



Strategic Goal 10: Humanitarian Response

Minimize the Human Costs of Displacement, Conflicts, and Natural Disasters

I. Public Benefit

The United States' commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, landmines, forced migration, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. The strength of this commitment derives from both our common humanity and our responsibility as a global leader. When responding to natural and human-made disasters, the U.S. complements efforts to promote democracy and human rights. In addition to saving lives, reducing human suffering, and alleviating the economic impact of disasters, humanitarian programs support the objectives of the U.S. National Security Strategy by addressing crises with potential regional (or even global) implications, fostering peace and stability, and promoting sustainable development and infrastructure revitalization. Through the work of USAID and the Department, the U.S. leads international efforts to prevent and respond to humanitarian crises. It provides substantial resources and guidance through international and nongovernmental organizations (IO and NGOs) for worldwide humanitarian programs, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting responsibility-sharing and coordinating funding and implementation strategies. USAID and the Department advocate and participate in the multilateral response to humanitarian crises, and regularly monitor and evaluate humanitarian programs to ensure that the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and natural disaster and conflict victims are met. Financial support for demining activities makes areas safe for the return of refugees and IDPs. The Department's management and support of overseas refugee admissions programs provide an important durable solution for refugees, and serve as a leading model for other resettlement countries. USAID's role as the world's leading international food assistance provider puts it at the forefront of averting famines in all parts of the developing world. The United States' leadership and humanitarian support to disasters and complex emergencies provides a positive standard for the donor community and hope for a better future for the people suffering as a result of natural or human-made disasters.

II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request	Change from FY 2006	
				Amount	%
Staff ¹	545	536	541	5	0.9%
Funds ²	\$1,376,711	\$988,186	\$1,068,551	\$80,366	8.1%

Note (1): Department of State direct-funded positions.

Note (2): Funds include both Department of State Appropriations Act Resources and Foreign Operations Resources, where applicable.



III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the performance goals, initiatives/programs, and the resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the Humanitarian Response strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Goal (Short Title)	Initiative/Program	Major Resources	Lead Bureau(s)	Partners
Humanitarian Response	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and Other Victims	Protection and Durable Solutions	MRA, ERMA	PRM DCHA	UNHCR, ICRC, other international organizations and NGOs
		Humanitarian Assistance	DA, ERMA, FSA, SEED, IDFA, MRA, TI, Title II	PRM, DCHA	UN agencies, HHS, international and nongovernmental organizations
		Refugee Admissions to the U.S.	ERMA, MRA	PRM	DHS, HHS, UNHCR, IOM, NGOs
		Responsibility Sharing	DA, D&CP, ERMA, IO&P, MRA, Title II	IO, PRM, DCHA	WFP, other WFP donors
		Demining	NADR	PM, DCHA	DoD, NGOs, the UN and other international organizations and donor states
	Disaster prevention/response via capacity building	Capacity Building	DA, IDFA, Title II	S/CRS, DCHA/OFDA	Famine Early Warning System, NOAA, USFS, USGS, Fairfax County Fire & Rescue Department, international and nongovernmental organizations



IV. Performance Summary

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2007 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

Annual Performance Goal #1	
HT.01 EFFECTIVE PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE, AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND CONFLICT VICTIMS.	

I/P #1: Protection and Durable Solutions	
Ensure access to effective protection for refugees, conflict victims, and, in certain cases, internally displaced persons. Our primary goals are to: prevent refoulement (involuntary return to a place where there is risk of persecution), promote access to asylum, enhance physical protection (especially for women and children), and promote durable solutions.	



Output Indicator

Indicator #1: Number of UNHCR Protection Posts Worldwide (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Posts that Sustain Support for Posts Previously Created (earmarked by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, PRM): 27 Number of Posts Mainstreamed in UNHCR's Budget (cumulative, no PRM earmark): 27 Number of Posts Newly Supported/ Created (earmarked by PRM): 8
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Posts that Sustain Support for Posts Previously Created (earmarked by PRM): 24 Number of Posts Mainstreamed in UNHCR's Budget (cumulative, no PRM earmark): 15 Number of Posts Newly Supported/ Created (earmarked by PRM): 15
RESULTS	2005	UNHCR has solicited applications for the 27 additional protection-related posts funded by PRM, and is in the process of filling these positions. UNHCR incorporated 22 protection-related positions into its regular budget for 2006, demonstrating results significantly above target.
	2004	UNHCR established a separate budget mechanism for additional protection staffing. PRM provided funds in FY 2004 to support 27 additional UNHCR protection-related posts (protection and community services posts).
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The presence of staff with specific protection responsibilities is critical to providing both legal and practical protection for vulnerable individuals and groups. By co-locating with refugees, protection officers are better positioned to prevent abuses and increase accountability for perpetrators.
	Data Source	UNHCR



