

# MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

International Financial Institutions  
International Organizations and Programs

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**International Financial Institutions**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IFI	1,174,796	1,437,097	1,554,878

The FY 2004 request includes \$1.36 billion for scheduled annual U.S. commitments to IFIs. This includes funding for the second year commitment of three new replenishments: \$950 million for IDA, \$118 million for AfDF, and \$107.5 million for GEF. The three-year pledge to IDA is subject, in part, to a set of performance indicators tied to increased contributions in 2004 (\$950 million) and 2005 (\$1.050 billion). The four-year pledge to GEF is also subject, in part, to a set of performance indicators tied to an increased contribution in FY 2006 (\$177.5 million).

IFIs lend to and invest in developing and transition economies and private sector enterprises in countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing. Bank policies and lending programs reflect U.S. priorities in promoting growth, increasing productivity, and reducing poverty in developing countries.

The request also includes \$195.9 million to clear a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IFIs.

**International Financial Institutions**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Request</b>	<b>FY 2004 Request</b>
Global Environment Facility	100,500	177,813	184,997
International Development Association	792,400	874,338	976,825
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	5,000	3,631	4,002
Asian Development Fund	98,017	147,386	151,921
African Development Bank	5,100	5,104	5,105
African Development Fund	100,000	118,073	118,081
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	35,779	35,805	35,431
Inter-American Development Bank - Multilateral Investment Fund	-	29,591	32,614
Inter-American Investment Corporation	18,000	30,352	30,898
International Fund for Agricultural Development	20,000	15,004	15,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,174,796</b>	<b>1,437,097</b>	<b>1,554,878</b>

**International Organizations and Programs**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
IO&P	174,500	310,400	314,550

The FY 2004 request of \$314.6 million for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by addressing challenges that require international consultation and coordination. In some areas, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, solutions cannot be effective unless problems are addressed globally. In other areas, such as development programs and addressing the needs of children and mothers, the United States multiplies the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs. Note that the significant increase in IO&P for FY 2003 stemmed for the most part from the Administration requesting funding for the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in the IO&P program rather than USAID’s Child Survival and Health account.

**UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights**

Contributing to the Fund advances the U.S. goal of promoting democracy and human rights. The United Nations can use the Fund to undertake projects which, in some instances, the United States cannot implement bilaterally. A secure tradition of voluntary funding, anchored by the U.S. contribution, guarantees availability of such assistance to those nations that seek assistance in strengthening their own democratic institutions and protecting the human rights of their citizens. Many of these nations are newly independent, and are struggling to adopt, implement and adhere to the democratic principles promoted by the donor nations. In recent years, as more countries have begun the transition to democracy, the number of requests for assistance has increased considerably. Maintaining our FY 2002 and FY 2003 contribution level in FY 2004 will help continue to leverage increased contributions by other governments and demonstrate the U.S. commitment to an efficient and responsive human rights mechanism.

**UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture**

Contributions to this Fund also support the U.S. foreign policy goal of promoting democracy and human rights. Assisting torture victims helps establish and reinforce a climate of respect for the rule of law, good governance and human rights. U.S. contributions underscore our commitment to the rights of the individual and to the essential importance of protecting these rights. Contributions to the Fund also demonstrate the U.S. commitment to humanitarian assistance to victims of human rights violations. The Fund provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to torture victims and their families and also finances training programs for health care professionals specializing in the treatment of torture victims and human rights courses for government officials and police forces. Requests for assistance have nearly doubled in the past five years – from \$6.8 million in 1997 to \$12 million in 2002. Today, 80,000 victims of torture and their relatives and about 200 organizations around the world are assisted by the Fund. Types of assistance to torture victims provided by the Fund are by order of importance: psychological, medical, social, legal, and economic.

**OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy**

Strengthening democracy in the Western Hemisphere is a key U.S. policy objective. FY 2004 funding will advance that goal by promoting democracy programs of the Organization of American States (OAS) and leveraging further funding from other donors. In recent years, the OAS has demonstrated newfound strength and purpose in promoting representative democracy and respect for human rights and the rule of law. The Inter-American Democratic Charter, approved in September 2001, is an historic document that boldly affirms democracy as the only legitimate political system for OAS member states. U.S. democracy

support funds have played an important role in promoting political reform in Peru, in encouraging free and fair elections in Nicaragua, and in strengthening democratic institutions in the Hemisphere, including legislatures, political parties, the justice sector, and civil society. Such funds support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which monitors and adjudicates human rights complaints in the Hemisphere, and contribute to a successful de-mining program that has removed 60,000 land mines in Central America. Mandates of the Summit of the Americas, as well as recent OAS commitments to utilize the Inter-American Democratic Charter as a tool to prevent and address threats to democracy, have substantially increased requests for the OAS to facilitate in addressing internal democratic challenges. A growing and unsatisfied demand for support in areas such as conflict resolution, leadership training, and the newly energized Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism cannot be met through OAS' regular fund.

#### World Food Program (WFP)

WFP is the UN system's front-line multilateral food assistance agency, including emergency food intervention and grant development assistance. WFP uses commodities and cash donated by member countries for humanitarian relief, and social, economic, and environmental development. Commodities are distributed as emergency food assistance in the aftermath of natural and man-made disasters and in protracted relief and recovery operations to assist refugees and displaced persons, as well as development projects that promote food security. WFP operates exclusively from voluntary contributions from member states. An annual contribution from the IO&P account ensures WFP receives non-earmarked contributions to operate effectively in carrying out its mission to feed the hungry in emergency situations.

WFP responds quickly and effectively to numerous man-made and natural disasters. The highest profile operation in recent years was the emergency program in Afghanistan. WFP development projects relate directly to its food aid mission and seek to improve agricultural production, rural infrastructure, nutrition and the environment. Food-for-work projects helped build infrastructure and promote self-reliance of the poor through labor-intensive programs. WFP is the largest provider of grant assistance to Africa within the UN system.

#### UN Development Program (UNDP)

UNDP is the primary technical cooperation agency in the UN system. As the largest provider of grant-based technical assistance, UNDP implements programs in 166 countries, emphasizing poverty alleviation through economic and political reform, democracy and peace building. Its programs support U.S. strategic interests including economic development, democracy and human rights, and global growth and stability. UNDP helps developing countries improve their trade and investment potential, infrastructure, institutions, and rule of law (including anti-corruption). UNDP's universality ensures its presence in the poorest countries and in those with the weakest governments. It assists these countries in developing the type of democratic governance and open and transparent institutions that will eventually qualify them to participate in the President's New Compact for Development. This is a long-term effort that few bilateral donors are willing or able to tackle on their own, but will undertake collectively through a multilateral organization. Its projects target governance and institutional capacity building.

Increasing demands are being made on UNDP to play a more forceful role in post-conflict situations. It has major reconstruction responsibilities in, among other areas, East Timor and Afghanistan. A strong UNDP is the best way to counter efforts to put "peacebuilding" activities into assessed accounts. UNDP is a valuable partner in the Administration's efforts to avert major crises, including terrorism, extreme poverty, devastating diseases and environmental degradation, through effectively applied economic assistance. The FY 2004 request will help ensure that UNDP can sustain this important role while maintaining its important governance and capacity building assistance to governments in the least developed countries.

## UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

UNIFEM is the only UN voluntary fund primarily concerned with integrating women into the national economies of their countries. Since its creation in 1976, UNIFEM has supported numerous projects and initiatives throughout the developing world focusing on strengthening women's economic security, engendering governance and peace-building, and promoting women's human rights.

The U.S. contribution to UNIFEM will enable the organization to act as a catalyst with other UN agencies to ensure knowledge of the specific concerns of women. Its goal is to improve significantly the status of and opportunities for women in the least developed countries through greater participation in political, economic, and social life. Investments in women's health, education, and economic access are key components of sustainable development. The more education women have, the more likely they are to be economically productive and engage in public life. They are also more likely to begin childbearing later in life, to educate their children, and to have healthier children – passing the advantages they have gained on to the next generation.

