

February 1996

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. Participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women



GAO	United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548	
	National Security and International Affairs Division	
	B-270733	
	February 15, 1996	
	The Honorable Jesse Helms Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate	
	The Honorable Christopher H. Smith Chairman, Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights Committee on International Relations House of Representatives	
	In response to your August 17 and July 28, 1995, requests, we examined certain issues related to the United Nations' (UN) Fourth World Conference on Women. As agreed with your staffs, this report provides information on (1) the cost of U.S. participation in the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women and the parallel, independently-convened nongovernmental organizations' (NGO) Forum, (2) the UN process for accrediting NGOs, and (3) the handling of Conference travel visas by the Chinese. A summary of our discussions with 28 U.S. NGOs regarding their perspectives on the accreditation process, adequacy of accommodations, and physical access to Conference and Forum facilities is provided in an appendix to this report.	
	We provided a briefing on these issues to your staffs on December 15, 1995. Our briefing document appears after this letter.	
Background	The UN held its Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, from September 4 to 15, 1995. The purpose of the Conference, as stated by the participating governments, was to advance equality, development, and peace for all women. About 17,000 participants registered at the Conference, including official delegations from 189 countries and representatives from 1,700 NGOS. Previous UN Conferences on Women were held in Mexico (1975), Copenhagen (1980), and Nairobi (1985).	
	Parallel to the Conference, nongovernmental organizations independently organized a forum to (1) provide opportunities for networking; (2) plan strategies for improving the lives of women through education, human and legal rights, health, and other areas; and (3) enable NGOS to influence the outcome of Conference activities. The NGO Organizing Committee negotiated with the Chinese government for a forum site and collected	

	donations from corporations, governments, and others to fund organizing activities. The Forum was held in Huairou, China—53 kilometers (about 30 miles) from Beijing—from August 31 to September 8, 1995. About 30,000 people attended the Forum, and some participated in both the Forum and Conference. U.S. officials estimated that about 7,000 U.S. citizens traveled to China for Conference and Forum activities.
Results in Brief	The UN estimated the costs of convening the Conference to be approximately \$13 to \$14 million, with financial support coming from voluntary donations, the host government, and the UN regular budget. The total cost to the United States for the Conference and Forum was approximately \$5.9 million. This amount includes \$4.8 million in direct costs incurred by 13 U.S. government agencies and the White House, and approximately \$1.1 million of the UN cost for the Conference, which was paid out of the UN regular budget. ¹ Of the \$4.8 million direct expenditures, \$2.2 million was spent for preparatory activities, \$1.8 million for participation in the Conference, and \$0.8 million for Forum activities.
	The UN invited NGOS to apply for accreditation to participate in Conference activities. Of the 2,450 NGOS worldwide that applied for accreditation, 277 were not accredited. Of the 588 U.S. NGOS that applied, 69 were not accredited. The UN's process for accrediting NGOS, although it underwent changes to include a broader representation of NGOS, was generally viewed by U.S. officials as fair and unbiased. We did not identify a pattern or particular agenda among U.S. NGOS not recommended for accreditation. Although two Tibet-based NGOS were accredited, no NGOS based in Taiwan were accredited to the Conference because they did not meet the Conference Secretariat's requirement of being incorporated in their country of origin. Taiwanese interests were represented by NGOS from other countries, including the United States.
	U.S. officials characterized the access to the UN Conference from the Huairou site of the NGO Forum as adequate. The Chinese provided buses to shuttle NGO participants from the Forum site in Huairou to the Conference in Beijing, and electronic communications linked the two sites.
	Although the Chinese were late in processing visas, an official of the U.S. Mission to the UN stated that most applicants did receive one. Possible causes of problems include the overwhelming number of visa requests received by the Chinese (about three times the expected number) and the

 $^{^{\}mathrm{l}}\mathrm{The}$ United States is assessed 25 percent of the UN regular budget.

	requirement to have a confirmed hotel reservation before applying for a visa.
Agency Comments	We discussed the information contained in this briefing with officials from the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the White House, and the UN Conference Secretariat. We incorporated their comments where appropriate.
Scope and Methodology	To determine the costs associated with U.S. participation in the Conference, we compiled expenditure data provided to us by the White House; the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State; the Environmental Protection Agency; Small Business Administration; U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Information Agency; Peace Corps; Postal Service; and the Resolution Trust Corporation and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. We examined documents supporting the expenditure data provided by the agencies, but we did not independently verify that data. We obtained estimates on the overall costs of the Conference from the UN. We gathered information on NGO's participation in the Conference from the UN and the United States' Representative to the UN Economic and Social Council, the Department of State, and the NGO Forum Planning Committee.
	We examined the list of U.S. NGO applicants for patterns that would have indicated exclusion of particular points of view on women's issues. We discussed the accreditation and visa processes with 23 U.S. NGOS that were accredited to the Conference and 5 that were not accredited. We also obtained information from the 23 accredited U.S. NGOS on NGO access to the Conference.
	We performed our review between August and December 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.
	Appendix I lists members of the official U.S. delegation to the Conference. Appendix II provides detailed information on travel and nontravel expenditures by federal agency. Appendix III shows federal agency expenditures specifically for the Conference, appendix IV provides federal expenditures for participation in UN and NGO preparatory commissions and U.S. regional meetings, and appendix V shows federal expenditures for the NGO Forum 95. Appendix VI shows funding for countries assisted by the

U.S. Agency for International Development to participate in regional preparatory activities and the Conference and NGO Forum. Appendix VII provides a list of federal nontravel expenditures that supported Conference and Forum activities. Appendix VIII lists accredited U.S. NGOS, and appendix IX lists nonaccredited U.S. NGOS and reasons for nonaccreditation. Appendix X discusses the perspectives of 28 NGOS on the UN accreditation process and procedures and NGO access to the Conference.

We are sending copies of this briefing report to the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations; the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and State; the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations; the Administrators of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Small Business Administration; the Directors of the U.S. Information Agency and the Office of Management and Budget; and the Counsel to the President. Copies will be made available to others on request.

Please contact me on (202) 512-4128 if you or your staff have any questions concerning this report. Major contributors to this report were LeRoy W. Richardson, Margaret G. Morgan, and Olivia L. Parker.

Benjormen F. Nelson

Benjamin F. Nelson Director, International Relations and Trade Issues

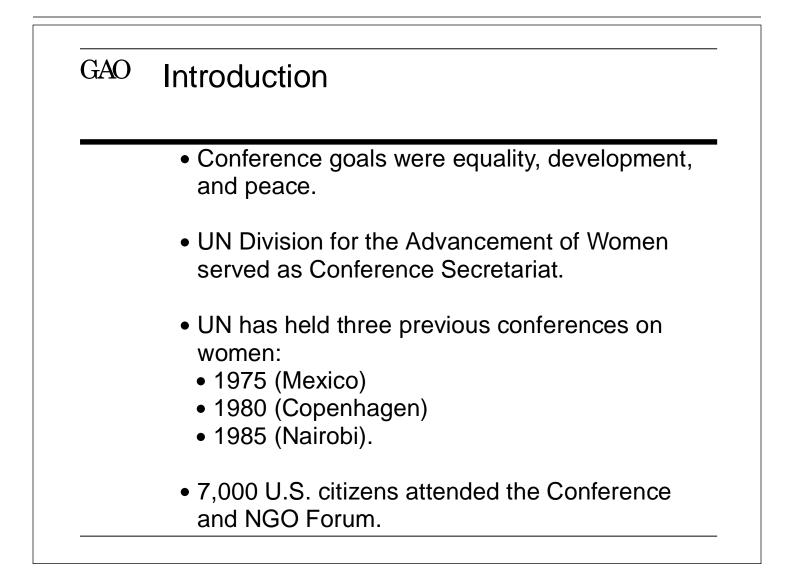
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AbbreviationsE/NIEurope and Newly Independent States BureauEPAEnvironmental Protection AgencyHHSU.S. Department of Health and Human ServicesNGONongovernmental organization	
	Accreditation Process Mixed Distance Between Conference and Forum Cited as Major Obstacle Abbreviations E/NI Europe and Newly Independent States Bureau EPA Environmental Protection Agency HHS U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- USAID U.S. Agency for International Development
- USIA U.S. Information Agency



The Fourth World Conference on Women was held September 4 to 15, 1995, in Beijing, China. The purpose of the conference, as stated by the participating governments, was to advance the goals of equality, development, and peace for all women.

