

FY 2007 Bureau Performance Plan
 Bureau of International Organization Affairs
STRATEGIC GOAL HT - Humanitarian Response
PERFORMANCE GOAL HT.02 Disaster prevention/response via capacity building

<i>Bureau Initiative/Program:</i> UN System Humanitarian Assistance Organizations And Activities
<p>IO, its missions, and U.S. delegations represent the U.S. at international organization meetings, and advance U.S. positions with international organization officials and representatives of other Member States. The primary goal of these U.S. representatives is to coordinate and deliver humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and others affected by disasters through organizations and bodies (e.g., OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UN WGET) and disaster information services and strategies (e.g., GDIN, ReliefWeb, IRIN, and ISDR).</p>

Long-Term Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work through international organizations to provide emergency relief and humanitarian assistance. • Promote greater coordination and improved performance of multilateral humanitarian assistance, early warning, and disaster risk reduction and mitigation efforts. • Ensure that all humanitarian assistance delivery organizations institute and enforce codes of conduct that will prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of minors and women by their employees. • Use GDIN and ReliefWeb to share critical disaster related information. • Support efforts by UN agencies to improve security practices. • Promote good stewardship of resources in international organizations and programs. For example, promote financial discipline, good administrative and management practices, evaluation of programs, and elimination of programs that are completed or obsolete, where appropriate. • Advocate U.S. positions through an effective public affairs and public diplomacy program, including IIP and ECA program support.

Lead & Partners
<p>DOS partners include IO, its missions, PRM, geographic bureaus, USOAS, L, INR, and R. Other partners include USAID, USDA, FEMA, NASA, DOD, NIMA, NSC, White House, NGOs, OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, ISDR WGET, GDIN, ReliefWeb, International Search and Rescue Group, and other international organizations.</p>

External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will continue to be humanitarian crises. • Conditions on the ground might hinder the delivery of humanitarian goods and services, and governments may not give full access to their territory. • The lack of safety and security for humanitarian workers may prevent assistance efforts to be undertaken/continued. • Governments might not do their fair share in providing funds for humanitarian operations.

- Economic situation among donor community.
- International organizations and UN Member States might not be willing to dedicate resources to sharing information.

Performance Indicator and Rating	
Status Of Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN).	
FY 2002 Baseline	GDIN community agreed on a new approach to set up five specific services in the 2002-2004 time frame. GDIN membership agreed to establish a 501(c) (3) funding mechanism and to retain the rest of the project as unincorporated partnership until 2004.
FY 2004 Target	GDIN information Facilitator/Broker Service developed. Participation continued to expand in GDIN Conference Work Shop structure over previous fiscal year level. A working group of experts on Native American Disaster Information Needs has been formed to develop this service within an international context.
FY 2004 Rating	IO/SHA: Pls rate. On target
FY 2005 Target	GDIN early information services broadened, with special emphasis on early warning, disaster response and mitigation information for Africa. Operations Center system working, with partnering with South Africa and Native American populations in North America. Participation in GDIN Conference Work Shop structure expanded over previous fiscal year level.
FY 2005 Rating	IO/SHA: Pls rate. On target.
FY 2006 Target	Operations Center service will begin with experiment with Native Americans and then expand to Southern Africa.
FY 2007 Target	Further expansion of FY2006 Target. (IO/SHA: Once the system begins in New Mexico Arizona, a practical plan will be presented in 07 to expand to other parts of N America, other parts of the Americas, Oceania and Africa)
FY 2008 Target	IO/SHA: Pls provide FY2008 target. Agreement to plan to expand project into Oceania and Southern Africa or actual expansion.
Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IO/SHA: What specific steps will be taken to achieve FY2007 target? Focus on 07 activities. Should start with verbs 	
Other Performance Information	
Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating	
<p>IO/SHA: This was the statement of results through April 2004. Please revise to include "results" for all of FY2004. Should support/provide basis for FY2004 performance rating.</p> <p>The GDIN2004 Conference in March 2004 agreed to develop a Native American experiment in disaster information management to both service that community and as a model to use in poor disaster-prone nations.</p>	
Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating	
<p>IO/SHA: A partnership with OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) executed a survey in the 19 Pueblo Nations. Meetings between leaders of Navajo and Pueblo Nations concluded that GDIN plan for initial establishment was practical. Plan was also endorsed by senior official in National Congress of American Indians, New Mexico Homeland Security Department and liaison officers in US Homeland Security, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Agriculture and USGS. GDIN Plan was also announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan in January, 2005 and endorsed by international working group of experts from Israel, Japan, Australia, the UN, OECD that met at the time.</p>	
Explanation of Changed Targets	
IO/SHA: If you change 05, 06 or 07 targets, please explain why here.	

Verification

GDIN will post its results on the GDIN website (www.GDIN.org).

Validation

GDIN progress is measured by the GDIN Executive Committee, and the GDIN Fund Board.