

International Organizations and Programs



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United States International Development Cooperation Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction	3
Summary Table.	9
UN Development Program	11
UN Children's Fund	15
International Atomic Energy Agency	19
International Fund for Agricultural Development	23
UN Environment Program	25
Organization of American States Development Assistance Programs	27
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund.	31
International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions.	35
World Meteorological Organization/ Voluntary Cooperation Program	41
UN Capital Development Fund.	45
International Tropical Timber Organization	47
OECD Center for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition	49
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	51
WMO Special Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Studies	53
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.	55
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service	57
Tropical Forestry Action Plan.	59
UN Development Fund for Women.	63
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.	65
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	69
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	71
Abbreviations	73

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
274.137	284.730	250.212

This account will fund U.S. multilateral voluntary contributions primarily to United Nations (UN) system international organizations and programs (IO&P) that support development, humanitarian, scientific and environmental activities. Some programs in the account serve specific U.S. interests in such areas as free market economies, nuclear non-proliferation, climate change, deforestation, biodiversity and weather forecasting. Other programs serve our broad interests and support for economic and social development. Resources are allocated in a manner that maximizes their impact and preserves the leadership role the United States traditionally plays.

In 1990, there were significant steps taken which should improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of the UN system to global concerns. On the development side, a major restructuring of the financial relationships among the various partners in the UN development system was initiated, to become effective in 1992. The changes are designed to foster the technical role of the specialized and technical agencies of the UN system, not only in executing projects, but in conducting analysis and providing technical advice to recipient governments. The changes also are intended to increase the degree to which UN system activities build national capacity to manage indigenous development efforts and make the most of external assistance.

President Bush gave the keynote address to the seventy heads of state at the World Summit for Children which was called by six initiating countries (Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden) with the encouragement of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to focus global attention on the needs of children worldwide. Both the World Summit for Children and the International Conference on Education for All, sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNICEF, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), resulted in agreement on plans of action to protect and develop the individual capacities of the populations of developing countries. Both these gatherings were remarkable in their focus on the practical and on the mobilization of domestic capacity to address development problems. The year 1990 also saw the world take another step toward addressing the links among global issues, the environment and prospects for economic development in individual countries.

One new item is proposed in the account this year. Contributions to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition (CCEET) will foster political and economic integration of reforming economies in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the western community of market economy democracies and will provide policy advice to support the process of economic and social reform

In 1990, the United States proposed an OECD "Center for Economies in Transition" which would focus and expand OECD East-West programs. This proposal led to the creation of the CCEET.

Basic Interests

U.S. voluntary contributions to these multilateral organizations and programs provide the basis for U.S. influence in the substantive 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 ozone depletion, tropical deforestation, and global climate change and nuclear safeguards;

- encourage the acceptance of international responsibilities 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. support for assistance to those who suffer from natural or man-made disasters;

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

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

- Financing multilateral technical assistance through the UN Development Program (UNDP), strengthens the ability of the United States to address effectively development problems, such as those related to the environment, which cross national boundaries and are regional or global in nature.

In 1990, important steps were taken toward restructuring the financial relationships between UNDP and the technical agencies of the UN system to increase the system's overall effectiveness as a provider of technical advice and builder of developing country capacity. In addition, UNDP's Governing Council adopted a decision which increases the proportion of resources directed toward the poorer countries (from 80 to 87 percent of the resources allocated to country programs), and strengthens the graduation principle applicable to the countries with more resources.

--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 time-proven programs in water and sanitation and in primary health care, UNICEF has aggressively pursued a major program thrust aimed at decreasing mortality rates for children. The program emphasizes 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 peaceful to non-peaceful applications.

--The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides concessional loans for innovative capital projects aimed at increasing food production in developing countries and improving the lot of the rural poor, including small farmers and the landless. The IFAD engages nontraditional donors such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the more advanced developing countries in a significant development partnership with OECD donors.

--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 as 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 and action on the resolution of global environmental 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 is actively involved in attempting to reverse the destruction of biological diversity. UNEP also is expected to make important contributions toward a successful 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil.

--Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Programs concentrate on multinational cooperative programs in basic education, education for work, drug prevention education, biotechnology and food, informatics and materials technology. The environment program focuses on the rational utilization of natural resources for sustainable development with emphasis on protection of the environment. Special attention is given to integrated development of geographic regions including international river basins such as the Amazon River Basin and border zones.

--The United Nations Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund, established in 1988, 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.

--The International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC) program facilitates continued U.S. participation in activities serving U.S. domestic interests. 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 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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

--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 small-scale investment projects designed to promote socioeconomic development at the community level and national self-reliance.

--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 countries in transition and to enhance economic liberalization in those countries.

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

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

--The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (UNIDO/IPS) offers investment promotion officers from developing countries first-hand knowledge of U.S. business and financial practices, thereby facilitating their dealings with potential investment partners from the U.S. private sector.

--The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) holds much promise for coordinating, among both donor and recipient countries, support for sustainable development of the forestry sector in the tropics.

--The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is of importance because it 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 technical assessment.

--UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVEVT) 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)

	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1991</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY 1992</u> <u>Request</u>
UN Development Program (UNDP)	\$107,752	\$109,000	\$115,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	64,350	75,000	55,000
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	21,646	23,555	25,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	34,438	30,000	18,362
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	11,807	15,800	13,000
OAS Development Assistance Programs . . .	9,839	10,000	10,000
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund . . .	13,283	6,500	2,000
International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC)	1,967	2,000	2,000
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program	1,968	2,000	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) . . .	1,476	2,000	1,500
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	0	1,000	1,000
OECD Center/European Economies in Transition (OECD/CCEET)	0	0	1,000
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	788	800	800
WMO Special Fund for Climate Studies . . .	0	500	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	738	750	600
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service	492	500	500
Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) . . .	0	500	500
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) .	787	800	500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	98	200	300
UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) .	492	500	250
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	98	100	100
UN Fellowship Program	241	245	0
World Heritage Fund (WHF)	216	450	0
World Food Program (WFP)	964	1,000	0
UN Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) . . .	197	200	0
UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN)	107	0	0
UN Center on Human Settlements (HABITAT)	393	400	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	680	0
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	<u>0</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$274,137 a/	\$284,730 b/	\$250,212

a/ Reflects deductions to meet war on drugs (.43 percent) and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (1.18 percent) requirements.

b/ Excludes 1.9 percent sequester since the Department of State assumes that this technical error will be corrected.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
107.752	109.000	115.000

Purpose: 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. It is the largest single source for grant multilateral technical assistance.

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. UNDP emphasizes five types of project activities: (a) surveying natural resources and identifying industrial and commercial potential; (b) stimulating capital investment; (c) vocational and professional skill training; (d) transferring appropriate technologies and enhancing recipient absorptive capacity; and (e) promoting the coordination and integration of economic and social development efforts.