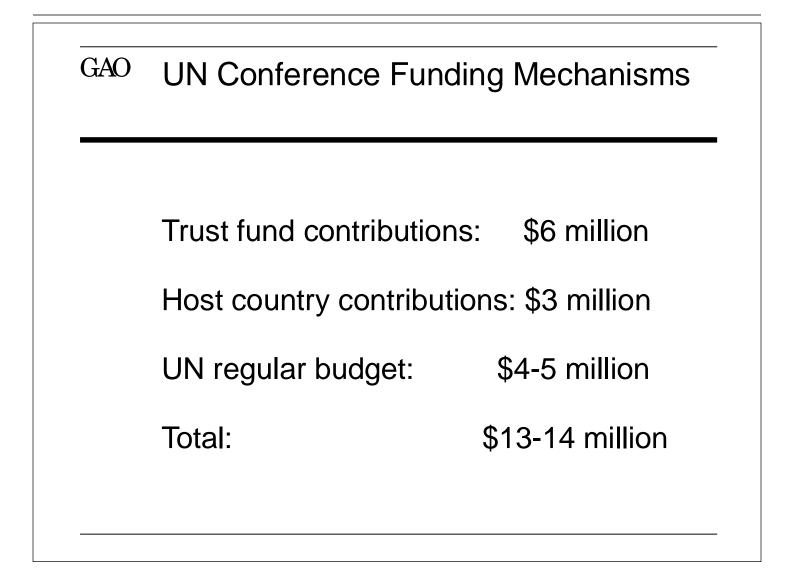
The United Nations (UN) Commission on the Status of Women acted as the preparatory body for the Conference. The UN Division for the Advancement of Women served as the Secretariat. The duties of the Secretariat included all conference planning and operations, including receiving applications for nongovernmental organization (NGO) accreditation. The Division for the Advancement of Women served as the Secretariat for the previous conferences on women held in 1975 (Mexico), 1980 (Copenhagen), and 1985 (Nairobi). About 17,000 people registered to attend the Conference, including official delegations from 189 countries and representatives of 1,700 of the accredited NGOs. The members of the official U.S. delegation are listed in appendix I.

NGOS interested in women's issues held a parallel meeting—NGO Forum on Women Beijing '95—from August 31 to September 8, 1995, in Huairou, China, which is 53 kilometers (about 30 miles) from the Conference site. The Forum was organized by an NGO planning committee and financed by donations from governments, multilateral institutions, and private donors.¹ According to NGO organizers, the Forum provided an opportunity for NGOS to be involved in analyzing the forces that shape women's lives, presenting innovative NGO activities, and discussing future strategies. The Forum was open to all who wished to register, and about 30,000 people participated in over 4,000 scheduled activities.

About 7,000 U.S. citizens went to China— the largest movement ever of civilian Americans to a single destination, according to State Department officials—to participate in the Conference and NGO Forum. The State Department posted two additional consular officers in Beijing to provide assistance. State also published a leaflet (for distribution at the Conference and NGO Forum) on whom to call for consular assistance.

¹Donors included Apple Computer, Inc., The World Bank, The Ford Foundation, the government of Spain, the Swedish International Development Agency, NORAD (Norway) Overseas Development Administration, and U.S. Agency for International Development, among others. Four UN agencies to which the United States makes voluntary contributions—the UN Development Fund for Women, the UN Development Programme, the UN Fund for Population Activities, and the UN Children's Fund—also provided support to the Conference. These contributions are not included in the U.S. totals.

Costs of U.S. Participation

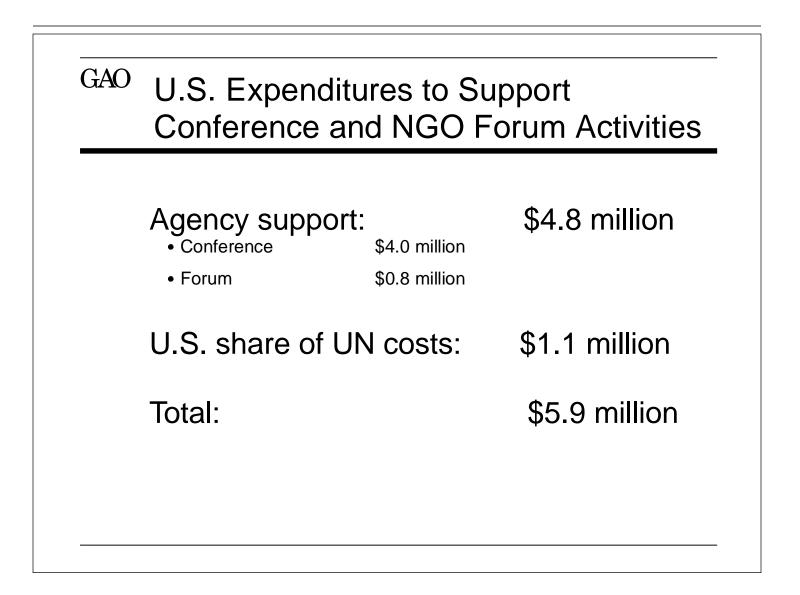


The UN Secretariat estimated costs for convening the Conference at \$13 to \$14 million.¹ Funding came from three sources: a Conference trust fund, host country contributions, and the UN's regular budget.

Donations for the trust fund could come from UN member nations (apart from their assessed contributions) or private sources. According to a UN official, the trust fund received donations of about \$6 million, with much of the funding used to assist planning efforts in less developed countries and regions.² As host country, China was required to contribute an amount equal to the increased costs of holding the conference in China rather than New York or Geneva where the UN has conference facilities. China's contribution totaled about \$3 million. The remainder of the total, some \$4 million to \$5 million, was funded through the UN's regular budget process. The U.S. share was 25 percent of the budgeted costs, or about \$1.1 million.

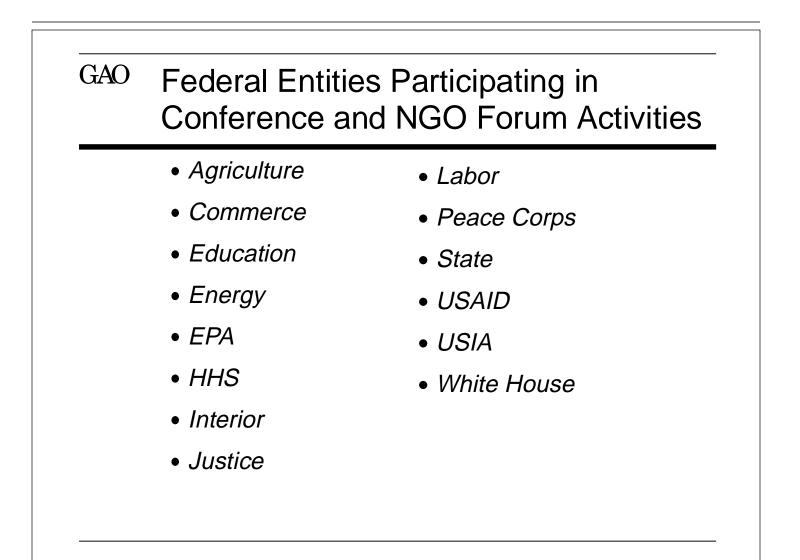
¹The UN does not have a centralized accounting system, so costs for UN agencies other than the Secretariat that might have participated in the Conference were not available within the time frames of our audit.

²The United States made a voluntary contribution of \$300,000 to the trust fund for Conference planning activities and to support travel of representatives of least-developed countries to regional conferences. This amount is included in expenditures for conference planning.



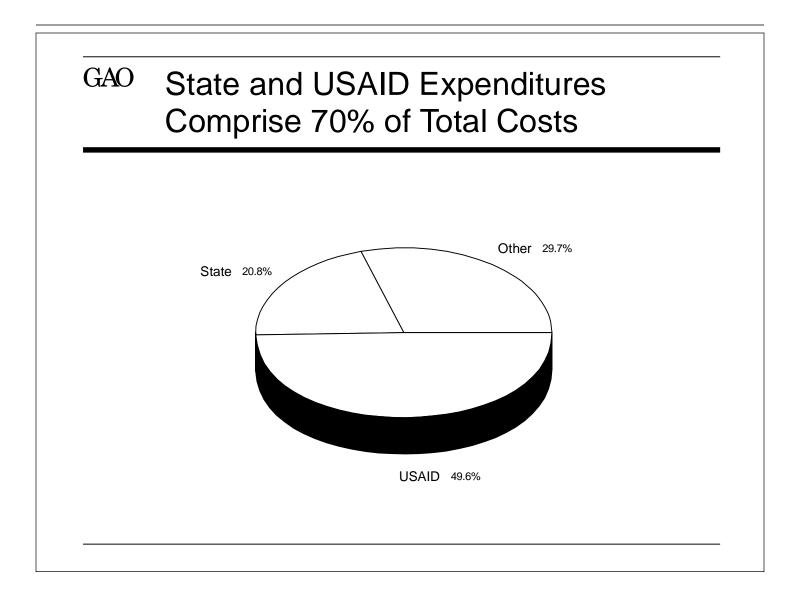
Total costs for U.S. participation in the Conference and NGO Forum, including preparatory activities, were approximately \$5.9 million. This total includes the U.S. share of UN budgeted costs of \$1.1 million, \$4.0 million in federal agencies' direct expenditures related to the Conference, and \$0.8 million in direct expenditures related to the Forum.

Appendix II shows travel and other costs by agency. Appendix III shows expenditures by federal agency specifically for the Conference, appendix IV shows federal expenditures for planning and preparation. Appendix V shows expenditures for the NGO Forum. Appendix VI shows expenditures for USAID-assisted countries. Appendix VII details other nontravel expenditures for conference preparation and participation.



The State Department took the lead in coordinating U.S. government preparations for the Conference. Other federal agencies and organizations and the White House took part in the Conference activities. The agencies represented different women's issues from labor and health issues to economic concerns.

The Departments of State and Labor jointly convened 10 official preparatory meetings in each of the 10 federal regions of the country under the theme "Women Thinking Globally, Acting Locally: On the Road to Beijing and the 21st Century." The meetings, open to the public, were designed to (1) provide information about the Conference and issues affecting the advancement of women, (2) identify successful strategies and actions taken for the advancement of women since the 1985 conference on women, (3) identify what still needs to be done, and (4) provide an opportunity for citizens to talk with government representatives.

