forecast global agricultural production. Almost all the equipment the United States contributes is U.S.-manufactured. This creates a natural market in the United States for the recipient countries to purchase spare parts and supplies, and to obtain training and expert services.

In addition to playing a strong role in the WMO Panel of Experts which advises on the WMO/VCP, the United States actively assists with management of WMO/VCP projects. In the WMO, U.S. citizens head the Technical Cooperation Department's Program Support and Coordination Division as well as the World Weather Watch Department.

Since the inception of the program, the United States has been the major WMO/VCP donor, a key factor in maintaining a leadership role in all WMO activities. The United States has fostered program enhancements and management reform, and sought to set realistic priorities to requests for WMO/VCP support.

Other Donors: WMO/VCP pledges amounted to about $7.4 million in 1991, of which the United States contributed approximately $2 million. Contributions have increased considerably from the 1986 level of $5.4 million.

FY 1993 Program: In FY 1993, support is planned in the following areas:

1. Meteorological communications in Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean are based on old technology that is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain. Satellite communication, using U.S. satellites, is the logical solution to this problem, and the U.S. could take a leadership role, particularly in the Caribbean and Central America.

2. The demand for graduate level education, for specialized training courses, especially in computer and satellite use, and for training in advanced technologies, has increased substantially over the past two to three years. The United States should continue to offer the courses and university training most in demand. Experience has shown that U.S.-trained people from developing countries often assume influential positions.

3. The recent importance of the WMO in the environmental issues such as ozone monitoring and climate change will require WMO/VCP support to developing countries for their continued participation in the international effort. Enhancing the meteorological capabilities of developing countries has become increasingly relevant to the resolution of the growing international debate over climate change. A significant increase in the U.S. contribution to the WMO/VCP should serve to stimulate similar responses from other donors.

UN AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY TRUST FUND

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
6.7	2.0	2.0

Purpose: The Trust Fund was established in June 1988 to provide relief and assistance to the Afghan people as they begin to return to their homes and rebuild their lives and country.

Background: Continuous warfare since 1978, including nine years of Soviet occupation, have devastated Afghanistan. One and one half million Afghans were killed. Approximately three million Afghans fled to Pakistan in the years following the Soviet invasion; another two million are estimated still to be living in Iran. In addition, several million have been displaced within Afghanistan itself, putting significant pressure on the fragile infrastructure and slender food resources of many regions of the country.

In addition to its human losses, Afghanistan has also suffered extensive damage to all sectors of its economy. The Soviets layed an estimated 30 million mines on roads, fields and river banks. Homes, and indeed whole villages, have been destroyed, fields are laced with mines, and irrigation systems vital in arid sections of the country have been severely damaged or have deteriorated through neglect. Health care and educational systems among the refugees and in many sections of Afghanistan are minimal or non-existent.

The United Nations system is working to meet this massive relief and reconstruction challenge. Benon Sevan, the UN Secretary-General's Personal Representative in Afghanistan and Pakistan, serves concurrently as head of the UN Office of Coordination for Humanitarian and Economic Aid to Afghanistan (UNOCA). He is responsible for coordinating the work of the UN agencies involved in Afghan relief and reconstruction efforts (including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNDP, UNICEF, and the WFP) to insure adequate, cost-effective and non-duplicative UN actions, organizing specially needed projects, such as a mine-clearing program, and seeking donor contributions. The Trust Fund was established to receive these contributions.

U.S. Interests: The United States has maintained strong support for war-affected populations inside Afghanistan through multilateral and bilateral programs for several years. Our overall policy goals for Afghanistan remain establishment of an Afghan government which reflects the choice of the Afghan people and is no threat to its neighbors, and the return of the refugees with safety and dignity to an independent and truly non-aligned country.

We support the Afghans in their struggle for freedom, but also recognize that they face an enormous task in rebuilding their country. We believe the United Nations must play a major role in mobilizing international resources and expertise to help Afghan refugees and displaced persons to resettle and reconstruct their war-devastated country. The Trust Fund administered by UNOCA is a critical component of this international effort.

U.S. contributions to the Trust Fund serve our interests in several ways, including maintaining a substantial level of influence with all parties concerned, giving us an authoritative voice with which to encourage other donor states to contribute to the Trust Fund, demonstrating that we have a genuine interest in what happens to the Afghan people beyond their struggle with the Soviet-imposed regime in Afghanistan and fulfilling our commitments over the years to support the Afghan people as they rebuild Afghanistan. A settlement of the Afghan conflict would not remove the need for humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. The United Nations is the most effective channel for such aid to post-war Afghanistan during this transition period. The relevant UN organizations believe that a coordinating body, such as UNOCA, will continue to be needed even after a political settlement is reached.

Other Donors: U.S. cash contributions of nearly $20 million in the 1988-91 period amounted to 23.3% of $85.7 million in unearmarked pledges received during this period. Other major pledges included: Japan - $42.2 million (49.2%); Sweden - $11.8 million (13.8%); Norway - $2.8 million (3.3%); and Denmark - $2 milllion (2.4 %).

Program Focus: The Trust Fund program and projects have been defined and developed. UNOCA has been established and is operating. The main focus of UNOCA is to coordinate all UN relief efforts inside Afghanistan for internally displaced persons and returning refugees. Two broad phases are envisaged in the overall Afghan project. Phase one is the preparation and implementation of basic relief programs for

the refugees as they return to their homes. A continuing mine-education and mine-clearing program has been established.

Food aid and agricultural supplies (seed and tools) have been provided. Projects rebuilding Afghanistan's irrigation networks, delivering basic health care and rebuilding the education system have been supported. Food and cash for work programs are being initiated to establish and support a fledgling, private sector economy. Phase two, the planned follow-on efforts, would focus on major reconstruction projects. The United States will seek to monitor the emerging program closely to assure that projects are appropriate and make the best use of the scarce resources available.

INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (ICSECA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
2.0	2.0	2.0

Purpose: To continue support for U.S. participation in and to meet U.S. commitments to international scientific, educational, and cultural organizations engaged in work considered essential and important to U.S. interests and formerly funded through membership in UNESCO.

Background: The United States withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) effective December 31, 1984. Annual contributions through the ICSECA program (formerly known as International Conventions and Scientific Organizations Contributions, ICSOC), beginning in FY 1986, have enabled the U.S. Government to assist U.S. scientific and other communities to maintain positions of leadership in multilateral programs and to take initiatives to implement new activities that serve U.S. interests. The ICSECA program would not continue as individual budget requirements in the future should the United States resume membership in UNESCO.

U.S. Interests: The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO does not alter the U.S. policy of supporting international cooperation in educational, scientific, cultural and communication activities where there are technical, economic and political benefits to the United States. The programs proposed for funding in this request protect the more important direct benefits to American scientific, educational, cultural and business communities formerly derived through membership in UNESCO. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Man and the Biosphere Program, the International Hydrological Program, and the International Geological Correlation Program were of U.S. origin or created with the encouragement of the United States, and we have a continuing interest in the work they do.

The U.S. contribution to the IOC enables American vessels to gain access to foreign waters for research and makes possible the participation of U.S. oceanographic experts in research workshops, in both cases providing access to data otherwise unobtainable.

Largely based on U.S. initiatives and leadership, new global long-range investigations are being implemented to better understand natural and man-influenced processes effecting change in the earth's environment and to take steps to protect this environment as well as mitigate the effects of natural hazards. The International Council of Scientific Unions and associated bodies, in collaboration with other governmental and non-governmental organizations, are undertaking a major, decade-long, collaborative effort entitled the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program--a Study of Global Change. The interplay between global change and ecological complexity is also receiving increased attention as studies are defined to examine how changes in biodiversity will be affected by, and will influence, global change. The UN-sponsored International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction will provide opportunities for nongovernmental scientific, engineering, and social science communities to focus attention, through multilateral collaboration during the 1990s, to reduce loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters. Data exchange networks associated with all the above efforts provide information on a global scale essential for comprehending global problems, and not otherwise available through bilateral or regional agreements.