UNIFEM's involvement with the reconstruction of Afghanistan has been vital to promote ongoing capacity building of women and women's organizations. A fund for Afghan Women's Leadership was established by UNIFEM. UNIFEM's goals coincide with several of our strategic goals: economic development, democracy and human rights, and global growth and stability.

## OAS Development Assistance Programs

The promotion of economic prosperity, social well-being and global environmental issues are key U.S. policy objectives. FY 2004 funding will help advance those goals by promoting OAS Development programs and leveraging additional contributions from member and observer states. The OAS recently established the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, headed by a U.S. citizen, to strengthen program execution and provide a mechanism for partnerships with private sector and non-governmental entities to develop projects that promote the use of best practices in education, government procurement, and science and technology.

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, the Agency has been praised for its commitment to training in port security, which supports the U.S. goals of combating corruption and smuggling. OAS also developed an airport security training program for Caribbean international airports and the program will be expanded to Central America, with increased funding. The Agency has been very successful in the area of education by offering several training programs in technical fields. In response to the Summit of the Americas, it has developed training programs for teachers which are available online through the Education Portal of the Americas. Funds are also used to implement cooperative multinational programs in areas such as social and educational development, environmental protection and watershed management, and science and technology.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology offers courses through the OAS on standardization that will allow Latin American and Caribbean countries to place their goods on the world market, an essential prelude to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

## World Trade Organization (WTO)

Ministers at the November 2001 WTO Doha Ministerial Conference underscored the importance of assisting developing countries to build trade capacity so that they might participate more fully in the WTO global economy. Small, vulnerable, and transitioning economies were initially reluctant to join the new round of negotiations at Doha, because their limited human and technical resources made it difficult to

implement the previous multilateral trade agreement, the Uruguay Round. To encourage these countries to join this new round of global trade talks and to open their markets further to other WTO members, including the United States, the WTO established the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (the Fund). The purpose of the Fund is to ensure long-term funding for WTO technical assistance to help developing countries implement previous agreements and participate fully in the upcoming negotiations. Successful and timely conclusion of the new round will help achieve our strategic goals of further market opening, expansion of U.S. exports, and international growth and stability.

The U.S. contribution to the Fund will assist recipient countries in understanding and adopting open and transparent rules and regulatory regimes; implementing multilateral rules (which will help boost U.S. exports); and laying the foundation for sound economic reforms that contribute to growth and stability. During the 1990s, the lowering of trade barriers contributed to five percent GDP growth annually among developing countries who were members of the WTO. During the same period, the lowering of trade barriers helped U.S. exports reach approximately \$1 trillion. Exports generated employment for 12 million Americans.

#### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICAO's Aviation Security Program is aimed at enhancing security in light of post-September 11 threats to civil aviation. ICAO moved quickly to develop the new standards for cockpit security and crew procedures. It also established a security audit program based on its already successful safety audit program in which it monitors compliance of safety standards by identifying countries that don't adhere to the standards and helping them develop and implement action plans to comply. The FY 2004 request would help ICAO modify security standards to reflect new threats and make the security audit compliance program another ICAO success.

#### UN Environment Program (UNEP)

The FY 2004 request of roughly \$10 million includes a U.S. contribution to support UNEP, the primary international environmental organization, and a range of international programs which it oversees, administers, or with which it is associated. UNEP is the world's largest international environmental organization and oversees a series of programs and activities of interest to the U.S. This request level is necessary to continue funding UNEP's important work, such as promoting the sound management of toxic chemicals and pesticides, addressing land-based sources of marine pollution, and identifying emerging environmental problems. U.S. funding also helps fund the secretariats of several important environmental agreements, including the interim secretariat for the recently signed Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and UNEP-related programs, including the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, the Caribbean Environmental Program, and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. The U.S. contribution is expected to leverage funding from other major donors.

#### Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund

The U.S. contribution to the Montreal Protocol will benefit U.S. national interests by protecting the health of American citizens, the world community, and the global environment. The agreement, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, ratified by the United States in 1988, protects the ozone layer by setting forth measures to control the global emissions of substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons, that deplete it. These manufactured chemicals emitted into the atmosphere have led to the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer, permitting dangerously high levels of ultraviolet (UV) light to reach the earth's surface. Increasing UV radiation has been linked to higher rates of skin cancer, cataracts, and immunosuppression in humans and other animals, as well as harmful alterations to global ecosystems. Since the inception of the Fund, over \$1.2 billion in assistance has been provided for agreed

incremental costs arising from facility conversions that reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances. This assistance has gone to over 3,500 projects in more than 120 developing countries. When fully implemented, these projects will result in the permanent elimination of over 140,000 tons of ozone depleting substances. Obligations taken on by both developed and developing countries to the Protocol are expected to bring the ozone layer back to its pre-industrial state sometime around 2050.

Ozone depletion is a global problem, and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund provides resources to developing country parties to the Protocol to support efforts to reverse the human-created damage to the ozone layer, as a result of emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). In addition to the \$21 million requested in IO&P, the Administration is requesting \$11 million in the Environmental Protection Agency's budget and \$5 million in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's budget to support the Protocol. The Fund will help ensure that developing countries meet their commitments to completely phase out the use of ODSs. To date, U.S. contributions have provided significant opportunities for American industries to export technologies and consulting expertise. The United States is a leader in ozone protection technologies and has captured a significant portion of the economic opportunities created by Multilateral Fund projects.

### International Conservation Programs

Many countries face the daunting challenge of improving human welfare while at the same time conserving economically and ecologically vital natural resources. Resource conservation and sustainable management for the benefit of people, locally and nationally, is at the heart of achieving long-term sustainable development goals and an important factor in achieving economic and political security in many countries worldwide. Unsustainable and illegal harvesting and trade in timber, wildlife, coral and other resources rob governments of much needed revenue, destroys the environment, and erodes the economic base of many developing and transition economies. U.S. voluntary contributions to the following international conservation programs help address these problems and improve resource management by enhancing political commitment, strengthening institutions and building capacity for resource management and law enforcement. In addition, these programs offer mechanisms for the exchange of information and know how, including new environmental technologies, which have provided significant opportunities for promotion of U.S. expertise.

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), concluded in Washington, DC in 1973 as the first global conservation treaty, protects endangered plant and animal species around the world by monitoring and managing their international trade. CITES advances U.S. environmental goals to conserve species of global importance, while affording opportunities for sustainable trade. The United States, as a founding member and major donor, has substantial influence in CITES and successfully promotes our views on the need to enhance the preservation of key species, such as whales and elephants. The United States currently serves as chair of the CITES Standing Committee.
- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, signed in 1971, provides the only global framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. The Convention, with 135 Parties, has designated 1,230 wetlands sites, in cooperation with respective host governments, for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. The U.S. voluntary contribution to the Ramsar Convention helps to implement the wetlands conservation objectives of the Convention and funds a U.S.-initiated wetlands training and capacity building grants program for the Western Hemisphere. The United States maintains a decision-making role in the grants funded under this initiative. Other U.S. goals include strengthening the work of the Convention to develop good practice guidelines drawing on U.S. experience to assist parties to conserve and restore their wetlands, and to raise awareness of the impacts of invasive alien species and identify actions for their control, prevention and eradication where practicable.