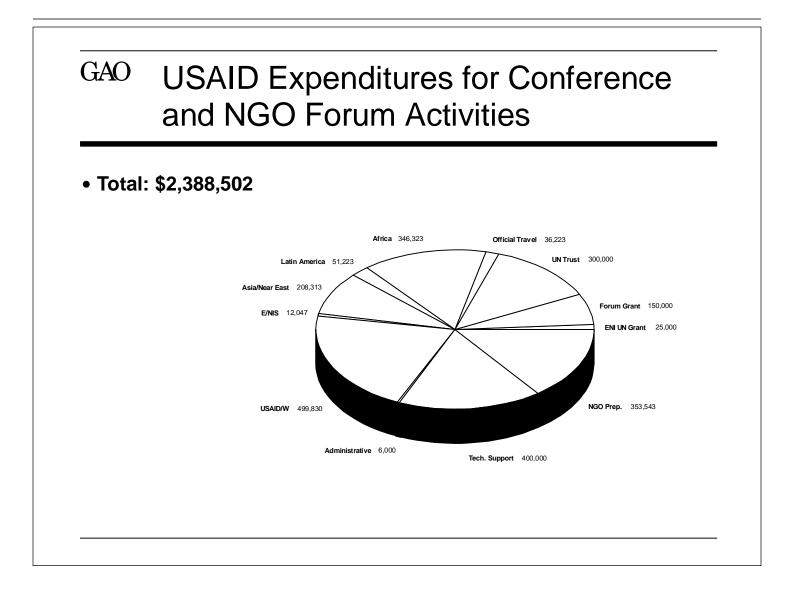


Thirteen federal agencies and the White House spent \$4.8 million in appropriated funds to support Conference and Forum activities.³ USAID and the State Department together spent 70 percent of the federal resources expended on the conference activities. USAID expended the largest amount of resources, spending \$2.4 million primarily for support of USAID-assisted countries' participation in regional planning activities, the Conference, and the NGO Forum. The State Department, which paid for travel to Beijing for U.S. delegation leadership and State Department staff⁴ as well as for travel to international preparatory meetings, spent about 62 percent of its conference funds for travel costs. Travel costs to Beijing also comprised about 88 percent of expenditures for the White House. (See app. II.) Other officials who flew with the First Lady included her staff; the U.S. Ambassador to the UN; certain UN, State Department, National Security Council, and Secret Service employees; and accompanying press corps.⁵ The White House expects to be reimbursed for travel on Air Force One by members of the press, which will reduce travel costs to the U.S. government.

³The U.S. Postal Service sent a representative and sponsored an exhibit at the NGO Forum at a cost of \$25,921. The Resolution Trust Corporation/Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sent a representative at a cost of \$5,627. These expenditures do not come from appropriated funds and are not included in our analysis.

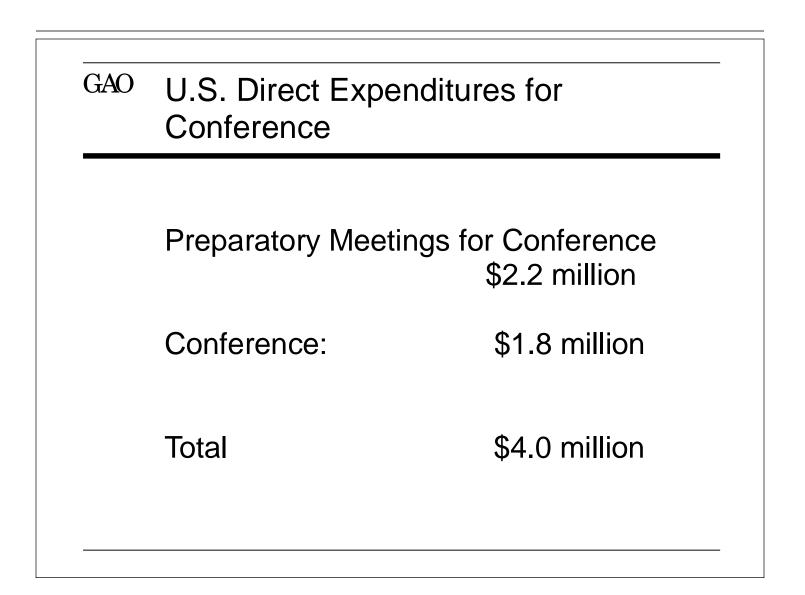
⁴The State Department paid for travel by federal officials of cabinet rank. Other agencies were responsible for travel costs of their employees.

⁵The White House expenditures do not include costs for protection of the First Lady. The Secret Service said releasing information from which security tactical strength and resources could be assessed might compromise its ability to provide a secure environment for the First Lady. The Secret Service separately briefed the requesters' staff on these costs.

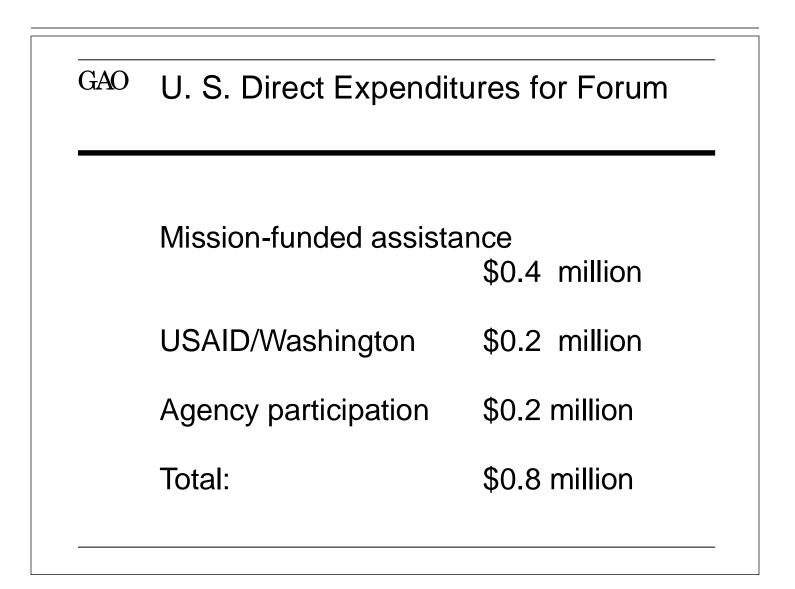


The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) spent more than other federal agencies on Conference and NGO Forum-related activities, with expenditures of \$2.4 million distributed among pre-Conference activities, the Conference itself, and the NGO Forum. (App. VI details expenditures for USAID-assisted countries.) Of this amount, USAID official travel amounted to \$36,223, or 1 percent of USAID's total. Many of the expenditures supported planning activities as follows:

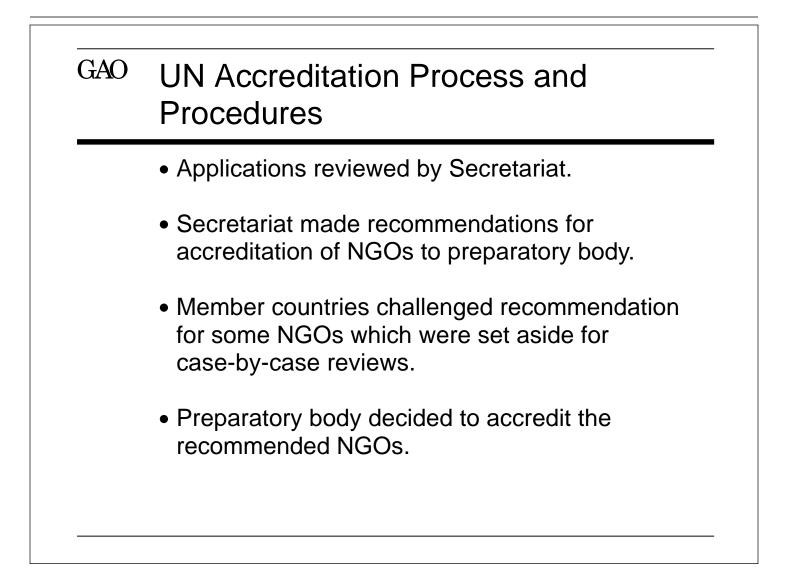
- USAID provided \$300,000 to the UN Special Conference Trust Fund. The Trust Fund, created by the UN specifically for the Conference, was used to finance additional activities of the preparatory process and the Conference, in particular the participation of least-developed countries. According to USAID officials, USAID's grant was used specifically to fund travel for NGOS to Conference preparatory meetings and for computer equipment for the Conference Secretariat.
- USAID granted \$150,000 to the NGO Planning Committee.
- USAID's Europe and the Newly Independent States (E/NI) bureau gave a grant of \$25,000 to the UN for a regional preparatory meeting in Europe.
- USAID also funded workshops and other activities designed to prepare NGOS to participate in the Conference at a total cost of \$353,543. Workshops addressed topics such as women involved in law and development, women in policy-making roles, and women's health issues.
- USAID contracted technical support in conference planning activities at a cost of \$400,000. Contractors supported program office staff by conducting research, writing position papers, and developing materials for participants in planning meetings.
- Other expenditures totaling \$6,000 covered various administrative costs.
- USAID/Washington bureaus provided \$499,830 to facilitate travel by NGOS to regional meetings and the NGO Forum. These funds were spent on travel costs for delegates from least developed countries, according to USAID officials.
- USAID missions spent \$617,906 to support travel to preparatory activities, the Conference, and the NGO Forum by representatives from USAID mission-assisted countries in Europe and the Newly Independent States (\$12,047), Asia and the Near East (\$208,313), Latin America (\$51,223), and Africa (\$346,323).



