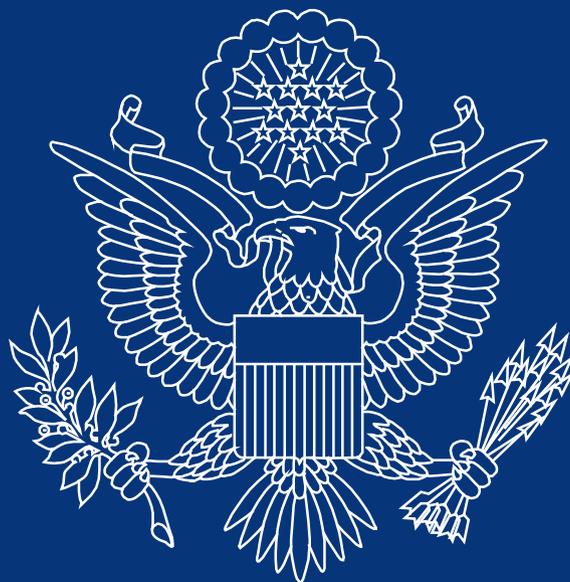


United States Department of State

**Migration and
Refugee Assistance**



**Emergency Refugee
and Migration Assistance**

FISCAL YEAR 2014

Congressional Presentation Document

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Congressional Presentation Document
Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
FY 2014

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Migration and Refugee Assistance & U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL MRA	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960
TOTAL Enduring - MRA	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,646,100	*	1,760,960
Africa	394,700	*	457,200
East Asia	45,400	*	44,400
Europe	46,100	*	34,600
Near East	443,690	*	450,900
South Asia	87,955	*	117,600
Western Hemisphere	53,855	*	44,200
Protection Priorities	156,500	*	177,410
Migration	24,400	*	22,500
Administrative Expenses	33,500	*	35,150
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	20,000	*	15,000
Refugee Admissions	340,000	*	362,000
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - MRA	329,000	229,000	-
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance.

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration



FY 2014 Statement by
Assistant Secretary Anne C. Richard

The scale of displacement around the world is enormous and growing. At the start of 2012, over 40 million people were uprooted from their homes. Millions more were displaced over the following months by conflicts in Syria, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan. They fled war, strife and persecution. In addition to responding to these crises, we and our aid agency partners must also continue to address the needs of those who have been displaced for years, if not decades, such as Burmese refugees in Southeast Asia and Somalis in Kenya. We also need to support efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness, and build capacity of governments to protect vulnerable migrants. However, we cannot focus solely on mounting operations in response to crises. We must seek and strive for permanent solutions to displacement. We should support those who wish to return home, such as Afghans in Pakistan and Ivoirians in West Africa. We can urge countries that host refugees to allow them to integrate into their new communities. We also should convince other countries to open their doors to refugees and must continue the strong American tradition of welcoming refugees to the United States via the U.S. Refugee Admissions program.

To meet these growing needs and ensure continued U.S. humanitarian leadership, the President's FY 2014 request includes \$1.76 billion for the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and \$250 million for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) accounts. With PRM programming of \$1.86 billion in FY 2012, the FY 2014 request is the minimum amount necessary to address continuing needs while funding emergency response as a vital component of our programs, particularly for those affected by conflicts in Syria, the Horn of Africa, Mali, and elsewhere.

The FY 2014 request will support life-sustaining programs by providing funding to key USG humanitarian partners – chiefly, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and a number of strong nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). MRA funding will support programs that meet basic needs such as emergency shelter, water and sanitation, health care, and family reunification for Colombian refugees in the Andes region, Darfur refugees in Chad, conflict victims in Yemen, and many others.

The request supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by funding programs to protect women and children in emergencies, including programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. This is in line with the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, as well as the

U.S. Action Plan on Children in Adversity. FY 2014 resources will also assist the growing number of refugees living in urban areas and improve protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees.

In FY 2014, PRM expects to support the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons to Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere. This request also supports the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, managed by PRM in close coordination with the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services. The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program offers some of the most vulnerable refugees a chance at a new life in communities across America. The FY 2014 request also supports humanitarian migrants to Israel.

Finally, PRM places a high priority on effective, evidence-based programming. With lives at stake, we insist that U.S. humanitarian programs produce results. PRM's administrative expenses are a lean two percent of the overall FY 2014 request and are an essential part of sound stewardship of MRA and ERMA resources. PRM staff are present in 19 posts around the world. We regularly deploy staff to the field to conduct needs assessments and rigorous program monitoring. We do this to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance is well spent and reaching those most in need. The FY 2014 request includes modest resources for evaluations in order to assess performance across all PRM programs.

Helping others in need is a core value of the American people. This FY 2014 MRA and ERMA budget request balances a difficult budget reality with rising global humanitarian demands while maintaining effective oversight and accountability on behalf of American taxpayers. My colleagues and I believe what Secretary Kerry said in his February 2013 address at the University of Virginia: "Foreign assistance is not a giveaway. It's not charity. It is an investment in a strong America and in a free world. Foreign assistance lifts other people up and then reinforces their willingness to link arms with us in common endeavors... It's not easy, but responding is the American thing to do."

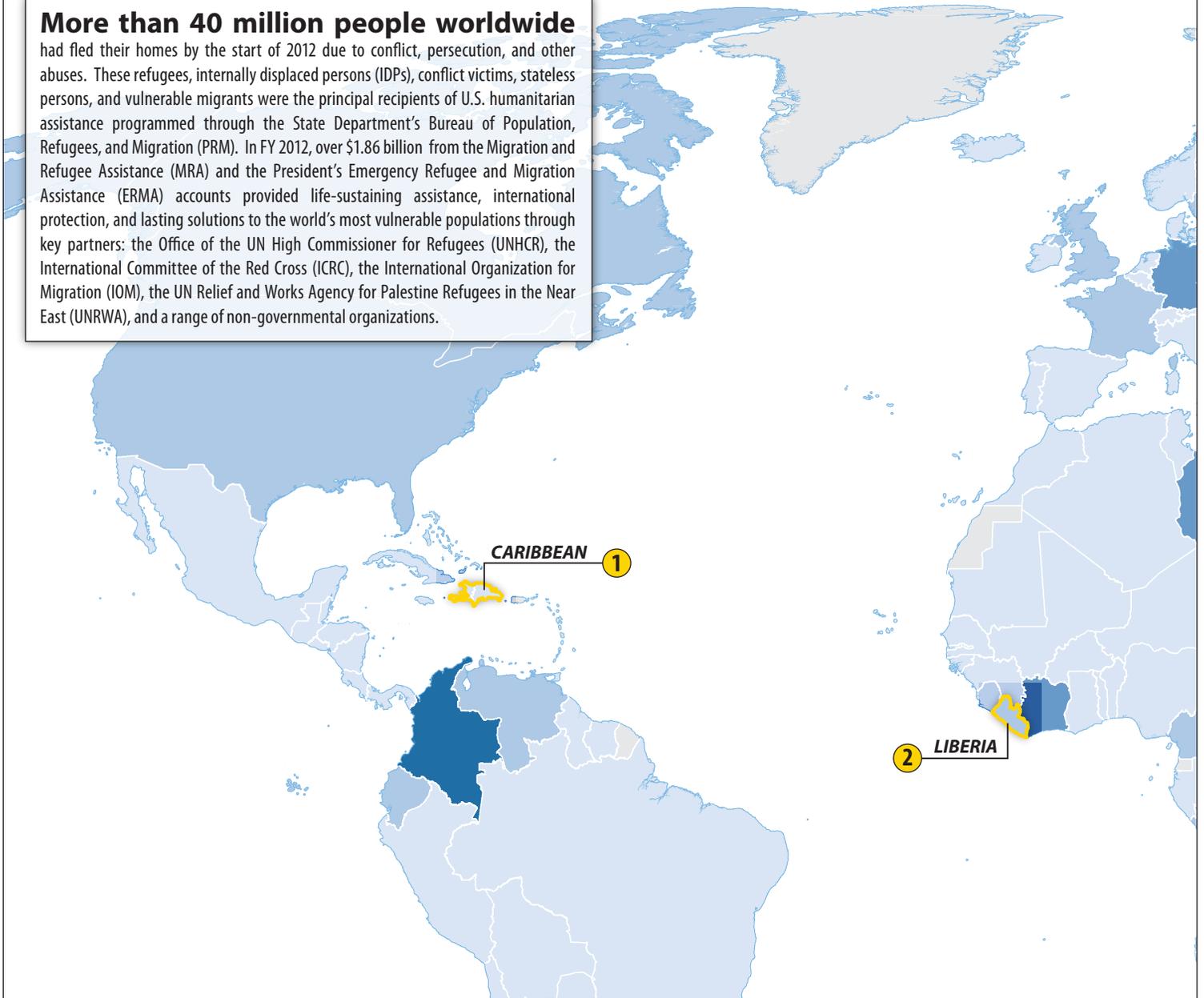
2012

PRM Worldwide Achievements

PRM Global Impacts: 2012 Highlights

More than 40 million people worldwide

had fled their homes by the start of 2012 due to conflict, persecution, and other abuses. These refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants were the principal recipients of U.S. humanitarian assistance programmed through the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). In FY 2012, over \$1.86 billion from the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and the President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) accounts provided life-sustaining assistance, international protection, and lasting solutions to the world's most vulnerable populations through key partners: the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and a range of non-governmental organizations.



Total populations of concern by country of asylum as of Jan. 2012*



* All population figures are estimates as of January 2012, as released by UNHCR and UNRWA. Figures do not reflect population movements in 2012, such as displacement as a result of conflicts in Syria, Mali and elsewhere.