Governments provide voluntary contributions for the core resources of UNDP. The recipient developing countries supply 60 percent of required project resources through cash contributions, physical facilities and services, locally procured supplies and the provision of counterpart personnel. Additional financing comes from third parties, e.g., governments co-financing special projects or programs which UNDP funds from general resources.

Its 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, are 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.

Through its 112 field offices and resident representatives, UNDP helps host governments to define development goals and formulate comprehensive development plans. UNDP's roundtable process provides prospective donors -- UN agencies, multilateral development banks, and bilateral contributors -- with a forum to discuss a country's economic situation and development needs.

U.S. Interests: The 1992 request is in keeping with the need for the United States to maintain its long-standing leadership role in UNDP in the face of increasing pressure from the Nordic countries and Japan to wield greater influence in the organization commensurate with their increasing contributions. The UNDP Administrator is currently, and always has been, an American citizen. Many of the Administrator's key subordinates also are Americans. The United States has retained its position as UNDP's largest donor with Sweden and Denmark close behind. A U.S. contribution at our requested level should assist in retaining the influential role of the United States in moving UNDP toward further improvements in programming and management reform as well as operational activities for development at the field level.

U.S. support for UNDP is tangible evidence of U.S. commitment to solving the problems of developing countries. Financing multilateral technical assistance through UNDP helps the United States and other like-minded donors to resist expanded and proliferating funding for technical assistance through the assessed budgets of the UN specialized agencies. Similarly, it strengthens the UN system's ability to address effectively development and environmental problems which are regional or global in nature. Increasing our contribution at the time we are calling upon other major donors to do the same will ensure that we continue to play a leadership role in addressing these issues. UNDP serves U.S. interests by promoting international stability and helping to create an environment conducive to U.S. trade and investment activities. UNDP's emphasis on agricultural production and rural development is directed to areas which the U.S. agrees are key. We have encouraged UNDP to direct a substantial portion of its resources toward strengthening management capacity in developing countries.

UNDP during the Fifth Cycle: The FY 1992 contribution to UNDP will be the first U.S. contribution toward UNDP's fifth cycle. The 1990 UNDP Governing Council took a number of landmark decisions that have far-reaching implications for the UN development system and UNDP's role in it. Among them,

the Council decided to allocate a greater share of UNDP's grant resources to the poorest countries. In addition, a greater proportion of UNDP's grant resources will remain under the central control of the UNDP Administrator to be integrated with those resources allocated to indicative planning figures (IPFs). Member oversight of the use of these resources should be substantially improved by the changes in governance also approved by the Governing Council, whereby a Standing Committee on Program Matters was created. The Committee will have the effect of cutting down the time the Council itself spends on formalities and details, and increases member oversight of UNDP operations. Creation of this Committee is of great importance to the United States and other major donors to UNDP.

The Council also adopted an important decision which will readjust the financial relationships between UNDP and UN executing agencies, and should result in improved program quality and more awareness of implementation costs. The United States has been the leader in conceptualizing this restructuring. The new arrangements distinguish between support to programs and support to projects, as well as delink technical and administrative support to UN technical cooperation projects.

The United States, as the UNDP's largest donor, has a significant interest in the adoption of efficient programming management and budgetary measures by the Program, and is interested in promoting ideas which streamline the Program's structure and operations in a way that makes possible the best use and greatest impact of its limited resources.

Other Donors: The U.S. pledge of \$107.75 million for FY 1990 was 10.26% of \$1.05 billion in total voluntary contributions pledged. Other major pledges to the Program included: \$97.50 million (9.28%) from Sweden; \$87.76 million (8.35%) from Denmark; \$86.63 million (8.25%) from Japan; \$83.49 million (7.95%) from the Netherlands; \$81.37 million (7.74%) from Norway; \$80.16 million (7.63%) from the Federal Republic of Germany; \$80.06 million (7.62%) from Italy; \$58.33 million (5.55%) from Canada; \$50.89 million (4.84%) from France; \$49.89 million (4.75%) from Finland; \$48.34 million (4.6%) from the United Kingdom; and \$45.92 million (4.37%) from Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
64.350	75.000	55.000

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 has programs in 118 developing 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 assistance unit and 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. For example, 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. Although most resources to meet these needs will come from other sources, UNICEF's Executive Board authorized UNICEF to offer its expertise in low-cost technologies and approaches to health, nutrition, early childhood education and other sectors.

UNICEF inspired and provided the secretariat for the World Summit for Children held on September 29-30, 1990, in New York, which was attended by 71 heads of state. President Bush gave the keynote address, emphasizing the United States' continued support and leadership role in the areas of child welfare and development. The Declaration issued by the heads of state endorsed a plan of action to guide national efforts to address children's needs.

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. 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 \$396 million in estimated total contributions. Other major contributions included: \$54.3 million from Sweden, \$49.3 million from Italy, \$36.7 million from Norway and \$35.8 million from Finland.

FY 1992 Program: According to the State of the World's Children 1990 report, if present trends hold, over 100 million children will die in the 1990s - 50 million of them from just three common diseases which can be inexpensively treated or prevented. Many times that number will grow up malnourished, unhealthy, and illiterate.

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). The 1990 State of the World's Children report estimates that these basic low-cost health interventions save the lives of over one million children every year. Indicative of the effect UNICEF's galvanization of world-wide health efforts are the achievements in childhood immunization. In just eight years, vaccination coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus increased from 24% to 66%; while polio immunizations grew from 20% to 66% and coverage for measles prevention increased from 15% to 59%. Such is the concrete evidence of UNICEF's leadership in this area.

UNICEF is dedicated to helping nations meet the goals set forth in the World Summit for Children's Declaration and Plan of Action. These goals cover the next ten years and include:

- (a) Reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rates by one-third, or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births respectively, 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 \$55 million will signal the continued U.S. commitment to support the work of UNICEF which complements and reinforces other humanitarian aid efforts, notably A.I.D.'s own Child Survival Fund.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
21.646	23.555	25.000

Purpose: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the central element of international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Through its system of international safeguards, the IAEA provides assurances that fissionable or related materials used in civil nuclear programs are not diverted for non-peaceful purposes. The IAEA is also the primary focal point for international cooperation in nuclear safety. The U.S. voluntary contribution is used in part to strengthen the IAEA's safeguards system in ways that improve its effectiveness and enhance its ability to use the most advanced techniques and equipment available. In addition, the U.S. voluntary contribution is used to encourage adherence to and support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Treaty of Tlatelolco by assisting nuclear projects in a number of developing countries that are party to these important nuclear arms control treaties.

Background: The United States historically has strongly supported the IAEA and its safeguards system, which serve critical U.S. security and non-proliferation interests. Under Article III of the NPT, all non-nuclear weapon states party to the Treaty (nearly 140) 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.

IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF): The IAEA's program of technical cooperation was initiated in the late 1950s to assist developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At present, the IAEA is providing assistance in the form of nuclear training, expert services, and equipment to approximately 80 of its 113 member-states. Although contributions to the TACF are voluntary, target "indicative planning figures" (IPFs) are agreed upon annually by the Agency's members. These targets have provided (since 1981) steadily increasing technical assistance resources, which a number of developing states regard as essential for continued support of the IAEA and its important safeguards function. Proportionate contributions to the TACF are sought from members guided by the UN scale of assessments, so that the suggested U.S. share is 25% of the nominal IPF target.