The total direct cost to the United States to support the activities of the Conference were \$4.0 million. Of this amount, \$2.2 million went for preparatory activities, including travel and other expenditures for 8 international preparatory meetings, 10 U.S. regional preparatory meetings, and international working meetings. This figure also includes support for participation by USAID-assisted countries. An additional \$1.8 million supported Conference attendance and participation by U.S. representatives.

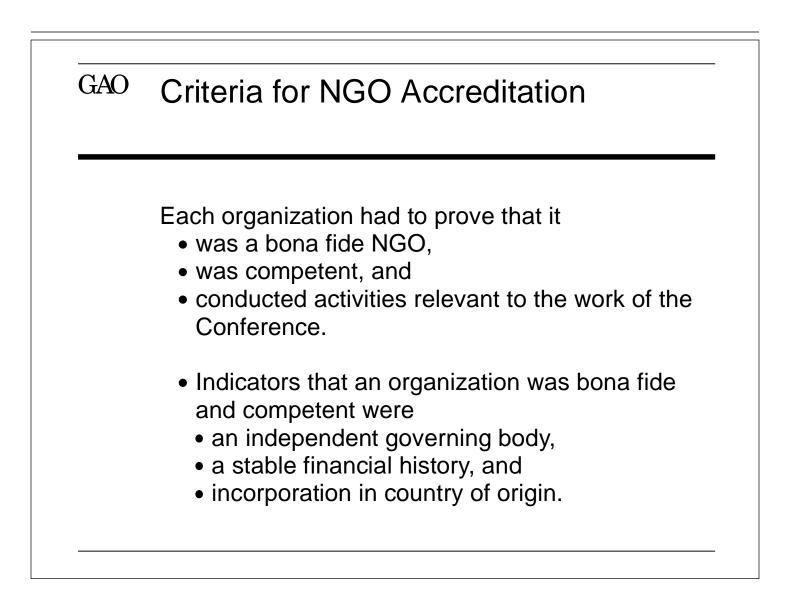


U.S. direct expenditures in support of the NGO Forum totaled \$0.8 million. About \$433,920 or 55 percent of this funding came from USAID missions, which supported participation of NGO representatives from assisted countries. An additional \$228,777 was provided by USAID/Washington bureaus to support NGO participation at the Forum. (See app. V.) The remainder supported exhibits sponsored by the Departments of Energy and Agriculture and travel for representatives from each of these departments.



On December 20, 1993, the UN General Assembly directed the Conference Secretariat to receive and preliminarily evaluate NGO applications for accreditation to the Conference. As it reviewed NGO applications, the Secretariat presented lists of NGOS recommended for accreditation at preparatory meetings in March 1994 and March 1995. At each meeting, action was taken by the preparatory body to accredit the list of NGOS recommended by the Secretariat and not challenged by a member country delegation.

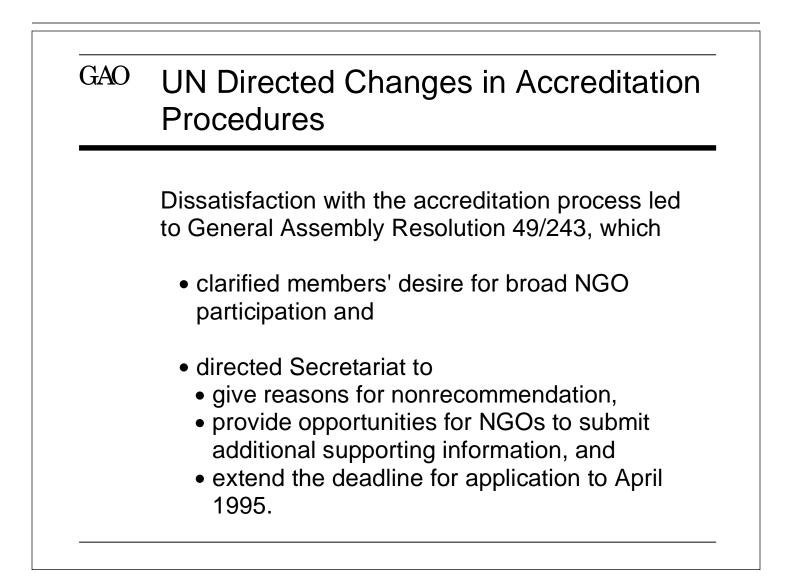
NGOS that were challenged by country delegations at the meetings were set aside from the list to be considered separately. A working group was established to review the basis for the challenge and the Secretariat's recommendation and to report to the preparatory body for a final determination.



The UN invited NGOS to apply for accreditation to participate in the Conference and set out application criteria and a deadline for application. The Secretariat reviewed applicants to ensure they were bona fide NGOS,¹ had national or international scope, and had a purpose related to Conference objectives. NGOS were asked to provide evidence of their competence and relevance to the work of the Conference. They were instructed to include the following documentation with their applications:

- purpose of the organization,
- information on its programs and activities in areas relevant to the Conference,
- confirmation of the organization's activities at the national or international level,
- copies of annual reports with financial statements and a list of the members of the governing body, and
- a description of its membership.

¹According to U.S. and UN officials, indicators that an applicant was a bona fide NGO and competent to participate in the Conference included incorporation in the country of origin, an independent governing body, and a stable financial history.

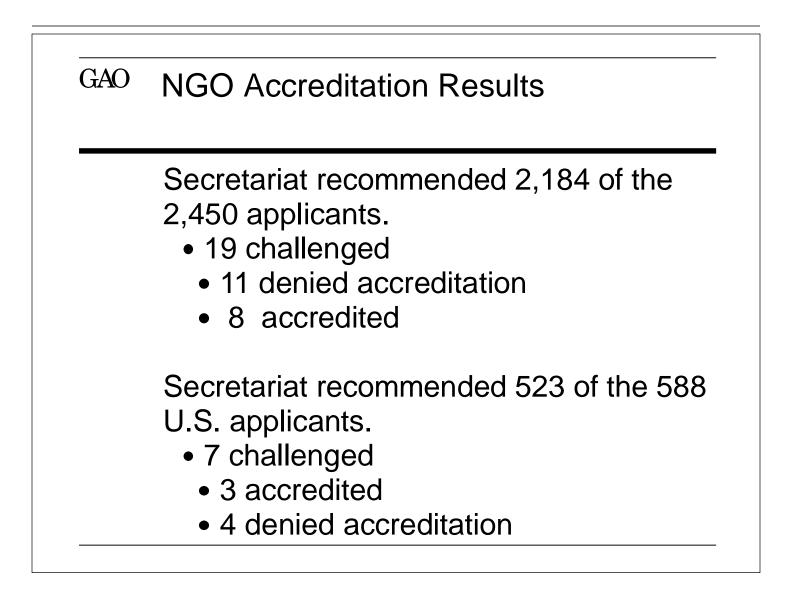


After NGOS and member countries' representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the review process and application of criteria during initial preparations for the Conference, the Secretariat's interpretation of the criteria evolved. According to a UN official, the Secretariat initially believed that the Commission on the Status of Women wanted to accredit only NGOS actively engaged in women's issues on a national or international level and, therefore, applied the registration criteria that an NGO be a national or international organization very strictly. However, this interpretation excluded many NGOS active in women's issues on a more local level. Further, time constraints did not always allow the Secretariat to solicit additional information from all applicants before it made recommendations for accreditation. According to U.S. and UN officials, there was no standard procedure by which NGOS were notified of the status of their applications or allowed to submit additional supporting information. The perceived lack of fairness and transparency led NGOS to complain to the Secretariat and their countries' missions.

The U.S. Mission to the United Nations was a leader in drafting and galvanizing support for General Assembly Resolution 49/243, which directed the Secretariat to (1) extend the deadline for NGO applications to April 28, 1995, and (2) communicate in writing to the NGOs that had not been recommended for accreditation and invite them to submit additional information relevant to their qualifications for accreditation. The Conference Secretariat complied with General Assembly resolution 49/243 by extending the period it would accept applications to April 28, 1995; inviting NGOs not yet accredited to submit additional information by May 31, 1995; and re-reviewing a number of NGOs' applications. The Secretariat interpreted the requirement that an NGO have a national or international scope of activities more broadly, giving primary weight to the requirement that an applicant be a bona fide NGO, and recommended for accreditation many NGOS not previously recommended.

Because the deadline for application was extended past the last scheduled meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women, its parent organization, the Economic and Social Council, accredited the final group of NGOS to the Conference.² The Council voted on the last group of NGOS recommended for accreditation at its June 26 to July 28, 1995, meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. This group comprised organizations that applied before the April 28, 1995, deadline, including organizations that did not meet the requirements for the preliminary review but, on the basis of additional information supplied, appeared to the Secretariat competent and relevant to the Conference.

²The Commission on the Status of Women is one of eight functional commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council.

