

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Budget Estimates

## Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid



February 2004

**Defense Security Cooperation Agency  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Budget Estimate  
Budget Activity #4: Administration and Servicewide Activities**

I. Narrative Description:

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

DoD humanitarian assistance programs meet these needs by providing Combatant Commanders with an unobtrusive, low cost, but highly effective means to carry out their 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. U.S. forces receive 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.

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 collaborative effort ensures 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 2005 President's budget requests \$59.0 million for the OHDACA appropriation to finance humanitarian assistance, humanitarian mine action, and foreign disaster relief and emergency response programs and activities.

The Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP): Established in 1986, this program is designed to assure friendly nations and allies of our support and provide basic humanitarian aid and services to populations in need. 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 conflicts.

The HAP projects and activities accomplish these objectives in several ways. They support (1) donation of excess non-lethal DoD property and (2) the provision of 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, rudimentary construction, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, DoD humanitarian assistance programs support the Combatant Commanders by providing access to and fostering goodwill for the U.S. military in selected countries.

DoD, in coordination with the Department of State (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

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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 that 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 collaboration 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.

To support DoD humanitarian assistance programs and activities for FY 2005, \$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.

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The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program is a major component of the USG program and supports DoD's security cooperation strategy. Explosive remnants of war (ERW), which includes landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition, are the residues of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly in these conflicts, these ERW deny civilian populations their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, explosive remnants of war 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 injuries caused by ERW, 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 excellent training opportunities for our soldiers and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers.

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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. HDTC also collects information on ERW in countries approved for participation in the USG HMA program. HDTC incorporates new demining technologies and techniques in training plans and provides current data on country specific ERW (including unexploded ordnance (UXO), mines, booby traps, and small arms ammunition) 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 managed training and security cooperation program primarily using SOF to assist host nations to educate civilian populations on the dangers of explosive remnants of war and how to identify and report their locations. The program trains local demining cadres to identify suspected contaminated areas, conduct surveys and assessments, destroy ERW and return those cleared 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.

Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments primarily consist of highly skilled SOF, medical, engineers, 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

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For 2005, \$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.

Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER): This activity enables the Combatant Commanders to respond timely and effectively to crises in their areas of responsibility. FDR/ER minimizes the potential for crises to develop or expand further - regional stability is fostered, reducing a requirement for large-scale deployment of US military forces at a later date. The Commanders' disaster preparedness efforts increase host nation's capability to respond to natural or manmade disasters, reducing the likelihood that future disasters will require a significant USG/DoD response.

FDR/ER 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.

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. The 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 operations as well as transportation costs for logistical support. The OHDACA funding is available to support the DoD response to small-scale contingencies, and to provide seed money aimed

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at leveraging larger assistance packages from national and international donors responding to complex emergencies.

DoD also plays 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 DoD 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.

Emergency response encompass transportation, logistical support, provision of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) (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 to internally displaced persons and refugees, in the form of both supplies and services. 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.

This budget includes \$10.0 million in FY 2005 to improve the capacity of the Department, through the Commanders, to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to mitigate the humanitarian aspects of security crises.



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

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 2003 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2004			FY 2005 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	
Budget Authority	94,517	59,000	94,218	94,218	59,000
Total Program	94,517	59,000	94,218	94,218	59,000

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

**FY 2004 President's Budget Request**

**59,000**

**1. Congressional Adjustments**

- a. Distributed Adjustment
- b. Undistributed Adjustments
- c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent
- d. General Provisions

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(\$in Thousands)

	1) Section 8126: Prorate Management Efficiencies	-282
<b>FY 2004 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>58,718</b>
2.	<b>Emergency Supplemental</b>	
	a. Emergency Supplemental Funding Carryover	
	b. FY 2004 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-106)	<b>35,500</b>
	1) AFGHANISTAN	
	2) IRAQ	
	3) HORN OF AFRICA	
	4) MEDICAL PROJECTS/SCHOOLS/DIASTER PREP	
3.	<b>Fact-of-Life Changes</b>	<b>N/A</b>
4.	<b>Reprogramming(Requiring 1415 Actions)</b>	<b>N/A</b>

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	(\$in Thousands)
<b>Revised FY 2004 Estimate</b>	<b>94,218</b>
5. Less: Emergency Supplemental Funding	-35,500
<b>Normalized Current Estimate for FY 2004</b>	<b>58,718</b>
6. Price Change	-654
7. <b>Functional Transfers</b>	
a. Transfers In	
b. Transfers Out	
8. <b>Program Increases</b>	
a. Annualization of New FY 2004 Program	
b. One-Time FY 2005 Costs	
c. Program Growth in FY 2005	
1) Increase due to Training and Travel associated with the Mine Action program.	936
9. <b>Program Decreases</b>	
a. One-Time FY 2005 Costs	
c. Program Decreases in FY 2005	
<b>FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>59,000</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.

	FY 2003 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2004 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2005 <u>Estimate</u>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance Program</b>	49,172	47,218	39,000
<b>Humanitarian Mine Action Program</b>	1,600	2,800	10,000
<b>Foreign Disaster Relief/Emergency Response</b>	7,300	8,700	10,000
<b>Supplemental Appropriations (FY 2003/2004)</b>	36,445	35,500	-
<b>Total OHDACA Program</b>	94,517	94,218	59,000

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V. Personnel Summary: None

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

	FY 2003 <u>Actuals</u>	Change <u>FY 2003 to FY 2004</u>			Change <u>FY 2004 to FY 2005</u>		
		Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY2004 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2005 <u>Estimate</u>
Travel of Persons	8,766	114	1,689	10,569	137	23	10,729
Army Supplies & Materials	31	1	-2	30	0	0	30
DLA Supplies & Materials	2,300	-67	38	2,271	20	-1,286	1,005
Supplies & Materials (GSA Managed)	341	4	367	712	9	2	723
DLA Distribution Depot	6,124	0	-80	6,044	-381	-1,150	4,513
AMC SAMM/JCS Exercises	441	-6	974	1,409	-879	902	1,432
MSC Cargo	7,215	-3,081	5,716	9,850	-384	-2,176	7,290
Commercial Cargo	11,042	143	-143	11,042	144	-6,989	4,197
Rents (Non-GSA)	2,072	27	18	2,117	27	-1,391	753
Supplies & Mat'ls (Non-GSA)	6,401	83	758	7,242	94	-2,788	4,548
Equip Purchases	7,175	93	7,915	15,183	198	-7,973	7,408
Mgmt & Prof. Services	4,792	62	-1,038	3,816	50	-2,545	1,321
Other Costs	37,817	492	-14,376	23,933	311	-9,193	15,051
Total	94,517	-2,135	1,836	94,218	-654	-34,564	59,000