

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	382	382	382
Funds	66,660	68,435	68,121

Program Description

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) and its missions in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Montreal, and Nairobi are on the front lines of a strategic evolution in U.S. diplomacy – an evolution prompted by the growing importance of adaptable, accountable, and effective international organizations in the context of mounting global challenges. Challenges such as nuclear nonproliferation, food security, global health, and climate change signal an era of transnational issues which will demand action well beyond traditional bilateral or even regional channels.

The U.S. has taken innovative strides to invigorate engagement with the many and varied multilateral organizations which populate the international system. Central to that effort is the firm belief that multilateral diplomacy offers important opportunities and comparative advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy and other priorities, and the understanding that advancing diplomatic and development objectives must entail stronger and more effective linkages between bilateral and multilateral priorities. IO manages U.S. interaction with the United Nations (UN), UN specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations, and oversees accounts which constitute the funding platform for a host of multilateral bodies.

The UN, and in particular the UN Security Council, is the central organization for managing multilateral peace activities – activities that continue to grow in scope and importance. Since the first UN peacekeeping operation in 1948, such missions have proven to be effective means of fostering peace, reconciliation, and reconstruction. Furthermore, UN peacekeeping serves as an important step toward stabilization of conflict zones to give rule of law, good governance, and development a chance to take hold. UN Peacekeeping serves U.S. national interests and is cost-effective. Much can and must be done to strengthen the UN's peacekeeping and peace-building tools, including seeking clear, credible, and achievable peacekeeping mandates; improving efforts to train and equip UN peacekeepers; recognizing that peacemaking efforts must accompany peacekeeping operations; and establishing the protection of civilians as a core function of all UN peacekeeping missions.

Among the President's earliest foreign policy commitments was to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons and materials. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is the cornerstone of that effort. In 2010, the President released his National Security Strategy (NSS), which signals clearly the central role U.S. engagement with the UN and the international system must play in realizing national security priorities. The NSS lists as one of four enduring U.S. national interests "an international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges." That international order must play a vital role within this context of energized U.S. leadership, on both nonproliferation and counterterrorism issues. The UN Security Council has been active particularly with respect to binding resolutions on nonproliferation, including resolutions imposing

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

legally binding sanctions measures on Iran and North Korea and specific resolutions on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

The protection and promotion of human rights remains a clear U.S. priority. Since joining the UN Human Rights Council in 2009, the U.S. has expended great effort to reassert its crucial, credible voice on the international stage in defense of human rights and to advocate for more effective multilateral action in the same regard. The first sessions of the Council with a U.S. presence were marked by significant, though incremental, accomplishments that pointed toward a Council with greater credibility and effectiveness in defense of human rights globally. In 2010, the U.S. presented a report on its domestic human rights record as part of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review. This report provided the U.S. not only an opportunity to reflect on its human rights record, but also the chance to serve as an example to other countries on how to conduct a thorough, transparent, and credible review.

The U.S. also continues its active leadership on gender issues. In 2009, with U.S. support, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that merged four existing women's agencies/organizations into one unified entity. The U.S. will play a vocal role in shaping the discussion on the design of the new entity to ensure it is a valuable structure that effectively addresses global gender issues.

Sustainable, long-term global development cannot be separated from the parallel need for assertive action to address threats to the environment, global health, and food security. In turn, none of the many issues subsumed under these critical themes can be addressed effectively without employing the full range of multilateral organizations, including the UN. The multilateral aspects of addressing global development priorities were first established in 2000 through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While the world has made strides in meeting some of the MDGs, including significant reductions in rates of extreme poverty and improved access to primary education, that progress has been uneven. The U.S. will seek to improve the coherence and focus of existing multilateral efforts in support of the MDGs, and will endeavor to amplify and extend effective UN programs that complement U.S. efforts, including many undertaken by the UN Human Settlements Program, the UN Environmental Program, the UN Development Program, UNICEF, and the UN's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Among the MDGs was a pledge by the international community to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and poverty by 2015. Despite historic progress toward that lofty goal, nearly one billion people worldwide remain in want of food. In light of that fact, the U.S. is leading a new effort to strengthen global food security. The U.S. Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative is defining that effort, which includes close coordination with UN agencies such as the World Food Program, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the International Fund for Agriculture Development.

Three of the MDGs directly target health challenges: child mortality, maternal health, and HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. Invigorated U.S. efforts to propel progress on these and other health-related goals find definition in the Global Health Initiative, which is helping partner countries to improve measurable health outcomes by strengthening health systems and building upon proven results. Strengthened collaboration with multilateral partners, including the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the UN Population Fund, and UNAIDS, is a key feature of the U.S. effort.

As the scope and scale of global challenges grow, so too does the need for more effective governance of global public spaces and global systems. The U.S. derives many benefits from engagement with international organizations that support such systems. For example, the International Atomic Energy Agency promotes critical U.S. interests in nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear security, and nuclear safety, while also helping to share the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy and medicine to countries around the world. The World Intellectual Property Organization protects intellectual property rights, which in turn

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

encourages creativity, innovation, and economic development. The International Civil Aviation Organization helps ensure the safety and security of the thousands of commercial, cargo, and other aircraft totaling more than 1.2 million international flights to or from the U.S. in 2009. These examples underscore that U.S. engagement with and leadership in UN technical and specialized agencies directly advance U.S. national interests.

