USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Military Liaison Team (MLT)

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

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JHOC Course Book

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Fiscal Year 2015
OFDA Year in Review

A FLOOD-AFFECTED RESIDENT SWIMS THROUGH FLOODWATERS IN BURMA. RELENTLESS MONSOON RAINS TRIGGERED FLASH FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES, DESTROYING THOUSANDS OF HOUSES, FARMLAND, BRIDGES, AND ROADS. *PHOTO COURTESY OF YE AUNG THU/AFP*

2015 Year in Review

In FY 2015, OFDA responded to 49 humanitarian emergencies in 45 countries, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world.

Nearly 60 percent of OFDA's FY 2015 funding supported humanitarian activities in Africa. In West Africa, OFDA responded to an Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, Mali, and Sierra Leone. With approximately $717 million for the regional Ebola response, OFDA supported a range of humanitarian activities that helped slow transmission and increase capacity to prevent and respond to new cases, including providing health care support, facilitating safe burials, and raising community awareness of Ebola detection and prevention measures. OFDA also responded to conflict-related emergency needs in a number of West African countries, as well as food insecurity in Senegal and a volcano in Cabo Verde.

OFDA continued to provide critical, life-saving assistance in response to ongoing conflict and displacement in South Sudan and Sudan's Darfur Region and the Two Areas. OFDA also met conflict-related needs in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia, and provided nutrition assistance in Kenya. In Southern Africa, OFDA supported flood-affected communities in Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique.

As the crisis in Syria extended into its fifth year, an estimated 12.2 million people in the country required urgent humanitarian assistance. OFDA provided more than $303 million—the largest funding amount to a single country response in FY 2015—to support crisis-affected individuals in Syria. Through local partners, international NGOs, and UN agencies, OFDA prioritized the delivery of relief commodities and support for emergency medical care, in addition to protection, shelter, and WASH interventions. Elsewhere in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia Region, OFDA assisted conflict-affected populations in Iraq, Ukraine, and Yemen and mudslide-affected communities in Tajikistan.

49

OFDA DISASTER RESPONSES

to humanitarian emergencies in 45 countries in FY 2015

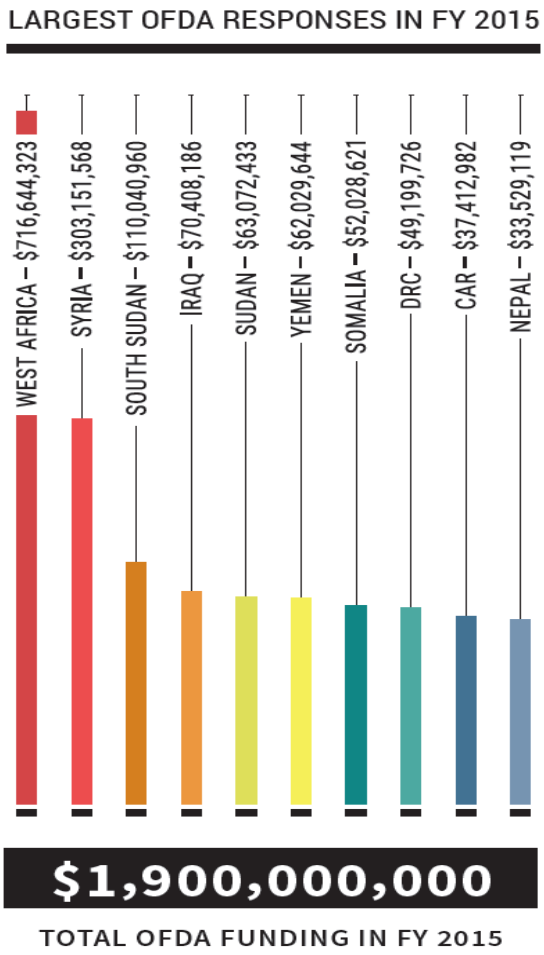
COMPLEX EMERGENCY:

Most frequent OFDA response in FY 2015

Fiscal Year 2015
OFDA Year in Review

In Asia, OFDA supported populations affected by complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan. In addition, OFDA responded to humanitarian needs arising from natural disasters, including drought, floods, and landslides, as well as the magnitude 7.8 earthquake that struck central Nepal in April and a volcanic eruption in the Philippines. OFDA also continued to prioritize DRR programs in Asia, investing in local capacity to prepare for and mitigate the potential impacts of future disasters. In Latin America and the Caribbean, OFDA responded to emergency needs resulting from floods, fires, and a tornado. OFDA also implemented numerous DRR programs in the region to strengthen local response capacity and promote techniques to mitigate the effects of disasters.

