Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)



Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid

February 2016

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Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015	Price	Program	FY 2016	Price	Program	FY 2017
	Actual	Change	Change	Enacted	Change	Change	Estimate
OHDACA	562,403	21,267	-480,404	103,266	1,795	64	105,125

The FY 2015 Actual column includes obligations for Ebola Response Activities, Nepal Earthquake, Rohingya/Bangladeshi Migrants at Sea, and Iraq IDPs. The budget authority for FY2014/2015 was \$809,500 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2015/2016 was \$103,000 thousand.

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA), http://www.dsca.mil, appropriation supports the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and the Combatant Commanders(COMCDRs)' security cooperation strategies to build indigenous capabilities and cooperative relationships with allies, friends, civil society, and potential partners. The appropriation provides low cost, non-obtrusive and highly effective activities that help partners help themselves, improves access to areas not otherwise available to U.S. Forces, and build collaborative relationships with host nation's civil society. The FY 2017 budget estimate requests a total of \$105.1 million to finance the humanitarian assistance and mine action programs as well as foreign disaster relief initiatives.

Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Program: Established in 1986, the HA program is designed to assure friendly nations and allies of our support and provides basic humanitarian aid and services to populations in need. The Department and COMCDRs seek to help avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to begin to recover from conflicts.

The HA projects and activities accomplish these objectives through (1) donation of excess non-lethal DoD property; (2) provision of on-the-ground activities carried out by U.S.

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

military personnel aimed at assuring friendly nations of our support by improving U.S. military presence in countries; and (3) enabling the COMCDRs to assist countries by improving local crisis response capacity and training in disaster planning and preparedness which minimizes the potential for crises to develop or expand, thereby promoting regional stability and reducing a requirement for large-scale deployment of U.S. military forces at a later date. Such activities include assessment of needs, education support, health-related projects, disaster preparedness and basic infrastructure support.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, the DoD HA programs support the COMCDRs by providing access for the U.S. military in selected countries to promote stability, interoperability, coalition-building, and to mitigate violent extremism.

The DoD, in coordination with the Department of State (DOS), transports non-lethal excess defense property in support of U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. Funding also provides for distribution of relief supplies, acquisition and shipment of transportation assets to assist in distribution; purchase and provision of relief supplies; refurbishment and restoration of excess DoD non-lethal equipment; storage of excess property; and inspection, packaging and intermediary warehouse storage pending delivery of excess material. The costs of DoD assistance include other smaller scale activities conducted by U.S. forces targeted at relieving suffering and generating longterm positive perceptions of the DoD by host nation civilian and military institutions. These activities include training, construction, and medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance, as well as transportation and the provision of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs). Among the functions of such activities are surveys and assessments to ensure the appropriate use of DoD excess property for its intended purpose and training local personnel in its operation and maintenance.

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The COMCDRS' HA activities reflect the priorities of the SECDEF and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. They also include support programs that ensure proper administration of humanitarian activities and allow the DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to program execution. Activities include civilian-military collaboration and coordination of humanitarian assistance and operations with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and international organizations, as well as host nation civilian and military organizations. These activities provide for timely response to emerging priorities defined by USG principals as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States, to include requests from other agencies that further national security and foreign policy objectives.

For FY 2017, the Department requests \$72.9 million to support DoD HA programs and activities. Activities include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation in countries deemed strategically relevant. Current plans call for the CDRs to conduct HA activities as part of their regional security cooperation strategy, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to emergencies in their regions.

Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program: The HMA program is a major component of the USG program and supports DoD's security cooperation strategy. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunitions, are the residues of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly in these conflicts, these explosives deny civilian populations their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, explosive remnants of war kill or maim at least 1,000 people monthly – most of them innocent civilians.

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The HMA Program is a train-the-trainer program executed by the COMCDRs. The program provides significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to U.S. forces while contributing to alleviating a highly visible, worldwide problem. The program aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills for host country personnel to sustain their mine action programs after U.S. military trainers have redeployed. The program trains local demining cadres to identify suspected contaminated areas, conduct surveys and assessments, destroy landmines and ERW, and return those cleared areas to productive use. It also provides supplies, services, and equipment, to a limited degree, to host country mine action centers to help clear contaminated areas impeding the repatriation of internally displaced persons and/or refugees and obstructing the means to lead productive lives.