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) highlights the fact that the Department must expand the ranks of diplomats skilled in multilateral diplomacy and improve the links between its multilateral and bilateral diplomacy. Now, more than ever before, the Department’s multilateral diplomats must maintain relationships with international organizations and mobilize member-states to support the Administration’s priorities in those organizations. The QDDR recognizes that these two critical functions must be independently staffed such that dedicated, accountable diplomats at State or at Missions in the field can independently engage with international organizations themselves and mobilize the votes needed to advance the Administration’s agenda. The Department will work to enhance its multilateral staffing consistent with these goals.

Finally, as the largest contributor to the UN system, the U.S. has a keen interest in safeguarding taxpayer funds and ensuring that UN activities are carried out efficiently and effectively. Effectiveness, efficiency, oversight, transparency, and accountability are not just crucial to realizing the goals discussed above, they are equally important to ensuring the credibility and reputation of the organizations in which the U.S. participates.

In 2010, U.S. initiative in this context was instrumental in important improvements in UN effectiveness and accountability. For example, U.S. leadership was crucial to the successful creation of the UN’s Global Field Support Strategy, which will streamline and speed services to UN peacekeeping missions. The Department also continues to promote agency-specific reforms, which in 2010 resulted in successes including an independent audit committee for the International Telecommunications Union and the consolidation of separate and overlapping agencies into a new entity, UN Women. The U.S. also continues to work with UN organizations, such as UNEP and UN-Habitat, to strengthen the independent evaluation of their work to ensure goals and priorities are met, and to inform their program and budget planning processes.

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2012 request of \$68.121 million for IO maintains current services and includes \$595,000 in efficiency savings in planned administrative savings. The request is \$1.461 million above the FY 2010 Actual level.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas					
FY 2010 Actual	226	73	83	12	394	24,431	42,229	66,660
FY 2011 CR	226	73	83	12	394	26,004	42,431	68,435
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	41

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas					
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(595)	0	(595)
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	240
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(314)	0	(314)
FY 2012 Current Services	226	73	83	12	394	25,690	42,431	68,121
FY 2012 Request	226	73	83	12	394	25,690	42,431	68,121

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	34	34	34
Counter-Terrorism Programs	16	16	16
Diplomatic Security	5	5	5
Domestic Administrative Support	18	18	18
Information Resource Management	27	27	27
Multilateral Diplomacy	258	258	258
Policy Formulation	13	13	13
Public Diplomacy	11	11	11
Total	382	382	382

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	12,844	12,967	13,167
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,054	2,076	2,074
Diplomatic Security	1,150	1,196	1,188
Domestic Administrative Support	6,205	6,490	6,437
Information Resource Management	5,994	6,468	6,165
Multilateral Diplomacy	18,363	18,879	18,804
Overseas Program Support	4,384	4,693	4,634
Policy Formulation	12,150	12,150	12,150
Public Diplomacy	3,516	3,516	3,502
Total	66,660	68,435	68,121

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Domestic	Overseas	Total					
Conduct of Consular Relations	34	0	0	34	5,284	7,883	13,167
Counter-Terrorism Programs	12	4	0	16	198	1,876	2,074
Diplomatic Security	0	5	0	5	658	530	1,188
Domestic Administrative Support	18	0	0	18	4,112	2,325	6,437
Information Resource Management	16	11	0	27	2,862	3,303	6,165
Multilateral Diplomacy	215	43	8	266	5,884	12,920	18,804
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	4,634	0	4,634
Policy Formulation	0	13	0	13	0	12,150	12,150
Public Diplomacy	4	7	4	15	2,058	1,444	3,502
Total	299	83	12	394	25,690	42,431	68,121

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	162	162	162
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	4	4	4
U.S. Mission to the UN	135	135	135
Total	301	301	301

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	23,532	24,048	23,966
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	415	415	416
U.S. Mission to the UN	17,854	18,318	18,242
Total	41,801	42,781	42,624

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Austria, Vienna	19	3	22	17	3	20	17	3	20
Canada, Montreal	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
France, Paris	7	0	7	9	0	9	9	0	9
Italy, Rome	7	1	8	7	1	8	7	1	8
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Switzerland, Geneva	45	8	53	46	8	54	46	8	54
Total	81	12	93	81	12	93	81	12	93

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

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(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Austria, Vienna	4,738	4,906	4,875
Canada, Montreal	750	766	764
France, Paris	3,157	3,252	3,232
Italy, Rome	2,687	2,779	2,761
Kenya, Nairobi	361	375	372
Switzerland, Geneva	13,166	13,576	13,493
Total	24,859	25,654	25,497

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	41,945	42,633	42,910
1200 Personnel Benefits	12,462	12,752	12,826
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,337	1,433	1,393
2200 Transportation of Things	212	233	229
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,285	3,523	3,045
2400 Printing & Reproduction	506	558	548
2500 Other Services	4,950	5,215	5,099
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,357	1,471	1,435
3100 Personal Property	151	162	163
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	455	455	473
Total	66,660	68,435	68,121