



## Strategic Goal 5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance

Save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement

### I. Public Benefit

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

### II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request	Change from FY 2007	
				Amount	%
Staff	328	328	328	0	0.00%
Funds	\$56,214	\$42,163	\$44,295	\$2,132	5.06%

### III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the indicators, accounts, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of this strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Indicator	Major Accounts	Lead Bureau(s)	Key Partners
Providing Humanitarian Assistance	Percentage Of Camps Worldwide Where Refugees Are Protected From Refoulement	ERMA, MRA	PRM	UNHCR, ICRC, NGOs, IOs
	Refugees Resettled in the U.S., as a Percentage of the Ceiling (PART)	ERMA, MRA	PRM	DHS, HHS, UNHCR, IOM, NGOs
	Percentage of Non-U.S. Government (USG) Contributions to the UN World Food Program	ERMA, MRA, TITLE II	IO, PRM	USAID, USDA, WFP
	Initiatives Agreed Upon at Regional Migration Dialogues	ERMA, MRA	PRM	IOM, DHS



#### IV. Performance Summary

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2008 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

Indicator #1: Percentage Of Camps Worldwide Where Refugees Are Protected From Refoulement (Involuntary Return To A Place Where There Is Risk Of Persecution)		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	To be determined
	FY 2007	94%
RESULTS	2006	<u>Baseline</u> : 93%
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Non-refoulement is a cardinal principle of international refugee law. While countries of asylum have primary responsibility for upholding this principle, UNHCR and other governments (including the U.S.) play an important role in advocating for refugees' protection from threats of refoulement. This indicator reflects to some extent the Department's diplomatic efforts to prevent incidents of refoulement. Data is available only for camp-based refugee populations.
	Data Source	UN High Commissioner for Refugees



Indicator #2: Refugees Resettled in the U.S., as a Percentage of the Ceiling (PART)		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	100% of the allocated ceiling; Number to be set by the President in FY 2007.
	FY 2007	100% of the allocated ceiling of 50,000 refugees.
RESULTS	2006	69 percent (41,277 refugees) were resettled in the U.S. out of the allocated ceiling of 60,000 refugees. Results for FY 2006 were below target because of 1) unresolved material support issues; and 2) funding levels sufficient for only 54,000 refugees.
	2005	Out of an allocated ceiling of 50,000 refugees, 108 percent (53,818) were resettled.
	2004	106 percent (52,868 refugees) were resettled in the U.S., surpassing the allocated ceiling of 50,000.
	2003	Out of a ceiling of 70,000 refugees, 28,422 (or 41 percent) were resettled.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator measures the effectiveness of the refugee admissions program overall. To the extent that the Department has control of the process, it also measures performance in managing the program.
	Data Source	The Department's Refugee Processing Center collects data on refugee arrivals in the U.S.



Indicator #3: Percentage of Non-U.S. Government Contributions to the UN World Food Program		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	World Food Program (WFP) has sufficient funds to meet priority needs, with contributions from many donor countries and the private sector. Non-USG contributions are 55 percent of total contributions.
	FY 2007	WFP has sufficient funds to meet priority needs, with contributions from many donor countries and the private sector. Non-USG contributions are 55 percent of total contributions.
RESULTS	2006	WFP continues to actively solicit contributions from new donors including from the private sector. WFP works on a calendar year basis. WFP received \$2.677 billion in contributions for Calendar Year 2006 (entire year), of which \$1.115 billion was from the United States. Non-USG contributions amounted to 58 percent of total contributions.
	2005	As of September 2005, four new donors participated -- Azerbaijan, Liechtenstein, Namibia, and Trinidad and Tobago -- and WFP had received \$2.08 billion in contributions, of which \$934 million were from the United States. Non-USG contributions were 55 percent of total.
	2004	As of October 2004, there were seven new donors to WFP -- Madagascar, Guatemala, Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe - and WFP had received \$1.562 billion in contributions, of which \$718 million were from the United States. Non-USG contributions were 54 percent of total contributions.
	2003	As of September 2003, WFP had nine new donors -- Cameroon, El Salvador, Greece, Kuwait, Malta, Marshall Islands, Qatar, Russia, and Vietnam - and non-U.S. Government contributions to WFP totaled \$877 million, an increase of less than one percent over 2002 contributions.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	WFP is a generally well-run organization, but its effectiveness can be compromised by over-reliance on U.S. contributions. More contributors and greater contributions from existing contributors are needed to keep WFP's crisis response capacity at its current level.
	Data Source	Documents prepared by WFP for the Executive Board's annual session and other documents relating to WFP's work are available on WFP's website.



