

United States Department of State

**Migration and
Refugee Assistance**



**Emergency Refugee
and Migration Assistance**

FISCAL YEAR 2009

Congressional Presentation Document

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Congressional Presentation Document

FY 2009

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U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
FY 2007 - FY 2009 ALL SOURCES FUNDING¹
(in millions, as of 2/6/08)

	FY 2007 Actual Obligations (All Sources ²)	FY 2008 Projected Availabilities (All Sources)			President's FY 2009 Request ⁵
		Appropriation	Other Sources ³	Total	
Admin Expenses	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.32	\$ 4.61	\$ 26.93	\$ 22.50
Overseas Assistance	\$ 847.37	\$ 549.51	\$ 102.34	\$ 651.85	\$ 498.10
Africa	\$ 288.96	\$ 244.89	\$ 23.62	\$ 268.51	\$ 245.47
East Asia	\$ 28.93	\$ 24.86	\$ 0.35	\$ 25.21	\$ 24.43
Europe	\$ 39.07	\$ 30.16	\$ -	\$ 30.16	\$ 28.16
Near East	\$ 290.43	\$ 102.96	\$ 64.02	\$ 166.98	\$ 98.64 ⁵
South Asia	\$ 70.91	\$ 51.93	\$ 9.93	\$ 61.86	\$ 14.60 ⁵
Western Hemisphere	\$ 27.55	\$ 25.37	\$ 2.93	\$ 28.30	\$ 22.74
Strategic Global Priorities	\$ 87.12	\$ 56.34	\$ 1.49	\$ 57.83	\$ 52.36
Migration	\$ 14.40	\$ 13.00	\$ -	\$ 13.00	\$ 11.70
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	\$ 39.60	\$ 39.68	\$ -	\$ 39.68	\$ 30.00
Refugee Admissions	\$ 171.77	\$ 211.67	\$ 23.84	\$ 235.51	\$ 213.40
Sub-Total	\$ 1,081.14	\$ 823.18	\$ 130.79	\$ 953.97	\$ 764.00
Emergency Funds⁴		\$ 200.00		\$ 200.00	
Total	\$ 1,081.14	\$ 1,023.18	\$ 130.79	\$ 1,153.97	\$ 764.00
ERMA Available for Drawdown		\$ 44.64	\$ 30.97	\$ 75.61	\$ 45.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 1,081.14	\$ 1,067.82	\$ 161.76	\$ 1,229.58	\$ 809.00

1 Note that some of the entries in this chart reflect obligations or anticipated availabilities irrespective of the year in which the funds were appropriated.

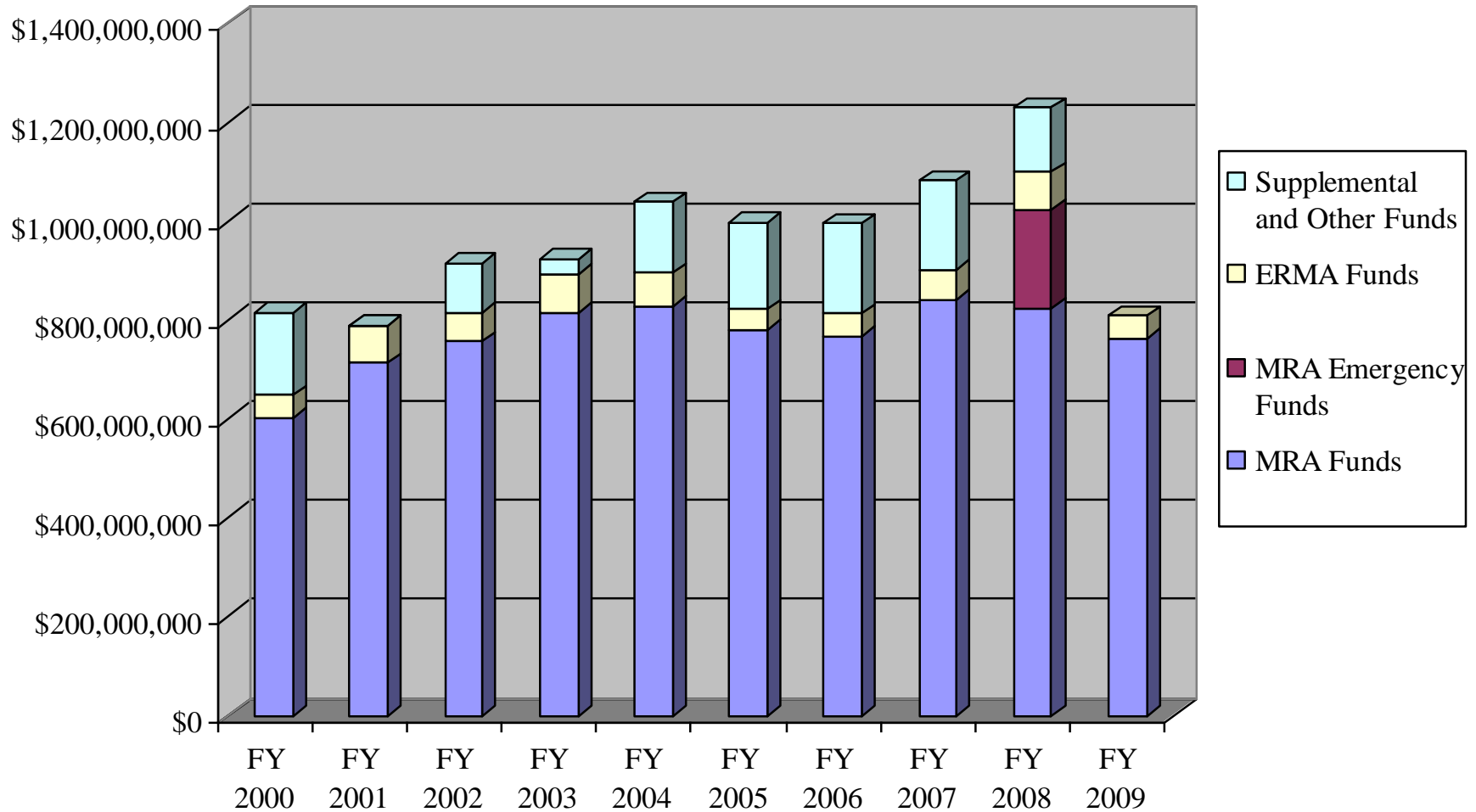
2 FY 2007 All Sources include: Migration & Refugee Assistance (MRA) (\$840.67 million, including \$0.8 million reimbursement from the Diplomatic & Consular Programs account for PRM's Population office); the Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) (\$61.28 million); FY 2007 Emergency Supplemental (\$117.03 million); FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental (\$4.68 million); Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) (\$14.5 million); President's Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (\$3.48 million); Economic Support Funds (ESF) for Afghanistan reimbursed by USAID (\$4.5 million); ESF funds for Iraq (\$30 million); Andean CounterDrug Initiative (\$5 million).

3 Other Sources in FY 2008 include \$30 million from pending FY 2008 Supplemental request; FY 2007 MRA carryover (\$33.39 million), FY 2007 ERMA carryover of funds previously drawn down (\$1.07 million), and FY 2008 ERMA drawdowns as of 2/6/08 (\$32 million); FY 2007 Emergency Supplemental carryover (\$13.46 million); reprogrammed ESF funds for Iraq (\$20 million); D&CP reimbursement for PRM Population Office (\$0.87 million); and ERMA carryover available for drawdown (\$30.97 million).

4 Appropriation in FY 2008 includes \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, to be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

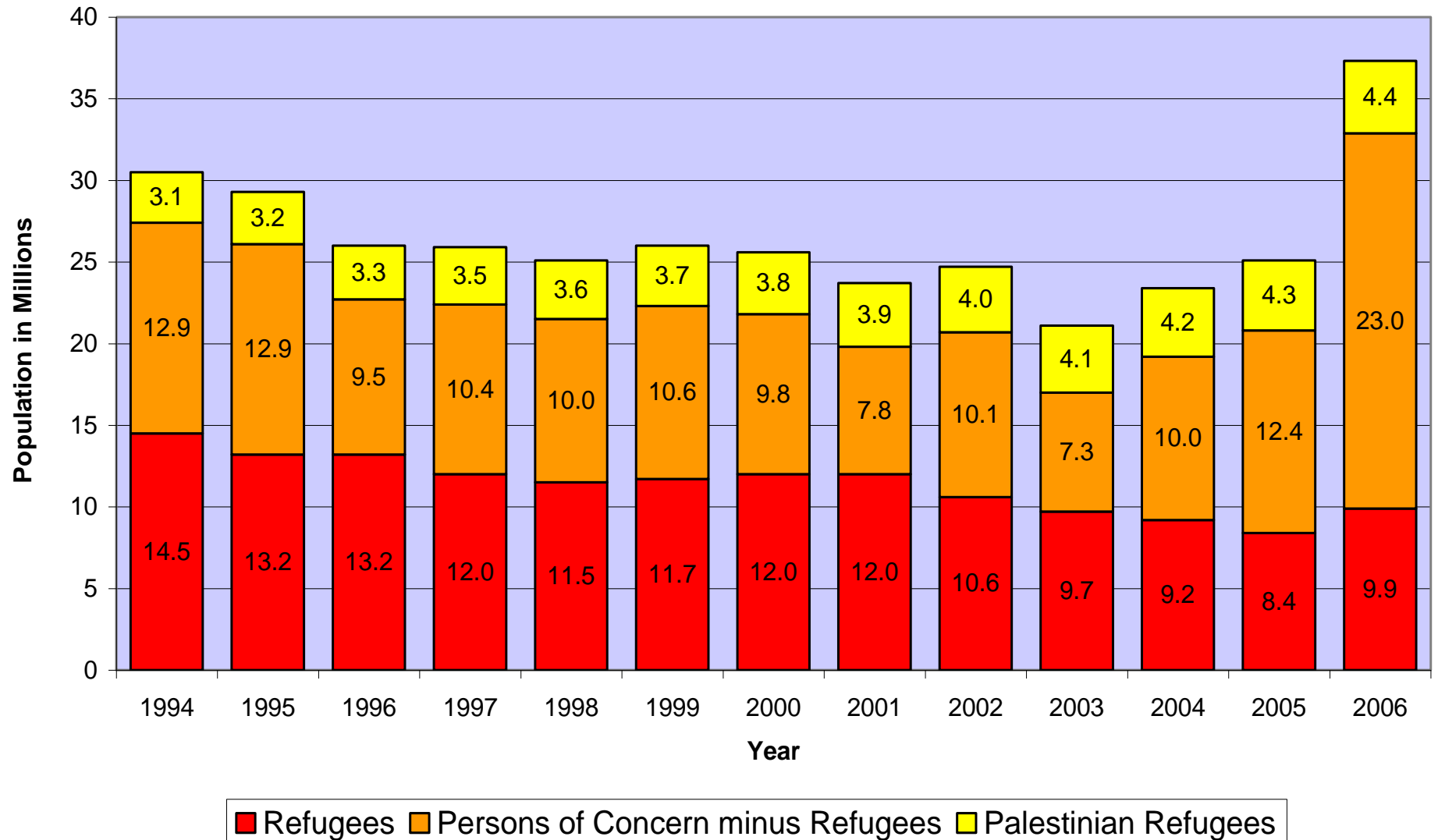
5 Note that the FY 2009 MRA request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

PRM Funding Over Time



Note: FY 2000 - FY 2007 figures are based on actual obligations. FY 2008 figures are based on projected availabilities from all sources. The FY 2008 ERMA figure includes \$30.97 million available for drawdown as of 2/6/08. MRA Emergency Funds represent \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, to be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees. FY 2009 figures show the budget request in the Congressional Budget Justification.

Populations of Concern to PRM, 1994-2006



Note: In the chart above, the category “persons of concern minus refugees” includes asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, and stateless persons that are identified by UNHCR and UNRWA. Conflict victims assisted by ICRC and vulnerable migrants are also populations of concern to PRM, but are not included in these figures.

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration FY 2007 Results and FY 2008 Priorities

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's (PRM) mission is **“to provide protection, assistance and sustainable solutions for refugees and victims of conflict; to advance U.S. population and migration policies; and to act through the multilateral system to achieve operational productivity on behalf of victims and burden-sharing productivity on behalf of the American taxpayer.”** This mission statement recognizes the Bureau's significant responsibilities for policy and programming, its core protection mandate, and its emphasis on multilateral action and accountability.

The multilateral emphasis of PRM's mission derives from its authorizing legislation, the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, which specifies appropriations for contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Although not specified by law beyond support for “other relevant international organizations,” PRM includes in its refugee mandate support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as well as non-governmental organizations and other international organizations that fill critical gaps in refugee programs. PRM's populations of concern reflect those of its primary international organization partners, including refugees, asylum seekers, returning refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, internally displaced persons (in certain cases), and vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking in persons. PRM's approach to meeting humanitarian requirements focuses on multilateral solutions by strengthening support to and the capacity of key international humanitarian organizations, thus leveraging U.S. financial resources to enhance international response to those in greatest need.

2007 Results

PRM's programs, diplomatic engagement, and advocacy efforts on behalf of its populations of concern yielded significant results in 2007. Humanitarian accomplishments during the year reinforced the U.S. Government's goals of minimizing the potential for renewed conflict, instability, and terrorism, fostering regional stability, and rebuilding countries emerging from conflict. PRM monitored its programs closely in FY 2007 using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. Results to date show that Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) funds clearly advanced U.S. humanitarian goals of providing protection, assistance, and durable solutions.

Following PRM's four MRA project and program areas – Overseas Assistance, Refugee Admissions, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel, and Administrative Expenses – this section provides specific examples of the impact of PRM's assistance in FY 2007.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

Protection

In FY 2007, PRM's overseas assistance enhanced protection by helping to prevent the forcible return of refugees, strengthening UNHCR's protection field staffing, increasing efforts to combat gender based violence, as well as raising awareness and providing documentation to stateless persons. In Central Asia, PRM's humanitarian diplomacy and support to UNHCR yielded tangible results for the protection of refugees. The year's highlight occurred when UNHCR and the Government of Kazakhstan signed an agreement aimed at protecting the rights of refugees residing in Kazakhstan. As a result, no refugees

were forcibly returned to Uzbekistan. In other positive developments, UNHCR worked with the Turkmenistan Government on developing a refugee-protection regime.