Sources: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Relief and Works Agency, USG

1

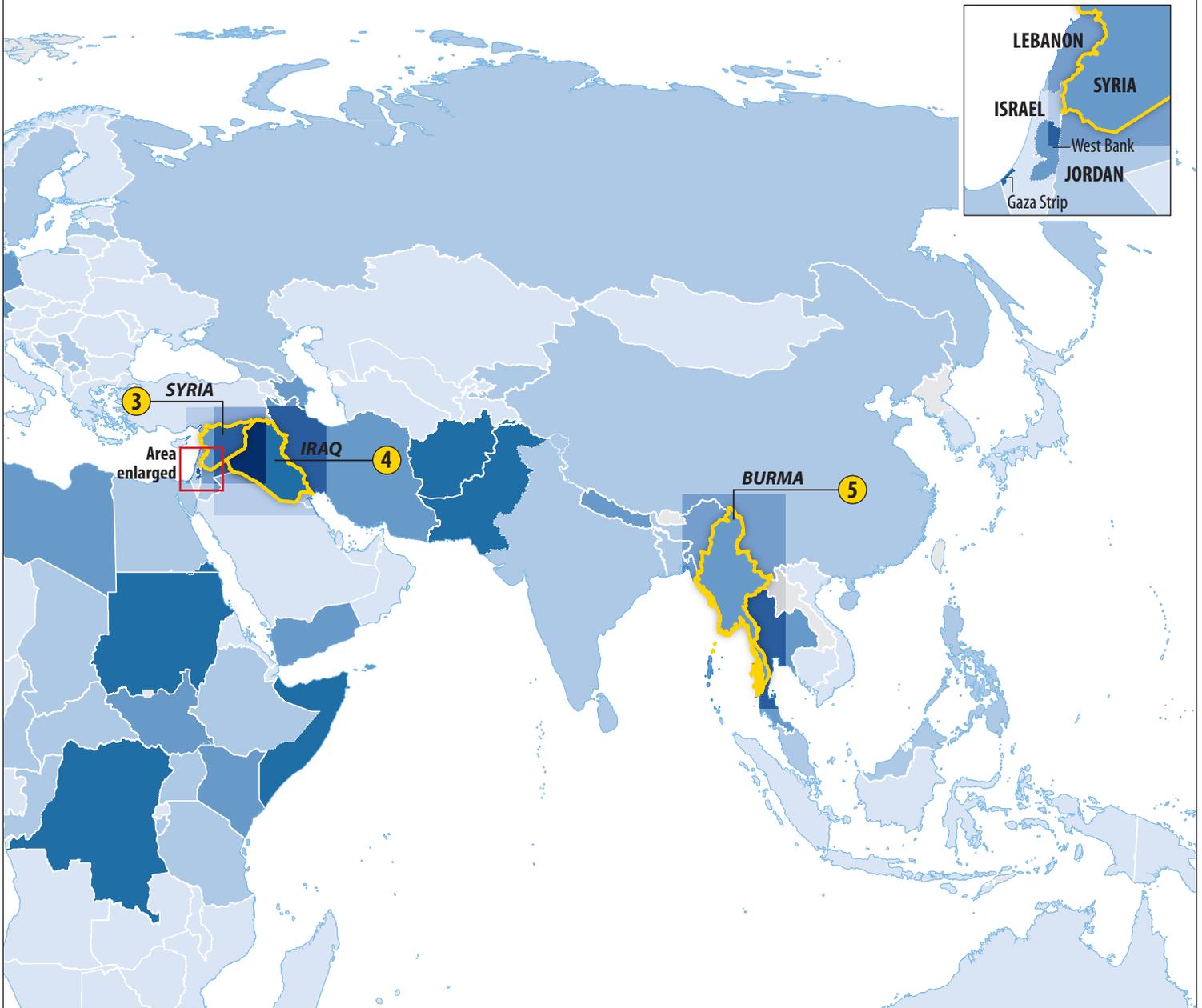
CARIBBEAN: MIGRATION

With PRM support in FY 2012, IOM assisted more than 1,200 Haitians return home to Haiti after they had migrated to the Dominican Republic in the wake of the January 2010 earthquake. PRM support to IOM also strengthened the capacity of Dominican government institutions to better manage migration through conflict mitigation activities. During the year, six target Dominican communities built conflict mitigation networks equipped to raise awareness of migration challenges, monitor rising tensions, and prevent future conflict.

2

LIBERIA: REFUGEE RETURNS

PRM's humanitarian assistance contributed to resolving the protracted refugee situation of Liberians in West Africa, whose status as refugees officially ended on June 30, 2012. With PRM support, UNHCR and IOM have helped some 155,000 Liberian refugees return home since Liberia's civil war ended in 2003. They also worked with host governments to support and grant legal status to those refugees who continued to express concerns about returning to Liberia, allowing them to stay permanently in host countries.



**3 SYRIA:
EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

In response to the ongoing conflict in Syria, PRM's humanitarian partners provided essential winter supplies, life-saving food, and medical treatment that reached millions of vulnerable people in all 14 governorates inside Syria, as well as nearly 600,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and other countries in the region in 2012. For example, UNHCR provided 18,500 winter-adapted tents for refugees in Turkey and conducted over 11,000 home visits to reach vulnerable refugees living in urban areas in Jordan. PRM programs also aided tens of thousands of Palestinian and Iraqi refugees affected by the conflict in Syria.

**4 IRAQ:
REFUGEE ADMISSIONS**

In FY 2012, the United States admitted over 12,000 Iraqis through the PRM-managed U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. Total Iraqi refugee arrivals exceed 70,000 since the Al-Askari mosque bombing in Samarra in February 2006 when Iraqis began fleeing in large numbers due to sectarian violence. Thanks to the combined efforts of several U.S. government agencies, refugee security screening processes were refined in FY 2012, which will allow the Bureau to support a robust refugee admissions program in FY 2013.

**5 BURMA:
HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY**

In a unique, cross-cutting mission, deputy assistant secretaries from four State Department bureaus – two regional (dealing with East Asia and South Asia) and two functional (dealing with human rights and refugees) – traveled to Burma and Bangladesh to assess the aftermath of communal violence in Burma's Rakhine State. As the Burmese government works to address the underlying causes of conflict, a regional approach must address mixed flows of refugees and migrants by land and sea and ensure that those fleeing are treated humanely.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration: Accomplishments in Emergency Response

In FY 2012, PRM responded to a number of crises around the world not only via the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account, but also increasingly through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account, which allowed for quick emergency response and proved critical to saving lives and alleviating suffering.

“The relief we send doesn’t say “Made in America,” but make no mistake—our aid reflects the commitment of the American people. American aid means food and clean water for millions of Syrians. American aid means medicine and treatment for hundreds of thousands of patients in Damascus, Dar’a and Homs. It means immunizations for one million Syrian children. American aid means winter supplies for more than half a million people in Aleppo, Homs and Dayr az Zawr. And we’re working with allies and partners so that this aid reaches those in need.”

President Obama,
Statement,
January 29, 2013

Syria

By the end of December 2012, the UN estimated that 60,000 people had been killed, over two million were displaced and some four million people were in need inside Syria. Over the course of 2012, Syrian refugee numbers increased nearly thirty-fold, from some 20,000 to 600,000. The majority fled to Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt. In FY 2012, U.S. contributions of humanitarian assistance for Syria totaled nearly \$120 million. Life-saving food, medical treatment, blankets, and essential winter supplies reached millions of vulnerable people in all 14 governorates inside Syria, as well as refugees outside the country. With our partners at USAID, we are providing emergency medical care and medical supplies (including immunizations for children), food, clean water, and winterization supplies like blankets and heaters for those affected by the crisis. We are also supporting the psycho-social rehabilitation of Syrian

refugees who are victims of torture and war and programs to prevent gender-based violence.

The Sahel

On top of food insecurity throughout the Sahel, nearly 400,000 persons were displaced by the conflict that erupted in northern Mali in January 2012. Of these, 150,000 sought refuge in neighboring countries while the remainder fled as internally displaced persons to other areas of Mali. On July 12, 2012, President Obama authorized the use of \$10 million in ERMA funds to augment PRM support for the northern Malian refugee response, totaling more than \$38.5 million and more than \$400 million in overall USG assistance for refugees and the broader Sahel humanitarian emergency in FY 2012.

Inside Mali, PRM supported ICRC’s efforts in health, sanitation, and food relief. This included creating a medical/surgical team at Gao Hospital and supporting six health centers providing vaccinations and consultations to over 7,500 patients. In addition to health, ICRC distributed food and other essential relief supplies to over 700,000 vulnerable people, including 81,000 displaced persons.



Assistant Secretary Richard at a camp for Malian refugees in Burkina Faso.

In the Sahel, PRM supported UNHCR and its partners in providing protection and assistance to refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger. PRM support to UNICEF helped establish primary education for

nearly 9,000 refugee children in the camps. PRM support to NGOs working with UNHCR augmented nutrition, water, and sanitation in camps and host communities.

PRM Assistant Secretary Anne C. Richard traveled with UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres to a refugee camp in Burkina Faso, helping to raise the profile of this emergency and secure additional donor funding for UNHCR.

Sudan & South Sudan

By the end of 2012, over 212,000 Sudanese had fled fighting in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states in Sudan (the “Two Areas”), seeking refuge in South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. In South Sudan, insecurity and logistical challenges continued to hamper relief efforts, and UNHCR and partners struggled to address emergency health, water, and sanitation requirements. On April 3, 2012, President Obama authorized \$26 million from the ERMA Fund to meet humanitarian needs resulting from conflict in the Two Areas, resulting in a total of



A Sudanese refugee in South Sudan returns to Jamam camp after gathering firewood.

\$53 million in PRM support for this crisis in FY 2012. In addition to financial support for UNHCR, IOM, WFP, and NGOs, the USG supported the completion of seven high output boreholes in three refugee camps, producing over 2.3 million liters of clean water per day, enough to meet international standards for per capita water provision in emergency settings. The USG also provided imagery and flood plain analysis to partners to help identify suitable sites for new refugee camps. When rains cut off the camps, PRM helped fund the World Food Program’s food airdrops for the Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity states.

“The humanitarian situation in eastern Congo remains deplorable.... UN officials report that humanitarian organizations currently maintain sufficient capacity to respond to immediate humanitarian needs in and around Goma, but some areas of North and South Kivu are still not accessible to humanitarians because of insecurity. The United States provided more than \$110 million in humanitarian assistance for Congolese refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict-affected civilians in Fiscal Year 2012, including a \$5 million supplemental contribution for the increased needs in the DRC, Uganda, and Rwanda as a result of displacements caused by the M23 rebellion.”

Johnnie Carson,
Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs,
Testimony,
December 11, 2012

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Renewed fighting between the DRC army and the M23 rebel group, after nearly a four month lull in military offensives, resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians in 2012, including some 85,000 refugees who fled primarily to Uganda and Rwanda. PRM provided nearly \$44 million to respond to this crisis.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, PRM supported UNHCR and ICRC programs aimed at improving protection for IDPs and conflict victims in eastern DRC. For example, PRM support helped ICRC provide emergency relief and medical care and renovate water systems in North Kivu province, improving the health and sanitation of conflict-affected communities. In safer parts of the DRC, PRM provided support to NGOs working with UNHCR to meet the basic needs of returning refugees, including NGO programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and to promote livelihoods for returnees and their communities.

**2012 Highlights:
Protecting and Assisting the Most Vulnerable**

The United States plays a leadership role in protecting persecuted and uprooted people around the world. We do this not just by helping overseas, but also by welcoming refugees to our shores.

Protecting Women at Risk

Through humanitarian diplomacy and assistance, the Bureau promotes women’s equal access to relief and recovery programs and their participation in managing those resources and is committed to better addressing the protection needs of women and girls.

PRM raises the special protection needs of women and children at every opportunity, engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies and practices that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. Since 2000, PRM has provided over \$73 million to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) and has successfully integrated GBV prevention and response in multi-sectoral programs, including 45 percent of PRM-funded NGO projects in FY 2012.

