

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE UNITED NATIONS: PROGRESS IN PROMOTING U.S. INTERESTS

## Chapter 1 : About the UN | United Nations

*Government Publishing Office. U.S. Congress Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. THE UNITED NATIONS: PROGRESS IN PROMOTING U.S. INTERESTS. Date(s) Held:*

Agency for International Development , which conducts criminal and civil investigations, financial and performance audits, reviews, and inspections of USAID activities around the world. Host-country staff normally work under one-year contracts that are renewed annually. Most USAID project officers support two or three projects, and the time of staff in support offices is also divided across several assistance projects. Examples of projects often assisted by Education offices are projects for curriculum development, teacher training, and provision of improved textbooks and materials. Larger programs have included school construction. Education offices often manage scholarship programs for training in the U. Counterparts include the judicial sector and civil-society organizations that monitor government performance. Economic Growth[ edit ] Examples of projects often assisted by Economic Growth offices are projects for improvements in agricultural techniques and marketing the mission may have a specialized "Agriculture" office , development of microfinance industries, streamlining of Customs administrations to accelerate growth of exporting industries , and modernization of government regulatory frameworks for industry in various sectors telecommunications, agriculture, and so forth. Economic Growth assistance is thus quite diverse in terms of the range of sectors where it may work. Economic Growth offices also occasionally manage assistance to poverty relief projects, such as to government programs that provide "cash transfer" payments to low-income families. Special assistance offices[ edit ] Some USAID missions have specialized technical offices for areas like counter-narcotics assistance or assistance in conflict zones. Rather than having a permanent presence in country missions, this office has supplies pre-positioned in strategic locations to respond quickly to disasters when and where they occur. With the help of the Program Office, the Mission Director ensures that designs are consistent with USAID policy for the country, including budgetary earmarks by which Washington directs that funds be used for certain general purposes such as public health or environmental conservation. The Program Office compiles combined reports to Washington to support budget requests to Congress and to verify that budgets were used as planned. Contracting offices[ edit ] Commitments of U. This office often has the largest number of staff of any office in the mission. Development projects are projects of local government agencies and NGOs, such as projects to improve public services or business regulations, etc. The key to a successful development project is the institutional capacity of local organizations, including the professional ability of their staff members. The key to successful assistance is how well it fits the needs of local development projects, including institutional capacity building and supporting professional education and training for staff. To illustrate, USAID might assist a development project with inputs provided through several different funding agreements: A budget-support grant to a government agency. A contract with a firm for support to the agency. A grant to a local NGO serving the beneficiary group. Contract for TA to a government agency[ edit ] As a government agency is usually specialized in services to the beneficiary population medical services, for example , its staff may not be equipped to undertake planning and evaluation, construction, acquisition of equipment, or management of training and study tours. Grant to finance NGO services to a beneficiary group[ edit ] Non-governmental organizations are, like their government counterparts, usually already engaged in service provision in areas where USAID wants to assist, and they often have unique abilities that complement public programs. Grant to an international NGO for technical assistance[ edit ] International NGOs have their own development projects and capabilities. If USAID and its counterparts determine that development objectives can best be met by supporting an NGO project, and if local NGO capacity is not yet sufficient, the relevant USAID technical office will draft a program description and the contracting office will issue as a request for applications to solicit responses from the international NGO community. Other mechanisms[ edit ] In addition to the types of projects described above, USAID uses