I/P #2: Humanitarian Assistance		
Address the humanitarian needs of refugees, returning refugees, victims of conflict, and, in some cases, internally displaced persons. Through the programs we support, we provide effective and efficient humanitarian response at internationally-accepted standards.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #1: Crude Mortality Rates		
TARGETS	FY 2007	In complex humanitarian crises, Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 95% of targeted sites. In stable refugee settings, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day) in 90% of targeted sites.
	FY 2006	In complex humanitarian crises, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 95% of targeted sites.
RESULTS	2005	Where data are available, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in over 98% of targeted refugee sites. In FY 2005, CMR was reported above the regional emergency threshold in four sites (three in Chad and one in Kenya) out of over 225 refugee camps and settlements worldwide. There has been a decline in CMR among Sudanese refugees from Darfur, although it remains an issue of concern in selected sites in Chad.
	2004	CMR exceeded 2/10,000/day among Sudanese refugees in Chad. The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters has created an online Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) to track data on CMR and nutritional status.
	2003	Available data from partners and refugee coordinators shows that CMR did not exceed 1/10,000 people/day in refugee populations targeted by PRM.
	2002	Where data were available, refugee crisis did not exceed a CMR of 1/10,000 people/day. State/PRM and USAID developed tools and conducted a training workshop to measure and track CMR and under-five child nutritional status under the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) initiative.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The crude mortality rate is the mortality rate from all causes of death for a population. It is an accepted indicator of the extent to which the international community is meeting minimum standards of care (see www.sphereproject.org) and thus the overall impact and performance of the international relief system (www.smartindicators.org). Criteria developed by UNHCR and SPHERE establish regional CMR thresholds for emergency response based on long-term CMR data in these areas.
	Data Source	Reports from CE-DAT, WHO, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, and non-governmental organizations. PRM program officers in Washington and refugee coordinators in the field collect data from these sources. The Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) is operational and contains data on mortality, nutritional status, morbidity and vaccination coverage for eight pilot countries. It is expanding data coverage and improving its online interface.



 Input Indicator		
Indicator #2: Crude Death Rate - Trend		
TARGETS	FY 2007	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure (1) 40% of areas are monitored, and (2) the CDR declines or remains stable in two-thirds (2/3) of the monitored sites.
	FY 2006	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure (1) 30% of areas are monitored, and (2) the CDR declines or remains stable in two-thirds (2/3) of the monitored sites.
RESULTS	2005	After consultation with the international community, the definition has been changed to "percent of areas monitored." "Areas" is defined as the first administrative level of countries and "monitored" is defined as having current year survey data. Using this methodology, the new baseline for this measure is: 23% of areas monitored in 2004-2005. CDR remained stable in two-thirds (2/3) of monitored sites.
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the most vital public health indicator of the severity of a humanitarian crisis. It is an accepted indicator of the extent to which the international community is meeting minimum standards of care (see www.sphereproject.org) and thus the overall impact and performance of the collective international relief system (www.smartindicators.org).
	Data Source	Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) established by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), reports from international and nongovernmental humanitarian organizations. The global number of emergencies (for determining the denominator) is being established and regularly updated by triangulating information from various sources, including WHO/SCN, UNHCR, OCHA, ECHO, USAID/OFDA (declared disaster list). Countries reviewed for first administrative level survey data: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Somalia, Sudan.