In FY 2012, as part of the Secretary’s initiative to promote women’s equal right to nationality, PRM spearheaded the U.S. government’s successful sponsorship of a UN Human Rights Council resolution on the right to a nationality with a focus on women and children, the first such resolution in the UN’s 66 years. The resolution drew governments’ attention to the problem in nearly 30 countries where nationality laws discriminate against women, barring or limiting their ability to acquire and retain nationality and, importantly, confer it to their children. Ultimately, it garnered the co-sponsorship of 49 governments and passed by consensus and without controversy.

Improving Health Outcomes

By the beginning of 2012, refugee rape survivors in 20 countries had access to post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV infection, up from only two countries just four years earlier. Malaria, which had been the leading cause of death among camp-based refugees in 2008, dropped to the fifth overall cause of death in 2012, and 100 percent of countries introduced artemisinin-combination therapy (the gold standard) as first line treatment for malaria. In 79 percent of refugee camp-based operations, at least 90 percent of births took place in a health center, with the greatest improvements in Bangladesh, where the proportion of deliveries taking place in health centers in refugee camps increased from 10 percent in 2008 to 73 percent by 2012. These improvements would not have been possible without strong financial support from the U.S. government.

In 2011, Kenya and Ethiopia faced unprecedented refugee inflows from Somalia due to a combination of conflict and famine. PRM’s financial support and diplomatic engagement helped UNHCR and other

“Seeing brave women step forward in dangerous places to serve as protection experts, community health workers and midwives, HIV counselors and teachers -- of boys and girls -- has made me realize how much strength and resilience women can have even in very challenging circumstances -- and how easy the rest of us have it.

...As the Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees and Migration, I will continue to speak out for women’s rights and to aid and protect those uprooted from their homes, to help those in desperate need and those who flee in search of safety. Helping these people so that they can regain the strength to help themselves is our mission and they are the reason we go to work every day.”

Anne C. Richard,
PRM Assistant Secretary,
Swearing in Ceremony,
July 24, 2012

humanitarian partners combat persistently high rates of malnutrition in Ethiopia's Dollo Ado refugee camps. A 2012 joint nutrition and health mission documented significant improvement in malnutrition and mortality amongst refugee children. UNHCR and its partners reduced the global acute malnutrition rate of children under five from 50 percent in November 2011 to 15 percent six months later; during the same time, the severe acute malnutrition rate amongst refugee children fell from 19 percent to 2.5 percent. PRM's assistance and diplomacy were instrumental in helping UNHCR respond to one of the most challenging emergencies faced by UNHCR in 2012.

Urban Refugees

Today's refugee population is increasingly urban. While it is difficult to gather reliable data, UNHCR estimates that 58 percent of the world's refugees now reside in cities, compared to one third living in camps. This trend creates new vulnerabilities and poses unique protection challenges. It also presents new opportunities to help refugees find ways to become self-reliant.

Refugee protection should be provided irrespective of location and the international community should address needs where they exist, rather than where it is easiest to address them. In FY 2012, a PRM project completed the development of a profiling methodology for humanitarian partners to better identify refugees in urban areas, and the Bureau funded a pilot study to test this profiling tool in Quito, Ecuador and New Delhi, India. Also during the year, PRM's Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations traveled to Uganda and Ethiopia to examine urban refugee programs in the field.



Urban Iraqi refugee looks out over his new home (UNHCR/P. Sands).

"[W]e are united in our conviction that LGBT refugees must feel safe and secure, with their rights respected and their dignity upheld. We already do a great deal but are not satisfied. We will continue to draw attention to this issue and utilize all options available to us to work towards this goal. We will continue to seek innovative solutions to protect and assist threatened individuals, wherever they may be. And we will continue to stand on the side of dignity for all individuals, but especially the most vulnerable."

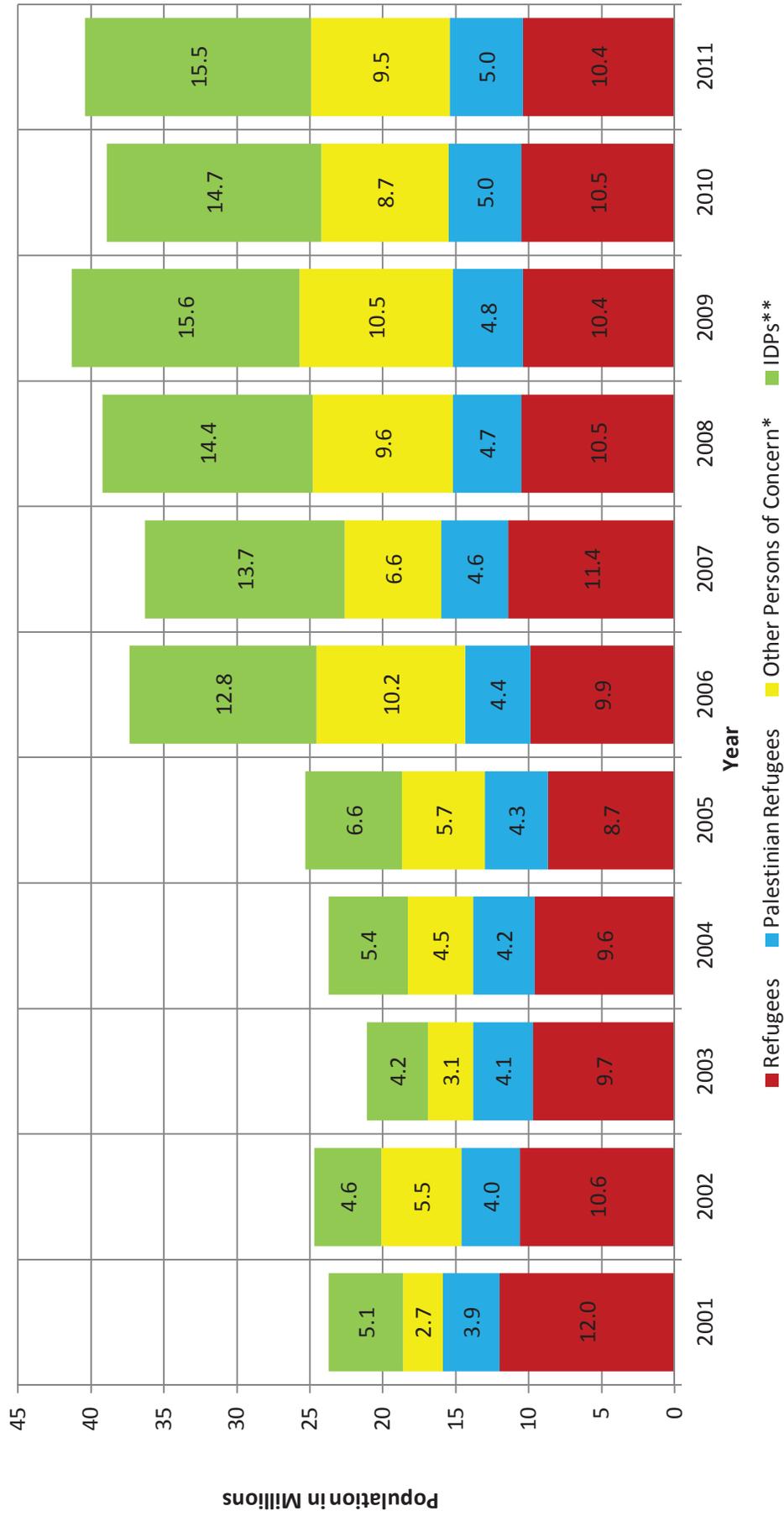
Anne C. Richard,
PRM Assistant Secretary,
Remarks: Human Rights Watch,
May 17, 2012

Protection of LGBT Refugees

The Bureau is working to improve the protection of LGBT refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants by implementing a comprehensive LGBT refugee protection strategy developed in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, UNHCR, and NGOs.

PRM's revised NGO guidelines now identify LGBT refugees and asylum seekers as a vulnerable population of concern to PRM, highlighting the potential inclusion of LGBT issues in programs aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence and increasing knowledge of LGBT interventions in refugee settings. In 2012, PRM funded research in Johannesburg, Kampala, Mexico City, Quito, Accra, and Tel Aviv, identifying LGBT refugee protection gaps, developing recommendations, and piloting potential interventions. PRM included LGBT issues in its annual refugee admissions workshop in Washington and conducted trainings at eight Resettlement Support Center (RSC) offices abroad.

Populations of Concern to PRM, 2001-2011



*Other persons of concern to PRM include asylum seekers, returnees, and stateless persons. These figures do not include conflict victims assisted by ICRC and vulnerable migrants.

** Includes only IDPs protected and assisted by UNHCR.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960	-214,140
Enduring	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960	114,860
Overseas Contingency Operations	329,000	229,000	-	-329,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

The international humanitarian programs of the U.S. Government (USG) provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world’s most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people’s dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2014 MRA request of approximately \$1.8 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as contributions to nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance:** In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through NGO partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** This funding will maintain USG support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses:** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the President's U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2014 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Overseas Assistance

FY 2014 Request

The majority of the FY 2014 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2014 requirements of four international organizations (IOs): the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The U.S. demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to these institutions, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will provide commensurate support. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs throughout the world.

“We think it’s important that the United States participate in, and to the extent that we can, exert a leadership role in helping to create a humanitarian architecture that is global, that is able to respond quickly to crisis, to catastrophe, to political conflict, for people who are made vulnerable by that conflict.”

*David M. Robinson,
PRM Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Foreign Press Center,
June 19, 2012*

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN, and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and advocacy for approximately 35 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under UN humanitarian reforms adopted in 2005. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, facilitating local integration of refugees into host countries, and assisting with third country resettlement.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other international and NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization’s primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of IDPs), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor treatment of prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to approximately five million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in Syria. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA’s unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the State Department continues to monitor UNRWA closely to ensure that it takes all possible measures to keep terrorists from benefitting from USG funding.

IOM is the leading international organization on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. As international migration issues continue to impact or be impacted by other global trends, such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active USG support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is critical.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other international organizations (IOs) and NGOs to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The ten largest of the 61 NGO recipients

receiving MRA/ERMA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2012 were: the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services, American Refugee Committee, Save the Children Federation, Refugee Education Trust, International Orthodox Christian Charities, and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds among regions or organizations within the Overseas Assistance request in response to changing requirements.



