

# **Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/FY 2005 Biennial Budget Estimates**

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



February 2003

**DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY**  
**Overseas Humanitarian Demining and Mine Action**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/FY 2005 Biennial Budget Estimates**  
**APPROPRIATION HIGHLIGHTS**

(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Appropriation Summary:</u>										
Humanitarian Assistance	42.647	1.541	3.884	48.072	-1.558	2.486	49.000	0.954	-0.354	49.600
Humanitarian Mine Action	6.708	0.064	3.228	10.000	0.109	-0.109	10.000	0.159	-0.159	10.000
Total	56.855	1.605	7.112	58.072	-1.448	2.376	59.000	1.113	-0.513	59.600

Description of Operations Financed:

These funds will be used to finance the humanitarian assistance, foreign disaster, and humanitarian mine action programs.

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

The funding changes between FY 2003 and FY 2004 are due to increased requirements for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

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<b><u>Appropriation:</u> Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>
<b>1. FY 2003 President's Budget</b>	<b>58,400</b>
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
4. Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions)	-328
<b>5. FY 2003 Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>58,072</b>
6. Proposed Supplementals	
7. Transfers In	
8. Transfers Out	
<b>9. Revised FY 2003 Current Estimate</b>	<b>58,072</b>
10. Price Growth	-1,448
11. Transfers In	
12. Transfers Out	
13. Program Increases:	
a. Annualization of New FY 2003 Program	
b. One-Time FY 2003 Costs	
c. Program Growth in FY 2003	2,376
d. New FY 2003 Program	
14. Total Program Increases	
15. Program Decreases:	
a. One-Time FY 2003 Costs	
b. Annualization of FY 2003	
c. Program Decreases in FY 2003	
16. Total Decreases	
<b>17. FY 2004 Budget Request</b>	<b>59,000</b>
18. Price Change	1,113
19. Program Decrease	-513
<b>20. FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>59,600</b>

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I. Narrative Description:

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funds three humanitarian activities of the Department of Defense (DoD) - the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program, the Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) and Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER).

OHDACA programs support the Secretary of Defense Security Cooperation Strategy and U.S. military forces in meeting two key requirements. The first is to maintain a robust overseas presence aimed at shaping the international security cooperation environment in a manner that dissuades would-be aggressors by promoting peace and stability in regions of tension and assuring allies and friendly nations through low-level contacts where other programs would not be possible. The second requirement is for U.S. forces to respond rapidly and effectively when called upon to assist the victims of storms, earthquakes, and other natural or manmade disasters.

The DoD humanitarian assistance programs meet these needs by providing Combatant Commanders with an unobtrusive, low cost, but highly effective means to carry out their engagement and security cooperation missions, while providing a valuable training benefit for U.S. forces. Furthermore, OHDACA augments the Commanders' austere resources and expands their capabilities to respond rapidly to humanitarian crises. The U.S. forces get substantial training and readiness benefits and gain access to regions important to U.S. interests by providing humanitarian assistance to countries in need. These programs enhance deployment and war fighting skills, and increase readiness across a number of operational areas - including C3I, civil/military affairs, transportation and logistics.

The DoD humanitarian assistance activities, of relatively minor cost but having major influence with friends and allies, are approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and coordinated with the Department of State (DoS). This cooperative effort ensures the U.S. Government (USG) unity of effort and compliance with national security and foreign policy goals.

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II. Description of Operations Financed:

The FY 2004 President's budget requests \$59.0 million for the OHDACA appropriation to finance humanitarian mine action, humanitarian assistance, and foreign disaster relief and emergency response programs.

The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program is a major component of the USG program and supports DoD's security cooperation strategy. The DoS estimates that approximately 60 million landmines are scattered across the globe today. They are the residues of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly in these conflicts, landmines have been targeted against civilians to deny their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, anti-personnel landmines kill or maim at least 1,000 people every month – most of them innocent civilians.

