

Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Budget Estimates

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid



February 2002

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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I. **Narrative Description:**

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) program includes three segments: **the Humanitarian Mine Action Program, the Humanitarian Assistance Program and Foreign Disaster Relief Assistance.**

In broad terms, OHDACA programs support U.S. military forces in meeting two key requirements. The first is maintain a robust overseas presence aimed at shaping the international security environment in a manner that deters would-be aggressors, strengthens friends and allies, and promotes peace and stability in regions of tension. The second requirement is for U.S. forces to respond effectively when called upon to assist the victims of storms, earthquakes, and other natural or manmade disasters.

The OHDACA programs meet these needs by providing regional Unified Commanders-in-Chief (CINC) with an unobtrusive, low cost, but highly efficacious means to carry out their peacetime engagement missions, and by augmenting the CINC's capabilities to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian crises. In providing relief to areas of need, the U.S. military obtains substantial training and access benefits through OHDACA activities. The OHDACA programs enhance readiness across a number of operational areas including: command, control, communication and intelligence (C3I); civil affairs; and logistical support.

The programs conducted under OHDACA are coordinated with the Department of State, and approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to ensure U.S. Government (USG) unity of effort and compliance with national security and foreign policy interests. In the process of carrying out these activities, a small amount of funding efficiently fosters multiple USG goals.

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The Humanitarian Mine Action Program is a major component of DoD's peacetime training and engagement efforts. The Department of State estimates that 40 million landmines are scattered across the globe today. They are the residue of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly landmines have been targeted against civilians to deny their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability.

The Humanitarian Mine Action Program, executed by the Unified Commands helps alleviate a highly visible, world-wide problem and provides significant training and readiness benefits to U.S. forces. The program aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills to sustain the programs after U.S. military trainers have completed their mission. The U.S. military personnel do not enter active minefields or remove emplaced landmines. The DoD program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not easily available to U.S. forces and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities. For example, U.S. military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills.

This program also uses Special Operations Forces to help governments educate civilian populations on the dangers of landmines and how to identify and report them. The program trains local cadres to find and destroy landmines and return mined areas to productive use. It also provides supplies, services, and equipment, to a limited degree, to host country personnel to train others to clear mined areas that impede the repatriation of refugees and obstruct the means to lead productive lives. Additionally, DoD health service professionals conduct programs to assist victims of landmines. These Victim Assistance programs include epidemiological studies of landmine injuries, first responder training, educational material development, surgical care and training, and enhancement of consultative services using telemedicine technology. Victim Assistance

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programs provide direct humanitarian assistance while benefiting DoD by providing excellent training opportunities and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The Humanitarian Mine Action Program enhances the deployment and warfighting skills of our military forces, is instrumental in promoting regional stability, and improves USG and CINC's relations with host nations.

The Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief Program was established in 1986. This program is designed to assure friendly nations of our support and enable crisis response where DoD is uniquely qualified. It seeks to avert political and humanitarian crises, promote DoD interest and regional stability, and enable countries to begin to recover from conflict. By providing early assistance, these programs allow friendly nations to help themselves and minimize the potential for crises to develop or expand further. In this way, regional stability is fostered, minimizing the risk of large-scale deployment of US military forces.

Humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief programs accomplish these objectives in several ways. They support the donation of excess non-lethal DoD property (including the refurbishment, storage, inspection, packaging, transportation, and spare parts support to countries in need). In addition, these programs provide on-the-ground activities carried out by US military personnel, which are aimed at assuring friendly nations of our support by improving DoD presence in countries. Such activities include assessment, training, and rudimentary construction, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance. In non-crisis peacetime settings, DoD humanitarian assistance supports the Unified Commanders' regional strategy by providing access to selected countries, and fostering goodwill for the U.S. military in these countries.

The Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response supports Unified Commanders' readiness by enabling rapid responses to sudden emergencies without having to fund the incremental costs of such activities from constrained Operations and Maintenance (O&M) accounts.