IOM buses transport Syrian refugees from the border to Za'atri camp in Jordan.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,700	*	457,200	62,500

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and conflict victims, achieving, at least, minimum international standards. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high across the continent in FY 2014, as emergency needs resulting from conflicts in Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, and Somalia are expected to continue, in addition to return and reintegration operations in Côte d’Ivoire and elsewhere. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 3.1 million. UNHCR is also addressing the needs of many of the 7.5 million IDPs across the continent. In addition, ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. MRA funds will help maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as the DRC, Chad, and the Central African Republic (CAR), while responding to growing protection and assistance needs in Mali and the Sahel, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. Maintaining first asylum and providing life-saving assistance in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region, and the Sahel are top priorities. At the same time, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral and combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2014 MRA funds will continue to support stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to the DRC and Côte d’Ivoire, as well as permanent local integration where possible in host countries such as Tanzania and Zambia. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay the groundwork for longer-term development.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- In response to the emergency needs of people affected by the conflict in Mali, PRM supported ICRC’s health, sanitation, and relief efforts. This included creating a medical/surgical team at Gao Hospital and supporting six health centers, which provided services including vaccinations and

“This year we saw new refugees flee violence and drought in Northern Mali and fighting in Sudan, and even more displacement in the conflict-ravaged eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I traveled with UN High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, to visit a refugee camp in Burkina Faso for some of those who’ve fled Mali. I also visited the Yida site where Sudanese who have fled fighting in Southern Kordofan reside and the decades-old Kakuma Camp in Kenya, which hosts a mix of refugees from Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and elsewhere in Africa. In each place I was following the footsteps of PRM staff members who engage in emergency response and routinely carry out monitoring and evaluation visits to ensure U.S.-funded aid is well spent and reaching the people who need it.”

*Anne C. Richard,
PRM Assistant Secretary of State,
‘A Look Back on 2012’
Letter to the Community*

consultations to over 7,500 patients. ICRC also distributed food and essential supplies to over 700,000 people and basic necessities to over 81,000 displaced persons.

- With USG support, UNHCR and NGO implementing partners helped reduce by 50 percent the high global malnutrition rates for Somali refugees in Ethiopia. This was accomplished via programs aimed at strengthening community outreach, streamlining nutrition services offered by NGOs, and improving food security.
- Nearly 47,000 DR Congolese refugees repatriated to the DRC from the Republic of the Congo in 2012. PRM supported programs to meet the emergency needs of refugees and IDPs fleeing conflict in the East, including programs to prevent and respond to GBV, while also supporting voluntary refugee and IDP returns elsewhere in the country.
- USG funding to UNHCR and NGO programs in South Sudan facilitated the set up of new refugee camps and critical programs in response to the new Sudanese refugee influx; assistance included support for GBV awareness and general protection.
- Almost 30,000 Liberians returned home in 2012, closing UNHCR's repatriation program for Liberians some 23 years after the start of the civil war that broke out and forced them to flee. PRM, through UNHCR and IOM, facilitated their safe and voluntary return and their initial reintegration.
- IOM and UNHCR, with USG support, continued to work closely together to address the protection needs of migrants and asylum seekers, particularly those of Eritreans in the Sinai and Zimbabweans on the Zimbabwe-South Africa border. In October 2012, IOM began developing referral mechanisms to address the needs of unaccompanied minors at the Zimbabwe border crossing.
- MRA funding provided continued support for UNHCR's expanded Confidence-Building Measures (CBM) program for Sahrawi refugees. Via CBM flights, UNHCR facilitated family visits between some 2,400 refugees in Algeria and relatives in Western Sahara in 2012, enabling Sahrawis to reestablish family links and enabling refugees to gain a better understanding of conditions in Western Sahara. Over 100 refugees opted to remain in Western Sahara following their visits.



Refugee children in South Sudan.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Respond to the protection and assistance needs of DR Congolese refugees in neighboring countries while supporting voluntary returns and reintegration in Equateur province. Maintain strong support for civilian protection in conflict zones in eastern DRC, including GBV prevention and response programming.
- Support the emergency assistance and protection needs of refugees from Mali in Mauritania, Niger, and Burkina Faso as well as IDPs and conflict victims inside Mali, including preserving the civilian nature of refugee camps and settlements.
- Strengthen protection and assistance for refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia, and restore the civilian nature of refugee settlements in South Sudan.
- Work with North African governments to develop humane policies and legal frameworks concerning refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants.
- Urge revocation of the Kenyan government's directive to relocate urban refugees to the Dadaab and Kakuma camps and ensure protection of refugees in Kenya.
- Prevent premature or involuntary returns, while continuing to ensure that UNHCR/ICRC have adequate international support to implement voluntary returns to/in Darfur where conditions permit.
- Successfully implement the Women's Nationality Initiative in Benin.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	45,400	*	44,400	-1,000

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) -- in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act – and displaced Burmese in Burma and in the region, including the Rohingya and Kachin populations.

Burmese refugees and asylum seekers, the majority of whom have been displaced for almost three decades, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are some 549,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and China as well as over 800,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma and some 340,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burma. Although we have seen encouraging progress by the new Burmese government, including allowing UN access to conflict-affected areas since December 2011 to provide assistance to IDPs, access by international humanitarian organizations remains tenuous and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2014 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya and other ethnic minorities displaced by ongoing conflict in Burma. Continued MRA support for aid organizations working along the Thailand-Burma border will help provide food security, maintain the health and nutritional status of Burmese refugees, and prepare these refugees for voluntary return when conditions are safe in Burma.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- With USG support in 2012, UNHCR provided critical humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Kachin State, Rakhine State, and other conflict areas inside Burma, while also providing protection and assistance to Burmese refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict and seeking urgent humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, India, and China.
- Even as inter-communal violence affected the Rohingya in Burma’s Rakhine State, the USG continued to press for progress in improving the legal status of this stateless population. On the eve of President Obama’s visit to Burma in November 2012, Burmese President Thein Sein committed to addressing the citizenship of members of the Rohingya population.



Children in Rakhine State, Burma, collect water from a village well.

- In Northeast Asia, USG funding supported UNHCR and ICRC efforts to assist North Koreans, Uighurs, and other vulnerable populations. PRM also actively engaged in State Department-wide discussions regarding improving approaches to maintaining protection space for North Koreans and Uighurs.
- Through USG diplomatic efforts UNHCR has maintained access to refugees at immigration detention centers in Thailand and Malaysia and is able to negotiate for their protection, assistance, and in some cases, release. Throughout 2011 and 2012 in Malaysia, there were fewer arrests of documented asylum-seekers and refugees as a result of greater recognition of UNHCR documentation on the part of Malaysian authorities. USG support of UNHCR and NGO programming to protect and assist urban refugees complemented the Malaysian government’s unprecedented steps to grant refugees legal status and thereby protect them from arbitrary detention and exploitation.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Continue to advocate for a favorable protection environment and UN interventions on behalf of vulnerable Rohingya in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and elsewhere in the region. Press the Burmese government to finalize the repeal of the 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Law that rendered the Rohingya stateless, issue citizenship documentation to this population, provide them with legal residency status, and end marriage and travel restrictions.
- Ensure that the Burmese government develops a plan to resettle and reintegrate the displaced Rohingya and Rakhine, including providing access to education and livelihoods opportunities.
- Urge the Burmese Government to allow unhindered access to those in need of assistance from the UN and other international humanitarian agencies. Continue to raise our concerns about the plight of internally displaced persons and refugees, and urge all parties involved to ensure respect for international law.
- As attention shifts to Burma, urge donors to maintain their support for essential humanitarian services for refugees and asylum seekers residing in the Thailand-Burma border camps and in urban areas.
- Encourage the Government of Malaysia to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers have access to registration and refugee status determination procedures and are protected against *refoulement*, arbitrary detention, and other forms of exploitation and abuse.
- Press host governments to improve treatment of North Korean asylum seekers and refugees, and seek to prevent the forced repatriation of North Koreans to the DPRK.
- Engage foreign governments who are known or believed to be host nations for Uighurs by encouraging adherence to the principle of *nonrefoulement*, encouraging host countries to create/promote access to UNHCR for screening and other services.

“...[W]e have and will continue to support humanitarian protection and assistance to the Rohingya in Burma, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and elsewhere in the region by working closely with the international community and countries affected by Rohingya displacement to reach a comprehensive, sustainable, and just solution to their plight.”

*Kelly T. Clements,
PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Letter to the Community,
October 2012*

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	46,100	*	34,600	-11,500

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in protracted situations in the Balkans and the Caucasus. It also addresses non-Syrian refugee populations in Turkey.¹ It will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness in these areas and in Central Asia where funding will bolster efforts to prevent and/or mitigate humanitarian crises stemming from inter-ethnic violence and promote emergency preparedness. Approximately 1.4 million individuals are displaced or stateless throughout the Caucasus and Central Asia, and requested FY 2014 funding will be important in providing protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in the region. In Georgia, vulnerable

populations unable to return to the Russian-controlled breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia continue to need assistance integrating into other areas of Georgia. The request will support a minority of Georgians who have been able to return to the southernmost part of Abkhazia but face difficulties reintegrating into a war-ravaged region, as well as confidence building measures to create a context for return. Programs will also seek to address the needs of significant populations of Iraqi, Afghan, and Caucasian refugees and others elsewhere in the region.

“[The Regional Housing Program] represents four countries showing significant political will to overcome difficult histories and prioritize the needs of human beings. The Regional Housing Program responds to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, of those who have already suffered too much. It not only reaffirms the right to a voluntary and durable solution, including return, but also provides the concrete assistance necessary to make it a reality.”

*David M. Robinson,
PRM Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Remarks at Donors’ Conference,
April 24, 2012*

Approximately 440,000 refugees and internally displaced persons remain displaced throughout the Balkans. In 2012, the U.S. government worked with UNHCR and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia to form the Regional Housing Program (RHP) aimed at resolving the key outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In FY 2014, PRM will continue to support that effort while also providing needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and Bosnia and 210,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia who remain displaced but are not part of the RHP.

Funding within the Europe line includes support for UNHCR’s refugee status determination operation in Turkey, the largest in the world. Turkey hosts nearly 50,000 persons of concern in urban areas, including Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis, and Somalis.

¹ PRM will meet humanitarian needs related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the President’s FY 2014 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, with additional modest support requested within the Near East line of the MRA account.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- USG humanitarian diplomacy has achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In FY 2012, PRM provided \$10 million to the RHP fund managed by the Council of Europe Development Bank. The RHP is a cooperative effort of four Partner Countries: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Montenegro, and Croatia to find durable housing solutions for close to 74,000 of the most vulnerable refugees and displaced people. The five-year RHP also addresses a variety of protection needs and should largely close the chapter on many long-standing refugee issues in the Balkans. FY 2012 MRA funding to NGOs focused on key legal protection, income-generation, and other sustainable return measures in Kosovo, Serbia, and BiH.
- In the Caucasus region, PRM's partners have assisted 5,000 people through the provision of legal assistance, vocational training, and income generation activities. PRM's partners conducted over 600 maternal health consultations per month for displaced women, trained 89 nurses and conducted five tuberculosis prevention trainings that increased the rate of TB detection by 10 percent. In addition to creating a hotline for survivors of gender-based violence, PRM's partners counseled over 3,450 survivors and trained 58 healthcare providers, 35 psychologists, and 55 police officers in GBV prevention and response.
- In Georgia, MRA funds continue to support programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, provide legal counseling, shelter, and livelihood assistance for internally displaced persons as well as community empowerment and NGO capacity building programs.
- In Armenia and Azerbaijan, USG funding supports education, community building, and infrastructure projects in underserved villages. In FY 2012, PRM's partners installed a water pipeline to a remote Armenian village that lacked potable water, renovated a preschool classroom and other community facilities in several villages, and trained 15 health professionals in child health, nutrition, and GBV prevention. PRM support for a social housing project provided 20 housing units, education, and health programming for 1,800 beneficiaries.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Support regional efforts to bring closure to the protracted refugee situation in the western Balkans; continue advocacy and support for the RHP.
- Urge the partner countries to cooperate on both housing issues as well as non-housing obstacles including the restoration of unpaid pensions.
- Work with the European Union, international partners, and development actors in an effort to provide durable solutions for Kosovo IDPs in Serbia.
- Strengthen Turkey's temporary protection for persons of concern, including Iraqis, Iranians, Afghans and others, and ensure the asylum system remains accessible, credible, efficient, and fully incorporates protection and security concerns.
- Monitor mass migration and asylum regimes throughout Europe, with a particular focus on movements of Syrian refugees.
- Strengthen protection for refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless individuals and other populations of concern.
- Build the capacity of partner governments in Central Asia to protect and assist refugees, resolve statelessness, and humanely address mixed migration flows.
- Coordinate humanitarian efforts to promote durable solutions for IDPs in Abkhazia, support integration of IDPs in undisputed regions of Georgia, and support initiatives that will address cross-boundary humanitarian needs between South Ossetia and undisputed Georgia.