The HMA program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not readily available to U.S. forces and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique incountry training opportunities that cannot be duplicated in the U.S. The <u>U.S. military</u> or civilian personnel do NOT enter active minefields or remove emplaced landmines. Our military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals may be included in training missions, which increase their knowledge and ability to deal with blast/trauma wounds, while providing advice and assistance to host nations on immediate and short-term victim assistance issues. Projects provide direct HA while benefiting DoD by providing excellent training opportunities for our soldiers and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The Humanitarian Mine Action program enhances the deployment and war-fighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability and improving USG and COMCDRs' relations with host nations.

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) established at Fort Lee, Virginia, is the DoD military center of excellence for the training of deploying U.S. personnel for mine action missions. HDTC also collects information on landmines and ERW in countries approved for participation in the USG HMA program. The HDTC incorporates new demining technologies and techniques in training plans and provides current data on country specific ERW (including unexploded ordnance (UXO), mines, booby traps, and small arms ammunition) in support of training. The HDTC is responsible for expanding current training in mine risk education to include personnel from other USG agencies, NGOs, and international organizations and to develop linkages to those agencies and academic institutions.

Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments primarily consist of highly skilled civil affairs personnel, medical, engineers, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and other general purpose forces to help host nations establish mine action programs and to train and advise local cadre in managing their sustainment operations.

For FY 2017, the Department is requesting \$10.0 million to fund HMA activities previously described. Funding will provide for assessments of newly designated countries, ongoing worldwide training operations, incremental funding of high-priority, emerging operations, and evaluations of current programs to determine if projected "end states" have been met.

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The HMA training missions projected by Combatant Commands for various Host Nations are identified below.

Combatant	Commands
Commands	Nations
USAFRICOM	Angola, Burundi, Chad, Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania
USCENTCOM	Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Pakistan
USEUCOM	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia
USPACOM	Cambodia, Thailand, Mongolia
USSOUTHCOM	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Foreign Disaster Relief: In times of natural and man-made disasters such as the Haiti Earthquake (2010), Pakistan Flooding (2010), Japan Earthquake (2011), Thailand Floods (2012), Philippines Typhoon (2013), and Ebola Response Activities (2014-2015) the U.S. military has and will continue to be called upon to provide aid and assistance because of our unique assets and capabilities. The OHDACA funding allows the COMCDRs to provide immediate life-saving assistance to countries in their region.

The DoD plays a key role by providing effective response when asked by the DOS and USAID. The U.S. military offers exceptional operational reach and can immediately deploy personnel as a stopgap measure to limit the extent of emergencies. The DoD's ability to respond rapidly assists in the containment of crises and limit threats to regional stability by donating and/or transporting relief aid within hours or a few days of a disaster. The DoD is unmatched regarding command and control, logistics, transportation, and communications, and the amount of cargo transported by available air or sealift

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

support. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in any other government agency.

Emergency response encompasses transportation, logistical support, provisions of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) (to maintain the health of moderately malnourished recipients until conventional relief programs or resumption of targeted feeding), search and rescue, medical evacuation, and assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees, in the form of both supplies and services.

For FY 2017, the Department is requesting \$22.2 million for Foreign Disaster Relief. Funding will provide transportation, logistical support, communications, and humanitarian assistance supplies as described above for disaster relief efforts.

II. Force Structure Summary:

N/A

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	_	FY 2016						
	_	Congressional Action						
A. BA Subactivities	FY 2015 Actual	Budget Request	Amount	Percent	Appropriated	Current Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate	
1. Operational Forces	562,403	100,266	3,000	2.0	103,266	103,266	105,125	
Foreign Disaster Relief	473,128	20,000	0	0.0	20,000	20,000	22,211	
Humanitarian Assistance	80,090	70,266	0	0.0	70,266	70,266	72,914	
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	9,185	10,000	3,000	30.0	13,000	13,000	10,000	
Total	562,403	100,266	3,000	2.0	103,266	103,266	105,125	
The FY 2015 Actual column includes	s obligations for	Ebola Response	Activities,	Nepal Earth	quake, Rohingya/Bang	gladeshi Migrar	nts at Sea,	

The FY 2015 Actual column includes obligations for Ebola Response Activities, Nepal Earthquake, Rohingya/Bangladeshi Migrants at Sea, and Iraq IDPs. The budget authority for FY2014/2015 was \$809,500 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2015/2016 was \$103,000 thousand.