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The Unified Commanders have a unique capability to respond to major disasters. On short notice, they can make available transportation to deliver urgent relief even into contested airspace. The amounts expended for any particular disaster are often too small to merit the major institutional effort of requesting a supplemental appropriation or requesting Presidential Drawdown authority under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Yet, for the individual Unified Commander, the expense could mean that, without reimbursement from the OHDACA appropriation, readiness of their command would be affected.

In times of severe natural disasters, the U.S. military has long been, and will continue to be, called upon to provide aid and assistance. The OHDACA funding allows the Unified Commanders to provide immediate life-saving assistance to countries in their regions. These funds have helped the Services and the CINCs defray the costs of operations, including responses to natural disasters in India and Mozambique, as well as costs of transportation of emergency rations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. The OHDACA funding is available to support the DoD response to small-scale contingencies, and to provide seed money aimed at leveraging larger assistance packages from national and international donors responding to complex emergencies.

In coordination with the Department of State and the Agency for International Development, DoD plays a key role in humanitarian crises when asked to offer unique assets for effective response. The U.S. military offers exceptional operational reach and can be immediately deployed as a stopgap measure. The DoD's unique rapid response capabilities assist in the containment of crises and limit threats to regional stability by transporting and providing relief aid within hours or a few days of a disaster. The U.S. military has unmatched capabilities in regard to rapid response time, logistics, transportation, command, control, and communications, and in the scale of cargo transportable by available air assets. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in any other government agency.

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II. Description of Operations Financed:

The FY 2003 OHDACA budget request is \$58.4 million. The FY 2003 decrease (\$9.4 million) from the FY 2002 planned obligations (\$67.8 million) reflects the estimated decline of humanitarian mine programs (\$7.2 million) and emergency response requirements (\$13.5 million), offset by increases in humanitarian assistance programs (\$11.3 million).

The Humanitarian Mine Action Program has a FY 2003 funding requirement of **\$15 million** that will support the Unified Commanders' humanitarian mine action activities. These funds 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. Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments utilize highly skilled Special Operations Forces (SOF), medical personnel and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel to establish indigenous demining programs to train and advise the host nation cadre in managing sustainment operations. Countries which will receive humanitarian mine action assistance or are under consideration for such assistance include Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia.

The Humanitarian Assistance Program has a FY 2003 funding requirement of **\$28.4 million** that includes: transportation; excess property; and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation in countries where the CINCs have fewer other programs. Current plans call for the Unified Commanders to conduct humanitarian assistance activities as part of their theater engagement plan in their regions, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to humanitarian emergencies in their regions. The

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DoD, in coordination with the Department of State, transports non-lethal excess defense property in support of US national security and foreign policy objectives. Funding also provides for distribution of relief supplies, acquisition and shipment of transportation assets to assist in distribution; acquisition and provision of relief supplies; refurbishment and restoration of excess DoD equipment; storage of excess property; and inspection, packaging and intermediary warehouse storage until excess items can be delivered. The costs of providing DoD assistance include other smaller scale Unified Command activities conducted by US military personnel targeted at relieving suffering and promoting Unified Command presence in countries. These activities include assessment, training and installation, rudimentary construction, and medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance. Among the functions of such activities are: survey and assessment to ensure the DoD excess property is appropriate, installation of equipment and training of personnel in its operation.

Unified Command humanitarian assistance activities reflect the priorities of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. They also provide support programs that ensure proper administration of Unified Command humanitarian activities and allow the DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to the program. Activities include technical and administrative assistance and studies, including initiatives to support Unified Command actions to improve civilian-military cooperation and coordination in humanitarian assistance and operations. This item also allows for response to the priorities defined by USG principals as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States, to include requests from other agencies which further the national security and foreign policy objectives of the United States.

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The **Foreign Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response estimate for FY 2003** **\$15 million.** This funding support the capacity of the Department, through the Unified Commanders, to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to the humanitarian aspects of security crises. Among the activities covered by this item are: transportation of emergency assistance during foreign disasters and programs to plan and prepare for managing disasters. Emergency response includes transportation, logistical support, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and refugee assistance, in the form of both supplies and services. Projects also include those that assist in establishing recipient country emergency response capability, so as to reduce the potential need for US military involvement in crisis response.