 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #3: Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 Years of Age		
TARGETS	FY 2007	In 92% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition. In 90% of non-emergency settings with stable refugee populations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition.
	FY 2006	In 90% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition.
RESULTS	2005	In 7% of targeted sites (16 sites out of over 225 refugee camps and settlements worldwide), more than 10% of children under age five suffered from global acute malnutrition. During FY 2005, GAM rates exceeded 10 percent in eleven camps in Chad, seven camps in Ethiopia, and one camp in the Central African Republic. For example, GAM rates among Sudanese refugees in Chad have declined since FY 2004; however, they remain at serious levels (around 15%), according to May 2005 surveys. The Department is working with UNHCR and other international and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that less than 10% of children under age five suffer from global acute malnutrition in refugee camps.
	2004	In 8% of targeted sites (20 sites out of over 225 refugee camps and settlements worldwide), more than 10% of children under age five suffered from global acute malnutrition. For example, in June 2004, surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that 36-39% of children under age five, among Sudanese refugees in Chad, suffered from global acute malnutrition. The Department and USAID continued supporting new tools/measures to improve data collection and reporting on nutritional status.
	2003	<u>Baseline:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In humanitarian crises where Department funds were provided, at least 90% of children under age five had weight-for-height ratios that were greater than or equal to two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of greater than or equal to 2), or greater than 80% median weight-for-height, and an absence of nutritional edema. Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya was one exception where slightly less than 90% of children under age five had weight-for-height ratios that were greater than or equal to 2 standard deviations below the mean (Z score of greater than or equal to 2), or greater than 90% median weight-for-height and an absence of nutritional edema. An anthropometric survey of Kakuma camp by the International Rescue Committee in January 2003 found that 12.5% of Somali Bantu children and 14.3% of other children under age five suffered from acute malnutrition. PRM and USAID continued to support the development of tools and measures to improve data collection and reporting on nutritional status.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Nutritional status is a basic indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health and well being of the entire community. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is the term used to include all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. GAM is defined as weight-for-height ratios that are less than 2 standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than 80% median weight-for-height, or the presence of nutritional edema. (See www.sphereproject.org)
	Data Source	Reports from CE-DAT, WHO, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, and nongovernmental organizations.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #4: Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 Years of Age - Trend		
TARGETS	FY 2007	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure (1) 40% of areas are monitored, and (2) nutritional status improves or remains stable in two-thirds of the monitored sites.
	FY 2006	In complex humanitarian crises, USAID will ensure (1) 30% of areas are monitored, and (2) nutritional status improves or remains stable in two-thirds of the monitored sites.
RESULTS	2005	<u>Baseline</u> : 23% of areas monitored in 2004-2005. Nutritional status remained stable or improved in two-thirds of the monitored sites.
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	After consultation with technical/international partners, the measure has been changed to "percent of areas monitored". "Areas" is defined as the first administrative level and "monitored" is defined as having current year survey data. Nutritional status is a basic indicator for assessing the severity of crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health and well being of the entire community. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is the term used to include all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. It is defined as weight-for-height ratios that are less than or equal to two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than eighty percent median weight-for-height, and the presence of nutritional edema.
	Data Source	Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT) established by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED); UN Standing Committee on Nutrition/ Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); reports from international and nongovernmental organizations. The global number of emergencies (for determining the denominator) will be established and regularly updated by triangulating information from various sources, including WHO/SCN, UNHCR, OCHA, ECHO, USAID/OFDA (declared disaster list).



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #5: Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID		
TARGETS	FY 2007	144,367,192 Beneficiaries
	FY 2006	136,252,252 Beneficiaries
RESULTS	2005	114,380,450 Beneficiaries.
	2004	64,083,897 Beneficiaries.
	2003	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. 73,010,637 beneficiaries. 2. 16,530 beneficiaries who were torture survivors.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The number of people served is not the best measure of the performance of humanitarian assistance. USAID does not normally set an overall target number of beneficiaries at the beginning of an emergency, because disaster situations are dynamic. New needs arise while others are alleviated, so it is very difficult if not impossible to know how many people USAID intends to serve at the outset of a given complex emergency or natural disaster. As a result, the "coverage" figure of planned vs. actual beneficiaries is not entirely reliable. Due to reporting limitations, data regarding torture survivors and prosthetic devices distributed is not being collected by USAID.
	Data Source	These numbers were derived from calculating the approximate cost per beneficiary spent in FY 2004 and applying this number to a notional Congressional FY 2007 budget request.