Throughout FY 2015, OFDA maintained DARTs for the complex crises in Iraq, South Sudan, and Syria and for the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, and deployed a DART to respond to the effects of the earthquake in Nepal. OFDA also maintained or stood up corresponding Washington, D.C.- based RMTs to facilitate coordination efforts. OFDA provided more than $1.9 billion in assistance in FY 2015, including more than $1.6 billion for disaster response activities. These interventions saved lives while also promoting early recovery and building resilience to future stresses, as the situation allowed. In FY 2015, OFDA also contributed nearly $90 million in DRR funding to help communities across the world prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, as well as approximately $66 million for disaster response programs that incorporated DRR activities.



OFDA FUNDING BY SECTOR

1. Agriculture and Food Insecurity 2. ERMS 3. Health 4. Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management 5. Logistics Support & Relief Commodities 6. Natural & Technological Risks 7. Nutrition 8. Protection 9. Risk Management Policy & Practice 10. Shelter & Settlements 11. WASH 12. Other

PHOTO: PALOMA CLOHOSSEY/USAID

OFDA FUNDING BY REGION

1. Africa 2. Asia and the Pacific 3. Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia 4. Latin America and the Caribbean 5. Global

PHOTO: KASHISH DAS SHRESTHA/USAID

Humanitarian Sectors Funded by USAID/OFDA

Agriculture and Food Security

Emergency agriculture and food security initiatives address immediate needs of target populations and strengthen local capacity and resilience to disasters. USAID supports agriculture and food security activities that expand choices available to farmers. USAID also funds the improvement of seed assessment methodology, provides assistance for emergency pest and pesticide management and disposal, and encourages the multiplication and dissemination of disease-resistant crop varieties.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems

In the wake of a disaster, USAID focuses on supporting programs that contribute to the longer-term economic recovery of a region by assisting people to resume their livelihoods. Such programs seek to restore livelihood assets, provide grants to support small business development, and create employment opportunities for people affected by disaster. Economic recovery is a vital part of the longer-term rehabilitation of a community following a disaster and an integral piece of a holistic, comprehensive disaster response program.

Health

USAID supports emergency health interventions that are based on strategies with the highest public health impact for the majority of those affected. Health interventions emphasize community-based initiatives that address major causes of death and disability. Such programs are designed to help prevent and treat malaria, measles, diarrhea, acute respiratory tract infections, and malnutrition. USAID programs increase pregnant women's access to safe maternal health care and provide education on caring for a newborn. USAID health activities are coordinated with local governments and implementing partner health strategies.

Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management

In any humanitarian response, coordination and information management are essential elements for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in a cohesive and effective manner. Through U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, USAID provides funding to enhance international and local coordination mechanisms. USAID also supports activities to strengthen the coordination and information management infrastructure of the international humanitarian community as a whole.

Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) covers a range of data collection, assessment, and evaluation activities, as well as curricula for capacity building, data analysis, and reporting related to USAID program activities and policies. USAID partners continue to build a knowledge base of both methods and data for improved programming. Although reporting is a key component, M&E primarily serves as a way to systematically identify program objectives and the logic or pathway to achieving them, monitor progress toward achieving objectives, assess whether the activities resulted in outcomes, and document learning for future programming.

Logistics and Relief Commodities

USAID maintains stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, USAID manages the provision and delivery of warehoused commodities and also funds implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. USAID distributes humanitarian commodities based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and/or NGOs.

Humanitarian Sectors Funded by USAID/OFDA

Nutrition
USAID supports emergency nutrition programs that focus on the prevention and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Programs funded by USAID use evidence-based approaches that decrease morbidity and mortality from malnutrition and from health conditions exacerbated by malnutrition. USAID supports activities that are community-based and linked to local health systems.