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. Department of Energy and 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 in safeguards equipment maintenance, and makes U.S. experts available to the IAEA Safeguards Department to assist inspectors and other staff in carrying out their duties.

Non-Proliferation and Other (NP/O) Activities: Funds provided under this account support initiatives -- which fall outside the purview of POTAS -- 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 NP/O account are used to provide training to Third World personnel directly involved with the application of IAEA safeguards, and to resolve problems which could materially affect non-proliferation efforts in other countries.

"In-Kind" Technical Cooperation: In addition to its cash contribution to the TACF, the United States provides technical assistance to IAEA members through project support, fellowships at U.S. institutions and facilities, 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.

Cost-Free Experts (CFE): 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 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:

o 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.

o 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 point to some of the tangible benefits of participation in these important arms control treaties, and thereby strengthens support for the treaties among developing states. The NPT is the principal international political barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation. Technical assistance to NPT parties will be of special concern in 1992 as preparations begin in earnest for the critical 1995 NPT Review Conference.

o 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. Reimposition 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.

o Promotion of nuclear safety: Part of the U.S. voluntary contribution is used to fund nuclear safety activities related to technical cooperation projects, thereby promoting the safe handling and use of nuclear materials.

o 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 U.S. wishes to maintain strong economic and commercial ties.

Other Donors: In addition to the U.S. contribution of nearly \$10.7 million to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF) in 1990, other major contributors to the TACF include: Japan (\$5.1 million); U.S.S.R. (\$4.5 million); Germany (\$4.2 million); France (\$2.8 million); United Kingdom (\$2.2 million); Canada (\$1.1 million).

FY 1992 Program: In 1992, the United States voluntary contribution of \$25 million will be divided as follows:

Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (\$12 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.

Program of Technical Assistance to Safeguards (\$7.2 million): POTAS will continue to address a number of essential safeguard 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.

Non-Proliferation and Other Activities (\$800,000): The United States will continue to utilize funds under this account to develop safeguards approaches related to new uranium-enrichment processes and spent-fuel management. Prospects for implementation of full-scope safeguards in two 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. A small percentage will be reserved to address critical short-term non-proliferation problems that may arise.

In-Kind Technical Cooperation (\$4.45 million): Funds designated for in-kind technical cooperation will be used to support 20-25 projects (equipment, experts, training), 175-200 IAEA fellowships, and 5-6 training courses, to benefit primarily NPT and Treaty of Tlatelolco parties. The additional funds requested for technical cooperation in 1992 provide the means and flexibility to direct technical assistance to priority programs, such as nuclear safety in Eastern Europe, and to strengthen support for the NPT in the critical period prior to the 1995 NPT Extension Conference.

Cost-Free Experts (\$450,000) 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.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY1992 Request
34.438	30.000	18.362

Purpose: IFAD seeks to reduce hunger and malnutrition by stimulating the agricultural production of small-holder farmers in developing countries and developing employment opportunities for those rural inhabitants with incomes that are not sufficient to assure adequate food and nutrition. In addition, IFAD engages nontraditional donors such as the OPEC countries and the more advanced developing countries in a significant development effort with the more traditional OECD donors.

Background: IFAD is a UN specialized agency created in 1977 with strong leadership from the United States. At IFAD's inception, OPEC countries were experiencing large balance-of-payments surpluses, and one of the reasons for IFAD's creation was to provide a vehicle to leverage OPEC resources for international development. Accordingly, a tripartite governing structure was established, dividing voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II) and the less-developed countries (LDCs) themselves (Category III).

In addition to providing direct loans and grants, IFAD continues to be a facilitating and co-financing institution for projects to benefit the world's poorest people. In 1989, 60% of project funding came from co-financiers (30%) and host countries (30%), compared to a 40% investment by IFAD. During 1989, IFAD initiated 90% of the projects it funded. Of the countries receiving IFAD loans in 1989, 63% had per capita gross domestic product (GDP) levels below \$500 (37% had per capita GDP levels below \$300).

An important aspect of IFAD lending is its singular focus on poverty alleviation through sustainable agricultural development. IFAD has become a recognized expert in this type of development assistance. The strength of the Fund's impact on its borrowers continues to grow through the application of innovative approaches to sustainable agricultural development and of lessons learned from completed projects.

In developing its projects, IFAD closely studies the policy environment of a potential loan to identify potential obstacles to small-holder production. If host country policies discourage small farmer agricultural production (through controlled prices, state-owned marketing channels, etc.), IFAD will encourage the recipient government to make the adjustments necessary for market-based incentives.

In addition to working to liberalize local market and incentive structures, many of IFAD's activities strengthen the private sector in member countries. The small-holder farmers who are the most usual beneficiaries of IFAD financing are from the private sector. Also, in many cases, IFAD seeks to develop systems in which small entrepreneurs play a major role in supplying farm inputs, market and related services.

IFAD's small staff and simple management structure allow for a transparent picture of the operation of the organization. The fund's administrative budget is funded entirely through the interest earned on its investments, and the institution has been successful in maintaining a lean operating style. However, in order to further fine tune operations, an external team of experts (funded by the Government of Canada) is conducting a management study of the institution at the request of the Fund's management and Board of Directors.

U.S. Interests: The United States is the only country which enjoys a permanent seat on IFAD's Executive Board, the body which approves projects and determines policy (all other countries must rotate on and off the 36 member Board). As a result of this permanent seat, the United States is always able to monitor closely the consistency of IFAD's projects. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund, and the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs is the Alternate Governor.

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries and that engage private voluntary organizations in development.

Funding Status: The Congress appropriated \$34.438 million toward IFAD's third replenishment in FY 1990 and \$30 million in FY 1991. The Administration's request for 1992 is \$18.362 million, the amount needed to complete the U.S. pledge to the third replenishment. The total amount of the third replenishment for the period 1990 to 1992 is \$566.3 million, with the U.S. share \$82.8 million. The third replenishment agreement stipulates that final contributions are due by June 30, 1992. The \$566.3 million replenishment, together with loan reflows and income, will support a lending program of \$250-\$350 million a year. Lending levels averaged \$154 million for the 1984-1988 period. Future funding and lending levels are currently being examined through meetings of the High Level Intergovernmental Committee on IFAD's Future Financial Basis and Structure.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
11.807	15.800	13.000

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 increasingly has been to collect and disseminate information, and 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 the 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 can only 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 three-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.

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: In FY 1990, the United States contributed \$11.5 million or 22.6 percent of about \$50.8 million pledged to UNEP's Environment Fund. Other major pledges to the Fund included: Japan - \$6.5 million (12.8%); U.S.S.R. - \$5.65 million (11.1%); Federal Republic of Germany - \$5.61 million (11.0%); United Kingdom - \$4.9 million (9.6%); Sweden - \$3.5 million (6.9%); Finland - \$2.11 million (4.1%); and Norway - \$2.0 million (3.9%). The United States also contributed a total of \$300,000 to a variety of UNEP-related environmental multilateral activities.