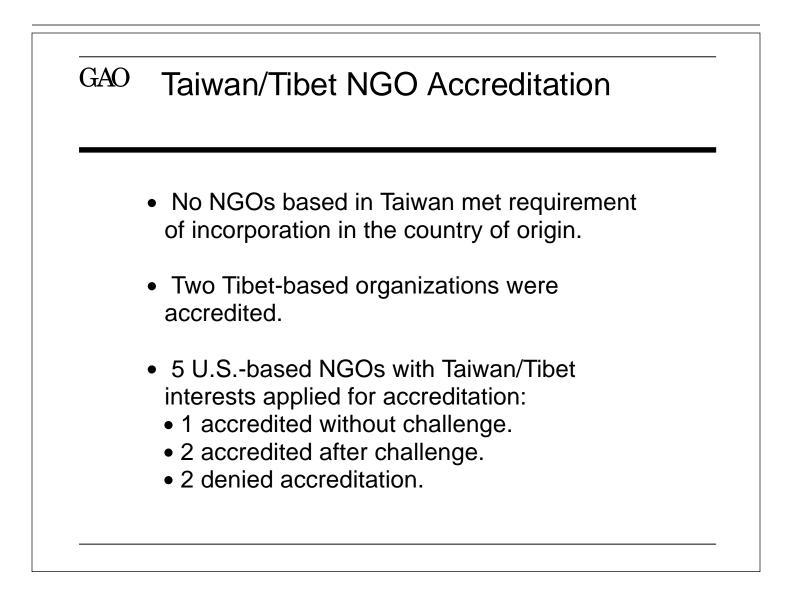


Of the 2,450 applicants for accreditation, 277 were not accredited.³ The Conference Secretariat recommended 2,184 for accreditation and did not recommend 266. The recommendations for 19 NGOS were challenged by particular countries. Eleven of the recommended NGOS were not accredited after challenges by particular countries. The Secretariat cited the following reasons for recommendations against accreditation for each nonrecommended applicant: the applicant (1) was not a bona fide NGO, (2) did not have a purpose clearly related to the Conference objectives, (3) did not have a national or international scope of activities, or (4) did not provide enough information for the Secretariat to recommendation.

Of the 588 U.S. NGO applicants, 519 were accredited and 69 were not accredited. The Secretariat did not recommend 65 U.S. NGOS for accreditation. In 62 of these cases the Secretariat cited incomplete information as one reason for nonrecommendation. In reviewing the lists of NGOS that were recommended for accreditation, we found a variety of different perspectives on women's issues. We did not discern a pattern or particular agenda among those U.S. NGOS that were not accredited. State Department and U.S. Mission to the UN officials agreed with our analysis.

The Secretariat's recommendation to accredit was challenged in the cases of seven U.S. NGOS. China challenged the recommendation to accredit four U.S. NGOS: Human Rights in China, International Committee of Lawyers for Tibet, Sunray Meditation Society, and Tibetan Rights Campaign. India challenged the recommendation for accreditation of the Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team, and Iran challenged the recommendation for the Association of Iranian Women and the National Committee of Women for Democratic Iran. After consideration of the recommendation and the challenge, three of these NGOS—Human Rights in China, Sunray Meditation Society, and the National Committee of Women for Democratic Iran—were accredited. The remaining NGOS were not accredited.

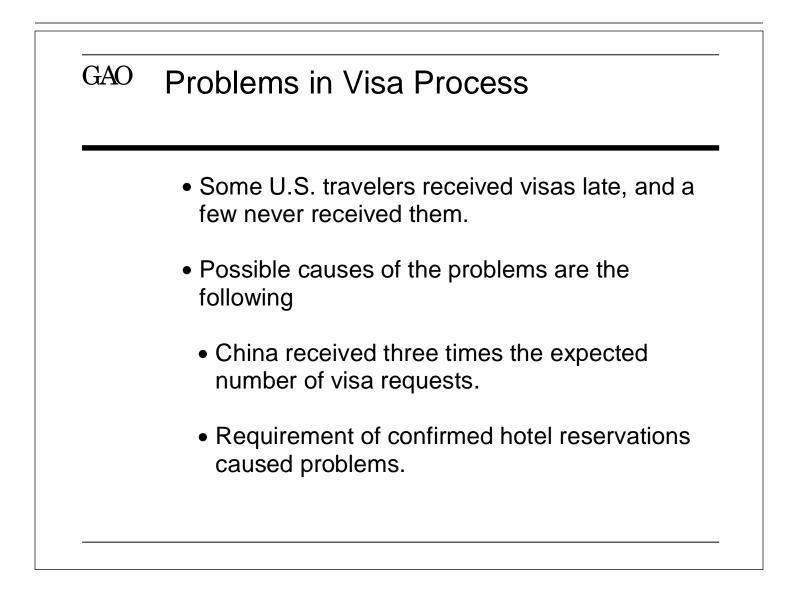
³NGOs in consultative status to the Commission on the Status of Women or the Economic and Social Council were automatically accredited to attended the Conference. Over 1,000 NGOs hold such consultative status.



According to a UN official, the requirement that NGOS must be incorporated in the country of origin—used as an indicator of an NGOS' bona fides at other conferences—did have the effect of precluding participation by Taiwanese organizations. Two Tibetan organizations were accredited. The Secretariat recommended for accreditation groups with Tibetan or Taiwanese interests that were incorporated in other countries.

China challenged the recommendation to accredit five NGOS with Taiwan/Tibet interests: Human Rights in China (United States), International Committee of Lawyers for Tibet (United States), the Sunray Meditation Society (United States), Tibetan Rights Campaign (United States) and Tibetan Women's Organization (Switzerland). After review by a working group of the Economic and Social Council, two of these NGOS—Human Rights in China and the Sunray Meditation Society—were accredited.

Handling of Conference Travel Visas by the Chinese



According to officials of the U.S. Mission to the UN, host countries for UN conferences agree to give visas to accredited participants of the conference. The officials believed that most applicants for visas did receive them. However, delays in getting visas from China caused much frustration for Conference and NGO Forum participants. U.S. officials attributed at least some of the delays to the overwhelming response to the meetings. Instead of the expected 10,000 to 15,000 visa applications, China received about 35,000.

China's requirement that persons traveling to the Conference or NGO Forum have confirmed hotel reservations, in addition to documentation of accreditation to the Conference or NGO Forum registration, before they could apply for visas also contributed to delays in processing visas. Hotel reservation confirmations were late in arriving, which delayed participants' applications for visas. Some travelers received them only a few days before they were to depart for Beijing, and a few never received visas. Near the meetings' start dates, the Chinese government made efforts to speed up visa delivery by providing needed hotel confirmations via an overnight delivery service.

Official U.S. Delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women

Delegation Leadership	 The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright, Chair and Head; U.S. Ambassador to the UN The Honorable Donna Shalala, Co-Chair; Secretary of Health and Human Services The Honorable Carol Browner, Co-Chair; Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency The Honorable Timothy Wirth, Alternate Chair and Alternate Head; Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs The Honorable Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, Deputy Chair; former Member of Congress from Pennsylvania The Honorable J. Veronica Biggins, Vice Chair; Executive Search Consultant, Heidrick & Struggles; former Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel, the White House The Honorable Geraldine A. Ferraro, Vice Chair; U.S. Ambassador to the UN Human Rights Commission The Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Vice Chair; President of Drew University; former Governor of New Jersey
Government Delegates	 Evan Bloom, Attorney Advisor, Department of State Iris J. Burnett, Chief of Staff, U.S. Information Agency Bonnie J. Campbell, Director, Violence Against Women, Department of Justice Mary Curtin, Human Rights Officer, Department of State Nils Daulaire, Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development Kathleen Hendrix, Special Assistant, Global Conference Secretariat, Department of State Judith Heumann, Assistant Secretary, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education Melinda Kimble, Deputy Assistant Secretary, International Organization Affairs, Department of State Sharon Kotok, Officer in Charge of International Women's Programs, International Organization Affairs, Department of State Sarah Kovner, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services Madeleine M. Kunin, Deputy Secretary, Department of Education Ginger Lew, General Counsel, Department of Commerce Ambassador Victor Marrero, U.S. Representative to the Economic and Social Council of the UN

	Ellen Marshall, Acting Senior Coordinator, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Department of State
	Jean Nelson, Counselor to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
	Karen Nussbaum, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor
	Jan Piercy, U.S. Executive Director, World Bank
	Sally Shelton, Assistant Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development
	David Stewart, Assistant Legal Advisor, Department of State
	Bisa Williams Manigault, Advisor, U.S. Mission to the UN
Nongovernment Delegates	Laila Al-marayati, M.D., Obstetrician and Gynecologist; Assistant Professor, University of Southern California School of Medicine; Vice-Chair, Muslim Women's League
	Maria Antionetta Berriozabal, Lecturer/Consultant; Hispanas Unidas, U.S.
	Delegate to the Inter-American Commission on Women
	Myrna Blyth, Editor-in-Chief and Publishing Director, Ladies' Home Journal
	Elizabeth J. Coleman, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, Maidenform, Inc.; Vice Chair, President's Export
	Council
	Lynn Cutler, Senior Vice President, The Kamber Group
	Felice D. Gaer, Director, Jacob Blausteen Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights of the American Jewish Committee
	Adrienne Germain, Vice President and Program Director, International Women's Health Coalition
	Arthenia L. Joyner, Attorney and Founding Partner, Stewart, Joyner, Jordan-Holmes, Holmes, PA
	Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly, O.S.U., President, College of New Rochelle
	Dorothy V. Lamm, Columnist, <u>Denver Post</u> ; Faculty Member, Estes Park Institute
	Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer, National Education Association
	San Juanita Munoz, Youth Delegate; Fellow, Carnegie Mellon University, Heinz School of Public Policy
	Julia Taft, President and Chief Executive Officer, InterAction, The American Council for Voluntary International Action
	Linda Tarr-Whelan, President and Chief Executive Officer, Center for Policy Alternatives
	Virginia Trotter Betts, J.D., M.S.D., R.N., President, American Nurses Association
	Susan Roosevelt Weld, Ph.D., Professor of Chinese and Japanese Law, Boston College
	Marie C. Wilson, President, Ms. Foundation for Women

