

**OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID  
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I. Narrative Description:

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation includes two sub-activities: the Humanitarian Assistance/Foreign Disaster Relief Program, and the Humanitarian Demining Program.

The OHDACA programs support U.S. military forces in meeting two key requirements specified in the Administration's National Security Strategy. The first is to 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 democracy in unstable regions. The second requirement is for U.S. forces to respond effectively to crises across the full range of military operations including assisting the victims of storms, earthquakes and other natural or manmade disasters.

OHDACA programs meet these needs by providing regional Unified Commanders-in-Chief (CINC's) with unobtrusive, low cost, but highly effective instruments to carry out their peacetime engagement missions. These programs also augment the CINC's capabilities to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian crises. The U.S. military obtains substantial training and access benefits by participating in OHDACA activities. OHDACA programs enhance readiness across a number of operational areas – including C3I, civil affairs, civil engineering, medical, and logistical support.

All OHDACA programs are coordinated with the Department of State, and approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), to ensure U.S. Government (USG) unity of effort and compliance with national security and foreign policy interests.

Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief Program: Established in 1986, this program is designed to shape the military environment and enable crisis response. It seeks to avert humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to recover from conflict. By providing early assistance, the program minimizes the potential for crises to develop or escalate further. Accordingly, regional

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stability is enhanced, minimizing the risk of eventual large-scale deployments of U.S. military forces.

Humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief accomplishes these objectives in several ways. It supports the donation of excess non-lethal Department of Defense (DoD) property (including the refurbishment, storage, inspection, packaging, transportation and spare parts support for such property) by regional commands to countries in need. In addition, the program arranges transportation assistance for relief supplies donated by private voluntary and non-governmental agencies and international organizations; funds procurement of specialty items in support of DoD's humanitarian mission, such as Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR), a low-cost alternative to Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MRE); and sponsors various on-the-ground assistance activities carried out by U.S. military personnel, which are aimed at relieving suffering and improving USG presence. Such activities include assessment visits, training, and modest construction projects, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, DoD humanitarian assistance supports the CINCs' regional engagement strategy by providing access to selected countries, and fostering goodwill for the U.S. military in these countries. Correspondingly, the disaster relief element of the program supports CINCs readiness by enabling rapid responses to sudden emergencies. The same rationale also supports ongoing procurement of the HDR, which is specifically designed as an alternative to drawing down more expensive DoD MRE stocks.

The CINCs have a unique capability to respond to major disasters. On short notice, they can make available transportation to deliver urgent relief. In times of severe natural disaster, the U.S. military has long been, and will continue to be, called upon to provide aid and assistance. OHDACA funding allows the CINCs to provide life-saving immediate assistance to countries in their regions. These funds have helped the Services and the CINCs defray the costs of operations, including responses to disasters in Colombia, Indonesia, China, Poland, East Africa, and the Dominican Republic, as well as costs of transportation in support of USG responses to humanitarian crises in Bosnia, the Former

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Soviet Union and sub-Saharan Africa. For example, in FY 1999, Hurricane Mitch, the fourth strongest storm recorded in the Atlantic Basin and the worst ever in the western Caribbean Sea, brought devastation of unimaginable magnitude to Central America. The DoD community responded immediately and in just a few short and intense weeks transported approximately 13 million pounds of relief supplies to the region.

OHDACA funding is also available to support the DoD response and to provide seed money aimed at leveraging larger assistance packages from national and international donors responding to complex emergencies. DoD plays a key role in humanitarian crises (in coordination with the Department of State and the Agency for International Development) as it can offer unique assets for effective response when the magnitude of the emergency exceeds what civilian agencies can initially manage. The U.S. military offers exceptional operational reach and can be immediately deployed to "jump-start" operations. DoD's unique rapid response abilities assists in the containment of crises and, by augmenting private sector capability, limit threats to regional stability by transporting and providing relief aid within hours or a few days of a disaster. DoD has unmatched capabilities in logistics, transportation, command, control, and communications, and in the quantity of cargo that can be transported by available air assets. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in other USG agencies.

Humanitarian Demining Program: This program is a major component of the USG and DoD's peacetime engagement efforts. In 1996, the President directed several unilateral actions in announcing his new anti-personnel landmine (APL) policy:

- "we must .... strengthen efforts to clear existing minefields."
- "the Department of Defense will expand its efforts to develop better mine-detection and mine clearing technology for use in the many countries that are still plagued by mines."

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- "We will also strengthen our program for training and assisting other nations as they strive to rid their territory of these devices."