Through an award to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), support is provided to a variety of U.S. affiliates of international nongovernmental organizations in the educational, scientific, cultural, and engineering sectors, engaged in work considered essential to U.S. interests and formerly funded through membership in UNESCO. The NAS award is made in conformity with the administrative requirements for grant programs contained in OMB Circulars A-102 and A-110. The award includes funds to cover NAS overhead in overseeing disbursement, management, and peer review consistent with OMB guidelines.

FY 1993 Program: The following items reflect estimates of activity by the United States in these forums.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). United States participation in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission continues to be very active. Dr. John Knauss, U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, was elected First Vice Chairman of the Commission in March 1990.

The IOC is responsible for promoting and coordinating international marine science activities of its 117 member states on a global scale. It is a functionally autonomous unit within UNESCO, with its own program and budget supported not only by UNESCO but also by its member states, which contribute about half of the IOC's program funding.

A major United States objective which is being carried out through the IOC is the implementation of a Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) for acquiring ocean data necessary for studies of climate and global change, and for environmental monitoring. In 1990, the Commission, in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP), made significant progress in planning for this complex system, with the assistance of two staff members seconded to the IOC Secretariat by U.S. agencies. A third U.S. secondment is planned for 1992, to help staff the IOC's new Global Ocean Observing System Planning Office.

The GOOS is expected to provide the oceanographic component of a Global Climate Observing System, as proposed by the Second World Climate Conference. Building on existing programs, it will eventually include a coastal and near-shore component for fisheries research and management, study of harmful algal blooms, pollution monitoring, and for detecting sea-level changes.

Several IOC programs, including the GOOS, contribute to the U.S. Global Change Research Program (GCRP), which is intended to provide the scientific basis for national and international policy regarding natural and human-induced changes in the global earth system.

IOC activities which contribute to U.S. goals in climate research include:

- Cosponsorship, with ICSU and WMO, of the World Climate Research Program.

- The Joint Committee for Climate Change and the Ocean (CCCO).

- The Committee for Ocean Processes and Climate.

- The Intergovernmental Panel for the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), and the Intergovernmental Board for the Tropical Ocean and Global Atmosphere (TOGA) Study.

- The Joint CCCO/Joint Scientific Committee (JSC) Ocean Observing System Development Panel.

Other IOC activities of high priority to the United States:

- The IOC has the lead in coordinating the assessment of the impact of the Kuwaiti oilfield fires on the marine environment.

- The IOC Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment (GIPME) Program coordinates global studies in ocean chemistry. A new IOC/UNEP program in the Black Sea

is expected to provide significant contributions to understanding of processes in anoxic (without oxygen) basins, and U.S. researchers will have access to these waters for the first time.

The IOC International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ITSU) coordinates the monitoring of undersea earthquakes, and issues timely warnings of resulting tsunamis (so-called "tidal waves"). These warnings directly benefit U.S. coastal interests in the Pacific. At ITSU's 1990 meeting significant advances were made in arrangements for real-time exchange of tsunami information with the Soviet Union.

- Active United States leadership in the IOC Technical Committee for International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, and the ICSU/IOC World Data Center System for Oceanography, provides U.S. agencies and scientists with access to foreign-source data at cost savings valued at over $1 million per year. It also provides a mechanism for establishing international data standards and formats, which permit data to be exchanged at less cost. The United States hosts the World Data Centers for Oceanography, and for Marine Geology and Geophysics.

- The IOC/WMO Integrated Global Ocean Services System took action in 1990 to improve transmission of operational data in real time for weather forecasting and ship routing.

- The IOC Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) was expanded in 1990 by the installation of a number of new stations in the Pacific. Efforts are underway to extend the system in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and to overcome technical difficulties due to harsh conditions in the Southern Ocean, including Antarctic waters.

Given the documented direct benefits received by the United States, and the key role the IOC is expected to play in support of climate research, a contribution of $550,000 is warranted.

International Geosphere-Biosphere Program - A Study of Global Change (IGBP). This new, long-range program was authorized by the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1986 with the objective of describing and understanding the interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total earth system, the unique environment that it provides for life, the changes that are occurring in this system, and the manner in which they are influenced by human actions. The U.S. Global Change Research Program will be implemented, in part, within the IGBP framework. The coordination of multilateral activities, including national contributions, are being guided by a Special Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has identified ten core projects for

implementation. There is strong collaboration between IGBP and the World Climate Research Program and, at U.S. initiative, developing interest in the interaction between global change and biological diversity. A core project on biodiversity, designed by relevant units of ICSU, will be articulated. The Special Committee includes prominent U.S. scientists. Partial support of the international coordination of this program, now budgeted by ICSU at over $1.0 million per year, would be provided by an award of $150,000 to the U.S. member of ICSU, the National Academy of Sciences, in the form of a grant.

Natural Hazards Program (NHP). This UNESCO program, in collaboration with other international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, promotes cooperative efforts on the assessment, prediction, and mitigation of natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods and land slides. Particular attention will be given to supporting scientific, engineering and social science contributions to natural disaster reduction in the 1990s within the framework of the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). Support of activities of particular benefit to U.S. interests (e.g., post-disaster evaluation visits, research projects, workshops, manual preparation and other data exchange mechanisms) at a rate of $100,000 per year would be provided to bodies of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and other nongovernmental organizations in the form of a grant to the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. member of ICSU.

International Nongovernmental Cooperative Research and Training Programs. UNESCO funds are provided for a variety of research and training activities sponsored by nongovernmental organizations of direct benefit to U.S. scientific, educational, cultural, and engineering interests not included in the above categories. These funds are of particular value in supporting high quality projects sponsored by the Scientific Unions and Associated Bodies of the International Council of Scientific Unions (e.g., training workshops, multidisciplinary symposia, cooperative research projects, educational activities, data/information collection and dissemination efforts, etc.). In addition, support is provided for a variety of activities of benefit to the U.S., including those sponsored by the International Social Science Council, the Microbiological Resources Centers, the Pacific Science Association, the Union of International Technical Associations, the World Federation of Engineering Organizations, the American Chemical Society, the International Clearinghouse on Science and Math Instruction, the International Center for Theoretical Physics, the International Clearinghouse for the Advancement of

Teaching, the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development, the American Association of Museums, the U.S. Committee of the International Commission on Monuments and Sites, the American Council of Learned Societies, and other international scientific, educational, and engineering organizations. A contribution of $455,000 in the form of a grant to the National Academy of Sciences to support the work of international nongovernmental organizations via U.S. affiliates is merited.

International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP). This program directs the attention of geologists worldwide to projects on mineral and petroleum deposits and correlates data on geological strata, sedimentary and Quaternary research projects, and standards for geological maps and earth science projects. Continued participation in more than 50 IGCP projects, heretofore funded through the UNESCO budget, would be funded through a grant to the National Academy of Sciences in the amount of $80,000.

Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB). This is an interdisciplinary program of ecological research that enables U.S. Government agencies and American scientists to carry out studies abroad among its 114 member states, acquire data, and cooperate in the development of new resource management techniques for ecosystems of particular interest to the United States, e.g., tropical forests and ecosystems, Caribbean islands, temperate ecosystems and high latitude polar regions. Although the United States no longer serves on the MAB Intergovernmental Coordinating Council, $390,000 per year would support U.S. participation in selected international projects and workshops. U.S. influence on the MAB Secretariat, made possible with funds from this account, has helped to direct MAB research toward programs of interest to the United States, such as global climate change and its effects on biological diversity and sustainable development.