PRM staff visit returnees in Kosovo.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	443,690	*	450,900	7,210

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. PRM programs for Iraqis in the region are increasingly focused on supporting conditions for return to and local integration within Iraq. At the same time, this FY 2014 request will continue support for critical humanitarian programs of international organization and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The FY 2014 request also includes support to UNRWA, the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. This funding is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2014 request includes support for UNRWA’s General Fund, emergency activities in the West Bank and Gaza, and modest support for relief needs in Lebanon. The FY 2014 request also includes support for Yemeni internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict victims affected by the violence in northern Yemen and unrest that began in late January 2011, including the military operations against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and other emergency assistance, as well as support for returnees and early recovery efforts.

“...[W]e will continue to work with our partners to provide critical humanitarian support for all Syrians in desperate need of relief, some 3,000 refugees a night crossing into Jordan, tens of thousands of refugees in Turkey. That’s why the United States is providing \$385 million for everything from emergency food, shelter, blankets, surgical equipment, and mobile clinics.”

*John F. Kerry,
Secretary of State,
Remarks: Rome, Italy,
February 28, 2013*

As of April 2013, the conflict in Syria continues, with over 70,000 dead, six million affected inside of Syria, and over one million refugees in the region. The FY 2014 request anticipates that protracted, sectarian violence will continue in Syria, even in a post-Asad transition period. Significant humanitarian needs, including large populations of refugees in neighboring states and North Africa, millions of IDPs and conflict victims lacking access to food, health or sanitation, and extensive reconstruction of public works will persist. PRM will maintain robust support to the humanitarian effort related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the FY 2014 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account, with additional modest support through the Migration and Refugee Assistance account. PRM funding will prioritize UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response role inside Syria as well as UN agencies and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- In 2012, USG humanitarian assistance for Syria helped more than 250,000 people in need in Aleppo alone. With USG funding, ICRC supported medical treatment for 410,000 Syrians through field surgeries for 25,800 individuals, medical supplies to treat tens of thousands of sick or wounded and also provided water treatment chemicals to ensure access to safe drinking water for approximately 10 million Syrians. UNHCR, through USG support, provided household items to nearly 350,000 people in eight of the 14 districts within Syria.
- In Jordan, UNHCR provided cash assistance to nearly 24,000 Syrian refugees living in host communities, and implemented 58 projects across the country to address critical needs in host communities.
- In Lebanon, UNHCR and partners provided Syrian refugees with over 600,000 relief items including 70,000 items for winterization. Nearly 35,000 Syrians received primary medical care through UNHCR support to the Lebanese health care system.
- In 2012, UNRWA continued to play an integral role in supporting the more than 400,000 vulnerable Palestinian refugees affected by the conflict in Syria. As of February 2013, UNRWA had provided approximately 28,500 food parcels, 13,500 mattresses, 26,000 blankets, 2,500 hygiene kits and cash assistance to nearly 60,000 Palestinian families facing the same displacement and violence affecting Syrian families. In addition, UNRWA provided critical humanitarian assistance to the over 30,000 Palestinians from Syria who have fled to Lebanon, as well as the approximately 4,000 who have fled to Jordan.
- UNRWA's core programming maintains the largest primary education system in the Middle East with almost 700 schools serving over 485,000 refugee school children. UNRWA is also the largest humanitarian organization in Gaza, providing critical aid including shelter and medical care during Operation Pillar of Defense.
- In Iraq, 2012 brought the highest ever voluntary returns since tracking began in 2003. Over 300,000 Iraqis returned home with USG support, including 216,000 IDPs and 85,000 refugees.



Assistant Secretary Richard listens to the concerns of Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Demonstrate strong USG leadership in protecting and assisting Syrian refugees, IDPs, and other conflict victims through robust diplomatic engagement with host governments, multilateral institutions, and funding for UNHCR, ICRC, UNRWA, and other humanitarian agencies.
- Encourage the Government of Iraq to increase leadership and devote more resources to addressing the protection and assistance needs of displaced Iraqis.
- Maintain protection and assistance for Iraqi refugees throughout the region, developing synergies with USAID and other development actors to foster transitions to longer-term development programming.
- Promote increased accountability and efficiency of UNRWA programming through continued engagement and support for its institutional and management reforms.
- Support UNHCR and the Government of Israel to strengthen protection for asylum seekers in Israel.
- Respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugees and IDPs within Yemen while encouraging the government to improve security and access for humanitarian agencies and supporting the political transition.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	87,956	*	117,600	29,644

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

FY 2014 Request

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities, and the FY 2014 request continues support for Afghan refugees, returnees displaced throughout the region and Pakistanis internally displaced by continued conflict. Over 94,000 Afghans voluntarily repatriated in 2012. UNHCR estimates that up to 162,000 Afghan refugees may return in 2013. Pakistan and Iran continue to host the world’s largest refugee communities, with a combined total of some 2.5 million refugees, while Afghanistan has an estimated population of almost half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs). The FY 2014 request includes funding to meet the basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs, including water and health services. At the same time, MRA-funded partners will continue capacity-building efforts with the Afghan government so that more of those programs can be transitioned to the Afghan government. The U.S. government, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and international partners are taking critical steps to ensure transition is successful, but there is still the potential for large-scale population movements should certain scenarios occur. As such, humanitarian programs that focus on protection activities for populations of concern, in addition to more standard programming for livelihoods and education, will remain essential in FY 2014.

“The past decade [in Afghanistan] has seen the rebuilding of the healthcare system. Last fall, a new study showed impressive gains in key health, education, and quality of life indicators and a dramatic decrease in infant and child mortality rates over the last five years. Now more Afghan women survive pregnancy and childbirth. These dramatic improvements also serve as a good reminder to the international community that with sound investments in tackling Afghanistan’s still daunting humanitarian and development needs – especially when these investments are made with strong and effective partners... – progress can and will be achieved.”

*Anne C. Richard,
PRM Assistant Secretary,
Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with Afghan
Minister of Public Health Dr. Dalil,
August, 25, 2012*

The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain volatile in FY 2014. As of late 2012, about 771,000



Auto mechanic Afghan refugee trainees in a PRM-funded vocational program.

people remained displaced due to military operations in the northwest, as well as to natural disasters, including floods. There is no indication that the conflict in northwest Pakistan will ease in the immediate future, or that the needs of Pakistani IDPs, returnees, and other conflict victims will diminish from previous years. While access remains challenging, failure to provide humanitarian assistance could make these populations lose faith in civilian-led government institutions and become vulnerable to extremist influence.

Assistance programs in South Asia will also support humanitarian needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees and urban refugees and asylum seekers in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Tibetan refugees and urban refugees and asylum seekers in India, and the remaining IDPs and returning refugees in Sri Lanka, as well as urban refugees and asylum seekers in Sri

Lanka. Services provided to the Tibetan community in Nepal fall into two categories: protection and reception services for safe transit of refugees to India; and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community. In India, assistance for Tibetans is focused primarily on health and education services, with an increasing focus on long-term sustainability through livelihoods. In Sri Lanka, a significant number of IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. FY 2014 UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will continue to focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers, supporting refugee and IDP returns, and integrating the returnees into larger assistance programs in Sri Lanka.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- Under UNHCR's repatriation assistance program, the USG helped voluntarily repatriate and reintegrate over 94,000 Afghans in 2012. To promote long-term health care for returnees, PRM formally handed over many non-governmental organization (NGO)-run health clinics to the Ministry of Health.
- USG support for UNHCR and NGO programs helped to provide basic health care, education, clean drinking water, and other basic needs for some 2.5 million Afghan refugees living in Iran and Pakistan.
- For Bhutanese refugees remaining in Nepal, with the USG's encouragement in 2012, UNHCR consolidated all remaining refugees from seven camps into two.
- In FY 2012, the Bureau supported IOM's tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and treatment program for Bhutanese refugees. This program has improved TB detection and treatment, effectively treated and prevented further development of drug-resistant TB, and improved capacity of the staff of the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia to diagnose and manage TB in the remaining refugee camps.
- With USG support, an NGO program in Nepal conducted border monitoring and protection reporting, allowing the USG to respond quickly to protection concerns of Tibetans in Nepal. USG funding to NGO programs in Nepal also provided livelihoods assistance, water and sanitation, and infrastructure improvements for Tibetan refugees, which positively impacted educational performance, health, and income levels.
- MRA-funded programs supported the approximately 70,000 Sri Lankan refugees living in 114 refugee camps across 26 districts of Tamil Nadu State in India. Assistance included services to combat gender-based violence (GBV), improve shelter for refugees, develop livelihoods, prevent statelessness, facilitate voluntary returns to Sri Lanka, and restore citizenship for those who were stateless.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Address the humanitarian needs of refugees, returnees, and IDPs in Afghanistan and Pakistan, with an emphasis on protecting women and children from GBV. Maintain support for UNHCR's Afghan refugee repatriation operation and ensure that returns remain voluntary, safe, and informed.
- Reinforce the capacity of the Afghan government to take increasing responsibility for protecting and assisting Afghan IDPs and refugee returnees.
- Support the international community's efforts to provide immediate, life-saving winterization aid to IDP and returnee populations in the Kabul Informal Settlements, while encouraging the Afghan Government to find durable, long-term solutions for the residents in keeping with international norms and Afghan law.
- Improve protection and assistance for Tibetan refugees in South Asia, including through diplomatic engagement with the Governments of Nepal and China to maintain and implement the Gentlemen's Agreement through which Tibetans arriving in Nepal are allowed to transit to India.
- Support UNHCR efforts to register Tibetan refugees in Nepal and encourage the Government of Nepal to allow refugees the right to work and pursue higher education.
- In coordination with USAID, maintain humanitarian support for Sri Lankan IDPs while facilitating the reintegration of refugee returnees from India.
- Engage the Governments of Bhutan and Nepal on durable solutions for the approximately 9,000 refugees from Bhutan who will remain once large-scale resettlement from Nepal is completed.
- Improve protection and assistance for urban refugees in New Delhi, Kathmandu, and Colombo.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,855	*	44,200	-9,655