A key protection tool is maintaining an international presence on the ground. PRM provided funding to increase UNHCR protection officers around the world, including permanent protection positions, support for 20 American Junior Professional Officers in key locations, and the deployment of 220 protection officers to 53 countries from the Surge Protection Capacity Project established six years ago by PRM and managed jointly by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee. For example, with PRM support, UNHCR increased its protection staff working with Iraqi refugees in Jordan from 6 to 61. Protection staff serve both to advocate for those who are at risk and to monitor and report on incidents of abuse.

PRM maintained its strong international leadership role in preventing and combating gender-based violence (GBV) as a key aspect of protection for women, children, and others at risk of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of gender-based violence during complex humanitarian emergencies. In addition to policy advocacy, PRM devoted over \$16 million to combating GBV in FY 2007 through both multisectoral and stand-alone programs, in addition to GBV activities implemented by UNHCR and ICRC. Within this amount, PRM funding for targeted GBV programs significantly increased, from \$3.5 million in FY 2006 to \$5.3 million in FY 2007, demonstrating the priority the Bureau places on this issue.

One of the least visible populations of concern to UNHCR are those who are stateless – they are not recognized as citizens by any government, and therefore they may have inadequate or no legal protection, no right to vote, and often lack access to education, employment, health care, marriage and birth registration, and property rights. In FY 2007, PRM continued efforts to elevate the issue of statelessness in U.S. foreign policy as part of the President's commitment to champion human dignity. PRM made inroads in addressing the situation of stateless persons through advocacy and funding. The Bureau raised awareness of stateless persons in testimony before the Congress and communicated with the public and international community on the subject. PRM supported UNHCR's mandate to protect stateless persons through contributions to its annual budget as well as funding targeted projects. For example, with PRM funds, UNHCR is providing government-issued temporary residency certificates to 150,000 eligible Rohingya in Burma's Northern Rakhine State. This acknowledgement of their residency rights should advance their legal standing and reduce restrictions on travel.

Humanitarian Assistance

In FY 2007, it is clear that PRM's assistance to refugees saved lives and reduced suffering by supporting programs that meet or exceed internationally-agreed upon standards for humanitarian assistance. Overseas assistance to refugees in camps kept crude mortality rates below emergency thresholds in all monitored sites. PRM assistance also helped minimize the incidence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) – a key indicator of overall health and well-being – among refugee children. In 91 percent of monitored sites, PRM's humanitarian assistance helped keep GAM rates below emergency thresholds. Funding and advocacy with other donors and operating partners targeted at bringing standards up to internationally-accepted levels in refugee camps kept malnutrition rates well below the emergency threshold in eastern Chad and brought down persistently high malnutrition rates among Somali refugees in Kenya. In Bangladesh, PRM support improved refugee health: as a result of vaccination campaigns, vitamin supplementation, malaria prevention, as well as repair and construction of outpatient wards and delivery rooms, there has been a steady increase of mothers delivering in health care facilities, and measles vaccination coverage for children under five increased from 44 percent to 86 percent in several refugee camps.

PRM's support has also yielded important results for Iraqi children's education in Jordan and Syria. PRM and the U.S. Embassy in Amman, with UNHCR, UNICEF, NGOs and other donors, worked closely with

the Government of Jordan to open public schools to Iraqi students regardless of residency status. As a result, for the 2007-2008 school year, approximately 24,600 Iraqi refugee children are attending school in Jordan while over 43,000 Iraqis are enrolled in schools in Syria. PRM contributions to UNHCR, UNICEF and NGOs provided funding for classroom expansion, teacher salaries and training, and student expenses.

Humanitarian assistance programs have played an important role in building the foundation for reconstruction and recovery efforts and combating extremism. In Afghanistan, PRM's support to ICRC included the operation of hospitals and mine awareness programs, the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems throughout the country, and visits to Afghan detainees. The ICRC has been instrumental, along with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in building capacity within the Afghan Red Crescent Society. In Colombia, PRM's emergency assistance to IDPs has served as a model and leveraged support from the Colombian government for economic and social assistance to IDPs, who are among the most vulnerable citizens in the country. In Gaza, UNRWA has been a key humanitarian partner and counterweight to Hamas in continuing education, health, and relief services in the midst of ongoing conflict.

Migration

The USG promoted orderly and humane international migration and protected vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking through PRM's support to IOM programs and effective policy development. PRM promoted effective migration management at the national and regional levels through support for, and participation in, regional consultative processes. As the 2007 chair of the Regional Conference on Migration (between North and Central American governments, or RCM), the USG promoted best practices on migration management and in combating trafficking in persons (TIP). As a telling measure of the effectiveness of U.S. engagement, approximately 80 percent of the activities agreed to in regional dialogues were implemented in FY 2007 by participating governments. One example of the RCM's collaborative efforts is the 2006 agreement of participating countries to create and contribute to a fund for the return of vulnerable migrants stranded in the region. As a result of this coordinated effort, 170 highly vulnerable migrants, including pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, and elderly migrants, received medical attention and repatriation assistance in 2007.

PRM continued to play a key role in combating trafficking in persons, a major USG priority in 2007. Based on provisions in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), PRM supports the Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking, which reunites eligible family members with trafficking victims identified in the U.S. The TVPA also stipulates that trafficking victims who cooperate with law enforcement in the prosecution of the trafficker are eligible to remain in the United States and receive benefits (these benefits are provided by other USG agencies). Through this program, IOM provides financial and logistical support for travel of immediate family members in need of assistance. These family members are helped with travel documents, transportation arrangements, airport transit, and escorts for children. For trafficked persons who do not wish to remain in the U.S., the program works to ensure safe return, as well as reintegration assistance in home communities to help reduce the risks of re-trafficking. In 2007, this program facilitated the reunification of 93 victims of trafficking in the United States with family members and assisted five trafficking victims who wished to return to their country of origin.

Durable Solutions

Overseas assistance funds advanced durable solutions in 2007 by supporting over 730,000 voluntary refugee returns and reintegration in Afghanistan, Sudan, Burundi, Liberia, DRC, and other countries, as well as local integration in host countries. (Refugee admission to the United States is also a durable

solution described below.) For example, in 2007, PRM supported the voluntary repatriation of almost 360,000 Afghans from Pakistan, and over 7,000 Afghans from Iran – more than double the rate of return in 2006. The USG continued its strong support for refugee and IDP returns and reintegration in southern Sudan; over 100,000 Sudanese refugees returned home in 2007 with PRM assistance. In Armenia, significant progress has been achieved in integrating IDPs such that the population of concern has dropped to some 113,000 from over 200,000 in 2006. And in Turkmenistan, U.S. support via UNHCR led to the successful naturalization of approximately 10,000 Tajik refugees.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

The United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) is a critical humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates American compassion for the world's most vulnerable people. It is also a foreign policy tool permitting us to help refugees who have been persecuted or fear persecution and require resettlement as a durable solution. In recent years under this program, the United States has admitted refugees of over 60 nationalities and conducted processing in over 40, often remote, locations worldwide. The program is more geographically diverse and operationally complicated than ever before. PRM continues to identify ways to make the USRAP more responsive to varied and shifting worldwide refugee circumstances. While the program is subject to many unexpected roadblocks and political challenges, it offers unparalleled opportunities for saving lives, reuniting families, and ending protracted refugee situations.

In FY 2007, the United States welcomed 48,281 refugees. The Administration had significant success in putting in place a system that supports both U.S. traditional humanitarian values and ensures that U.S. homeland security will not be compromised in executing the U.S. resettlement program. Provisions in the Immigration and Nationality Act (section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) as amended) bar admission into the United States of refugees who had provided material support to certain organizations engaged in conflicts with repressive regimes or who were innocent victims compelled under duress to provide support to terrorist organizations. With the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with each other and the Attorney General, exercising their separate authorities (as provided for in the Immigration and Nationality Act section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) as amended) to render the material support inadmissibility provision inapplicable, over 2,500 refugees who would have been forced otherwise to remain in refugee camps or survive under similar precarious circumstances have been approved to enter the United States and begin their lives anew.

Resettling Iraqi refugees, particularly those who are vulnerable because of their association with the U.S. effort in Iraq, was and continues to be a top priority. In FY 2007, the United States established new refugee processing facilities in Amman and Damascus; created mechanisms for direct Iraqi refugee referrals through U.S. Embassies; and supported UNHCR to increase its referrals of Iraqi refugees for resettlement. By the end of the fiscal year, 1,608 Iraqi refugees had arrived in the United States – an eight-fold increase over FY 2006. The USG achieved another important success in FY 2007 in reaching agreement with the Government of Nepal to allow the resettlement of large numbers of Bhutanese refugees in the United States. This should result in several thousand Bhutanese being admitted in FY 2008.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

Funding for this program has been declining in recent years to reflect the decreasing numbers of migrants to Israel. The number of Jewish humanitarian migrants to Israel reached a height of nearly 400,000 in 1990; in 2007, the number dwindled to approximately 17,000.

U.S. support to the United Israel Appeal in FY 2007 assisted 70,000 Jewish humanitarian migrants, providing transportation, care, and maintenance to migrants en route to Israel from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopia, and other countries and ensuring that new emigrants and those already in Israel received

high-quality services including education, language instruction, and vocational training. In FY 2007, the program demonstrated sound results in providing all migrants with transportation to Israel, care and processing en route, and transitional housing; 98 percent of humanitarian migrants were satisfied with these services. Humanitarian migrants to Israel also received Hebrew language and vocational training to help them become self-sufficient and successfully integrate into Israeli society.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

PRM's 131 officers in Washington and overseas play an essential role in U.S. humanitarian leadership through diplomacy, policy development, and program management. These officers ensured that humanitarian programs were coordinated with other USG agencies (especially the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, and Defense, including liaison to the new Africa Command), other donors, and partners in the international community. In FY 2007, PRM deployed staff to U.S. Embassies in the Near East to respond to the needs of growing numbers of displaced Iraqis. Human resources again proved critical in responding to humanitarian emergencies, as the Bureau deployed staff to Chad and Jordan, while teams in Washington worked with Regional Refugee Coordinators based overseas to prepare contingency plans for potential crises in the Caribbean, Kosovo, and Zimbabwe. Travel and training resources enabled PRM staff to assess humanitarian conditions, monitor funded programs, and liaise with key partners in the field. In FY 2007, PRM increased its emphasis on monitoring and evaluation as a vital aspect of accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. During the year, PRM officers and Refugee Coordinators ensured that 87.5 percent of programs implemented by NGOs and other international organizations were monitored and evaluated through formal reporting channels.

FY 2008 Priorities

- Meet life-sustaining needs for refugees and conflict victims, including from Chad/Darfur, the Central African Republic, DRC, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Burma, Iraq, the West Bank and Gaza, and prepare for potential crises in the Caribbean, Kosovo, and Zimbabwe.
- Protect refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and certain IDPs from an array of threats, including involuntary return (*refoulement*), family separation, forcible recruitment into armed groups, discrimination, exploitation, and gender-based violence.
- Support durable solutions for refugees, including large-scale, voluntary returns to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Mauritania.
- Expand the U.S. refugee admissions program, especially for vulnerable Iraqis throughout the Near East, Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Burmese refugees in Thailand, various African refugee populations, and refugees who are victims of torture.
- Support UN management reform efforts to build a strong international humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Promote orderly and humane means for international migration and protect vulnerable migrants, particularly by supporting the return and reintegration of victims of human trafficking.
- Support the United Israel Appeal in its efforts to bring 11,000 humanitarian migrants to Israel and ensure that 63,000 migrants already in Israel are receiving education, language training, and other services.
- Monitor and evaluate an increasing percentage of programs implemented by humanitarian partners to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for populations of concern on behalf of American taxpayers. Continue to exercise due diligence to ensure that USG funds are provided only to humanitarian partners with no links to terrorist organizations.
- Provide strong USG leadership and coordination in multilateral fora concerning family planning, reproductive health, and other international population policy issues.

Department of State
Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration



FY 2009 Statement by
Acting Assistant Secretary Samuel M. Witten

Overview

Putting into practice the best humanitarian traditions of the American people, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) protects and assists millions of the world's most vulnerable populations – refugees and victims of conflict around the world. PRM's principal responsibilities are providing humanitarian assistance abroad and administering the United States refugee admissions program. With humanitarian needs far exceeding the response capacity of any one country, PRM's emphasis on multilateral humanitarian action leverages other donors' support, acts as a force multiplier for USG assistance, and encourages additional countries to resettle refugees. Our partners include the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), other international and non-governmental organizations in the United States and abroad, and multiple U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, and Defense. PRM's humanitarian mission continues to enjoy strong bipartisan support in Congress. PRM has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for formulating policies on population, refugees, and migration. The Bureau leads U.S. representation on population and migration issues in the UN system, the IOM, and in bilateral diplomacy, advocating protection, support for maternal and child health, and lawful, orderly migration that respects the dignity of all persons.

PRM's populations of concern reached an all time high of 37.3 million by December 2006 – a 47 percent increase over 2005 levels. Even as the U.S. government works towards solutions to displacement and conflict, we must provide assistance to the growing numbers of refugees, certain internally displaced persons (IDPs), conflict victims, and stateless persons until solutions are found. The FY 2009 request of \$764 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and \$45 million for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund is critical to achieving transformational diplomacy objectives and supporting the War on Terror by averting the influence of extremist elements. It will support two key elements of the President's National Security Strategy: championing aspirations for human dignity and working with others to defuse regional conflicts. It directly supports the joint State/USAID strategic goal of providing humanitarian assistance, and contributes more generally to achieving peace and security, governing justly and democratically, and investing in people. This request will sustain life and livelihoods, relieve suffering, and thereby support stabilization and reconstruction. Our FY 2009 regional priorities are to address acute and ongoing needs, including in Iraq, Darfur/Chad, Burma, Somalia, Colombia, and the West Bank/Gaza, and to achieve durable solutions to long-term refugee situations, including in Nepal/Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, and Afghanistan.