International Hydrological Program (IHP). This program undertakes studies and promotes standards and cooperation among UN specialized agencies and nongovernmental organizations that provide the United States with information on water resources worldwide. Although the United States no longer serves on the IHP Intergovernmental Council because of withdrawal from UNESCO, a contribution of $100,000 per year would permit the United States to remain active in important IHP projects.

International Libraries, Archives and Science Documentation Program. This activity sets standards for and provides data on international library, information, and archival activities. The U.S. contribution strengthens U.S. participation and leadership in key research areas and in the development of

international information policies and standards favorable to U.S. interests. These include trans-border data flow, security of data transmitted internationally, and exchange of scientific and technical information. Other programs include education and training in library, information, and archival sciences and preservation of cultural records. There has been much progress in the development of standards for information products and services as a result of the U.S. contribution. Continued U.S. participation is of particular benefit to the American information storage and retrieval industry. Support is estimated at $175,000 per year.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
2.0	1.5	2.0

Purpose: The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) grants capital assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for small-scale investment in order to provide early, direct and long-term social and economic benefits to lower income groups. UNCDF strives to work through these programs to help the world's most disadvantaged people achieve self-reliance on a national and local level.

Background: The General Assembly established UNCDF in 1966 and, in 1967, placed it under the administration of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), subject to policy guidance from the UNDP Governing Council. UNCDF is headed by an Executive Secretary and is supported by a small Secretariat staff. UNCDF's structural link with UNDP allows it to draw on UNDP's central services and to utilize its network of resident representatives in developing countries, thereby keeping operating costs to a minimum.

A combination of special features makes UNCDF's role in the multilateral financing system unique. UNCDF's mandate and operational policies enable it to (a) focus on the poorest of the poor by working at the grassroots level with laborers, small farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, the unemployed, low-income urban dwellers and other vulnerable groups; (b) help meet basic needs for food, safe drinking water, and sanitation as well as develop agricultural and small-scale industries; and (c) invest in small-scale projects ($200,000 to $5 million) that are not large enough to be considered by other multilateral financing institutions.

UN agencies, working with host governments, international development banks and private entities, execute UNCDF projects. In 1987, UNCDF amended its project funding process in order to allow expansion in annual new project starts as well as synchronize commitments of project funds more closely with actual annual funding requirements. Project approvals rose from $38.2 million in 1987 to $78.1 million in 1990. In this time there has been a growing emphasis on poverty reduction. Between 1989 and 1990 the percentage of UNCDF commitments

devoted to food production for the lower-income groups, have been increased from 58% to 65%. The Second Conference on Least Developed Countries encouraged a 20% annual increase in UNCDF's resources as a means of increasing resources to the LDCs.

U.S. Interests: UNCDF plays a vital role in focusing on and addressing the needs of the population in the world's neediest countries. Africa, which has the highest concentration of LDCs, received 71% of UNCDF's 1990 budget. These funds went to such projects as development of improved agricultural methods and infrastructure, providing credit facilities to artisans, supporting private entrepreneurship, and promoting the principles that people must be responsible for their eco-system and that environmental health is linked to their economic self-interest. UNCDF involves grassroots organizations in its projects to encourage eventual self-reliance.

Other Donors: Voluntary pledges for 1991 amounted to nearly $41.6 million, of which the U.S. pledge of $2.0 million represented 4.8%. Significant contributors to UNCDF in 1991 follow: Sweden - $8.7 million (21%); the Netherlands - $8 million (19.2%); Finland - $5.7 million (13.8%); Denmark - $5.1 million (12.3%); Norway - $4.7 million (11.4%); and Switzerland - $3.7 million (8.8%).

FY 1993 Program: UNCDF is a well-managed organization which has effectively reached the grassroots of least developed countries with small capital projects. UNCDF plans to use its FY 1993 funds for small scale projects in basic economic infrastructure, agricultural credit and credit for small scale enterprise. Over half of their expenditures are expected to go to Africa. An example of UNCDF's future projects is the plan to help provide financing of small scale industries in Lesotho, a small country which suffers from a shortage of fertile land and a high population growth rate. This project, which is expected to last 36 months, has among its goals to provide loans to profitable small-scale industries, create and maintain jobs, and train bank staff in SSI sector lending to allow them to continue their support after project completion.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
1.0	0.0	1.5

Purpose: As the principal vehicle for multilateral food aid within the UN system, the World Food Program (WFP) uses the commodities provided through voluntary contributions by donor countries for social and economic development and for humanitarian relief.

Background: WFP, sponsored jointly by the U.N. and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was established in 1961. After the initial 3-year experimental program had proven successful, WFP was made a permanent organization, and began operating on a biennial basis in 1966-67. WFP operates exclusively from voluntary contributions of both commodities and cash donated by governments. Commodities are distributed: (1) to support development projects (e.g., food-for-work projects) designed to help developing countries produce or purchase their national food requirements, (2) for protracted refugee and displaced persons projects, and (3) as emergency food assistance in situations of natural and man-made disasters.

Development projects have traditionally constituted about two-thirds of WFP's overall program. That proportion has declined to about 50 percent as emergency and protracted refugee situations worldwide have resulted in increasing demands for WFP programs and resources.

WFP social and economic development projects include nutrition programs, such as school feeding and programs for pregnant and nursing mothers, as well as "food-for-work" projects. Food-for-work projects mobilize the unemployed for such tasks as clearing land, planting forests, and building roads, schools, libraries and hospitals. In general, laborers are paid, at least in part, with food commodities. WFP has also targeted food aid to those most adversely affected by structural adjustment programs, such as reduced food subsidies.

Other Donors: For 1991/92, the United States pledged $159.6 million in commodities and $57.8 million in cash. Other major donors and their pledges are Canada - $202.2 million in commodities and $70 million in cash; EEC - $108.3 million in

commodities and $31.2 million in cash; Australia - $45.9 million in commodities and $23.6 million in cash; Finland $51.5 million in commodities and $16.3 million in cash; and Denmark $41.8 million in commodities and $20.7 million in cash.

U.S. Interests: WFP is the principal vehicle for distribution of U.S. multilateral food aid. Through P.L. 480, the United States donates surplus U.S. agricultural commodities, specifically labeled as "a donation from the people of the United States," to WFP for use in development projects and humanitarian relief operations. WFP, as a highly respected international food aid agency, has often helped to achieve humanitarian objectives, such as the distribution of food relief in conditions of civil war, which might not have been possible through U.S. bilateral channels. In January 1991, for example, WFP negotiated the reopening of the port of Massawa in Ethiopia to permit food shipments into a region suffering from drought and civil strife. WFP has and continues to negotiate access rights for food aid deliveries in the Sudan with the Government and rebel groups. In the Gulf region, WFP has worked under U.N. coordination to provide food aid to vulnerable groups in Iraq. The need for WFP's multilateral response in humanitarian emergencies shows no signs of abating.

FY 1993 Program: WFP faces unprecedented demands for food aid to deal with simultaneous humanitarian emergencies throughout the African continent, in the Gulf region, and in Bangladesh. Emergency pledging conferences have been called to obtain urgently needed additional commodity and cash resources. However, the dramatic growth in WFP's responsibilities for emergency feeding programs has increased WFP's insurance costs.

The FY 1993 request for $1.5 million would assist WFP to fund the planning, operational start-up, and transportation costs associated with its increased emergency workload. Emergency assistance programs, unlike regular develop programs, require the hiring of temporary staff to plan and execute emergency operations; the establishment of new procedures, offices, and contracts; and costly transportation contracts and insurance. Unlike food deliveries under its regular program, transportation of emergency foodstuffs cannot be contracted in advance on advantageous terms. Insurance costs on these emergency shipments, which occur in conditions of civil strife and natural disaster, are high.

