

**D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

***Resource Summary***  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
American Positions	195	195	196
Funds	35,803	35,803	35,843

***Program Description***

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) tackles major global environmental and health challenges that increasingly shape foreign policy. Safeguarding the health of the planet and its people is essential for national prosperity and for global stability. Climate change presents the most complex environmental challenge the world has known; the future depends on the success of forging a coordinated international response. Similarly, solutions to problems such as global health, trans-boundary pollution, and protection of oceans and natural resources require effective international coordination and the integration of diplomatic, scientific, and technical leadership. OES combines diplomatic and negotiating expertise with scientific and technical capabilities and resources, both in-house and leveraged across the U.S. Government, to advance U.S. foreign policy goals.

Successful engagement by OES is vital to achieve a global climate change agreement with realistic solutions and advance the health of women and children. OES plays a vital role in engagement with international networks to prepare for and successfully respond to pandemics; in negotiation of new international rules to address the changing maritime and polar environments and regulate pollutants; and to promote access to water and sanitation.

The OES agenda is broad in scope but technical in its details. Science underpins all of the Bureau’s work towards building stronger partnerships, implementing better policies, and addressing global problems. In its work, OES depends on science to inform its initiatives and to ensure that global resources are managed on a sustainable basis. OES uses science as a diplomatic tool to build new partnerships, including in Muslim majority and plurality countries. The federal government draws on the breadth of science resources to engage foreign audiences, particularly youth and women, including through U.S. Science Envoys and bilateral Science and Technology Agreements.

**Global Agreement on Deep Green House Gas Emissions Cuts and Addressing Adaptation**

The United States has reclaimed its critical leadership role on climate change and will build on progress at Copenhagen and Cancun through negotiations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF), as well as programmatic cooperation with key developing country partners. OES seeks to realize an international outcome on climate change that includes: formal mitigation commitments from all major economies; implementation and review mechanisms; and a technology transfer mechanism to facilitate the development and dissemination of low-carbon technologies to developing countries. OES is also developing a women-focused climate change leadership program.

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### **Scientific and Space Cooperation to Sustain Development and Protect National Security**

Science plays a critical role in achieving foreign policy goals – by providing data essential for policy decisions, providing solutions for global challenges, and building resilient partnerships. Global Science and Technology (S&T) cooperation provides access for U.S. scientists, amplifies productivity through collaborations with the world's leading scientists and research centers. It strengthens national security by creating linkages with foreign scientists and institutions and providing channels of communication where political relations are delicate. True to the spirit of President Obama's speech in Cairo, the Department is seeking every opportunity to develop new and broader science engagement with Muslim-majority and Muslim plurality countries. Linkages among non-governmental actors – scientists, students, and entrepreneurs – are at the core of the global engagement efforts. OES established the U.S. Science Envoy program and in FY 2010 sent the first three Envoys to 11 countries in North Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Asia. In FY 2011 three more Envoys will travel to South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Central Asian/Caucasus. OES will promote the international recognition of women scientists and assist women who possess scientific skills to build stronger networks within their societies.

### **U.S. Global Health Diplomacy - International Response Capabilities and USG Health Efforts**

U.S. leadership has brought progress toward eradicating polio and controlling HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, but efforts must continue to promote policy initiatives that will strengthen health systems and build international capacity for surveillance, prevention, and response to existing and emerging health threats. In support of the President's Global Health Initiative, OES will lead the diplomatic effort to implement a U.S. Government-wide policy framework for improving health outcomes and strengthening health systems in the poorest regions of the world; to work with the international donor community to improve global response capabilities; and to use public diplomacy assets to expand dissemination of information and best international practices on key public health issues. OES will work to provide better health services for women and children, which will help reduce maternal and child mortality and lead to better health outcomes overall for families and communities.

### **National Governments and International Organizations Address Water and Sanitation Challenges.**

On March 22, 2010, Secretary Clinton announced a renewed commitment to strengthen U.S. efforts to help nearly one billion people who lack access to safe drinking water and 2.6 billion people, almost half the developing world, who lack access to proper sanitation. OES is leading the development and implementation of a federal government-wide strategy that combines assistance with technical agency expertise and works with external partners to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation in developing countries. Through multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, and 24 separate UN agencies, OES is working to coordinate a comprehensive international global water policy. OES will work with key countries to bolster their capacity to manage shared water resources cooperatively. This strategy will first focus on basins of key strategic interest to the United States. OES water programs leverage the expertise of global and regional institutions to inform decision makers. The primary objective is to advance key U.S. policies and/or support diplomatic processes, secondary outcomes include increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improved water resources management, and greater cooperation over shared water resources. OES is also working to ensure that countries adopt sound policies for environmental protection, chemicals management, and sustainable development; to achieve clean and secure oceans and polar regions; and to promote effective governance for the sustainable management of natural resources.