Finding Solutions for Those Forced to Flee

Durable solutions – voluntary return, local integration, and resettlement – advance transformational diplomacy by promoting stability after conflict and protecting human dignity. Refugee returns are a key factor in conflict resolution and post-conflict recovery, reconstruction, and stabilization. PRM mobilizes significant diplomatic and financial resources to create favorable conditions for the voluntary return of displaced populations. We work within the Department and the USG interagency process, with other governments, and with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations to foster peace and provide support to refugees who often have suffered the atrocities of war and family separation, but who want to return and rebuild their lives and communities. In Africa in FY 2009, reintegration assistance to refugees returning to Burundi, the DRC, and southern Sudan will help anchor returning populations in their home communities and will provide a platform for linking returnees with recovery and development programs. We will also continue to work to sustain returns in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. This repatriation operation is the largest in recent history, and the renewed tripartite agreement among Afghanistan, Pakistan, and UNHCR will facilitate these returns through 2009.

Where return is not possible, the Bureau encourages host governments to meet their responsibility to protect refugees and IDPs through local integration. In FY 2009, we will promote local integration as an important solution for refugees in protracted situations, such as Angolans in Zambia; Liberians in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire; Eritreans in Sudan; Burundi in Tanzania; and Sudanese in Uganda. These refugees will require support to integrate and thrive in their host countries. Beyond Africa, we will continue to encourage local integration of stateless Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Malaysia, Bhutanese in Nepal, and some Burmese in Thailand. In addition to supporting Afghan returns, assistance to Afghans in Pakistan will foster local integration as refugee camps close.

U.S. Resettlement: Offering a New Start for Those in Need

For some refugees, neither local reintegration nor returning home is possible. For these individuals fleeing persecution, the United States continues its tradition of providing refuge. Working closely with the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services, as well as with key international partners such as UNHCR and IOM, and with numerous non-governmental organizations, PRM manages the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). Since 1975, the United States has resettled more than 2.66 million refugees, and we continue to resettle more refugees than all other resettlement countries combined. Our FY 2009 priorities will be to identify and resettle refugees who are in immediate danger and those who are in protracted refugee circumstances, and to reunite refugees with their families in the United States.

In FY 2009, the USRAP will continue to diversify by offering access to applicants from more than 70 countries. With the development of new overseas processing capacity in Nepal, Syria, and Jordan this year, PRM is launching two new major resettlement initiatives that are expected to continue into FY 2009 and beyond. The U.S. government will admit a significant number of Bhutanese refugees who have been languishing in camps in Nepal for a number of years, unable to return to Bhutan, nor fully integrate into Nepali society. Resettling Iraqi refugees in Syria and Jordan will continue to be a high priority, given our special responsibility to this population. We will continue to improve the efficiency of overseas processing and reduce delays in arrivals while ensuring the integrity of the process with appropriate security procedures and anti-fraud activities.

The ceiling for refugee admissions in FY 2009 will be set by consultations between the Administration and Congress just before the fiscal year starts. For refugees arriving in the U.S., PRM will continue to fund cooperative agreements with private voluntary agencies and one state government agency to provide initial reception and core services through a nationwide network of over 370 affiliated offices.

Protecting the Most Vulnerable

Our goal is finding appropriate durable solutions to refugee situations, but we must first address the immediate needs of those fleeing their homes. Rooted in international refugee and human rights laws and principles, governments have the primary responsibility to protect populations within their territories. Refugees, victims of conflict and trafficking, IDPs, stateless persons, and other vulnerable migrants urgently need protection from an array of threats – including discrimination, exploitation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, and sexual and physical violence. In concert with regional bureaus and embassies, PRM advocates for governments to uphold their responsibility to protect, provides assistance when necessary, and leverages support from other bilateral donors.

At the core of PRM's mission, protection is integrated into our programs but also requires targeted funding to address critical or emerging needs. Strengthening international protection staff remains a priority both in terms of surge capacity and permanent field presence, particularly in light of recent UN reforms designed to strengthen protection for IDPs.

The FY 2009 MRA budget request continues critical programming, such as: supporting ICRC family tracing and messaging to reunite families separated by conflict; providing field staff with protection training to advocate against forcible return of refugees; providing international return and reintegration assistance to trafficked victims, including measures to avoid re-trafficking; supporting UNHCR's efforts to prevent the forced repatriation of North Korean asylum seekers to the DPRK; and encouraging host governments to improve their first asylum procedures.

Additionally, women and children comprise the large majority of refugees and the displaced, but their special protection needs are not always fully addressed. Initiatives to combat gender-based violence (GBV) have a significant public and Congressional interest. In FY 2009, PRM will continue to support the USG's commitment to combat GBV by providing targeted funding for programs to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

An estimated 15 million people are stateless – they are not recognized as citizens by any government, and therefore they may have inadequate or no legal protection, no right to vote, and often lack access to education, employment, health care, marriage and birth registration, and property rights. PRM leads USG efforts to prevent people from becoming stateless and to assist those who are by protecting them from discrimination and abuse and advocating for durable solutions through naturalization and birth registration, and other measures to increase access to citizenship.

Providing Life-Sustaining Assistance

Humanitarian assistance often responds to emergencies, but it also sustains lives in protracted situations and fosters the transition from relief, through recovery, to development. PRM provides humanitarian assistance on the basis of need according to principles of universality and impartiality. The FY 2009 budget request includes resources that attempts to meet such basic needs as food, shelter, health care, and water and sanitation at internationally-accepted minimum standards. This request maintains support to UNRWA, the key provider of education, health, and other assistance to 4.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank and Gaza. This funding is critical to maintaining the human dignity of Palestinian refugees as humanitarian conditions continue to erode in the West Bank and Gaza.

We will continue to provide assistance to Colombian refugees and IDPs and focus on local integration programs for these populations. In Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia we will continue to provide life-supporting aid for Somali refugees and conflict victims. In eastern Chad, Darfur, and the Central African Republic, where conflicts continue to uproot families and destroy communities, we will maintain current efforts to protect and assist over 500,000 refugees and conflict victims and support regional stability. We

will work to meet and maintain minimum humanitarian standards for refugees and conflict victims in the face of ecological challenges such as depletion of firewood. PRM's FY 2009 assistance will also support the international community's response to protracted refugee situations in Nepal, Burma, Thailand, and Bangladesh. Although addressing the needs of Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, as well as supporting the return and reintegration of Afghan refugees, continue to be major priorities, the FY 2009 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

PRM is at the forefront of promoting the health of refugees, conflict victims, and other vulnerable populations. Although the challenges of ensuring quality health services for refugees around the world are great, the capacity of our partners to meet them is increasing, in part due to PRM's technical assistance and engagement. For example, UNHCR is steadily building its health capacity by strengthening leadership at headquarters and presence in the field. PRM is working with UNRWA to develop ambitious goals for improving its health system for Palestinian refugees. With a long tradition of providing life-saving health services to populations affected by some of the worst conflicts in the world, ICRC continues to step up its operations in countries such as Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Chad.

Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Combating Human Trafficking

PRM seeks to promote legal, orderly migration, and humane treatment of migrants while advancing USG interests relating to protection as well as national security. This is done through support to and participation in regional migration fora and technical assistance to protect vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and trafficking victims. The FY 2009 MRA budget request includes funding to maintain the Bureau's migration programming around the world, and attempts to sustain the accomplishments achieved under the auspices of the President's Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Specifically, the request will support IOM's anti-trafficking activities that provide international return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking, including livelihood programs to prevent re-trafficking. It will also support capacity building activities and training for governments and NGOs so that they can better prevent and assist trafficked persons. Further, it will sustain a family reunification program for trafficked victims found in the United States. This program reunites eligible family members with trafficking survivors in the United States, and also assists victims who elect to return to their home countries.

Advocating for International Population Policies that Uphold Human Dignity and Support Families

PRM coordinates U.S. international population diplomacy and serves as the State Department's central point of contact for guidance relating to population, particularly on reproductive and sexual health and demographic analysis. Through PRM, the USG advocates for international programs to enhance maternal and child health and reduce the incidence of abortion and sexually transmitted infections; provide institutional support for the role of the family; reduce child and early marriage; and promote access to primary and secondary education. USG program funding is provided by other agencies, in particular USAID. PRM also leads USG representation to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). PRM works closely with USAID, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, and others to accomplish the Administration's goals related to population and promoting healthy families.

PRM's FY 2009 population diplomacy priorities include: 1) working to end coercive population policies, particularly in China, and to ensure that all international family planning activities are strictly voluntary for beneficiaries and do not involve the use of prohibited targets, quotas, or incentives; 2) advancing a positive reproductive health agenda to support, *inter alia*, maternal, adolescent, and child health while upholding human dignity; 3) ensuring that language regarding population issues in documents adopted in multilateral fora is consistent with Administration policy; 4) supporting the international consensus that

there is no international “right” to abortion; and 5) conducting policy analysis of key demographic issues (e.g., population aging).

Improving Management of Humanitarian Response

Expanding USG Emergency Response Capacity and Contingency Planning: Effective emergency response measures are at the core of PRM’s mandate of protecting lives and providing life-sustaining assistance. In FY 2009, PRM will seek to strengthen its emergency response capacity, including by strengthening partnerships with other State bureaus and USG agencies, most notably USAID. PRM works with the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) and will participate in its new interagency management system designed to promote coordinated interagency response to reconstruction and stabilization operations. Recognizing the Department of Defense’s expanded role in the provision of humanitarian assistance, PRM is working to help strengthen the U.S. military’s understanding of humanitarian issues, actors, and operations, including by participating in the establishment of an Africa Command (AFRICOM). We will also strengthen the communication and coordination links of PRM and PRM’s IO and NGO partners with the U.S. military, both in terms of humanitarian response and contingency planning.

Promoting Accountable and Effective Programming: PRM staff recognizes that we are responsible for demonstrating sound stewardship of taxpayer resources. PRM has a tradition of excellence and receives consistent bipartisan support from Congress and the American public, along with high marks on government scorecards, ratings, and assessments. However, a tight fiscal environment and the fight to preserve humanitarian principles compel the Bureau to strengthen the evidence base on which programming decisions are made. Monitoring and evaluation is at the core of providing funding according to need. In an evolving foreign aid context, PRM is attuned to providing assistance effectively, efficiently, and in a sustainable manner.

It is important that PRM continue to strengthen its measurement of whether and to what degree its assistance is producing positive outcomes. Monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded programs, projects, and partners is essential to demonstrate the impact of our work and to assist our partners in achieving improved results. The emphasis on budget and performance integration and the need to link resources to goals and outcomes is reflected in required reporting such as Operational Plans, the Joint State-USAID Strategic Plan, and the Bureau’s Strategic Plan. OMB’s Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process will continue to analyze PRM’s programs and link the Bureau’s financial support and program results.

Supporting International Humanitarian Management Reforms: PRM’s emphasis on monitoring and evaluation and its coordination with other donors have led key humanitarian partners to undertake major management reforms that should begin to show results by 2009. In FY 2007, PRM signed framework agreements with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM that lay out mutual priorities between each organization and the USG, as well as specific performance measures and targets. In May 2006, UNRWA launched a three-year, \$30 million Organizational Development Plan (ODP) to make sweeping reforms in service delivery and program management. The ODP is centered on modernizing UNRWA by overhauling the agency’s organizational structure to focus on strategic thinking, policy planning, accountability, and results-based resource allocation. Continued support for the ODP is critical to affirm our commitment to the process. Similarly, UNHCR has begun significant management reforms to streamline and reduce its headquarters staffing. It has also assumed lead responsibility for providing protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and management to conflict-affected IDPs under the UN cluster approach. As part of a broad, UN humanitarian reform effort, this cluster approach is a serious attempt to fill gaps in IDP response and increase coordination and accountability among humanitarian actors. In partnership with USAID’s bureau of Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), PRM is guiding the implementation of UN humanitarian reforms through support to and monitoring of key partners.

Together, USAID/DCHA and PRM draw on complementary mandates and comparative advantages in working with humanitarian partners. Although UNHCR has been working in IDP situations since 1972, PRM is now leveraging expertise in managing this organization to focus on successfully implementing its expanded responsibilities.

Conclusion

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has said: “[T]he United States has the possibility now to use the gains that we have made as well as recognizing the challenges that we’ve seen over the first six years of the Administration to bring home some of our efforts for ... continuing the ... very well-deserved American reputation for compassion for the neediest among the world’s people.” PRM’s FY 2009 MRA and ERMA requests will provide the USG with resources to respond to complex humanitarian emergencies that violate human dignity and threaten peace and stability. While humanitarian needs are far larger than any one government can meet, the FY 2009 request will help the USG to continue to carry its fair share of the responsibility and to retain its leadership role in influencing international humanitarian response. Through our humanitarian diplomacy and financial contributions, the United States will continue to help build and shape international response mechanisms to global humanitarian crises, promote good humanitarian donorship principles, and drive management reforms that make the international system more transparent, accountable, effective, and efficient.

FY 2009 Request

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA) SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request***
Overseas Assistance	607,433	130,500	549,513	30,000	498,100
Africa	252,007	16,500	244,895	-	245,474
East Asia	26,697	-	24,862	-	24,425
Europe	38,400	-	30,159	-	28,156
Near East	125,210	85,000	102,965	30,000	98,641
South Asia	56,674	16,000	51,926	-	14,596
Western Hemisphere	24,667	-	25,365	-	22,739
Strategic Global Priorities	69,378	13,000	56,341	-	52,364
Migration	14,400	-	13,000	-	11,705
Refugee Admissions	166,000	-	211,671	-	213,400
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	39,600	-	39,676	-	30,000
Administrative Expenses	20,000	-	22,318	-	22,500
MRA Subtotal	833,033	-	823,178	30,000	764,000
Supplemental/Emergency**	-	[130,500]	200,000	[30,000]	-
Total MRA	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

*The FY 2007 figures are based on appropriations, not actual obligations.

**Funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

***The FY 2009 MRA request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

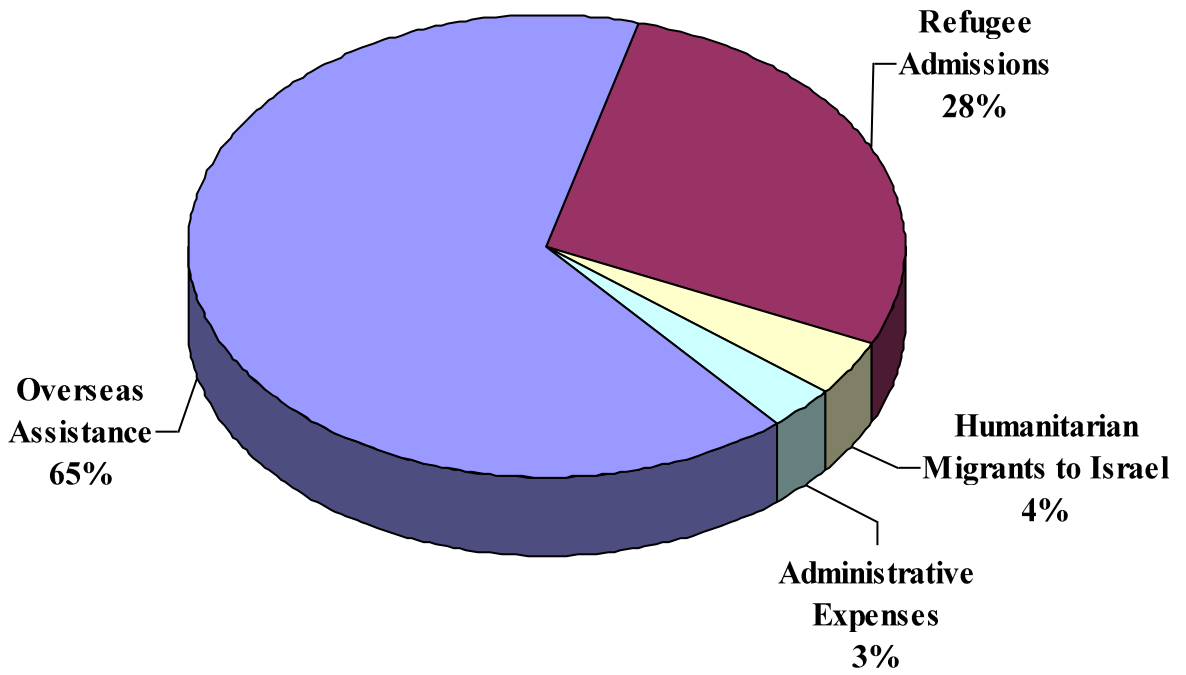
EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

SUMMARY

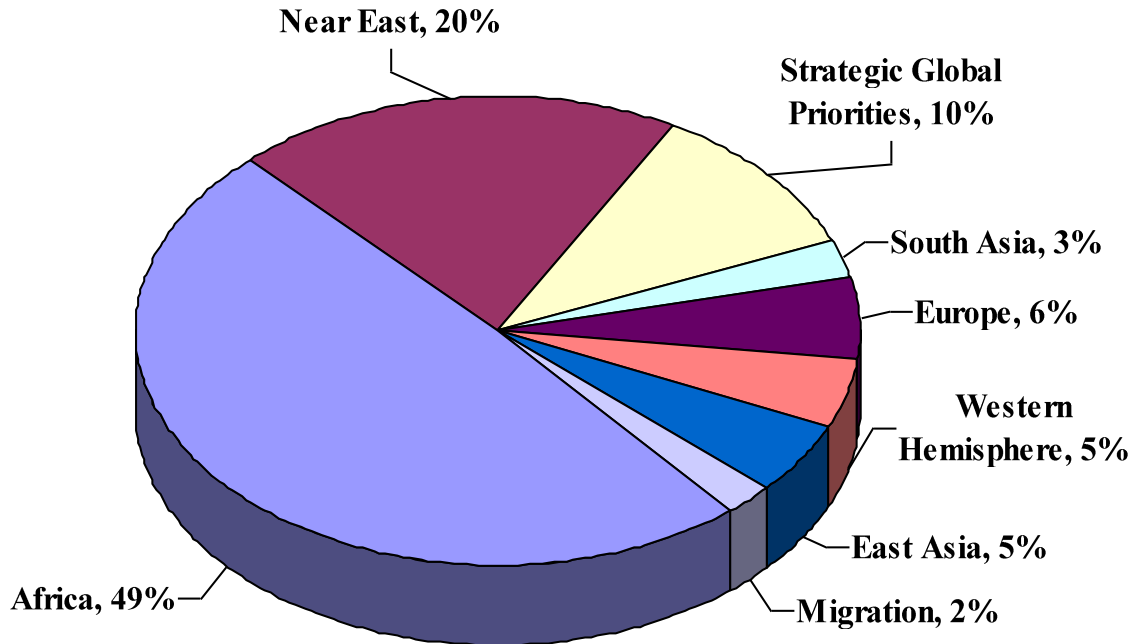
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	55,000	55,000	44,636	-	45,000
ERMA Appropriation	55,000	55,000	44,636	-	45,000
Total MRA / ERMA	888,033	185,500	1,067,814	30,000	809,000

**FY 2009 MRA BUDGET REQUEST
TOTAL: \$764,000,000**



**OF WHICH OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE
TOTALS: \$498,100,000**



Migration and Refugee Assistance Overview

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

MRA in Foreign Assistance Framework	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request**
TOTAL	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000
Peace and Security	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Transnational Crime	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Humanitarian Assistance	828,773	130,220	1,021,133	30,000	761,940
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	777,613	130,220	968,939	30,000	721,030
Migration Management	51,160	-	52,194	-	40,910

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
MRA	764,000	2,060	-	-	-	761,940

*The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

**The FY 2009 MRA request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

Supporting Transformational Diplomacy Objectives

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development’s joint mission statement lays out a clear vision for U.S. foreign assistance: “Advance freedom for the benefit of the American people, and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.” Providing humanitarian assistance is one of seven strategic goals that support this mission.

The goal of humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic and social costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. To achieve this goal, the USG must be able to respond quickly to emergencies, address the underlying causes of conflict, and build capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters. U.S. humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need alone and according to the principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. Flexibility to respond quickly is critical to successful humanitarian assistance programs.¹

¹ From the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions

Support for the return of the uprooted to their home communities – or resettlement in first-asylum or third countries – helps countries move to durable peace, security, and stability. However, humanitarian assistance cannot replace the long-term political, economic, and social investment necessary to eliminate the causes of conflict or the major reconstruction required in countries devastated by warfare.

Complementary USG programs in the areas of peace and security, good governance, investing in people, and economic growth extend the benefits of humanitarian efforts and support the transition to recovery after conflict turns to peace.

The FY 2009 MRA request for Humanitarian Assistance will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations as well as to non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds will support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration. The limited request for MRA funds under Peace and Security will provide assistance for victims of trafficking.

Humanitarian Assistance

The FY 2009 request for MRA provides life sustaining protection, assistance and solutions for refugees and victims of conflict and advances U.S. migration policies.

Protection and solutions are inextricably linked to assistance and recovery. The FY 2009 budget request supports the provision of tangible relief items and services to conflict victims and refugees based on need and according to international minimum standards. The budget request focuses on protecting vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and enable them to participate more fully in their own protection.

Assistance to meet basic human needs, in areas including water and sanitation, nutrition, health, shelter, and basic education, is essential to sustain the lives and livelihoods of refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims from the emergency phase of a crisis through protracted situations, and then leading to a transition to development.

The USG promotes orderly and humane international migration through support for regional migration dialogues, capacity-building for governments to develop more effective and humane migration systems, and institutional support for the International Organization for Migration (including the USG's mandatory assessed contribution). The FY 2009 request for Humanitarian Assistance also includes \$30 million to support the United Israel Appeal (UIA), reduced from FY 2008 as agreed in consultation with Congress and UIA. This funding for the UIA supports a package of services designed to promote integration of migrants into Israeli society, including transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional housing, education, and vocational training.

Less than 3% of the total Humanitarian Assistance budget managed by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration would be devoted to program management and oversight of these activities. The request supports a staff of 24 refugee officers in 19 overseas locations, as well as 107 staff based in Washington. Costs related to the small staff dedicated to international population activities are funded by the State Department's Diplomatic and Consular Programs account.

Peace and Security

PRM plays an important role in USG efforts to combat trafficking in persons (TIP). For example, the MRA appropriation supports a family reunification program for foreign TIP victims in the United States,

under the provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as well as return and reintegration assistance for victims wishing to return to their home country. Funds also support international return and reintegration assistance for trafficking victims, capacity-building for governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associated programming.

Highlights of the FY 2009 Budget Request

- Overseas Assistance – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance and protection provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate. It will also include support for programs that promote the safe, orderly and humane management of migration.
- Refugee Admissions – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an expanding and increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing and transportation costs.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel – This support will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses – The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA and ERMA appropriations and conducts humanitarian diplomacy to achieve protection and solutions for refugees and conflict victims. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian policies and programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the salary, benefits, and travel costs of a lean PRM staff of 131, including 24 positions overseas.

Overseas Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	607,433	130,500	749,513	30,000	498,100

*The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

** The FY 2009 MRA request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

FY 2009 Request

The majority of overseas assistance funds (averaging 87% annually) are provided multilaterally through international organizations (IOs). Funding is also provided bilaterally to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

The USG works closely with other key donor governments to achieve a common understanding of what constitutes satisfactory performance from the overall international humanitarian system. The Department is actively involved in reform efforts to strengthen the UN by increasing the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

Primary International Organization Partners

The Department intends to use the funds requested for FY 2009 to provide U.S. contributions to the calendar year 2009 requirements of the IOs listed below. To demonstrate commitment to the IOs as indispensable partners of the USG, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20% to 25% of these IOs' funding requests, with the expectation that other donors will support the remaining 75% to 80%.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works with partners to ensure that protection and basic needs such as water, shelter, food, health care, and primary education of refugees and other persons of concern are met, and implements durable solutions such as voluntary return and reintegration in countries of origin. Although certain IDPs have long been among the populations of concern to UNHCR, since early 2006 the organization has taken on new responsibilities for IDPs in the areas of protection, camp management and coordination, and emergency shelter in the context of the UN "cluster leadership approach." At the same time, the High Commissioner launched a reform initiative called "Structural and Management Change" to ensure that UNHCR's structures, processes and workforce composition are aligned with current needs and challenges and that, by being optimally cost-effective, they enable the Office to devote a maximum level of its resources to its beneficiaries. In 2009, UNHCR will continue efforts to direct protection and assistance activities to all those in need, particularly the most vulnerable – women, children, disabled, elderly – who comprise the majority of UNHCR's populations of concern.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has as its primary goals to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict, trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law. ICRC is an independent, internationally funded humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions, to which the United States is a party.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a continuing mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to the over 4.5 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza, and at the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in Lebanon.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies to facilitate the orderly and humane migration of persons. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, counter-trafficking, migration and health, transportation, labor migration, and technical cooperation on migration.

U.S. support may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Development Program (UNDP), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The 6 largest of the 48 NGO recipients of MRA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2007, in order of magnitude, were the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, the American Refugee Committee, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, and the International Catholic Migration Commission. NGO programs may commence at any point in the fiscal year, with funding typically provided for a twelve-month period. The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

FY 2007 Results

PRM monitored MRA overseas assistance programs closely in FY 2007 using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. Results to date show that these funds clearly advanced U.S. humanitarian goals of providing protection, assistance, and durable solutions. In FY 2007, PRM enhanced protection through diplomatic engagement aimed at preventing the forcible return of refugees, increasing efforts to combat gender based violence, and strengthening UNHCR's protection field staffing. In terms of assistance, it is clear that PRM's assistance to refugees saved lives and reduced suffering. Overseas assistance to refugees kept crude mortality rates below emergency thresholds in all monitored sites. PRM also minimized the incidence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) – a key indicator of overall health and well-being – among refugee children. In 91 percent of monitored sites, PRM's humanitarian assistance helped keep GAM rates below emergency thresholds. Finally, overseas assistance funds advanced durable solutions by supporting over 730,000 voluntary returns to Afghanistan, Sudan, Burundi, Liberia, DRC, and other countries.

Consistent with the USG commitment to support multilateral humanitarian partners, PRM increased its efforts to monitor primary IO partners. Each framework agreement between the USG and UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM incorporated mutually-agreed strategic goals, indicators, and performance targets for the coming year. The work of PRM officers and Refugee Coordinators ensured that 87.5 percent of funding to NGO and other international organization programs was monitored and evaluated through formal reporting channels, exceeding the Bureau's target by 17.5 percent. In addition, the Bureau worked with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to complete a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review of Assistance to Refugees, earning a rating of moderately effective. This PART review highlighted PRM's contributions to UNRWA, and demonstrated successful multilateral work to provide education, health care, relief, and social services to Palestinian refugees in both protracted situations (as in Jordan and Syria) and in highly insecure, emergency situations (as in Gaza, the West Bank, and Lebanon).

