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## FY 2022 Request and Current Priorities
### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

### Table 1: Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) ($ in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>FY 2020 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2021 Estimate</th>
<th>FY 2022 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enduring - ERMA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enduring - MRA</td>
<td>2,260,645</td>
<td>1,730,583</td>
<td>3,845,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>797,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>230,300</td>
<td>209,600</td>
<td>221,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near East</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>560,805</td>
<td>1,145,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>57,800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>308,300</td>
<td>368,100</td>
</tr>
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1 FY 2021 Estimate is based on the FY 2021 Appropriations level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2022</th>
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<th>2024</th>
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<td>319,348</td>
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<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
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<td>47,630</td>
<td>62,000</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Migrants to Israel</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Admissions</td>
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<td>550,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Priorities</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCO – MRA</strong></td>
<td>1,521,355</td>
<td>1,701,417</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>696,700</td>
<td>902,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>93,200</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near East</td>
<td>721,600</td>
<td>616,965</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>53,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Priorities</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</strong></td>
<td>1,521,355</td>
<td>1,701,417</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL – American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) MRA</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Priorities</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,782,100</td>
<td>3,932,100</td>
<td>3,845,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) leads and manages the State Department’s humanitarian diplomacy and programs to provide protection, and assistance to some of the world’s most vulnerable people and works to find lasting solutions for those displaced by conflict. PRM’s work contributes directly to U.S. objectives to: end the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its humanitarian impacts; reinvigorate our alliances and partnerships and exert U.S. global leadership, especially on humanitarian issues at a time of unprecedented need; champion equity and inclusion for all, in particular, the most vulnerable crisis-affected persons; and build a diverse and inclusive workforce. PRM does so by administering the generous aid provided by Congress on behalf of the American people to save lives and uphold human dignity for tens of millions of displaced and crisis-affected people, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants.

PRM’s programs and diplomatic engagement span the globe. As examples from the past year, PRM provides shelter for Burmese refugees in Bangladesh, advocates for humanitarian access to conflict victims in Ethiopia, and provides health care, shelter, and non-food items, like sleeping mats and blankets, to more than 500,000 people internally displaced as a result of the Islamic State insurgency in Mozambique. PRM also puts a spotlight on U.S. priorities in
the international humanitarian sector. Along Colombia’s northern coast and southern border with Ecuador, PRM supports prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) through a comprehensive package of anti-GBV activities designed to enhance protection of vulnerable refugee and IDP women.

PRM is leading U.S. government efforts to rebuild, expand, and strengthen the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), demonstrating America’s compassion for the world’s most vulnerable refugees. PRM-supported programs process refugee applications overseas and provide transportation and initial reception and placement (R&P) services to all refugees admitted through the USRAP.

The FY 2022 request for the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account totals $3,845 million, alongside a request for $100,000 for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account. Within the MRA total, the Overseas Assistance request is $3,228 million, the Refugee Admissions request is $550 million, the Humanitarian Migrants to Israel request is $5 million, and Administrative Expenses are requested at $62 million.

**Exerting Strong Global Leadership in Humanitarian Response**

As of mid-2020, almost 80 million people worldwide were displaced by conflict and violence, with two-thirds of them displaced within their own countries. Since then, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the vulnerability of millions and, for the first time in over 20 years, extreme poverty is on the rise worldwide. The UN Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) estimates that as of March 2021, there are 237 million persons in need as a result of conflict, displacement, or the impact of climate change or pandemic disease. These vulnerable people depend on humanitarian assistance and, to a great extent, on U.S. global leadership to meet their basic needs and defend their fundamental rights. PRM, in coordination with other State Department bureaus, USAID, and other interagency partners, is charged with leading efforts to address ongoing global displacement through humanitarian action and policy.

The March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance states, “America’s interests at home are strengthened by improving lives globally. Our strength is multiplied when we combine
efforts to address common challenges, share burdens, and broaden the circle of cooperation. We will work with our regional partners to...address humanitarian crises.” U.S. leadership is critical to ensuring the effective global cooperation and institutional reform that is needed to address these challenges. PRM’s humanitarian diplomacy aims to ensure all governments respect international humanitarian law and norms and are contributing their fair share of global assistance, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies that expand opportunities for safe, regular, and legal migration. The Bureau’s life-saving assistance, provided through a network of capable and effective international organization (IO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, meets the broad range of needs of refugees and other vulnerable people, including by providing water and sanitation, nutrition and healthcare, emergency shelter, and facilitating family reunification, while also preventing and responding to GBV, educating children, promoting self-reliance, and supporting host communities. PRM’s support to humanitarian partners contains flexibilities to enable partners to respond to new or unanticipated emergencies, such as in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the COVID-19 global pandemic.

The United States remains the world’s leading humanitarian donor. PRM works primarily through humanitarian IO partners to leverage the influence of the international community’s shared humanitarian values, utilize existing and well-respected international humanitarian response mechanisms, enhance international coordination, and achieve economies of scale and efficiencies. PRM’s primary partners include the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Our assistance is coordinated with other organizations that complement and leverage our activities, such as the World Bank.

U.S. humanitarian leadership extends beyond provision of humanitarian assistance to well-managed and orderly resettlement of refugees to the United States. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (E.O. 14013), in FY 2022 PRM will continue to work to rebuild the nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure, to implement regional admissions allocations
that ensures broad geographic access to the program, and to be able to support up to 125,000 admissions, as called for in the President’s FY 2022 budget request. We seek to realize President Biden’s vision, embodied in the Interim National Security Guidance, to “renew our promise as a place of refuge, and our obligation to protect those who seek shelter on our shores,” and to “ensure that we create an immigration process that is safe, fair, and conducted in accordance with our values.” The FY 2022 request will provide the resources necessary to rebuild the USRAP and provide resettled refugees with essential initial resettlement assistance through such core services as housing, food, and enrollment in employment services.

Advocacy to Protect Human Rights and Advance Durable Solutions

Protection is at the core of PRM’s humanitarian mission. We seek to integrate protection for vulnerable people into our assistance programs and to reinforce these efforts through diplomacy. Fundamentally, PRM’s protection work is about supporting, defending, and empowering our populations of concern. PRM’s protection priorities for refugees, IDPs, vulnerable migrants, and stateless persons include preserving first asylum and protecting refugees from forcible return to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (refoulement). Also among the Bureau’s protection priorities are: ensuring that humanitarian organizations can reach people in need of assistance; providing registration, status determination, and documentation; ensuring safety from physical abuse and violence, including from GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); protecting people, especially children, from forcible recruitment into fighting forces; preventing and resolving statelessness; and reunifying separated families.

In collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, and in accordance with the Administration’s strategic priorities of championing human rights and advancing inclusion and racial and economic justice, PRM’s humanitarian diplomacy strives to ensure that humanitarian principles are respected in U.S. foreign policy and through the multilateral system by: 1) advocating for the protection of the most vulnerable populations in crises, including refugees, conflict victims, IDPs, and stateless persons and particularly, women, children, minorities, LGBTQI+ individuals, older, and disabled persons; 2) furthering international humanitarian
policies, including U.S. and multi-donor efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the international humanitarian system; 3) advancing effective and humane international migration policies that seek to expand opportunities for safe, regular, and legal migration; and 4) promoting effective international population policies, including reproductive health and access to voluntary family planning as appropriate.

With migration management programs in every region of the world, PRM programming with IOM and other partners aims to strengthen governments’ capacities to humanely manage borders and assist and protect vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied children. In Central America and Mexico, PRM support helps government officials and civil society to identify, screen, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, and to strengthen the national asylum systems and other protection capacities within the region. PRM’s work furthers the U.S. government’s Interim National Security Strategic Guidance objective of addressing the root causes of human insecurity and irregular migration in Central America.

In close concert with the Department’s regional bureaus, PRM advocates for and supports durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations through voluntary repatriation, local integration, and third country resettlement of refugees, including in the United States. PRM advocates with governments to accord basic rights and benefits to refugees, including access to identity documentation, legal employment, and education, and to improve refugees’ self-reliance and reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance. PRM supports policies and programming that create conditions conducive to voluntary return of displaced populations. PRM also collaborates with multilateral institutions and development banks to enhance countries’ ability to mitigate the impact of forced displacement on their economies and communities, but also to prevent new displacement, such as in Central America.

**Ensuring Transparency and Accountability to Beneficiaries and to Taxpayers**

As the world’s leading humanitarian donor, it is of particular importance that the United States model good humanitarian donorship. This includes making maximum efforts to ensure that the
taxpayer dollars we spend are used efficiently and effectively and that our humanitarian assistance addresses the assessed needs and priorities of beneficiaries that they themselves identify. PRM is committed to the rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its assistance programs to prevent fraud, maximize cost-effectiveness, and spark innovation. PRM strengthens its learning through a continuum of training and robust M&E and research. PRM develops strategies for regional, functional, and organizational policies and programs that align to PRM’s overarching Bureau strategy, and subsequently conduct annual reviews of these strategies. PRM offers an annual week-long M&E course for new PRM staff with oversight responsibilities to ensure they are equipped with the knowledge and skills to oversee PRM’s humanitarian programs. PRM monitoring includes a combination of regular desk reviews with on-site monitoring of programmatic and financial performance. In a recent audit of the Department of State’s risk assessments and monitoring of voluntary contributions to public international organizations, the Department’s Office of the Inspector General commended PRM for going above and beyond Department policy for identifying, assessing, and responding to risks before awarding funds; for ensuring voluntary contributions include specific, measurable objectives; and for requiring documentation of monitoring activities to demonstrate to stakeholders achievement of award objectives.

Beginning in FY 2020, due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, most PRM-funded programs were forced to modify, scale back, or in some cases, discontinue planned activities to ensure the health and safety of staff and persons of concern and/or to conform to locally-imposed restrictions. To ensure continued oversight of its programs, PRM developed and disseminated to staff specific guidance for monitoring in the COVID context, especially through expanded virtual capabilities.

In addition, PRM continues to integrate the principle and practices of accountability to affected persons and communities into its foreign assistance policies and programming. PRM co-leads the “Participation Revolution” workstream within the framework of the 2016 multilateral ‘Grand Bargain” agreement that includes all of the world’s leading multilateral aid agencies and the largest humanitarian donors focused on making humanitarian assistance more efficient and better suited to the needs of people it serves. In this role, PRM promotes coordinated and
collective actions to ensure beneficiaries and crisis-affected communities have a meaningful voice in the humanitarian programming and projects that affect their lives. Internally, PRM’s monitoring protocols assess the extent to which partners and programs meet accountability standards and indicators. PRM requires partners to have an accountability framework, outlining the organization’s approach to the collection and use of beneficiary feedback during the program design and implementation phases in order to receive funding, and to report on how the organization is using and incorporating beneficiary feedback. Improved accountability to the people receiving PRM’s assistance means that our assistance is better tailored and targeted; it increases the effectiveness of our funding and gives greater voice to those most directly impacted by humanitarian crises.

PRM remains invested in and committed to being a voice for change in addressing the unique needs of displaced women and girls, as well as other vulnerable people affected by GBV. The Bureau’s diplomatic engagement on an international stage with IOs, NGOs, and other donors and States supports improvement to GBV response as an important element of emergency response and advocates for increased funding for life-saving assistance programs that address GBV. PRM is a global leader in supporting GBV programs through targeted funding as well as through integration of GBV considerations into its assistance programs. PRM requires every partner to integrate a gender analysis into its programs and to submit a code of conduct for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

PRM’s FY 2019 independent evaluation of the Bureau’s Safe from the Start initiative to systematically prevent and respond to GBV at the onset of an emergency found that Safe from the Start is a relatively low-cost financial investment that nonetheless has been responsible for critical gains, including a systemic approach to incorporating GBV risk reduction and services at the onset of emergencies and increased coordination among humanitarian actors, in responses to humanitarian emergencies. PRM’s funding advances gender equality through leadership, accountability, coordination, innovation, and service provision, draws attention to the issue of violence against women and girls, and increases dialogue and high-level engagement in the humanitarian community around GBV in emergencies.
These efforts are evidence that PRM prioritizes a culture of continuous learning to use and maximize the U.S. government’s humanitarian resources as effectively and efficiently as possible to serve those who need it most.

**Sharing Global Humanitarian Responsibility and Building New Partnerships**

PRM’s and BHA’s contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with our humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. government maintains an outsized influence in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises and maintaining global response capacity. The U.S. government is also able to promote responsibility sharing by encouraging nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding, and to help refugee-hosting communities meet their responsibilities to the forcibly displaced people they host, including by preventing the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened.

In accordance with President Biden’s direction, as set out in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance, to “work with like-minded partners, and pool our collective strength to advance shared interests and deter common threats,” PRM encourages other governments to share the global responsibility of providing humanitarian assistance, even as the United States remains the largest contributor. Through sustained diplomatic engagement and advocacy, PRM strives to increase the number of donor governments as well as to grow the pool of private sector and civil society partners providing humanitarian aid. At IO governing board meetings and in bilateral outreach, PRM leadership calls on governments both to increase humanitarian contributions and provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding. The United States also uses these fora to advocate for humanitarian reforms that would help IOs reduce administrative expenditures and bureaucratic inefficiencies to ensure more assistance reaches people in need.

