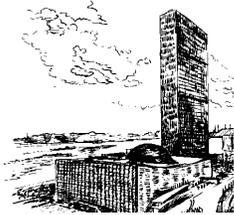


Part 4



Development and Humanitarian Relief Activities

UN Development Program (UNDP)

The UNDP coordinates UN development activities and manages the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical assistance. In addition, the UNDP Administrator chairs the UN Development Group (UNDG), whose members are UNDP, the UN Children's Fund, the UNFPA (Population Fund), and the World Food Program. The UNDG is charged with encouraging coordination and integration at headquarters and at the country level. UNDP is manager of the UN Resident Coordinator System and coordinates UN development and humanitarian field activities in this capacity. UNDP actively pursues partnerships with the World Bank, bilateral donors, and the private sector at the operational level.

Funded entirely through voluntary contributions, UNDP's activities center on four aspects of sustainable human development: poverty eradication, environmental management, job creation, and the advancement of women. UNDP actively promotes good governance and institutional capacity building as crosscutting themes across these four focus areas.

A few examples of UNDP's programs include: strengthening local capacity to fight poverty through the creation of permanent and temporary jobs and the promotion of small business in Bulgaria; promotion of decentralized governance through participatory district development plans in Nepal; establishment of a sub-regional resource facility in Trinidad and Tobago to enable rapid dissemination of development advice and technical assistance to regional country offices through state-of-the-art communication technology; and strengthening institutional capacity on national and local levels to deal with the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana.

With strong support from the United States and in response to changing requests from program countries, UNDP is refocusing its corporate and personnel structures to make it a leader in governance assistance. UNDP has offices in 134 countries and programs in 170, giving it a near-universal presence in the developing world, and providing the United States with an important channel of communication, particularly in countries where the United States has no permanent presence. The United States has always been a member of the 36-state Executive Board, which oversees both UNDP and UNFPA.

With strong encouragement from the United States and other donors, UNDP developed a results-based management and budgeting system through the “Multi-Year Funding Framework” (MYFF). The goals of the MYFF are to increase UNDP’s focus on managing for results by fostering a strategic orientation and a culture of performance and to attract more voluntary assistance from donors. Now in its second year, the MYFF’s effectiveness will be tested when the results-oriented annual reports begin to come in and are analyzed. Core (non-earmarked) resources, however, have continued to decline, dropping to \$663 million for 2000, from a 1999 level of below \$700 million. Consequently, UNDP is hampered by financial constraints at the same time it is carrying out extensive internal and programmatic reforms. Historically, the United States generally has been UNDP’s largest contributor, peaking at \$161 million in 1986. In the early 1990s, the United States usually provided more than \$100 million annually. In 1996, the U.S. contribution dropped to \$52 million, but U.S. levels have increased since then, with a planned 2002 allocation of \$87.1 million.

Mark Malloch Brown (United Kingdom), UNDP Administrator since July 1999, has initiated wide-ranging changes in UNDP. His *Business Plans, 2000–2003* outlined new policy and management proposals, including a welcome emphasis on indicators to measure impact and relevance of the proposals. Although UNDP’s over-arching goals remain human development and poverty reduction and its programs continue to be country driven, they are smaller in scope and more focused on policy and institutional development. The Administrator’s targets for UNDP are in line with overall U.S. objectives.

UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

The UN General Assembly created UNICEF in 1946 to meet the emergency needs of children in the wake of World War II. UNICEF continues to provide emergency assistance for children and mothers affected by natural and human-made disasters in countries such as Kosovo, East Timor, and Sierra Leone. Since the mid-1950s, however, UNICEF has been primarily a development agency working to assist needy children and mothers in developing countries around the world. UNICEF programs address the health, sanitation, nutrition, and basic education needs of children through low-cost interventions delivered at the community level wherever possible.

UNICEF is considered a strong international advocate on behalf of the world’s children, particularly for “the most disadvantaged children,” that is, those who are victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation, and those with disabilities. Through advocacy and programming, UNICEF seeks to raise awareness of the situation of children and to elicit positive change. In line with this, UNICEF will serve as the Substantive Secretariat for the September 2001 Special Session for Children. In June 2000, UNICEF announced that it had slightly shifted its focus to ensure three essential outcomes: the best possible start in life for

all children; a good-quality basic education for all children; and opportunities for all children, especially adolescents, for meaningful participation in their communities.