Protection
Protection activities assist internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in reducing or managing risks associated with violence, abuse, harassment, and exploitation. OFDA strongly encourages implementing partners to mainstream protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible and appropriate. Since 2005, USAID has funded protection of vulnerable populations as a stand-alone humanitarian sector.

Risk Reduction (Natural and Technological Disasters)
The vulnerability of communities located in hazard-prone areas places them at a higher risk of casualties and damage from technological, hydro-meteorological or geological hazards. USAID works closely with vulnerable communities as well as with national governments, international and regional organizations, and NGOs to identify, manage, and reduce vulnerability of populations to such hazards through encouraging multi-sectoral linkages.

Shelter and Settlements
In the wake of a major disaster that damages and destroys homes, USAID provides shelter and settlement assistance to address both immediate needs and overall recovery and reconstruction. Where possible and appropriate, shelter interventions promote livelihood opportunities and support and sustain local coping mechanisms. Program design emphasizes separate spaces for women and children, utilization of local building materials, re-use of rubble, and basic site planning to provide privacy and dignity.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
In disaster-affected areas, USAID funds water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions such as the construction of wells and latrines and the promotion of hand washing, safe water usage, and healthy sanitation. To ensure sustainable programs, USAID links emergency activities with transition and development programs and incorporates institutional partners such as local governments in program planning and implementation. Through WASH programming, USAID helps reduce morbidity and mortality associated with water and sanitation-related diseases and poor environmental conditions.

JHOC Key Messages

- USAID/OFDA is the designated USG lead for foreign disaster response; when requested, DOD works in a supporting capacity to civilian relief agencies.

- The USG has a formal, comprehensive system for responding to international disasters; DOD is not an instrument of first resort in responding to humanitarian crises.

- There is a process and key tools for requesting and validating U.S. military support during disasters (ExecSec Memo, MITAM, 72-hour rule).

- If DOD support is requested, it must be due to a unique capability that they can provide (at an appropriate level).

- The U.S. is just one part of an organized, professional humanitarian system/architecture.

- The international humanitarian community responds to validated humanitarian needs on a pull not push system

- Humanitarian principles and space are paramount to a successful response.