The HMA 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 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 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 emplaced landmines. Our military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals are 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 victims assistance issues. These victim assistance activities include epidemiological studies of landmine injuries, first responder training, educational material development, surgical care and training, and enhancement of consultative services using telemedicine technology. Projects provide direct humanitarian assistance while benefiting DoD by providing

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excellent training opportunities for our soldiers and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers.

The Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), established at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, is the Department of Defense military center of excellence for the training of deploying U.S. personnel for mine action missions. It also collects mine action information concerning 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 unexploded ordnance (UXO), mines and booby traps in support of training. HDTC is also tasked to expand current training in mine risk education to include personnel from other USG agencies, NGO, and international organizations and to develop linkages to those agencies and academic institutions.

Humanitarian Mine Action is a Combatant Commander-executed program primarily using SOF to assist host nations to educate civilian populations on the dangers of landmines and how to identify and report their locations. The program trains local demining cadres to identify suspected mined/UXO contaminated areas, conduct surveys and assessments, and destroy landmines and return mined 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 Humanitarian Mine Action Program enhances the deployment and warfighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability and improving USG and Combatant Commanders' relations with host nations.

For 2004, \$10.0 million is required for DoD humanitarian mine action 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.

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Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments primarily consist of highly skilled SOF, medical, 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 sustainment operations. 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 Assistance Program (HAP) and Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER): Established in 1986, these programs are designed to assure friendly nations and allies of our support and enable timely and effective response to crises. The Department and Combatant Commanders seek to help avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to begin to recover from conflict. By providing early assistance these programs also minimize the potential for crises to develop or grow further - regional stability is fostered, reducing a requirement for large-scale deployment of US military forces at a later date.

HAP and FDR/ER programs accomplish these objectives in several ways. They support (1) donation of excess non-lethal DoD property (including the refurbishment, storage, inspection, packaging, transportation, and provision of spare parts; and (2) the provision on-the-ground activities carried out by U.S. military personnel aimed at assuring friendly nations of our support by improving U.S. military presence in countries. Such activities include assessment of needs, training in disaster planning and preparedness, and rudimentary construction, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, DoD humanitarian assistance programs supports the Combatant Commanders by providing access to and fostering goodwill for the U.S. military in selected countries. Correspondingly, the disaster relief element of the program

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supports readiness by enabling rapid responses to sudden emergencies without the regional Commanders having to fund the incremental costs of such activities from their constrained Operations and Maintenance (O&M) accounts.

The amounts expended for any particular disaster are often too small to merit the major institutional effort of requesting supplemental appropriations or Presidential Drawdown authority pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Yet, for the individual Commander, the expense could mean that, without reimbursement from the OHDACA appropriation, the readiness of their command would be adversely affected.

In times of severe natural 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. These funds have helped the Defense Components and the Commanders reduce their costs of operation,

including responses to natural or manmade disasters, as well as transportation costs for logistical support. 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.

DoD may play a key role in humanitarian crises by providing effective response when asked by the DoS or the Agency for International Development. The U.S. military offers exceptional operational reach and can be immediately deployed as a stopgap measure to limit the extent of emergencies. 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 U.S. military is unmatched in regard to command and control, logistics, transportation, and communications, and in the amount of cargo able to be transported by available air or sealift. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in any other government agency.



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To support DoD humanitarian assistance programs and activities for FY 2004, \$39.0 million is reflected herein. Activities include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation in countries where the Commanders have fewer other programs. Current plans call for the Commanders to conduct humanitarian assistance activities as part of their regional security cooperation strategy, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to emergencies in their regions.

DoD, in coordination with the DoS, 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; 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 until excess material is delivered. The costs of DoD assistance include other smaller scale activities conducted by U.S. forces targeted at relieving suffering and promoting U.S military presence in countries. These activities include training, rudimentary construction, and medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance. Among the functions of such activities are surveys and assessments to ensure the DoD excess property is appropriately used for the intended purpose, and local personnel are trained in its operation and maintenance.

The Commanders' humanitarian assistance activities reflect the priorities of the Secretary of Defense 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 technical and administrative assistance and studies, including initiatives to support actions to improve civilian-military cooperation and coordination of humanitarian assistance and operations with NGO and international 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.