While UNICEF's final 2000 expenditure figures are not yet available, the United States expects the expenditures will closely match the income of previous years. In 2000, UNICEF income totaled \$1,118 million, an increase of approximately \$52 million from 1999. Of this amount, governments contributed \$687 million. An additional \$394 million came from nongovernmental/private sector sources; another 3 percent (\$37 million) was derived from other sources, including fees charged for implementing programs on behalf of other organizations. The UNICEF program budget expenditures are allocated per country according to three criteria: under-five mortality rate; income level (GNP per capita); and the size of the child population. In 2000, the U.S. Government contributed \$204 million to regular and supplementary resources. The U.S. Government continues to be the single largest donor.

The United States and UNICEF closely consult on technical matters of common interest and have strong cooperation in field activities. Health and education specialists from UNICEF, the U.S. Government, and American nongovernmental organizations work together on child survival and development activities, both at headquarters and in the field. In 2000, UNICEF employed 1,494 international professionals, 14 percent of them Americans. The United States is represented on UNICEF's Executive Board, which meets three times a year in New York City, where UNICEF is headquartered.

Since her appointment in 1995, UNICEF's Executive Director Carol Bellamy (United States) has made management reform one of her top priorities. UNICEF implemented some internal reforms, which improved the effectiveness and administration of its programs in the 161 countries, areas, and territories throughout the world where it operates. UNICEF also collaborated with the other UN development agencies to implement a number of the Secretary General's global reform measures, including the UN Development Assistance Framework, Common Country Assessment, and the Multi-Year Funding Framework. These reforms are designed to increase cooperation and coordination among UN agencies at the country level.

World Food Program (WFP)

The WFP is the UN system's front-line multilateral food agency, including emergency food intervention and grant development assistance. Established in Rome in 1961 under UN and Food and Agriculture Organization auspices, WFP uses commodities and cash to support social and economic development, protracted refugee and displaced persons projects, and most of all, for emergency food assistance in natural disaster or human-made crisis situations. WFP's regular staff of 2,355, augmented by 2,893 temporary staff, assigned mostly to emergency operations, fed more than 89 million persons in more than 80 nations in 2000. The United

States strongly encouraged the development of WFP's formal working relationships with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund, and key nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that often act as distribution partners in the field, to facilitate coordination of emergency responses.

WFP operates exclusively from voluntary contributions (commodities and cash) donated by governments. In 2000, donors contributed \$1.685 billion, of which the U.S total of \$795,676,450 made the United States WFP's top donor. WFP spent 62 percent of its resources in 2000 on emergency programs, 25 percent on other humanitarian relief projects, and 13 percent on development activities. 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. For example, WFP was the largest provider of grant assistance to Africa within the UN system.

WFP's current primary enterprise is feeding the hungry through emergency operations. The largest number of hungry poor was in Asia and the Pacific, where 17 percent of a total population of 3 billion suffer from under nourishment. The worst conditions, however, were in Africa, where one-third of the population in sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 180 million people, was undernourished. By year's end, more than a dozen African countries were embroiled in varying degrees of armed conflicts, from Angola to Sierra Leone. About 16 million persons were affected by humanitarian consequences of armed conflict combined with drought in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. Six million Africans were either refugees or internally displaced. In a truly notable success story, WFP, together with other UN agencies and NGOs, averted a famine in the Horn of Africa in which these persons were at risk. The WFP also delivered crucial relief in 2000 to such diverse food-insecure places as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Balkans, Afghanistan, the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly Haiti, Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Honduras.

Catherine Bertini, WFP's first American and first woman Executive Director, is serving her second term through April 2002. Ms. Bertini has implemented important internal reforms that have greatly increased the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. WFP's overhead averages nine percent. Its budget is performance based. Significantly, the WFP has the largest budget, the smallest staff and the lowest percentage of administrative costs within the UN system.

The United States is a member of WFP's governing body, the Executive Board (EB). One of its challenging agenda items is how best to meet the needs of increasing emergency and refugee populations during a period of declining donor resources, especially for development. The United States encouraged the organization to focus on its comparative advantage in relief and rehabilitation and place less emphasis on develop-

ment, an area better handled elsewhere in the UN system. During its meetings in 2000, the EB approved a series of management improvement measures to improve even further the overall functions and capabilities of the WFP. In addition, the board and WFP secretariat encouraged newly prosperous nations to assume WFP's work within their borders, so that WFP's development assistance can be targeted to the poorest of the world's hungry. An outstanding example of this kind of transition was Vietnam, where the WFP decided to end its assistance operations after 25 years. Vietnam, as the world's second-largest rice exporter, was considered able to feed its own people; its government agreed to continue the development programs that WFP initiated.

