Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Positions	382	382	382	0
Funds	72,600	72,410	73,536	1,126

Program Description

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) and its missions in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Nairobi, and Montreal, and its presence in London are at the forefront of the United States' engagement with global institutions. The challenges facing an increasingly interconnected world – nuclear nonproliferation, food security, global health, to name a few – require robust U.S. engagement with these institutions. Indeed, today's global headlines underscore the truth that one cannot divide or divorce the multilateral from core U.S. foreign policy concerns; increasingly the most pressing foreign policy challenges are addressed through multilateral diplomacy.

The Administration believes that U.S. leadership within the United Nations (UN) and other multilateral bodies offers important opportunities and comparative advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy priorities. IO engagement allows the U.S. to partner on issues of common concern, defend universal values, protect human rights, promote peace and security, and foster economic development. IO builds important synergies and promotes local expertise through regional organizations and emerging centers of influence, shares the burden of peacekeeping, peace-building, and conflict resolution, and builds coalitions that incorporate a broader community of nations which must all contribute to addressing shared conflicts and promoting a more secure future.

IO manages U.S. interaction with the UN, the UN's specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations to reinforce and advance U.S. strategic diplomatic and development goals. The Bureau manages the accounts which fund a host of multilateral bodies.

Priorities

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. 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 security interests in conflict zones around the world and demonstrates the value and importance of burden sharing amongst the international community; the cost of deploying American forces to carry out similar duties would be significantly more expensive. The Administration continues its work 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; establishing the protection of civilians as a core function of all UN peacekeeping missions, and bolstering implementation of multilateral sanctions regimes.

Among the President's earliest foreign policy commitments was countering threats to the international order by reducing 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 highlighted 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." Energized U.S. leadership at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Security Council has paid dividends on both nonproliferation and counterterrorism issues. Those dividends have included Security Council actions imposing legally binding sanctions on Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and specific IAEA resolutions on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament that have been indispensable to focusing international pressure on Iran and Syria to fulfill their international nonproliferation obligations.

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 universal human rights and to advocate for more effective multilateral action in the same regard. U.S. leadership on the Council has been marked by significant policy accomplishments and positive change on the Council itself which offers greater credibility and effectiveness in defense of human rights globally. The U.S also continues its active leadership on gender issues. In 2009 the UN General Assembly adopted with U.S. support a resolution that merged four existing women's agencies/organizations into one unified entity – UN Women.

Through U.S. leadership as a member of UN Women's Executive Board, U.S. voluntary contributions to the organization, and other active support, the United States has played a key role to ensure that UN Women addresses global gender issues effectively and serves as a catalyst for the UN's efforts to focus the combined energies and resources of the global community to promote women's empowerment. In addition, the United States continues to lead in the effort to identify and incorporate women's issues in the UN's peace and security efforts. Results include the establishment of the first-ever UN Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict, recruiting additional qualified women to participate in peacekeeping, and seeking to strengthen the UN's tools to systematically monitor and combat sexual violence. This year, Secretary Clinton also helped to launch the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education, which brings together governments, foundations, and private sector partners to fund expanded education and literacy programs for women, including in Afghanistan.

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 United Nations. The multilateral aspects of addressing global development priorities were first established in 2000 through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which outlined priorities to be met by 2015. 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, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other important UN organizations.

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 United States 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, a multi-year U.S. commitment to help partner countries achieve the health-related MDGs and 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. The World Health Organization (WHO), in particular, serves as the preeminent coordinating and normative agency in global health. The U.S. provides considerable support and expertise to WHO across the board, including on infectious and chronic diseases, immunizations, maternal and child health, or research into emerging health concerns. These challenges include the growing prevalence of non-communicable diseases (including cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung diseases and diabetes), which will have profound negative health and socio-economic impact in all countries if left unchecked. WHO's role, complimented by its regional counterpart, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) also improves the health security of the United States, through collaboration on implementing the International Health Regulations and ongoing preparedness for, and response to, pandemic outbreaks or other public health emergencies.

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 United States derives many essential benefits from engagement with, and leadership in, international organizations that support such systems. Full and robust U.S. engagement is critical in these organizations in order to achieve priority U.S. policy objectives and to protect the U.S. public against potential threats that are not contained by national boundaries. For example, the IAEA is the key, primary multilateral forum for pursuing issues of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation concern, including those relating to Iran's nuclear program. The IAEA promotes critical U.S. interests in nuclear security and nuclear safety (such as during the Fukushima crisis of 2011), 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 encourages creativity, innovation, and economic development. The International Civil Aviation Organization helps ensure the safety and security of the hundreds of thousands of commercial, cargo, and other aircraft. These few examples underscore the simple truth that U.S. engagement with and leadership in UN technical and specialized agencies directly advance U.S. national interests.

