

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

(\$ in Millions)									
FY 2002 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2003 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2004 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2005 <u>Estimate</u>
49.4	+1.6	+7.1	58.1	-1.5	+2.4	59.0	+1.1	-.5	59.6

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 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 the regional Unified Commanders-in-Chief (CINC) with an unobtrusive, low cost, but highly efficacious means to carry out their peacetime engagement missions, while providing a valuable training benefit for U.S. troops. Furthermore, OHDACA augments the CINCs' capabilities to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian crises. In providing relief to areas of need, the U.S. military gains substantial training benefits and obtains access to regions important to U.S. interests. 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.

The FY 2004 OHDACA budget request is \$59.0 million. The FY 2004 increase (\$0.9 million) from the FY 2003 planned obligations (\$58.1 million) reflects increase to emergency response program (\$2.0 million) offset by decrease in humanitarian assistance reprograms (\$-1.1 million).

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The **Humanitarian Mine Action Program** requirement of \$10.0 million 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. Countries receiving assistance or are under consideration for such assistance include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Oman, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia. The Humanitarian Mine Action Program, executed by the Combatant Commanders, provides significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to U.S. forces while contributing to alleviating a highly visible, worldwide problem. The DoD program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not easily available to US forces and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities that cannot be duplicated in the United States. U.S. military personnel do not enter active minefields or remove landmines. Our military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills.

Humanitarian Mine Action Program and Funding

	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>			
	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Total Program	6.7	10.0	10.0	10.0

The **Humanitarian Assistance Program** FY 2003 requirements of \$39.0 include: transportation; excess property; and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation. 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 FY 2003 to FY 2004 decrease is due to reduced inflation

Humanitarian Assistance Program and Funding

	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>			
	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Total Program	34.6	40.1	39.0	39.6

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The **Foreign Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response** estimate for FY 2004 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. In times of severe disasters, the U.S. military has been and will continue to be, called upon to provide aid and assistance. The Commanders have unique assets and capabilities to respond to major disasters. OHDACA funding allows the Commanders to provide immediate life-saving assistance to countries in their region. 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 country to build capabilities to respond to emergencies response, thereby, reducing the potential need for United States military involvement in crisis response. The FY 2004 increase is to improve the capacity of the Department, through the Commanders, to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to the humanitarian aspects of security crises.

Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response Funding

	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>			
	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
Total Program	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0