These efforts have had results. Through direct humanitarian diplomacy, we have seen overall progress by partner nations to expand humanitarian financing and enact legal reforms to allow
refugees greater access to education and legal work in a number of countries. For example, U.S. active leadership in advance of the March 2021 Brussels V donor conference on Syria raised $4.4 billion in pledges. The role of the private sector in providing humanitarian assistance continues to grow. According to the UN’s Financial Tracking System for humanitarian contributions, in 2020, private sector giving to all global humanitarian appeals totaled $736.3 million, an increase of 150 percent in just two years. Similarly, a U.S-hosted top-ten humanitarian donors meeting on the margins of the 2020 UN General Assembly High-Level week helped secure enough additional funding from the United Arab Emirates for them to make it into the top ten and secure an invitation to the event.

U.S. efforts to leverage multilateral development tools to support displaced people and the communities that host them have also advanced. Since host governments are providing a global public good, the United States seeks to offer our support in the form of concessional financing to build schools and hospitals, expand and upgrade water and sewer systems, and create job opportunities. PRM continues to support the World Bank’s Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) to provide concessional financing to both middle and low-income refugee hosting countries. Additionally, the Bureau provides diplomatic support to the World Bank’s IDA-18 Refugee Sub-window. These two facilities, in the World Bank’s Global Crisis Response Platform, enable host governments to make investments that stimulate economic growth, expand educational opportunities, and alleviate strains on infrastructure and social services. In FY 2020, in collaboration with other U.S. agencies, PRM was instrumental in the provision of a $21.8 million U.S. contribution to support a GCFF project in Colombia, which filled a critical gap in providing affordable housing to vulnerable Venezuelans.

Create and Maintain a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet Growing Humanitarian Needs

PRM needs to expand its workforce to meet pressing humanitarian needs across the globe, rebuild the USRAP, and position itself to meet the challenges of 21st century migration, including climate-related migration. Accordingly, the Bureau is adding an additional 36 domestic and overseas positions and four new locally employed staff positions to enable PRM to
effectively advance U.S. foreign policy goals. These positions will augment our response to humanely manage migration in and through Central America, expand PRM’s Admissions office, including by adding several new refugee coordinators and establishing a fraud prevention unit to ensure the integrity of the program even as we seek to grow it; and build capacity in PRM’s International Migration office to tackle the longer-term issue of climate migration.

On behalf of the Secretary of State and PRM staff, I want to thank the Congress for its steadfast support of the State Department’s humanitarian operations. Together, we will continue to exert global leadership by providing humanitarian assistance to those most in need and advance durable solutions to humanitarian crises, while working to ensure that our operations are administered efficiently and that programs are effective. I look forward to working closely with Congress to achieve our shared objectives on behalf of the American people.
Chart: PRM Populations of Concern, 2010-2020

* Includes only conflict-affected IDPs as reported by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)

** “Other Persons of Concern” include asylum seekers, stateless persons, and returnees. Figures do not include all conflict victims assisted by ICRC or vulnerable migrants.
### Migration and Refugee Assistance

#### Table 2: Migration and Refugee Assistance Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>($ in thousands)</th>
<th>FY 2020 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2021 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2022 Request</th>
<th>Change from FY 2021 Enacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enduring</strong></td>
<td>2,260,645</td>
<td>1,730,583</td>
<td>3,845,000</td>
<td>2,114,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overseas Contingency</strong></td>
<td>1,521,355</td>
<td>1,701,417</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-1,701,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operations (OCO)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Rescue Plan Act</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARPA) MRA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration and Refugee</strong></td>
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<td>3,932,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assistance</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ FY 2020 Actual includes $350 million in FY 2020 supplemental CARES Act funding.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides life-saving assistance and protection to the world’s most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced people, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and works to achieve durable solutions for the millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe, including by resettling refugees in the United States. PRM-funded activities support U.S. strategic foreign policy objectives and contribute to regional stability.

MRA-funded programs save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. government’s comprehensive approach to respond to irregular migration from Central
America to the United States. PRM’s humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries.

The FY 2022 MRA request of $3,845 million will strengthen U.S. leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues. The request provides the resources necessary to rebuild the U.S. refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. The request also continues newly restored U.S. support for Palestinian refugees through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Reliable contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. government strengthens its leadership in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity, including in response to COVID-19, advocating for responsibility sharing, and encouraging nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities to forcibly displaced people.

**Highlights**

- **Overseas Assistance ($3,228 million):** PRM’s FY 2022 Overseas Assistance request level is the largest ever, a reflection of increasing humanitarian needs driven by new emergencies and protracted crises and a corresponding growth in forcibly displaced populations. Increased U.S. overseas support is commensurate with renewed U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address some of the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including by providing water and sanitation (WASH), nutrition and health care, emergency shelter, and facilitating family reunification, while also promoting refugees’ self-reliance and supporting their host communities. PRM programs
and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; support durable solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, and refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for humane and effective international migration policies; and promote respect for humanitarian principles.

- **Refugee Admissions ($550 million):** The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (E.O. 14013), the FY 2022 MRA request will rebuild the nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure, and work toward supporting up to 125,000 admissions. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States and assist them in achieving economic self-sufficiency as they move along a pathway to U.S. citizenship.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($5 million):** The FY 2022 MRA request maintains U.S. government support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.

- **Administrative Expenses ($62 million):** The FY 2022 request will ensure monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and support the Department of State’s lead role in humanitarian and migration issues, policy oversight of international organizations (IOs) and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, ICASS, contract, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.
# Overseas Assistance
($ in thousands)

## Table 3: Overseas Assistance Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overseas Assistance by Region</th>
<th>FY 2020 Actual(^1)</th>
<th>FY 2021 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2022 Request</th>
<th>Change from FY 2021 Enacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Enduring – MRA Overseas Assistance</td>
<td>1,957,245</td>
<td>1,445,053</td>
<td>3,228,000</td>
<td>1,782,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>797,600</td>
<td>797,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>230,300</td>
<td>209,600</td>
<td>221,700</td>
<td>12,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near East</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>560,805</td>
<td>1,145,100</td>
<td>584,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>57,800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,400</td>
<td>74,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>308,300</td>
<td>368,100</td>
<td>59,800</td>
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1/FY 2020 Actual includes $350 million in FY 2020 supplemental CARES Act funding.

**FY 2022 Request**

Most of the FY 2022 MRA request will be used to provide U.S. contributions to IOs to meet their requirements for calendar year 2022. Among PRM’s primary partners are UNHCR, ICRC, UNRWA, and IOM. The United States demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to institutions through proactive engagement in governing bodies, robust funding, and active monitoring on the ground through refugee coordinators overseas and Washington-based program officers. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations ensures that they can respond quickly to emergencies throughout the world to meet humanitarian needs. We advocate actively to encourage other donors to provide commensurate support consistent with the tenets of responsibility sharing.
UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the United States and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. UNHCR leads and coordinates international action to protect refugees and stateless persons, and to work toward lasting solutions for the forcibly displaced. UNHCR’s global network, its staff in 135 countries, and its partnerships with other humanitarian organizations provide protection, solutions, life-saving assistance, and advocacy for more than 97 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs). UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection and meet urgent needs for WASH, shelter, food, health care, and education. UNHCR also plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees. It supports safe and voluntary repatriation and reintegration operations, facilitates local integration of refugees into host countries, and assists with third country resettlement.

ICRC’s unique status as an independent humanitarian organization mandated by the Geneva Conventions allows it to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence, and impartiality enable it to operate in war zones and often gain access to areas – and thus to people in need – that no other organization can reach, making ICRC an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. For example, during the 2020 escalation of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, ICRC was the only international humanitarian organization operating in the region. Additionally, following the commencement of hostilities in late 2020 in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, ICRC was the first international humanitarian organization to access the region and the only one that has been able to maintain a presence in the region throughout the conflict. ICRC’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 and build respect for the principles of international humanitarian law.

IOM is the leading IO on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration. IOM promotes safe, orderly, and regular migration management, international cooperation on migration, and practical solutions to migration challenges. IOM also provides humanitarian assistance to displaced migrants in need. IOM programs include: refugee resettlement processing, transportation, and health screening;
transportation and emergency humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and forcibly
displaced persons; tracking and monitoring displacement and population mobility; preventing
trafficking in persons (TIP) and providing assistance to trafficking survivors; and facilitating
assisted voluntary returns. U.S. government diplomatic engagement with IOM and our support
for its humanitarian assistance programs are critical to helping ensure that governments can
manage migration while ensuring that migrants are treated with dignity and can seek
international protection when needed.

In accordance with its UN mandate, UNRWA provides education, health care, and emergency
relief to Palestinians in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip who are
registered with UNRWA and need assistance. The Department is deeply committed to reforms
necessary to ensuring consistency with UN principles, such as neutrality, tolerance, respect for
human rights, and non-discrimination, across UNRWA’s operations, including staff activities,
facilities, and education materials. PRM will continue to engage with UNRWA on these issues
and other needed reforms in FY 2022.

MRA funds also support the activities of other IOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds include the UN
Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the World Food Program
(WFP), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN
Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Of the more than 70 NGOs receiving MRA funds for overseas humanitarian assistance
programming in FY 2020, the top 10 recipients were the: International Rescue Committee,
Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Federation, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society,
Jesuit Refugee Service USA, Relief International, International Medical Corps, Cooperative for
Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and Pan American Development Foundation
(PADF). Funding for NGO programs typically covers a 12-month period; however, to help
facilitate planning when crises and displacement are protracted multi-year funding for 24 to 36
months is often provided. Such multi-year funding also supports Grand Bargain commitments
regarding quality funding.
The FY 2022 MRA request does not include funds dedicated specifically for the COVID-19 response. Instead, COVID-19-related response requirements are mainstreamed into PRM programming. The U.S. Department of State may reallocate funds among regions or organizations within the Overseas Assistance request in response to changing requirements.

### Assistance Programs in Africa

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<tr>
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### Africa: FY 2022 Request

The FY 2022 MRA request for Africa will enable the Bureau to support programs and operations that save lives and ease the suffering of African refugees, IDPs, victims of conflict, and stateless persons. Africa is home to over seven million refugees and asylum seekers and 20 million IDPs. The need for humanitarian aid remains high. Conflict in northern Ethiopia’s Tigray region has resulted in over one million IDPs and displaced over 63,000 Ethiopian refugees into neighboring Sudan. In Mozambique, the Islamic State insurgency in the province of Cabo Delgado continues to subject civilians to human rights abuses and drive them from their homes to overcrowded towns and villages in the southern part of the province. By the start of 2022, the UN estimates the displaced population in Mozambique will have increased from 500,000 at the beginning of 2021 to more than one million. In Northeast Nigeria, widespread displacement
persists from years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and other militant groups. In South Sudan, a brutal civil conflict has led to the largest refugee crisis in Africa. In Somalia, ongoing conflict and instability are exacerbating the effects of severe drought, COVID-19, and desert locust infestation. Increased fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to forcibly displace hundreds of thousands, adding to the 5.2 million IDPs and nearly 950,000 DRC refugees in the region. North African countries host Syrian refugees as well as Sub-Saharan refugees and migrants trying to reach Europe. Chaos in Libya provides opportunities for many to attempt dangerous Mediterranean crossings. Increased violence, food insecurity, and climate change have displaced nearly three million people – both as refugees and IDPs – in West Africa’s Central Sahel region. Thousands of civilians have been affected by the conflict as well. Humanitarian workers in the Central Sahel are increasingly at risk of being the victims of terrorists, and the insecurity has severely hampered access and service delivery to the most vulnerable, including displaced women and children. The Sahel emergency has strained host governments’ capacity to respond to the growing displacement crisis in the region. Insecurity in the Sahel is also threatening the stability of West Africa’s coastal countries of Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Benin, and Togo.

The number of forcibly displaced persons in Africa has risen by more than two million since the start of 2020, as violence persists or worsens in the Central African Republic (CAR), the DRC, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. Countries are frequently hosting refugees from more than one country. Chad, for example, is simultaneously coping with more than 500,000 refugees from Nigeria, CAR, and Sudan’s Darfur region, while Ethiopia is hosting nearly 815,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan. Uganda, Africa’s largest refugee host, has welcomed both the largest population of South Sudanese refugees – more than 900,000 – and the largest number of refugees from the DRC – more than 400,000. In the Central Sahel, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Mauritania host more than 381,000 Malians, Burkinabe, Mauritanian, and Senegalese refugees. West Africa’s coastal countries hosting refugees from CAR, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, and Togo, have long offered protection to those fleeing conflict despite limited resources and lack of donor attention.
MRA funds support UNHCR’s operations to provide protection and assistance and find durable solutions for populations of concern in nearly every country across the continent. The request also will support ICRC operations in 35 countries in Africa to protect and assist conflict victims and to promote compliance with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2022 due to stubbornly protracted and new violence in such places as Burkina Faso, CAR, the DRC, Ethiopia, Mali, and Mozambique. Top priorities include maintaining first asylum, keeping refugee and IDP sites secure and neutral, preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV) in all its forms, achieving humanitarian access in conflict zones, biometrically registering refugees for protection and accountability purposes, reaching minimum standards of assistance for those people who need aid, promoting self-reliance whenever possible, achieving maximum social cohesion between refugees and hosts, and sustaining voluntary returns by helping ensure that basic services are available when and where refugees return home. PRM and the organizations it supports see opportunities for refugees to voluntarily return home in Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, and Senegal, and even in some parts of Somalia, Nigeria, and DRC, as well as the potential to achieve local integration for refugees remaining in countries like Zambia and Guinea-Bissau.