FY 1992 Program: Of the \$13 million requested, \$12 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 the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. A total of \$1 million will be used for UNEP-related multilateral environmental activities, including support for the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer and the related Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste, the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), the Caribbean Environment Program and the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) and biodiversity activities.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (DAP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
9.839	10.000	10.000

Purpose: OAS Development Assistance Programs mobilize multilateral resources in the hemisphere, non-member countries and international public and private institutions to promote economic development.

Background: The OAS undertook in the sixties to strengthen the underpinnings of representative government through mutual economic assistance. It created the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and, together with the IDB, prepared feasibility studies which the IDB, the World Bank and the private sector used to justify more than \$6.5 billion in down-stream financing of major development projects. The OAS focused its limited resources on human development -- education, training, scientific and technological specialization and institutional development -- economic planning, foreign trade promotion, tourism, commercialization of traditional crafts, etc. Over 93,000 specialists benefited from these programs and, in turn, helped disseminate new technologies and mobilize heretofore untapped human and natural resources.

The progress achieved by some countries -- Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela -- has converted them from beneficiaries of OAS program into net donors. In 1989, Brazil contributed \$2.3 million, Mexico \$1.8 million and Argentina, \$800 thousand. The OAS, therefore, is no longer so predominantly dependent on the United States for voluntary contributions even though the United States, with 76% of the gross national product (GNP) of OAS members, remains the overwhelmingly dominant economy in the hemisphere.

In keeping with U.S. objectives of budgetary austerity and streamlining of management and administration in international organizations, the OAS has drastically restructured its General Secretariat. Personnel has been cut by a total of 55% since 1975. Some programs have been dropped and new programs adopted consistent with current priorities, e.g., environment protection. With overhead costs sharply reduced, program direction, execution and accountability have been significantly enhanced. Today, the OAS infrastructure matches the specific needs of member countries and delivers effective, low-cost technical assistance.

U.S. Interests: The United States seeks the strengthening of OAS as a forum for dealing with hemispheric issues. The outcome of the Nicaragua issue is an example of how well such issues can be handled in the OAS.

The level of U.S. contributions to the OAS is perceived as a measure of the U.S. commitment to the Inter-American system and willingness to continue mutual efforts in development.

Other Donors: OAS development programs funded by members' voluntary contributions in 1990 totalled \$14.1 million, of which the U.S. contribution of \$10 million accounted for nearly 70%. Other voluntary contributions, including those from non-member observer countries (Spain, Israel, Italy, etc.), bring the overall total to \$17.2 million.

FY 1992 Programs: Priority areas are the following: education in drug abuse, financing and external debt management, environment, tourism, foreign trade, education technological services (metrology equality control, standardization), and skills training and marketing of handicrafts.

--Special Development Assistance Fund (CIES) - \$4 million. This fund specializes in regional planning and pre-feasibility studies for financing by the public (Inter-American Development Bank) and private sectors. The 1992 program will focus principally on environmental protection, food processing, export and tourism promotion and employment generation. The Caribbean is the special target area. Projects are carried out principally by OAS specialists and externally contracted experts. OAS members contributed \$5.9 million in 1990. The estimated budget for 1992 is \$10.0 million.

--Special Multilateral Fund - \$4.75 million. This fund supports programs with national institutions to strengthen education, science, and technology. The 1991 program will focus mainly on drug abuse education, basic education and education for work. Other programs will be carried out in biotechnology and food processing, environment and natural resources, materials and microelectronics and informatics. OAS members contributed \$6.1 million to the fund in 1990. The estimated 1992 budget is \$10.0 million.

--Special Project Fund - \$1 million. 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. Educational projects, including drug abuse, will absorb approximately 50% of the budget, science and technology the remaining 50%. OAS members contributed \$1.4 million to the fund in 1990. The estimated 1992 budget is \$4.2 million.

--Special Cultural Fund - \$250,000. This fund's focus is on job creation to preserve traditional artisanal techniques and also to upgrade products to commercial standards for export.

A network of Inter-American Centers, which receives supplemental funding from countries, is the principal vehicle in carrying out the program. The fund also supports restoration of monuments, libraries, information and communications as well as the integration of folk culture into formal and informal education to convert it into a more positive factor of overall development. OAS members contributed \$617,000 to the fund in 1990. The budget estimate for 1992 is \$900,000.

UN AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY TRUST FUND

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
13.283	6.500	2.000

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: Nine years of Soviet occupation and war have devastated Afghanistan. Countless thousands of 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. Homes, and indeed whole villages, have been destroyed, fields are laced with mines, and irrigation systems vital in arid Afghanistan have been decimated. 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. On January 1, 1991, the UN Secretary General appointed Benon Sevan to succeed Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as the Special Coordinator for Afghan humanitarian affairs. Mr. Sevan, who also serves as the personal representative of the Secretary General in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 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 ensure 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.

A donors pledging conference was held on October 12, 1988, four months after the initial donors meeting in July. Almost \$900 million was pledged to the United Nations for humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan. As its first contribution to the Fund, the United States made available \$17 million in food aid in June 1988.

U.S. Interests: The United States has an enormous investment in Afghanistan. We have taken world leadership on an issue of major significance to much of the non-aligned movement, the Muslim world, and Western Europe. We have done this in countless fora: in the United Nations and its agencies, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and throughout the world with an active political and diplomatic offensive.

In our public diplomacy and diplomatic initiatives, we have committed ourselves not only to support the Afghans in their struggle for freedom, but also to participate in rebuilding their country. The enormity of this task demands an international response. 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 the UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance for Afghans 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 to other Islamic countries that we have a genuine interest in what happens to the Afghan people and that we were not just interested in them as long as the Soviets were in their country, and fulfilling the repeated pledges which we have made over the years to support the Afghan people as they rebuild Afghanistan.

Other Donors: The U.S. payment of nearly \$13.3 million in 1990 amounted to 35% of \$37.8 million received in unearmarked cash contributions. Other major donors include: Japan - \$20 million (53%); Sweden - \$1.6 million (4.2%); Denmark - \$.9 million (2.4%); and Norway - \$.8 million (2.1%).

Program Focus: Trust Fund programs and projects have been defined and developed. The UN Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan (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. It is envisaged that food and cash for work programs will be initiated as soon as possible to establish and support a fledgling, private sector economy. Phase two will focus on major reconstruction projects. The United States will seek to monitor the emerging programs closely to assure that they are appropriate and make the best use of the scarce resources available.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC
ORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTIONS (ICSOC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
1.967	2.000	2.000

Purpose: To continue support for U.S. participation in, and to meet U.S. commitments to, international conventions and scientific organizations engaged in work considered essential and important to U.S. interests and formerly funded through membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Background: The United States withdrew from UNESCO effective December 31, 1984. Annual contributions through the ICSOC program, 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. ICSOC would not be presented as a separate line item in the IO&P budget request 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.

