

Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid,
Defense (OHDACA)



February 2006

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DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA)
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	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>Actuals*</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2006</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>Estimate</u>
DSCA (OHDACA)	175,809	4,879	-119,899	60,789	2,341	74	63,204

* The FY 2005 Actual column includes \$22,000 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13). In addition, the FY 2005 column includes \$95,000 thousand in OHDACA funding for Tsunami Disaster Relief, which was transferred to OHDACA via Reprogramming Action and subsequently issued to PACOM for Tsunami Relief.

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The FY 2007 budget estimate requests \$63.2 million for the OHDACA appropriation to finance three programs: humanitarian assistance, humanitarian mine action, and foreign disaster relief and emergency response.

The Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Program was established in 1986 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.

HA 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, rudimentary construction of clinics, schools, and roads, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (continued)

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 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.

Humanitarian Assistance activities of the Combatant Commanders 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

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States, to include requests from other agencies that further national security and foreign policy objectives.

In FY 2007, \$40.3 million is requested to support DoD humanitarian assistance programs and activities. Activities include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation. 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.

The 600+ Humanitarian Assistance projects by Combatant Command are reflected below:

<u>Combatant Command</u>	<u>Number Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (\$M)</u>
USCENTCOM	58	\$ 8.9
USEUCOM	192	11.8
USPACOM	133	7.7
USSOUTHCOM	<u>237</u>	<u>11.9</u>
	620	\$40.3

The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program is a major component of DoD's security cooperation strategy. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), which include landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunitions, 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.

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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.

The Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTTC), 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. HDTTC also collects information on ERW in countries approved for participation in the USG HMA program. HDTTC 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. HDTTC is also tasked to expand current training

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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 Special Operations Forces (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 cadre 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 war-fighting 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 their sustainment operations.

In FY 2007, \$5.0 million is requested for DoD humanitarian mine action activities. 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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The HMA training missions projected by Combatant Command for various Host Nations are identified below.

<u>Combatant</u> <u>Command</u>	<u>Host</u> <u>Nations</u>
USCENTCOM	Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen
USEUCOM	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Estonia, Georgia, Mauritania, Senegal, Tunisia, Zambia
USPACOM	Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam
USSOUTHCOM	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

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 enables the Commanders to assist countries by improving local crisis response capacity and training in disaster planning and preparedness. This minimizes the potential for crises to develop or expand - promoting regional stability and reducing a requirement for large-scale deployment of US military forces at a later date. These 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.

The OHDACA funded FDR/ER activities support readiness by providing the legal authority and funding to enable rapid responses by DoD elements to sudden emergencies. Amounts expended for any particular disaster are often too small to merit the major institutional efforts of requesting supplemental appropriations or Presidential Drawdown authority pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Yet, for the individual Commander,

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (continued)

without funding for these expenses 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 operations 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 also plays a key role in humanitarian crises by providing effective response when asked by the Department of State and 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 encompasses transportation, logistical support, provisions 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

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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.

In FY 2007, \$17.9 million is requested to improve the capacity of the Department, through the Combatant Commanders, to respond to the increasing number and degree of natural and man-made disasters and to mitigate the humanitarian aspects of security crises. This level reflects an increase of \$1.8 million from Humanitarian Mine Action based on experiences with recent disasters. The increased program in FY 2007 is primarily based on the Department's experience supporting USG relief efforts caused by the tsunami, flooding and mudslides in Guatemala, and the Pakistan earthquake disaster.

II. Force Structure Summary: None.

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands):

	*FY 2005 <u>Actuals</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	FY 2006 Congressional Action		<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2007 Estimate</u>
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>			
A. <u>Budget Activity Subactivities:</u>							
BA 1 Operating Forces							
Humanitarian Assistance	56,809	41,546	-757	-1.8	40,789	40,789	40,302
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	4,000	10,000			10,000	5,000	5,000
Foreign Disaster Relief/Emergency Response	20,000	10,000			10,000	15,000	17,902
Tsunami Disaster Relief - via Prior Approval Reprogramming actions	95,000						
Total	175,809	61,546	-757	-1.2	60,789	60,789	63,204

* The FY 2005 Actual column includes \$22,000 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13). In addition, the FY 2005 column includes \$95,000 thousand in OHDACA funding for Tsunami Disaster Relief, which was transferred to OHDACA via Reprogramming Action and subsequently issued to PACOM for Tsunami Relief.