**Africa: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- In FY 2020, PRM’s humanitarian advocacy and MRA-funded assistance helped keep borders open to those fleeing persecution and conflict; saved lives; prevented malnutrition and starvation; and provided health care to refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims throughout Africa. PRM worked with international partners and governments to provide immediate, life-saving goods and services as well as economic empowerment and education to those displaced by conflict in South Sudan, Somalia, Libya, DRC, Mali, and CAR. PRM support also aided people displaced by the violent extremist groups of ISIS in West Africa and Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region (which includes Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger) and the Islamic State in Mozambique and DRC.
• Responding to PRM and U.S. advocacy on the desirability of providing refugees with more access to legal assistance and educational opportunities, a number of the largest refugee-hosting countries on the continent (Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia) made significant progress on implementing commitments made during the 2016 and 2019 refugee summits to better integrate refugees into their countries. For example, in 2020, Chad passed its first ever asylum law which ensures refugees and asylum seekers fundamental protections, including freedom of movement, the right to work, and access to healthcare, education, and justice.

• MRA-funded humanitarian organizations provided protection and multi-sectoral assistance for refugees and conflict victims in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. PRM supported protection, education, health and nutrition, and medical services for approximately 1.6 million IDPs in South Sudan and more than 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. PRM implementing partners, including UNHCR, continued to prioritize GBV prevention and response activities. PRM-supported programs were vital to bringing aid to parts of South Sudan previously blocked due to ongoing fighting.

• PRM partnered with IOs, including UNHCR and ICRC, and worked with governments in the region to scale up the international response to address the humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin Region, while countering efforts to forcibly return refugees and IDPs. The Lake Chad Basin crisis, provoked by the violent extremist groups ISIS in West Africa and Boko Haram, has displaced millions of people across four countries, and the situation is particularly threatening in northern Nigeria, where there are now over 2.1 million IDPs.

• Humanitarian needs in the DRC increased immensely due to high levels of violence in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces between individual communities and the more than 120 armed militias fighting for control of land and resources. DRC also received an influx of more than 93,000 CAR refugees, in December 202, fleeing violence
around the Presidential elections. DRC continues to host long-standing refugee populations from Burundi, Rwanda, and South Sudan in extremely remote locations of the DRC. PRM provided nearly $107 million in FY 2020 to UNHCR, ICRC, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and NGO partners to expand their support for IDPs, refugees, and conflict victims in the DRC, as well as respond to emergency needs of refugees from the DRC in neighboring countries.

- PRM continued to support voluntary refugee repatriation when possible. PRM worked with Embassy Nairobi (Kenya), UNHCR, and other donors to support voluntary returns to Somalia while maintaining safe asylum for those in Kenya and the rest of the Horn of Africa still unable or unwilling to return. While significant returns to Somalia did not take place in 2020 due to pandemic-related travel restrictions, 190 Somalis voluntarily repatriated to Somalia. UNHCR expects at least 2,000 Somalis to return voluntarily to Somalia this year. Although UNHCR paused voluntary repatriations to Ethiopia from Kenya and Djibouti due to COVID-19, flights are restarting for Ethiopian refugees in Kenya who have signaled a desire to return, with most prospective beneficiaries planning to return to the Somali region of southeast Ethiopia.

- In Egypt, PRM supported urban response programming for over 260,000 refugees, primarily from Syria and sub-Saharan Africa. As Egypt struggles economically and the protection space deteriorates, PRM partners have provided key interventions in cash assistance, legal assistance, GBV prevention and response, and psychosocial services programming.

- In Algeria, PRM continued to support the longstanding Sahrawi refugee community. PRM contributions to UNHCR and WFP helped to provide a wide range of protection and assistance, including innovative livelihoods initiatives.

- In Libya, PRM’s contributions to UNHCR and other partners supported critical protection and assistance programming for Libyan IDPs as well as refugees and migrants, including detention monitoring.
• In Mozambique, where more than 500,000 people were internally displaced as a result of the Islamic State-Mozambique's insurgency in the Cabo Delgado Province, PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC assisted IDPs with health care, shelter, and non-food items (such as sleeping mats, blankets, and jerry cans). UNHCR supported the issuance of new identity documents, monitored the protection environment, and responded to situations of GBV and separated children.

• In the Central Sahel, which includes Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Mauritania, a rapid surge in violence and terrorism since 2019 has displaced nearly 2.9 million people across the region. Borders are porous, government reach is limited, and displacement and insecurity are growing. PRM contributions to UNHCR, ICRC and other partners have supported refugees, IDPs, conflict-affected, and food-insecure populations with essential protection and assistance with health care, shelters, livelihoods, education, food, and non-food items.

• In addition, PRM provided funding to UNHCR, ICRC, NGOs and other humanitarian actors across the continent to address the additional challenges brought about by COVID-19 and advocated for borders to be open to asylum seekers.

**Africa: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

• Successfully address protection challenges, including by preventing or, where prevention is not possible, mitigating: forcible returns of Nigerian refugees and IDPs; recruitment of refugees into fighting forces; pressure on refugees to join extremist groups; attacks on refugees and IDPs by armed groups in Mozambique, DRC, and the Sahel; sexual exploitation, including by national authorities; and unwarranted detention of refugees in places such as Libya.
• Improve and expand programming to prevent and respond to GBV for refugees and IDPs in Africa, both in new emergencies and protracted situations. Engage directly with refugee-hosting governments to improve legal frameworks and provision of social services and with law enforcement to reduce the risk of GBV.

• Respond quickly to new refugee emergencies that arise or worsen, such as: the violence in the Tigray region of Ethiopia that is forcing new refugees into Sudan; the violence and instability in the CAR that has added more than 100,000 new refugees to long-standing populations in Chad, Cameroon, and DRC; and the Sahel regional violence, which is forcing the addition of new refugees to longstanding populations in Mauritania and Niger.

• Support the implementation of UNHCR’s proposed roadmap for camp-based refugees in Kenya while ensuring the Kenyan government maintains asylum space for residual populations who will continue to need international protection.

• Continue to promote refugee self-reliance by encouraging development actors, such as multilateral development banks, to address refugee medium- and longer-term needs, reduce poverty, and promote refugee inclusion in national systems, particularly in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Uganda, DRC, Somalia, and Republic of Congo.

• Encourage and support refugee-hosting governments, particularly Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia, to further implement policies to expand access to educational opportunities and to promote economic inclusion of refugee communities.

• Focus international attention on addressing drought, climate change, and famine and famine-like conditions, which are exacerbating existing humanitarian crises in the Sahel, Somalia, Southern Africa, and South Sudan.
• Support voluntary repatriation and reintegration of refugees at the appropriate time, while working to ensure continued asylum where necessary, particularly regarding returns to Somalia and Mali. Support the governments of Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, and Senegal in fostering an environment conducive for, and continuing to support, the return and reintegration of refugees in line with international humanitarian principles.

• Maintain diplomatic engagement to address legal and administrative barriers to reducing and preventing statelessness, particularly in Southern Africa, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, and Sudan. Support UNHCR’s efforts to expand identification and protection of stateless populations in West Africa, particularly Burkina Faso. Engage with authorities on policies and procedures governing nationality rights, status regulation, and documentation of stateless persons. Provide programming support through UNHCR and partners, where possible, to reduce statelessness.

• Improve urban refugees’ access to protection and assistance, particularly but not exclusively in Egypt and South Africa, through: increased contact by humanitarian organizations; PRM engagement with the authorities on policies and procedures governing entry, refugee status determinations, documentation, and residence of refugees; and gap-filling programming.

• Support localization initiatives that provide alternatives to camps, including settlements and integration with host communities, in rural refugee-hosting areas in Burkina Faso, Niger, DRC, and Mauritania. Engage on refugee inclusion and out-of-camp policies promoting access to the local economy, sustainable livelihoods, and services during displacement.

• Establish alternatives to detention for migrants in Libya while improving protection and assistance for migrants in detention and in the country writ large. Help provide humanitarian aid for conflict victims in Libya.
## Assistance Programs in East Asia

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<th>($ in thousands)</th>
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### East Asia: FY 2022 Request

The FY 2022 MRA request will enable humanitarian partners to save lives and alleviate suffering in the East Asia region by funding programs that protect and assist refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict. These include Rohingya and members of other ethnic minority populations displaced in Burma and throughout the region who continue to face persecution and violence, highly vulnerable North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Uyghurs throughout the region, and the growing number of urban refugees and asylum seekers in detention in Thailand and Malaysia.

Burmese are the single largest group of IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers in East Asia. Violence, conflict, and systematic persecution continue in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, northern Shan States, and in Southeast Burma. More than two million Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern are scattered throughout Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and China. Since an outbreak of widespread violence in August 2017, nearly 700,000 Rohingya refugees have fled to Bangladesh. An unknown number of stateless Rohingya remain in Burma’s northern Rakhine State and humanitarian partners estimate up to 150,000 Rohingya, and some 560,000 other Burmese, are IDPs or living in IDP-like situations in Burma. The Burmese military seized control of Burma in a coup d'état on February 1, 2021, leading to additional violence and displacement and further delaying prospects for voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable returns of refugees and IDPs.
The FY 2022 MRA request will help UNHCR and other implementing partners improve humanitarian conditions for Rohingya and other vulnerable ethnic minorities within Burma, persons displaced by violence and conflict, and the growing number of Rohingya and others who are urban refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable migrants in Thailand, Malaysia, and elsewhere in the region. Continued MRA support will enable IO and NGO partners working in Bangladesh, Malaysia, and along the Thailand-Burma border to meet the basic humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum seekers until conditions within Burma allow for their safe, dignified, voluntary, and sustainable return. PRM will engage in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy to create conditions allowing for future sustainable and voluntary returns, and with host governments in the region to protect the rights of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants.

**East Asia: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- U.S. diplomatic engagement and MRA funding to humanitarian partners helped protect refugees and asylum seekers residing outside their countries of origin from being forcibly returned to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (*refoulement*), promoted long-term cooperation among countries in the region to meet the needs of the displaced Burmese population, and responded to the humanitarian crisis in Burma’s Rakhine State.

- In Bangladesh, PRM-funded humanitarian assistance met the critical needs of more than 880,000 Rohingya refugees and over 470,000 Bangladeshi host community members impacted by the humanitarian crisis following the 2017 violence in Rakhine State, Burma. PRM responded to emergency appeals from UN and IOs including UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF to provide shelter, improve access to WASH, support protection programs, strengthen disaster response mechanisms, promote proper nutrition, and address health needs, including mental health, GBV-prevention, assistance to people with disabilities, the COVID-19 response, among refugee and host communities.
• With PRM support, and in coordination with other donor governments, UNHCR and NGOs provided protection and basic life-saving assistance to the approximately 97,000 Burmese refugees in nine official camps on the Thailand-Burma border and to approximately 6,800 refugees and asylum seekers in Bangkok. PRM remains the largest donor in the camps, providing nearly $22 million in FY 2020 towards health care services, nutritional assistance, vocational training, women’s protection, GBV and psychosocial care, WASH, mine risk education, and COVID-19 preparedness, prevention, and response activities in all nine camps. Key progress was made on nutritional assistance through the pilot Food Voucher Program implemented by The Border Consortium (TBC), and a full rollout in all nine camps was completed by September 2020. Evaluations of the program found that it improved access to nutritious foods and positively contributed to the livelihoods of the camp community.

• U.S. government engagement with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to address the needs of Burmese refugees and asylum seekers has primarily focused on preparing for facilitated voluntary returns in safety and dignity, including provision of skills-building and livelihoods opportunities, provision of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers, and support for screening of refugee family reunification cases. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangkok-based refugee coordinators and Centers for Disease Control officials jointly created a coordination mechanism that included RTG health and security officials, UNHCR, and a key PRM NGO health partner. As a result of this initiative, as well as increased PRM funding related to COVID-19 during FY 2020, there were only two COVID-19 positive cases as of May 2021 in the densely packed camps—a significant public health and refugee protection achievement.

• In Malaysia, PRM worked to close critical gaps in humanitarian assistance for over 178,000 registered urban refugees and asylum seekers. To this end, PRM funded four NGOs to meet needs in primary health care, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and GBV prevention and response supporting urban refugees and asylum seekers in Kuala Lumpur, the surrounding areas, and Penang. Prior to a March
2020 shift in political power, UNHCR made significant progress pressing the government of Malaysia for a legal refugee framework, a data-sharing agreement, and access to legal work for refugees, which would help protect them from arbitrary detention, exploitation in the labor market, and vulnerability to street-level extortion from local authorities. Extended PRM and U.S. advocacy helped push the government of Malaysia to not forcibly return Rohingya refugees to Burma and Uyghur asylum seekers to China.

- In Indonesia, PRM met critical humanitarian gaps in Jakarta by funding an NGO partner to expand and strengthen protection and care for unaccompanied and separated refugee children, including providing alternatives to detention. PRM-funded support to IOM in Aceh met critical needs of new arrivals of Rohingya refugees, such as shelter, non-food items, protection, and health services, including MHPSS and the COVID-19 response.

- PRM coordinated closely with other bureaus and Embassies around the world to successfully prevent several cases of potential refoulement of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups fleeing persecution in Xinjiang, China, and to advocate at the highest levels for protection of such asylum seekers.