USG diplomatic and financial support to UNHCR was essential to achieving the protection, assistance and solutions results highlighted above. In addition, USG support enabled UNHCR to make significant progress in its “Structural and Management Change” reform initiative. In 2007, UNHCR outposted a number of its administrative functions from Geneva to Budapest, thereby freeing up resources for its field operations and its beneficiaries. This decision was taken following a detailed process of review with internal and external stakeholders; the selection of Budapest was, for its part, made following a feasibility study conducted by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

USG support to ICRC funded the organization’s protection work globally, including new internal operation guidelines for its staff on the protection of the civilian population affected by armed conflict finalized in 2007. The guidelines codify more than 30 years of ICRC delegates’ experience in the field to ensure that best practices are rigorously applied, as ICRC seeks to prevent human suffering during armed conflict. ICRC's ability to access remote populations affected by war and provide life-saving assistance was keenly demonstrated in Darfur, Sudan in 2007. When NGOs were forced to withdraw from the Gereida IDP camp in southern Darfur due to security threats, ICRC maintained access to the camp’s 125,000 IDPs, helping to ensure their survival.

FY 2008 Priorities for Overseas Assistance

- Meet emergency needs for refugees and conflict victims in such locations as Chad/Darfur, DRC, Kenya, Somalia, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Burma, Iraq, the West Bank and Gaza, and prepare for potential crises in the Caribbean, Kosovo, and Zimbabwe.
- Protect refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and certain IDPs from an array of threats, including involuntary return (*refoulement*), family separation, forcible recruitment into armed groups, discrimination, exploitation, and gender-based violence.
- Support durable solutions for refugees, including large-scale, voluntary returns to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Mauritania.
- Support UN management reform efforts to build a strong international humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Promote orderly migration and protect vulnerable migrants, particularly victims of trafficking in persons.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	252,007	16,500	244,895	—	245,474

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 MRA request for Overseas Assistance in Africa continues support for peace processes through refugee and IDP return and reintegration operations and continues protection and assistance for refugees who cannot yet return home, including Darfur Sudanese, southern Somalis, and Western Saharans. The MRA request includes USG contributions for UNHCR and ICRC. Limited funding is also included for other IOs and NGOs that work with UNHCR to fill gaps and/or basic elements in relief and reintegration programs.

The nascent or ongoing transformation of a number of conflict situations – Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, and southern Sudan – is continuing to gradually reduce the number of refugees and IDPs created by those conflicts. At the same time, new refugee emergencies continue to arise – e.g., the renewed conflict in Somalia in 2007, the unexpected post-election violence in Kenya in early 2008 – and there is continued volatility in many areas, such as eastern DRC, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total approximately 2.3 million, and programs to assist conflict victims through ICRC were supported in 18 countries. Resource requirements for these populations remain high to provide protection and life-sustaining assistance to refugees, victims of conflict, and certain IDPs, who are often in hard-to-access locations, as well as to address increased needs for reintegration support to assist returnees, many of whom spent years in exile. In 2007, UNHCR supported IDP populations in Darfur, south Sudan, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, Uganda, Chad, the Central African Republic, and Cote d’Ivoire.

FY 2007 Results

The FY 2009 request builds on PRM’s FY 2007 results and FY 2008 priorities in Africa. Despite continuing conflict and insecurity across the continent, PRM’s support for UNHCR and targeted funding to NGOs has helped over one million African refugees return home in the last few years. In FY 2007, PRM programmed \$77.9 million to support repatriation and reintegration of refugees in Burundi (50,000 returns), the DRC (over 40,000), Liberia (82,000), Mauritania (24,000), and Southern Sudan (102,000 returns). In addition, PRM’s policy and advocacy efforts have led to breakthroughs in African governments’ willingness to offer permanent local integration of residual refugees as a durable solution: Nigeria and Ghana for Liberians and Sierra Leoneans, Senegal for Mauritians, and Tanzania for some long-staying Burundi.

Life-saving aid was provided to newly arrived refugees – for example Chadian refugees in Darfur and Darfur refugees in the Central African Republic. (Where new flows were very large, such as out of Somalia, PRM drew funds from the President’s Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund – see ERMA section.) PRM also realized the life-saving benefits of emphasizing internationally-agreed upon minimum standards for humanitarian response. For example, funding and advocacy targeted at improving standards in refugee camps kept malnutrition rates well below the emergency threshold in eastern Chad and brought down persistently high malnutrition rates among Somali refugees in Kenya. PRM’s most remarkable successes were in the area of protection. As a result of the Bureau’s advocacy for an enhanced police/security force for eastern Chad and northeastern CAR, the most overt rebel recruitment of refugees, including children, in Chad ceased, though recruitment did not entirely disappear.

FY 2008 Priorities in Africa

- Continue leadership on Sudan by providing life saving humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees in Chad and facilitating 100,000 safe, voluntary returns to Southern Sudan.
- Support well coordinated, safe, and voluntary refugee returns to Burundi and the DRC, both of which are emerging from years of violent conflict and sustaining the refugees until they are able to return.
- Ensure basic life support for refugees in protracted situations – for example Eritrean and Somali refugees.
- Respond swiftly and effectively to rapid onset emergencies such as the post-election violence in Kenya or conflict-induced population movements in Chad.
- Encourage permanent local settlement of some old-caseload refugees and, subject to availability of additional funds, provide financial support.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	26,697	—	24,862	—	24,425

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request continues support for UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of vulnerable North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). North Koreans continue to flee famine and oppression in the DPRK. In accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act, the State Department will support the UN’s efforts to improve its access and protection of this population.

The largest group of refugees in East Asia continues to be Burmese. Currently, there are over 200,000 Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and India, as well as some 670,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2009 MRA request includes support for NGO programs that provide basic health care, water and sanitation, and gender-based violence prevention and response for Burmese in camps in Thailand, as well as for the Thailand Burma Border Consortium, which provides food to Burmese refugees on the Thai-Burma border. MRA contributions to UNHCR in FY 2009 will assist approximately 29,000 Burmese Rohingya refugees in camps in Bangladesh and those Rohingyas who have recently returned to Burma.

FY 2007 Results

The FY 2009 request builds on FY 2007 results and FY 2008 priorities in East Asia. In 2007, the situation improved for over 26,000 Rohingya that reside in two camps in Bangladesh – considered among the worst in the world in 2006 – in part due to USG funding and advocacy. Under the current interim government in Bangladesh, major strides forward have taken place. Abusive camp leaders (the notorious “mahjees”) will be replaced by refugees elected from the camp population, and the government is permitting UNHCR to replace all of the camps’ shelters in an initiative funded by the Europeans. In FY 2007, UNHCR focused on improving health in refugee settings in Bangladesh. USG funding supported vaccination campaigns, vitamin supplementation, malaria prevention, as well as repair and construction of outpatient wards and delivery rooms. As a result, there has been a steady increase of mothers delivering in health care facilities, and measles vaccination coverage for children under five increased from 44% to 86% in several camps.

In FY 2007, USG funding also made inroads in addressing the situation of stateless populations in East Asia. With a \$689,000 USG contribution, UNHCR is providing government-issued temporary residency certificates to some 150,000 eligible Rohingya in Northern Rakhine State, Burma. This acknowledgement of their residency rights should advance the Rohingya’s legal standing and reduce restrictions on travel.

FY 2008 Priorities in East Asia

- Meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees and stateless populations in and from East Asia.
- In conjunction with governmental and international partners, engage host governments and other stakeholders on behalf of vulnerable populations such as Rohingya, Hmong minors, Montagnards, and North Korean asylum seekers.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	38,400	—	30,159	—	28,156

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 budget request provides support for IDPs in the Caucasus and assistance with durable solutions (return or local integration) for IDPs and refugees from Kosovo in the aftermath of the province's status resolution.

In the Caucasus region, the request would provide support for continued assistance to IDPs and refugees as well as preparations for repatriation in case peace is achieved in either of the two longstanding conflicts – Abkhazia and Nagorno Karabakh. As the only direct USG source of humanitarian assistance in the region, MRA will support UNHCR, other UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGOs to continue providing life-sustaining assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and IDPs in the Caucasus. Resolution of Kosovo's final political status will bring to a close a long period of uncertainty for more than 200,000 displaced Kosovo minorities. Resources will be required both to facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced minorities who choose to return to Kosovo from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, as well as to assist those who choose not to return to Kosovo in their efforts to integrate locally within Serbia or Montenegro. The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) would support sizable new needs in FY 2009, if necessary.

FY 2007 Results

The FY 2009 request builds on FY 2007 results and FY 2008 priorities in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Balkans. In FY 2007, the USG's humanitarian diplomacy and support to UNHCR yielded tangible results for the protection of refugees in Central Asia. The year's highlight occurred when the UN High Commissioner for Refugees signed an agreement with the Government of Kazakhstan aimed at protecting the rights of refugees residing there. As a result, the Kazak Government did not forcibly return any refugees to Uzbekistan. With USG support, UNHCR worked closely with the Turkmenistan Government on developing a refugee-protection regime to assist the country's approximately 750 refugees and on a government-initiated project to register and naturalize approximately 10,000 stateless people. In Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR opened the region's first refugee reception center in 2007 and provided vocational training and other support aimed at preventing sexual and gender-based violence.

In the North Caucasus, the USG provided approximately \$2.7 million for NGO projects to improve shelter, water and sanitation, and primary health for the displaced and nearly \$1 million to the World Food Program to offset breaks in food distribution in FY 2007. In the South Caucasus, PRM's partners made significant progress in integrating IDPs in Armenia such that the population of concern has dropped to approximately 113,000 from over 200,000 in 2006. PRM provided \$3.1 million for NGO projects that facilitated the return of minority refugees and IDPs to Kosovo through shelter rehabilitation and income generation for individuals and communities. In 2007, UNHCR reported that 1,685 displaced minorities returned to Kosovo, over half of them to Roma, Ashkalia, and Gorani communities.

FY 2008 Priorities in Europe

- In addition to IO partners, support key NGOs that provide protection and assistance to vulnerable populations in the North and South Caucasus and the Balkans.
- In conjunction with governmental, non-governmental, and international partners, prepare for any population movements that could arise in a newly independent Kosovo.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	125,210	85,000	302,965	30,000	98,641

*The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

**The FY 2009 request does not include funding for Iraq. The Administration did not include an FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. The Administration will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Iraqi displaced persons, as needs become better known.

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request will support UNHCR and ICRC programs throughout the Near East, except for Iraqis, and continue support for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). With USG support, UNRWA provides basic assistance, including health care and primary education for 4.5 million registered Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza. UNRWA's critical role in the region and funding needs have grown substantially in recent years. An increasing number of Palestinian refugees rely on UNRWA's social services and emergency assistance in West Bank/Gaza, and the agency is increasingly focused on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees and elevating services elsewhere in the region to a level comparable to those provided by host governments. UNRWA's delivery of food, education and health services is critical to regional stability, as demonstrated in the aftermath of the Hamas takeover of Gaza and during and after the conflict in UNRWA's Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in Lebanon, which resulted in the destruction of the camp in 2007 and the displacement of 33,000 Palestinian refugees. UNRWA's management reform activities will be integrated into its regular budget beginning in 2009.

Funding for MRA programs for Iraq will be requested in a separate FY 2009 Supplemental request to assist and protect Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including those seeking asylum in neighboring countries and displaced populations inside Iraq.

FY 2007 Results

In response to the growing protection and assistance needs of Iraqi refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims, with \$122.8 million in FY 2007 from PRM, IO and NGO partners ramped up their staffing and capacity to take on what has become the largest movement of people in the Middle East since 1948. UNHCR expanded operations in Syria, resulting in increased registrations, expanded food distributions, enrollment of over 43,000 Iraqis in Syrian schools, and treatment of 190,000 Iraqi medical cases. In Jordan, UNHCR increased protection staff from 6 to 61 and resettlement staff from 11 to 38. UNHCR's assistance network expanded to include 16 national and international partners, and now assists all Iraqis, not just the 51,000 who have registered with UNHCR.

In the education sector, UNHCR, with strong support from the USG, prevailed upon the Government of Jordan to open public schools to Iraqi students regardless of residency status. For the 2007-2008 school year, about 24,600 Iraqi refugee children are attending school. In Syria, the Government had already adopted an open admissions policy for Iraqi refugees, but overcrowding and capacity shortages jeopardized education programs. The USG's contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF helped fund classroom expansion, teacher salaries, and student expenses. Through UNHCR, the USG also supported low-cost access for Iraqis to primary health care systems in Jordan and Syria, including access to clinics, hospitals and medicine. In addition, UNHCR laid the groundwork for expanded psycho-social care in

2008 and distributed food and critical non-food items to refugees in Syria and Jordan who were becoming increasingly impoverished as their resources ran out.

In FY 2007, the USG provided just over \$154 million to UNRWA for its General Fund and emergency appeals. The socioeconomic situation in West Bank/Gaza declined precipitously due to increased conflict, political instability, closures, and other restrictions on movement. In response, the USG contributed \$50 million to UNRWA's West Bank/Gaza Emergency Appeal to provide health care, primary education, relief and social services, and vocational training to 1.1 million Palestinian refugees who constitute 70 percent of the population in Gaza and 30 percent of the population in the West Bank. In addition, the USG contributed \$90.65 million to UNRWA's General Fund. UNRWA remains a stabilizing force and heavy counterweight to extremist groups such as Hamas and Hizballah. In Lebanon, intense fighting in 2007 resulted in the near-complete destruction of UNRWA's Nahr al-Bared refugee camp. As it did during the 2006 war between Israel and Hizballah, UNRWA demonstrated its capacity to deliver assistance effectively in a time of acute crisis. With an additional \$13.5 million from the USG for its Lebanon emergency appeals, UNRWA moved quickly into emergency mode, providing food and health services and facilitating emergency shelter accommodations.

FY 2008 Priorities in the Near East

- Provide assistance and protection to Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, especially concerning their physical and mental health, until a durable solution such as safe, voluntary return to Iraq, local integration, or resettlement is possible,
- Support UNRWA's mission to provide primary education, basic health, and relief and social services to Palestine refugees throughout West Bank/Gaza, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon.
- Maintain strong USG leadership on UNRWA's Advisory Commission in order to help guide UNRWA's management, programmatic, and budgetary reform agenda.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request*
Migration and Refugee Assistance	56,674	16,000	51,926	—	14,596

* The FY 2009 request does not include funding for Afghan refugees and conflict victims. The Administration did not include an FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. The Administration will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs related to Afghans, as needs become better known.

