

PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRISES AND CONFLICT, TACKLE SOURCES OF FRAGILITY, AND PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN NEED

Performance Goal 2.3.1

By September 30, 2017, 75 percent of the most fragile countries in the world that receive at least \$50 million in combined Peace and Security and Democracy and Governance Foreign Assistance funding (using the 2011-2013 period as a baseline) will see a reduction in their fragility.

Impact Statement

Reduce armed conflict, increase citizen security, strengthen inclusive and accountable governing institutions, and build capacity for more effective and equitable delivery of services, particularly in countries of key U.S. national interest.

Overview

Nearly 90 percent of today's 49 conflict-affected countries worldwide exhibit significant fragility. Fragility refers to the relationship between the state and society, especially the extent to which state-society interactions fail to produce outcomes that are considered effective and legitimate. Fragility exists where those interactions lead to inadequate and ineffective provision of basic services (e.g. health, education, security, and economic well-being). State-society relations lack legitimacy wherever societal groups are marginalized and excluded, where governing institutions are held unaccountable, and where corruption is prevalent.

Fragility creates conditions that make armed conflict more likely. Illegitimate and ineffective institutions drive dysfunctional patterns of societal stress that give rise to grievance. In fragile environments, disagreements between societal groups are not addressed according to principles of openness, fairness, and transparency. The results lead to heightened vulnerability to armed conflict because the mechanisms to resolve disputes between groups non-violently are weak or non-existent.

The U.S. is not active in all of the countries exhibiting the highest levels of fragility.

However, where the U.S. is active, and where efforts address sources of fragility or conflict vulnerability, progress can be tracked against the goal of supporting country transitions out of fragility and reducing overall vulnerability to future armed conflict.



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Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

State and USAID seek to bring locally grounded, gender equitable analysis to countries where mass violence or instability looms and access for U.S. government personnel can be difficult. Conflict analysis draws on diverse sources, including diplomatic reporting, intelligence community analysis, and open source information from media reports, polling, local interviews, international expertise, and new tools that analyze “big data” sets to create a single picture that identifies the most important dynamics fueling instability. In every case, State and USAID will aim to produce actionable and prioritized policy and program options. The State Department and USAID will develop strategies and plans that address the sources of fragility, target the causes of

instability, and address high-risk periods such as contested political transitions. These strategies seek to focus the diplomatic and programmatic resources of the U.S. government or host nation on the few priorities that are most critical to preventing conflict or stabilizing states in the near to medium term. Partnerships with international, academic, and civil society actors, including women, are critical to our success in reducing conflict and increasing citizen security and safety.

Milestone Towards Achieving the Performance Goal

By the end of FY 2017, 75% of most fragile countries that receive at least \$50 million will see a reduction in their fragility.

Key Indicator: Percent of designated USAID focus countries in which foreign assistance resources are aligned with the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	54%	65%	75%	85%
Actual	54%			

Key Indicator: Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through USG Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict.

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target				14,296	492	342
Actual	440	17,148	12,733			



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Performance Goal 2.3.2

By September 30, 2017, the United States will increase the timeliness and effectiveness of responses to U.S. government-declared international disasters, responding to 95 percent of disaster declarations within 72 hours and reporting on results.

Impact Statement

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

Overview

Timely response to international disasters is a critical component of saving lives, alleviating suffering, and minimizing the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. USAID leads operations in response to humanitarian crises resulting from large-scale natural or industrial disasters, famines, disease outbreaks, and other natural phenomena. The State Department leads operations in response to political and security crises and conflicts, where there is a challenge to or a breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict or destabilizing activities by state or non-state actors. Humanitarian response is designed to produce rapid results through the immediate provision of life-saving interventions, focusing on such issues as medical care, availability of potable water, provision of shelter, food, and protection.

post's disaster response efforts. USAID/OFDA has field offices in regional missions within Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, and has staff deployed to numerous USAID missions around the globe able to rapidly deploy to any disaster site as needed. In Washington, USAID/OFDA duty officers are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and are able to mobilize key staff for immediate response. Despite all of these strategies for timely response, external factors may affect the achievement of this Performance Goal, and may be beyond the ability of the Agency to control. For example, in some cases, severity of damage or security may affect how quickly U.S. government staff can arrive on the scene.

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

USAID has numerous strategies in place to improve the ability of the U.S. government to provide a timely response to any internationally declared disaster. Each U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission has a designated Mission Disaster Relief Officer (MDRO) responsible for coordinating the



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3

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Key Indicator: Percent of USG-declared international disasters responded to within 72 hours.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%

Key Indicator: Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance.