**East Asia: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Provide protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs throughout the region, with a focus on Rohingya, Burmese Chin, Uyghurs, Chinese dissidents, and North Koreans.

- Increase senior-level humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy to urge Burma and affected governments in the region to develop durable solutions for the stateless Rohingya and other displaced Burmese.
• Ensure any negotiations between Bangladesh and the Burmese military regime respect a sustainable and voluntary repatriation process that ensures the safety and dignity of refugees and IDPs.

• Urge the Burmese government to create conditions that will allow for the eventual safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees and others internally displaced in northern Rakhine State. Urge the Burmese government to ensure that returnees are not permanently confined to camps and instead are allowed to return to their places of origin when conditions allow.

• Sustain service provision and work to enhance protection for urban refugees and asylum seekers in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. Ensure that protection and life-saving assistance are provided to roughly 97,000 Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the nine camps on the Thailand-Burma border while PRM partners continue to facilitate voluntary returns.

• Protect Rohingya residing in neighboring countries from being forcibly returned to Burma and coordinate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the Bali Process to continue developing platforms for international cooperation to address the plight of the Rohingya throughout the region.

• Continue to urge the government of Malaysia to: allow UNHCR and IOM access to immigration detention facilities; extend work authorization to registered refugees; improve access to education and health care; and protect refugees from arbitrary detention, exploitation, and vulnerability to extortion from local authorities.

• Although maritime movements of Rohingya have not reached levels seen during the 2015 migrant crisis in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, there was a threefold increase of movements between 2016 and 2020. Continue to track onward movement by water, land, and air, as deteriorating conditions in Burma and Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, may fuel further increases. Building on growing momentum to address these issues within ASEAN,
continue to urge governments in the region to strengthen search and rescue operations at sea, harmonize disembarkation and reception conditions, and offer temporary protection to people in need of international protection while durable solutions are sought.

- Protect Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups from China fleeing persecution in Xinjiang from refoulement.

### Assistance Programs in Europe

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### Europe: FY 2022 Request

The FY 2022 MRA request for Europe will address increased humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable people in Ukraine, the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Central Asia affected by ongoing conflicts and the COVID-19 pandemic. It will also help non-Syrian refugees in Turkey (NOTE: The response for Syrian refugees in Turkey is funded in the Near East Region). In addition to providing humanitarian aid, MRA-funded programs in Europe also will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness. There are more than 12 million people in Europe and Central Asia classified as “persons of concern” (a UNHCR category that includes refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and stateless persons).
Continued Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine has led to more than 1.4 million IDPs and 3.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. MRA-funded programs will help IDPs, conflict victims, and other vulnerable groups access emergency assistance, social services, shelter, livelihoods, and psychosocial support. PRM partners’ unique access to the Line of Contact and the non-government controlled areas (NGCA) enables the majority of PRM assistance to be delivered in areas of highest humanitarian need.

In Georgia, MRA-funded programs will seek to respond to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Russia-occupied territories, particularly in Abkhazia. The closure of the Administrative Boundary Line between Abkhazia and Tbilisi Administered Territory (TAT) since March 2020 has exacerbated economic vulnerabilities and increased food insecurity. Although some pensioners, disabled individuals, and mothers of multiple children are allowed limited access to Georgian pensions and social allowances, others remain ineligible and put their lives at risk seeking to enter TAT via unofficial corridors.

PRM remains committed to responding to the needs of displaced persons and host families affected by the intensive fighting in and around Nagorno-Karabakh in fall 2020. MRA-funded programs in Armenia and Azerbaijan will include cash and emergency assistance, shelter, livelihoods, and psychosocial support. Programs will also include sustainable assistance for displaced persons in Armenia unable to return to their homes in Nagorno-Karabakh or the surrounding territories. MRA-funded support will help ensure that any returns of displaced persons in Azerbaijan to the newly reclaimed territories are safe and voluntary and will help displaced persons and potential returnees access legal advice on property and land rights. Continued PRM support to ICRC in Nagorno-Karabakh will remain important as other IOs continue to face challenges accessing the disputed territory; ICRC has been the only IO with access. ICRC has played a key role in coordinating with representatives from Azerbaijan, Armenia, and the Russian peacekeeping force to retrieve remains, and is expected to continue to be well placed to advise on and respond to the humanitarian needs of the population.

In the Balkans, MRA-funded programs will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable of more than 350,000 individuals uprooted during the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s who still...
have not found a durable solution. This includes PRM support to UNHCR, which in coordination with the Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), ensures the fair and transparent selection of 11,800 Regional Housing Programme beneficiaries in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia. PRM supports UNHCR’s role in convening with OSCE the “Interinstitutional Initiative on Displaced Persons from Kosovo,” with the aim of finding durable solutions for those displaced from and within Kosovo during the 1998-1999 conflict. PRM funds also support UNHCR efforts to end statelessness and to support those at risk of statelessness with assistance obtaining civil documents and access to basic government services, working closely with Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian minority communities to help integrate them into host communities by helping to secure their rights and access to education.

The COVID-19 pandemic and accompanying border restrictions reduced the number of migrants arriving in Europe from the historic highs of 2015. Although only approximately 95,000 refugees and irregular migrants arrived in Europe in 2020, many of them fleeing violence and strife in the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Africa, arrivals will likely increase once the pandemic eases. PRM engages in diplomacy with European Union (EU) member states and relevant European institutions to support an effective and humane approach to protection-sensitive migration management. PRM funding also supports UNHCR efforts to transform the Balkans from a region of transit to a region of solutions by working with host governments to strengthen their asylum procedures and integration support so refugees do not have to make an onward journey to Western Europe. UNHCR efforts also aim to align the asylum procedures in the Balkans with EU standards.

Funding within the Europe line includes support for the UNHCR refugee status-determination operation in Turkey, its largest in the world.

**Europe: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- In Ukraine, COVID-related access restrictions further increased the needs of individuals living in the NGCA by reducing their ability to access pensions in the government controlled areas (GCA). PRM funding supported UNHCR to provide food, WASH
support, non-food items and winterization supplies, and health assistance including distributing personal protective equipment to healthcare workers and citizens. ICRC continued its focus on protecting civilians in conflict, landmine education, WASH support, and promoting economic security through livelihoods, while also expanding health related and emergency assistance due to increased food insecurity. In the GCA, with PRM funding IOM focused on livelihoods support by helping residents start microbusinesses; in the NGCA, IOM rehabilitated several water infrastructure sites. PRM’s flexible contribution to IOM for the COVID-19 response in the conflict area allowed IOM to assist medical facilities and elderly homes not otherwise receiving assistance. Following two wildfires in May and September 2020, IOM provided assistance to damaged households. Using MRA funds, UNICEF engaged with local stakeholders to strengthen mitigation and response to cases of GBV and supported capacity-building for professionals and case management workers focused on countering GBV.

- In Georgia, MRA funding enabled PRM to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced and vulnerable people in the Russia-occupied territories of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. ICRC provided health related assistance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and continued programs to resolve missing persons cases from the 1990s war and the 2008 conflict. UNHCR facilitated a program allowing IDP returnees in Abkhazia returnees access to mobile banking and pharmacy services at the Enguri Bridge, allowing access to pensions and social allowances without triggering mandatory quarantines on either side of the Administrative Boundary Line. With MRA funding, UN Women increased GBV support services to crisis centers in Sokhumi and Gali. As a participant in the Geneva International Discussions working group on humanitarian issues, PRM advocates for for displaced individuals’ protection and freedom of movement and supports UN and Government of Georgia efforts to meet these goals.

- In Armenia, with PRM support, UNHCR provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, including some 14,000 Syrian-Armenians who fled the conflict in Syria. ICRC provided humanitarian assistance to communities along the border with
Azerbaijan and maintained programs on mine awareness education, resolving missing persons cases, and protecting detainees. A PRM NGO partner continued programs focused on sustainable solutions for the community integration of displaced and conflict affected people. In Azerbaijan, UNHCR provided legal assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups, while ICRC provided support to mitigate mine contamination, including technical guidance and education. UNHCR concluded its refugee status determinations and has transitioned to providing legal assistance to asylum seekers applying to the competent Azerbaijani authorities.

- PRM humanitarian assistance also helped fill discrete gaps in Europe’s humanitarian response to the continued mixed migration flows into Western Europe via support for UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF. UNHCR’s focus in the Balkans has been on strengthening asylum procedures and integration opportunities so refugees and asylum seekers can find durable solutions in the region without having to make the dangerous onward trek to Western European countries.

- In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, PRM support to IOM in Greece safeguarded the health of unaccompanied minors and separated children asylum seekers by procuring personal protective equipment, enhancing COVID-related public awareness efforts, and supporting mobile health units to intervene in COVID-related illnesses among the target population. PRM also financially supported UNICEF following the September 2020 fire in the Moria Registration and Identification Center, which left 12,000 asylum seekers homeless, to provide emergency accommodation, shelter, and supplies, and full access to child protection and education.

- MRA funding for NGO programs in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia assisted displaced persons with livelihood opportunities to foster greater self-reliance and helped build the capacity of local governments to provide legal services. MRA funding also underpinned the long-running Regional Housing Programme as it worked to provide durable housing solutions for thousands of IDPs as a result of the
Balkan conflicts of the 1990s; nearly 8,000 housing units have already been delivered during the life of the program.

- In response to European requests, PRM worked with the Department’s Bureaus of European and Eurasian Affairs and Education and Cultural Affairs to exchange experiences with European governments and civil society on refugee resettlement and integration. This was accomplished through virtual international visitor programs to share the U.S. experience in refugee resettlement and integration with local practitioners and policy makers in 13 European states faced with developing new or expanding existing resettlement and integration programs.

- In Turkey, PRM supported over 40,000 refugees and migrants with food, water, medical, and protection assistance after they were rescued by the Turkish Coast Guard in the course of their attempted journeys to Greece. PRM’s support also assisted the approximately 10,000 refugees who amassed at the border area in Edirne between February and March 2020 after President Erdogan’s announcement that the “borders are open.” IOM provided more than 20,000 of these refugees with MHPSS services and referrals for extremely vulnerable cases.

Europe: FY 2021 Objectives

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Continue to fill gaps in humanitarian assistance to refugees and vulnerable migrants in Europe through programming and advocacy, in coordination with relevant U.S. government, European, and international entities including USAID, the Department of Defense, the EU, and the OSCE.

- Through support to UNHCR, continue to strengthen asylum systems and integration opportunities in the Balkans so refugees and asylum seekers from outside the region
can find durable solutions there without having to seek onward, often dangerous onward journeys toward Western European countries.

- Continue to support the ICRC to resolve the fate of the remaining 10,000 individuals still unaccounted for as a result of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in order to foster regional reconciliation and bring closure to the families who have suffered by not knowing the fate of their loved ones.

- Work with European partners to advocate for sustainable integration of refugees and migrants in European countries.

- Advocate with EU member states to allow increased access to humanitarian aid and livelihoods opportunities in countries of first asylum. Urge protection-sensitive border management through screenings, creation of additional reception places, respect for humanitarian principles when employing military capabilities in support of migration management efforts, and bolster regional coordination and information sharing on migrant flows and trends.

- In Ukraine, ensure that humanitarian assistance programs address the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected persons, including the disabled, the elderly, women, and children. In coordination with other donors, including the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), advocate for durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, particularly regarding housing. As the UN implements a three-year exit plan of humanitarian actors from government-controlled territories in Ukraine, increase dialogue to enhance the coherence of humanitarian relief and development programming.

- Continue to lobby the Government of Ukraine (GOU) to adopt and implement legislation separating IDP Status from Pension Payment and to fully implement legislation on statelessness in line with the GOU’s obligations under the 1954 and 1961 UN Conventions on statelessness, which were ratified in 2013, but remain unfulfilled in practice.
• In Armenia and Azerbaijan, continue to respond to the needs of displaced persons and host families affected by the intensive fall 2020 fighting in and around Nagorno-Karabakh. Provide sustainable assistance for displaced persons in Armenia unable to return to their homes in Nagorno-Karabakh or the surrounding territories.

• Continue to respond to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Russia-occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia through support to IO partners providing life-saving assistance.

• In Central Asia, continue to support UNHCR efforts to eradicate statelessness by 2024 and strengthen asylum and refugee systems. Support ICRC efforts to exercise its mandate under the Geneva Conventions, including maintaining family ties, detention-related activities, and conducting trainings on International Humanitarian Law.

• Continue to work with the EU, European member states, and states in the Western Balkans to provide shelter and sustainability for the most vulnerable among refugees and persons displaced by conflict to prevent continued displacement.

### Assistance Programs in the Near East

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Europe: FY 2022 Request

In support of PRM’s primary goal of providing humanitarian assistance that saves lives and eases suffering, the FY 2022 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, UNRWA, ICRC, and other IO activities throughout the Near East region. It will continue to sustain essential humanitarian programs run by IO and NGO partners in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Egypt, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip to meet Iraqi, Palestinian, Syrian, and other refugees’ basic needs. It will also fund protection and assistance programs for conflict victims and displaced persons inside Iraq.

The conflict in Syria has left approximately 13.4 million in and outside of Syria in need of humanitarian assistance. Of this number, approximately 5.9 million people need acute humanitarian assistance, which represents a 20 percent increase since 2020, according to UNHCR. Roughly 6.7 million Syrians are displaced inside the country; more than 5.6 million are refugees in neighboring countries and 1.1 million are in need in Syria but not displaced. The fighting in Syria continues despite progress toward the defeat of ISIS in Syria and de-escalation of the underlying conflict in some parts of the country.