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US Foreign Aid Overview

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

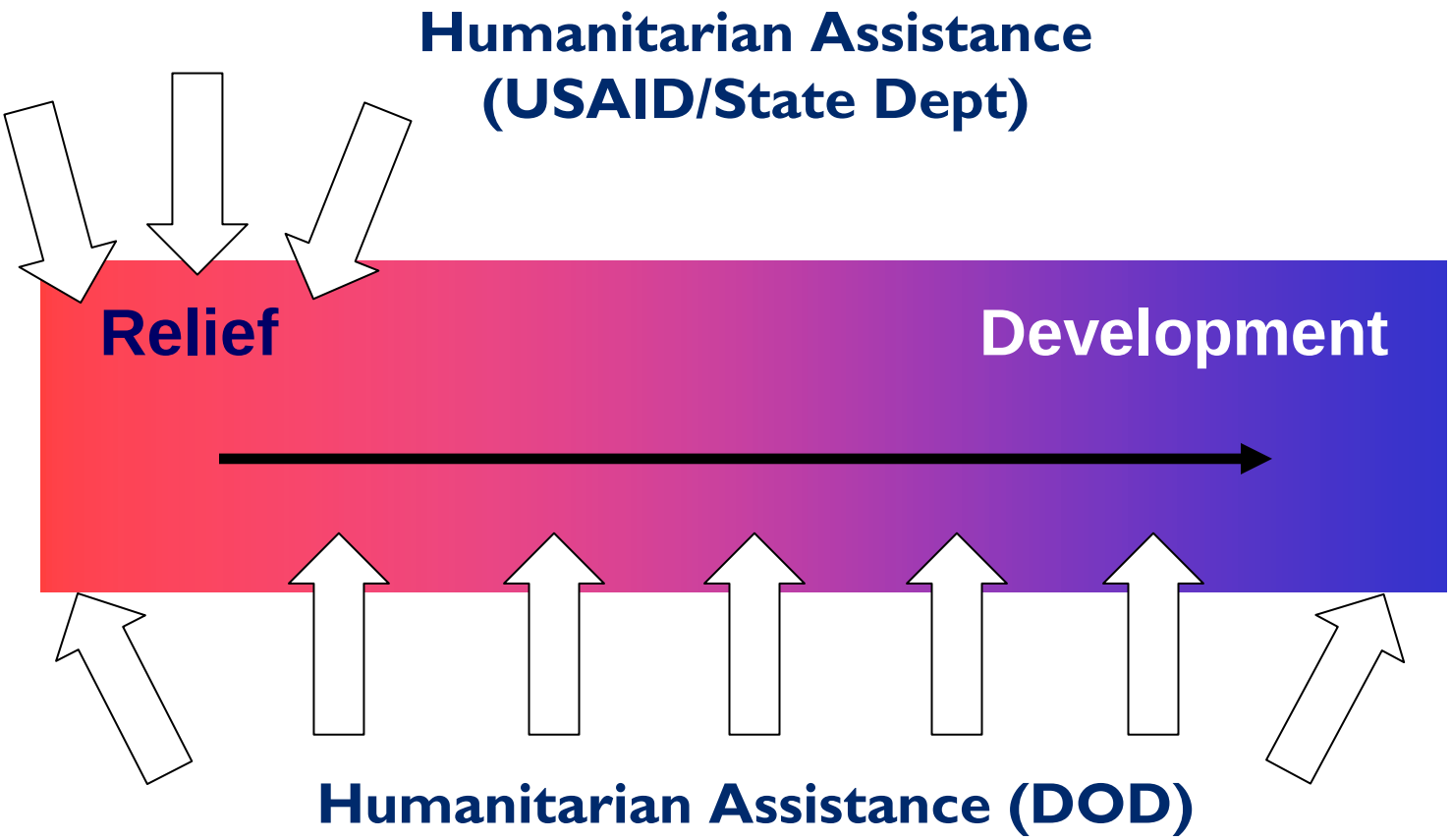
Module 2 Objectives