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request will support UNHCR, ICRC, and NGO programs throughout South Asia, except for Afghans, and includes funding for Tibetans in Nepal and India, assistance for displaced Sri Lankans, and support for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. The USG and other governments will continue large-scale resettlement processing of Bhutanese refugees; those refugees who can be repatriated or locally integrated in Nepal will need integration assistance to ensure a smooth transition. Conflict will likely continue in Sri Lanka well into 2009, so the USG should be prepared to maintain humanitarian support for conflict victims in Sri Lanka, as well as refugees in India.

Funding for Afghanistan will be included in a separate FY 2009 Supplemental request to protect and assist refugees returning to Afghanistan, as well as those still remaining in neighboring countries, and conflict victims in Afghanistan.

FY 2007 Results

The FY 2009 request builds on FY 2007 results and FY 2008 priorities in South Asia. Assistance to Afghan refugees and returnees remained one of the USG's highest priorities throughout 2007, as conflict on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistan border endangered humanitarian gains made in the past six years. In 2007, the USG provided \$49.3 million in humanitarian assistance for Afghan refugees and returnees, resulting in the voluntary repatriation of almost 360,000 Afghans from Pakistan and over 7,000 from Iran. The total number of Afghan returns in 2007 from all countries of asylum was more than twice the 2006 total. Within Afghanistan, the USG supported ICRC's work, including the operation of hospitals and mine awareness programs, the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems throughout the country, and visits to Afghan detainees. The ICRC has been instrumental, along with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in building capacity within the Afghan Red Crescent Society to respond to humanitarian needs. In Pakistan, ICRC also visited detainees and assisted amputees with physical therapy, prostheses, and follow-up visits.

In FY 2007, MRA funds supported UNHCR's and ICRC's efforts in Nepal, India, and Sri Lanka. The USG achieved an important diplomatic success in reaching agreement with the Government of Nepal to resettle large numbers Bhutanese refugees in the United States and other countries. This will result in a large-scale resettlement operation that begins in FY 2008 and continues for some years.

The USG also used \$2.5 million in MRA funds in FY 2007 to provide over 47,000 Tibetan refugees with improved reception facilities in Kathmandu, New Delhi, and Dharamsala, as well as health care and educational opportunities. In addition, UNHCR used a USG contribution of \$200,000 to support the Tibetan Refugee Reception Center in Kathmandu and a USG-funded Junior Professional Officer position to enhance the protection of Tibetan refugees from refoulement.

To respond to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sri Lanka, in FY 2007 UNHCR led the UN's efforts to provide Sri Lankan IDPs and returnees protection. UNHCR monitored IDP returns, conducted

registration, provided legal aid and livelihood opportunities for IDP returnees, while also responding to emergency needs. ICRC used both MRA and ERMA funds to enhance the protection of Sri Lankan conflict victims. It served as a neutral intermediary at check points; distributed shelter material and other emergency relief items to the newly displaced; provided medical services; improved water and sanitation facilities; helped restore links between separated families; and promoted the respect for international humanitarian law. In FY 2007, about 150,000 Sri Lankan IDPs returned to their places of origin in Eastern Sri Lanka.

FY 2008 Priorities in South Asia

- Continue to promote durable solutions for Afghan refugees including safe, voluntary return to Afghanistan.
- Maintain protection and assistance for Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees, including the distribution of photo identity cards to Bhutanese refugees and expanded legal status for long-staying Tibetan refugees in Nepal.
- Continue efforts to provide durable solutions to Bhutanese refugees, including large scale third country resettlement.
- Respond swiftly and effectively to the needs of displaced and conflict-affected Sri Lankans, while laying the foundation for the displaced to voluntarily return to their homes.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	24,667	—	25,365	—	22,739

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request provides emergency assistance to persons newly displaced by the conflict in Colombia. The number of IDPs in Colombia continues to grow by approximately 220,000 each year and totals over three million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. There are also more than 400,000 Colombians in the region that UNHCR has recognized as persons of concern. The request includes support to the regional programs of UNHCR and ICRC. It also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base who have been found to be in need of protection as well as their initial resettlement in third countries.

FY 2007 Results

The FY 2009 request builds on FY 2007 results and FY 2008 priorities in the Western Hemisphere. In Colombia and the Andes, the USG programmed \$10.82 million in MRA funds (plus \$5 million in funds from the Andean Counterdrug Initiative) to provide protection and assistance to Colombian refugees and IDPs in FY 2007. Preliminary figures estimate that between 250,000 and 300,000 Colombians were displaced in 2007. With USG support, UNHCR and ICRC and several other IO and NGO partners continued their effective and highly regarded programs to provide protection and emergency assistance for Colombians affected by the conflict. As a result of various Constitutional Court rulings, the Colombian Government committed to increase its spending on economic and social assistance to an estimated 3.5 million IDPs, who are among its most vulnerable citizens. Over \$2 billion was subsequently allocated for 2005 – 2010. Outside of Colombia, the USG partners with UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and various other IOs and NGOs to meet the needs of Colombian refugees. USG funding for other IO and NGO partners has assisted tens of thousands of IDPs in Colombia and refugees in the region with emergency food, water, sanitation, and health services in both urban and remote rural areas.

The USG also made inroads in preparing for a potential mass migration from Cuba or Haiti, both of which remain extremely vulnerable to migration outflows. The USG worked with IOM to incorporate surge and mass migration preparations in its activities. In FY 2007, USG funding supported ICRC's activities in Haiti which increased stability through targeted projects in the slum areas and prison system, and built the capacity of the local Haitian Red Cross to address the needs of vulnerable populations and victims of disaster and conflict. In addition to these important preparedness efforts, the USG supported durable solutions for Cubans forced to flee their country due to fear of persecution. In FY 2007, the USG resettled 22 Cubans, seven to Paraguay, four to Spain, ten to the Czech Republic, and one to Costa Rica from the Migrant Operations Center at Guantanamo Naval base.

FY 2008 Priorities in the Western Hemisphere

- Meet the protection and assistance needs of IDPs in Colombia and Colombian refugees in neighboring countries.
- Provide funding for IOs and NGOs to increase psycho-social support activities for Colombian IDPs and refugees during the emergency phase.
- Collaborate with governmental and international partners to ensure a coordinated and effective response to a potential mass outflow of Cuban or Haitian populations.

Strategic Global Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,378	13,000	56,341	—	52,364

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including management reform efforts that are critical to the USG's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities, this funding ensures that IOs and NGOs have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee women and children and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); building technical capacity to combat the major threats to refugee health (infectious diseases); and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status.

FY 2007 Results

USG diplomatic support with Executive Committee Member States and financial support enabled UNHCR to continue management reform efforts by its implementation of Results-Based Management (RBM). With the introduction of UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives for 2007-2009, the agency also began rolling out RBM Software that will provide tools and technology to facilitate and strengthen operations management from the planning stage through to monitoring and reporting. As a planning tool, the RBM Software will help UNHCR capture baseline information on the core problems they are addressing in relation to standards and indicators. The RBM Software will also enable the cascading and recording of objectives from the Global Strategic Level to the point of delivery in the field. As a monitoring tool, the RBM Software will facilitate the measuring and recording of progress against objectives and expenditure against budget, thus enabling better management information on what has been delivered and what impact it has had in improving the lives of persons of concern.

USG funding reinforced UNHCR protection staffing around the world in FY 2007, including permanent protection positions, support for 20 American Junior Professional Officers in key locations, and the deployment of 220 protection officers to 53 countries from the Surge Protection Capacity Project managed jointly by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee. Protection staff advocated for those who were at risk and monitored and reported on incidents of abuse.

USG support to ICRC funded the organization's protection work globally, including new internal operations guidelines for its staff on the protection of the civilian population affected by armed conflict finalized in 2007. The guidelines codify more than 30 years of ICRC delegates' experience in the field to ensure that best practices are rigorously applied, as ICRC seeks to prevent human suffering during armed conflict. Working with ICRC throughout 2007, the USG played a critical role in implementing a key component of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the Magen David Adom (MDA) in allowing PRCS to expand Emergency Medical Services in East Jerusalem. On November 29, five PRCS ambulances began operating from the PRCS Maternity Hospital in East Jerusalem. With USG support, ICRC continues its efforts to support the realization of this MOU.

In FY 2007, the USG maintained its strong international leadership role in preventing and combating gender-based violence as a key component of protection for the most vulnerable. Combating GBV increases protection for women, children, and other people at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of gender-based violence. In addition to policy advocacy, PRM increased the percentage of PRM-funded projects exclusively or in part focused on preventing and responding to GBV from 23 percent in 2006 to 27.5 percent in 2007.

FY 2008 Strategic Global Priorities

- Support UN management reform efforts to build a strong international humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Continue USG support for UNHCR's Junior Professional Officer program, an indispensable mechanism for ensuring that Americans attain positions of leadership within the United Nations system.
- Maintain USG leadership in preventing and responding to gender based violence and sexual exploitation for refugees and conflict victims around the world.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	14,400	—	13,000	—	11,705

FY 2009 Request

FY 2009 MRA funds will be used to continue support for regional migration dialogues and associated technical and capacity-building in Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The FY 2009 request provides modest, but essential, funding for anti-trafficking initiatives through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to protect vulnerable migrants worldwide, including assistance to trafficking victims through international return and reintegration programs. The Migration request includes funds for the USG’s assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

FY 2007 Results

In 2007, the USG promoted orderly migration and protected vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking through its support to IOM and through effective policy development and advocacy. The USG’s engagement in regional dialogues continued to produce results. The Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) is a regional migration dialogue in North and Central America that meets at the technical and Vice-Minister levels to share best practices and undertake regional initiatives to promote legal and orderly, migration. In 2007, the U.S. Government held the RCM Presidency under the theme of “Effective Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Persons,” during which member states exchanged practical information on trafficking and renewed their commitment to combating this crime. Nearly 80 percent of RCM activities agreed to by member states in FY 2007 have been implemented or are in the process of implementation, including those related to migration capacity-building and the approval of regional guidelines for the protection of child victims of trafficking. Over 90 percent of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies, a similar regional migration dialogue, have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.

In FY 2007, migration capacity-building and combating trafficking in persons continued to be high U.S. Government priorities. PRM plays a critical role on these issues through effective diplomatic engagement and targeted assistance programs; PRM’s programs assisted over 2,000 beneficiaries in 2007. As the chair of the RCM, the USG advanced best practices in migration management, specifically in combating trafficking in persons. One telling measure of success is the fact that 85.7 percent of foreign governments with MRA-funded projects have increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons, far exceeding PRM’s goal for FY 2007.

FY 2008 Priorities for Migration

- Promote legal, orderly migration and humane treatment of migrants by supporting and participating in inter-governmental regional migration discussions on border control, capacity building, asylum procedures, mixed migratory flows, protection of the human rights of migrants, trafficking in persons, health care worker mobility, and migration and the environment.
- Support migration capacity-building activities and the provision of services for the international return and reintegration of victims of human trafficking and other vulnerable migrants.
- Monitor international efforts to develop a global normative migration regime.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	39,600	—	39,676	—	30,000

FY 2009 Request

The FY 2009 request is lower than the FY 2008 level of support for the humanitarian migrants program of the United Israel Appeal (UIA) to reflect declining numbers of migrants. This reduced level is a result of consultations with the Congress and the implementing partner, the UIA. It reflects the resource level necessary to support a package of services designed to promote integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society, including transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional housing, education, and vocational training.

FY 2007 Results

In FY 2007, the USG provided \$39.6 million to the UIA to support the preparation, transportation, care, and maintenance of Jewish humanitarian migrants en route to Israel; assist in their initial absorption and resettlement; and help those who require additional services to successfully adjust to life in Israel. This program met its target of providing 100 percent of eligible humanitarian migrants to Israel with mandatory services, including care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing; 98 percent of program participants were satisfied with these services. Humanitarian migrants also received effective Hebrew language instruction. The USG exceeded its target for language trainees from the former Soviet Union, advancing 93 percent of trainees a full grade level within five months. Performance for the language trainees from Ethiopia was below target, primarily due to overly ambitious target setting rather than implementation issues. Nevertheless, 60 percent of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a full grade level within ten months.

In addition, the program reduced the amount of time migrants from the former Soviet Union stayed at absorption centers, thereby decreasing the average cost of stays from \$3,937 in FY 2006 to \$3,486 at the end of FY 2007. The program was also successful in helping program beneficiaries acquire the vocational skills they will need for long-term employment and success in Israel.

FY 2008 Priorities for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

- Support the United Israel Appeal in its efforts to bring 11,000 humanitarian migrants to Israel (7,000 from the former Soviet Union/Eastern Europe and 4,000 from Ethiopia and other countries).
- Ensure that 63,000 migrants, including those already in Israel, are receiving high-quality services including education, language instruction, and vocational training.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	166,000	—	211,671	—	213,400

FY 2009

The FY 2009 request continues USG support for the Refugee Admissions program, which, in partnership with U.S. NGOs, provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable populations. MRA funds will continue to provide for processing costs of refugee applicants and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, and medical, employment, and social service referrals.

To implement this program, the Department provides funding to numerous U.S.-based NGOs involved both in overseas processing functions and in domestic reception and placement services. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) receives MRA funds for overseas processing functions in some locations and transportation-related services for all refugees admitted under the U.S. program. Funds provided to UNHCR from the FY 2009 request will be targeted at increasing the organization's capacity worldwide to screen populations and refer for resettlement caseloads that are in need of this critical form of protection. The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2009 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the fiscal year starts.

FY 2007 Results

As in years past, the United States admitted more refugees than all other resettlement countries combined through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. In FY 2007, the United States welcomed 48,281 refugees to begin new lives in communities across the country.