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 nongovernmental 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 a grant 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 grant includes funds to cover NAS overhead in overseeing disbursement, management, and peer review consistent with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines.

FY 1992 Program: The U.S. voluntary contribution of \$2 million is currently planned to be allocated as follows:

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The IOC is the only intergovernmental body for coordinating oceanographic programs on a global scale. Maintaining U.S. membership provides a unique mechanism for promoting U.S. interests in a number of high-priority areas. These include:

Global Climate Change Research - The IOC is responsible for coordinating a number of programs essential for the collection of oceanographic data to support global climate research programs. These activities directly benefit U.S. interests as defined by Congress in the Global Climate Protection Act of 1987.

Oceanographic Data Exchange - Cost savings derived by the United States through this IOC program are estimated at \$3.5 billion (archive replacement value) for bathymetric and oceanographic data.

Tsunami Warning System - This system monitors earthquakes in the Pacific and warns of resulting tsunami (tidal wave) travel time and impact. U.S. interests in the Pacific and coastal states benefit directly. In addition, support through the IOC for the International Tsunami Information Center in Honolulu is \$5.25 million annually.

Bathymetric Charting - A project of particular interest to the United States is the International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, the first phase of a longer-term project for geological and geophysical mapping of the region.

Global Sea-level Observing System - A new global network of 250 sea-level monitoring stations is being implemented to provide data essential to global climate change research.

Marine Pollution Research and Monitoring - The global assessment of oceanic contaminants and biological effects of pollution is expected to provide a scientific basis for regulatory actions under various international conventions, e.g., the London Dumping Convention. The IOC cooperates closely in this program area with the UN Environment Program (UNEP).

Global Ocean Services - The IOC coordinates a global system of real-time marine meteorological and oceanographic observations used by U.S. forecasters for medium and long-range forecasts, and by U.S. shipping and maritime interests to promote safety at sea. They also are vital for global climate change research.

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 (IGBP) - A Study of Global Change. This 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 (ICSU), which has identified ten core projects for implementation. There is strong collaboration between IGBP and the World Climate Research Program and, at the 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 \$1.6 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, including U.S. affiliates, 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. Also associated with UNESCO are 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 and information collection and dissemination efforts). A contribution of \$455,000 in the form of a grant to the National Academy of Sciences to support the work of the U.S. affiliates of international nongovernmental organizations 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.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAM (WMO/VCP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
1.968	2.000	2.000

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. 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 1990, the U.S. in-kind contributions provided equipment, supplies, and experts' services to approximately 54 developing countries, and also supported a major training seminar in the United States on tropical storm meteorology and two regional training seminars; one on climatology (Santiago, Chile) and the other on tropical cyclones (Manila). Through the VCP, about 30 students 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 is 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 mapping, 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 U.S. 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 \$8.5 million in 1990, of which the United States contributed \$1.968 million (23%). Contributions have been steadily increasing from the 1986 level of \$5.4 million.

FY 1992 Program: In FY 1992, 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 of ozone monitoring and climate change will require WMO/VCP support to developing countries for their continued participation in the international effort.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
1.476	2.000	1.500

Purpose: The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) provides concessional capital assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs) for small-scale investment projects designed to promote socioeconomic development and national self-reliance.

Background: The General Assembly established UNCDF in 1966 and, in 1967, placed it under the Administrator 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 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 the productive sectors and income-generating activities in 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 to allow expansion in annual new project starts and synchronize commitments of project funds more closely with actual annual funding requirements. In 1989, UNCDF approved a total of \$78.3 million in new commitments. Project expenditures for 1989 were \$42.5 million.

U.S. Interests: U.S. support of UNCDF is consistent with our policy of helping the poorest people. Two-thirds of the countries served by UNCDF are located in Africa, where drought and the cumulative effects of desertification have exacerbated chronic economic problems. While reflecting current economic realities, our continued support demonstrates our view that UNCDF is a well-run program.

Other Donors: Voluntary pledges for 1990 amounted to about \$39.8 million, of which the U.S. pledge of nearly \$1.5 million represented 3.77%. Major pledges to UNCDF in 1990 follow: Sweden - \$9.33 million (23.43%); the Netherlands - \$6.7 million (16.83%); Denmark - \$5.6 million (14.07%); Norway - \$4.64 million (11.65%); Switzerland - \$4.2 million (10.56%); and Finland - \$3.76 million (9.44%).

FY 1992 Program: UNCDF will continue its efforts to expand the scope and volume of its project commitments. In addition, UNCDF will continue to coordinate its activities with UNDP and other development agencies so that there is follow-up to pre-investment activities, capital and technical assistance, and financing of operating costs.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)
PROJECT ACCOUNT

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
0	1.000	1.000

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 was established by the 1983 United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber to provide a forum in which producing and consuming countries cooperate in funding 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 44 member governments (including the EC) representing 95 percent of world trade in tropical timber and more than 70 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 at 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 conservation.

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. market 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 (Public Law 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.

President Bush joined other Western leaders at the Houston and Paris Economic Summits of July 1990 and 1989, respectively, in pressing for greater efforts to promote sustainable use of tropical forests. ITTO was recognized as a key multilateral mechanism toward this end.

In FY 1991, the United States will make a first-time voluntary contribution of \$1 million to the ITTO project account. Donor countries have adopted the practice of earmarking donations for projects they endorse. A U.S. contribution would be used only for projects conforming to U.S. priorities, including humanitarian concerns (e.g., protection of indigenous forest populations) and reliance on the private sector.

Other Donors: Estimated pledges by consumer countries to ITTO's voluntary project account total over \$35 million. Of the major donors, Japan's estimated pledge totaled \$26 million (72%); France - \$2 million (5.56%); United Kingdom - \$1.62 million (4.5%); Federal Republic of Germany - \$1.35 million (3.76%); United States - \$1 million (2.78%); Italy (2.78%); Denmark - \$1 million (2.78%).

FY 1992 Program: In FY 1992, ITTO will begin implementing an integrated action plan. The organization will focus efforts and funding on priorities consistent with the action plan. High priority is expected to be given to promoting sustainable forest management, including further work on model forestry projects in key ecosystems, assisting producer countries in developing human resource capabilities and forestry expertise, and examining possible incentives for managing forests on a sustainable basis. In addition, the U.S. intends to press for a strengthened project cycle to ensure projects are technically sound and linked closely to ITTO priorities.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
CENTER FOR COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
0	0	1.000

PURPOSE: The OECD Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition (CCEET) facilitates conduct of policy dialogue. The CCEET enhances political and economic integration of reforming economies in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the Western Community of market economy democracies and provides policy advice to support the process of economic and social reform.

The OECD promotes policies among the industrialized democracies designed: (1) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus contribute to the development of the world economy; (2) to contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and (3) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

BACKGROUND: Secretary of State James A. Baker has noted that the vast changes underway in Eastern and Central Europe represent an historic opportunity and a challenge to the Western World. In early 1990, OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye and U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker agreed that the OECD should develop a policy dialogue with Eastern Europe.