I/P #3: Refugee Admissions to the U.S.		
One goal of the U.S. Resettlement Program is to ensure that eligible refugees in need of protection are offered the durable solution of resettlement to the United States or other resettlement countries.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Refugees Resettled in the U.S., as a Percentage of the Ceiling (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	100% of the allocated ceiling; Number to be set by the President later in FY 2006.
	FY 2006	100% of the allocated ceiling; 60,000
RESULTS	2005	108%; 53,813 refugees were resettled to the U.S., surpassing the allocated ceiling of 50,000.
	2004	106%; 52,868 refugees were resettled in the U.S., surpassing the allocated ceiling of 50,000.
	2003	Out of a ceiling of 70,000 refugees, 28,422 (or 41%) were resettled.
	2002	Out of an allocated ceiling of 70,000 refugees, 27,113 were resettled. This number was significantly affected by developments since the events of 9/11.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	<p>This indicator measures the effectiveness of the refugee admissions program overall. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.</p> <p>The ceiling is established by Presidential determination each year through consultations with voluntary agencies, Congress, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Health and Human Services.</p>
	Data Source	The Department's Refugee Processing Center collects data on refugee arrivals in the U.S.



I/P #4: Responsibility Sharing

Although the financial health of individual international agencies has improved in recent years, significant humanitarian funding shortfalls remain, particularly for global food needs. We strive to fill this gap by encouraging support for multilateral humanitarian organizations in meetings with traditional and emerging donor governments.



Output Indicator



Indicator #1: Percentage of Non-U.S. Donors to the World Food Program (WFP)

TARGETS	FY 2007	World Food Program (WFP) has sufficient funds to meet priority needs, with contributions from many donor countries and the private sector. Non-USG contributions are 55% of total contributions.
	FY 2006	WFP has sufficient funds to meet priority needs, with contributions from many donor countries and the private sector. Non-USG contributions are 55% of total contributions.
RESULTS	2005	As of September 26, 2005, there were four new donors: Azerbaijan, Liechtenstein, Namibia, and Trinidad and Tobago. As of September 26, 2005, WFP had received \$2.08 billion in contributions, of which \$934 million were from the United States. Non-U.S. Government contributions were 55% of total contributions.
	2004	As of October 4, 2004, there were seven new donors: Madagascar, Guatemala, Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe. As of October 4, 2004, WFP had received \$1.562 billion in contributions, of which \$718 million were from the United States. Non-USG contributions were 54% of total contributions.
	2003	As of September 22, 2003, WFP had nine new donors: Cameroon, El Salvador, Greece, Kuwait, Malta, Marshall Islands, Qatar, Russia, and Vietnam. As of September 22, 2003, non-USG contributions to WFP totaled \$877 million, compared to \$871 million as of December 31, 2002 (an increase of 0.7%).
	2002	<u>Baseline:</u> Of the \$1.8 billion, U.S. contributions were 52% and non-USG contributions were 48%.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The effectiveness of multilateral organizations can be compromised by over-reliance on contributions from a single donor. More contributors and greater contributions from existing contributors are needed to keep WFP's crisis response capacity at its current level. WFP operates on a calendar year, while the USG operates on a fiscal year.
	Data Source	Documents prepared by WFP for the Executive Board's annual session and available on WFP's website.



I/P #5: Demining		
Humanitarian mine action programs advance sustainable development and global interests by providing a humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects generated by landmines, unexploded ordnance and abandoned ordnance.		
 Outcome Indicator		
Indicator #1: Countries Reaching Sustainment of End State/Cumulative Budget Authority		
TARGETS	FY 2007	19 countries/\$634 million Measure: 3.0
	FY 2006	17 countries/\$554 million Measure: 3.1
RESULTS	2005	15 countries/\$474 million Measure: 3.2
	2004	15 countries/\$398 million Measure: 3.8
	2003	12 countries/\$328 million Measure: 3.7
	2002	9 countries/\$258 million Measure: 3.4
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	DoS oversees bilateral humanitarian mine action programs worldwide by supporting national programs through strategic planning, capacity development, mine action training, victim's assistance and mine risk education. This indicator captures the total level of national programs that have been assisted and graduated to either self-sustainment or attainment of mine impact-free status compared against the total mine action budget of the U.S. DoS humanitarian mine action program.
	Data Source	DoS reporting from nation-partners, implementing partners, and U.S. Embassies of the successful completion of host-nation strategic and national objectives.



Annual Performance Goal #2
HT.02 IMPROVED CAPACITY OF HOST COUNTRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES TO DISASTERS AND ANTICIPATE AND RESPOND TO HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES.

I/P #6: Capacity Building
Ensure that partners have the appropriate training and support to build local capacity in disaster preparedness and mitigation.



