

# **FY 2002 Amended Budget Submission**

## **Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid**



June 2001

**Defense Security Cooperation Agency  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid  
FY 2002 President's Budget  
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities**

I. Narrative Description:

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

In broad terms, all OHDACA programs support U.S. military forces in meeting two key requirements. 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 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's (CINC's) 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, Communications 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 Demining Program** is a major component of DoD's peacetime engagement efforts. Landmines have been targeted against civilians on virtually every continent to deny their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. 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 program aids in the development of host nation leadership and organizational skills to sustain the demining programs after United States military trainers have redeployed. 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 that cannot be duplicated in the United States. For example, U.S. military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals are conducting training missions overseas which increases their knowledge and ability to deal with blast/trauma wounds, while providing advice and assistance to host nations on immediate and short-term victims assistance issues.

This CINC-executed program helps governments educate civilian populations on the dangers of landmines and how to identify and report them. The program trains local demining cadres to find and destroy landmines and return mined areas to productive use. It also provides, to a limited degree, supplies, services, and equipment to host country personnel trained 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 programs provide direct humanitarian assistance and benefit DoD by providing excellent training

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opportunities and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The Humanitarian Demining Program improves U.S. Government's 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 Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief Program** was established in 1986. This program is designed to shape the military environment and enable crisis response. It seeks to avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to recover from conflict. The program, by providing early assistance, minimizes the potential for crises to develop or grow further. In this way, regional stability is fostered, minimizing the risk of large-scale deployments of United States military forces.

Humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief programs accomplish these objectives in several ways. They support the donation of excess non-lethal Department of Defense (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 U.S. military personnel, which are aimed at relieving suffering and improving CINC presence in countries. Such activities include assessment, training, and modest construction 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.

**The Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response** supports CINCs' readiness by enabling rapid responses to sudden emergencies without having to fund the incremental costs of such activities from constrained Operation and Maintenance (O&M) accounts. The CINCs have a unique capability to respond to major disasters. On short notice, they can make available transportation to deliver urgent relief. The amounts expended for any

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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 CINC, the expense could mean that, without reimbursement from the OHDACA appropriation, readiness of his command would be affected.

In times of severe natural disaster, the U.S. military has long been, and will continue to be, called upon to provide disaster relief and assistance. The OHDACA funding allows the CINCs to provide life-saving immediate assistance to countries in their region. These funds have helped the Services and the CINCs defray the costs of operations, including responses to natural disasters in India, El Salvador, and Mozambique, as well as costs of transportation in support of U.S. government response to humanitarian crises in East Timor. 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 or the Agency for International Development (AID), DoD plays a key role in humanitarian crises when it can 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 with 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 2002 OHDACA budget request is \$49.7 million.** The combination of the budget request of \$49.7 million and projected "carry-over" of \$7.5 million of FY 2001 funding will finance the actual FY 2002 program requirement of \$57.2 million. The FY 2002 decrease in program requirements from the estimated program requirement in FY 2001 (\$76.5 million) and actual program executed in FY 2000 (\$75.6 million) reflects the decline of disaster response requirements after wrap-up of high intensity relief efforts associated with Hurricane Mitch in Central America.

**The Humanitarian Demining Program** has an FY 2002 funding requirement of **\$25.8 million** that will support the geographical CINC's planned humanitarian demining activities. These CINC plans include: 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 and to 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: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Laos, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Thailand, Vietnam and Zambia.

**The Humanitarian Assistance Program** has an FY 2002 funding requirement of **\$21.4 million** (*\$7.5 million financed with prior year available funds*) that includes: transportation; excess property; and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation

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in countries where the CINC's have few other programs. Current plans call for the CINCs to conduct humanitarian assistance activities as part of their peacetime theater engagement plan in their regions, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to humanitarian emergencies in their regions. The DoD, in coordination with the Department of State, transports excess defense non-lethal 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; 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 CINC activities conducted by U.S. military personnel targeted at relieving suffering and improving CINC presence in countries, including: training; modest construction; medical assistance; technical assistance; engineering assistance; and logistical assistance. Among the functions of such activities is survey and assessment to ensure the DoD excess property is appropriate, and to install equipment and train personnel in its operation.

CINC humanitarian assistance activities reflect the priorities of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It also provides support programs that ensure proper administration of CINC program activities and allows DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to the humanitarian assistance program. Programs include technical and administrative assistance and studies, including programs to support CINC initiatives to improve civilian-military cooperation and coordination in humanitarian programs and operations. The humanitarian assistance program also allows response in the course of the fiscal year to the priorities defined by U.S. Government principals as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States 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 2002 is \$10 million. This funding supports the capacity of the Department, through the CINCs, to respond to natural and manmade 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 prepare for such activities. 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 Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and recipient countries to build capabilities to respond to emergency response, reducing the potential need for U.S. military involvement in crisis response.