¹ The FY 2012 estimate includes \$7 million transferred from ESF into MRA, per the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

FY 2014 Request

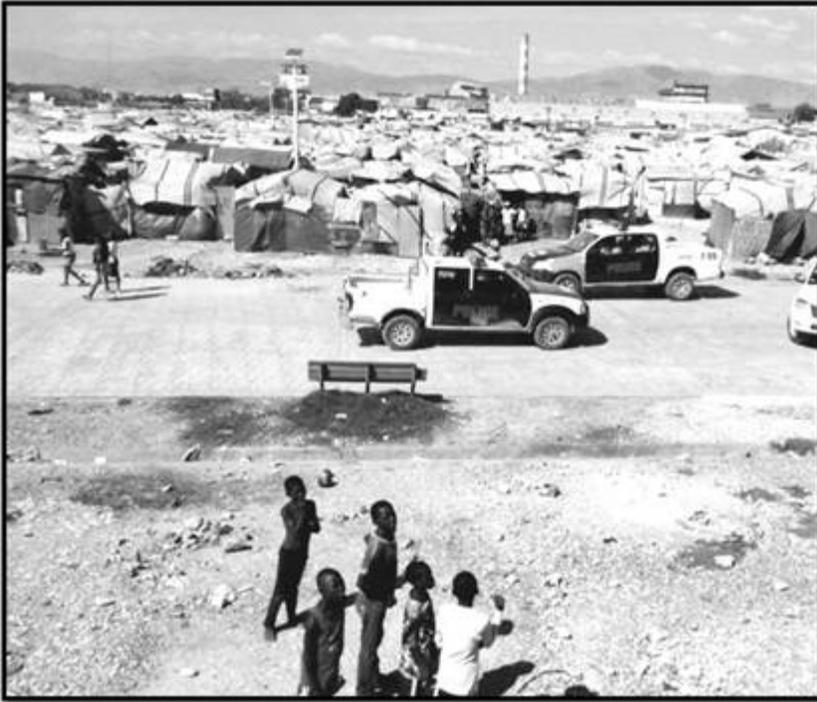
Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have internally displaced an estimated 4.8 million people, approximately 10 percent of its population. The request supports protection and assistance for the 150,000 Colombians expected to be newly displaced in FY 2014 as well as for over 403,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica). Their protection and assistance needs are expected to continue into FY 2014. At the same time, the FY 2014 request recognizes increased Government of Colombia resources devoted to the reintegration of IDPs as the country implements its Victims and Land Restitution law which seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, funding will increasingly focus on supporting Colombian refugees and replicable model programs in areas of high displacement with low government capacity. The FY 2014 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2014, and ICRC will continue to provide health care and improve water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and monitor prison conditions nationwide. IOM will continue to respond to emerging protection gaps, particularly in the field of assistance to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). The FY 2014 request allows the State Department to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. The Department is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

“Hundreds of thousands – perhaps millions – of people around the world are alive today thanks to protection they received from the international community when forced to flee their countries to escape violence, oppression, abuse, and other forms of persecution. As we all know, Panama has become both a transit point and destination country for large numbers of migrants. This places an important responsibility on Panamanian officials, who must screen these migrants for potential victims or refugees....Our values and our consciences dictate that the protection of those who are most vulnerable is an urgent priority. For the United States, it is a fundamental component of our foreign policy and our national identity.”

*Jonathan D. Farrar,
U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Panama,
Remarks: World Refugee Day,
June 20, 2012*

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- In Colombia, PRM provided emergency assistance for the world’s largest IDP population, supporting pilot programs that involved municipal governments in the delivery of that assistance and facilitated in the hand-off of mid- to long-term assistance to Government of Colombia’s Victims Unit. In FY 2012, PRM supported the launch of UNHCR and UNDP’s Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI), which seeks



Through IOM, PRM has supported the relocation of 228 survivors of gender-based violence from IDP camps in Port au Prince, Haiti.

to bridge gaps between emergency relief and development assistance. USG funding supported the TSI objectives of IDP returns, and relocation and local integration for urban IDPs.

- In Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, NGO partners prioritized vulnerable groups, including women and children, GBV victims, and ethnic minority groups through MRA-funded programs improving livelihoods and integration opportunities, reducing xenophobia and discrimination, and strengthening the capacity of civil society to protect and promote the rights of refugees.

- In Haiti, with USG support, UNHCR and IOM worked together with GBV survivors to document cases, relocate survivors, and provide support and safe housing. Also in FY 2012, over 5,800 Haitians received birth certificates through a UNHCR program that assists earthquake survivors with the

process of acquiring civil documentation and birth certificates to prevent statelessness.

- The USG funded IOM's Haiti North Coast project – a 12-month project to reinforce the Government of Haiti's (GOH) capacity to address irregular migration in targeted communities in the North Coast of Haiti, as well as facilitate the return of Haitian migrants interdicted at sea.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Ensure adequate protection for Colombian IDPs and refugees, including through access to asylum regimes and assistance that will improve living conditions and promote durable solutions.
- Provide emergency humanitarian assistance for Colombian IDPs and support implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law by improving the Government of Colombia's response capability.
- Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to new Colombian IDPs and vulnerable Colombian refugees, prioritizing women and children, employing strategies to reduce discrimination, focusing on GBV prevention and psychosocial assistance, and prioritizing income generation and other local integration strategies, particularly for urban Colombian refugees.
- Respond to Haiti's critical protection needs by increasing protection of IDPs from GBV.
- Expedite the resettlement of protected migrants at the Guantanamo Naval Station to third countries, by entering standing agreements with traditional and non-traditional resettlement countries to accept protected migrants. Work closely with the Naval Station team to improve the migrants' living conditions, while they wait for resettlement offers.
- Participate in USG planning and coordination activities to ensure that contingency plans are in place to address potential Caribbean mass migration.
- Address protection needs and durable solutions for refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable migrants in the Caribbean.
- Through diplomatic engagement, seek to prevent and reduce statelessness, specifically among persons of Haitian descent at risk of statelessness in the Caribbean.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	156,500	*	177,410	20,910

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request supports the core capacities of key humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs, including support for UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. government’s broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of UNHCR and ICRC, MRA funding ensures that these organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, improve the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. Funds are also included to support the U.S. government’s emergency response capability. This request supports global humanitarian and USG priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban environments; and seeking to strengthen accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data collection and analysis, innovative research, and evaluation.

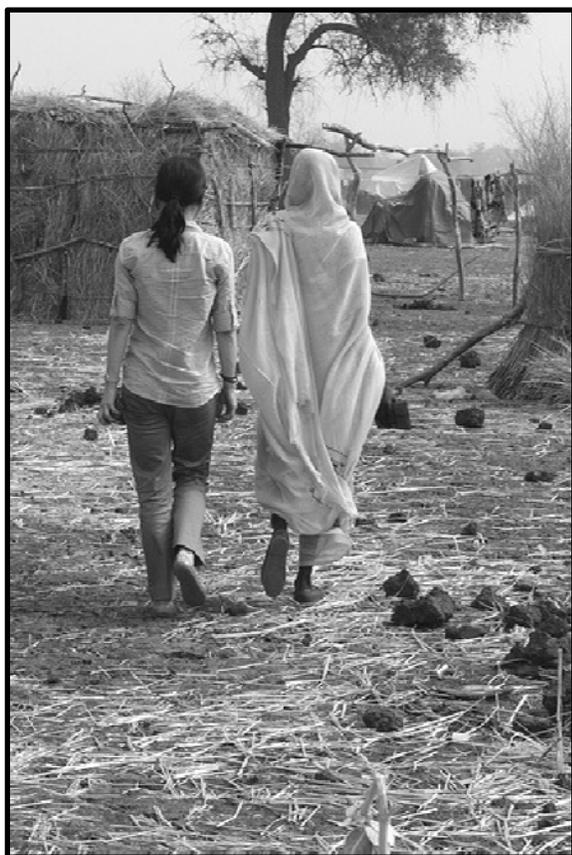
FY 2012 Accomplishments

- With MRA funding reserved to address emergency needs, the Bureau responded quickly to humanitarian crises in Mali, Syria, Sudan and South Sudan. This funding proved critical to ensuring a rapid response during the immediate onset of these crises.
- In addition to contributions provided to UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and UNRWA, PRM increased the number of projects implemented by non-governmental organizations and other international organizations that include GBV prevention and response to 45 percent (up from 38 percent in FY 2011), with targeted GBV programs funded by PRM totaling nearly \$11 million. These programs provided assistance to GBV victims and raised awareness of the problem. For example, in the Dollo Ado region of Ethiopia, a PRM-funded program worked to combat GBV through a multi-sectoral approach of protection, prevention, capacity building and livelihoods strengthening. PRM’s partner provided individual and group counseling to GBV survivors, supported women’s livelihoods through job opportunity referrals and training in small business management and marketing, and trained key service providers, such as social workers and health clinic staff, to ensure comprehensive prevention and care services for those impacted by GBV.

“While obtaining water, food, shelter, and medicine were the immediate concerns for many [Sudanese] refugees, those with whom I spoke were also passionate about the need for their children to attend school. In Doro, I visited one of the busy activity sites that had already been established to give children a safe place to play in the crowded camp, and was soon to be converted into a temporary school, often one of the most important early child protection interventions for children in refugee settings. Another high priority for UNHCR in Upper Nile is to understand better and initiate programs to address the specific protection needs of women and girls, including survivors of sexual assault.”

Catherine A. Wiesner,
PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Letter to the Community,
April, 2012

- Achieving an increased number of states who are party to the United Nations Statelessness Conventions is key to addressing statelessness, a problem which affects as many as 12 million people around the world. In FY 2012, nine countries acceded to one or both of the statelessness conventions. They include Burkina Faso, Republic of Moldova (both), Bulgaria (both), Benin (both), Georgia, Turkmenistan (both), Ecuador, Paraguay, and Serbia. With these new accessions, the number of parties to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions are up to 74 and 47, respectively.
- In FY 2012, PRM contributed to UNHCR's protection of refugee and IDP children by supporting: a regional deployment to increase capacity to conduct best interest determinations in East Africa, where a large number of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified; the implementation of a new Child Protection Framework in 11 target countries: Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen; and improvements in child protection data collection and analysis. PRM support also contributed to UNHCR's new education strategy.
- MRA-funded research on urban refugees resulted in the development of a profiling tool that is helping humanitarian organizations to locate urban refugees, distinguish them from other migrants and the urban poor, and determine whether and how they are more vulnerable than other groups in order to appropriately target policies and programs. PRM also supported innovative research on the impact of statelessness on women and children, as well as on community-based child protection in urban and protracted refugee situations in Uganda and Rwanda, with special emphasis on the education sector.
- The USG funded 20 American Junior Professional Officers in key UNHCR locations around the world and supported the deployment of over 300 protection officers to 70 countries from the Surge Protection Capacity Project managed jointly by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee.
- Support for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance focused on enhancing UN country-level coordination as well as the implementation of important UN humanitarian reform efforts.