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	Change	Change
B. Reconciliation Summary	FY 2016/FY 2016	
Baseline Funding	100,266	103,266
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	3,000	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	103,266	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2016 to 2016 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	103,266	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		1,795
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		64
Current Estimate	103,266	105,125
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	103,266	

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

 C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases FY 2016 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable) 1. Congressional Adjustments a. Distributed Adjustments 	Amount	Totals 100,266 3,000
1) Humanitarian Mine Action	3,000	
Increase provides for additional demining activities. (FY 2016 Baseline: \$10,000 thousand)		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2016 Appropriated Amount		103,266
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes FY 2016 Baseline Funding		103,266
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		105,200
Revised FY 2016 Estimate		103,266
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental		
Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2016 Normalized Current Estimate		103,266
6. Price Change		1,795
7. Functional Transfers		2 000
8. Program Increases		3,298
a. Annualization of New FY 2016 Program b. One-Time FY 2017 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2017		
1) Foreign Disaster Relief	2,211	
Funds support foreign disaster relief activities. (FY	_,	
2016 Baseline: \$20,000 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
2) Humanitarian Assistance	1,087	
Humanitarian aid and service projects will be		
comensurate with funding levels and COCOM priorities.		

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (FY 2016 Baseline: \$70,266 thousand; +0 FTEs)	Amount	Totals
9. Program Decreases a. Annualization of FY 2016 Program Decreases		-3,234
b. One-Time FY 2016 Increases 1) Humanitarian Mine Action Removal of one-time add for Humanitarian Mine Action activities.	-3,234	
(FY 2016 Baseline: \$13,000 thousand; +0 FTEs) c. Program Decreases in FY 2017		
FY 2017 Budget Request		105,125

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Humanitarian projects and support of foreign disaster relief and emergency crises, additional and immediate requirements emerge during the execution year. Accordingly, performance criteria are difficult to summarize. Useful measures are the amount of actual obligations reported, planned obligations, and the number of projects and training missions planned and identified in the descriptions of the operations financed for each sub-activity above.

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Programs	Actuals	Estimate	Estimate
Humanitarian Assistance Program	80,090	70,266	72,914
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	9,185	13,000	10,000
Foreign Disaster Relief	473,128	20,000	22,211
Total	562,403	103,266	105,125

V. Personnel Summary	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	Change FY 2015/ FY 2016	Change FY 2016/ FY 2017
Contractor FTEs (Total)	20	10	10	-10	<u>0</u>

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

	Change						
	FY 2015	FY 2015/1	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016/F	Y 2017	FY 2017
OP 32 Line	Actual	Price	Program	Enacted	Price	Program	Estimate
308 Travel of Persons	11,801	201	-8,926	3,076	55	3	3,134
399 Total Travel	11,801	201	-8,926	3,076	55	3	3,134
705 AMC Channel Cargo	122,411	2,448	-119,733	5,126	92	5	5,223
719 SDDC Cargo Ops-Port hndlg	28,772	11,164	-33,901	6,035	48	6	6,089
771 Commercial Transport	11,829	201	-11,868	162	3	0	165
799 Total Transportation	163,012	13,813	-165,502	11,323	143	11	11,477
914 Purchased Communications (Non- Fund)	3,749	64	-3,769	44	1	0	45
920 Supplies & Materials (Non- Fund)	40,519	689	-35,850	5,358	96	0	5,454
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	72,348	1,230	-73,578	0	0	0	0
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	21,528	366	-21,397	497	9	0	506
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	173	3	-61	115	2	0	117
933 Studies, Analysis & Eval	3,936	67	-4,003	0	0	0	0
957 Other Costs (Land and Structures)	63,825	1,085	-23,004	41,906	754	3,506	46,166
986 Medical Care Contracts	33,170	1,227	-34,397	0	0	0	0
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	115,512	1,964	-91,417	26,059	469	-3,456	23,072
989 Other Services	32,807	558	-18,574	14,791	266	0	15,057
991 Foreign Currency Variance	23	0	74	97	0	0	97
999 Total Other Purchases	387,590	7,253	-305,976	88,867	1,597	50	90,514
Total	562,403	21,267	-480,404	103,266	1,795	64	105,125

The FY 2015 Actual column includes obligations for Ebola Response Activities, Nepal Earthquake, Rohingya/Bangladeshi Migrants at Sea, and Iraq IDPs. The budget authority for FY2014/2015 was \$809,500 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2015/2016 was \$103,000 thousand.