The United States announced its contribution of \$300 million to a new Global Food For Education Initiative, which marked a significant increase in resources available to WFP for development activities. Moreover, it also represented major new resources for a familiar and traditional field of work for WFP, which had many years of experience and much expertise in school feeding programs. The U.S. contribution, primarily in the form of surplus commodities, will be given to WFP, like all in-kind contributions, on a full cost recovery basis.

WFP continued to explore alternative resource mobilization strategies. From June 1999 through June 2000, the "click to donate" Internet Hunger Site collected and passed on \$2.9 million in contributions to WFP. In November 2000, however, WFP ended its relationship with TheHungerSite.com and GreaterGood.com because of GreaterGood.com's inability to remit further monies it had collected from its sponsors.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The UNHCR has the mandate to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and for seeking durable solutions to their plight. In 2000, the total population of concern to UNHCR numbered 22.5 million refugees, returnees, and other displaced persons worldwide.

The theme of the 51st session of UNHCR's Executive Committee (EXCOM) was "UNHCR at 50: from response to solutions." The delegations addressed many issues, including support for the Global Consultations on International Protection; concern over the funding shortfall and the need to focus on core priorities; the desire to strengthen security efforts; the importance of improving UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response capacity; and the call for increased burden-sharing by refugee-hosting countries.

The EXCOM adopted conclusions on international protection, and on the follow-up to the Commonwealth of Independent States Conference. The EXCOM also approved the revised 2000 Annual Program budget, including Supplementary Programs, of \$942,346,173, as well as a 2001 Annual Program Budget of \$898,527,700.

The EXCOM Standing Committee met three times in 2000 to discuss and provide guidance on protection, policy, management, finance, and program issues affecting the organization.

The U.S. statement on the annual theme at EXCOM (of which the United States is a member) honored the outgoing High Commissioner, recognized the efforts of UNHCR personnel in hazardous situations and highlighted the need for improved security, called for strengthening UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response capacity, and called on UNHCR to focus on its core mandate and on donors to ensure full funding of UNHCR's core activities. In a separate statement on protection, the United States called for continued support of the refugee convention, reiterated the need to ensure physical protection for humanitarian workers and refugees, stressed the importance of protection of women and children, and commended UNHCR for its work on behalf of internally displaced persons.

Throughout 2000, the United States emphasized the importance of UNHCR's protection mandate, and particularly the need for equitable standards of protection and assistance for all refugees. The United States called for increased donor support and coordination, and worked to advance U.S. positions in the Balkans, Timor, Afghanistan, Chechnya, and the Horn of Africa, and West Africa.

The United States continued its leadership role in emphasizing the importance of resettlement, not only as a solution for refugees unable to return to their countries but also as a means of protection. The U.S. resettled 73,147 in 2000.

With UNHCR facing serious funding shortfalls once again in 2000, the United States has encouraged UNHCR to prioritize its activities while, at the same time, encouraging other donors to contribute their fair share and fully fund the program of work that they endorsed during the Executive Committee meeting. In this regard, the United States has played an active role to ensure more donor country involvement in the elaboration of UNHCR's annual program and budget.

Security of humanitarian personnel was a major preoccupation in 2000, because four of UNHCR's staff had been killed. The United States has pressed for the institution of mechanisms to better protect humanitarian workers.

The needs of refugee women and refugee children remain key priorities. The United States has worked closely with UNHCR and other interested donors to better protect refugee women and refugee children and to ensure that their needs are an integral part of all the policies and programs of UNHCR.

The United States continues to press for an increase in the percentage of American staffing at UNHCR as well as funding 15 Junior Professional Officers to work in the organization.

Disaster and Humanitarian Relief Activities

A key U.S. priority over the past several years has been to enhance the coordination of UN emergency relief efforts, including through establishment of the position of Emergency Relief Coordinator and creation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs through the Secretary General's 1997 Track II reform proposals. Within the last year, a portion of the UN's debate over coordination was focused particularly on the issue of security for UN and humanitarian personnel. A resolution on the subject—whose importance has been dramatized by the growing numbers of humanitarian workers killed, injured, and held hostage in recent years—resulted in an intense discussion by the General Assembly and the eventual adoption of a resolution in December 2000. Likewise, there had been keen interest in a debate over the role of the office of the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) in promoting effective security procedures among the UN agencies, with the Secretary General having proposed in November 2000 a significant expansion of UNSECOORD staff and new funding procedures in order to improve field security for UN agencies.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

U.S. support for OCHA through the State Department's Bureau of Population refugees and Migration (PRM) and U.S. Aid for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) totaled approximately \$8.3 million in fiscal year 2000. Of this amount, PRM provided \$4.2 million. It also included \$1 million for emergency response, in addition to funding for security coordination, information exchange through ReliefWeb, and a military-civil defense unit. Grants from PRM also helped strengthen OCHA field coordination units in Africa and Europe, including through support for the Kosovo humanitarian coordination center, protection and security initiatives in the North Caucasus, and other OCHA programs in Tajikistan, Georgia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the Great Lakes region of Africa.