Output Indicator

Indicator #1: Number and Percent of Crisis-Prone Countries That Have Systems to Warn About Shocks and Their Effects on Food Availability

TARGETS	FY 2007	18 (67%) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	FY 2006	16 (60%) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
RESULTS	2005	14 (52%) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	2004	First year of data collection. Nine (45%) of USAID-assisted, crisis prone countries have systems to warn of shocks.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This is an important first step and good indicator towards reducing vulnerabilities to disasters and building capacity to anticipate and respond appropriately.
	Data Source	FEWSNET monitoring reports.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Number of Institutions Reconstructed and Rehabilitated (Homes, Water/Sanitation Facilities, Schools, Markets)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	29,637 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
	FY 2006	29,497 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
RESULTS	2005	28,909 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
	2004	First year of data collection. 41,577 buildings (homes, schools, clinics, markets) reconstructed or rehabilitated.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	USAID provides significant support to reconstruction and rehabilitation. This is a good objectively verifiable indicator of communities/societies being rebuilt after a crisis.
	Data Source	USAID Annual Reports from Operating Units; Implementing partner reports.



V. Illustrative Examples

Humanitarian Response	
President's Initiative on African Humanitarian Emergencies	In 2005, USAID and the Department played a key role in averting famines threatened by extensive drought in Sub-Saharan Africa, meeting the challenge put forward by President Bush and Prime Minister Blair to international partners to provide greater emergency assistance to Africa. In Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, and the countries of the Sahelian region, harvests were the worst in a decade. On June 7, 2005 President Bush announced an estimated \$674.4 million in supplemental and other immediate emergency funding for Africa. USAID subsequently chaired an inter-departmental working group under the Presidential Initiative on African Humanitarian Emergencies to address urgent humanitarian needs in the 33 countries affected. The Department and USAID led diplomatic efforts to secure contributions toward UN Appeals from other donors for the 19 neediest countries. Through its NGO partners and the United Nations, the United States contributed \$2.5 billion for food and other resources from October 2004 through the end of the 2005 calendar year.
Burundi Repatriation	The Department continues to support the voluntary repatriation of Burundi refugees, who fled to surrounding countries during sporadic violence over the past 35 years. More than 290,000 Burundi refugees have returned since UNHCR started its voluntary repatriation program from Tanzania in March 2002, and the refugee agency plans to help another 100,000 more return before the end of 2006. Repatriation assistance includes transport from refugee camps to refugees' home villages, as well as three months of food rations, and basic supplies like plastic sheeting, buckets, pots, tools, and soap. Some 238,000 Burundi refugees remain in Tanzanian camps, an estimated 200,000 Burundi refugees have locally integrated in the Tanzanian border area, and roughly 198,000 "old caseload" Burundi refugees reside in central Tanzania, most of who fled in the wake of the 1972 violence. Another 20,000 Burundi refugees remain in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Humanitarian Action in Darfur	The full range of humanitarian action is well illustrated by the USG led international response to the complex humanitarian emergency in Darfur, Sudan. Heroic efforts in FY 2005 addressed the ongoing conflict and food shortage while working tirelessly to implement the peace settlement between the northern and southern parts of the country. The USG committed more than \$1.9 billion in assistance for Sudan from FY 2003-2005. Working closely together, USAID and the Department continue to alleviate the suffering of over 1.6 million IDPs in Darfur and 200,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad. The Department and USAID partnered to document human rights and international humanitarian law abuses committed in Darfur, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence. USAID was by far the biggest contributor of food assistance, providing over 376,000 metric tons of food-- approximately 85% of all food distributed by WFP. These actions, including the diversion of commodities on the high seas, ensured the continued supply of food to vulnerable populations during the critical hunger gap in July and August. The U.S. also supported NATO's decision to support the African Union's (AU) peacekeeping expansion in Sudan with strategic airlift for deployment of new peacekeepers and training for AU officers. As part of this NATO support, the U.S. Military's European Command began airlifting 1,800 Rwandan peacekeepers to Darfur in July 2005.