The United States proposed an OECD "Center for Economies in Transition" which would focus and expand OECD East-West work. This proposal led to the creation of the CCEET. The OECD is an organization of like-minded, market-economy democracies uniquely suited to assume a leadership role in this dialogue and to coordinate work with other international organizations. During the last year, the OECD has received numerous requests for assistance from Eastern European nations and the Soviet Union in the areas of statistics, tax systems, capital markets, energy and environmental policy.

Governments will provide voluntary contributions to finance the CCEET. OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye has proposed an original target of 20 million Francs (\$4 million). The CCEET will fund only the "cooperative" activities with the transition countries and the analytic work which is necessary to carry them out; work which responds to ongoing OECD work programs will continue to be financed through the regular budget of the OECD.

U.S. Interests: The Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition is a U.S. Government proposal and has high-level support. Major U.S. funding would help maintain our leadership role and ensure that the type of Center envisaged by the United States will emerge. The Center will serve to increase U.S. contact with the countries in transition and will increase the U.S. role in economic liberalization in those countries.

Other Donors: The U.S. pledge for FY 1991 was \$1 million, or nearly 25 percent of \$4.1 million in total voluntary contributions pledged. These funds were provided on a one-time basis from the Eastern Europe Assistance Account. Other major donors include: Japan (\$940,400); Germany (\$450,192); France (\$315,326); Italy (\$287,356); United Kingdom (\$241,336). Contributions are reflected in U.S. dollar equivalents rather than French Francs.

OECD and CCEET in the 1990s: The OECD plays a central role in building consensus among the industrial democracies on critical economic issues. One of the most crucial challenges facing the Western democracies in the 1990s is how best to contribute to the economic reform process in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The OECD's store of technical expertise and information on market economies is unmatched, and its ability to harness those resources to assist the nations in transition is unique. The OECD's task, to be carried out by the CCEET, will become increasingly important and complex as the Eastern European nations and the Soviet Union attempt to make the transition to free-market economies.

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.788	.800	.800

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 (Rhodesia), 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's ability to award new scholarships is based on total annual contributions and pledges received, balanced against the increasing cost of education and the need to renew the awards of continuing students. During September 1989-August 1990, scholarship holders totalled 1,200, of which 542 new awards were granted and 658 awards were extended.

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: In 1990, the U.S. contribution of \$788,000 represented 18% of the total contributions and pledges of \$4.36 million. Other major donors included: Norway - \$984,848, (22.6%); Denmark - \$615,385, (14.1%); Finland - \$496,278, (11.38%); Sweden - \$365,854 (8.4%) and Canada - \$296,610 (6.8%).

FY 1992 Program: Faced with an ever-increasing demand for a static or decreasing resource, the Advisory Committee on UNETPSA (with 13 members, including the United States and three observer states and four observer organizations) is consistently seeking new ways to provide scholarships to students from southern Africa. These include scholarships in Commonwealth countries at no cost to the program, the promotion of co-financing arrangements and tuition waivers, and the encouragement of study in Africa and other low-cost regions.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
CLIMATE STUDIES FUND

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
0	.500	.800

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization's Special Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Studies (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 Climate Studies 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 increasing environmental concerns. The 42nd Session of the Executive Council (1990) noted that the need for the fund will continue for the next few years.

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 Climate Studies 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. Moreover, without scientifically sound global participation and understanding, suggestions for international action are likely to be ill-conceived, and possibly counter-productive. The White House Conference on Global Warming held in 1990 called for more scientific studies to resolve the uncertainties about the extent of the climate change.

Other Donors: Canada pledged \$1 million to the WMO Climate Studies Fund for 1991, while the United States pledged about \$500,000. In addition, Finland, Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom, each, plan to contribute about \$500,000 to the Fund for 1991.

FY 1992 Program: The Climate Studies Fund aims to support the following six major new or enhanced climate-related areas of activity:

- Education and training on issues and aspects of atmospheric and climate change, through special regional scientific seminars, fellowships for individual study, and public information programs, following the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Expanded oceanic and atmospheric observations in the tropics and southern hemisphere.
- Establishment of a Global Atmosphere Watch, a global climatological reference network, and a climate change detection project.
- Assistance for scientists from developing countries in conducting climate modeling and analysis.
- Enhanced monitoring of background air pollution.
- Expanded ozone observation and analysis.

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.738	.750	.600

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 flora and fauna. It has since become the key instrument for international wildlife conservation, with 107 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 1990 are expected to amount to nearly \$2.76 million, of which the United States contributed \$738,000. Other major donors include: Japan (\$336,974); Federal Republic of Germany (\$239,258); France (\$185,069); United Kingdom (\$143,910). Contributions are reflected in U.S. dollar equivalents rather than Swiss Francs.

FY 1992 Program: The U.S. contribution will support Secretariat efforts in several important areas. Most important is 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 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)
INVESTMENT PROMOTION SERVICE (IPS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.492	.500	.500

Purpose: The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (IPS) Washington office's main function is to assist and encourage U.S. private investment in developing countries. It matches potential investors with direct investment opportunities, possible joint ventures, and industrial development projects. The IPS office also receives and acts on requests from institutions in developing countries who are interested in identifying sources of American financial and technical expertise.

Background: UNIDO became a specialized agency of the United Nations on January 1, 1986 with a mandate to encourage industrial development in the underdeveloped countries, and to support and encourage industrial cooperation among all nations. UNIDO is a major executing agency for UNDP-financed development projects, and also has major programs for providing direct technical assistance and industrial and managerial training to the developing world. The IPS system is the focus for private investment activities supported by UNIDO as a necessary part of the industrial development process.

There are at present nine host-country financed IPS offices (Washington, Zurich, Vienna, Cologne, Milan, Paris, Seoul, Tokyo, and Warsaw). Negotiations are underway for new offices in Portugal and Turkey. All have the mandate to encourage outward investment from the home country to the developing nations. In addition, there are two Investment Promotion Centers in Moscow and Beijing -- which are financed by the host country and foreign investors and administered, on a reimbursable basis, by UNIDO -- with mandates to encourage both outward and inward investment. All are backstopped by the Industrial Investment Division of the UNIDO secretariat.

The Washington IPS office works closely with the Departments of State and Commerce, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, other multilateral lending institutions, chambers of commerce and regional business associations.

U.S. Interests: The U.S. strongly supports the increased emphasis in UNIDO on securing private investment for developing countries represented by the expansion of the IPS system and by such activities as regional 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, however, which are interested in expanding their operations and markets, can and have benefited from IPS efforts to match them with investment opportunities.

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

Other Donors: None

FY 1992 Program: The efforts of the Washington IPS office will be directed toward (1) continuing promotion of investment opportunities identified in South America, Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe; (2) expansion of promotional activities through increased cooperation with state development and federal agencies; and (3) an increase in specific country projects via use of the country delegate program.

TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PLAN (TFAP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
0	.500	.500

Purpose: The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) provides the framework for donor coordination and assistance for the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forests.

Background: The TFAP was launched in 1985 under the joint sponsorship of the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank and the World Resources Institute as a coordinated donor response to the tropical deforestation crisis. The primary objective of the TFAP process is to promote sustainable use of forest resources at the country level in five priority areas: integration of forestry into improved land-use practices, conservation of forest ecosystems, restoration of fuelwood supplies, improvement of forest-based industries, and building country institutions.

The core effort of the TFAP process involves providing coordinated multi-donor technical assistance to countries in conducting sector reviews, developing national forestry action plans, and identifying priorities for donor assistance. On a broader scale, TFAP provides a forum for continued exchange of information and a vehicle for coordinated international action on forest issues. The two high-level Bellagio Tropical Forest Strategy Conferences held in 1987 and 1988 are examples.

The mechanism for donor coordination under TFAP is the TFAP Forestry Advisers, an informal group of senior forestry officials representing over 40 donor countries and multilateral agencies (including the World Bank and regional development banks) and accounting for virtually all development assistance provided to the forestry sector. Included among the Advisers group, which is chaired by Canada, are several international organizations (e.g. UNEP, UNESCO, ITTO) and nongovernmental organizations (e.g. International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, World Wide Fund for Nature, International Institute for Environment and Development). The United States participates primarily through A.I.D.

Administrative support and coordination for TFAP is provided by a small TFAP Coordinating Unit housed in FAO. Support and funding for country sector review and planning exercises is provided by members of the Forestry Adviser group through the temporary services of expert personnel and through voluntary contributions to the TFAP trust fund, which became operational in 1987.

U.S. Interests: U.S. interests and priorities regarding the wise use and conservation of tropical forest resources can be well-served by TFAP. TFAP has succeeded in focusing the attention of the international community on the rapid rate of forest loss in the tropics and the urgent need for remedial action. It also provides an unprecedented framework for donor coordination and has generated broad participation among tropical countries. As of December 1990, over 80 tropical countries were involved in the TFAP process.

The unexpectedly large response to TFAP by the tropical world, and the complex multi-sector nature of the tropical deforestation crisis, have exceeded TFAP's institutional capacity and funding resources. Several studies undertaken in 1990, including an in-depth Independent Review commissioned by FAO at the urging of the Forestry Advisers, endorse the TFAP concept but conclude that, for a variety of reasons, TFAP as currently implemented is not achieving many of the plan's original objectives. Operational and institutional changes to strengthen the TFAP process are recommended. Instituting all measures necessary to make TFAP an effective forest management mechanism is a U.S. priority.

President Bush joined other Western leaders at the Houston Economic Summit in July 1990 in pressing for greater efforts to conserve and sustainably manage tropical forests. A reformed and strengthened TFAP, placing more emphasis on forest conservation and protection of biological diversity, was recognized as a key mechanism in this regard.

In FY 1991, the United States will make a first-time contribution to TFAP consistent with Congressional guidance regarding the need to reorganize TFAP with an independent international committee, broaden TFAP responsibilities to include areas outside the forestry sector, and institute procedures for a participatory process. A U.S. contribution in FY 1992 is essential if the United States is to continue to have a role in shaping the TFAP reform process along these lines. Since contributions to the TFAP trust fund are earmarked by donors for specific purposes, the U.S. contribution would be used only to support measures consistent with U.S. priorities.

Other Donors: As of January 1991, contributions pledged to the TFAP trust fund totalled nearly \$5.9 million. Donors include: Germany (\$1.5 million - 25.51%); Japan (\$1.2 million - 20.41%); Netherlands (\$680,000 - 11.56%); France (\$600,000 - 10.20%); Belgium (\$500,000 - 8.5%); Switzerland (\$500,000 - 8.5%); Finland (\$450,000 - 7.65%); Sweden (\$350,000 - 5.95%); Austria (\$100,000 - 1.7%). Discussions with the Italian Government may result in an additional contribution of \$2 million to TFAP.

FY 1992 Program: In FY 1992, the process of strengthening and reforming TFAP will be in a critical phase. Efforts will focus on refining and implementing new operational and institutional measures. This should include implementation of new guidelines for policy reform, meaningful public involvement and improved quality control in developing country plans, within the framework of an appropriate international management structure. Completed national action plans judged to have shortcomings will be tasked for revision. The TFAP for Guatemala and the Central American regional TFAP, both led by A.I.D., are expected to be in their final stages of development in FY 1992.

UN DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.787	.800	.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 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 benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities.

UNIFEM has an active portfolio in Africa of 93 projects with an approximate value of \$15.2 million; in Asia, 52 projects with an approximate value of \$6.1 million; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, 67 projects with an approximate value of \$8.9 million.

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: Voluntary contributions for 1990 amounted to \$7.06 million. The United States contributed \$787,000 (11% of total voluntary contributions). Other major donors included: Finland - \$1,176,470 (16%), Netherlands - \$742,574 (10.5%), Federal Republic of Germany - \$614,525 (8.7%), and Sweden - \$546,875 (7.7%).

UNIFEM in the 1990s: UNIFEM will continue to focus on women's access to food cycle technologies in order to reduce post-harvest losses and increase food security and food production. Included in this effort will be training in improved agriculture production methods and financing for agricultural machinery. UNIFEM will also intensify negotiations with banks and financial institutions in order to make formal credit accessible to women.

Since women are extensively engaged as producers and distributors of basic commodities in many developing countries, UNIFEM will also continue to promote the role of women in the 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. 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.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.098	.200	.300

Purpose: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an international mechanism established to provide an intergovernmental forum to analyze and respond to the growing changes in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of natural and human-induced fluxes of greenhouse gases. The IPCC provides technical support 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: Climate changes resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) have consequences for every nation and every aspect of human activity. The United States took the lead in promoting the establishment of the IPCC under the auspices of WMO and UNEP, and has chaired the IPCC's Response Strategies Working Group (RSWG). In August 1990, the IPCC adopted its First Assessment Report on the science, impacts and response strategies with respect to potential climate change. The report set the stage for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change. The IPCC will continue as a scientific and technical resource throughout these negotiations, and may become the Conference of the Parties under the framework convention.

The IPCC is already engaged in assessing various targets and timetables for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases as well as certain reforestation targets. The IPCC will continue these and other efforts and will most likely develop or coordinate key economic studies designed to enable countries to assess the costs and benefits of various actions to mitigate or adapt to potential climate change and to assess the costs of inaction.

The FY 1992 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 Panel anticipated throughout 1992 in the course of climate negotiations and the mounting need for technical assessment.

In December 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 negotiation process under the auspices of the General Assembly for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) of an effective framework convention on climate change.

The INC will meet in sessions of no longer than two weeks duration at approximately 3-4 month intervals beginning in February 1991. The resolution called for the framework convention to be completed prior to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and to be opened for signature during the 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 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to ensure that the IPCC can respond to the needs and requests for objective scientific and technical advice made during the negotiating process.