Federal Agency Expenditures for the Conference, Preparatory Commissions, and the NGO Forum

Agency	Travel	Nontravel	Total
USAID	\$1,153,959ª	\$1,234,543	\$2,388,502
State	618,310ª	382,585	1,000,895
The White House	629,598 ^{a,b}	83,888	713,486
USIA	85,466	154,131	239,597
Energy	42,715	107,255	149,970
EPA	35,526	95,248	130,774
Labor	19,388	44,445	63,833
Education	31,108	9,871	40,979
HHS	36,618	0	36,618
Commerce	12,966	20,000	32,966
Agriculture	9,451	0	9,451
Justice	6,370	0	6,370
Interior	450	3,889	4,339
Peace Corps	242	0	242
Total	\$2,682,167	\$2,135,855	\$4,818,022

^aAgency expenditures include some cost estimates.

^bThe White House expects to be reimbursed for travel costs incurred by accompanying members of the press.

Federal Agency Expenditures for the Conference

			_
Agency	Travel	Nontravel	Total
State	\$362,666	\$362,307	\$724,973
The White House	629,598	83,888	713,486
USIA	61,110	154,131	215,241
EPA	8,808	45,000	53,808
Education	28,112	9,871	37,983
Energy	27,316	850	28,166
HHS	24,803	0	24,803
USAID	21,596	0	21,596
Justice	6,370	0	6,370
Labor	5,872	0	5,872
Commerce	5,851	0	5,851
Interior	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0
Peace Corps	0	0	0
Total	\$1,182,102	\$656,047	\$1,838,149

Federal Agency Expenditures for UN and U.S. Preparatory Commissions and Regional NGO Meetings

Agency	Travel	Nontravel	Total
USAID	\$469,666	\$1,234,543	\$1,704,209
State	255,644	20,278	275,922
EPA	26,718	50,248	76,966
Labor	13,516	44,445	57,961
Commerce	7,115	20,000	27,115
USIA	24,356	0	24,356
HHS	11,815	0	11,815
Interior	450	3,889	4,339
Education	2,996	0	2,996
Peace Corps	242	0	242
Agriculture	0	0	0
Justice	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0
The White House	0	0	0
Total	\$812,518	\$1,373,403	\$2,185,921

Federal Agency Expenditures for NGO Forum

Agency	Travel	Nontravel	Total
USAID	\$662,697	\$0	\$662,697
Energy	15,399	106,405	121,804
Agriculture	9,451	0	9,451
Total	\$687,547	\$106,405	\$793,952

Funding for USAID-Assisted Countries

Benin	\$71,741
Burundi	18,214
Cote de'Ivoire	5,659
Gambia	900
Ghana	53,505
Guinea	17,056
Malawi	36,670
Mali	11,207
Mozambique	3,735
Namibia	3,527
Niger	23,580
Senegal	35,311
Tanzania	10,773
Uganda	43,659
Regional Economic Development Office	10,786
Bangladesh	6,241
Egypt	36,088
Indonesia	a
Jordan	13,110
Lebanon	28,015
Mongolia	392
Могоссо	8
Philippines	7,015
Tunisia	42,300
West Bank/Gaza	17,298
Yemen	28,499
Fiji	7,383
Korea	6,512
Thailand	8,662
Reg. Supp./Thailand	6,798
Reg. Office Thailand	
Bolivia	5,455
Brazil	7,661
El Salvador	16,240
Honduras	17,142
Reg. Housing Office	2,360
Latin American	
Bureau	2,365
	(continued)

(continued)

Appendix VI Funding for USAID-Assisted Countries

Total	\$617,906
Russia	1,800
Poland	10,247

^aInformation was not provided in time for inclusion into this report.

Nontravel Expenditures by Federal Agencies

Representation	\$5,000
Office and administrative expenses	
Lodging	5,088
Fax machine rentals and fax charges	13,342
Copier machine	10,958
Computer rental	6,560
Printers	1,525
Transport government property	5,000
Rental office space and media control rooms	78,632
Phone lines, equipment, and installation	13,46
Radios and telephones	1,135
Office furniture	12,480
Office equipment rental	19,359
Automated data processing equipment	14,518
Paper supplies	4,830
Office supplies	1,313
Service and vehicle rentals	52,590
Field travel	9,800
Supplies and materials	6,93
Federal Express	38-
Taxicab rides	1,330
Office supplies, registration fees	3,430
Boxes for wheelchair ramp	160
Accessible van	1,552
Equipment, supplies, and vehicles	83,888
Personnel and Related Costs	
Overtime U.S. personnel	13,896
Temporary base pay for Americans	260
Temporary base pay for Americans for First Lady	1,260
Salary (Deputy Chair)	65,14
Contract Salary	25,507
Salary	14,857
Labor Service	3,440
Assistant for Conference Secretariat	4,500
Conference assistants	8,813
Language interpreter in Beijing	1,400
State Department overtime pay	102
	(continued

Category Contract services for attendant	1,105
	1,100
Internet access	150
Broadcasting WORLDNET	100
	17,175
Translation	5,375
Travel	10,143
Transmission	65,000
Publications	00,000
Media guidebook printing & shipping	8,330
Media guidebook development and	0,000
design	15,600
Internet website development activities	4,057
Newsletter publications	9,445
Printing	9,989
Exhibit materials	850
Program Planning	
Department of Commerce	
Cooperative agreement with Department of Labor	20,000
Preparatory meeting costs	35,000
Oakland Conference (meeting rooms & equipment)	17,248
Interagency agreement	8,000
National Council of Negro Women (Grant)	40,000
Women's Environmental Development Organization (Grant)	30,000
Research	21,000
American Women in Science	65,405
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	20,000
NGO Forum Planning Committee	150,000
U.N, Central Trust Fund	300,000
UN (Grant)	25,000
Technical support	400,000
InterAction (Grant)	150,000
PVO preparatory activities	140,000
Official NGO reports	4,300
Peruvian NGO workshops	40,000
NGO workshops	15,457
Administrative expenses	6,000

Category	
Workshops	3,786
National Museum of Women In the Arts	
(Grant)	5,000
Total	\$2,135,855

U.S. NGOs Accredited for Participation in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women

3HO Foundation 8th Day Center For Justice 9 TO 5, National Association of Working Women Academic Council on the United Nations System Academy for Educational Development Accion International Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA International) Adventures in Health, Education and Agricultural Development (AHEAD, Inc.) Advocates for Youth African Women's Organization African-American Institute, The Alan Guttmacher Institute Alberto Vollmer Foundation, Inc. All Pakistan Women's Association America 21, Family Values for the 21st Century American Association for the Advancement of Science American Association of Jurists American Association of Retired Persons American Association of University Women American Bar Association American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction) American Family Therapy Academy American Forum for Global Education American Friends Service Committee, Inc. American Jewish Committee, The American Jewish World Service, Inc. American Life League, Inc. American Medical Women's Association American Planning Association American Public Health Association American Society of International Law American Society of Women Accountants Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Anglican Consultative Council Appalachian Women's Guild **Appropriate Technology International** Arab Women Solidarity Association Armenian International Women's Association Armenian Relief Society, Inc. Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe College

Asia Foundation, The Asian & Pacific Islanders for Reproductive Health Asian Law Caucus, Inc. Asociación Para la Educación Teológica Hispana (Association for Hispanic Theological Education) Association for Experiential Education Association for Women in Development - American University Association for Women in Mathematics Association for Women in Science Association for World Education Association Internationale de Droit Penal Association of the Bar of the City of New York, The Assumption College/Women's Studies AVSC International Ayuda B'nai B'rith Women Bar Association of San Francisco, The Black Women's Agenda, Inc. Boston Women's Health Book Collective, Inc. Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual Organization **California Women Lawyers** Campaign for the Earth Foundation Care USA Caritas-A Fund of the TIDES Foundation Carter Center, The Catholics for a Free Choice Center for Constitutional Rights Center for Development of International Law Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Center for International Strategy, Technology & Policy Center for Justice and International Law **Center for Policy Alternatives** Center for Population and Family Health/Prevention of Maternal Mortality Program Center for Psychology and Social Change Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, The Center for Research on Women with Disabilities/Baylor College of Medicine Center for the Study of the Global South Center for the Study of Women and Society Center for Women's Global Leadership Center of Concern

Centre for Development and Population Activities **Centre for International Cooperation** Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine, The **Child Health Foundation** Child Hope Children's Express Foundation Children's Fund for Southern Africa, Inc. Chinese Immigrants Service, Inc. Chinese Women's Association of America Christian Brothers University Christian Children's Fund **Church Women United Church World Service and Witness** Citizens Network, The **Coalition Against Trafficking in Women** Coalition on Women and Religion/Church Council of Greater Seattle Commission of the Churches on International Affairs Committee of 200, The Commonweal Communication for Change, Inc. Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations **Concerned Women for America Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations Congregations of Saint Joseph Congressional Human Rights Foundation Connective Ministries Conservation International** Consultation on Church Union **Consultative Group on Biological Diversity Cooperative Housing Foundation Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations** Coordination in Development, Inc. (CODEL) **Council of World Organizations Concerned About AIDS** Council on Peace Research in History **Counterpart Foundation** Couple to Couple League International, Inc. Cousteau Society **Covington Community Center** Creative Associates International, Inc. Defence for Children International Development Group for Alternative Policies, The (The Development GAP) Dialogue on Diversity, Inc.