- The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is the only international forum in which both producing and consuming countries of tropical timber participate in efforts to address all aspects of the tropical timber economy and its environmental impact. Its 53 members represent 95 percent of world trade in tropical timber. The United States is one of the world's largest importers of tropical timber, and U.S. domestic and importing industries actively participate in ITTO. ITTO's recognition of the timber market's dependency on sustainable harvesting links U.S. trade interests with U.S. priorities for sustainable forest management, with the goal of ensuring a long-term supply of tropical wood from well managed forests. Modest U.S. voluntary contributions leverage several million dollars a year in co-financing from other major donors (Japan, Switzerland, Netherlands) of concrete projects and activities designed to improve management of timber producing forests in exporter countries and maintain a healthy world tropical timber economy. The United States currently serves as Vice Chair of the ITTO Council.
- The Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) stresses the global dimension of land degradation and is intended to address the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity, especially in Africa, by stimulating more effective partnership and the dissemination of information and know how among government representatives, local communities, NGOs and the donor community. While global in scope, the Convention emphasizes regional and national grass roots implementation. U.S. voluntary contributions support implementation of the Convention, to which the United States became a party in February 2001, and provide an excellent opportunity to share U.S. experiences and expertise regarding combating desertification.
- The World Conservation Union (IUCN) is a unique organization that brings together several hundred government and non-government members to encourage and assist communities around the world to conserve and promote sustainable use of natural resources by providing sound scientific and technical advice. IUCN also has six technical commissions that draw on the knowledge base of 10,000 volunteer scientific experts worldwide. Voluntary funding from the U.S. helps shape IUCN's activities in ways that advance U.S. conservation and sustainable development objectives and complement the international environmental priorities of U.S. domestic agencies. In this context, U.S. priorities for IUCN include activities to conserve and wisely manage forests, coral reefs and other marine ecosystems, to combat land degradation and to raise awareness and implement actions to address the environmental and economic impacts of invasive alien species, estimated at billions of dollars each year.
- The U.S.-inspired UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established in October 2001 as a successor to the ad hoc Intergovernmental Forum on Forests in order to catalyze coordinated actions among the many forest related international organizations and treaties and to facilitate national actions to conserve and sustainably manage forests. To this end, the UNFF is supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, which includes the heads of 13 international organizations and institutions dealing with forests. U.S. voluntary contributions to UNFF are facilitating our efforts to make the Forum a practical and results-oriented mechanism that will advance U.S. interests in forest conservation and sustainable management globally and will help bring the forest standards of other countries to the level of U.S. practitioners.
- The United States is one of 12 member countries of the Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests. These 12 countries account for 60 percent of the world's forests and over 90 percent of the world's non-tropical forests, as well as 40 percent of world trade in forest products. Participation enables the United States to promote U.S. domestic tools for assessing and monitoring the state of forests in member countries and, in turn, policy decisions designed to improve forest management.

## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The IPCC and UNFCCC are the premier international structures for scientific assessments of climate change and for multilateral efforts addressing climate change. U.S. participation in the IPCC and UNFCCC encourages an international approach to climate change that is science-based and consistent with U.S. environmental and economic interests.

The FY 2004 budget request for the IPCC and UNFCCC will be used to maintain a traditional level of support to IPCC core activities and programs; the UNFCCC core budget for the 2004-05 biennium; and voluntary contributions toward UNFCCC trust funds for developing country participation; and for supplementary activities that advance U.S. interests.

President Bush stated in his February 14, 2002 announcement of the new U.S. approach to climate change: "I reaffirm America's commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention and its central goal, to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate." U.S. participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding technology transfer to and capacity-building in developing countries, as well as the enhancement of bilateral climate change cooperation. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding climate change science and technology, including global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

## International Contributions for Scientific, Educational & Cultural Activities (ICSECA)

ICSECA supports U.S. international efforts to secure a sustainable global environment and to promote democratic practices and respect for human rights through participation in selected UNESCO activities. FY 2004 funds will support programs that enable the U.S. to take initiatives within the UNESCO context. These support and promote the advancement of scientific knowledge and capacity building in science, as well as the preservation of important natural and cultural heritage sites in an effort to underscore U.S. support for cultural diversity.

Fiscal Year 2004 funding is intended to support the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), a functionally autonomous body of UNESCO that serves as the only intergovernmental forum dealing with global ocean science. IOC programs continue to be of high national priority. For example, the President's Climate Change Science Program is critically dependent on the implementation of global observing systems for climate. IOC facilitates implementation of the oceanic components of these systems. We also plan to support the World Heritage Fund's programs that protect and preserve the most important natural and cultural heritage sites of "universal value" (e.g., the Taj Mahal, the Statue of Liberty, the pyramids of Egypt, the Serengeti National Park, Machu Picchu, and the Grand Canyon). This funding will be provided via the World Heritage Committee, which is charged with the U.S.-initiated 1972 World Heritage Convention.