PRM’s FY 2022 request anticipates ongoing and significant humanitarian needs. The situation in Syria remains unlikely to be conducive to large-scale refugee returns and millions of Syrian refugees remain in neighboring states without the resources to meet their basic needs. Inside of Syria, millions of IDPs and conflict victims continue to face physical insecurity and lack regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter; the pandemic and economic crisis in the country have only exacerbated Syrians’ vulnerability and needs. PRM funding will provide urgent humanitarian aid and help address the effects of this protracted crisis, including the pressing need to educate refugee children, provide psychological counseling, and assist communities that host refugees as their resources dwindle and local infrastructure is stressed. The FY 2022 request will maintain robust support to the Syrian humanitarian response efforts, the largest displacement crisis since World War II. PRM funding will prioritize support to UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response roles inside Syria.
and in the region. Funding will also support the work of IOs and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

The FY 2022 request also includes support for Yemenis, who face the world’s largest humanitarian crisis. The UN estimates that approximately four million Yemenis are IDPs and that 20.7 million people are in need of assistance. As of May 2021, Yemen faces the largest food insecurity crisis and largest cholera outbreak in the world. FY 2022 funding will focus primarily on providing shelter, non-food items, food and water, medical care, and protection, primarily through UNHCR and IOM, as well as other IOs.

PRM’s request also includes continued support for UNRWA. The U.S. government’s support for UNRWA is a counterweight to violent extremism and is essential for stability in the Middle East region. UNRWA provides education for more than 530,000 children, including 282,000 in Gaza alone. In the absence of UNRWA, many of these children would be unable to attend school or would be forced to attend schools under the influence of violent extremist groups. UNRWA health facilities conduct approximately 8.7 million patient visits for basic primary healthcare in over 140 primary health facilities per year. Health care visits include providing immunizations, check-ups, pre-natal and post-natal care, clean water, mental health assistance, and, developed with targeted U.S. funding, a GBV education and referral program. In Syria, UNRWA assistance ensures that 136,000 of the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees receive food assistance. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNRWA rapidly adapted services and implemented COVID-19 emergency activities, targeting those most at risk and impacted by the pandemic and movement restrictions. Across its fields of operations, UNRWA instituted home deliveries of food assistance, one-off cash grants, support to GBV survivors, dedicated support to refugees with disabilities, and remote psychosocial support. In Gaza, where years of on-and-off conflict and economic restrictions and decline have left 80 percent of the population dependent on international aid, UNRWA provides food assistance to over one million registered Palestinians.

Due to the success of counter-ISIS efforts, support in Iraq has pivoted from emergency assistance to early recovery. The UN estimates that as of February 2021, 4.1 million Iraqis
inside the country need assistance and 1.2 million are internally displaced. The request anticipates continuing needs of vulnerable Iraqis due to continued displacement of some segments of the population and the need to support safe, voluntary, and dignified returns.

Europe: FY 2020 Accomplishments

- Inside Syria, MRA funds supported ICRC in providing millions of people with healthcare, WASH, and shelter projects. In 2020, ICRC helped over 545,590 individuals access healthcare services through mobile health units, polyclinics, and health department clinics. More than 16 million individuals benefitted from water and habitat interventions in Syria, including disinfection programs to ensure safe drinking water and renovations to housing and water sanitation facilities in 87 collective shelters. ICRC also conducted crossline operations to hard-to-reach and besieged areas, which supplied Syrians with food parcels, hygiene items, household essentials (e.g., mattresses, blankets, cookware), school kits, and clothing.

- In addition, U.S. contributions to UNHCR in Syria protected and assisted IDPs and vulnerable host community members, including by providing winter and core relief items such as sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and diapers to over 250,000 households in 2020. Other highlights include the provision of medical consultations and facilitation of community-based health programming at 26 community center clinics and 11 UNHCR-run primary health care facilities in Syria. From January to October 2020, these centers provided medical consultations to 188,000 individuals and community-based health programs for more than 88,000 individuals. In addition, UNHCR provided MHPSS to 7,402 IDPs and 6,947 returnees through community centers and outreach volunteers (ORVs), as well as non-formal education to 22,642 IDPs and 24,760 returnee children. UNHCR also implemented 905 community and youth-led initiatives, which reached over 2,175,000 persons of concern with a wide range of services such as awareness raising about reproductive health and GBV. ORVs also reached over 1.6 million persons of
concern with awareness-raising on COVID-19 and protection-related topics throughout Syria.

• U.S. contributions to UNHCR also supported efforts to help the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in neighboring countries to access health care and education services, cash for medicine and food, stoves and fuel for heating, insulation for tents, thermal blankets, and winter clothing.

• In Lebanon, the United States continued to support basic assistance and lifesaving services for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese individuals, helping to mitigate the pressure of the ongoing refugee crisis and stabilize the country in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic deterioration, and the August 4 explosions at the Port of Beirut. For example, with MRA funding, UNHCR reached more than 540,000 persons of concern – including 340,000 Syrian refugees – with healthcare consultations, medications, and vaccination services from January to September 2020. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR assisted in COVID-19 testing for more than one million refugees and vulnerable Lebanese individuals. Following the August 4 explosions, MRA contributions supported UNICEF with transporting 1.7 million doses of vaccines for a range of diseases from damaged health care facilities and with distributing face masks to more than 200,000 vulnerable individuals in Beirut. In addition, MRA contributions to UNICEF facilitated access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for nearly 147,000 Syrian refugees residing in informal settlements across Lebanon.

• In Jordan, MRA funding helped to advance local refugee integration and self-reliance. Due in part to PRM’s diplomacy, Jordan offered Syrian refugees access to more opportunities to obtain work permits and formal employment through legal assistance, support to small businesses and agricultural cooperatives, and facilitation of work permit issuance. U.S. efforts also helped expand refugees’ access to public health care services. When funding constraints within Jordan’s health care system led to a policy change that reduced state health subsidies for Syrian refugees from 80 percent to 20 percent, PRM
collaborated with USAID and other donors to successfully advocate with the Jordanian government to provide 90,000 non-Syrian refugees with access to subsidized public health. The provision of subsidized public health reduced the need for parallel service provision by donors and resulted in the creation of a multi-donor health trust fund (MDTF) that enabled Jordan to again provide an 80 percent subsidy for Syrian refugees in the public health system.

- In Turkey, MRA contributions to UNICEF and IOM supported protection services for close to 400,000 refugees, provided 520,000 COVID-19 kits, and funded cash assistance for more than 50,000 individuals who were in greater need due to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education to ensure that children had access to remote education during the pandemic, including by helping to establish 170 Education Information Network centers, which allowed children without a computer and/or internet access at home to continue learning during school closures.

- In Iraq, PRM support to UNHCR, among other organizations, helped to meet the needs of those displaced as a result of Defeat-ISIS military operations. UNHCR’s Iraq operations focused on shelter and non-food items, protection, and camp management for IDPs, as well as assistance to Syrian refugees. MRA funding for UNICEF and several NGOs helped thousands of displaced children re-enroll in schools following COVID-19-related school closures. PRM support for education also included training for teachers and other education personnel on student retention, developing effective distance learning modules, and psychosocial support. UNICEF reported that its “Back to Learning” campaign successfully re-enrolled 7,000 dropout children in Duhok, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah, including 4,000 IDPs and returnees, from August to November 2020. With PRM support, UNICEF also trained over 120 teachers and supervisors in student retention and dropout reenrollment.
• U.S. contributions to IOM supported its Displacement Tracking Matrix, which has become the standard for tracking IDP movements worldwide and is used not only in Iraq, but Yemen as well. PRM also continued its support for IOM’s Community Revitalization Program, which works with Iraqi communities to rebuild livelihoods, rehabilitate damaged infrastructure, and improve social cohesion among IDPs and host community members. PRM’s support for Syrian refugees in Iraq included funding for IOs and NGOs, which provided protection, education, shelter, health, mental health, and other types of support.

• PRM provided nearly $72 million toward the Yemen response in the region, including through its contributions to UNHCR, IOM, and other organizations. MRA-funded contributions to UNHCR helped provide protection services to IDPs and refugees MHPSS activities and legal assistance to facilitate access to identity documentation and public assistance. Support for IOM and UNHCR also helped to address specific health care needs of migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable populations throughout Yemen. Moreover, UNHCR continued to provide IDPs and conflict-affected households with emergency shelter, non-food items, and multi-purpose cash assistance, in addition to multi-sectoral support for Somali refugees and other migrants living in Yemen.

• PRM advanced a "one refugee" policy throughout the region, encouraging humanitarian partners to ensure an equitable response to all refugee (and displaced) populations in need, regardless of nationality.

**Europe: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

• Improve humanitarian access in Syria and maintain protection in neighboring countries for those fleeing the conflict. Prioritize advocacy efforts to reauthorize and expand the cross-border humanitarian access provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 2533 to ensure that affected populations in northwest Syria can access life-saving assistance.
- Sustain protection and assistance for Iraqi IDPs, returnees, and refugees through regular dialogue and advocacy with host governments and IO and NGO partners, as well as through targeted NGO assistance and support for UNHCR and others.

- Improve humanitarian access and provide protection and assistance to displaced and conflict-affected Yemenis, as well as African refugees and migrants living in Yemen, through support to IOs and diplomacy with parties to the conflict and other donors.

- Re-assert U.S. humanitarian leadership toward Palestinian refugees through the resumption of funding to UNRWA, and leverage resumption of assistance to strengthen accountability, transparency, management, and neutrality of the Agency and encourage more equitable burden sharing among donors.

- Coordinate humanitarian assistance with development efforts – for example, by the World Bank through its Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF) in Jordan – to strengthen the resilience of refugees and their host communities, and to improve refugees’ self-reliance through access to education and legal employment.

### Assistance Programs in South Asia

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South Asia: FY 2022 Request

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities given increased violence and insecurity. The FY 2022 request will continue PRM support for Afghan refugees, returnees, and those displaced throughout the region as well as Pakistani IDPs and Pakistanis who sought refuge in Afghanistan to escape violence in Pakistan. The UN estimates there are more than 3.5 million Afghan IDPs and some 2.2 million Afghan refugees who live in Pakistan and Iran, continuing Afghans’ status as one of the largest refugee populations in the world. MRA funding for UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNFPA, and NGOs will support programs promoting self-sufficiency of those displaced by the protracted crisis and will provide critical assistance and reintegration support to newly arrived returnees in Afghanistan. While the security and economic situation in Afghanistan is not yet conducive to support large-scale returns, refugee hosting country fatigue and political factors may induce returns that exceed Afghanistan’s absorption capacity. The Government of Afghanistan has established plans to better address the needs of returning refugees, but funding and implementation remain challenging. At the same time, humanitarian actors are advocating for the inclusion of returnees and the internally displaced into broader development programming. While access in Afghanistan remains challenging, especially with the international troop drawdown, humanitarian assistance helps instill confidence in U.S. support for Afghanistan and civilian-led government institutions and mitigates the influence of extremists.

Humanitarian protection and assistance programs in South Asia also address the needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless populations in Nepal; Tibetan, Rohingya, and other Burmese refugees in India; returning refugees in Sri Lanka; and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. The FY 2022 request will continue to meet the basic needs of the Tibetan community in Nepal including protection and reception services for safe transit of Tibetan refugees to India and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and WASH for the longer-staying refugee community. Three-quarters of the estimated 8,000-10,000 long-staying Tibetans who have lived in Nepal for decades have no identity documents, and the estimated 3,500 with registration cards have no legal right to work,
access to education, or other legal rights. In India, assistance for Tibetans will continue to meet the health and education needs of the population with an increasing focus on livelihoods and long-term sustainability. FY 2022 programs in India will also include support for Rohingya and other Burmese populations fleeing violence in Burma. In Sri Lanka, FY 2022 humanitarian programs will focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**South Asia: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- PRM funding supported the work of UNHCR, IOM, other IOs, and NGOs to provide water and sanitation services; livelihoods training; GBV awareness and referral services; civil documentation; protection and legal aid for women and children; and psychosocial response and care to Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs.

- UNHCR and its partners provided legal assistance to more than 21,529 persons of concern in Pakistan. This included services to registered Afghan refugees who had been arrested and/or detained ostensibly for suspected immigration infractions. In the majority of cases, UNHCR and its partners managed to demonstrate the legal status of the arrested Afghan refugees before the official lodging of charges against them, resulting in their release from detention within 24 hours.

- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 2,147 registered Afghan refugees, of which 1,092 returned from Pakistan, 939 returned from Iran, and 116 returned from other countries. The figure of refugee returnees in 2020 was 73 percent lower than in 2019 when 8,079 refugees returned, and 86 percent lower than 2018 when 15,699 refugees returned. Upon arrival, PRM-funded programs helped returnees receive a multi-purpose cash grant of $250/person, as well as other services such as basic health care, malnutrition screening and vaccination, mine risk awareness education, information on school enrollment, overnight accommodation, personal protective equipment, and COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures.
• MRA support to UNHCR helped assist Pakistani IDPs affected by conflict and Pakistani refugees in Afghanistan. UNHCR has assessed the voluntariness of IDP’s returns. For those who remain displaced, UNHCR addresses protection concerns through mobile protection teams and grievance desks.