Dimock Community Health Center Dr. Med. Letten F. Saugstad Fund **Eagle Forum** Earth Island Institute Earthways Projects of Earth Trust Foundation Ecumenical Coalition on Women and Society (Institute on Religion and Democracy) Elliot Institute for Social Sciences Research **Endometriosis Association Environmental and Energy Study Institute** Environmental Defense Fund Equality Now Family Care International, Inc. Family Health International Family Life Council, Inc. Family of the Americas Foundation, Inc. Family Research Council **Family Therapy Practice Center** Family Violence Prevention Fund Federally Employed Women, Inc. Feminist Majority Foundation, The Feminist Press Feministas en Marcha FLARE (Family, Life, America, Responsible Education) Focus on the Family Food for the Hungry International Ford Foundation, The Foundation for a Compassionate Society Foundation for Global Community Franciscan Health System Franciscans International, Inc. Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights Fraternite Notre Dame, Inc. Freedom Forum Freedom From Hunger Freedom House **Friedrich Ebert Foundation** Friends of the Earth Friends of the Pennsylvania Commission for Women Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quaker United Nations Office) Friendship Ambassadors Foundation General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church General Federation of Women's Clubs **Girls Incorporated** Girls' International Forum for Tomorrow Global Alliance for Women's Health Global Coalition for Africa **Global Education Associates Global Exchange** Global Focus: National Museum of Women in the Arts Global Fund for Women, The GlobaLearn Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council **Gullah Heritage Society** Haitian American Women Advocacy Network, Inc. Harlem Women's Committee/New Future Foundation, Inc. Harvard Institute for International Development/MIT Women in **Development Group** Health for Humanity Heifer Project International Helen Keller International Hmong National Development, Inc. Human Lactation Center, Ltd., The Human Rights Advocates Human Rights in China Human Rights Watch Hunger Project Indigenous Women's Network Indigenous World Association Institute for Development Training Institute for Global Security Studies Institute for Reproductive Health Institute for Urban Research/Morgan State University Institute for Women's Policy Research Institute for Women, Law and Development Institute of Sisters of Mercy of the Americas Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development International Association Against Torture International Association for Advancement, Inc. International Association for Feminist Economics

International Association of Educators for World Peace International Association of Women Judges & International Women Judges Foundation International Catholic Child Bureau, Incorporated International Center for Research on Women International Coalition on Women and Credit International Confederation of Christian Family Movements International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development International Cross-cultural Black Women's Studies Institute International Educational Development/Humanitarian Law Project International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, **Religious**, Linguistic and Others International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission International Health Awareness Network International Human Rights Internship Program International Human Rights Law group **International Immigrants Foundation** International Indian Treaty Council International Institute for Human Resources Development in Health and Human Services International Institute of Rural Reconstruction International Lactation Consultant Association International League for Human Rights International Mahavir Jain Mission International Network of Women of Color in Preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region International Political Science Association **International Projects Assistance Services** International Public Policy Institute International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group International Society for Community Development International Studies and Programs International Studies Association International Synergy Institute International Women's Anthropology Conference International Women's Democracy Center International Women's Health Coalition International Women's Human Rights Law Clinic International Women's Human Rights Project of the Center for Law & Public Policy/St. John's University School of Law

International Women's Media Foundation International Women's Rights Action Watch International Women's Tribune Center International Women's Writing Guild IPAS (International Projects Assistance Services) Iranian Women's Studies Foundation (Bonyad E Pajuhesh-haye Zanane Iran) Islamic African Relief Agency John Snow, Inc. Research & Training Institute Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Inc. Katalysis North/South Development Partnership Korean American Coalition on Jungshindae, Inc. La Leche League International Laubach Literacy International Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law Leadership America Leadership Conference for U.S. Dominican Religious Leadership Conference of Women Religious League of Women Voters of the United States Legion of Good Will Life Choices, Inc. Loretto Community MacArthur Foundation (The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation) Madre, Inc. Magee Womencare International Majority Peoples' Fund for the 21st Century Margaret Sanger Center, International Planned Parenthood of New York Marian College Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc. Massachusetts Citizens for Life, Inc. Mathematical Association of America Mautner Project for Lesbians With Cancer, The Michigan State University (International Studies Program) Midwives Alliance of North America Mills College (Women's Leadership Institute) Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights Mira Med Institute **Moa Foundation**

Mobility International U.S.A. Moral Re-armament, Inc. Mothers and Others for a Livable Planet Mothers at Home Ms. Foundation for Women **Multicultural Family and Youth Foundation** Muslim Women's League Muslim World League N.C. Council for Women Na'amat USA, The Women's Labour Zionist Organization of America, Inc. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League National Asian Women's Health Organization National Association of Human Rights Workers National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. National Association of Women Business Owners National Association of Women Lawyers National Audubon Society National Bar Association/Women's Division and the International Law Section National Black Women's Health Project, Inc. National Breast Cancer Coalition, The National Center on Women and Family Law, Inc. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence National Coalition of 100 Black Women National Committee for Democratic Iran National Committee on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, Inc. National Congress of Neighborhood Women National Council for International Health National Council for International Health (DC) National Council for Research on Women National Council of Jewish Women National Council of Negro Women National Council of Women of the United States, Inc. National Council on Family Relations National Family Farm Coalition National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association National Federation of Press Women

National Foundation for Women Business Owners

National Hispanic Council on Aging National Institute for Leadership Development National Institute of Womanhood, The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council National Latina Health Organization National Lawyers Guild National Network of Women's Funds National Organization for Women, Inc. National Organization of Arab-American Women, Inc. National Organization of Italian American Women National Political Congress of Black Women (National Office) National Resource Center on Domestic Violence/Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence National Right to Life/Educational Trust Fund National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States National Wildlife Federation National Women and HIV/AIDS Project, Inc. National Women's Conference Center National Women's Economic Alliance National Women's Law Center1 National Women's Political Caucus National Women's Studies Association Native American Community Board Natural Resources Defense Council Network of East-West Women Network of Light New Humanity North America Taiwanese Women's Association North-South Center Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Obafemi Awolowo Foundation, The Office of Higher Education/American Council on Education Older Women's League One World Now, Inc. **Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc.** Organizing Committee/People's Decade of Human Rights Education Oxfam America Pacific Rim Institute for Development and Education (PRIDE) PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together) Pan Pacific & Southeast Asia Women's Association International Parents United for Child Care

Park Ridge Center Parliamentarians for Global Action Partners in Health Protection, Inc. Partners of the Americas Pathfinder International Pathways to Peace Peace Action Peace History Society (formerly Council on Peace Research in History) Peace Links, Inc. **Peacepower Foundation People-Centered Development Forum** Philadelphia Congress of the National Political Congress of Black Women Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends **Philippine American Foundation** Physicians for Social Responsibility Pittsburgh Beijing '95 and Beyond **Plan International** Planned Parenthood Federation of America Plenty Plutonium Free Future Women's Network **Population Action International Population Communications Population Communications International Population Institute** Population Reference Bureau, Inc. **Population Resource Center** Presbyterian Church (USA) **Prison Fellowship International** Pro Women (Programs for Women) **Project Kesher** Proutist Universal, Inc. Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Religious Consultation on Population, Reproductive Health and Ethics Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Research Action Information Network for Bodily Integrity of Women Results, Inc. **Ribbon International** Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights Rockford Institute Center on the Family in America, The **Rural Development Leadership Network** Rutherford Institute, The

Sacramento Women's Network of the CSUS Multi-Cultural Center San Diego Economic Conversion Council San Diego State University/International Institute for Human Resources Development Save the Children Foundation Secretariat for Family, Laity, Women and Youth, National Conferences for Catholic Bishops Seep Network, Inc. Servas International (U.S.) Shaler Adams Foundation Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women in Science, Inc. Sisterhood Is Global Institute Sisterlove, Inc. Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues Sociologists for Women in Society Solar Cookers International Southwest Community Resources, Inc. Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice St. Joan's International Alliance Synergos Institute, The Sunray Meditation Society Talking Leaves Deep Ecology Education Project Tam Cam Foundation, Inc. Task Force for Child Survival and Development, The Temple of Understanding Temple University (Commonwealth) **Tinker Institute on International Law & Organizations Tonantzin Land Institute Trickle Up Program** True Majority, Inc., The U & O Development Corporation, The UCC Office for Church in Society Union of Arab Lawyers Unitarian Universalist Association Unitarian Universalist Service Committee United Church of Christ (United Church Board for Ministries and United Church of Christ Coordinating Committee) United Methodist Church/General Board of Church and Society United Methodist Office, United Nations Association of USA United Nations Association of San Diego United Nations Association of USA United Neighborhood Centres of America, Inc.