## World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program

Since its inception in 1967, the WMO's Voluntary Cooperation Program has provided training and equipment to help developing countries participate in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch (WWW). WWW provides the framework to coordinate the exchange of weather data and information through observation, telecommunication, and processing centers operated by nations throughout the world. The result of the WWW programs is the 24-hours-per-day/7-days-a-week global exchange of vital atmospheric and oceanic data and products to give the United States and other nations the

basic information needed to better forecast severe weather events; assist with critical information on natural and man-made disasters that affect life, safety, water use, and crop yields around the globe; support civil aviation; provide basic global data needs for industry and many U.S. agencies, including the Department of Defense; and monitor changes in the climate throughout the world. WMO/VCP activities are managed by the National Weather Service and coordinated with organizations such as ICAO, IMO, FAO, the World Bank, and the European Union, as well as regional and bilateral partners. Our request for \$2 million in FY 2004 will be utilized by the National Weather Service to support WMO/VCP programs that enhance U.S. weather forecasting capabilities.

#### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Since its creation in 1946, UNICEF has maintained its responsibilities for children in emergency situations but also has become the pre-eminent long-term development fund addressing the needs of children and mothers. The FY 2004 U.S. contribution to UNICEF will aid in providing goods and services directly, as well as in developing national capacity to help meet basic needs in maternal and child survival and health care, sanitation, clean water, nutrition, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention, and child protection (child labor, child soldiers, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children). UNICEF has approximately 5,600 posts in 161 countries. Its development work complements USAID's Child Survival and Health programs fund and the Center for Disease Protection's polio eradication program and is closely coordinated with those U.S. agencies. Working with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF provides emergency assistance in countries destabilized by civil strife or natural disasters, most recently in Afghanistan, Kosovo, East Timor, and Africa. With two decades of on-the-ground experience in Afghanistan, UNICEF is concentrating on immunizations and vitamin A supplements, water and sanitation, and primary education.

#### UN Guards Contingent in Iraq

The UN Guards Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI) program ensures the safe delivery of supplies under the UN Oil-for-Food program and provides protection to Oil-for-Food workers and other UN workers in Northern Iraq. Northern Iraq, where the UN is responsible for implementing the program, is not controlled by Baghdad. The security risks and requirements are far higher in Northern Iraq than in other areas where the UN operates. The force consists of 89 guards with both military and police backgrounds whose services are contributed by their countries. They provide communications and some basic medical services, perform escort and patrol duty for humanitarian convoys and workers, and supervise approximately 800 local-hire guards. They also support other UN agencies operating in northern Iraq and protect UN warehouses storing Oil-for-Food supplies. The Government of Iraq has been unwilling to guarantee the safety of humanitarian workers in Northern Iraq. We must make clear our commitment to the safety of UN personnel working under difficult conditions in Iraq. It is also essential to U.S. policy to ensure the continued success of the program, especially in northern Iraq, where it is not under the direct control of the Iraqi regime. Regularizing funds for this program will achieve these goals.

**International Organizations and Programs**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Request</b>	<b>FY 2004 Request</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>			
International Civil Aviation Organization	300	300	1,000
UN Environment Program	10,750	10,025	10,025
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,000	23,000	21,000
International Conservation Programs	7,700	6,225	6,225
World Meteorological Organization	2,000	2,000	2,000
World Trade Organization	1,000	1,000	1,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,500	1,500	1,500
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	5,000	5,000	5,000
World Food Program	6,000	-	6,000
UN Development Program	97,100	100,000	100,000
UN Development Fund for Women	1,000	1,000	1,000
International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,400	5,600	5,600
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	1,750	1,750	500
UN Children's Fund	-	120,000	120,000
UN Guards Contingent in Iraq	-	-	700
Reserve to be Allocated	-	25,000	25,000
OAS Development Assistance Programs	5,500	5,500	5,500
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	2,500	2,500	2,500
<b>Subtotal - International Organizations</b>	<b>174,500</b>	<b>310,400</b>	<b>314,550</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,500</b>	<b>310,400</b>	<b>314,550</b>

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