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This budget also reflects \$10.0 million in FY 2004 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. Among the activities covered by this item is transportation of emergency assistance during foreign disasters and programs to plan and prepare for managing disasters.

Emergency response encompass transportation, logistical support, provision of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR) (to maintain the health of moderately malnourished recipients until conventional relief programs or targeted feeding can be resumed), search and rescue, medical evacuation, and assistance in the form of both supplies and services to internally displaced persons and refugees. Projects also include those that help build recipient country and non-governmental organizations' emergency response capability to reduce the potential need for U.S. military involvement in future crises response.

**III. Financial Summary (O&M: Dollars in Thousands):**

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 2002 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2003			FY 2004 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2005 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>		
Budget Authority	49,355	58,400	58,072	58,072	59,000	59,600
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward:						
Start of Year	7,500					
End of Year	-7,500					
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>49,355</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>58,072</b>	<b>58,072</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>59,600</b>

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**B. Reconciliation Summary:**

	Change <u>FY 2002/FY 2003</u>	Change <u>FY 2003/FY 2004</u>	Change <u>FY 2004/FY 2005</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>58,072</b>	<b>59,600</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)			
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)			
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	-328		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>58,072</b>		
Price Change		-1,448	1,113
Program Changes		2,376	-515
<b>Current Estimate (Planned Obligations)</b>	<b>58,072</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>59,600</b>

**C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:**

<b>1. FY 2003 President's Budget Request</b>		<b>58,400</b>
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
4. Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Section 8135 - Inflation - Revised Economic Assumptions	-328	
Total Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		-328
<b>5. FY 2003 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>58,072</b>
6. Price Change		-1,448
7. Program Increases		
Increase is to fund Humanitarian Assistance Projects		2,376
<b>8. FY 2004 Budget Request</b>		<b>59,000</b>
9. Price Change		1,113
10. Program Decrease		-513
<b>11. FY 2005 Budget Request</b>		<b>59,600</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>FY 2002</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2003</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Humanitarian Mine Action Programs	6,708	10,000	10,000	10,000
Humanitarian Assistance Programs	34,615	40,072	39,000	39,600
Disaster Relief Assistance/Emergency Response	<u>8,032</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total Program	49,355	58,072	59,000	59,600

**V. Personnel Summary: None**

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

	FY 2002 Actuals	Change FY 2002 to FY 2003		FY 2003 Estimate	Change FY 2003 to FY 2004		FY 2004 Estimate	Change FY 2004 to FY 2005		FY 2005 Estimate
		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
Travel of Persons	8,458	93	2,000	10,551	158	0	10,709	171	0	10,880
Army Supplies & Materials	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30
DLA Supplies & Materials	1,000	35	0	1,035	-30	0	1,005	15	0	1,020
Supplies & Materials (GSA Managed)	693	8	0	701	11	0	712	11	0	723
DLA Distribution Depot	2,232	94	0	2,326	98	0	2,424	102	0	2,526
Military Sealift Command	2,089	0	0	2,089	0	0	2,089	0	0	2,089
MAC SAAM	1,422	6	0	1,428	-19	0	1,409	23	0	1,432
MSC Cargo	2,817	1,054	1,189	5,060	-2,160	2,498	5,398	259	0	5,645
MTMC (Other)	1,904	0	0	1,904	0	0	1,904	0	0	1,904
Commercial Cargo	4,090	45	0	4,135	62	0	4,197	67	0	4,264
Rents (Non-GSA)	642	7	0	649	10	0	659	10	0	669
Supplies & Mat'ls (Non-GSA)	3,734	41	695	4,470	67	0	4,537	73	0	4,610
Equip Purchases	4,233	46	3,228	7,507	113	-122	7,498	120	-159	7,471
Mgmt & Prof. Services	1,279	14	0	1,293	20	0	1,313	21	0	1,334
Other Costs	14,732	162	0	14,894	222	0	15,116	241	-354	15,003
Total	49,355	1,605	7,112	58,072	-1,448	2,376	59,000	1,113	-513	59,600