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102D CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
102-419FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND
RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1993

SEPTEMBER 23, 1992.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

(To accompany H.R. 5368)

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5368), making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

Amounts in new budget authority

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Fiscal year 1992 appropriations | \$14,605,026,946 |
| Fiscal year 1993 budget estimate | ¹ 18,112,798,602 |
| Amount of bill as passed by House | 13,772,265,803 |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate | ¹ 14,106,343,134 |
| Bill as recommended to Senate compared to: | |
| 1992 appropriations | - 498,638,813 |
| Budget estimate | - 1,006,455,468 |
| House passed bill | + 324,077,331 |

¹ Excludes U.S. contribution to the IMF quota increases.

50-414 cc

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

The Committee commends AID for its past support of the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), but is concerned about reports that AID may discontinue its core funding of ICIPE. Although AID's core funding is only \$260,000 in fiscal 1992, it demonstrates U.S. support for this important program. The Committee is concerned that AID's action may cause other donors to follow its example and reduce their contributions. The Committee urges AID to reverse this decision at least until ICIPE can secure pledges from other donors to maintain its current program. Like the House Committee, the Committee stresses the importance of support for ICIPE's African Regional Postgraduate Programme in Insect Science.

BINATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT FUND (BARD)

The Committee recognizes the contributions of the United States-Israel Binational Agricultural Research Development Fund (BARD) and the success it has had in bringing the benefits of modern farming techniques and technology to the developing world. Many of the innovations pioneered by BARD in the areas of water management and plant genetics have direct and immediate applicability to problems faced by farmers in the United States.

→ GLOBAL WATER INITIATIVES

The Committee is concerned by the increasing scarcity of fresh water supplies for a growing segment of the developing world. This situation is particularly acute in Africa and the Middle East where years of worsening drought, overgrazing, soil erosion, human development, pollution, and desertification have led to predictions of hardship, crisis, and even war if the problem is not properly addressed. The Committee believes that AID should devote increasing financial resources to improving water quality and availability in the developing world through new management initiatives, technology investments including desalination, and arid lands agriculture. The Committee urges the Departments of Treasury and State to support this agenda in all appropriate bilateral and multilateral forms.

→ In addition, the Committee recommends that AID and the Department of State, in conjunction with other appropriate U.S. and international agencies and institutions, review a series of innovative proposals to divert water from Turkey to the Middle East via a pipeline or through a series of canals and conduits running through the region. The Committee believes these ideas could both advance the Middle East peace process and bring a new level of economic prosperity to depressed parts of the region.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION

There will be an International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) in Rome, Italy, in December 1992, which is being jointly convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization of the United Nations. Fifteen nations are including some representation of nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) as part

of their official delegations, including the United Kingdom and Germany. There is strong support for having NGO's as part of official delegations to the ICN. To assist the U.S. delegation in formulating its positions and to provide for a more diverse representation, the Committee urges the administration to include at least one NGO representative as part of its delegation.

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY ACTIVITIES

The Committee earmarks not less than \$650,000,000 of development assistance funds for environment and energy activities. Of these funds, the Committee recommends a target of \$55,000,000 for the global warming initiative in AID-designated key countries. The Committee is disturbed that a July 1991 GAO report entitled "AID Energy Assistance and Global Warming" concludes that "no substantial shift in energy funding patterns can be attributed to the global warming initiative legislation." Failure by AID to implement the Committee's intent in enacting the global warming initiative is unacceptable. The Committee emphasizes that the primary goal of the global warming initiative is to maximize the effectiveness of scarce resources by focusing them in the key countries that are the major contributors of greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming. The Committee emphatically restates its intent that the allocation of these funds must reflect the relative contributions of each of these countries to global warming. The Committee expects a report from AID no later than January 15, 1993, on its proposed allocation of funds in fiscal 1993 to implement the global warming initiative.

AID OFFICE OF ENERGY

Like the House, the Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the Office of Energy for fiscal year 1993. The Committee also urges the Office to devote \$1,000,000 to continue support for the transfer of technical information and assistance for renewable energy projects in developing countries; \$500,000 to support the use of VITASAT for rapid and accurate electronic information flow to and from remote areas; and \$500,000 to continue and expand support for an established technical information service currently funded by AID which will use VITASAT.

The Committee also recommends that a portion of the funds for the Office of Energy be used to continue funding the preinvestment facility for preparation of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and least-cost planning projects.

The Committee has recommended that up to \$5,000,000 of the funds available for AID's Office of Energy be used for rural electrification in Africa. The Committee recognizes that electrification is an essential element of rural development; yet less than 5 percent of the rural population in sub-Saharan Africa has access to electricity. Recurring famine cannot be halted without the introduction of rural electricity for irrigation, food processing, and other productive activities.

The Committee notes the efforts of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) in exporting the U.S. model of rural electrification to other countries around the world. The Com-