- Define Foreign Aid, who does it and why.

- Define Humanitarian Assistance

USG Humanitarian Assistance

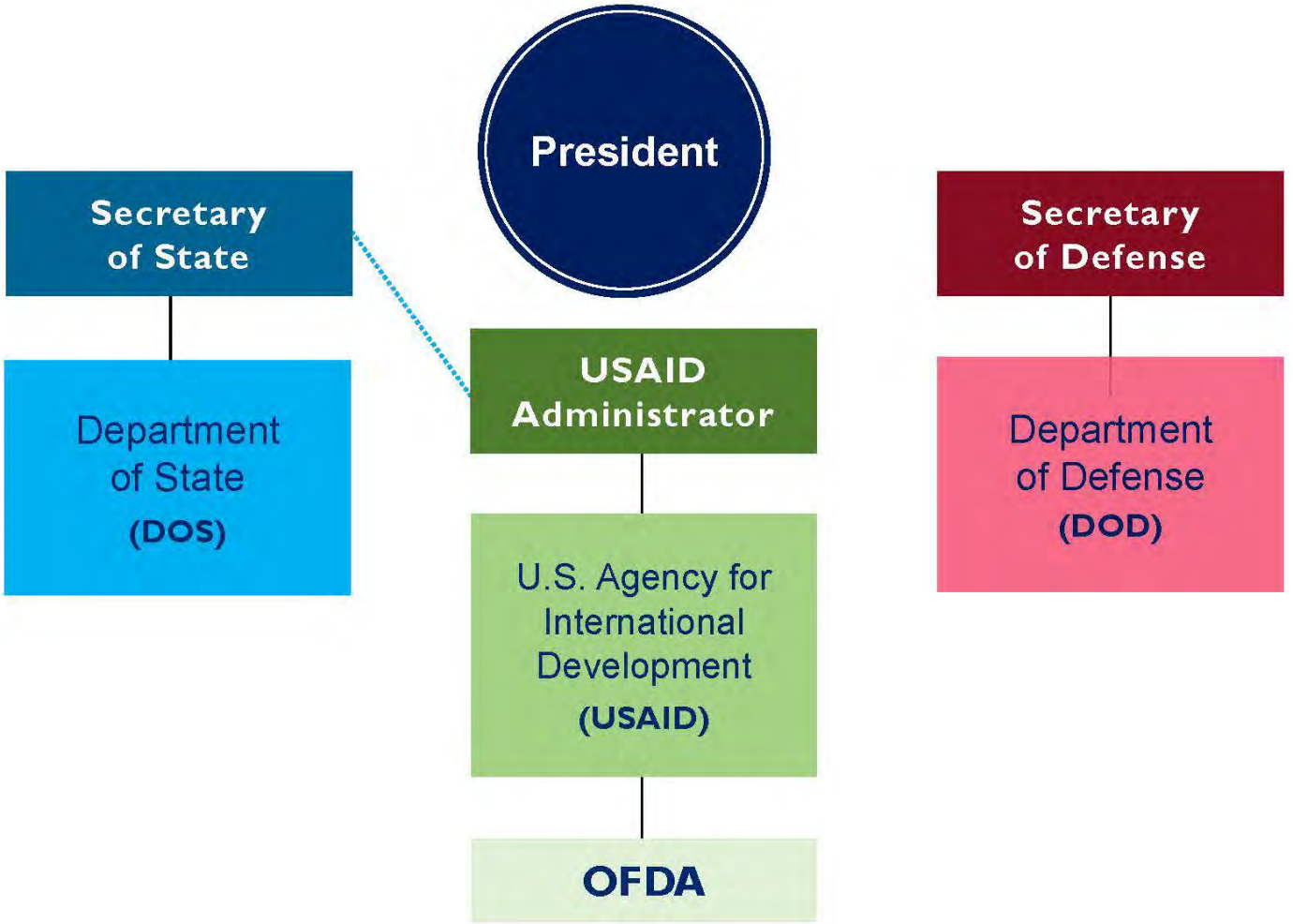
USG agencies define *humanitarian assistance* differently