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target				46,462,565	46,381,077
Actual	59,007,997	48,989,676	61,315,940		

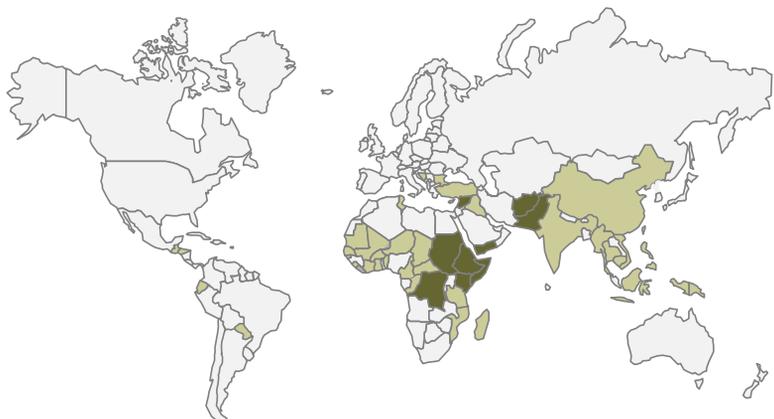
Key Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with USG Assistance.

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target				93%	93%
Actual	93%	93%	90%		

Countries Receiving U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in FY 2012

In FY2012, USAID provided a total of nearly \$717 million in humanitarian assistance to support interventions in various sectors across 54 countries.

Source: [USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance](#)



Received up to \$20M

Received over \$20M



PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRISES AND CONFLICT, TACKLE SOURCES OF FRAGILITY, AND PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN NEED

Performance Goal 2.3.3

By September 30, 2017, the percentage of refugees admitted to the United States against the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination will increase from an average of 90 percent from 2008 – 2013 to 100 percent.

Impact Statement

Save lives, alleviate suffering, and find durable solutions for thousands of refugees who cannot locally integrate or safely return to their home countries.

Overview

The United States actively supports efforts to provide protection, assistance, and durable solutions to refugees, as these measures fulfill our humanitarian interests and further our foreign policy and national security interests. Third-country resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and international efforts to find solutions to displacement when safe and voluntary repatriation to home countries and local integration into countries of first asylum are not possible. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds, and the Department helps refugees resettle across the United States.

United Nations Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) resettlement capacity, principally through staffing complements and facility construction. To encourage greater burden-sharing, the United States also supports UNHCR's efforts to expand the number of countries active in resettlement, as well as the number of resettlement slots available. The Department of State works domestically with agencies participating in the Reception and Placement program to ensure that refugees receive services in the first 30 to 90 days after arrival in accordance with established standards. A number of factors create challenges for resettlement, including refugees' wide-ranging educational and employment histories.

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

Where opportunities for return remain elusive, the United States and partners pursue local integration in countries of asylum. The Department of State seeks to use the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to demonstrate U.S. leadership while encouraging other countries to do more to help refugees caught in protracted situations. The U.S. government provides financial support to expand and improve the



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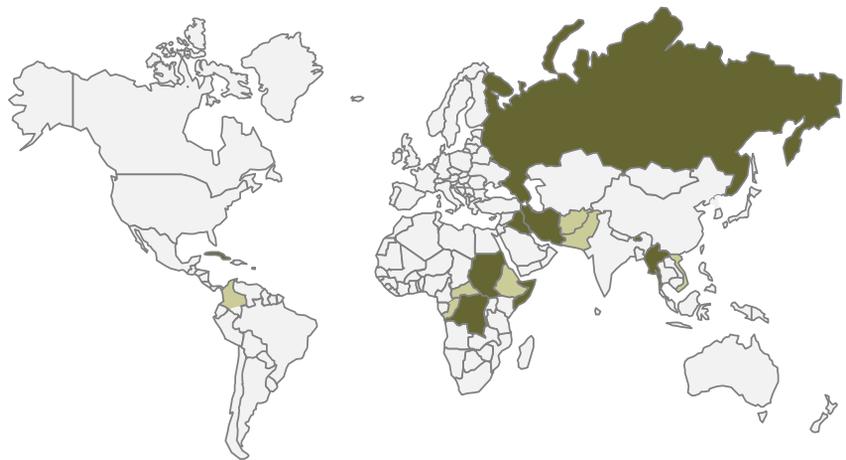
Key Indicator: Percentage of refugees admitted to the U.S. against the regional ceilings established by Presidential determination.

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target				100%	100%	100%	100%
Actual	73%	80%	99.99%				

Refugee Admissions to the U.S. in FY 2012

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) is a critical component of the U.S.’s overall protection efforts around the globe. On the occasion of World Refugee Day on June 20, both President Obama and Secretary Kerry re-affirmed the U.S. commitment to helping refugees and the importance of providing safe haven in the U.S. While starting life anew in the U.S. presents considerable challenges, it also creates unparalleled hope and provides opportunity for a new beginning for tens of thousands of persons each year. The support and assistance that average Americans provide to these newcomers greatly helps them integrate. Refugees add to America’s vitality and diversity by making substantial contributions to our economic and cultural life.

Source: [Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration](#)



■ 100 – 1000 Refugees to U.S. ■ Over 1000 Refugees to U.S.

Country	Arrival Number	Country	Arrival Number
Bhutan	15,070	Ethiopia	620
Burma	14,161	Afghanistan	481
Iraq	12,163	Pakistan	274
Somalia	4,911	Burundi	186
Cuba	1,948	Rwanda	157
Dem Rep Congo	1,863	Palestine	141
Iran	1,758	Central African Rep	136
Eritrea	1,346	Colombia	126
Former USSR	1,129	Congo	102
Sudan	1,077	Vietnam	100