Resettling Iraqi refugees, particularly those who are vulnerable because of their association with the U.S. effort in Iraq, continues to be one of the USG's top priorities. In mid-FY 2007, the USG expanded its overseas processing platform by opening resettlement processing offices in Jordan and Syria. By the end of the fiscal year, 1,608 Iraqis had arrived in the United States to begin their new lives. (The USG plans to significantly ramp up this effort in FY 2008 with the goal of admitting 12,000 of the most vulnerable Iraqi refugees.)

In East Asia, the USG admitted over 16,000 refugees in FY 2007, exceeding the number of admissions we had originally allocated for this region. The majority of the resettled refugees from East Asia were Burmese from camps in Thailand along with a smaller number of Vietnamese who were resettled through the Humanitarian Resettlement Initiative. Efforts to resettle Bhutanese refugees in Nepal got a major boost in FY 2007 with the Government of Nepal's agreement to move ahead with large-scale resettlement planning and the establishment of a processing center in Nepal. Based on this agreement, the USG expects to resettle several thousand Bhutanese refugees from Nepal in FY 2008.

In FY 2007, a total of 17,482 African refugees were resettled in the United States, the majority of whom were nationals of five countries (Somalia, Burundi, Liberia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea). In East and Central Africa, the USG resettled thousands of Burundians who had been in Tanzania since 1972 and several hundred Congolese Banyamulenge survivors of the 2004 Gatumba camp massacre.

The USG also successfully resettled nearly 6,000 refugees from Europe and Central Asia and 3,000 refugees from Latin American and the Caribbean. In Russia, the USG completed the multi-year resettlement program for the Meskhetian Turk population from Krasnodar Krai. This is a highly successful effort of creating resettlement as a durable solution for some 11,000 *de facto* stateless Meskhetian Turks. Of the arrivals from Latin America and the Caribbean during FY 2007, Cubans comprised the overwhelming majority.

FY 2008 Admissions Priorities

- Identify and admit the maximum number of refugees in need of this durable solution while preserving the principle of first asylum in other countries and advocating for expanded resettlement capacity in other countries.
- Provide a durable solution to refugees of special humanitarian concern including those referred by U.S. Embassies, UNHCR, or NGOs; threatened individuals in Vietnam, Cuba, and the Former Soviet states; and close relatives of persons from designated nationalities who arrived in the United States as refugees or were granted asylum.
- Expand refugee processing capacity in Nepal for the large-scale resettlement of Bhutanese refugees and in the Near East for the resettlement of Iraqis.
- Build UNHCR's global capacity to evaluate the need for resettlement among the world's refugees and identify and refer for resettlement those refugees in need of this durable solution.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	20,000	—	22,318	—	22,500

FY 2009

The FY 2009 request for administrative expenses provides the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) with the resources to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian programs that are funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

With an operating level of close to \$26 million, PRM manages annually resources of over \$1 billion and an array of significant humanitarian policy issues as well as the refugee admissions program. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, the administrative budget will use carryover funding to supplement requested appropriated funds in order to support critical direct humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2010, we anticipate that carryover funds will not be available. PRM staff review and approve program design and implementation, and monitor and evaluate the operational activities of PRM's implementing partners. PRM officers also support other parts of the State Department in integrating refugee, humanitarian, and migration issues into broader foreign policy concerns. They play an equally important humanitarian diplomacy role in pressing for assurances of first asylum, security of refugees, and pursuit of solutions through peace agreements.

FY 2007 Results

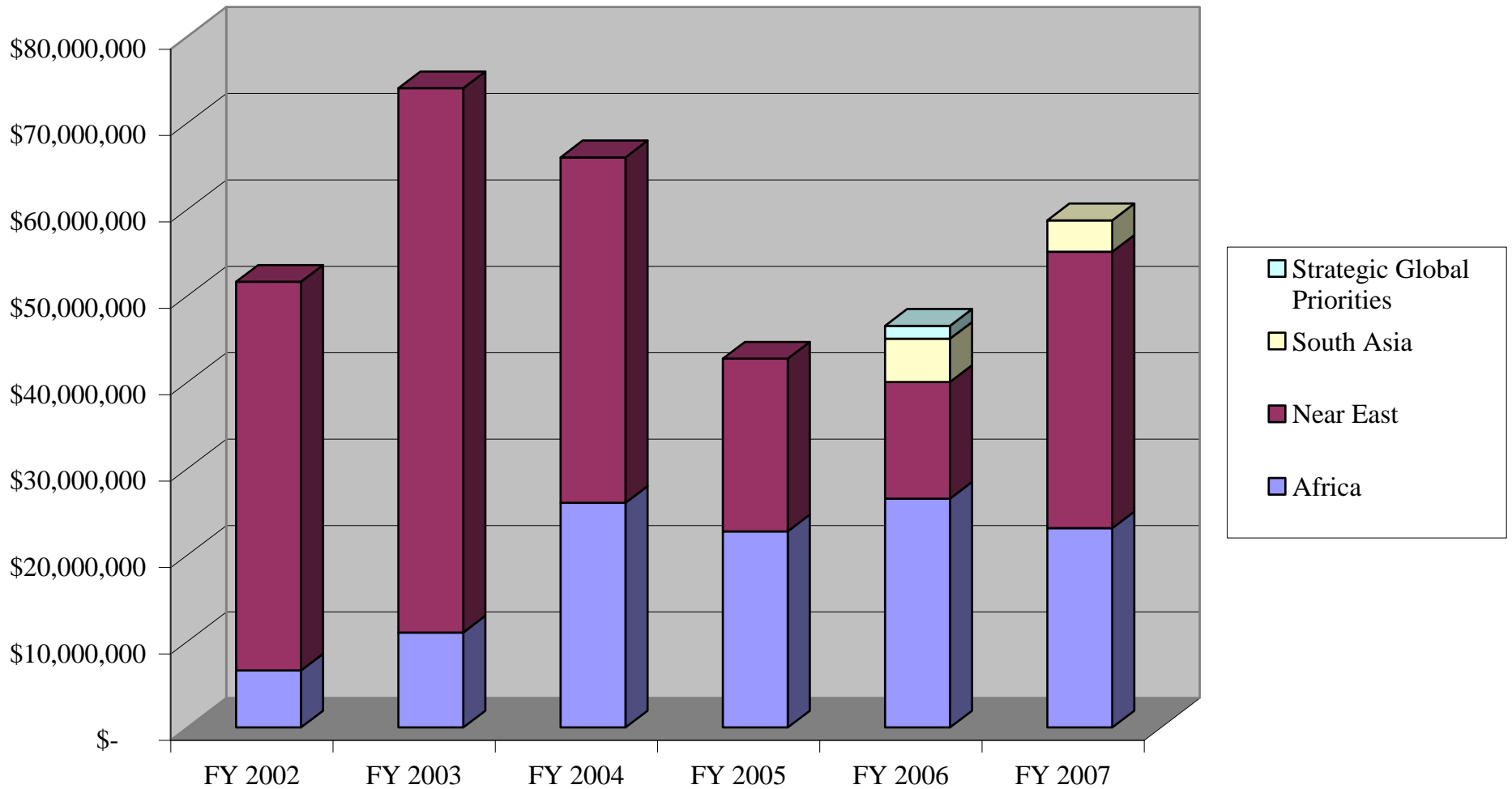
In FY 2007, PRM's 131 officers in Washington and overseas played an essential role in U.S. humanitarian leadership through diplomacy, policy development, and program management. These officers worked closely with other USG agencies (namely USAID and the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, and Defense), donors, and international organizations to ensure that USG-funded programs were complementary, rather than duplicative, of those funded by other humanitarian organizations. PRM also increased its emphasis on monitoring and evaluation as a vital aspect of accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. During the year, PRM officers and Refugee Coordinators ensured that 87.5 percent of funding to NGO and other international organization programs was monitored and evaluated through formal reporting channels.

In FY 2007, PRM increased staffing at U.S. embassies in the Near East to respond to the needs of growing numbers of displaced Iraqis. Human resources again proved critical in responding to humanitarian emergencies, as the Bureau deployed staff on a surge capacity basis to Chad and Jordan, while teams in Washington worked with Regional Refugee Coordinators based overseas to prepare contingency plans for potential crises in the Caribbean, Kosovo, and Zimbabwe.

FY 2008 Management Priorities

- Enhance monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian partners to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for populations of concern on behalf of American taxpayers.
- Continue to exercise due diligence to ensure that USG funds are provided only to humanitarian partners with no links to terrorist organizations.
- Increase the number of full-time, direct hire USG personnel assigned to Embassy Baghdad, Embassy Amman, and Embassy N'Djamena to more effectively meet the needs of Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as the needs of conflict victims in Chad, Darfur, Sudan, and bordering countries.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Annual Drawdowns



Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) FY 2002 - FY 2007

FY 2007	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	11,688,807
	Appropriation	55,000,000
	FY07 Supplemental Appropriation	<u>55,000,000</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	121,688,807
	Drawdowns:	
	Somalia (Dec)	(3,575,000)
	Sri Lanka (Dec)	(1,640,000)
	UNRWA Food - EA (May)	(10,000,000)
	Food - Africa (May)	(7,400,000)
	Somalia (May)	(4,500,000)
	Chad (May)	(1,000,000)
	Darfur (May)	(6,600,000)
	Iraq (September)	(12,000,000)
	Lebanon (UNRWA) (September)	(10,000,000)
Sri Lanka (September)	<u>(2,000,000)</u>	
Total Available as of 9/30/07	(58,715,000) 62,973,807	

FY 2006	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	28,214,502
	Appropriation	30,000,000
	Adjustment (recoveries)	274,305
	Adjustment (rescission)	<u>(300,000)</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	58,188,807
	Drawdowns:	
Pakistan (October)	(5,000,000)	

	DRC (April)	(12,000,000)
	Food (April)	(3,000,000)
	Burundi (April)	(2,000,000)
	Somalia (April)	(3,000,000)
	UNHCR - IDPs (April)	(8,000,000)
	Lebanon (August)	<u>(13,500,000)</u>
	Total Available as of 9/30/06	11,688,807

FY 2005	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	41,154,502
	Appropriation	30,000,000
	Adjustment (rescission)	<u>(240,000)</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	70,914,502
	Drawdowns:	
	Burundi (October)	(8,000,000)
	UNRWA	(20,000,000)
	Burundi (March)	(10,000,000)
	DRC	<u>(4,700,000)</u>
	Total Available as of 9/30/05	28,214,502

FY 2004	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	77,331,502
	Appropriation	30,000,000
	Adjustment (rescission)	<u>(177,000)</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year - Unapportioned	107,154,502
	Apportioned/Unallocated URC Carried Forward	<u>245,000</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	107,399,502

	Drawdowns:	
	Chad (Feb)	(9,300,000)
	Sudan (Feb)	(2,700,000)
	UNRWA (February)	(20,000,000)
	UNRWA (June)	<u>(20,000,000)</u>
		<u>(66,000,000)</u>
	URC for Haiti (remainder of URC funds)	<u>(245,000)</u>
	Total Available as of 9/30/04	41,154,502

FY 2003	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	41,676,659
	Recovered funds - unapportioned	450,997
	Appropriation	26,000,000
	Adjustment (rescission)	(169,000)
	Iraq Supplemental	80,000,000
	Apportioned/Unallocated Recoveries (Soviet & Eastern EUR / Haitian-Cuban Assist)	<u>3,372,846</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year - Unapportioned	151,331,502
	Apportioned/Unallocated URC Carried Forward	3,145,000
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	154,476,502
	Drawdowns:	
	West Africa & Angola	(11,000,000)
	Iraq 1st Contingency	(15,000,000)
	Iraq 2nd Contingency	(22,000,000)
	UNRWA	<u>(26,000,000)</u>
	Sub-total apportioned, allotted	(74,000,000)
URC Drawdown - Near East	<u>(2,900,000)</u>	
	<u>(76,900,000)</u>	
Total Available as of 9/30/03*	77,576,502	
(*of which Unapportioned \$77,331,502 , URC \$245,000)		

FY 2002	Unapportioned Balance Carried Forward	78,276,659
	Appropriation	<u>15,000,000</u>
	Total Available Unapportioned	93,276,659
	Apportioned/Unallocated URC Carried Forward	<u>5,000,000</u>
	Total Available in Fiscal Year	98,276,659
	Drawdowns:	
	Afghanistan	(25,000,000)
	UNRWA	(20,000,000)
	West Africa	<u>(6,600,000)</u>
	Sub-total apportioned, allotted	(51,600,000)
URC Drawdown - Africa	<u>(1,855,000)</u>	
Total Available*	44,821,659	
(*of which Unapportioned 41,676,659 , URC 3,145,000)		
2002 - 2007	Average Annual Drawdown	(57,419,167)

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	55,000	55,000	44,636	—	45,000

FY 2009 Request

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2009 request will ensure the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

At the beginning of FY 2007, \$11.7 million remained in the fund. The ERMA appropriation under the FY 2007 Full-Year Continuing Resolution was \$55 million. At the end of FY 2007, \$58.7 million had been drawn from the Fund to support humanitarian needs resulting from conflicts in Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, Chad, and Sri Lanka, as well as food pipeline breaks affecting refugees in Africa and Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza. With the addition of another \$55 million from the FY 2007 Emergency Supplemental, FY 2008 opened with an ERMA balance of just under \$63 million. The combination of a \$44.6 million appropriation in December 2007 and a Presidential drawdown of \$32 million left a balance of \$75.6 million at the end of January 2008.

An emergency supplemental MRA appropriation, reallocation of funds from the FY 2004 – FY 2007 Iraq Relief & Reconstruction Fund (IRRF), and reprogramming of ESF for Iraq refugees obviated the need for more extensive use of ERMA in FY 2007. In FY 2008, these irregular funding sources' availability is unknown. Increased unbudgeted and emergency humanitarian needs will likely place pressure on the available balance in the ERMA Fund. Replenishment of the Fund in FY 2009 is essential to maintaining USG leadership to respond to refugee and migration emergencies, and to providing sufficient resources to cover drawdown levels that have averaged \$58 million a year.

FY 2007 Results

The \$58.7 million drawn from the Fund in FY 2007 achieved the following results:

In Africa, this quick response fund provided life-saving assistance to hundreds of thousands of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and victims of conflict.