WFP's working capital fund, which has helped to support emergency food relief programs, is expected to be depleted by the end of 1991. If WFP is to be able to continue to serve U.S. interests in providing humanitarian food relief in situations of natural and man-made disasters, additional cash resources for administering this high cost activity are required.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO) PROJECT ACCOUNT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
1.0	1.0	1.0

Purpose: The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to address all aspects of the tropical timber economy, including sustainable logging practices and timber management.

Background: The text of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) was established by the 1983 United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber to provide a forum in which producing and consuming countries cooperate in finding solutions to problems facing the tropical timber economy. The United States was actively involved in negotiation of the Agreement which entered into force in April 1985, becoming the first international commodity agreement to have a conservation mandate. There are currently 46 member governments (including the EC) representing 95 percent of world trade in tropical timber and more than 90 percent of the earth's remaining tropical rainforests.

The Agreement is administered through the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with primary objectives in areas of improved forest management, market transparency and industry. Forestry priorities include promoting research, development and implementation of improved forest management and reforestation practices for sustained timber production, and encouraging the development of national policies aimed at sustainable use and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources and maintaining ecological balance within affected regions and the biosphere.

ITTO pursues its objectives through a Council comprised of all member governments and three permanent committees open to all members. The committees correspond to ITTO's priority interest areas of reforestation and forest management, forest industry and market information.

ITTO administration is funded by annual assessments on member governments. However, ITTO carries out its primary operational programs through a special project account supported by voluntary contributions from member countries. Contributions to the project fund have been the major source of ITTO financing in the area of forest management and reforestation.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION (OECD/CCEET)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
0	1.0	1.0

Purpose: The OECD Center for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition (CCEET) facilitates dialogue between the United States and other OECD member countries on policy issues such as how to encourage economic reform in Eastern Europe, how to integrate East European and former Soviet economies into the Western market system, and how to promote modernization of tax systems, statistics gathering, energy use and environmental policy in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The OECD itself endorses broad goals including the highest sustainable growth and employment in member countries, the expansion of sound economic practices in member and non-member states, and the growth of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis.

Composed of like-minded, market-oriented democracies, the OECD is uniquely suited to providing other nations with advice on economic transition and to coordinating with international agencies that can provide Eastern Europe with other types of assistance. The OECD's technical expertise on issues crucial to the development of market-based economic systems is unmatched. The organization's task in Eastern Europe, to be carried out by CCEET, will become increasingly complex and important as the command economies of the region move toward economic rationalization.

Background: A U.S. proposal for a "Center for Economies in Transition" under the auspices of the OECD led to the creation of CCEET in March 1990. The previous year, Secretary of State James Baker and OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye had agreed that the OECD should develop a policy of dialogue with Eastern Europe and the USSR to address requests for advice on how to transform centrally planned economies into systems more responsive to market forces.

During the first half of 1991, CCEET hosted seminars on competition law, fiscal federalism for the USSR, the creation of government securities markets, consumer protection mechanisms, foreign direct investment, labor markets and

U.S. Interests: ITTO uniquely serves U.S. interests as the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to improve sustainable development of dwindling tropical forest resources. ITTO's recognition of the timber market's dependency on resource conservation and sustainable use links U.S. trade interests with U.S. priorities for conservation and sound management of tropical forests.

ITTO project activities in the field of forest management also closely parallel U.S. interests in tropical forestry. In keeping with the mandate of Congress (P.L. 99-529), the United States places great importance on conservation and sustainable development of tropical forests. Natural forest management based on sustainable use for timber production is a priority goal of ITTO.

Other Donors: As of December 1991, estimated cumulative pledges by consumer countries to ITTO's voluntary project account totaled over $57 million. Of the major donors, Japan's estimated pledges exceed $41 million; France - $2 million; United Kingdom - $5 million; Germany - $1.35 million; Switzerland - $1.5 million; and the Netherlands, U.S., Denmark and Italy - $1 million each. A total of $11 million was pledged for FY 1991.

FY 1993 Program: In FY 1993, ITTO will complete implementation of a strengthened project cycle to ensure that projects approved and financed are of high quality and are properly executed, monitored and evaluated. A manual to assist member countries in project proposal formulation will be completed with support from the United States. Another manual will provide assistance in implementation of projects. A finance committee also will become operational. The organization will continue its innovative work toward achieving the objective of having all international traded timber come from sustainably managed production forests by the year 2000. In the field of reforestation and forest management, guidelines for the establishment and sustainable management of planted tropical forests and draft guidelines for the conservation of biological diversity in tropical production forests will be finalized and widely disseminated, complementing existing ITTO guidelines for the sustainable management of timber production in natural tropical forests. Preparatory committee meetings for renegotiation of the ITTA are also scheduled.

training, income and enterprise taxes, agriculture and price supports, and statistical databases for key macroeconomic variables.

In 1992, CCEET will continue its seminars, but will emphasize programs to help specific countries address individual problems. After 18 months of work CCEET staff have concluded that the most urgent priorities are restructuring of enterprise sectors, handling mass unemployment and related social problems, assisting with the development of financial systems, and promoting of direct foreign investment. Technical exchanges and training in these areas will be tailored to the specific requirements of reforming countries.

In June 1991, CCEET inaugurated its "Partners in Transition Program" to help East European countries that had achieved significant reforms take further steps leading to eventual OECD membership. Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were invited to become Partner nations, and are eligible to sit on some OECD committees and working groups. The three countries also benefit from OECD country economic surveys, have access to most OECD documentation systems, and participate in special training programs suited to their individual needs. (The United States, unlike other OECD contributors, funds the Partners program separately from other CCEET operations.)

U.S. Interests: CCEET is an organization the United States proposed establishing. It has received endorsement from the Secretary of State as well as from the Secretary General of its parent organization. Major U.S. funding would help maintain our leadership role and ensure that CCEET continues to perform the tasks we envisioned when we suggested its creation. U.S. support will also serve to increase our influence in a region where we have not had the opportunity for a strong economic impact in recent years.

Other Donors: Other major donors included: Japan (nearly $1.5 million), Germany ($614,355); France ($466,729), Italy ($430,496), and the United Kingdom ($385,091). (The contributions in parentheses are equivalent U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate of $1.00 = 5.1 French francs.)

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) SPECIAL TRUST FUND FOR CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.500	.800	.800

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization's Special Trust Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Activities (formerly the Climate Studies Fund) is intended to provide support for increased scientific activities in climatology and atmospheric studies, including global observations of climate and greenhouse gases, support for a global effort to detect climate change, training in developing countries on the local effects of climate change, and scientific studies of climate change, ozone depletion, and the atmospheric environment. The goal of the Special Fund is to initiate scientific activities which respond to current international needs, using extra-budgetary contributions over a limited period of time.

Background: Resolution 5 of the 41st Session of the World Meteorological Organization's Executive Council in 1989 established the Climate Studies Fund with an initial target of $22 million. In passing the resolution, the Executive Council recognized that additional demands are being placed on the Organization as a result of growing environmental concerns. The Eleventh Congress in May 1991 confirmed the importance of the Fund, noting that increasing scientific participation of developing countries was one of the chief objectives of the Fund. To develop the intellectual resources of developing countries to meet this objective would require more than studies, Congress stated, and decided to extend the Fund's responsibilities to cover monitoring, research and training. The Congress reflected these wider responsibilities by reinstating the Fund for at least the eleventh financial period, or through 1995, and re-naming it the WMO Special Trust Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Activities.