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various other assistance mechanisms for different U. Budget agreements with other USG agencies are common in supporting collaboration between the U. Large budget-support grants, referred to as "non-project" assistance, may be made to recipient governments to pursue U. Assistance to developing countries was already substantial. The decision to create an agency with a new structure in was the culmination of a debate that reviewed the experience of the previous twenty years and that tried to provide for U. The new structure "proved to be sturdy and durable. Government even when the missions were unofficial. Government also initiated missions, particularly to Central America and the Caribbean when the U. Possibly the closest approximation to what USG development assistance would become was the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, [41] established by the USG in using funds provided by China as reparations following the "Boxer" conflict. A notable early example of U. Government foreign assistance for disaster relief was its contribution to the Committee for Relief in Belgium headed by Herbert Hoover , to prevent starvation in Belgium after the German invasion. Between the two world wars, however, U. Government to create what proved to be the permanent, sustained foreign aid programs that evolved into USAID. Since countries in the region were regularly requesting expert assistance from USG cabinet departments, an Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics was established in , with the State Department in the chair, to ensure systematic responses. On the basis of positive evaluations from the U. In particular, the U. After an initial attempt to operate in the mode of the old Interdepartmental Committee and to merely coordinate programs of other agencies such as IIAA , TCA adopted an integrated implementation mechanism in November In the same year, the U. Also, the Fulbright Program of academic exchanges was established in , globalizing the wartime program of exchange visits between professionals from Latin America and the United States. At the same time as Point Four was conceived, the U. Point Four focussed on technical assistance and provided financial assistance only in limited amounts to support its technical initiatives. The administration and Congress both appreciated that this approach could be implemented with smaller budgets than were needed by programs that mainly provided financial assistance, like the Marshall Plan. However, the Marshall Plan was also expanded outside Europe into areas of strategic interest: The MSA increased the emphasis on large-scale financial assistance to U. Export-Import Bank and by the World Bank, [71] and that it should be available only on commercial terms and primarily to finance private investment. First, while a "trade not aid" strategy required the U. Government to buy U. PL revenues in the first twenty years were sometimes huge and although PL has become smaller it continues to provide resources to USAID for nutrition and disaster relief programs. South Korea needed massive economic assistance after an armistice was finally signed in July , [83] and U. India was a particular case of a country where the U. As a result, the USG took several steps in the course of and to raise the profile of development assistance. Truman and chaired by Nelson Rockefeller. Eisenhower also created in December a Cabinet-level Council on Foreign Economic Policy, [92] which in March recommended expanded soft loans for development. In April , Pres. Eisenhower proposed a special economic fund for Asia. Eisenhower and Congress conducted in a number of studies to give foreign aid policy a more solid basis. Jackson had circulated in Christian Herter succeeded Herbert Hoover Jr.

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## Chapter 2 : United States Agency for International Development - Wikipedia

*The United Nations: progress in promoting U.S. interests: hearing before the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, One Hundred Sixth Congress, first session, November 3,*

We have repaired frayed relations with countries around the world. We have ended needless American isolation on a range of issues. And as a consequence, we have gotten strong cooperation on things that matter most to our national security interest. The dividends of U. In a world of 21st-century threats that pay no heed to borders, rebuilding a strong basis for international cooperation has allowed the United States to work together with others to solve common problems at the United Nations, making the American people more secure. Several significant milestones on this important Administration priority have taken place at the UN. UN Security Council Resolution Since the adoption of Resolution , countries have intercepted and seized tons of contraband cargo. These interdictions show that countries are taking seriously their obligations to enforce these tough new measures. The United States will continue to press on sanctions implementation until there is concrete, verifiable progress on denuclearization. In May , NPT parties adopted by consensus a Final Document that advances a realistic path towards a world without nuclear weapons. This document includes calls for strengthened verification and compliance, recognizes the New START agreement and the need for deeper reductions of nuclear weapons, and calls for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the immediate start of talks on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty. It also supports efforts to pursue international fuel banks and related mechanisms to broaden access to peaceful nuclear energy without creating new proliferation risks. This major achievement is a vindication of the broad thrust of U. In April , the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution , underscoring the vital importance of the Committee established pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution by extending its mandate for an additional ten years. Bolstering Progress in Afghanistan and Iraq Afghanistan: Since , the United States has pursued a strategy in Afghanistan that places much greater emphasis on the role of international civilian assistance, while our troops work to secure the country and transition to a mission in support of Afghan security forces taking responsibility for their own security. To support this goal, the United States has worked to ensure that the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan UNAMA has the resources and political support to carry out its vital mission to lay the foundation for a sustainable peace and a prosperous future, including providing assistance with security, elections, governance, economic development, and humanitarian assistance. The United States and the international community are keeping their commitments to the Government and the people of Iraq, and as the United States is completing the withdrawal of U. The United States strongly supports the work of the UNAMI as it continues to provide important technical assistance to the Government of Iraq, assists displaced persons in Iraq and provides humanitarian assistance. Additionally, the United States played a key role in the passage of three resolutions that mark an important milestone in normalizing Iraqi ties to the international community that were significantly limited when Iraq was ruled by Saddam Hussein. The Security Council, in a special session chaired by Vice President Biden, passed Resolutions , and to help return Iraq to the legal and international standing it held prior to the invasion of Kuwait. In March, the United Nations took unprecedented quick and strong action to protect civilians in Libya. Resolution provided legal authority for the international community to intervene to save lives in Libya. The resolution authorized states to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and enforce a no-fly zone, saving countless lives. Among other things, Resolutions and provided for an arms embargo, a ban on flights by Libyan-operated aircraft and asset freezes and travel bans on Qadhafi and his inner circle. These measures helped to isolate the Qadhafi regime from the international financial system, restricting its ability to fund military operations and to maintain support in Tripoli. The people of Libya are now taking the initial steps to rebuild their country and transition to an inclusive democracy. There are still many issues to be resolved in the coming days, but the United States is very encouraged by early the steps the TNC has taken. The United States, the United Nations, and our