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

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 2000 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2001			FY 2002 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Request</u>	Budget <u>Appropriation</u>	Current <u>Estimate</u>	
Budget Authority	55,511	64,900	55,900	55,777	49,700
Unobligated Balance					
Carried Forward:					
Start of Year	+48,351			+28,211	+7,500
End of Year	-28,211			-7,500	
Total Program	75,651	64,900	55,900	76,508	57,200*

\* **The FY 2002 OHDACA budget request is \$49.7 million.** The combination of the budget request of \$49.7 million and projected "carry-over" of \$7.5 million of FY 2001 unobligated balances will finance the actual FY 2002 program requirement of \$57.2 million



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B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change <u>FY 2001/FY 2001</u>	Change <u>FY 2001/FY 2002</u>
Baseline Funding	64,900	76,508
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-9,000	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-123	
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>55,777</b>	
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward		
Start of Year	+28,211	+7,500
End of Year	-7,500	
Price Change	0	+773
Program Changes	0	-27,581
<b>Current Estimate (Planned Obligations)</b>	<b>76,508*</b>	<b>57,200*</b>

\* *The FY 2002 OHDACA budget request is \$49.7 million. The combination of the budget request of \$49.7 million and projected "carry-over" of \$7.5 million of FY 2001 unobligated balances will finance the actual FY 2002 program requirement of \$57.2 million.*

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2001 President's Budget Request	64,900
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief	-9,000
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
FY 2001 Government-Wide Rescission (P.L. 106-554)	-123
<b>4. Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>55,777</b>

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5. Program Increases		+20,731
a. Increase in Humanitarian Assistance Projects to be financed using unobligated FY 2000 Disaster Relief Funding.	+6,200	
b. Prior Year Humanitarian Assistance projects to be executed in FY 2001.	+6,480	
c. Prior Year Demining program to be executed in FY 2001.	+8,051	
<b>6. Revised FY 2001 Estimate (Planned Obligations)</b>		<b>76,508</b>
7. Price Change		+472
8. Program Decreases		-19,780
a. Decrease in Humanitarian Assistance Projects resulting from the decline of disaster response requirements after wrap-up of high intensity relief efforts associated with Hurricane Mitch in Central America.		
<b>9. FY 2002 Current Estimate (Planned Obligations)</b>		<b>57,200*</b>

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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.

	<u>(Dollars in Thousands)</u>		
	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b><u>Humanitarian Demining Programs</u></b>	<b><u>28,870</u></b>	<b><u>25,133</u></b>	<b><u>25,800</u></b>
Prior Year Projects Carried Forward	15,973	6,480	0
New Projects/Requirements	12,897	18,653	25,800
<b><u>Humanitarian Assistance Programs</u></b>	<b><u>42,777</u></b>	<b><u>41,375</u></b>	<b><u>21,400</u></b>
Prior Year Projects Carried Forward	32,190	19,115	7,500
New Projects/Requirements	10,587	22,260	13,900
<b><u>Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency</u></b>			
<b><u>Response</u></b>	<b><u>4,004</u></b>	<b><u>10,000</u></b>	<b><u>10,000</u></b>
Prior Year Projects Carried Forward	188	2,616	0
New Projects/Requirements	3,816	7,384	10,000
<b><u>Total Program</u></b>	<b><u>75,651</u></b>	<b><u>76,508</u></b>	<b><u>57,200*</u></b>
Prior Year Projects Carried Forward	48,351	28,211	7,500
New Projects/Requirements	27,300	48,297	49,700

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

	<u>FY 2000</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2002</u> <sup>3/</sup>
<b>TRAVEL</b>							
Travel of Persons	11,649	186	1,123	12,958	220	0	13,178
Total Travel	11,649	186	1,123	12,958	220	0	13,178
<b>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND</b>							
Army Managed Supplies & Materials	30	0	0	30	0	0	30
DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	3,500	158	-2,658	1,000	0	0	1,000
GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	4,619	74	0	4,693	80	0	4,773
Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	8,149	232	-2,658	5,723	80	0	5,803
<b>OTHER FUND PURCHASES</b>							
DLA Distribution Depot	1,054	39	1,139	2,232	-169	250	2,270
Military Sealift Command	700	0	1,389	2,089	0	0	2,089
Total Purchases	1,754	9	2,528	4,321	-169	250	4,359
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>							
MAC SAAM	2,639	0	783	3,422	0	0	3,422
MSC Cargo	1,257	205	1,355	2,817	-124	124	2,817
MTMC (Other)	270	0	1,634	1,904	0	0	1,904
Commercial Transportation	1,846	30	1,197	3,073	52	0	3,125
Total Transportation	6,012	235	4,969	11,216	-72	124	11,268

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

	<u>FY 2000</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2002</u> <sup>3/</sup>
OTHER PURCHASES							
Purchased Utilities	52	1	0	53	1	0	54
Purchased Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rents (Non-GSA)	632	10	0	642	11	0	653
Supplies & Materials	4,056	65	613	4,734	81	0	4,815
Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	5,028	80	125	5,233	89	-23	5,299
Management & Professional Spt Svcs	724	12	543	1,279	22	0	1,301
Other Contracts	16,060	257	-10,014	6,303	107	645	7,055
Other Costs	1,395	22	1,898	3,315	57	0	3,415
Total Other Purchases	27,941	447	-6,835	21,559	368	622	22,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,511</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>-873</b>	<b>55,777</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>57,200</b>

1. The actual FY 2000 obligations are \$75.7 million. This requirement is financed with unobligated prior year balance of \$48.4 million and \$27.3 million of the FY 2000 appropriation.
2. The estimated FY 2001 program requirements are \$76.5 million. This requirement is financed with an FY 2000 unobligated balance of \$28.2 million carried forward into FY 2001 and \$48.3 million of the FY 2001 appropriation.
3. The FY 2002 OHDACA budget request is \$49.7 million. The combination of the budget request of \$49.7 million and projected "carry-over" of \$7.5 million from the FY 2001 appropriation will finance the FY 2002 program requirement of \$57.2 million.