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### *Performance*

The Copenhagen Accord notes that “a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.” Through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, the USG will support partner countries’ efforts to develop LEDS, comprehensive long-term strategies identifying key policies required to support robust economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. National climate plans have been produced in the past in several countries, and where appropriate will be used as a starting point for LEDS efforts. LEDS are intended to be rigorous, and operational, often going into more detail than existing national planning efforts.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>			
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Environment		
<b>Indicator</b>	Number of work programs established by partner economies leading to completion of 20 Low Emission Development Strategies that contain concrete actions by 2013.		
<b>RATINGS TREND</b>			
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target
<b>TARGETS AND RESULTS</b>			
FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Target: 20 agreed work programs established for supporting LEDS development; at least 10 draft LEDS developed with USG support; and at least 5 LEDS endorsed in final form by partner economies.		
FY 2011 Target	Engagements or interest statements from 10 partner economies and 7 agreed work programs established for supporting LEDS development. (numbers are cumulative)		
FY 2010 Target	Engagements or interest statements from 7 partner economies.		
FY 2010 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Engagements or interest statements from 7 partner economies.		
Impact	Achieving the FY 2010 target places OES on track to achieve its FY11 target of establishing 7 agreed work programs for supporting LEDS development.		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> New program. Baseline: zero engagements or interest statements from partner economies, zero agreed work programs established for supporting LEDS development.		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> N/A		
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>			
Methodology	The Department of State and USAID follow federal regulations and Agency procedures in verifying and validating the accuracy of performance information received. Regular reporting is required. Audits are performed when necessary. Project monitoring provides on-the-ground verification of partner activity and permits both comparison to partner reporting documentation and independent data quality assessments by DOS/USAID personnel.		

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Data Source and Quality	Data for this indicator is provided by DOS/USAID partners, whose data sources vary according to the partners' scope of work, but commonly include, e.g., host government sources, grassroots level facility/site measurements and studies, calculations based on increased efficiencies and implementation of relevant regulations and best practices. Data collection is in beginning stages. Data Quality Assessment will be performed prior to reporting results.
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This is a long-term, contextual indicator for tracking progress in an area that is a high priority for the U.S. Government but shaped in large part by factors beyond the U.S. Government's control. Supporting successful negotiation and implementation of an effective multilateral solution to climate change will likely be a primary focus of U.S. diplomacy and assistance for many years. In the Copenhagen Accord of December 2009, parties that associated with the Accord agreed "that deep cuts in global [greenhouse gas] emissions are required... with a view to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius." The Accord also features unprecedented commitments from both developed and key developing countries to achieve specific targets with respect to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or closely related indicators. Through this indicator, OES will track further progress in global negotiations and efforts made by key developed and developing countries to fulfill emissions-related commitments made in Copenhagen and subsequent negotiations.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Environment
<b>Indicator</b>	Progress in negotiating and implementing an agreement to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and avoid dangerous human interference with the climate system as demonstrated by key negotiation milestones and status of 2020 action commitments by the major economies.
<b>TARGETS AND RESULTS</b>	
FY 2020 Target	Key developed and developing countries have achieved measurable progress towards meeting the GHG emissions mitigation targets and actions to which they committed in Copenhagen and subsequent negotiations. For example: China "will endeavor to" reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP to 40-45% below 2005 levels; India "will endeavor to" a 20-25% reduction from the same baseline; and the EU committed to a 30% reduction in GHG emissions from the 1990 level subject to other developed countries making similar commitments. A full list of targets and actions is available at <a href="http://unfccc.int/home/items/5262.php">http://unfccc.int/home/items/5262.php</a> .
FY 2015 Target	A legally binding international agreement is in place and key major economies have begun taking actions to implement it.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: Long-Term Indicator, No Rating</b> A legally binding international agreement was not reached at Copenhagen. However, for the first time key developing countries such as China, India, Brazil, South Africa, and Indonesia joined developed nations in committing, through the Copenhagen Accord, to specific GHG emissions mitigation targets (see FY 2020 targets).
Impact	The realization of the targets and actions submitted by countries in Copenhagen and subsequent negotiations will result in a significant deviation from the global business-as-usual emissions pathway. A November 2010 UNEP estimated that full implementation of targets and actions announced following the 2009 Copenhagen conference would result in a 5-13% deviation by 2020.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> N/A
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> N/A
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> N/A

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VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	The Department of State and USAID follow federal regulations and Agency procedures in verifying and validating the accuracy of performance information received. The ability to accurately measure and verify greenhouse gas emissions and reductions is still being developed in many countries, and much capacity building is needed globally to improve that ability.
Data Source and Quality	Data for this indicator will be collected from many sources, including international agencies such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) secretariat and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). As noted above, data quality assessment has revealed significant data limitations that will need to be overcome.