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international partners are helping the TNC build a government that reflects the aspirations of the Libyan people. The United States and our partners have worked through the United Nations to unfreeze billions of dollars in order for Libya to get access to their state assets to meet critical humanitarian needs. The United States will continue to work with the TNC to ensure that these funds are disbursed in a transparent, accountable manner. This resolution mandates a new, three-month UN mission that will assist Libyan efforts to restore security and the rule of law, protect human rights, and undertake an inclusive political dialogue towards establishing a democratic government. It also begins the process of unwinding the UN sanctions that were imposed last spring. Although some measures will remain in place, ensuring that funds previously frozen are released in a transparent and responsible way, the Libyan authorities are now able to pursue a reenergized Libyan economy. On July 9, the Republic of South Sudan celebrated its independence. This action took place following months of intensified diplomatic efforts in the lead up to the historic, peaceful referendum on independence in January. The United States continues to work closely with the UN and other international partners to support full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and improve the humanitarian situation on the ground. In June, the Security Council created UNISFA, a UN peacekeeping force that will monitor the redeployment of armed forces from the Abyei area and that is authorized to use force to protect civilians and humanitarian workers. The United States continues to work to end genocide and conflict in Darfur, including by supporting the joint UN and African Union peacekeeping mission UNAMID, and calling for the Government of Sudan to end aerial bombardments, improve conditions and freedoms on the ground, and allow humanitarian access. Horn of Africa Famine: With more than Much of this funding is funneled through various UN agencies and supports humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons IDPs, and other drought affected populations. The United States has been a strong supporter of recent efforts to augment the number of troops deployed in AMISOM, which now has a force of nearly 9, When the Durban Review Conference advanced anti-Israel sentiment, we withdrew. When the UN General Assembly voted for a commemoration in September of the original Durban conference, we voted against it and announced we would not participate. Tens of thousands of U. In addition, the total U. The United States built an international consensus to maintain a robust UN Mission in Liberia UNMIL peacekeeping operation for an additional 12 months, ensuring continued support for the elections. The United States continues to champion improved protection of civilians, especially by demanding an end to the epidemic of rape and gender-based violence. The United States has worked successfully to secure new Security Council sanctions against key leaders of armed groups operating in the DRC, including one individual linked to crimes involving sexual and gender based violence and child soldier recruiting. Additionally, the United States led the adoption of a UN Security Council resolution that supported, for the first time, due diligence guidelines for individuals and companies operating in the mineral trade in Eastern Congo and agreed to practice due diligence when considering targeted sanctions. The United States supports accountability on all sides for atrocities committed during the electoral crisis, and we will continue to support UN efforts in Ivory Coast as the nation recovers from this crisis. The Ivory Coast has accepted the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and President Ouattara requested that the Prosecutor open an investigation into the most serious crimes committed in during the post-electoral crisis. As a direct result of U. Eritrea is paying a price for its sponsorship of foreign extremist groups. In , with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton presiding, the United States led the Security Council in unanimously adopting Resolution , which strengthens the international response to sexual violence in conflict by establishing a dedicated UN Special Representative and creating of a team of experts to assist individual governments in strengthening their capacities to address sexual violence in conflicts within their borders. Building upon this success, during the U. The resolution also improved reporting mechanisms on gender-based violence in conflict. This vital new organization combines four separate UN offices into one stronger, streamlined and more efficient entity working in support of women around the world. At the beginning of the Obama Administration, the United States made the decision to join the Human Rights Council, and that decision has paid real dividends for oppressed people around the world. Though the Council