For USAID and State Department, *humanitarian assistance* is generally considered emergency assistance in life-saving relief efforts.

For DOD, *humanitarian assistance* can include activities along the relief to development spectrum.

USG Key Players



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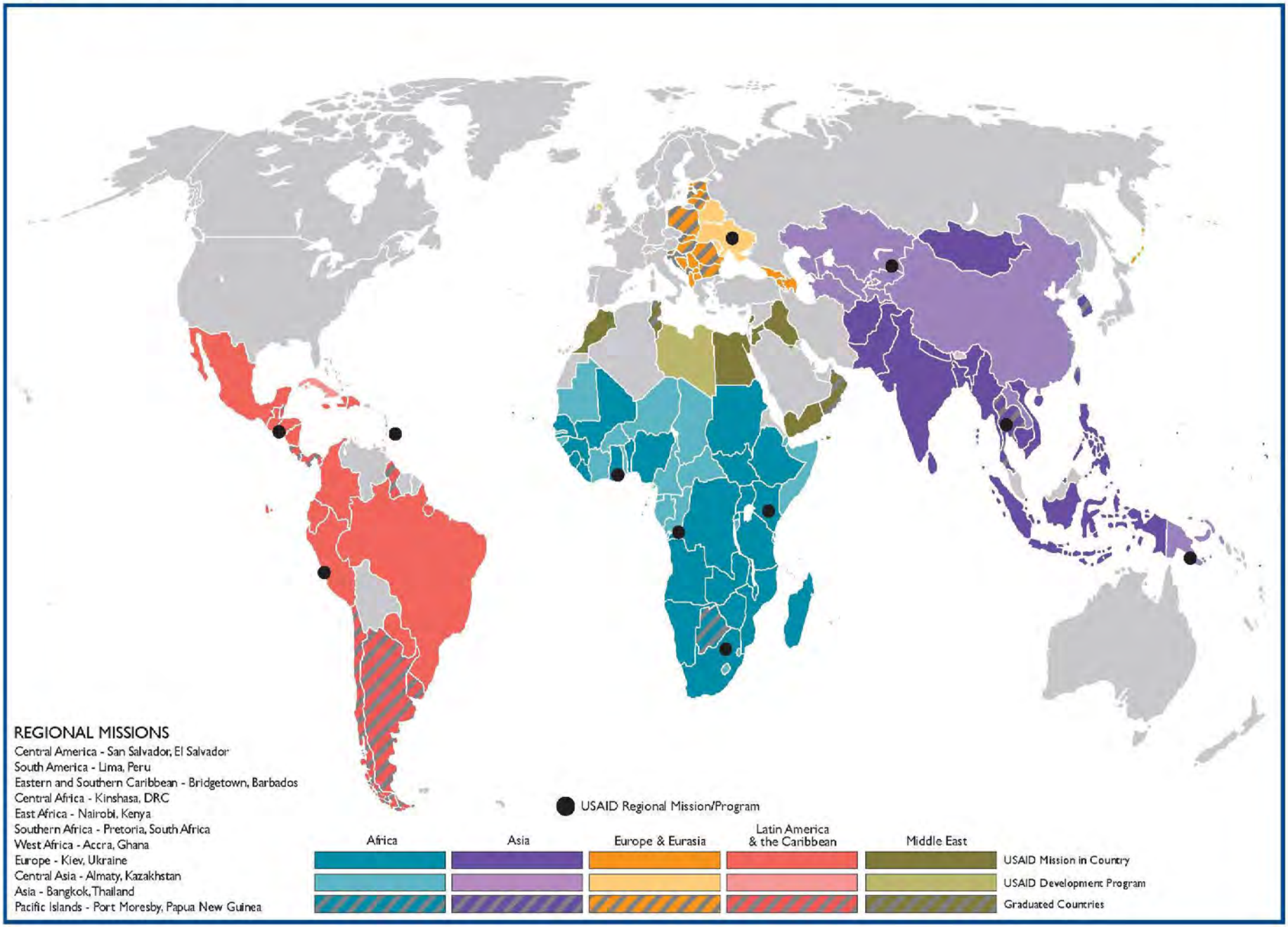
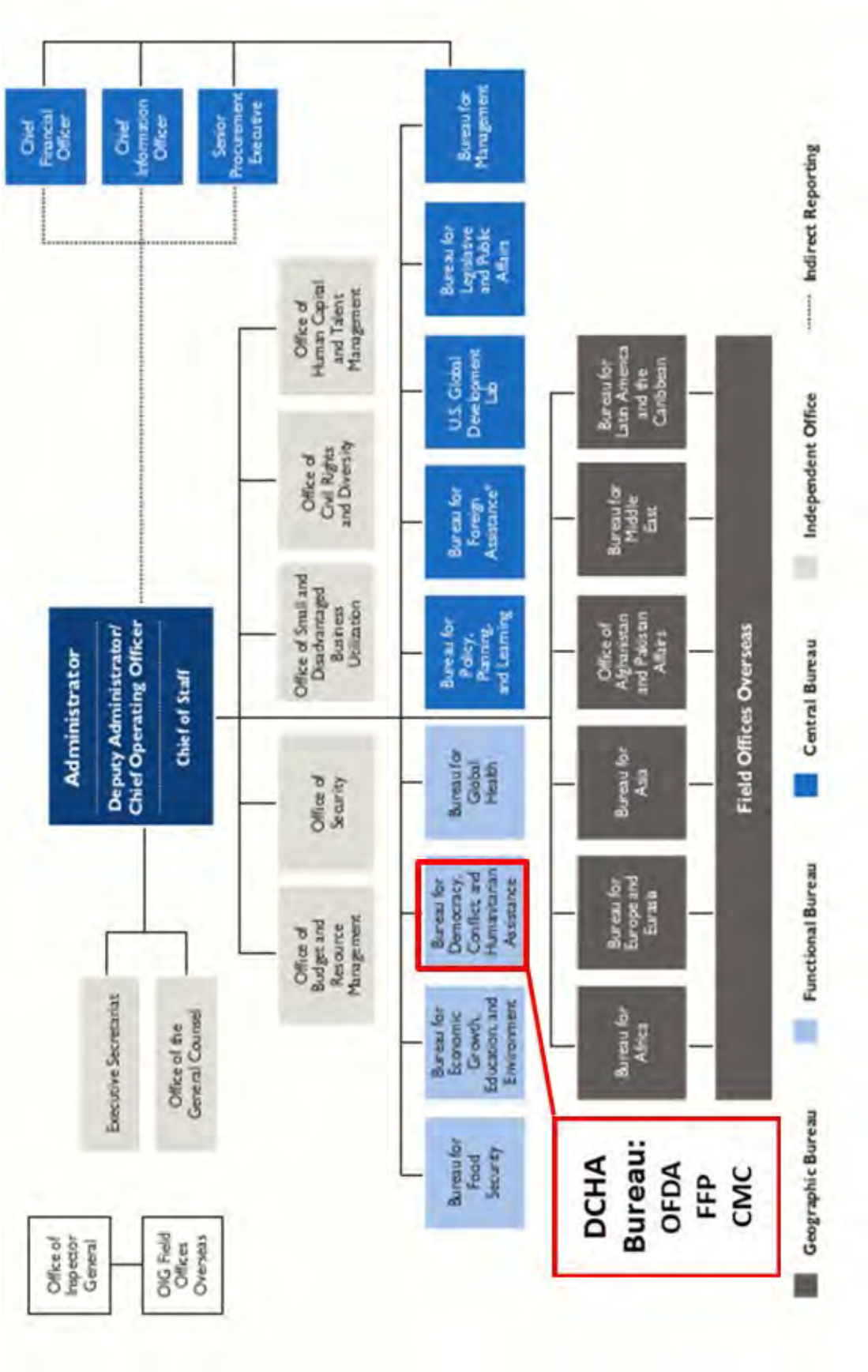
USAID DEVELOPMENT PRESENCE