U. S. Interests: WMO plays an important role in providing most of the scientific information and expertise which forms the basis for international agreement and action on such issues as global climate change and the protection of the ozone layer. Through the WMO, the United States is particularly involved in global climatological analyses and forecasts, routine climate monitoring, climatological reference stations, detection of climate change, and improved climate predictions. The current

demands for long-term climate information go beyond the primary thrust of the WMO for shorter-term weather information which is supported by the WMO regular budget and the Voluntary Cooperation Program.

Climate information to support research, climate prediction, and impact studies requires a different approach to data collection and analysis, data quality assurance, observational coverage, and processing of information. The modest climate-related portion of technical assistance under the Voluntary Cooperation Program would be massively supplemented and reinforced by a much larger special program of limited duration, through the Special Fund. While the United States conducts much of the lead work in the area of climate and environmental quality, it is not possible to gather global information without the cooperation of all other nations. To carry out adaptation or limitation strategies to ameliorate the dangers to the global environment, the United States must rely on multilateral support. The possibility that a framework convention on climate change may be signed during 1992 opens another area where scientifically sound global participation and understanding are essential for effective international action.

Other Donors: Canada pledged $800,000 (C$1 million) to the WMO Climate Studies Fund for the period 1991-1992, while the United States pledged $500,000 for 1991. It is understood that Finland, Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom are considering the possibility of funding for this purpose. Several smaller nations have contributed nominal amounts to the Fund.

FY 1993 Program: The Special Fund aims to support the following five major new or enhanced climate-related areas of activity: (1) Special education and training on issues and aspects of atmospheric and climate change to meteorological and hydrological technicians and scientists from developing countries as well as to the general public, following the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Second World Climate Conference; (2) Development and improvement of global observations of atmospheric constituents through the Global Atmospheric Watch and related programs; (3) Improvement of data archives and global observing networks, especially in the tropics and southern hemisphere, to support climate change and related environmental research and the developing Global Climate Observing System; (4) Enhancement of climate and water projects, especially the hydrological data needed for climate monitoring; and (5) Development of climate data bases through the CLICOM and Data Rescue projects related to the Climate Change Detection Project, including provision of necessary hardware, software, and training.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.850	.600	.750

Purpose: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) provides a mechanism for protection of endangered species of wildlife and plants against over-exploitation through international trade.

Background: CITES resulted from a conference held in Washington, D.C. in 1973 at U.S. invitation, to promote conservation of endangered and potentially threatened species of wild fora and fauna. It has since become the key instrument for international wildlife conservation, with 110 countries as parties to the Convention including most major producers and consumers. CITES is also a significant element of U.S. conservation policy and continues to receive broad public support domestically.

CITES' principal achievements are the identification of over-exploited species and establishment of trade controls to protect those species. Other notable accomplishments include: (1) designation of wildlife authorities for the first time in many countries; (2) development of guidelines for the safe shipment of live specimens of plants and animals; (3) preparation of a species identification manual for use by custom officials at ports of entry; (4) improved standardization of documentation, annual reporting on worldwide wildlife trade and information requirements to amend listings of endangered and threatened species; (5) more effective trade controls for specimens such as elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, whale products, reptilian leather, exotic plants and rare birds; (6) improved acquisition and exchange of wildlife trade data and statistics; and (7) improved cooperation among Party members in conservation of endangered species.

U.S. contributions to the CITES trust fund support meetings of Parties and certain operations of the Secretariat such as enforcement of the Convention's trade regulations and identification of appropriate levels of trade control. The trust fund is administered by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which provides administrative support to the Secretariat.

U.S. Interests: All countries, including the United States, benefit from CITES protection of the endangered and potentially threatened species of wild plants and animals which represent the world's irreplaceable living resources. The Convention was concluded after Congress, in response to strong public support, directed the Administration (in the Endangered Species Act) to negotiate an international agreement to prevent over-exploitation of wildlife.

The United States has been actively involved in CITES since its inception. Such participation provides the primary vehicle for U.S. leadership in an area of wildlife protection having unusually broad international acceptance of common policy goals and complements U.S. implementation of the Convention domestically through the Endangered Species Act. U.S. participation is also a principal means by which U.S. -based conservation and trade organizations, strongly supportive of CITES exert influence internationally on wildlife issues directly through the U.S. Government.

In addition, CITES facilitates private American commercial ventures in wildlife. Farming and ranching of some endangered species have resulted in successful breeding of certain animals, such as the American alligator, and their subsequent removal from endangered status. Such actions substantially benefit U.S. producers and traders.

Both the American public and other countries look to the United States to remain in the vanguard of international conservation and preservation of endangered plants and animals.

Other Donors: Contributions to the CITES trust fund in 1991 amounted to nearly $2.76 million, of which the United States contributed $850,000. Other major donors included: Japan ($336,974); Germany ($239,258); France ($185,069); and the United Kingdom ($143,910). Contributions are expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents rather than Swiss francs.

FY 1993 Program: The U.S. contribution will support Secretariat efforts in several important areas. Most important is a review panel of elephant experts and the continuation of studies now underway through the Secretariat to evaluate trade in several plants and animals such as the South American caiman and some species of cacti, which may warrant trade protection under CITES. These studies will clarify the status of subject species and determine levels of trade control, if any, needed. In addition, the Secretariat will pursue its work with producer governments to develop domestic implementing legislation for improved enforcement of trade controls, and will continue to assist member parties with general implementation of convention provisions as necessary.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

Program Summary
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.800	.800	.600

Purpose: To provide comprehensive financial assistance for education and training of students from Southern Africa and the former Portuguese territories in Africa.

Background: The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) was established by the UN General Assembly in 1967 by integrating earlier special programs designed to assist in the education and training of persons in minority-ruled southern Africa. Following the independence of the Portuguese territories and of Zimbabwe, UNETPSA ceased giving new grants to students from those nations, although renewals will continue to be made until existing students finish their studies. UNETPSA's objective is to enable these young people to play a full role in their societies as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved and to provide general support for the concept of peaceful transition in southern Africa.

UNETPSA is headquartered in New York and is headed by the UN Secretary General. It has an Advisory Committee of 13 countries, including the United States. It is financed by voluntary contributions from governments. In the past, in addition to the voluntary cash contributions, the Program has received offers of scholarships for training from several governments in their own countries.

U.S. Interests: The primary U.S. interest in supporting UNETPSA is to indicate U.S. support for the aspirations of the young people in southern Africa to be a vital part of their societies as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved. U.S. support will help develop a core of specialists, technicians, and administrators who are able to assume positions in the governments.

Other Donors: For the period from September 1, 1990 to August 31, 1991, contributions totalling $4.4 million were received. The U.S. pledge of $800,000 for FY 1991 amounted to 18.1% of the total. Other major contributors included: Norway - $953,623 (21.5%); Finland - $627,343 (14.2%); Sweden - $437,898 (9.9%); Japan - $400,000 (9%); and the United Kingdom - $270,952 (6.1%).

FY 1993 Program: The Program continues to grant joint scholarship awards with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance, which had agreed to provide placement facilities and administer scholarship awards in Commonwealth countries at a reduced cost to the Program.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO) INVESTMENT PROMOTION SERVICE (IPS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.500	.500	.500

Purpose: The main function of UNIDO's Investment Promotion Service (IPS) office in Washington is to assist and encourage U.S. private investment in developing countries by identifying possible investment opportunities, by matching potential investors with those opportunities, and by offering its services as an information broker between the parties. The office also fields requests from institutions in developing countries interested in identifying sources of U.S. financial and technical expertise and attempts to find sources for that expertise.