In the resolution, the UN General Assembly further decided that the negotiating process should be funded through existing UN budgetary resources and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee thus represents the second phase of the effort initiated in 1988 by the IPCC -- preparation of a framework convention on climate change -- and will rely upon the IPCC for technical advice and expertise. As noted, the IPCC may become the Conference of the Parties under the framework convention. It is proposed to allocate \$100,000 of the amount requested for the IPCC in FY 1992 for a U.S. contribution to the voluntary trust fund established to support the negotiating process.

U.S. Interests: The results to date of the IPCC's efforts, as well as several national scientific assessments, have alerted the U.S. Government to increasing contributions in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases from human activities, and the need to develop a sound international basis to consider response strategies.

Actions to limit emissions of greenhouse gases and actions to adapt to climate change could 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. He also offered the United States as the venue for the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, which was held in Chantilly, Virginia, from February 4-14, 1991.

Other Donors: In addition to the U.S. contribution for FY 1990 of \$98,000, other major contributions include: Denmark (\$121,429); Netherlands (\$120,146); United Kingdom (\$68,432); Italy (\$66,270); Australia (\$66,262); Japan (\$59,921) and the Federal Republic of Germany (\$55,948). (NOTE: Although contributions are reflected in U.S. dollars, IPCC records reflect contributions in Swiss francs (SFr). An exchange rate of \$1.00=1.26 SFr. has been used to arrive at the above U.S. dollar amounts.)

FY 1992 Program: As the rapid pace of international activity on the global climate change issue increases, it will be critical for the United States to play an active role in shaping the future framework climate convention and in supporting expanded analysis of the science of potential climate change and the strategies that may be needed to respond to it.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA (UNTFSA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.492	.500	.250

Purpose: The UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) provides humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Background: The Trust Fund for South Africa was established in 1965 to provide assistance to persons living in South Africa and pre-independent Namibia who were being victimized by legal and social discrimination. At present, the Fund provides legal assistance to victims of apartheid, offers relief to such persons and their dependents, and provides relief assistance for refugees from South Africa.

The Trust Fund is administered by a five member Committee of Trustees which disburses grants to voluntary organizations and other appropriate bodies concerned with relief and assistance to victims of apartheid, and facilitates the activities of these organizations.

In spite of dramatic improvements in South Africa's political climate in the past year, the black majority remains economically disadvantaged and subject to discriminatory legislation. The widespread violence which erupted in 1990 worsened this situation. The Trust Fund can play an important, if limited, role in ameliorating the problems facing the black population and the United States remains committed to contributing to the Fund.

U.S. Interests: Support of the Trust Fund demonstrates U.S. commitment to the cause of freedom for all in South Africa and provides a positive indication of our commitment to peaceful change in South Africa.

Other Donors: Our FY 1990 contribution of \$492,000 represents nearly 14 percent of pledges and contributions of \$3.6 million to the Trust Fund. Other major contributors for 1990 include: Sweden \$813,008 (22.5 percent); Denmark \$676,923 (18.8 percent); Norway \$666,667 (18.5 percent); and Finland \$372,208 (10.3 percent).

FY 1992 Program: Statutes and procedures based upon racial discrimination continue to exist in the Republic of South Africa. The fund in FY 1992 will continue to support efforts through the South Africa judicial system to provide assistance to those prosecuted under existing, repressive legislation and to their families.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE (UNVFVT)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
.098	.100	.100

Purpose: The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (the Fund) provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and to their families. Its major goal is to provide medical and psychological assistance to victims and to their families. 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, more than 96 grants totalling nearly \$4 million have been authorized for over 65 projects in collaboration with about 40 organizations. The projects are from 30 countries on four continents. These grants are aimed at the medical and psychological rehabilitation of victims of torture, including grants to the well-known and respected International Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims in Copenhagen, Denmark and to the Medecins sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders), France. Furthermore, several rehabilitation projects are carried out for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Ninety percent of the Fund expenditures are made in 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 professionals 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 16, 1989 to October 16, 1990, a total of \$761,797 in contributions and pledges were received from governments. The U.S. pledge of \$98,000 represents approximately 12.86% of the total. Other major donors include: Finland - \$171,198 (22.47%); Federal Republic of Germany - \$112,549 (14.77%); France - \$91,097 (11.96%); United Kingdom - \$50,733 (6.66%); Japan - \$50,000 (6.56%).

FY 1992 Program: The Fund plans to expand its operations from its present purely medical and psychological concentration to include some social services to torture victims and their families in rebuilding shattered lives through self-help projects and small stipends while rehabilitated victims look for work. The Fund will place increased emphasis on emergency relief for political prisoners, rehabilitation, and training doctors in the care of torture victims.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AID	- Agency for International Development
CCEET	- Center for Cooperation with the European Economies in Transition (OECD)
CFC	- Chlorofluorocarbon
CFE	- Cost-Free Expert
CIES	- Special Development Assistance Fund (OAS)
CITES	- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLICOM	- Climate Computer Project (World Climate Program, WMO)
DAP	- Development Assistance Programs (OAS)
EC	- European Community
EPTA	- Expanded Program of Technical Assistance
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GNP	- Gross National Product
HABITAT	- United Nations Center on Human Settlements
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank")
ICSOC	- International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions
ICSU	- International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	- Inter-American Development Bank
IDNDR	- International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IFAD	- International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGBP	- International Geosphere-Biosphere Program
IGCP	- International Geological Correlation Program
IHP	- International Hydrological Program
INC	- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNGA)
INSTRAW	- United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IO&P	- International Organizations and Programs
IOC	- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	- International Panel on Climate Change
IPF	- Indicative Planning Figure
IPS	- Investment Promotion Service (UNIDO)
ITTO	- International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	- International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDC	- Less-Developed Country
MAB	- Man and Biosphere Program
NAS	- National Academy of Science
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NHP	- National Hazards Program (UNESCO)
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NP/O	- Non-Proliferation and Other Accounts (IAEA)
NPT	- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
OAS	- Organization of American States
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OMB	- Office of Management and Budget
OPEC	- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORT	- Oral Rehydration Therapy
POTAS	- Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards
RSWG	- Response Strategies Working Group (IPCC)
SPAW	- Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
SPREP	- South Pacific Regional Environment Program
TACF	- Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (IAEA)
TFAP	- Tropical Forestry Action Plan
UN	- United Nations
UNCDF	- United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	- United Nations Development Program
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNETPSA	- United Nations Educational and Training Programs 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
UNIN	- United Nations Institute for Namibia
UNOCA	- United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan
UNTFSA	- United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
UNVFVT	- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
VCP	- Voluntary Cooperation Program (WMO)
VCP(F)	- Voluntary Cooperation Program Fund (WMO)
WCP	- World Climate Program
WFP	- World Food Program
WHF	- World Heritage Fund
WMO	- World Meteorological Organization
WWW	- World Weather Watch