• PRM funded livelihoods, health, education, WASH, protection, and local NGO capacity-building activities for Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal.

• In India, PRM contributions to UNHCR assisted about 40,000 urban refugees, primarily from Burma and Afghanistan, and facilitated the voluntary return of Sri Lankan and Afghan refugees.

• In Sri Lanka, PRM contributions to UNHCR assisted more than 1,253 urban refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Pakistan and Afghanistan. PRM’s regional contributions to UNHCR and ICRC also supported protection and livelihoods activities for Sri Lankan refugees returning from India.

• PRM also supported UNHCR and local NGO advocacy efforts to reduce statelessness in Nepal and India.

**South Asia: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

• Improve the living conditions and ease the suffering of the most vulnerable Afghan returnees. Enable the Government of Afghanistan to work toward successfully integrating IDPs and returnees into local communities and to ensure that all Afghans participate in the development of a peaceful and prosperous Afghanistan.

• Support international and local Pakistani organizations that provide assistance to the most vulnerable Afghan refugees to promote self-reliance and prepare refugees for eventual voluntary repatriation.
• Through U.S. diplomacy and international advocacy, ensure the protection of IDPs in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

• Promote relief and development coherence by promoting Afghan refugee inclusion in USAID development programs in Afghanistan. Review systemic barriers such as Afghan documentation requirements to enable returnees to better access services and the geographic selection of aid projects to ensure that refugees are included in USAID programs.

• Through MRA-funded programming and advocacy, expand access to services, advance self-reliance, prevent and mitigate GBV, and increase socio-economic integration of refugees in protracted settings, particularly Tibetan, Bhutanese, and Rohingya.

• Support international and local NGO efforts to proactively address statelessness, especially in India and Nepal.

### Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

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### Western Hemisphere: FY 2022 Request

Throughout the Americas region, the FY 2022 request will fund UNHCR, IOM, ICRC, and other key partners working in the region to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, asylum seekers, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied children. Mexico and Central
America continue to produce and host a large number of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants predominantly from within the region but also including increasing numbers of mixed populations from outside the Western Hemisphere. Some of the greatest humanitarian needs are generated by pervasive corruption and lack of governance in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras that hamper economic prosperity and enable violent transnational criminal gangs to thrive. The political crisis in Nicaragua has forced more than 100,000 Nicaraguans to flee since 2018, and November 2021 presidential elections are likely to foment new violence and increased refugee outflows. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama also host Venezuelan refugees and vulnerable migrants.

In FY 2021, the President authorized the use of $46 million from the ERMA account to support the unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable refugees and migrants in Central America and third countries in the region, including the compounding effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on forced displacement.

PRM funding to IOM and UNHCR in Mexico and Central America supports capacity building for Central American and Mexican officials and civil society to identify, screen, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, strengthen the national asylum systems and other protection capacities within the region, and provide protection and direct assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable migrants. PRM also funds UNICEF to provide protection to refugee and vulnerable migrant children across the region, and plans to expand funding through additional partners to respond to sexual and reproductive health needs and further strengthen GBV prevention and response for PRM populations of concern. PRM also will continue to build on new NGO programming to augment its response to IOs in Mexico and Central America; such funding is planned to start in late FY 2021.

Venezuela continues to experience a political and economic crisis, marked by devastating hyperinflation, and severe food and medicine shortages, that has driven more than 5.6 million Venezuelans to flee the once-prosperous country since 2015. The crisis has resulted in rising prices and falling wages; a crumbling infrastructure that has disrupted electrical, water, and sanitation services; lack of access to food and rising malnutrition; and a collapsing health system
that has led to increases in the prevalence of once-rare diseases, creating serious public health concerns in Venezuela and the region, concerns further exacerbated by COVID-19. PRM will continue to fund key IO partners for the response under the Regional Migration and Refugee Response Plan (RMRP) for the Venezuela situation. This includes MRA funding for UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women. PRM will also continue to fund ICRC and IFRC outside of the RMRP. PRM will also fund NGO partners to fill gaps in the response in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and in the southern Caribbean region.

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced more than 8.1 million people, approximately 16 percent of Colombia’s population. The MRA request will support protection and assistance for more than 487,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in Ecuador and Venezuela.

PRM will continue to assist countries in the Caribbean to provide protection for vulnerable persons of concern such as those who are at risk of statelessness or those who take to sea to flee persecution or torture at home. In the Dominican Republic, MRA funding to IOM and UNHCR will assist civil society, international partners, and the Dominican government in aiding vulnerable migrant communities, stateless persons, and those at risk of statelessness. The FY 2022 request also enables the U.S. Department of State to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under E.O. 13276. The Department is responsible for the care and custody of migrants whom the U.S. Coast Guard has interdicted in the Caribbean Sea or who have crossed from Cuba into the Naval Base, and whom the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined to be in need of international protection, and for assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

**Western Hemisphere: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- In Mexico, PRM contributions to UNHCR since FY 2017 have helped the Mexican Refugee Commission (COMAR) nearly triple its annual asylum processing capacity. With UNHCR’s support, COMAR was able to pivot quickly to virtual asylum processing at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. UNHCR also assisted more than 8,000 people
in Mexico to integrate locally as a durable solution by relocating refugees and asylum seekers from impoverished areas to the industrial corridor, allowing for job placement, improved access to education, and access to Mexican nationality.

- In Guatemala, with PRM support, UNHCR established 18 new safe spaces and informational centers that provide protection for vulnerable groups and children. Nearly 19,000 people have been supported through the safe spaces network, receiving legal assistance, referrals, and other humanitarian aid services.

- In El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, ICRC provided nearly 6,000 minors, women, and other detainees in prisons with upgraded water and sanitation facilities and access to personal protective equipment.

- In Costa Rica and Panama, PRM’s NGO partners provided access to legal counsel, GBV protection and response, shelter, and other critical humanitarian needs services for vulnerable migrants and refugees, including for those coming out of the Darien, an isolated and dangerous swath of jungle on the border of Panama and Colombia.

- MRA-funded programs delivered immediate humanitarian aid to new IDPs in Colombia and Colombian refugees in Ecuador and Venezuela.

- With the support of UNHCR, at the end of 2020, Brazil’s National Refugee Committee had officially recognized nearly 47,000 Venezuelans as refugees -- the largest recognized Venezuelan refugee population in Latin America. Brazil’s “Operation Welcome” voluntarily resettled nearly 50,000 Venezuelans throughout the country by the end of 2020, an effort that was partially funded through PRM support to UNHCR, IOM, and NGO partners, as well as the Government of Brazil.

- In Colombia, half of PRM programs supporting Colombian IDPs and refugees included GBV-prevention activities and interventions in FY 2020. MRA-funded NGO partners implemented more than $1 million in GBV-focused activities in Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. UN Women, with funding from PRM, developed a comprehensive package of GBV activities to enhance protection of vulnerable women in Colombia along the northern coast and the southern border with Ecuador.
• PRM advocated for and supported, through IOM, extension units of the Colombian Registrar (Regisduria) in areas bordering Venezuela to serve returning Colombian refugees and help them obtain civil registration and legal documentation, including to document their children’s nationality. By the end of 2020, five different civil registry branch offices had been renovated, equipped, and opened to the public with PRM funding, serving tens of thousands of vulnerable Colombians and helping to prevent and reduce statelessness.

• PRM partners expanded their capacity to provide a comprehensive humanitarian response to the situation of thousands of migrants who transit through Colombian roads, assisting them with humanitarian aid, monitoring their flow and needs, and advocating with national and local authorities, as well as other civil society groups, for the protection needs of the population. The expansion allowed PRM partners to field a persistent presence along commonly used migrant routes via itinerant missions and regional offices. This persistent presence ensured that the most vulnerable migrants were identified and referred for additional services, such as transportation and health services, including an increasing number of unaccompanied minors and women with small children. These expanded activities covered underserved areas in the Departments of Arauca, La Guajira, Nariño, and Valle de Cauca.

• In Ecuador and Peru, PRM continued to advocate for and provide funding to support legal protection mechanisms for Venezuelan refugees and migrants. With the support of UNHCR, the Government of Ecuador registered approximately 165,000 Venezuelan migrants and issued 40,500 humanitarian visas to Venezuelans inside Ecuador and at Ecuadorian consulates abroad. With support from PRM’s IO and NGO partners in Peru, over 640,000 Venezuelans had some type of regularized legal status, including nearly 440,000 with Temporary Residence Permits (PTP) and over 200,000 holding Special Migrant Resident (CMER) status by the end of 2020.

• PRM continued to advocate for protection throughout the Caribbean. In the Dominican Republic, UNHCR continued to work with the Government of the Dominican Republic to create a solution for remaining undocumented persons, mainly of Haitian descent.

**Western Hemisphere: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Continue to work with UNHCR and NGO partners in refugee-hosting countries to improve access to asylum, strengthen protection systems, and increase access to education and livelihoods activities for refugees and asylum seekers. Evaluate refugee integration needs, identify gaps in protection and assistance, and foster durable solutions for vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers.

- Meet urgent humanitarian and protection needs of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants across Mexico and Central America, including through support to access to legal services, GBV prevention and response, support for local integration, access to health care and psychosocial support, shelter, and response to other critical humanitarian needs.

- Through IO partners, continue to build and improve national asylum systems and other protection capacities within the region to increase access to protection for those in need closer to home.

- Continue to provide essential humanitarian assistance and protection to Venezuelan refugees and vulnerable migrants in the region, including: access to emergency shelter and core relief items; emergency medical care and MHPSS; child and maternal health services; programs to prevent and respond to GBV and sexual exploitation; and mechanisms to access legal services and identity documents.

- Support local integration, access to education, employment/livelihoods, and social cohesion opportunities to reduce tensions with host communities and promote self-reliance of Venezuelans.
• Through high-level U.S. participation in international and regional fora on the Venezuela situation, work to increase stakeholder coordination and responsibility-sharing in the Venezuela response.

• Coordinate closely with USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to fill gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance for Colombian IDPs and continue to provide emergency relief to Colombian refugees residing in Ecuador and Venezuela.

• Ensure humanitarian considerations are applied in the context of U.S. interagency maritime migration management in the Caribbean Sea. This includes facilitating the protection of unaccompanied minors and potential victims of trafficking interdicted in the Caribbean Sea as a result of coordination with relevant State Department bureaus and offices, IO partners, DHS counterparts, and the Global Maritime Operational Threat Response Center.

### Protection Priorities

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¹/FY 2020 Actual includes $350 million in FY 2020 supplemental CARES Act funding.
Protection: FY 2022 Request

The FY 2022 MRA request supports the core capabilities of key humanitarian partners to protect and assist refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. It also advances the U.S. government’s broader UN and humanitarian reform agenda by promoting changes that will help these partners respond to conflict and crises more effectively and efficiently. MRA funds support the global operations of UNHCR and the ICRC, providing these critical first responders with the flexibility to act quickly and effectively when crises erupt, maintain staffing and monitoring in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as: increasing the capacity of multilateral and NGO partners to address GBV, protect vulnerable women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) refugees; preventing and reducing statelessness; advancing refugees’ self-reliance; meeting international standards of humanitarian assistance; applying best practices in collecting, analyzing, and using beneficiary feedback; training foreign government officials and civil society leaders in international refugee law; and using innovative research, data collection and analysis, and independent evaluations to build the evidence base for effective humanitarian programming, policy, and diplomacy.

The FY 2022 MRA request also makes it possible to respond to emergencies of varying sizes in a fluid humanitarian environment. In FY 2022, $310.0 million is requested within Protection Priorities for emergency needs to enable PRM to respond to new needs quickly. PRM may also use this funding to support meeting the Administration’s goal of up to 125,000 refugee admissions in FY 2022.

Protection: FY 2020 Accomplishments

- To meet emergency requirements, PRM made effective use of emergency response fund resources in FY 2020. PRM provided more than $537 million, including $350 million in COVID-19 supplementary funding from the CARES Act, to help meet the needs of
refugees, IDPs and conflict victims around the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to respond to emergency needs in South Sudan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Lake Chad Basin region, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Central America, and other emergencies.

• PRM expanded targeted GBV funding within Protection Priorities, which reflects PRM’s continuing commitment to these programs. PRM’s GBV funding included $16.5 million in support of the *Safe from the Start* initiative, a joint effort with USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to better address the needs of women and girls from the onset of humanitarian emergencies. These significant and new resources demonstrated PRM leadership in preventing and responding to GBV and served to elevate this issue as a life-saving priority within the humanitarian community. For example, with PRM support in 2020, UNHCR launched and rolled out the *UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of, Risk Mitigation, and Response to Gender-Based Violence*, deployed Senior GBV Officers to the field, implemented a project on mainstreaming GBV risk mitigation, enhanced engagement with women-led organizations, tested innovative approaches to prevent GBV through multi-sectoral programming, built the capacity of staff at all levels with respect to GBV, and shared best practices and lessons learned in GBV prevention and response.

• In FY 2020, PRM invested in two new global NGO projects with pilot activities in Rwanda, Colombia, and Iraq, to support young children on the move to advance innovative approaches to supporting early childhood development in humanitarian settings. Early childhood is a critical stage of human development, the time when nurturing care lays the foundation for life-long well-being. Trauma stemming from forced displacement puts refugee children at greater risk of toxic stress, leading to long term negative impacts on their physical, mental, and emotional development.