United States Catholic Conference United States Committee for UNICEF United States Committee for UNIFEM Universal Institute, Inc./Women of Peace University of Global Education U.S.-China People's Friendship Association Utah Association of Women Value of Life Committee, Inc. Vietnamese Women Overseas Association W.K. Kellogg Foundation Wakefield Women's Institute Wellstart International Western Consortium for Public Health (aka Pacific Institute for Women's Health) Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development-Women's Leadership Program Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources, Inc., The Woman's National Democratic Club-Educational Foundation Women Empowering Women of Indian Nations Women for Faith and Family Women for International Peace and Arbitration Women for Meaningful Summits Women in Film (Los Angeles) Women in International Security Women of All Colors Women of Color Resource Center Women of Reform Judaism, The Federation of Temple Sisterhoods Women of the World Women of Vision Women Organized Resources for Liberia's Development, Inc. (WORLD, Inc.) Women Refugees Project at Cambridge and Somerville Legal Services/Harvard Immigration and Refugee Program Women's Action for New Directions, Inc. Women's Affairs Committee of U.S.-Shanghai Association for Economic and Technological Exchange Women's American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training) Women's Caucus, International AIDS Society (New York State Psychiatric Institute/HIV Center for Clinic & Behavioural Studies)

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children Women's Council of Dallas County Women's Council of the University of Missouri-Kansas City Women's Environment and Development Organization Women's Federation for World Peace, International Women's Freedom Network Women's Information Network Women's Initiative for Self Employment Women's International Zionist Organization Women's Leadership Project Women's League for Conservative Judaism Women's Research and Education Fund, Inc., of The National Association of Commissions for Women Women's Sports Foundation Women's Studies Center Women's World (World Organization for Rights, Literature and **Development**) Women's World Banking Women, Men and Media World Alliance of Reformed Churches World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation—U.S. Branch World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows, Inc. World Conference on Religion and Peace World Council for Curriculum and Instruction World Council of Credit Unions World Federalist Association World Federalist Movement World Federation for Mental Health World Federation of Methodist Women World Federation of Public Health Associations World Hunger Year World Information Transfer World Jewish Congress World Muslim Congress World Organization for the Family World ORT Union World Population Society World Press Freedom Committee World Share, Inc. World Sustainable Agriculture Association World Union for Progressive Judaism

World Vision International

Worldwide Network (Women in Development and Environment) YWCA of USA Zero Population Growth Zigen Fund, The Zonta International

Source: Conference Secretariat, the UN Fourth World Conference on Women.

U.S. NGOs Not Accredited for Participation in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women

The Secretariat did not recommend 65 U.S. NGOS for accreditation. Four U.S. NGOS recommended by the Secretariat were not accredited after their accreditation was challenged by a particular country. Following are the Secretariat's reasons for not recommending NGOS:

(1) The organization was strictly local or provided insufficient evidence to demonstrate that it had national or international membership/activities.

(2) The primary objective and/or purpose of the organization was either not clearly relevant or seemed to be outside the substantive scope of the Conference and its preparatory process.

(3) Not enough information was supplied to enable the Secretariat to complete its review.

(4) The group was not a well-established, bona fide nongovernmental organization and/or did not provide information to demonstrate that it was an incorporated organization in the country in which it maintained its headquarters.

In the following list we name the 69 U.S. NGOS that were not accredited to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women. After each name, we list the reasons for nonaccreditation. We express these reasons by listing either the numbers that correspond to the reasons cited above or the name of the country that objected to an NGO's accreditation.

Akosua Visions (1) (3)
American Indian Law Alliance (3)
Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (India)
Asian Pacific Environmental Network (2) (3)
Association of Iranian Women USA (Iran)
Atlantic County Advisory Commission on Women (1) (3)
Behavioral Science Department, Raymond Walters College/ University of Cincinnati (1) (3)
Black Americans for Life (1) (3)
California Displaced Homemakers Network (1) (3)
Carondelet Lifecare Ministries (1) (3)
Catholic Campaign for America, The (2) (3)
Center for Experiential Learning, The (2) (3)
Center for Natural and Traditional Medicines (2) (3) Appendix IX U.S. NGOs Not Accredited for Participation in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women

Centre for Women's and Children's Policy Research and Development (1)(4)(3)Clergywomen's Interfaith Institute in the Berkshires (1) (3)Clergywomen's Interfaith Institute (1)(3)Coalition of Under-Represented Women (1) (3)Community College of Denver (1) (3) Conrad Program (3) Demographic & Health Surveys Program, Macro International, Inc. (4) (3) Diana Foundation, The (1) (3)Fielding Institute, The (1)(2)(3)Fund for New Priorities in America (2) (3)Getting It Gazette (3) Global Black Women's Network (1)(4)(3)Global Interactive Marketing, Ltd. (Formerly Nu-Graphic Design A New York Corp.) (1) (4) (3)Good Karma, Inc. (2) (3)Highlander Research and Education Center (3) Institute for Environmental Studies/University of Wisconsin-Madison (1) International Campaign for Tibet (2) International Committee of Lawyers for Tibet (China) International Leadership Institute (4) (3)Islamic Society of North America (3) John Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (1) (2) (3) Kentucky Commission on Human Rights (1) (3) Lorain County Community College—Women's Link (1) (3) Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas (1) (3) Minnesota International Center (1) (3)Missouri Women's Council (1) (3) National Coalition Building Institute (2) (3) National Committee of Women for Democratic Iran (Iran) National League of Cities (2) (3)National Organization of Catholic Home Educators (2) (3) Neighborhood Community Development Center of Urban Mission Min. Cor. (1)(3)North Shore Women's Newspaper (1)(4)(3)Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and Its Committee on Women and Ireland (1) (3)Northern New Jersey Chinese Association (1) (3)Pacific and Asian American Center for Theology and Strategies (2) (3) Peace Initiatives (2) (3)Reprotect LC (4) (3)

Appendix IX U.S. NGOs Not Accredited for Participation in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women

Roots International—Rebirth of Old Time Truths and Systems (2) (3) Samhati (1) (3)Social Innovations, Inc. (4)(3)Society for Calligraphy (2) Southerners for Economic Justice (1) (3)Southwest Organizing Project (A Project of Southwest Community Resources, Inc.) (1)(3)Tibetan Rights Campaign (China) The Trusteeship (1)(3)United University Professions (1) (3) Vermont-National Education Association (1) (3) Very Special Arts, South Carolina (1) (3)Way of the Cross Baptist Church Ministries, The (2) (3) Wisconsin Conference of the United Church of Christ (1) (3) Womanspace in Great Neck (1) (3)Women's Group, Inc. (4) (3)Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program (1) (3) Women's Way (1) (3)World League for Freedom and Democracy (2) (3)

U.S. NGO Views on UN Accreditation Process and Access to Conference

	We talked to 28 U.S. NGOS that applied for accreditation to the Conference—23 that were accredited to attended the Conference and 5 that were not accredited. ¹ Of the accredited NGOS, 13 had prior UN conference and forum experience and were able to compare their experience in China with other conferences. Their views are summarized
U.S. NGO Opinions on the Fairness and Transparency of the Accreditation Process Mixed	below. The UN instructed the Conference Secretariat to notify NGOS that had not been accredited of the status of their applications and to accept additional supporting information. Of the 23 accredited NGOS we interviewed, 16 said that both the accreditation process was fair and reasons for decisions clear, while 7 said they did not understand the process by which the decisions were made. Sixteen NGOS we spoke with were accredited on the basis of their initial applications, while 6 said they were asked for additional information to support their applications before being recommended for accreditation. Information in that regard could not be obtained for the remaining NGO.
	Of the five NGOS we interviewed that were not recommended for accreditation or were recommended but not granted accreditation, one believed that the process was fair and reasons for decisions were clear. The other four nonaccredited NGOS asserted that the decision-making process was not transparent and questioned its fairness. Three NGOS not accredited stated that they were never notified of the status of their applications or the reasons for nonaccreditation. Two of the five nonaccredited NGOS believed that they were not accredited because of political reasons. Two others said their organizations were not given an opportunity to submit additional information or were not informed of the opportunity to submit more information in time to collect the necessary documentation.
Distance Between Conference and Forum Cited as Major Obstacle	The site of the NGO meetings that paralleled those of UN conferences are negotiated by the NGO organizing committees, completely separate from agreements between the UN and the host country. An agreement to hold the NGO Forum in Huairou, China, was reached in June 1995 after China retracted its offer of the Beijing Workers' Sports Center as the NGO meeting site.

 $^1\!We$ attempted to talk with 48 NGOs selected from UN lists of accredited and nonaccredited NGOs. We were able to discuss issues with 28.

The distance between the two sites—53 kilometers—was cited as the primary obstacle to accessibility of the Conference. Ten of the NGOS who attended the Conference and Forum said that the distance between the meeting sites in Beijing and Huairou obstructed interchange between NGOS and Conference official delegations. The Chinese provided buses and a dedicated road to facilitate movement between the two sites, but five NGO representatives complained that the buses were crowded and the schedules were not always convenient. Electronic communications that linked the two meetings were available.

Opinions also varied about the adequacy of the facilities for the NGO Forum. Ten NGOS that commented on the facilities found them adequate, whereas eight noted the lack of handicapped access and muddy conditions of the meeting areas to support their assessment that facilities were inadequate. NGOS with Taiwan/Tibet interests also reported acts of intimidation by Chinese authorities.

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Bulk Rate Postage & Fees Paid GAO Permit No. G100