Indicator #4: Percentage of Initiatives Agreed Upon at Regional Migration Dialogues That Are Implemented		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	80 percent of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
	FY 2007	75 percent of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.
RESULTS	2006	At least 85 percent of activities agreed to by Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America (RCM) member states have been implemented or are in the process of implementation in FY 2006. 90 percent of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (IGC) have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.
	2005	Approximately 88 percent of activities agreed to in the RCM, the IGC, and the Southern African dialogues were implemented.
	2004	60 percent of activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented.
	2003	Baseline: Approximately 75 percent of the activities agreed upon in the RCM, the IGC, and the Southern African dialogues were implemented.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Tracking the number of activities implemented under the auspices of migration dialogues is a good indicator because it is the most quantifiable measure of governments' political financial commitment to the success of these dialogues. Results reported in 2004 and 2005 correspond to specific migration dialogues rather than the aggregate, which the indicator targets. For example, 80% of activities agreed to at the RCM were implemented, but that percentage does not reflect activities agreed to in other migration dialogues such as the South American Conference on Migration. Some regional dialogues are more productive than others. The targets for FY 2006 and FY 2007 include nascent dialogues (such as the West Africa Regional Consultative Process) that we expect will become increasingly productive over time.
	Data Source	The Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is the only U.S. government entity to track the activities implemented under the migration dialogues.



## V. Illustrative Examples

Providing Humanitarian Assistance	
<b>Protecting North Korean Refugees</b>	<p>In the spirit of the North Korean Human Rights Act, the U.S. Department of State remains at the forefront of efforts to improve the plight of North Korean refugees who have fled their country as a result of the desperate humanitarian and human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Through intense humanitarian diplomacy with key bilateral and multilateral partners, the Department of State is advancing protection and assistance for refugees from the DPRK. The strong, ongoing relationship between the USG and the Republic of Korea (ROK) has proven essential in both meeting the needs of refugees from the DPRK and in addressing humanitarian concerns in their country of origin. The Department of State works with U.S. embassies and consulates, partner governments, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to respond to cases of individual North Korean asylum seekers. For the first time in the history of the U.S. refugee resettlement program, and in full compliance with U.S. law and policy, North Korean refugees are being resettled in the United States. The Department of State will continue to work closely with Congress and USG partners in pursuit of this important initiative which demonstrates strong U.S. leadership in humanitarian assistance and human rights.</p>
<b>Tsunami Warning System</b>	<p>United States leadership in natural hazard detection is fostering regional collaboration in tsunami mitigation, building relationships among countries through science partnerships and contributing to the productivity and sustainable development of coastal nations. Since the 2004 tsunami, the Department has coordinated U.S. engagement to build capacity for natural hazard warning systems, building political momentum and balancing a regional focus with sensitivity to the needs and political atmosphere of individual countries. Our actions include managing U.S. participation in the UNESCO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's coordinating bodies for tsunami warning systems, and regular deployment of Embassy personnel and technical experts for briefings in various organizational meetings. As a result, countries in the Indian Ocean and Caribbean are collaborating to create an enabling environment for long-term investment in regional warning infrastructure and community preparedness. We are also working to ensure that our Operations Center can effectively disseminate tsunami warning and watch information to U.S. citizens abroad as well as to foreign disaster management managers in at-risk countries. We are working with the International Tsunami Information Center to build capacity in Madagascar and Mauritius, and are facilitating U.S. private sector response to foreign requests for tsunami-warning technologies. While protecting people from disaster, these activities nurture goodwill toward the U.S. in the predominantly Muslim Indian Ocean region, and enhance government stability (resilience) and control in the wake of natural disasters.</p>
<b>Multilateral Response to the Lebanon Crisis</b>	<p>Nearly 975,000 Lebanese fled their homes at the peak of the July 2006 crisis and more than 394,000 registered Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon were affected, including 20,000 internally displaced people who sought protection and assistance during the conflict. Both in Washington and overseas, the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) facilitated close coordination between UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Organization for Migration with key USG partners such as USAID, DOD, and Non-Governmental Organizations responding to humanitarian needs. PRM staff participated in the USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) which determined priorities for humanitarian assistance, as well as the USG Response Management Team that provided support to the DART from Washington. PRM provided \$23 million for protection and assistance activities in Lebanon, Syria, and other countries of asylum in the region. USAID provided an additional \$50 million for humanitarian relief through various international and non-governmental partners.</p>



## V. Resource Detail

### State Operations Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	22,704	7,487	7,906
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	6,066	5,949	6,178
Bureau of African Affairs	3,271	3,325	3,542
Bureau of International Organizations	2,510	2,543	2,632
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	2,209	2,146	2,218
Other Bureaus	19,454	20,713	21,819
<b>Total State Operations Appropriations</b>	<b>\$56,214</b>	<b>\$42,163</b>	<b>\$44,295</b>