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (continued)

B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2006/FY 2006</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2006/FY 2007</u>
Baseline Funding	61,546	60,789
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	-757	
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	60,789	
Fact-of-Life Changes (CY to CY Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	60,789	60,789
Anticipated Supplemental Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		2,341
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		74
Current Estimate	60,789	63,204
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	60,789	

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (continued)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2006 President's Budget Request		61,546
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
1) Sec 8109 (A) - Excessive growth in Travel and Transportation	-46	
2) Sec 8125 - Economic Assumptions	-97	
3) 1 percent Rescission	-614	
FY 2006 Appropriated Amount		60,789
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact of Life Changes		
FY 2006 Baseline Funding		60,789
4. Reprogrammings (requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2006 Estimate		60,789
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings, Iraq Freedom Fund Transfers		
FY 2006 Normalized Current Estimate		60,789
6. Price Change		2,341
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		1,827
a. Annualization of New FY 2006 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2007 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2007 in Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Programs (FY 2006 Baseline: \$15,000 thousand)	1,827	

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<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
9. Program Decreases		-1,753
a. Annualization of FY 2006 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2006 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2007 in the Humanitarian Assistance Programs (FY 2006 Baseline: \$40,789)	-1,753	
FY 2007 Budget Request		63,204

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

As is the case with humanitarian projects and support of foreign disaster relief and emergency crises, additional and immediate requirements emerge during the execution year. Accordingly, performance criteria are difficult to summarize. Useful measures are the amount of actual obligations reported, planned obligations, and the number of projects and training missions planned and identified in the descriptions of the operations financed for each subactivity above.

<u>Funding Levels</u>	FY 2005*		FY 2006	FY 2007
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Humanitarian Assistance Program	38,854	56,809	40,789	40,302
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	6,500	4,000	5,000	5,000
Foreign Disaster Relief/Emergency Response	13,500	20,000	15,000	17,902
Tsunami Disaster Relief		95,000		
Total	58,854	*175,809	60,789	63,204

* FY 2005 includes \$22,000 thousand in OHDACA Emergency Supplemental Funding (P.L. 109-13). In addition, the FY 2005 column includes \$95,000 thousand in OHDACA funding for Tsunami Disaster Relief, which was transferred to OHDACA via Reprogramming Action and subsequently issued to PACOM for Tsunami Relief.

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2005 Actuals</u>	<u>Change from FY 2005 to FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2006 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 2006 to FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2007 Estimate</u>
		<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>		<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	
Travels of Persons	2,663	64	-2,548	179	4	34	217
DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	400	5	79	484	3	99	586
Special Mission support (Navy Transportation)	5,000	1,080	-30	6,050	823	-773	6,100
JCS Exercises	3,000	-156	256	3,100	161	-111	3,150
MSC Cargo	2,000	-20	120	2,100	275	-225	2,150
Commercial Transportation	11	0	-11	0	0	0	0
Supplies & Materials (Non-SF)	2,379	57	-1,867	569	13	106	688
Equipment Purchases by Contracts	93	2	-95				
Other Intra- governmental Purchases	1,300	31	242	1,573	35	295	1,903
Other Contracts	148,833	3,572	-105,671	46,734	1,028	648	48,410
Other Costs	10,130	243	-10,373	0	0	0	0
Total	175,809	4,879	-119,899	60,789	2,341	74	63,204

* The FY 2005 actual column includes \$22,000 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13). In addition, the FY 2005 column includes \$95,000 thousand in OHDACA funding for Tsunami Disaster Relief, which was transferred to OHDACA via Reprogramming Action and subsequently issued to PACAM for Tsunami Relief.