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remains flawed, the United States has worked tirelessly to create the political will necessary for the Council to realize its full potential. We have also worked cooperatively with governments such as those of Haiti, Somalia, Kyrgyzstan, Guinea and Tunisia, as they experienced crises and sought help from the Council to strengthen their human rights capabilities and help their countries rebuild. For example, last year the United States partnered with the government of Afghanistan to build international support for efforts to prevent attacks on Afghan school children, especially girls, who seek to be educated. In , the United States has shown leadership that has led to additional concrete results. He will serve as a voice for all those Iranians who have suffered egregious human rights violations. This is the first new country mandate established since the Human Rights Council was formed in . At the most recent special session, the Council established a Commission of Inquiry to investigate all violations of international human rights law by Syrian Authorities and help the international community address the serious human rights abuses in Syria and ensure that those responsible are held to account. Additionally on March 1, the General Assembly unanimously suspended Libya from the Human Rights Council because of the atrocities the Libyan authorities are committing against its own people. This was the first time that either the Human Rights Council or its predecessor, the Human Rights Commission, suspended any member state for gross violations of human rights. In March , the Council took an important step away from the deeply problematic concept of defamation of religion by adopting a constructive new resolution that promotes tolerance for all religious beliefs, promotes education and dialogue and is consistent with U. Previous resolutions adopted under the concept of defamation of religion have been used to rationalize laws criminalizing blasphemy, and challenging widely held freedoms of expression and the press, rather than protecting religious freedom and human rights. In June, the Human Rights Council took historic, bold and assertive action to highlight violence and human rights abuses faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender LGBT persons around the world by passing the first UN resolution solely focused on LGBT persons. Along with our international partners and the NGO community, the United States has made important initial steps toward improving the work of the Council. The United States will run for re-election next year so that we can continue the progress the Council has made over the last two years. When a committee vote removed a reference in a resolution condemning extrajudicial killings based on sexual orientation, the United States led a successful campaign to reinstate that reference in the final General Assembly resolution.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: On behalf of the President, Ambassador Rice signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the first new human rights treaty of the 21st century. The BWC Review Conference in December offers an important opportunity to revitalize international efforts against these threats, helping to build global capacity to combat infectious disease, and prevent biological weapons proliferation and bioterrorism. Working with the U. Congress, the Administration cleared hundreds of millions in arrears to the United Nations, which accumulated between and , and is now working to stay current with payments to the Organization. As the largest financial contributor to the UN, ensuring that U. The United States has worked to contain the growth of the UN budget and consistently pressed the issue of efficiency and accountability in our discussions with the UN, pushing for a focus on results. In , the Administration successfully negotiated an agreement that held constant the share of U. The United States was able to insert a new provision to prevent reimbursement for troops who have been repatriated for disciplinary reasons, including violation of the UN zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. The United States advocated and supported adoption of key elements of an accountability framework for the UN. The United States has pushed hard for improvements in that function so that OIOS can more vigorously pursue fraud and misconduct. The United States was successful in ensuring that the position of Director of Investigations, vacant for almost two years, was filled by a qualified candidate who is tasked, among other things, with reigniting the former financial crimes unit of OIOS. The United States has promoted transparency throughout the United Nations system for many years. We have pushed for the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Funds and Programs to take a number of important steps toward public disclosure of all internal audit, oversight and financial reports, and have seen significant progress. For example, Carman

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LaPointe has announced that she will post internal audits of the UN Secretariat on her website for public viewing starting in January. All of these organizations also voted to let governments who fund their programs – like the United States – read audit reports remotely from all over the world, instead of keeping audits under lock and key in New York. This September, leaders at all of these New York based funds and programs announced their support for full public disclosure of internal audits on the internet. Every agency in the UN system is a public institution and should open its doors to public scrutiny. In December, the United States pushed through reforms that led to harmonization of conditions of service for staff serving in the most difficult locations in the world, eliminating disparities in practices between organizations – including reducing the unreasonably high levels of allowances paid by some organizations – to ensure a balance between fiscal responsibility and ensuring that the organization is able to attract and retain the most qualified staff for service in hardship locations.

## Chapter 3 : Home | United Nations

*THE UNITED NATIONS: PROGRESS IN PROMOTING U.S. INTERESTS [United States Congress Senate Committee] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The BiblioGov Project is an effort to expand awareness of the public documents and records of the U.S. Government via print publications.*

## Chapter 4 : U.N. formally established - HISTORY

*s. hrg. the united nations: progress in promoting u.s. interests hearing before the subcommittee on international operations of the.*

## Chapter 5 : Fact Sheet: Advancing U.S. Interests at the United Nations | calendrierdelascience.com

*The United States works within the UN system to help advance these objectives as well as to advance its national security and protect its foreign policy interests. The following examples highlight how U.S. leadership has helped bring about progress on many fronts through collaboration with the UN.*

## Chapter 6 : United Nations - Wikipedia

*Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Nikki Haley's scathing, though predictable, critique of the United Nations' main body for promoting and defending human rights is.*

## Chapter 7 : Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development | Monitoring development finance

*UN Arrears: Working with the U.S. Congress, the Administration cleared hundreds of millions in arrears to the United Nations, which accumulated between and , and is now working to stay current with payments to the Organization.*

## Chapter 8 : U.N. Charter signed - HISTORY

*A majority of registered voters say the United States must do a better job of promoting the nation's interests at international organizations like the United Nations, according to a new survey.*