Background. UNIDO became a specialized agency of the United Nations on January 1, 1986, with a mandate to encourage industrial development in developing countries and to support and encourage cooperation on industrial matters among all nations. The IPS system is at the center of UNIDO's efforts to attract private investment to the developing world; such investment is increasingly being recognized as a vital ingredient in the industrialization process.

There are at present nine host-country financed IPS offices (Washington, Zurich, Vienna, Cologne, Milan, Paris, Seoul, Tokyo, and Warsaw), and negotiations are underway for several additional offices. All these offices share a mandate to encourage outward investment from the home country to developing nations. Two associated Investment Promotion Centers in Moscow and Beijing are financed by a combination of host country and foreign investor funding; both have a split mandate to encourage both outward and inward investment. All eleven of these offices are backstopped by UNIDO's Industrial Investment Division. That Division also organizes Investment Promotion Forums, country/region/industry-specific gatherings of interested investors and potential projects and investment opportunities which are in turn promoted by the IPS offices.

The Washington IPS office works closely with, among others, the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Small Business Administration; multilateral lending institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Finance

Corporation; and Chambers of Commerce and regional business associations. One of the office's aims is to initiate and promote bilateral sector-specific investment meetings. A successful initial effort in this area was a project, co-sponsored by the Department of Agriculture, which matched American agro-business investors with investment projects in Venezuela. Discussions are currently underway for a similar IPS-Department of Agriculture project in Eastern Europe, possibly in Poland.

U.S. Interests. The United States strongly supports UNIDO's growing emphasis on private investment as a development tool evidenced by the growing IPS network and the increasing number of investment forums. Major U.S. companies have their own sources of information and rarely need intermediaries in deciding on foreign investment opportunities. Small and medium-sized U.S. firms interested in expanding their operations and markets, however, have and do use the Washington IPS office as a way of gaining access to investment opportunities and expert advice.

In line with its outreach program for small and medium-sized companies, IPS recently formalized an arrangement with the Small Business Administration (SBA) in which a full time employee from the agency was detailed to the IPS office. The addition will give IPS greater access to SBA data on potential investors which should help to increase overall office productivity.

Other Donors: None.

FY 1993 Program: A $500,000 contribution will sustain the core activities of the office and demonstrate continued U.S. interest in UNIDO's investment promotion activities.

The IPS office's goals include (1) initiation of additional bilateral, sector-specific efforts such as a program, modeled after a successful project in Bolivia, to bring potential American investors together with prospective mining investment ventures in Argentina; (2) expansion of its U.S. business contacts; (3) continuation of its efforts to expand its data base in order to identify those American businesses most likely to become foreign investors; and (4) utilization of SBA information to increase the number of American companies on UNIDO's roster of firms eligible to bid on international opportunities.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.800	.500	.500

Purpose: The purpose of the United Nations Development Fund for Women is to improve significantly the status of, and opportunities for, women in the least developed countries through greater participation in the economic and social development processes.

Background: The United Nations Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women was created by the UN General Assembly in 1976 (Resolution 31/133) in recognition that women, while usually comprising the poorest sector of their societies, are frequently overlooked in the distribution of large development assistance funds. In 1984, the UN General Assembly, in resolution 39/125, decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund should be continued beyond the end of the UN Decade for Women. Thus, the Fund was renamed the UN Development Fund for Women, with the acronym UNIFEM. Although UNIFEM is a separate entity, since July 1, 1985, it has had an autonomous association with the UN Development Program (UNDP).

UNIFEM gives priority to the least developed countries. Its resources are used: (1) as a catalyst to ensure that women are involved in mainstream development activities, particularly at the pre-investment stage; and (2) to support innovative and experimental activities benefitting women in line with national and regional priorities.

U.S. Interests: In 1973, the United States Foreign Assistance Act was amended to require that U.S. bilateral development assistance programs be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities, which tend to integrate women into the national economies of their countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort. This requirement, which is known as the "Percy Amendment", gives Congressional endorsement to the increasing concern that women participate fully in the tasks and benefits of economic growth.

UNIFEM is the only UN voluntary fund whose primary concern is the integration of women into the national economies of their countries. Thus, it achieves for multilateral assistance programs what the Percy Amendment achieves for U.S. bilateral assistance programs. UNIFEM plays a unique role in showing how increased access by women to sources of business finance, technology, and related services can be a powerful and effective tool for private sector development.

Other Donors: The total voluntary contributions pledged for 1991 amounted to $10.2 million (U.S. dollar equivalent). Of this total figure, the United States pledged $800,000 (7.8%). Other major donors include: Netherlands - $2.04 million (20%); Finland - $1.38 million (13.5%); Norway - $1.38 million (13.5%); and Canada - $1.32 million (12.9%).

UNIFEM in the 1990s: UNIFEM's Mission Statement calls for it to make a difference by "identifying those key areas where UNIFEM support can have a significant impact in terms of enabling women to carry out their economic and civic activities

development of viable private sector initiatives. Women form well over 50 percent of the entrepreneurs in the informal sector in most countries, yet they receive a very small portion of total credit, training, or other facilities available to small entrepreneurs. In order to increase the role of women in trade and industry, UNIFEM will work to identify constraints faced by women in establishing viable commercial enterprises and to develop innovative approaches to overcome those constraints.

UNIFEM will continue to introduce innovative schemes to allow improved access to credit, non-traditional technical skills, and business training methods. It is expected that this will have a positive impact on per capita incomes, domestic markets, and international trade.

UNIFEM has placed a high premium on monitoring and evaluation, especially in light of the fact that the role of UNIFEM differs from larger funding organizations--its mandate is to be experimental and catalytic. In order to determine which of the experimental and catalytic projects are worth repeating, UNIFEM has put into place a sound system by which projects are evaluated and the findings are disseminated.

Over the years, UNIFEM has collaborated with other agencies within the UN system, with intra-regional organizations, and with non-governmental organizations to share their expertise and resources to promote the full integration of women in development.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.200	.300	.300

Purpose: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an international mechanism established in 1988 to provide an intergovernmental forum to assess growing changes in the Earth's atmospheric composition as a result of natural and anthropogenic fluxes of greenhouse gases. The IPCC also assesses likely impacts of potential climate change and considers technical and economic aspects of response options. The IPCC provides scientific and technical information on request to the related Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), the international forum established in December 1990 under the auspices of the UN General Assembly to develop a framework convention on climate change.

Background: Emissions of greenhouse gases (e.g., water vapor, chlorofluroçarbons (CFC's), carbon dioxide, methane and nitros oxide) have consequences for every nation and every aspect of human activity because of their potential to trap the Earth's radiated head in the atmosphere and thus further warm the planet. Recognizing scientific concern about increased atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, the United States took the lead in promoting the establishment of the IPCC under the joint auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP), and has chaired the IPCC's Working Group III. In August 1990, the IPCC adopted its First Assessment Report on the science, impacts and response options with respect to potential climate change. The report set the stage for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change which began in February 1991. The IPCC continues to serve as a scientific and technical resource throughout these negotiations, and will likely continue to provide scientific and technical assessments to the Conference of the Parties under the framework convention.

The IPCC will produce a 1992 Supplement to its First Assessment Report at its 7th Plenary in February 1992. The Supplement will focus on six short term tasks designed to provide negotiators and policy makers with updated scientific and technical information. The next full IPCC assessment report is anticipated in 1994 or 1995.

The FY 1993 funding request is in keeping with the need for the United States to maintain its leadership role in this area. It reflects the continuing, significant responsibilities of the IPCC throughout the period pending conclusion, ratification and entry into force of a framework climate convention and the need for continuing scientific and technical information and assessment to implement the convention.

U.S. Interests: The IPCC's First Assessment Report provided the most comprehensive and authoritative international statement to date concerning the science and likely impacts of potential climate change and available response options. The IPCC thus set the stage for negotiations on a framework climate convention and its efforts helped sharpen the issues involved.