Subsequent yearly programs proved to be highly effective in meeting these goals set out by the President. The FY 1998 and outyear program was expanded substantially by the President on September 17, 1997 when he announced that the United States "will significantly increase our demining programs...increase assistance to landmine victims and expand our training programs". On October 31, 1997, the Secretaries of Defense and State announced the Demining 2010 Initiative, which seeks to focus the efforts of the United States in cooperation with the international community to eliminate the world-wide landmine problem. Prior to this initiative, the global approach to the problem was piecemeal and not coordinated. If that approach were continued, it would be decades before life in many areas of the undeveloped world could return to any meaningful semblance of normality. At the same time, a huge cost would be incurred with continued loss of human lives and productivity that is unacceptable. U.S. leadership is vital to the effective coordination of efforts to remove this scourge. Doing so will require focus and leadership - the objective of the United States is to continue to provide such leadership in humanitarian demining as we have provided since 1993.

This budget request fully supports the President's guidance in his Demining 2010 Initiative. The Humanitarian Demining Program assists countries that are experiencing the adverse affects of uncleared landmines. The program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills of local personnel to sustain the programs after U.S. military trainers have redeployed. The five components of humanitarian demining are: mine awareness, infrastructure development (such as building-up a national mine action center), civil-military cooperation, demining training, and victims assistance. U.S. military personnel do not enter active minefields or remove emplaced landmines. Significant benefits accrue to U.S. military forces. The program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not easily available to U.S. forces. It also contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities that cannot be duplicated in the United States. For example, U.S. military forces hone critical wartime, civil-

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military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals are conducting programs to assist victims of landmines. These victims assistance programs include epidemiological studies of landmine injuries, first responder training, educational material development, surgical care and training, and enhancement of consultation services using telemedicine technology. Victim assistance programs benefit DoD by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers and provide direct humanitarian assistance

This CINC-executed program helps governments educate civilian populations on the dangers of landmines and how to identify and report them; trains local demining cadre to find and destroy landmines and return mined areas to productive use; and provides supplies, services, and equipment, to a limited degree, to host country personnel to clear mined areas that impede the repatriation of refugees and obstruct the means to lead productive lives. The Humanitarian Demining Program improves USG and CINC's relations with host nations, enhances the deployment and warfighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability.

The Humanitarian Demining Program, executed by the Geographic CINCs, permits DoD to contribute to alleviating a highly visible, worldwide problem, while at the same time accruing significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to U.S. forces. The Department of State estimates that approximately 60 - 70 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 them their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, anti-personnel landmines kill or maim hundreds of people every month - most of them innocent civilians. This important DoD program is helping to alleviate the worldwide scourge of landmines.

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II. Description of Operations Financed:

The FY 2000 President's Budget (PB) submission requests \$55.8 million in the OHDACA appropriation to finance the DoD humanitarian assistance, foreign disaster relief, and humanitarian demining activities described below.

1. Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief: The FY 2000 budget includes \$30.2 million to finance worldwide humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief activities. Programs include: humanitarian excess property programs; emergency response and preparedness projects carried out by the CINCs (to include providing Humanitarian Daily Rations); and transporting privately donated relief supplies.

a. CINC humanitarian assistance programs: The budget includes \$21.2 million in FY 2000 for CINC humanitarian assistance activities. Programs include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Pacific Rim and Asia, Europe, North Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. Current plans call for the CINCs to conduct humanitarian assistance activities as part of their peacetime engagement strategy and to enhance readiness for crisis response to humanitarian emergencies in their regions. CINC humanitarian assistance (HA) activities reflect the priorities of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. These activities support initiatives that ensure proper administration of the program and allow DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to HA. Programs include technical and administrative assistance and studies to support CINC plans to improve civilian-military cooperation and coordination in humanitarian programs and operations. This also allows for response to priorities defined as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States, including requests from other agencies of the USG which further U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.

b. CINC Emergency Response/Preparedness: The budget proposes \$8.0 million in FY 2000 to improve the capacity of the Department, through the CINCs and other subordinate

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elements, to respond to disasters and manage the humanitarian aspects of crises. Among the activities covered by this item are transportation of material and supplies during foreign disasters and planning for programs to mitigate the effects of such disasters. Of this amount, \$1.7 million is to procure and store 400,000 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) in various locations. FY 2000 purchases are based on historical data and provide for a minimum level of recurring requirements to be able to response to crises. Prior to 1993, DoD was required to draw down Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MREs) from U.S. military stocks to meet emergency requirements in Northern Iraq and Bosnia. DoD's initiative to develop and purchase HDRs allows the USG to more effectively meet foreign disaster relief requirements at one-third of the cost of MREs. The remaining \$6.3 million is included to cover the costs of other DoD crisis response and preparedness activities. Such programs include systematic collection and analysis of information relating to disasters and other humanitarian crises, establishment of collaborative relations and programs with non-governmental and international organizations (NGO/IO), and training in issues relevant to humanitarian crisis response. This program also provides funding for the CINCs to support unanticipated humanitarian assistance requirements. Emergency response activities include transportation, logistical support, medical evacuation, and refugee assistance, in the form of both supplies and services. Projects also include those that build NGO/IO and host nation emergency response capabilities to reduce or alleviate the potential need for future U.S. military involvement in crisis response.

c. Transportation of donated relief: The FY 2000 budget includes \$1.0 million to transport privately donated goods. Providing this support to NGOs provides two principal benefits to DoD. First, it supplements the total assistance available for humanitarian response with private material resources, thus reducing DoD's potential requirements. Secondly, it cultivates goodwill between DoD and NGOs with which U.S. forces are increasingly called upon to collaborate in the complex contemporary battlefield. DoD transport for other organizations' relief supplies is accomplished by using the lowest cost transportation (usually by sea or in-theater air assets).