• PRM continued to support the Global Protection Cluster Anti-Trafficking Task Team, co-led by IOM and UNHCR, to ensure that human trafficking concerns and vulnerabilities are mainstreamed into humanitarian responses. With PRM support, the Task Team developed and launched in October 2020 the *Introductory Guide on Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts*, to introduce humanitarian practitioners to the
issue of TIP in crises involving IDPs. The Task Team and IOM also supported front-line actors, for example by providing training on anti-trafficking in humanitarian action for the Protection Cluster in Venezuela. With MRA funding, the Task Team conducted two missions to Burma and Ukraine in December 2019 to train protection cluster members, consult on field conditions and needs concerning trafficking, and test out the guidance tools they developed.

- In FY 2020, PRM began supporting the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative, a global program that promotes opportunities for refugees around the world to become self-reliant and achieve a better quality of life through improved measurement of and advocacy and programming for self-reliance. By supporting refugees to achieve self-reliance, PRM works to reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance, improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable refugees, promote personal dignity, and support local economies. Enhancing opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant helps prepare them for any of the durable solutions and is a core objective of the Global Compact on Refugees.

- In October 2019, PRM led the U.S. Delegation to UNHCR’s High-Level Segment on Statelessness, where the United States and other Member States deposited over 250 pledges to take action toward achieving the goal of ending statelessness. In FY 2020, PRM contributions to UNHCR supported the implementation of several of these pledges, such as conducting a mapping study of statelessness in the Great Lakes region of Africa.

- PRM worked closely with its partners and UN agencies, other donors, and NGOs to press for greater progress in implementing Grand Bargain commitments following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. For example, UNHCR achieved its commitments related to cash-based programming, biometric registration, and other benchmarks.

- PRM funded 25 U.S. citizen Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) posts in key UNHCR and IOM locations around the world. This program is a valuable tool to provide highly
visible U.S. support for key operations while also promoting the hiring of U.S. citizens by UNHCR and IOM. JPOs gain invaluable experience in protection, emergency response, and other technical support services. For example, in 2020, U.S. citizen JPOs assisted in emergency responses in Burkina Faso, Sudan, and Cameroon, among others.

- PRM continued to work closely with USAID on global humanitarian policy to address internal displacement, most notably related to protection and solutions for IDPs. In FY 2020, PRM continued to provide MRA funding for local and national governments and humanitarian actors to measure durable solutions for IDPs; this is particularly important given how difficult it is to determine when an IDP’s displaced status ends and no longer requires international or humanitarian assistance. This program supported data gathering and analysis of IDP durable solutions in Darfur, Sudan, Ukraine, and Burkina Faso. PRM also continued MRA funding for the Global Protection Cluster (GPC), led by UNHCR, to strengthen humanitarian protection response at the field level. Among other things, this funding supports convening all protection coordinators worldwide for peer-to-peer exchange; supporting the implementation of national laws and policies on internal displacement that are consistent with global best practices; and providing training for protection cluster coordinators and members to increase their effectiveness.

- PRM continued to support the Sphere Project’s multi-sectoral work in promoting minimum standards in humanitarian assistance across a growing range of humanitarian actors in diverse operating environments. MRA funding to the Sphere Project centered on developing new training tools to support in-person and distance learning, designing and delivering “training of trainers” programming, updating and improving the Humanitarian Standards Partnership website, and launching the Sphere Connect online platform.

- PRM conducted an external evaluation of PRM-supported efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness that produced recommendations to inform PRM’s statelessness strategy. The evaluation found that PRM assistance and diplomacy efforts have been effective in combatting statelessness; it identified many limiting factors as well, including nationality
laws and policies of governments, as well as resources within UNHCR in making further progress toward the goals outlined in UNHCR’s Global Action Plan to End Statelessness.

Protection: FY 2021 Objectives

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Leverage U.S. government leadership to ensure rapid, efficient, and effective response by the international community to emerging humanitarian crises and protracted situations, including non-traditional donors, international financial institutions, and the private sector. Seek to expand the international donor response and generate increased global resources to save lives and mitigate human suffering.

- Model expertise and U.S. values to end the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate the humanitarian consequences of the disease and its socio-economic impacts.

- From the outset of an emergency, address the special assistance and protection needs of particularly vulnerable populations, including women, children, LGBTQI+ persons, and persons living with disabilities.

- Improve the humanitarian community’s response to GBV at the outset of an emergency through programming that protects and empowers conflict-affected women and girls.

- Strengthen humanitarian response to address the unique needs of children, including birth registration, child protection, access to education, child safeguarding, and early childhood development.

- Improve protection of IDPs, particularly by strengthening UNHCR’s leadership of the protection cluster in conflict-related displacement situations.

- Support access to and provision of health care services, including MHPSS, and reproductive and maternal health care, for crisis-affected populations, especially vulnerable populations.
• Improve refugees’ and IDPs’ self-reliance through improved collaboration with development actors, increased access to education, legal employment, financial services, and other livelihoods strategies, and support to the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative.

• Strengthen global efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness, particularly through support to UNHCR’s statelessness mandate, and by promoting gender equality in nationality laws.

• Continue U.S. leadership in the Grand Bargain and other initiatives to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian system and reinforce the links to greater UN reform efforts.

• Continue to improve evidence-based decision making within the State Department and its partners, thereby demonstrating value and strengthening accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers.

• Increase the number of PRM-funded U.S. citizen JPOs in both UNHCR and IOM, bringing the total from 25 in FY 2021 to 35 in FY 2022.

### Migration

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Migration: FY 2022 Request

PRM migration policy and programs advance the overarching goal of protecting migrants and building governments’ capacity to humanely manage migration. PRM’s strategy consists of four pillars: 1) building government capacity to humanely manage migration, including building and implementing strategies to effectively manage migration emergencies; 2) supporting regional dialogues on migration and multilateral activities that build the capacity of governments and regions to address migration challenges; 3) developing international migration policy and engaging governments and multilateral institutions to manage migration collaboratively; and 4) encouraging collaboration between IOM and other UN agencies, in particular UNHCR.

In support of Executive Order 14013, PRM is helping lead U.S. government efforts to draft a report and implement recommendations to address climate change and migration. The impacts of climate change are important factors in forced displacement and the decision to migrate. PRM is committed to better understanding and addressing the impact of climate change on migration and displacement, including considerations of resettlement and planned relocation. Protection needs arise in this context, as climate risks can compound situations of vulnerability.

PRM’s Regional Migration Programs focus on capacity building, helping government agencies to identify and respond to the individual needs of migrants in vulnerable situations as well as migrant workers. In FY 2022, the Africa Regional Migration Program will focus on supporting governments to anticipate, prepare, and respond to climate change-induced migration movements and natural disasters through community programming and promotion of durable solutions for rural communities. The Asia Regional Migration Program will study the mobility impacts of climate change-induced extreme weather events in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, to draw out specific and operational recommendations that could guide future programming interventions on policy, capacity building, awareness-raising, preparedness, and mitigation measures, and potential planned relocation for affected communities. The Asia Regional Migration Program aims to increase local governmental efforts to improve living conditions in migrant communities. Throughout the Western Hemisphere, PRM will partner with IOM to conduct capacity-building activities on climate change as a migration driver and to implement international guidelines, as
provided by the Migration in Countries in Crisis and the Migration Crisis Operational Framework.

The FY 2022 MRA migration request will support the U.S. government objectives of protecting vulnerable migrants by enhancing the ability of governments to adopt and implement safe, orderly, humane, and sustainable migration policies, while enhancing security, promoting regular forms of migration, and the human rights of all migrants. MRA funds support provincial, national, and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective migration policies, to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to discourage irregular migration. Record numbers of people are on the move. With an increase in mixed migration populations of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, unaccompanied children, and victims of human trafficking, the FY 2022 request will provide essential funding to advance the Administration’s goals of reducing irregular migration, promoting policies that allow migrants to access legal labor pathways, responding to the full range of drivers of migration, including climate change, and providing relevant forms of assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants. The FY 2022 request also includes funds for the U.S. government’s contribution to IOM and for strategic investments to ensure IOM remains an effective U.S. government partner.

**Migration: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- In 2020, the United States continued its strong leadership and cooperation to address a wide variety of international migration issues in the G7 Migration Experts Sub-Group, the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum, and Refugees (IGC), and the Regional Conference on Migration. For example, the United States advocated for hundreds-to-thousands of male, female, and child migrants from Eastern and Horn of Africa countries, especially Ethiopians, who were detained in inhumane conditions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The United States continued to coordinate with other countries to address irregular migration from the Middle East and Africa to Europe and from Central America to the U.S. southwest border.
PRM funding for IOM’s regional migration programs demonstrated notable successes, including:

- **Americas:** PRM funded a regional migration program that strengthened governments’ capacities to manage borders and assist vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied children. With MRA funding, IOM trained some 3,600 officials at 99 workshops throughout the region on migration management topics.

- **Dominican Republic and Haiti:** MRA funding to IOM assisted the Dominican government in implementing the national regularization plan to document and protect Haitian migrants. IOM helped build capacity in government ministries to enroll Haitians in the civil registry and social security systems, assisted the migration institute to expand trainings, and monitored deportations to protect against errors and abuse while providing assistance to vulnerable individuals.

- **Horn of Africa:** The PRM-supported Regional Migration Program established and equipped two data migration units, in Djibouti and Somalia, to lead coordination and efficient management of migration data. A new law comprehensively criminalizing TIP was finalized and awaits government approval in Ethiopia. The Regional Migration Program also helped Ethiopia set up four new border control posts.

- **North Africa:** PRM partners conducted the first round of innovative training in search and rescue in the desert in collaboration with the United States Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue (BORSTAR). The program provided urgent immediate assistance on COVID-19 pandemic response in Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia, including distributing thousands of personal protective equipment and hygiene kits and other non-food items. IOM developed training curricula, online courses, and modules for social workers, criminal justice actors, and border management officials in Egypt and Libya.

- **Southern Africa:** The Government of Zambia updated its national migration policy and supported cross-border agreements, including joint action plans involving other countries in the region, and established a new national referral mechanism and a disaster plan.
• West Africa: PRM’s capacity-building Africa Regional Migration Program assisted Senegal’s National Agency against TIP in developing and finalizing the Government of Senegal’s new, structured anti-trafficking plan, which is in effect until 2023. Togo and Sierra Leone improved their ranking in the Department of State’s 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report, partly attributable to PRM-provided support on counter-trafficking in previous years.

• Southeast Asia: MRA-funded IOM activities engaged 3,526 government officials in capacity building and policy discussions on migration management and emergency migration management. With PRM support, IOM developed an advanced training curriculum for law enforcement officials in Malaysia on conducting specialized trafficking investigations, as well as a Thai-language manual for government social workers on psychosocial support activities for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants. PRM supported the establishment of new bilateral cooperation mechanisms, with Thailand and Cambodia finalizing joint Standard Operating Procedures for law enforcement cooperation in trafficking cases. PRM-sponsored activities helped strengthen policy frameworks, with Cambodia endorsing updates to the Policy and National Minimum Standards for the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking. With PRM support, IOM also delivered 24 new research products, including analyses of migration trends and COVID-19 related needs assessments.

• Central Asia: MRA funds supported IOM in training 248 government officials on safe, orderly, and legal migration practices and in developing migration management tools, assessments, and training manuals to enhance states’ understanding of key migration issues in the region. PRM funds also helped IOM and UNHCR facilitate the dialogue within the “Almaty Process,” a regional consultative process that promotes sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues and on refugee protection challenges in Central Asia and the wider region.

• Migration Management Framework: A PRM-supported IOM program helped the Government of Cabo Verde develop a clear migration strategy, including improved
evidence-based policies for 15,800 migrants. The Government of Cabo Verde committed to creating a new mechanism for diaspora outreach, improving online communications and dissemination of information to migrants, and easing migrants’ access to employment and education. As a result, the government aligned with The Economist Intelligence Unit’s 90 internationally recognized standards of migration management.

- U.S. TIP Program: PRM and IOM’s Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking in the United States provided pre-departure assistance to 363 beneficiaries, resulting in 114 family reunifications of foreign national victims of human trafficking identified in the United States.

**FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Encourage governments to develop fair, orderly, and humane migration systems.

- Collaborate closely with internal and external partners to work with the governments in Central America and Mexico to humanely manage migration by promoting and expanding legal migration pathways.

- Develop and promote policies to address accelerated migration due to climate change events.

- Update the U.S. position on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) to align with renewed global leadership and broad support for international cooperation on international migration.

- Advance U.S. positions on international migration through interagency coordination and active participation in multilateral fora such as African Union, G7 Roma-Lyon Group, G20, Organization of American States, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OSCE, and UN sessions.
• Encourage provincial, national, regional, and continental migration management policies, programs, and coordination that respect the dignity and human rights of migrants while also preserving and advancing states’ abilities to enforce their immigration laws, secure borders, and ensure the safe, orderly, and regular movement of individuals into, through, and out of their countries.

### Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

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### Humanitarian: FY 2022 Request

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped vulnerable Jewish migrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Near East resettle in Israel. The FY 2022 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI) supports this relocation and integration of humanitarian migrants through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). In FY 2022, the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI), UIA’s implementing partner, will assist approximately 17,000 migrants to emigrate to Israel from Russia, Ukraine, Ethiopia, and other countries. MRA funding supports services for these migrants, including pre-departure assistance, travel to Israel, and short-term housing for vulnerable migrants, particularly Ethiopians. MRA funding also provides language, preparatory, and vocational education, including for youth, as well as independent monitoring of the program.
Humanitarian: FY 2020 Accomplishments

- The MRA-funded HMI program supported the UIA to promote the emigration of Jewish migrants to Israel and their successful integration into Israeli society, overcoming unique obstacles as a result of COVID-19. In FY 2019 JAFI assisted 8,954 Jewish humanitarian migrants to depart their countries of origin, as well as thousands of other migrants who had already arrived in Israel. Services provided by JAFI included transportation, transitional housing, vocational training, and Hebrew language instruction.

- In FY 2020, the HMI program had a 97 percent satisfaction rate among beneficiaries for services received through the program in Israel, reflecting UIA’s proactive measures to address COVID-related challenges to its program.

- One hundred percent of humanitarian migrants from the FSU and Ethiopia received Hebrew language training and advanced one grade level, exceeding the program’s 90 percent target.

- Ninety-nine percent of post-high school students completed a one-year program to prepare them for university-level education or technological programs in Israel, exceeding the program’s target of 88 percent.

- UIA standardized data collection across multiple fields of operation and took steps to better integrate Ethiopian beneficiaries, including by identifying tailored livelihoods training to improve their absorption into Israeli society, in line with recommendations from an MRA-funded external evaluation conducted in FY 2019.

Humanitarian: FY 2021 Objectives

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:
- UIA/JAFI programming and engagement with national authorities increases opportunities for humanitarian migrants, particularly those from Ethiopia, to secure housing and become self-sufficient.

- Continue to provide high quality services to humanitarian migrants as evidenced by high levels of satisfaction.

- Continue to adjust to the changing profile of humanitarian migrants and unique pandemic and post-pandemic challenges to maximize the likelihood for successful integration into Israel.

- Improve program efficiency to reduce the time migrants stay in absorption centers.

### Refugee Admissions

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<td>251,000</td>
<td>232,900</td>
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### Refugee Admissions: FY 2022 Request

Advancing third-country resettlement, one of three durable solutions for refugees, is a critical component of the U.S. Department of State’s work. The FY 2022 request will support the rebuilding, expansion, and improvement of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). MRA resources will be used to fund the costs of processing refugee applications overseas and providing transportation and initial reception and placement (R&P) services to all refugees admitted through the program. These include the provision of housing, essential furnishings,
clothing, food, assistance with enrollment in employment services, and other social service referrals and core services for the initial 30-90 days after arrival. The FY 2022 request includes the resources necessary to rebuild the USRAP and reach the Administration’s expected goal of admitting up to 125,000 refugees in FY 2022.

PRM implements the USRAP by providing MRA funding to NGOs for both overseas processing and domestic R&P services. UNHCR and IOM also receive MRA funding to assist with various aspects of the USRAP. For UNHCR, this includes funding to implement initiatives related to increasing resettlement referral capacity, while MRA funding for IOM is used to support overseas processing and medical screening in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees resettled in the United States.

The target for the number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2022 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year; in FY 2021, the admissions target was set at 62,500 refugees. As in previous fiscal years, the FY 2022 request includes funding to provide R&P and travel 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.

**Refugee Admissions: FY 2020 Accomplishments**

- In FY 2020 the United States safely admitted 11,814 refugees and provided post-arrival benefits to 9,664 Afghan and Iraqi SIV recipients despite the global COVID-19 pandemic.

- Refugees resettled to the United States in FY 2020 included 2,868 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,115 from Burma, 1,927 from Ukraine, 604 from Afghanistan, 537 from Iraq, and refugees of several other nationalities.

- In March 2020, most USRAP refugee travel was suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and only 493 refugees traveled on emergency cases from March 19 until July
30, when the suspension of USRAP travel worldwide was lifted. The USRAP fell more than 6,000 short of the authorized refugee target in FY 2020 of 18,000 due to this four-month pause on all but emergency arrivals.

- To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic impacts on those in the resettlement program, the nine domestic resettlement agencies temporarily increased assistance to refugees during their R&P period with unmet housing and/or technology needs arising from COVID-19-related delays in employment and the shift to remote services, including education.

- Ongoing development of a new case management system called START continued and focused on integrating partner interfaces and ensuring full functionality for initial deployment in FY 2021. START will replace the legacy Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS).

- PRM engaged in an interagency review to strengthen the vetting process for the USRAP, which identified enhancements to refugee vetting and screening procedures to uphold the security and welfare of the United States.

**Refugee Admissions: FY 2021 Objectives**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Demonstrate U.S. leadership on refugee resettlement by rebuilding and expanding the USRAP while also administering the USRAP in a manner that ensures transparency and accountability.

- Reflect the principle that reunifying families is in the national interest through resumption of the Central American Minors (CAM) Program and making Priority 3 (P-3) family reunification processing available to individuals of all nationalities, including stateless individuals.
• Seek opportunities to enhance access to the USRAP for people who are more vulnerable to persecution, including women, children, and other individuals who are at risk of persecution related to their gender, gender expression, or sexual orientation.

• Work with security vetting partners to ensure vetting procedures are efficient, meaningful, fair, and complemented by appropriate fraud detection measures for all USRAP applicants.

• Expand community sponsorship through existing co-sponsorship models with domestic resettlement agencies, and develop and prepare for the implementation of a private sponsorship pilot in FY 2022.

• Leverage technological solutions to strengthen data-driven decision-making and streamline refugee processing with the deployment of the START case management system.

• Fully implement enhancements of refugee vetting and screening procedures, including increasing the collection of biographic information, and improve information sharing to uphold the safety and security of the American people while also achieving U.S. humanitarian and foreign policy goals.

• Strategically leverage U.S. resettlement to increase refugee protection in countries of first asylum and encourage increased refugee admissions in other resettlement countries.

• Work with domestic resettlement agencies to improve efficiencies and bolster a national network of resettlement providers closely aligned with expected refugee arrivals in FY 2021 and beyond.

• Coordinate and consult with domestic resettlement partners and communities to enhance support for recently arrived refugees to promote successful integration into their new communities.
Administrative Expenses

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<td>47,630</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>14,370</td>
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Admin Expenses: FY 2022 Request

PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA or ERMA appropriations, as well as any funding transferred to PRM from other accounts. The $62.0 million in MRA funds requested for Administrative Expenses in FY 2022 will cover the salary, benefits, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services, contracts, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional Refugee Coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world, as well as ensure oversight of critical humanitarian programs.

Admin Expenses: FY 2020 Accomplishments

- To increase PRM’s regional Refugee Coordinator footprint globally, address record levels of displacement, and synchronize PRM’s overseas presence with UNHCR’s regionalization initiative, PRM established twelve new positions in Abuja, Amman, Bogota, Brussels, Dakar, Geneva, Mexico City, Nairobi, Panama City, Pretoria, Rangoon, and USUN/New York, which were deployed to the field in 2020 and 2021.

- To meet the Bureau’s strategic goals and ensure effective oversight of programming that had grown faster than staffing, PRM developed a plan to right-size domestic and overseas staffing capacity – full time, temporary, and contract. PRM expanded use of its contract
capacity by 116 percent to provide technical support in monitoring and evaluation, grants management, and budget and data analysis.

- To ensure that staff had the tools for success in the COVID-19 environment, PRM procured 152 virtual desktop devices, 156 web cameras for office workstations, and 170 iPhones. As a result, PRM was one of the first bureaus in the Department of State during the COVID-19 pandemic that was truly technologically prepared, and PRM employees were able to carry out their duties seamlessly and safely remotely.

- To address areas of improvement in PRM’s Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVs) results related to assessing training needs and promoting a diverse and inclusive workplace, and in support of leadership development and succession planning, PRM increased funding for external training courses and has broadly advertised new training and employment opportunities across the Bureau. Additionally, PRM established the Professional Development and Training Review Committee to make the selection process for various opportunities fair and transparent.

**Admin Expenses: FY 2021 Priorities**

PRM objectives for FY 2021 include:

- Prioritize and fill staffing vacancies to more effectively implement Department and Bureau humanitarian goals and objectives, and more efficiently program, manage, and monitor MRA funding to IO and NGO partners.

- Establish 68 positions, approved in January and May 2021, and fill at least 25 percent of them by the end of the fiscal year.

- Explore options for building PRM’s surge staff capacity to ensure that the Bureau can quickly and effectively shift resources and respond to urgent, critical humanitarian needs as they arise, including from Burma and Ethiopia to the U.S. Southwest border.
• Collaborate with colleagues across the Department on an office remodeling plan that accommodates PRM’s growing workforce. At the same time, conduct a Bureau-wide analysis to develop a plan that maximizes workplace flexibilities for the future of PRM’s workforce.

• Implement internal and external assessment recommendations to rebalance the workload resulting from new or growing humanitarian crises. Establish new Bureau policies on training, hiring processes, emergency and surge staffing, and data analysis.

Summary of External Evaluations

Through its Monitoring and Evaluation strategy, PRM leverages research and external evaluations to address evidence gaps, where they may exist, and to inform programmatic and resource decisions. Consistent with the U.S. Department of State’s evaluation policy, PRM strives to commission two external evaluations annually to rigorously assess performance, address evidence gaps, optimize program effectiveness and efficiency, and promote evidenced-based decision-making. These evaluations are funded through the MRA account and are in addition to evaluations commissioned by PRM partners (such as UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and UNRWA) that are supported by U.S. contributions to those organizations.

Findings from evaluations are used to identify best practices for PRM staff and partners; to help inform funding recommendations, policy development, and program design; and to influence PRM engagement with host governments, IOs, and NGOs on relevant issues. Detailed information on PRM’s external evaluations is available on the Bureau’s public website.

External Evaluations Completed in 2021

• Evaluating the Effectiveness of PRM-Funded Programs for Refugees and IDPs in the Caucasus.

This evaluation sought to assess the effectiveness of PRM-funded programs for refugees and IDPs in the Caucasus (Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia), with a particular
focus on FY 2017-FY 2019 IO and NGO programs in Georgia, and to make recommendations on how best to respond in similar displacement settings. The evaluation consisted of: (1) a comprehensive desk review and analysis of regional best practices in humanitarian assistance programs for refugees and IDPs, including but not limited to Georgia; (2) a field-based evaluation of humanitarian assistance programming in Georgia where PRM supports numerous IOs and NGOs; and (3) guidance that could be used to inform PRM programmatic and diplomatic decision making on assistance for the most vulnerable persons of concern, promoting interim and durable solutions, and responsible programmatic disengagement in protracted situations. The evaluation found that PRM-funded NGO projects to assist IDPs were effective in filling gaps in assistance provided by PRM-supported IOs. The evaluation also made actionable recommendations on PRM programming in similar situations of protracted displacement, such as the need to communicate plans for disengagement from humanitarian assistance well in advance and to ensure that implementing partners have fully developed plans for transitioning to local ownership of programs.

- Evaluating the Effectiveness of PRM-Supported Initiatives to Prevent and Reduce Statelessness

This evaluation sought to assess PRM-supported efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness over the past five years, particularly U.S. support for *UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014—2024*, and to develop recommendations that could be used to update PRM’s statelessness strategy. The evaluation consisted of:

1) an analysis of relevant literature and reporting by PRM partners, as well as PRM policy and programmatic documents related to statelessness;

2) an analysis of consultations with key individuals at the headquarters of selected partners as well as in the field; and

3) the consolidation of recommendations that would inform PRM’s policy approach to statelessness and strengthen the ability of PRM-funded efforts to prevent and
reduce statelessness. The evaluation found that PRM assistance and diplomacy efforts have made substantial progress in combatting statelessness but that insufficient staffing at both PRM and UNHCR, and insufficient funding for statelessness work at UNHCR, are limiting factors in making further progress.

PRM is considering how to address the recommendations made in each of these evaluations and will post its management responses to both, along with the evaluations themselves, on the Department’s website.

**External Evaluations Expected to Begin in 2021**

- **Evaluating PRM-Supported Initiatives on Africa Urban Refugee Youth Protection**

  This evaluation will focus on the challenges faced by refugees aged 15-24 residing in urban settings in Africa and the adequacy/effectiveness of programs for them implemented by PRM’s IO and NGO partners. This age group, beyond the traditional age range of primary education, with limited access to secondary or tertiary education, and rarely able to find formal work or higher education, is at particularly high risk of GBV, exploitation, and psychosocial issues. The evaluation will consist of a desk review followed by fieldwork in urban African locations to determine the greatest needs/gaps for this population, study what programming is most/least successful and why, and make recommendations for PRM programming going forward. Although focused on Africa, PRM will use the evaluation findings to inform programming for urban refugee youth populations elsewhere in the world.

- **Evaluating PRM-Supported Initiatives on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)**

  This evaluation will review the scope and effectiveness of existing PRM-supported MHPSS programming (both IO and NGO), including the impact of COVID-19 on the delivery of MHPSS programming, and make recommendations to inform the
development of the Bureau’s MHPSS strategy. The evaluation will consist of a desk review followed by fieldwork in one or more locations where PRM has supported specific MHPSS interventions and/or MHPSS integration into sectoral programming.

### U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

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The ERMA Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2022 request of $100 thousand will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2021, the President authorized the use of $46 million from ERMA to support the unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable refugees and migrants in Central America and third countries in the region, including the compounding effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on forced displacement.