The United States has long advocated that measures to deal with potential climate change should take into account the state of the world's scientific understanding of the issue, including the significant uncertainties involved, and that international efforts to fill gaps in our scientific knowledge and resolve remaining uncertainties should be a fundamental component of any global response. The United States has also advocated that the costs and benefits of possible response options must be thoroughly assessed, and that the global response to climate change be based on this cost/benefit analysis. The IPCC's continuing scientific and technical work furthers these objectives and helps to assure a solid foundation for considering alternatives under a framework climate convention.

Actions to limit emissions of greenhouse gases (or expand sinks), as well as actions to adapt to climate change, may have far-reaching implications for national economies and global competitiveness. Thus, the United States must remain at the forefront of international efforts to deal with potential climate change.

The President endorsed the work of the IPCC both at the Paris Economic Summit and at the IPCC's Third Plenary Session (Washington, February 5-7, 1990). The Administration remains firmly committed to the efforts undertaken and ongoing within the IPCC.

Other Donors: In addition to the U.S. contribution of $200,000 for 1991, other contributions or pledges included: Germany ($81,556); the United Kingdom ($71,865); Commission of the European Communities ($62,790); Japan ($50,000); Switzerland ($42,674); and Australia ($37,075). The amounts in parentheses are reflected in U.S. dollar equivalents at prevailing exchange rates.

FY 1993 Program: If a framework convention on climate change is adopted by the time of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (June 1992) a number of the functions currently performed by the IPCC could be subsumed under the framework convention. Alternatively, however, it is possible that governments will elect to leave the IPCC in place, providing contracting parties to the convention with scientific and technical information on which to base future policy decisions.

Even if a framework convention is concluded in June 1992, it may be some time before a sufficient number of governments are able to ratify the convention. It is possible also that a number of governments may take some time before becoming Parties to the framework convention. In the interim, between conclusion of a framework convention and its entry into force, and for some time thereafter (should a number of countries delay signing the convention, or should governments decide to continue the IPCC outside the convention), the IPCC, which is open to all countries that are members of the United Nations, will continue to provide an important forum for continued international cooperation in assessing the science and impacts of potential climate change. Continued work in this area may prove critical in convincing governments of the need for a global response.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (INC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
0	0	.250

Purpose: The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) is the single negotiating forum established under the auspices of the U.N. General Assembly to prepare a framework convention on climate change for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992. The INC may also serve as the negotiating forum for related legal instruments subsequent to conclusion of the framework convention.

Background: Following completion of the First Assessment Report on the science and impacts of potential climate change and available response options by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in August 1990 and the Second World Climate Conference in November 1990, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 45/212 on the "Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Mankind." The resolution established a single negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change.

Negotiations within the INC began in February 1991 in Washington, with additional two-week negotiating sessions in June 1991 in Geneva, September 1991 in Nairobi, December 1991 in Geneva, and February 1992 in New York. Additional sessions, including a diplomatic conference, will be scheduled as necessary for the first half of 1992. The UNGA resolution calls for negotiations to be completed prior to the UNCED in June 1992 and for the framework climate convention to be opened for signature during that Conference.

The resolution also established an ad hoc secretariat, based in Geneva, and called on the Head of the Ad Hoc Secretariat to cooperate closely with the IPCC to ensure that the IPCC can respond to the needs and requests for objective scientific and technical advice made during the negotiating process.

In Resolution 45/212, the General Assembly further decided "that the negotiating process should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary

contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations." This trust fund is administered by the Head of the Ad Hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Following conclusion of the framework convention in June 1992, the INC Secretariat is likely to continue its existence, either because it will become the new secretariat under the framework climate convention or because it may be responsible for follow-on negotiations, or both.

U.S. Interests: The INC's efforts to develop a global response to potential climate change is the most critical environmental task facing all nations of the world in this decade. The United States has strongly endorsed efforts to conclude a framework convention by June 1992. Signature of the framework convention during the UN Conference on Environment and Development is widely thought to be the centerpiece of the Conference.

As noted, the United States hosted the first negotiating session, pursuant to the invitation of the President, in order to spur international efforts. The United States actively participates in INC negotiating sessions. The Administration and Congress, as well as U.S. environmental groups, private sector and academic communities are intensely interested in the issues before the INC. Moreover, how those issues are resolved could affect individual citizens, economic interests and global competitiveness.

It is unlikely that U.S. interest in this issue will diminish following conclusion of the framework convention. If anything, our interest will only increase as the contracting parties seek to develop specific responses. Continued U.S. support for these efforts, and strong U.S. leadership within the INC, will be crucial to assure that U.S. objectives are met and that U.S. interests are protected.

Other Donors: As of December, 1991, pledges to the trust fund for the negotiating process included: the United Kingdom ($80,000); Commission of the European Communities ($60,000); Spain ($20,000); and France ($18,000).

FY 1993 Program: As noted, it is likely that the INC Ad Hoc Secretariat will continue its work in FY 1993, either by becoming the secretariat under the framework convention or by being charged with providing support for further INC negotiations on related legal instruments, or both.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA (UNTFSA)

Program Summary (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.500	.250	.250

Purpose: The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) provides legal assistance, humanitarian relief, education, and refugee relief aid to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia and to their dependents.

Background: UNTFSA was established by the UN General Assembly in 1965 to provide assistance to persons living in South Africa and pre-independent Namibia who were victimized by racial discrimination.

UNTFSA receives voluntary contributions from governments, organizations, and individuals, including from governments in whose countries refugees from South Africa and Namibia reside. The Fund's Committee of Trustees disburses grants to voluntary organizations and other appropriate bodies concerned with relief and assistance to victims of apartheid and helps to facilitate the activities of these organizations.

In spite of dramatic improvements in South Africa's political climate over the last two years, the black majority remains economically disadvantaged. The UNTFSA plays a limited but important role in alleviating problems that face the black population.

U.S. Interests: Support of the UNTFSA demonstrates U.S. commitment to the causes of freedom and of peaceful change in South Africa.

Other Donors: During the reporting period (9/20/90-9/20/91), the Trust Fund received nearly $3.1 million in contributions from governments. The U.S. pledge for FY 1991 of $500,000 amounted to 16.2 % of the total. Other major donors during the above-mentioned reporting period were: Sweden - $796,178 (25.9%); Norway - $645,525 (21%); Finland - $501,872 (16.3%); and the Netherlands - $145,957 (4.7%).

FY 1993 Program: Although prospects for a negotiated settlement to the conflict in South Africa have been greatly enhanced, continuing legal, humanitarian and educational assistance to victims of apartheid is needed.

UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.245	0	.175

Purpose: Funds for this program reimburse U.S. Government agencies for administrative costs incurred in arranging and monitoring the U.S. training of foreign nationals in programs organized by agencies of the UN system. The UN agencies that sponsor the fellows handle tuition and other costs.

Background: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other organizations of the UN system provide from their resources technical assistance in the form of training of individuals in various countries where pertinent expertise is available. When training is provided in developed countries, it has been the practice of the host governments to cover the administrative costs associated with such training. Until the early eighties, the Agency for International Development covered these costs, consolidating this activity with its bilateral training efforts. Since 1982, funds have been provided through the U.S. voluntary contributions and have been administered through the IO&P account of the Department of State.

Currently, training for selected nationals from developing countries is provided in the U.S. through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In 1991, these agencies trained over 436 fellows with the administrative support costs provided through the IO&P account and supplemented by the four agencies.