Note: This long-term, contextual indicator is not included in the annual performance rating and other summary charts featured in the Performance Overview and Analysis section since it has no annual performance rating.

### *Justification of Request*

The Department’s FY 2012 request of \$35.843 million and 196 positions for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs includes built-in current services adjustments that total a net decrease of \$153,000 below the FY 2010 level of activity, which includes a decrease of \$344,000 for efficiency savings in travel and transportation of persons and an increase of \$191,000 for domestic inflation.

#### **Environmental, Scientific, and Technology Affairs: \$193,000 including 1 Position**

OES requests funding for one Civil Service position to support the mercury and Montreal Protocol international efforts. It will focus on key negotiations aimed at addressing important global environmental threats. This position will support negotiations recently launched by the Obama Administration to achieve reductions of mercury emissions on a global basis to reduce exposure and lower the mercury content in fish, a particular concern for maternal and child health. Also, the position will support ongoing negotiations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer to maximize the climate benefits of this global agreement, under which the United States has come forward in recent years with several major proposals aimed at climate system protection.

### *Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom						
FY 2010 Actual	156	39	0	0	195	15,698	20,105	35,803
FY 2011 CR	156	39	0	0	195	15,698	20,105	35,803
<b>FY 2012 Built-in Changes</b>								
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(344)	0	(344)
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	191
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(153)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(153)</b>
FY 2012 Current Services	156	39	0	0	195	15,545	20,105	35,650
<b>FY 2012 Program Changes</b>								
Mercury and Montreal Protocol	1	0	0	0	1	67	126	193

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Total Program Changes	1	0	0	0	1	67	126	193
FY 2012 Request	157	39	0	0	196	15,612	20,231	35,843

*Staff by Program Activity*  
(positions)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>157</b>
Bureau Direction	16	37	37
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	155	119	120
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	20	19	19
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	4	3	3
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
Bureau Direction	0	15	15
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>196</b>

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*Funds by Program Activity*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>26,002</b>	<b>26,258</b>	<b>25,398</b>
Bureau Direction	2,336	2,336	2,336
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	23,666	23,922	23,062
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>3,941</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	4,200	4,041	3,941
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,964</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	2,061	1,964	1,964
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>3,109</b>
Bureau Direction	2,083	2,083	3,109
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,431</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	1,457	1,457	1,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,843</b>

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*Program Activities*

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>13,177</b>	<b>16,970</b>
Bureau Direction	37	0	0	37	0	0	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	120	0	0	120	3,793	13,177	16,970
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,941</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	19	0	0	19	690	3,251	3,941
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,964</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	3	0	0	3	1,513	451	1,964
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>11,537</b>
Bureau Direction	15	0	0	15	0	3,109	3,109
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	0	0	8,428	0	8,428
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,431</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2	0	0	2	1,188	243	1,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>15,612</b>	<b>20,231</b>	<b>35,843</b>



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*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(positions)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	39	3	3
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	16	5	23
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	2	2	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology and Health	0	4	2
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	18	23	22
Office of Environmental Policy	21	30	21
Office of Global Change	16	19	18
Office of Marine Conservation	15	21	18
Office of Oceans Affairs	22	28	24
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	19	26	22
Office of the Assistant Secretary	18	20	20
Space and Advanced Technology	9	14	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>196</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	2,287	2,291	2,256
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	3,089	2,946	2,255
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	575	696	696
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology and Health	450	450	350
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	3,934	3,409	3,316
Office of Environmental Policy	3,610	4,186	3,560
Office of Global Change	5,658	7,058	7,378
Office of Marine Conservation	3,944	3,264	3,222
Office of Oceans Affairs	3,658	3,655	3,440
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	3,516	3,513	3,731
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,218	2,645	3,645
Space and Advanced Technology	1,864	1,690	1,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,843</b>

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*Funds by Object Class*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	14,474	16,148	15,944
1200 Personnel Benefits	6,070	4,689	5,019
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	4,809	5,807	5,007
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	603	638	638
2400 Printing & Reproduction	270	200	275
2500 Other Services	9,342	8,086	8,725
2600 Supplies and Materials	235	235	235
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,803</b>	<b>35,843</b>