<p>The Tsunami</p>	<p>A devastating, 9.0 magnitude earthquake off the west coast of Northern Sumatra triggered massive tsunamis which caused catastrophic damage and flooding in many countries in South and Southeast Asia on December 26th, 2004. The primary countries affected were Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives, and Thailand, though the disaster also affected Malaysia, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya and Seychelles. The Department and USAID coordinated closely with the White House, DOD and others to ensure that the breadth and scope of U.S. contributions to international relief efforts were properly coordinated, briefed to the media, communicated to viewers around the world, and known by beneficiaries. Dedicated Department and USAID web sites provided extensive information in multiple languages, including satellite imagery and photographs. Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs), led by USAID with technical staff from several USG agencies, were dispatched to determine the severity of the situation, and to report back to Washington on their findings, ensuring a coordinated response capability. The Humanitarian Information Unit - a joint enterprise staffed by both USAID and State Department personnel - established a collaborative workspace and an interagency Tsunami Humanitarian Information Sharing working group to foster the coordination of taskings from the field and responses by U.S. government agencies. The Department's posters and USAID's Tsunami Relief booklet showing U.S. response to the tsunami were sent to all Embassies and placed in various public venues. In May 2005, President Bush signed a supplemental budget bill that included funding to support relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in tsunami-affected countries. These funds are directed towards a wide array of activities, such as the provision of food, water, and relief supplies; cash-for-work cleanup programs; construction of emergency shelters; and provision of sanitation, medical necessities, child protection and psychosocial trauma support. Local infrastructure rebuilding is being carried out through block grants, involving the diverse elements within communities in planning and decision-making for local investments. USG infrastructure programs are helping countries to "build back better," improving the construction standards for homes, roads and public buildings and ensuring access for disabled populations to public buildings reconstructed with USG funding. Finally extraordinary efforts are being made to coordinate with donor countries, international organizations, the private sector, and the NGO community to ensure that the world-wide outpouring of support to the people affected by this disaster is used in the most effective way possible.</p>
<p>Protecting Uzbek Asylum Seekers</p>	<p>The Department played a key role in ensuring the international protection of approximately 450 Uzbek asylum seekers who fled to Kyrgyzstan following the May 2005 uprising in Andijon, Uzbekistan. We consistently worked with UNHCR and other governments to urge the Kyrgyz government to abide by its obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention and the Convention Against Torture to ensure the asylum seekers' safety and preclude any possibility of their return to Uzbekistan before their asylum applications had been processed. The Department also worked closely with UNHCR and several other countries to arrange an emergency evacuation of the asylum seekers from Kyrgyzstan to Romania on a temporary basis, where they are being processed for resettlement. The Department continues to follow closely the refugee situation in the region, and is working with UNHCR and the governments of Kyrgyzstan and other countries to ensure that refugees are afforded all possible protection under national and international laws.</p>
<p>Humanitarian Mine Actions</p>	<p>In FY 2005, approximately 22 mine-affected countries in the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program benefited from the clearance of land and infrastructure, and in the process restored food production, livelihoods, key transportation corridors, and most importantly, a sense of public safety. These countries also witnessed the safe return of tens of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In many countries, mine action also served as a vital tool of engagement, supporting peace-building initiatives and demonstrating U.S. resolve to protect victims of conflict. In 2005, thousands of victims of landmines and other war-associated injuries continued to regain their ability to participate in social and economic activities as a result of orthopedic, physical rehabilitation and other forms of social and economic assistance, including the provision of wheelchairs in such countries as Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, the Congo, Laos, Vietnam and many others.</p>



V. Resource Detail

Table 1: State Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau (By Highest FY 2007 Request)	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Western Hemisphere Affairs	8,108	8,440	8,402
European and Eurasian Affairs	6,225	6,196	5,897
African Affairs	5,171	5,421	5,510
Political-Military Affairs	3,268	3,291	3,384
Other Bureaus	100,169	19,855	19,569
Total State Appropriations	\$122,941	\$43,203	\$42,762

Table 2: Foreign Operations by Account (\$ Thousands)

Title/Accounts	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance			
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-
Overseas Private Investment Corp	-	-	-
Trade and Development Agency	1,533	1,512	1,509
Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance			
USAID	63,638	32,222	20,726
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	-	-	-
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	162,019	25,101	29,347
Independent Agencies	1,885	2,277	2,273
Department of State	969,519	865,241	950,560
Department of Treasury	-	-	-
Conflict Response Fund	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Account	-	-	-
Title III - Military Assistance			
International Military Education/Training	276	325	325
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	54,900	17,500	20,050
Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance			
International Development Association	-	-	-
International Financial Institutions	-	-	-
International Organizations/Programs	-	805	1,000
Total Foreign Operations	\$1,253,770	\$944,983	\$1,025,789
Grand Total	\$1,376,711	\$988,186	\$1,068,551