U.S. Interests: U.S. participation in the UN Fellowship Program complements U.S. bilateral and multilateral development interests. The U.S. training of foreign nationals provides numerous advantages for the U.S. First, UN funds, to which the U.S. is a major contributor, are expended in our own institutions. Second, because the program contributes to human resources development in developing countries, it enhances the capacity of recipient countries to assist with their own development. Third, the fellows learn our techniques and

become familiar with U.S. equipment and suppliers, which often in the past has prompted them to purchase U.S. equipment for their own countries. Fourth, in a larger sense, the fellows are exposed to U.S. values, which they may carry home with them. For all of these reasons, the Program can have long-term benefits for the United States.

FY 1993 Program: Based on 1991 levels, FY 1993 funding of $175,000 should cover the administrative support costs for 331 fellows, assuming the same level of supplemental funding by the U.S. agencies involved.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE (UNVFVT)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
.100	.100	.100

Purpose: The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (the Fund) provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and their families. Its major goal is to provide medical and psychological assistance to victims and to their families. Its secondary goals are legal, financial, and social assistance to victims and their families.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly established the Fund in 1981. The United States strongly supported the Fund's establishment. Since the Fund began operations in 1983, some 200 grants totalling over $5.3 million have been authorized for over 110 projects from almost 50 countries on four continents. These grants are aimed at the medical and psychological rehabilitation of victims of torture, including grants to well-known and respected organizations such as the International Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Medecins sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders) of France. In addition, several rehabilitation projects are carried out for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Ninety percent of the Fund's expenditures are made in the developing countries. Grants are awarded by the Fund's Board of Trustees who report directly to the UN Secretary General. The Board's mandate requires it to distribute aid through "established channels of humanitarian assistance," such as hospitals, research and training centers and overseas doctors projects. The Board may contribute to ongoing projects or it may give to a humanitarian operation, providing detailed criteria of the Board's desires for a particular project. These projects fall essentially into the following fields: psychotherapy, medical care, social rehabilitation and training of professional and volunteers (doctors, psychologists, physiotherapists, para-medical personnel social assistants) for the specialized treatment of victims of torture.

U.S. Interests: U.S. contributions to the Fund are important to our multilateral human rights objectives in the UN Human Rights Commission and supplement U.S. bilateral human rights efforts. They demonstrate clearly to world opinion that the

United States is dedicated to support for the unfortunate victims of human rights violations. Equally as important, the very nature of the Fund singles out for censure those nations that chronically violate human rights. Furthermore, the Fund works through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector facilities.

Other Donors: During the period from October 24, 1990 to November 30, 1991, a total of $926,791 in contributions and pledges for 1991 were received from governments. The U.S. pledge of $100,000 represented approximately 12.8% of the total. Other major donors included: Sweden - $180,000 (19.4%); Finland - $174,640 (18.8%); Denmark - $152,068 (16.4%); Norway - $99,985 (10.8%); United Kingdom - $42,007 (4.5%).

FY 1993 Program: The Fund is continuing to expand its operations from purely medical and psychological concentration to include some social services to torture victims and their families in rebuilding shattered lives through self-help work. The Fund will place increased emphasis on emergency relief for political prisoners, rehabilitation, and training doctors in the care of torture victims.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) AVIATION SECURITY TRUST FUND

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1991 Actual	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Request
0	0	.100

Purpose: The Aviation Security Fund helps the ICAO finance programs dealing with problems such as terrorism and other unlawful interference with civil aviation and its facilities, including the training of security personnel.

Background: The concept of the ICAO Aviation Security Fund originated at a special ministerial-level meeting of the ICAO Council in February 1989 following the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103. At the meeting, the United States was among those calling on ICAO to strengthen its aviation security role.

U.S. Interests: The United States was instrumental in establishing the ICAO Aviation Security Fund following the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 and has played a leadership role in strengthening ICAO's aviation security activities.

Improvement in the safety of international air travel is of great importance to the United States. The ICAO Aviation Security Fund provides assistance to countries which do not meet the basic ICAO standards to aid the development of increased levels of air safety. Aviation security enhancement is beneficial to all countries but is of paramount importance in nations with low levels of air security and safety because of their relatively higher vulnerability to interference with civil aviation and its facilities.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has seconded two experts to ICAO to work on aviation security issues, and the FAA expects to renew its secondment of experts when their current term expries in 1992.

Other Donors: In 1991, donors included Canada, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Finland.

FY 1993 Program: Activities planned for FY 1993 include a fourth regional instructional seminar in aviation security, technical evaluation visits to states requesting assistance and follow-up missions. In addition, ICAO will provide model training courses for aviation security personnel to enable states to achieve self-sufficiency in basic aviation security training and implementation.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AID	-	Agency for International Development
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CCCO	-	Joint Committee for Climate Change and the Oceans of the IOC
CCEET	-	Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition, of the OECD
CFC	-	Chloroflurocarbon
CFE	-	Cost-Free Expert
CIECC	-	Special Multilateral Fund, of the OAS
CIES	-	Special Development Assistance Fund, of the OAS
CITES	-	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLICOM	-	Climate Computer project, of World Meteorological Organization
EC	-	European Community
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPTA	-	Expanded Program of Technical Assistance
FAA	-	Federal Aviation Administration
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organizations
FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission
GCRP	-	Global Change Research Program, of the United States
GIPME	-	Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment, an IOC program
GLOSS	-	Global Sea Level Observing System, of the IOC
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GOOS	-	Global Ocean Observing System
HABITAT	-	United Nations Center on Human Settlements
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HFI	-	Human Freedom Index
IAEA	-	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	-	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSOC	-	International Conventions and Scientific Organizations Contributions (now known as ICSECA)
ICSU	-	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDNDR	-	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IESECA	-	International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	-	International Financial Institution
IGBP	-	International Geosphere-Biosphere Program
IGCP	-	International Geological Correlation Program
IHP	-	International Hydrological Program
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
INC	-	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, of the UN General Assembly
INSTRAW	-	United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Achievement of Women

IO&P	-	International Organizations and Programs
IOC	-	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPF	-	Indicative Planning Figure
IPS	-	Investment Promotion Service, of UNIDO
ITSU	-	International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, of the IOC
ITTA	-	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	-	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JSC	-	Joint Scientific Committee
LDC	-	Least Developed Country
MAB	-	Man and the Biosphere Program
NAS	-	National Academy of Sciences
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NHP	-	Natural Hazards Program, of UNESCO
NMFS	-	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPT	-	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
OAS	-	Organization of American States
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OS&NP	-	Other Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Activities
POTAS	-	Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards
SBA	-	Small Business Administration
SCPM	-	Standing Committee for Program Matters, of the UNDP Governing Council
SICE	-	Strengthened Computerized Trade Information Service, of the OAS
SPAW	-	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife, the Cartagena Convention Protocol
SPREP	-	South Pacific Regional Environment Program
SSI	-	Small-Scale Industry
TACF	-	Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund, of the IAEA
TFAP	-	Tropical Forestry Action Plan
TOGA	-	Tropical Ocean and Global Atmosphere, an Intergovernmental Board of IOC
UN	-	United Nations
UN/DTCD	-	United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development
UNCDF	-	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCED	-	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNETPSA	-	United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa
UNGA	-	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCA	-	United Nations Office of Coordination for Humanitarian and Economic Aid to Afghanistan
UNTFSA	-	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
UNVFVT	-	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USSR	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VCP	-	Voluntary Cooperation Program, of World Meteorological Organization
VCP(F)	-	Voluntary Cooperation Program Fund
WCP	-	World Climate Program
WEOG	-	Western Europe and Others Group
WFP	-	World Food Program, of the United Nations
WHF	-	World Heritage Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WMO	-	World Meteorological Organization
WOCE	-	World Ocean Circulation Experiment, on Panel of IOC International
WWW	-	World Weather Watch