PRM DAS Catherine Wiesner walking with a refugee woman in South Sudan.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Ensure rapid initial response to emerging humanitarian crises.
- Sustain UN reform efforts that strengthen the international humanitarian architecture, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Maintain strong support for programs that ensure protection of conflict-affected women and children, including prevention and response to GBV.
- Exert global leadership addressing the specific protection needs of LGBT populations of concern.
- Strengthen the performance of the protection cluster for internally displaced persons, including UNHCR leadership of the protection cluster in conflict-related displacement situations.
- Continue to improve the capacity for evidence-based decision making within the State Department and its international partners, thereby promoting accountability on behalf of American taxpayers and maximizing the positive impact of humanitarian programs for beneficiaries.
- Improve protection of refugee and stateless children by expanding access to education and birth registration.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	24,400	*	22,500	-1,900

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request supports USG migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance orderly and humane migration policies throughout the world, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and discourage irregular migration in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, smuggled

migrants, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2014 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The FY 2014 request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM.

“The United States recognizes the more than 214 million migrants in the world today, who constitute more than three percent of the world’s population. The United States’ overarching migration mission is to protect and assist asylum-seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance stability and security and promote human rights. Our work through multilateral institutions, including the International Organization for Migration, and bilateral partnerships promotes international practices that respect the dignity and human rights of all migrants. In addition to engaging in multilateral policy forums, the United States plays a critical role in assisting the world’s most vulnerable migrants who have been affected by humanitarian crises.”

*Victoria Nuland,
Spokesperson of the Department of State,
Statement on International Migrants Day,
December 18, 2012*

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- With USG support, IOM provided a wide range of assistance to approximately 86,700 vulnerable migrants, including registration, basic humanitarian assistance, assisted voluntary return, and reintegration assistance.
- As a member of the United States delegation to the 2012 Vienna Crime Commission, PRM succeeded in drafting and enacting a resolution to raise awareness of the special vulnerabilities to crime faced by migrants, especially those traveling without proper documentation and unaccompanied children, and encouraged governments to take steps to prevent and respond to such crime, including through regional cooperation.
- In the Horn of Africa, MRA funding supported the development of a local government multi-disciplinary task force to discourage irregular migration and provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors. The task force has developed a system for tracking migration routes and numbers in order to monitor trends.
- In Southern Africa, USG-funded IOM programs addressed xenophobic violence through the establishment of an incident response mechanism, provided community education to mitigate racial/ethnic tensions when violence breaks out,

provided direct assistance to migrant victims of violence, and supported IOM and UNHCR training for local authorities on migrant rights and protection.

- With USG support, IOM conducted a training workshop on trafficking in persons for village leaders in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and developed a training curriculum for social workers, psychologists, and care-givers working with trafficked persons in Thailand.
- IOM completed a two-year USG-funded project in FY 2012 that improved psychosocial and integration support for North Korean migrants in South Korea.
- MRA funds supported IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) and Conflict Mitigation project in the Dominican Republic, providing assisted voluntary return services for over 1,200 vulnerable Haitian migrants from the Dominican Republic to their communities of origin in Haiti. PRM also supported humane migration management and conflict mitigation capacity building training for the Dominican government institutions.
- PRM was a presenter at the 2012 International Dialogue on Migration meeting series hosted by IOM and highlighted United States best practices and challenges in addressing the needs of vulnerable migrants impacted by humanitarian crises.
- In FY 2012, with U.S. leadership, IOM member states established the Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism, allowing IOM to assist vulnerable third-country nationals caught in crises. This funding mechanism has allowed IOM to respond quickly to assist third-country nationals stranded by the Syria crisis.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Promote the protection of the world's most vulnerable migrants and orderly and humane migration management in the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, Mexico and Central America, Southeast Asia, and the Near East by supporting and participating in inter-governmental regional migration discussions on border control, asylum procedures, mixed migratory flows, protection of the human rights of migrants, trafficking in persons, and environment-induced migration.
- Continue to build the capacity of governments to address mixed migratory flows and to process individuals effectively, taking into account the protection concerns of refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking, and other vulnerable migrants.
- Address the protection needs of migrant children in the border area of South Africa and Zimbabwe who are in difficult situations by building the capacities of immigration and social service officials to identify special needs of children and develop appropriate referral mechanisms.
- Engage the governments of Egypt and Israel on respecting the human rights of migrants and developing coordinated, orderly migration management systems.
- Support IOM efforts to respond to the health, psychosocial, repatriation, and other basic needs of vulnerable migrants stranded in countries experiencing humanitarian crises.
- Support and participate in multilateral migration forums, ensuring U.S. protection and humanitarian priorities are recognized and followed.



PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary Catherine Wiesner meets with representatives of IOM, local government, and the Djiboutian Coast Guard, who monitor the migration from Ethiopia to Yemen via Djibouti.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000

FY 2014 Request

Since 1973, the USG has provided funds to help resettle in Israel humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and certain other designated countries. In consultation with members of Congress, the FY 2014 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of those migrants to Israel through the United Israel Appeal. This provides funding to support a package of services that includes pre-departure assistance, transportation to Israel, transitional shelter, and vocational training.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- FY 2012 MRA funds supported the preparation, transportation, and care and maintenance of approximately 40,000 Jewish humanitarian migrants en route to Israel; assisted in their initial absorption and resettlement; and helped those who require additional services to successfully adjust to Israeli society. The majority of USG funding supported services delivered after arriving in Israel, including orientation, language training, youth education, and support in absorption centers for up to three years.
- In FY 2012, over 9,600 Jewish humanitarian migrants arrived in Israel from “countries of distress,” including 7,500 from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 2,100 from Ethiopia and other countries. Additionally, 79 percent of humanitarian migrants from Ethiopia were able to leave the absorption centers for permanent housing within 24 months of arrival. In so doing, the program helped migrants achieve earlier self-sufficiency and integration into Israeli society.

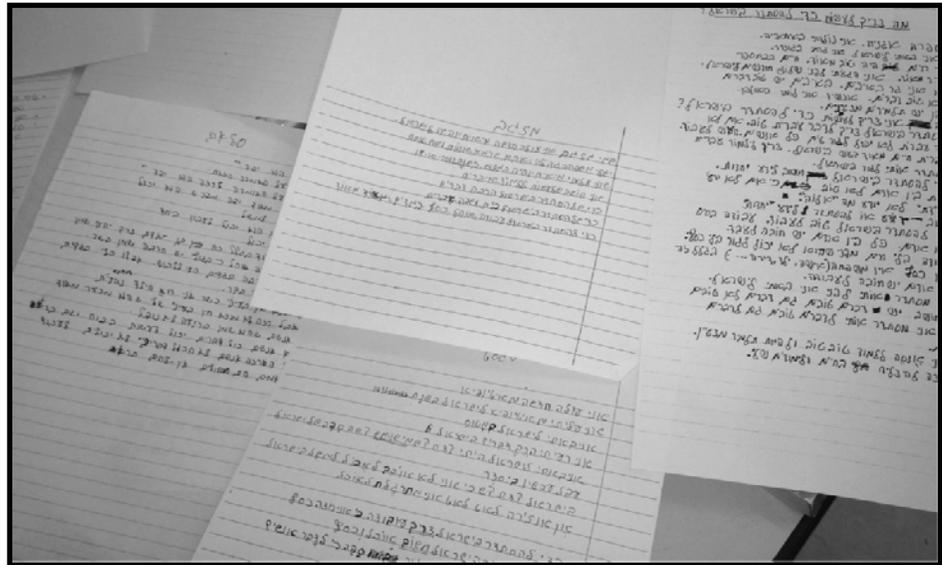


Future immigrants to Israel begin their studies in Ethiopia.

FY 2013 Objectives

- Continue to support UIA and its implementing partner the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) for its pre-departure and post-arrival services, including Hebrew language education, vocational training, and temporary housing.
- Promote increased programmatic improvements on the part of UIA/JAFI in delivery of services provided to Ethiopian migrants, such as pre-departure language and cultural orientation courses in Gondar, Ethiopia.

- Strengthen monitoring and reporting, including more qualitative reporting of program activities and challenges faced by JAFI, such as in resettling Ethiopian migrants.
- Seek continued efficiencies in programming, such as reducing the time migrants from the former Soviet Union stay in absorption centers, and increasing the number of families from Ethiopia able to leave absorption centers for permanent housing within 24 months.



Essays written by recent immigrants demonstrate their Hebrew-language skills.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	340,000	*	362,000	22,000

FY 2014 Request

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third country resettlement, is a critical component of the State Department’s work. The FY 2014 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world’s most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all



Refugee Naturalization Ceremony – 2012 World Refugee Day.

arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medicine, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2014 request includes a modest increase in the Reception and Placement grant to maintain a basic support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States on par with inflation.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. In addition, IOM receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees being resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2014 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- In FY 2012, the U.S. continued its long tradition of refugee resettlement by admitting 58,238 refugees to the United States, representing 80 percent of the regional ceilings established by the Presidential Determination.
- Thanks to the combined efforts of several U.S. government agencies, refugee security screening processes were refined in FY 2012, which will allow the Bureau to support a robust admissions program in FY 2013.
- After more than 14 months of research, preparation, and coordination with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention’s Division of Global Migration and Quarantine and IOM, PRM launched a pilot vaccination program in Thailand and Nepal for U.S.-bound refugees in 2012. The goals of the pilot program are to provide cost-effective public health interventions, improve refugee health and limit the number of vaccinations refugees require after arrival in the United States, which will result in significant

cost savings to state programs and U.S. taxpayers. The pilot is being expanded in FY 2013 to include some 50,000 refugees -- primarily from Bhutan, Burma, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan.

- Major Resettlement Milestones:
 - On February 15, 2012, the U.S. admitted its 3 millionth refugee since 1975. This includes over 1.4 million refugees from South East Asian countries, 605,000 from countries of the Former Soviet Union, 262,000 Africans, and 289,000 from the countries of Near East and South Asia.
 - On September 5, 2012, the 60,000th Bhutanese refugee since the launch of resettlement from Nepal in 2007 departed for a new life in the United States. Also in September 2012, the United States welcomed the 100,000th refugee from East Asia since 2004. This milestone includes refugees of 34 nationalities/ethnicities resettled to the United States, the vast majority of whom are Burmese refugees from Thailand and Malaysia.
 - In FY 2012, the 70,000th Iraqi refugee arrived for resettlement in the United States since the Al-Askari mosque bombing in Samarra in February 2006 when Iraqis began fleeing in large numbers due to sectarian violence.
- Regional Highlights for FY 2012:
 - African arrivals increased significantly, with 10,600 admissions in FY 2012 compared to nearly 7,700 in FY 2011. The majority of African refugees admitted were Somali, Eritrean, and Congolese.
 - Arrivals from the Near East/South Asia increased as well, with over 30,000 admissions in FY 2012 compared to over 27,100 in FY 2011. This included a nearly 30 percent increase in the number of Iraqi admissions over FY 2011.
 - Arrivals from East Asia decreased slightly, reflecting fewer Burmese referrals as the United States is approaching the natural end of Priority Two processing that was launched in Thailand in 2005.
 - Arrivals from Latin America also decreased somewhat, due to a drop in arrivals from Cuba.