Two drawdowns from the Fund, totaling \$8.075 million, addressed urgent and unanticipated refugee and host community needs in the Horn of Africa. As a result of increased fighting in Somalia over 70,000 Somali refugees fled to Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen. Funds were used to provide life-saving assistance to those fleeing the violence through a multi-sectoral response that included health care, water delivery, and continuation of food aid. The quick mobilization of ERMA funding ensured that services continued to meet the needs of new and existing refugees, especially in Kenya's Dadaab camp, where resources were stretched to their limit due to the sudden influx of Somali refugees. Within Somalia, the emergency contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supported medical assistance and life-saving services (water, shelter, and food) to over 100,000 families displaced by the conflict.

Another \$7.4 million in ERMA funds were used to avert potentially deadly breaks in food supplies for refugee feeding operations in Algeria, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda, and Liberia, where large numbers of refugees are dependent on food aid and returning refugees need short-term rations to be able to re-start their lives. This contribution to the World Food Program bridged a one-to-two month gap in food supplies in some areas where global acute malnutrition rates had already reached emergency levels, and made it possible to sustain refugee return movements to Burundi.

An ERMA drawdown of \$6.6 million for Darfur underscored the United States' commitment to assisting victims of the conflict while the international community continued to press for an end to the violence. In December 2006, violent attacks on the Gereida IDP camp in Darfur (population 124,000) forced the departure of NGOs working there. ICRC assumed additional responsibility of meeting urgent needs for this large camp. This drawdown enabled ICRC to prevent further displacement in rural areas by providing critical basic relief (water, household items, shelter, food, and health care).

In eastern Chad, \$1 million from ERMA was used to respond to an emergency budget extension for ICRC to cover the increased needs of 65,000 conflict victims, including newly displaced Chadians. With these additional funds, ICRC was able to provide urgent non-food items, seeds and tools, health care, and food and water to the displaced and conflict victims in remote rural areas; fund a surgical team to assist war-wounded; and extend its access to more remote areas.

In Asia and the Near East, ERMA funds helped avert a greater humanitarian crisis in Sri Lanka, the West Bank and Gaza, Iraq, and Lebanon where refugees, conflict victims, and IDPs were threatened by increased violence and economic hardship.

Escalating conflict in Sri Lanka during 2007 exacerbated an already dire humanitarian situation, with nearly 600,000 internally displaced inside Sri Lanka and almost 100,000 Sri Lankan refugees in India. An initial \$1.64 million ERMA drawdown supported ICRC's emergency appeal for medical aid, shelter assistance, and improved water and sanitation to over 200,000 displaced and restored links between separated families. \$1.125 million in ERMA funds were used later in the year to respond to UNHCR's urgent appeal to provide emergency shelter, non-food relief items, campsite management, and assistance to IDP returnees and monitor the return of over 152,000 IDPs to their places of origin in Eastern Sri Lanka. In addition, \$875,000 in ERMA funds enabled an NGO partner to begin providing over 12,000 Sri Lankan refugees in India with improved reception services, water and sanitation facilities, and shelter in partnership with the Government of India.

In 2007, the USG contributed \$10 million in ERMA funds to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to respond to the deepening economic and social crises in the West Bank and Gaza. As a result of higher levels of poverty and food insecurity, 745,000 beneficiaries in Gaza and 85,000 families in the West Bank who depend on UNRWA for food aid were endangered by severe shortfalls in the food program. ERMA funds helped avoid a break in food distributions and ensured that UNRWA's food program continued to meet the urgent needs of Palestinian refugees. In addition to the humanitarian impact, this response demonstrated the United States commitment to the Palestinians' well-being and to the Middle East peace process.

Late in the year, a final ERMA drawdown was authorized to support unexpected and urgent refugee needs resulting from conflict in Iraq and to assist Palestinian refugees displaced from Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in Lebanon. In Iraq, \$12 million in ERMA funds supported education programs for approximately 72,000 Iraqi refugee children and provided assistance to Iraqi victims of human trafficking in the region. In Lebanon, a \$10 million emergency contribution to UNRWA supported that agency's efforts to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 33,000 displaced Palestinian refugees who fled the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp when fighting erupted between the Lebanese Armed Forces and terrorist groups in May.

UNRWA also used the funds to facilitate return to the camp for some when fighting ceased, and commenced rehabilitation efforts.

FY 2008 Drawdown

In early FY 2008, \$32 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs in Africa and in the West Bank and Gaza.

Contributions of \$16 million were provided to UNHCR as well as other international and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency assistance to people fleeing from renewed conflicts in Somalia, DRC, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Chad. In addition, funding of \$2 million supported the return and reintegration of some 24,000 Mauritanian refugees, primarily from Senegal, following the election of a new democratic government in Mauritania. This drawdown also provided an initial \$14 million contribution to UNRWA's emergency appeal for Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza as the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate.

FY 2009
Bureau Strategic Plan
Summary



Bureau of Population,
Refugees, and Migration

GOAL 1: Protection & Durable Solutions

Ensure respect for the rights and safety of refugees, conflict victims, and, in some cases, internally displaced persons in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee laws. Our primary goals are to: prevent refoulement (involuntary return to a place where there is risk of persecution), promote access to asylum, ensure humanitarian access, enhance physical protection (especially for women, children, and other vulnerable populations), uphold human dignity, and achieve durable solutions.

INDICATORS

1) Percentage of PRM-funded projects that include activities that focus on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

2006	Result: 23%	
2007	Target: 30%	SLIGHTLY BELOW TARGET Performance improved significantly from previous years but was slightly below target in FY 2007. Targeted PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased significantly (from \$3.5 million in FY 2006 to \$5.3 million in FY 2007); however, funding available for NGOs and other international organizations in FY 2007 limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs.
	Result: 27.5%	
2008	Target: 33%	
2009	Target: 33%	

2) Percentage of countries with zero credible reports of *refoulement* (involuntary return to a place where there is risk of persecution.)

2006	Result: (Baseline) 74% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of asylum-seekers. 83% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of refugees.
2007	Target: 70% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of asylum-seekers. 75% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of refugees.
	Result: Data pending; partner operates on a calendar year.
2008	Target: 73% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of asylum-seekers. 77% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of refugees.
2009	Target: 75% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of asylum-seekers. 80% of countries have zero credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> of refugees.

3) Number of countries with effective registration capacity of UNHCR in refugee situations.

2006	Result: UNHCR has deployed its refugee registration system in 51 countries (worldwide).
2007	Target: 5 governments operate Project Profile alone or jointly with UNHCR.
	Result: Data pending; partner operates on a calendar year.
2008	Target: 10 governments operate Project Profile alone or jointly with UNHCR.
2009	Target: 12 governments operate Project Profile alone or jointly with UNHCR.

GOAL 2: Assistance

Save lives and alleviate the suffering of refugees, returning refugees, conflict victims, and in some cases, internally displaced persons, by providing life sustaining goods and services at internationally accepted standards. PRM's assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity while fostering a transition from relief to development.

INDICATORS		
1) Percentage of targeted refugee sites where Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed emergency thresholds.		
2006	Result: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR did not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 100% of targeted sites.	
2007	Target: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 95% of targeted sites.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR did not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 100% of targeted sites.	
2008	Target: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 95% of targeted sites. In stable refugee settings, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day) in 90% of targeted sites.	
2009	Target: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 95% of targeted sites. In stable refugee settings, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day) in 92% of targeted sites.	
2) Percentage of targeted refugee sites where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in children under age five does not exceed 10%.		
2006	Result: In 98% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffered from global acute malnutrition.	
2007	Target: In 90% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: In 91% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffered from global acute malnutrition.	
2008	Target: In 92% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition. In 90% of non-emergency settings with stable refugee populations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition.	
2009	Target: In 92% of targeted refugee sites, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition. In 90% of non-emergency settings with stable refugee populations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition.	

GOAL 3: U.S. Refugee Admissions Program

The goals of the Admissions program are to ensure that:

- Eligible refugees in need of protection are offered the durable solution of resettlement to the United States or other resettlement countries;
- The annual refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. is based on a valid assessment of the number of refugees at risk overseas and U.S. capacity to respond;
- The U.S. Government admits as many refugees as possible within the regionally allocated ceilings determined annually by the President;
- The Bureau provides support and influence so that UNHCR maintains a strong capacity to identify and refer refugees in need of resettlement;
- Relevant U.S. Government agencies make the most efficient use of available resources to maximize benefits to refugees;
- Security, health, and anti-fraud measures are fully implemented in refugee processing;
- Refugees approved by DHS and otherwise admissible are moved to the U.S. as quickly as possible;
- Standardized essential services are provided by a nationwide network of sponsoring agencies to recently resettled refugees, so that they can begin the process of becoming self-sufficient, fully integrated members of U.S. society.

INDICATOR		
1) Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceiling Established by Presidential Determination		
2006	Result: Out of a regionally allocated ceiling of 60,000 refugees, 41,277 (or 69%) were admitted.	
2007	Target: Of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 50,000 refugees, 100% will be admitted.	ON TARGET
	Result: Of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 50,000 refugees, 97% were admitted.	
2008	Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings to be established by the President before the beginning of FY 2008.	
2009	Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings to be established by the President before the beginning of FY 2009.	

GOAL 4: Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

Provide support to the United Israel Appeal through which Jews in distress throughout the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East, and other countries are resettled to Israel and are provided assistance to achieve self-sufficiency and integrate into Israeli society. The United Israel Appeal is the only U.S. organization with a resettlement program in Israel.

INDICATORS		
1) Availability and quality of mandatory services to eligible humanitarian migrants. Mandatory services are defined as care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing.		
2006	Result: 100% of eligible migrants received mandatory services under grant; and at least 85% of program participants were satisfied with these services.	
2007	Target: 100% of eligible migrants receive mandatory services under grant; and at least 90% of program participants are satisfied with these services.	ON TARGET/ ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 100% of eligible migrants received mandatory services under grant; and 98% of program participants were satisfied with these services.	
2008	Target: 100% of eligible migrants receive mandatory services under grant; and at least 90% of program participants are satisfied with these services.	
2009	Target: 100% of eligible migrants receive mandatory services under grant; and at least 90% of program participants are satisfied with these services.	
2) Humanitarian migrants are provided with effective Hebrew language training.		
2006	Result: 96% of language trainees from Newly Independent States advanced a full grade level within the specified period (five months) and 57% of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a full grade level within the specified period (ten months).	
2007	Target: 90% of language trainees from Newly Independent States advance a full grade level within the specified period (five months) and 75% of language trainees from Ethiopia advance a full grade level within the specified period (ten months).	ABOVE TARGET/ BELOW TARGET
	Result: 93% of language trainees from Newly Independent States advanced a full grade level within the specified period (five months) and 60% of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a full grade level within the specified period (ten months).	
2008	Target: 90% of language trainees from Newly Independent States advance a full grade level within the specified period (five months) and 75% of language trainees from Ethiopia advance a full grade level within the specified period (ten months).	
2009	Target: 90% of language trainees from Newly Independent States advance a full grade level within the specified period (five months) and 70% of language trainees from Ethiopia advance a full grade level within the specified period (ten months).	

GOAL 5: Migration Management

Build the capacity of governments and civil society for effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems at the national and regional levels, including programs and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants such as asylum seekers and victims of trafficking in persons.

INDICATORS

1) Trafficking in Persons: Percentage of foreign governments with PRM-funded anti-trafficking projects that have increased their activities to combat TIP. Activities include but are not limited to: (1) Making new budget allocations or continuing budget allocations directed toward anti-trafficking; and/or (2) Developing new legislation to combat trafficking; and/or (3) Providing in-kind support or facilitating program activities.

2006	Result: 87% of foreign governments with projects funded by PRM increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons.	
2007	Target: 75% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 85.7% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons.	
2008	Target: 80% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.	
2009	Target: 80% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons.	

2) Regional Dialogues: Percentage of initiatives at Regional Migration Dialogues that are implemented.

2006	Result: At least 85% activities agreed to by Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America (RCM) member states have been implemented in FY 2006. 90% of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (IGC) have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.	
2007	Target: 75% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 80% of activities agreed to by member states of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in FY 2007 have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. Over 90% of the activities agreed upon by members of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (IGC) in FY 2007 have been implemented or are in the process of implementation.	
2008	Target: 80% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	
2009	Target: 80% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	

GOAL 6: Population

Advances USG interests in bilateral and multilateral fora dealing with population and development issues.

INDICATOR		
1) Percent increase from 2005 in population-related resolutions negotiated that contain language in keeping with USG population policy. (The percentage of population-related resolutions negotiated that contained language in keeping with USG population policy was 60% in FY 2005.)		
2006	Result: There was a 5% percent increase from 2005 in the number of population-related resolutions that contained language in keeping with USG population policy.	
2007	Target: 4% increase from FY 2005 in population-related resolutions negotiated that contain language in keeping with USG population policy.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: There was a 5% increase from FY 2005 in the number of population-related resolutions negotiated that contain language in keeping with USG population policy.	
2008	Target: 6% increase from FY 2005 in population-related resolutions negotiated that contain language in keeping with USG population policy.	
2009	Target: 8% increase from FY 2005 in population-related resolutions negotiated that contain language in keeping with USG population policy.	

GOAL 7: Managing Human & Programmatic Resources

PRM monitors and evaluates its program and personnel requirements and resources to ensure that they efficiently and effectively support the Department's transformational diplomacy agenda.

INDICATOR		
1) Monitoring & Evaluation: Percentage of funding that is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by PRM staff through formal reporting channels (i.e., reporting cables, official memos and/or e-mails.)		
2006	Result: 74% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs was monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels.	
2007	Target: 70% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 87.5% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs was monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels.	
2008	Target: 75% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels.	
2009	Target: 80% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels.	

**Other international organizations include those that are not primary PRM partners (PRM's primary partners are UNHCR, ICRC, UNRWA, and IOM).*