OFDA funding to OCHA for the 2000 fiscal year totaled approximately \$4.1 million. This included a grant to the UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit to support a security and coordination cell in Ethiopia as well as grants to support the Integrated Regional Information Network, a humanitarian news service, for its activities in Africa. OFDA was also responsible for significant contributions to OCHA's activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda.

Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel

During the year 2000, the United States was involved in preparing the Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel for its submission to the Senate for advice and consent in January 2001. Hearings on the Convention have yet to be scheduled. The U.S. signed the Convention on December 19, 1994, and it entered into force in January 1999 with the

22nd ratification. States that are party to the Convention are required to provide criminal jurisdiction for attacks on UN peacekeeping personnel or others associated with UN peacekeeping operations, or other designated UN operations.

Demining

During fiscal year 2000, the United States contributed nearly \$7.2 million to UN organizations carrying out humanitarian demining efforts. These funds assisted the UN Children's Fund in building life-saving mine awareness programs worldwide, specifically a \$250,000 initiative in Ethiopia and Eritrea. With U.S. support, the UN Development Program maintained projects within Azerbaijan, Chad, and Cambodia, while also developing a curriculum for educating mid-level managers in mine action centers through Cranfield University (Bedford, United Kingdom). The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs received nearly \$2.0 million for its continually successful mine detecting dog program and mine clearance operations. Obtaining increased U.S. Government support for UN organizations in fiscal year 2000, the bilateral humanitarian demining program also expanded its efforts to 37 countries, including the provinces of Kosovo and Somaliland, raising the total U.S. humanitarian demining assistance since 1993 to nearly \$500 million.

The U.S. Department of State worked closely with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and other donor governments through the Mine Action Support Group which met regularly in New York to coordinate assistance among donors. In this respect, the United States also assisted UNMAS by providing maps and support to the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining to help create the Information System for Mine Action.

The Department of State also supported over two dozen public-private partnerships, some of which involved the United Nations, such as the UN Association of the USA's "Adopt-a-Minefield" program and the Survey Action Center's Level I Survey project, both of which received support from the Better World Foundation and worked through the United Nations.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Consideration

The humanitarian affairs segment of the ECOSOC took place in July 2000 in New York. Its theme was "strengthening the coordination of humanitarian response and the role of technology in mitigating the effects of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, including conflicts, with particular reference to the displacement of persons therefrom."

U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Holbrooke delivered a statement in which he focused on the need for greater assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Specifically, he urged that the United Nations designate a lead agency in a given country to assist IDPs, rather than continue with the current collaborative system.

There were two formal panel discussions, one on IDPs and the other on natural disasters.

ECOSOC was unable to reach consensus on a text of “agreed conclusions” that would have endorsed the UN’s approach to IDPs. Concerns were raised by some members of the Group of 77 (developing countries) over the definition of internal displacement and the rights of the internally displaced.

General Assembly Consideration

The General Assembly adopted several resolutions on issues dealing with humanitarian affairs and disaster relief, including assistance to specific countries or regions. All were adopted by consensus.

The United States cosponsored and joined consensus in adopting the following: “Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Program of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)” (55/72), which called for increasing the membership from 57 to 58; “50th Anniversary of the UNHCR and World Refugee Day” (55/76), which commended and paid tribute to the UNHCR and its staff; “Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the Program of the UNHCR” (55/75), which called for rationalizing the pledging procedures for the UNHCR; “Assistance to Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons in Africa” (55/77), which addressed humanitarian issues facing Africa; “Emergency International Assistance for Peace, Normalcy, and Rehabilitation in Tajikistan” (55/45); “Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations” (55/164); “Emergency Assistance to Belize” (55/165); “Special Assistance for the Economic Recovery and Reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo” (55/166); “Assistance to Mozambique” (55/167); “Humanitarian Assistance for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” (55/169); “Economic Assistance to the Eastern European States Affected by the Developments in the Balkans” (55/170); “Closure of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant” (55/171); “Assistance for Humanitarian Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development for East Timor” (55/172); “Safety and Security of Humanitarian Personnel and Protection of UN Personnel” (55/175); and “Assistance to El Salvador as a Result of the Earthquake of January 13, 2001” (55/240).