“...[W]e don’t have criteria for accepting refugees other than need. We don’t look for a special kind of person. We don’t have educational criteria. We don’t have physical criteria. We don’t shy away from people who have special needs. The real issue here for us is if somebody is in need of resettlement, the United States tries to be in a position to offer them resettlement here.”

*David M. Robinson,
PRM Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Statement at the New York Foreign Press Center,
April 11, 2012*

FY 2013 Objectives

- Admit the maximum number of refugees that require third country resettlement and that can be well-supported in the United States while preserving the principle of first asylum in other countries, supporting voluntary refugee returns, and advocating for expanded resettlement capacity in other countries.
- Working closely with CDC, expand the pre-departure vaccination program to as many countries with resettling refugee populations as possible within available resources.
- Continue to work with UNHCR, U.S. embassies, Resettlement Support Centers, the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, and the NGO community, through training and outreach, to ensure that LGBT refugees and victims of gender-based violence are afforded access to the U.S. refugee admissions program, and, if approved by USCIS, are placed with domestic resettlement agencies that are welcoming and equipped to handle their particular needs.
- In conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services, expand outreach to communities, including through the development of specific guidance for resettlement agencies on consultations required with resettlement stakeholders at the state and local levels.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	33,500	*	35,150	1,650

FY 2014 Request

The FY 2014 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses, and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and any Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations provided to the Department of State, as well as conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives. This request reflects a modest increase, as additional administrative support is needed in FY 2014 to manage and oversee global refugee admissions and assistance programming.

In addition to overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations such as those assisting Darfur refugees in eastern Chad or Burmese refugees along the Thai-Burma border, the Bureau expects to support significant emergency humanitarian operations in FY 2014, including in Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan/South Sudan, and elsewhere. Effective Bureau emergency response is contingent on adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When emergencies develop, PRM staff are often deployed to the field to engage with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound management of foreign assistance programs, by monitoring and evaluating program effectiveness and demonstrating excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's most vulnerable people, and enables the bureau to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently, and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2014 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of USG expenditures. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at only two percent of the overall MRA request of \$1.76 billion.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- During the year, the Bureau's direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators stationed at 20 U.S. Embassies around the world, helped maintain global USG humanitarian leadership through active diplomatic engagement with refugee-hosting countries, including successfully encouraging the Government of Iraq to approve land allocation and provision of services to internally displaced persons living in squatter settlements.

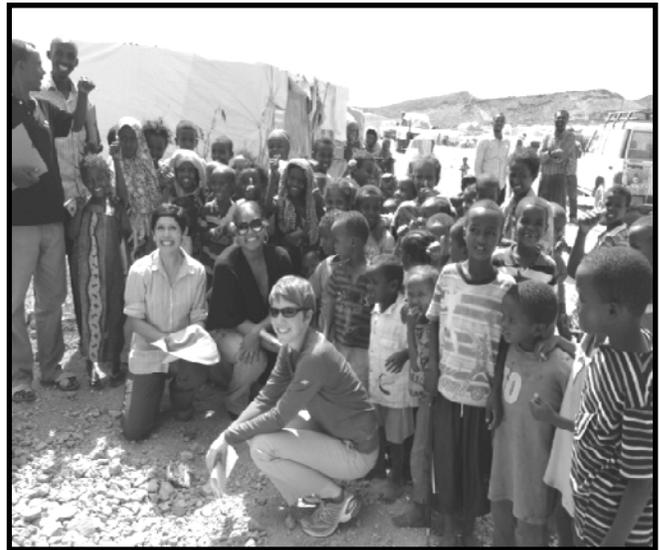


PRM, USAID, and Embassy Rangoon staff meet with UNHCR during a monitoring trip to Rakhine State, Burma.

- In FY 2012, Bureau staff actively engaged and oversaw emergency operations in Africa and the Middle East. PRM staff deployed to West Africa, Jordan, and Turkey in response to refugee crises stemming from conflicts in Syria and Mali.
- Management and oversight of growing humanitarian assistance and admissions programs remained a top priority for the Bureau in FY 2012. Throughout the year, regular monitoring trips were carried out by Washington staff as well as overseas refugee coordinators to humanitarian operations worldwide.
- PRM continued to ensure close coordination and oversight of the key international organizations it supports, including monitoring humanitarian operations through regular site visits and shaping the work of these organizations through active participation in governing boards and donor meetings held throughout the year.

FY 2013 Priorities

- Maintain robust humanitarian diplomatic engagement to help protect the world's most vulnerable.
- Strengthen overseas and domestic staffing to ensure strong management and oversight of admissions and assistance programs worldwide.
- Continue to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian partners to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for populations of concern on behalf of American taxpayers.
- Conduct active monitoring and oversight of emergency humanitarian operations.
- Continue to exercise due diligence to ensure that USG funds are provided only to humanitarian partners with no links to terrorist organizations.



PRM and Embassy staff visit with Somali refugees at a camp in Djibouti.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000	222,800

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-75).

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The 2014 request of \$250 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern, including, but not limited to, emergency humanitarian needs in Syria. To meet these needs, the appropriations language provides that these funds can be transferred to the International Disaster Assistance account, as appropriate, after the President has made the requisite determination under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

In FY 2012, the President provided \$36 million from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, and other victims of conflict from Sudan and Mali.

Historical ERMA Annual Drawdowns

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of \$56.93 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2013, as of March, **\$15 million** has been drawn from the Fund:

- \$15 million to provide shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria and urban and camp-based Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

In FY 2012, **\$36 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$10 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.
- \$26 million addressed the humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia who fled conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of Sudan.

In FY 2011, **\$52.6 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$12.6 million addressed the needs of those displaced as a result of violence and insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire, including shelter, protection, and water/sanitation support.
- \$15 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.
- \$15 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.
- \$10 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

In FY 2010, **\$75.5 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$33 million extended the Dadaab/Ifo refugee camp in Kenya, established a food distribution center for Somali refugees in Kenya, and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.
- \$9.5 million provided shelter, warm clothing, health care, and services assisting victims of sexual violence to returned refugees and IDPs in Kyrgyzstan.
- \$33 million provided emergency shelter, food, clean water, and health care to Afghan refugees and Pakistanis displaced as a result of the floods in Pakistan.

In FY 2009, **\$42.6 million** was drawn from the Fund:

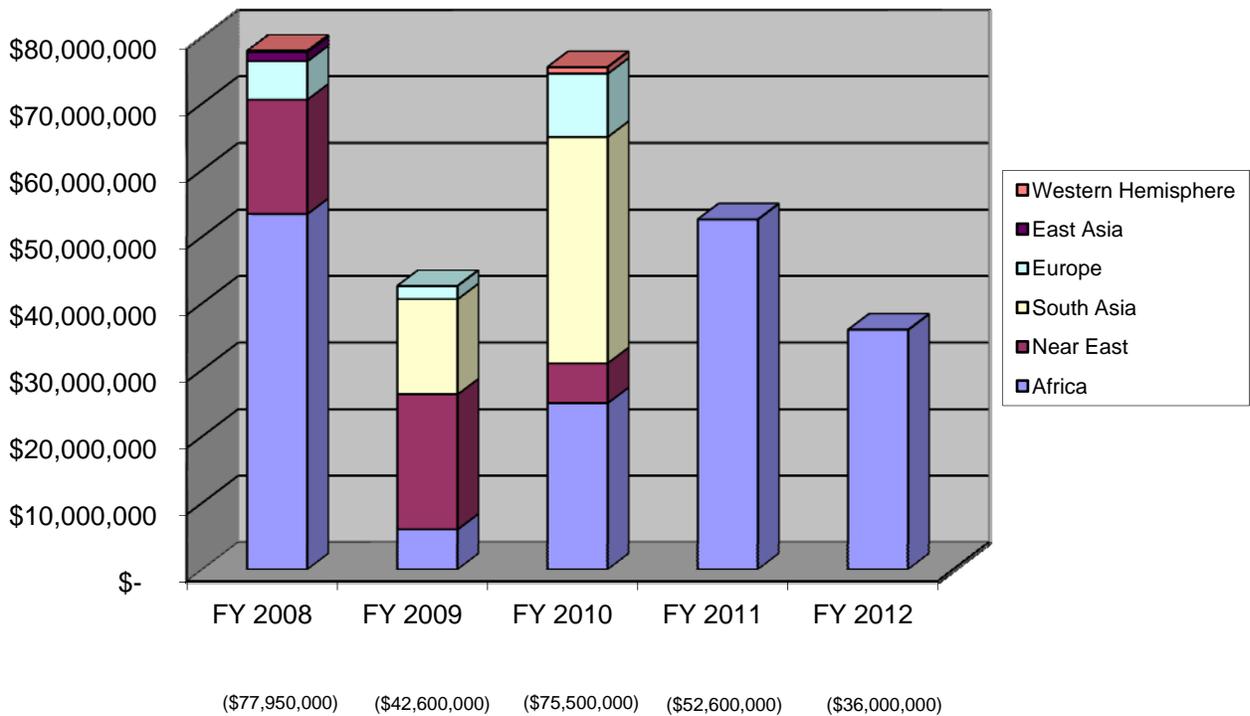
- \$8.3 million assisted Pakistani, Afghan, and Georgian conflict victims.
- \$6 million provided assistance and protection to Congolese IDPs and refugees in Uganda and southern Sudan as a result of the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- \$20.3 million addressed humanitarian needs related to conflict in Gaza.

- \$8 million provided shelter to IDPs and health care to the wounded due to the crisis in Pakistan.

In FY 2008, **\$77.95 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$32 million provided protection and assistance to those displaced by conflicts in Somalia, the DRC, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Chad, supported refugee return and reintegration to Mauritania, and provided food assistance, health care, and temporary employment programs to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza.
- \$4.9 million addressed the needs of Kenyan refugees in Uganda and Tanzania as a result of the post-election crisis in Kenya.
- \$32.8 million responded to the renewed or escalating conflicts in Darfur, Somalia, DRC, Yemen, and the region of Mali, Niger, and Senegal and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, East Asia, Near East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere.
- \$2.5 million provided shelter and non-food emergency relief to Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia.
- \$5.75 million provided emergency relief and medical assistance to IDPs and conflict victims as a result of violence in Georgia.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Annual Drawdowns



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C.
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