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 2001 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2002			FY 2003 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	
Budget Authority	48,277	49,700	49,355	56,855	58,400
Unobligated Balance					
Carried Forward:					
Start of Year	27,447	7,500	7,500	10,952	
End of Year	-10,952				
Total Program	64,772	57,200	56,855	67,807	58,400

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B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2002/FY 2002</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2002/FY 2003</u>
Baseline Funding	49,700	67,807
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	-345	-
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	49,355	-
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward		
Start of Year	18,452	-
End of Year	-	-
Price Change	-	+868
Program Changes	-	-10,275
Current Estimate (Planned Obligations)	67,807	58,400

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2002 Amended President's Budget Request	57,200
2. Congressional Adjustment (General Provision)	-345
3. FY 2002 Appropriated Amount (with projected \$7.5M carry-over)	56,855
4. Program Increases	10,952
a. Increases in emerging requirements for the war on terrorism to be financed using unobligated FY 2001 funding.	
5. Revised FY 2002 Estimate (Planned Obligations)	67,807
6. Price Change	+868
7. Program Decreases	-10,275
a. Decrease in mine action programs and emerging requirements.	
8. FY 2003 Current Estimate (Planned Obligations)	58,400

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

As is the case with humanitarian/disaster crises, additional requirements emerge during the execution year. Accordingly, performance criteria are difficult to summarize. Useful measures are the amount of actual obligations reported and planned obligations.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2002</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2003</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Humanitarian Mine Action Program</u>	<u>16,636</u>	<u>22,157</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Prior Year Carry-In Projects	5,824	6,557	-
New Projects Planned	10,812	15,600	15,000
<u>Humanitarian Assistance Program</u>	<u>41,764</u>	<u>17,150</u>	<u>28,400</u>
Prior Year Carry-In Projects	21,623	4,395	-
New Projects Planned	20,141	12,755	28,400
<u>Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency</u>			
<u>Response</u>	<u>8,486</u>	<u>28,500</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Prior Year Carry-In Projects	-	7,500	-
Estimated Requirements	6,372	21,000	15,000
Total Program	64,772	67,807	58,400

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V. OP 32 Line Items (Dollars in Thousands):

	FY 2001 <u>Actuals</u>	Change FY 2001 to FY 2002			Change FY 2002 to FY 2003		FY 2003 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>FY 2002</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	
Travel of Persons	10,458	167	1,352	11,977	163	-399	11,741
Army Supplies & Materials	30	-	-	30	3	-3	30
DLA Supplies & Materials	1,000	16	-16	1,000	35	-35	1,000
Supplies & Materials (GSA Managed)	3,693	59	2,175	5,927	89	110	6,126
DLA Distribution Depot	2,232	36	210	2,478	104	-	2,582
Military Sealift Command	2,089	-	-	2,089	-	-	2,089
MAC SAAM	3,422	55	1,500	4,977	8	-	4,985
MSC Cargo	2,817	45	124	2,986	112	-	3,098
MTMC (Other)	1,904	-	-	1,904	-	-	1,904
Commercial Cargo	3,073	49	968	4,090	61	-903	3,248
Rents (Non-GSA)	642	10	1	653	10	-	663
Supplies & Mat'ls (Non-GSA)	3,734	60	-415	3,379	51	310	3,740

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VI. OP 32 Line Items (Dollars in Thousands):

	FY 2001 <u>Actuals</u>	Change FY 2001 to FY 2002		FY 2002 <u>Estimate</u>	Change FY 2002 to FY 2003		FY 2003 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	
Equip Purchases	4,233	68	1,361	5,662	85	-	5,747
Mgmt & Prof. Services	1,279	20	2	1,301	20	290	1,611
Other Costs	7,671	123	2,689	8,402	127	1,307	9,936
Total	48,277	708	7,870	56,855	868	677	58,400

Notes:

1. The actual FY 2001 obligations are \$64.8 million. This requirement is financed with unobligated prior year balance of \$27.5 million and \$37.3 million of the FY 2001 appropriation.
2. The estimated FY 2002 program requirements are \$67.8 million. This requirement is financed with FY 2002 appropriated funds of \$49.4 million, FY 2001 planned unobligated balance of \$7.5 million carried forward, and additional FY 2001 unobligated balance of \$10.9 million carried forward.