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2. Humanitarian Demining Program: Since 1996, the President's policy directed a significant expansion in DoD humanitarian demining clearance and mine awareness training programs. To support the President's anti-personnel landmine policy, \$25.6 million is reflected in FY 2000 to fund geographical Commander-in Chief's (CINC) humanitarian demining activities. In addition to these FY 2000 funds, the budget presumes that \$8.8 million of unobligated FY 1999 funds will be available to partially finance the FY 2000 program requirements. Therefore, funds available in FY 2000 to meet demining requirements will total \$34.4 million. These funds will provide for assessments of newly designated countries, ongoing worldwide training operations, incremental funding of high-priority, emerging operations such as Yemen, 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), Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel, and U.S. Army Engineers to establish indigenous demining programs and train and advise host nation cadre in managing sustainment operations. Countries that will receive humanitarian demining assistance or are under consideration for such assistance include Bosnia, Cambodia, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mauritania, Moldavia, Mozambique, Laos, Lebanon, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 1998 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>		FY 2000 <u>President's Budget</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	
OHDACA	83,630*	63,311	50,000	55,800
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>				
		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 1999</u>	<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>	
Baseline Funding		50,000	50,000	
Price Change		-	633	
Program Changes		-	5,167	
Current Estimate		50,000	55,800	

\* Includes \$36.5 million provided by the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Recission Act, Public Law 105-174, May 1, 1998, for a grant to the American Red Cross for emergency support of the armed forces and overseas disaster assistance.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1.	FY 1999 President's Budget Request	63,311
2.	Congressional Adjustments	-13,311
3.	FY 1999 Current	50,000
4.	Price Growth	633
5.	Program Increases	
	Increased humanitarian assistance program to improve the Department's ability to respond to humanitarian disaster and to enhance CINC humanitarian peacetime engagement activities	14,251
6.	Total Program Increases	14,251
7.	Program Decreases	
	Offset to be financed in FY 2000 using projected FY 1999 unobligated demining "carry-over" amounts	-9,084
8.	Total Decreases	-9,084
	FY 2000 President's Budget	55,800

III. 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: (1) the amount of actual obligations reported to Congress under

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existing notification requirements (10 U.S. Code, section 2551) and, (2) other information provided as part of the budget justification process.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

	<u>FY 1998 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 1999 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>
Humanitarian Demining:			
Number of Countries Served	21	23	28
Funding Level (dollars in millions)	25.1	34.1	25.6
Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief:			
Number of transportation missions	38	42	46
Pounds of material delivered	1,852,608	2,037,868	2,241,655
Funding Level (dollars in millions)	22.0	23.0	30.2
Number of Humanitarian Daily Rations Procured (in thousands)	300,000	400,000	400,000

V. Personnel Summary: None

VI. <u>Outyear Summary:</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
O&M (\$000)	64,900	66,200	67,600	69,300	71,000

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

	FY 1998 <u>Actual</u>	Change Price <u>Growth</u>	1998/1999 Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>	Change Price <u>Growth</u>	1999/2000 Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>
Travel of Persons	5,770	63	0	5,833	87	208	6,128
Army Supplies & Materials	26	2	0	28	0	3	31
DLA Supplies & Materials	1,780	-18	0	1,762	83	638	2,483
Supplies & Materials (GSA Managed)	4,453	49	0	4,502	68	49	4,619
DLA Distribution Depot	1,868	-284	0	1,584	-5	1,075	2,654
Military Sealift Cmd	2,141	-216	0	1,925	0	1,144	3,069
MAC SAAM	3,554	32		3,586	0	468	4,054
MSC Cargo	3,242	-642	0	2,600	0	2,057	4,657
MTMC (Other)	1,548	0	0	1,548	0	59	1,607
Commercial Cargo	2,359	26	0	2,385	36	379	2,800
Rents (Non-GSA)	624	7	0	631	9	80	720
Supplies & Materials (Non-GSA)	829	9	0	838	13	75	926
Equipment Maint. by Contract	1,817	20	0	1,837	28	409	2,274
Equip Purchases	2,820	31	0	2,851	43	-13	2,881
Mgmt & Prof. Svcs	646	7	0	653	10	86	749
Grants	36,500	402	-36,902	0	0	0	0
Other Contracts	13,653	150	3,634	17,437	261	-1,550	16,148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,630</b>	<b>-362</b>	<b>-33,268</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>55,800</b>