The United States joined consensus in adopting resolutions on: “New International Humanitarian Order” (55/73); “Office of the UNHCR” (55/74), which addressed general issues facing the UNHCR; “International Cooperation and Coordination for the Human and Ecological Rehabilitation and Economic Development of the Semipalatinsk Region of Kazakhstan” (55/44), which addressed the situation of people living in the vicinity of the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground; “International Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance in the Field of Natural Disasters From Relief to Development” (55/163), which addressed the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters; “Assistance for Humanitarian Relief and the Economic and Social Rehabilitation of Somalia” (55/

168); and “Assistance to Bolivia as a Result of the Flooding Experienced in Recent Months” (55/241).

During 2000, the Security Council held debates and adopted resolutions on a number of thematic topics, most of which had a significant humanitarian component, including the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (see the section on the Security Council Thematic Debates).

Population Activities

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the leading multilateral provider of population assistance, finances activities in over 160 countries. Its focus areas include reproductive health information and programs, advocacy on population issues, and activities linking population issues with sustainable development and the status of women. UNFPA projects create awareness among policymakers and the public at large about the adverse effects of rapid, unsustainable population growth on economic development, the environment, and social progress. UNFPA promotes the principle of voluntarism in population programs and opposes coercive population measures. It neither funds nor advocates abortion.

As one of the 36 members of the UN Development Program/UNFPA Executive Board, the United States participates actively in the governance of UNFPA. For example, the United States played an important role in helping to design a new multi-year sustainable funding strategy, which will give UNFPA a more predictable, assured and continuous funding basis while maintaining the voluntary nature of contributions. The United States also supported full UNFPA engagement in efforts to reform the UN system.

An important U.S. policy objective is full implementation of the 1994 Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the recommendations made in the five-year review of the ICPD (“ICPD+5”). These recommendations included the establishment of national population programs, the integration of family planning services into broader reproductive health programs, and national program sustainability. UNFPA is guided by—and promotes—the principles of the ICPD Program of Action, and is the lead UN organization for ICPD+5. Thus, its activities complement U.S. bilateral population assistance and promote principles of voluntary family planning and reproductive health consistent with U.S. policy. Also, as a result of the ICPD+5, UNFPA worked in collaboration with UNAIDS and the World Health Organization to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic, a key U.S. Government national interest.

The United States contributed \$21.5 million to UNFPA in fiscal year 2000, making the United States the sixth largest donor to the organization. (Although fiscal year 2000 funding for UNFPA was authorized up to \$25 million, a dollar-for-dollar legislatively-required withholding equal to the \$3.5 million that UNFPA planned to spend in the People’s Republic of China during the year resulted in a net U.S. allocation of \$21.5 million.)

Contributions from all donors to UNFPA in 2000 totaled approximately \$258 million.

Human Settlements

Established by the UN General Assembly in 1977, the 58-member UN Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat) serves as the governing body for the UN Center for Human Settlements, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. The Center's mandate includes coordinating human settlement activities within the UN system, performing research on human settlement issues, and executing related technical assistance projects. In 1999, the Commission endorsed the Center's launching of two global campaigns, one advocating improved urban governance, the other promoting secure tenure.

In December 1996, the General Assembly designated the UN Center for Human Settlements as the focal point within the UN system for implementing the Habitat Agenda, the final document of the June 1996 UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) held in Istanbul. The resolution also called for a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the Centre. In 1998, a task force was established to make recommendations to the Secretary General on how to improve the efficiency of the Center's activities. Various teams of consultants were subsequently brought in to assess the Center's operations and to provide recommendations for improvement. The UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)—the UN Inspector General office—issued reports, which documented some progress in the Center's efforts to achieve more efficient, transparent and effective management of its operations. While complimenting the progress made to date, the OIOS noted that problems remained in the areas of financial and personnel management. The United States met frequently with the Center's newly appointed Executive Director and other interested parties to promote the Center's further revitalization.

The Commission meets every two years. The 18th session will be held February 12–16, 2001, immediately before the second substantive meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the UN General Assembly Special Session (Istanbul+5). The Istanbul+5 meeting itself will be held in New York in June 2001. The purpose of this conference will be to review global progress toward implementing the Habitat Agenda adopted in Istanbul.