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 as well as working to build coalitions with global partners to foster and support needed improvements. 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 United States participates. For many years, the United States has worked with the UN, and other international organizations, to improve transparency and accountability practices. In 2011, the Department launched Phase II of the U.S.-sponsored UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative at 24 UN organizations, which seeks to strengthen and expand on existing reforms in the areas of oversight and accountability, ethics and integrity, financial management and good governance. The UN has made some important strides, but significant work remains to make it a more efficient and effective body needed to tackle global challenges.

While daunting, these global challenges are best addressed in partnership with the international community and through committed and sustained U.S. leadership. The U.S.'s ability to confront these

varied and significant challenges are greatly enhanced through the cooperation and burden sharing advantages available to the U.S. through the UN system.

Justification of Request

The FY 2013 request of $73.536 million for IO maintains current services, including a reduction of $153,000 in efficiency savings, and is $1.126 million above the FY 2012 Estimate level.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2011 Actual	226	74	82	12	394	26,860	45,740	72,600
FY 2012 Estimate	227	73	82	12	394	26,751	45,659	72,410
FY 2013 Built-in Changes								
Administrative Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(153)	0	(153)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	15	212	227
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	402
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	402
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	210
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	913	212	1,125
FY 2013 Current Services	227	73	82	12	394	27,664	45,871	73,535
FY 2013 Program Changes								
PD Strategic Realignment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FY 2013 Request	227	73	82	12	394	27,665	45,871	73,536

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Staff by Program Activity

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	34	34	34	0
Counter-Terrorism Programs	16	16	16	0
Domestic Administrative Support	18	18	18	0
Information Resource Management	27	27	27	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	262	262	262	0
Policy Formulation	13	13	13	0
Public Diplomacy	12	12	12	0
Total	**382**	**382**	**382**	**0**

Funds by Program Activity

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	14,086	14,079	14,303	224
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,236	2,236	2,252	16
Domestic Administrative Support	6,847	6,841	6,998	157
Information Resource Management	6,585	6,581	6,699	118
Multilateral Diplomacy	21,425	21,415	21,712	297
Overseas Program Support	4,885	4,879	5,041	162
Policy Formulation	13,126	13,126	13,187	61
Public Diplomacy	3,410	3,253	3,344	91
Total	**72,600**	**72,410**	**73,536**	**1,126**

Program Activities

	Positions				Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
Department Of State	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Consular Relations	34	0	0	34	5,748	8,555	14,303
Counter-Terrorism Programs	12	4	0	16	216	2,036	2,252
Domestic Administrative Support	18	0	0	18	4,474	2,524	6,998
Information Resource Management	16	11	0	27	3,114	3,585	6,699
Multilateral Diplomacy	215	47	8	270	7,115	14,597	21,712

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

	Positions				Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
Department Of State	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	5,041	0	5,041
Policy Formulation	0	13	0	13	0	13,187	13,187
Public Diplomacy	5	7	4	16	1,957	1,387	3,344
Total	**300**	**82**	**12**	**394**	**27,665**	**45,871**	**73,536**

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	162	162	162	0
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	5	5	5	0
U.S. Mission to the UN	135	135	135	0
Total	**302**	**302**	**302**	**0**

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	25,721	25,711	26,027	316
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	416	393	396	3
U.S. Mission to the UN	19,496	19,465	19,740	275
Total	**45,633**	**45,569**	**46,163**	**594**

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Staff by Post

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012 Estimate			FY 2013 Request			Increase/ Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Austria, Vienna	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20	0	0	0
Canada, Montreal	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
France, Paris	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	7	1	8	7	1	8	7	1	8	0	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva	45	8	53	45	8	53	45	8	53	0	0	0
Total	**80**	**12**	**92**	**80**	**12**	**92**	**80**	**12**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Austria, Vienna	5,184	5,165	5,268	103
Canada, Montreal	820	820	829	9
France, Paris	3,406	3,381	3,451	70
Italy, Rome	2,843	2,827	2,885	58
Kenya, Nairobi	397	397	405	8
Switzerland, Geneva	14,317	14,251	14,535	284
Total	**26,967**	**26,841**	**27,373**	**532**

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	45,942	45,838	46,627	789
1200 Personnel Benefits	13,690	13,648	13,797	149
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,463	1,459	1,390	(69)
2200 Transportation of Things	240	240	247	7
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,202	3,196	3,502	306
2400 Printing & Reproduction	574	572	568	(4)
2500 Other Services	5,366	5,356	5,297	(59)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,507	1,503	1,490	(13)
3100 Personal Property	168	167	168	1
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	448	431	450	19
Total	**72,600**	**72,410**	**73,536**	**1,126**