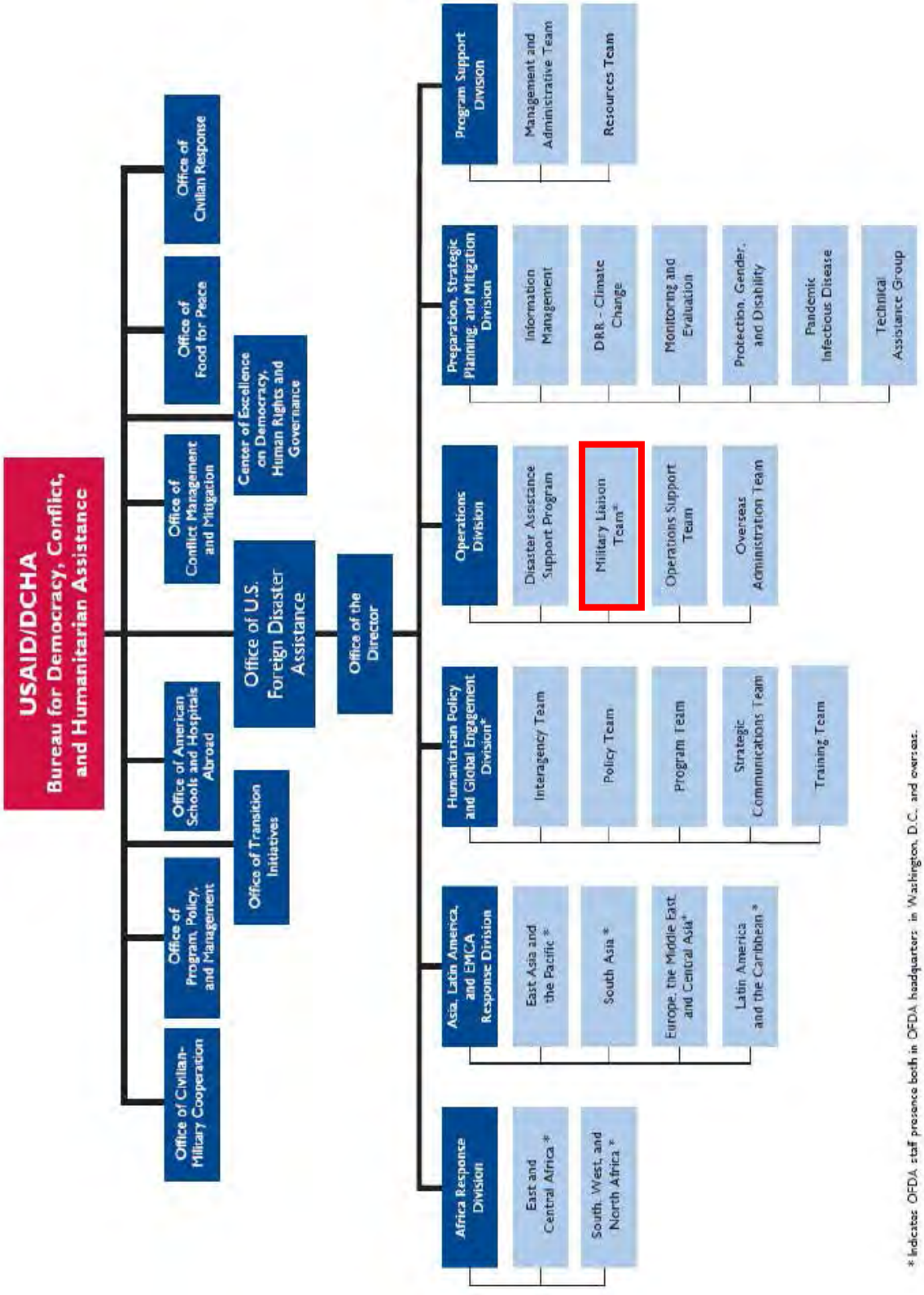
Last Updated 01/04/16



USAID Organizational Chart



USAID/OFDA Organizational Chart



OFDA Overview

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 3 Objectives

- Cite OFDA's mandate.
- Describe OFDA's role as the USG lead for overseas foreign disaster assistance.
- List the three criteria that must be met before the USG can respond to an international disaster.
- Name the 3 response categories in OFDA's tool box that can be used when responding to an international disaster.

OFDA Review

OFDA's Mandate:

- _____
- _____
- _____

What are OFDA's Roles in a Disaster Response?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Special Authority # 1 _____

- Allows OFDA to request exemptions from government regulations to expedite emergency assistance; work in restricted countries.

Special Authority # 2 _____

- Allows OFDA to borrow up to $50 million for disaster assistance from other USAID accounts.

Types of Disasters	**Example**
1. **Rapid Onset Disaster**	_____
2. **Slow Onset Disaster**	_____
3. **Complex Emergency**	_____

Criteria for USG Disaster Declaration

1. Host country must ask for, or be willing to accept, USG assistance.
2. The disaster is of such magnitude that it is beyond the host country's ability to respond adequately.
3. It is in the interest of the USG to provide assistance.

Who can declare a disaster?

1. _____ (or in his/her absence, the Chief of Mission)
2. _____for that region, based in Washington, DC.

OFDA Review

Disaster Response Options (OFDA's Tool Box)

Funding:

1. An immediate $_____ to the Embassy or Mission.
2. OFDA-managed and needs-based _____ to U.N., International Organizations, or NGOs.

Humanitarian Commodities:

3. OFDA is currently stockpiling commodities at #_____ warehouses worldwide.

Personnel and Services:

4. Send a _____ to provide regional and technical assistance.
5. Send an _____ to determine the priority needs after a disaster.
6. Deploy a _____ to coordinate the USG's response.
7. Stand up a _____, in Washington, D.C. to coordinate the administrative, informational and logistical aspects of the USG response.
8. If other USG expertise is needed, request _____.
9. We could _____with several options, which is very common.
10. We could recommend _____, which would be unlikely.

Disaster Risk Reduction

- OFDA not only responds to disasters; we also anticipate them.
- Approximately___% of our overall budget is spent on disaster risk reduction.

OFDA Resources - Personnel

- Worldwide, we have _____ full-time staff to carry out our mandate.
- More than half of our personnel are based out of the Washington, DC headquarters, with the rest working primarily from our regional field offices in:
    - Latin American/Caribbean: _____
    - Asia: _____
    - Western Africa: _____
    - Eastern Africa: _____
    - Southern Africa: _____
    - Europe/ Middle East/ Central: _____

OFDA Humanitarian Assistance Advisors at CCMDs

OFDA has full-time representatives at the following CCMDs:

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5)_____ 6)_____

OFDA Mandate

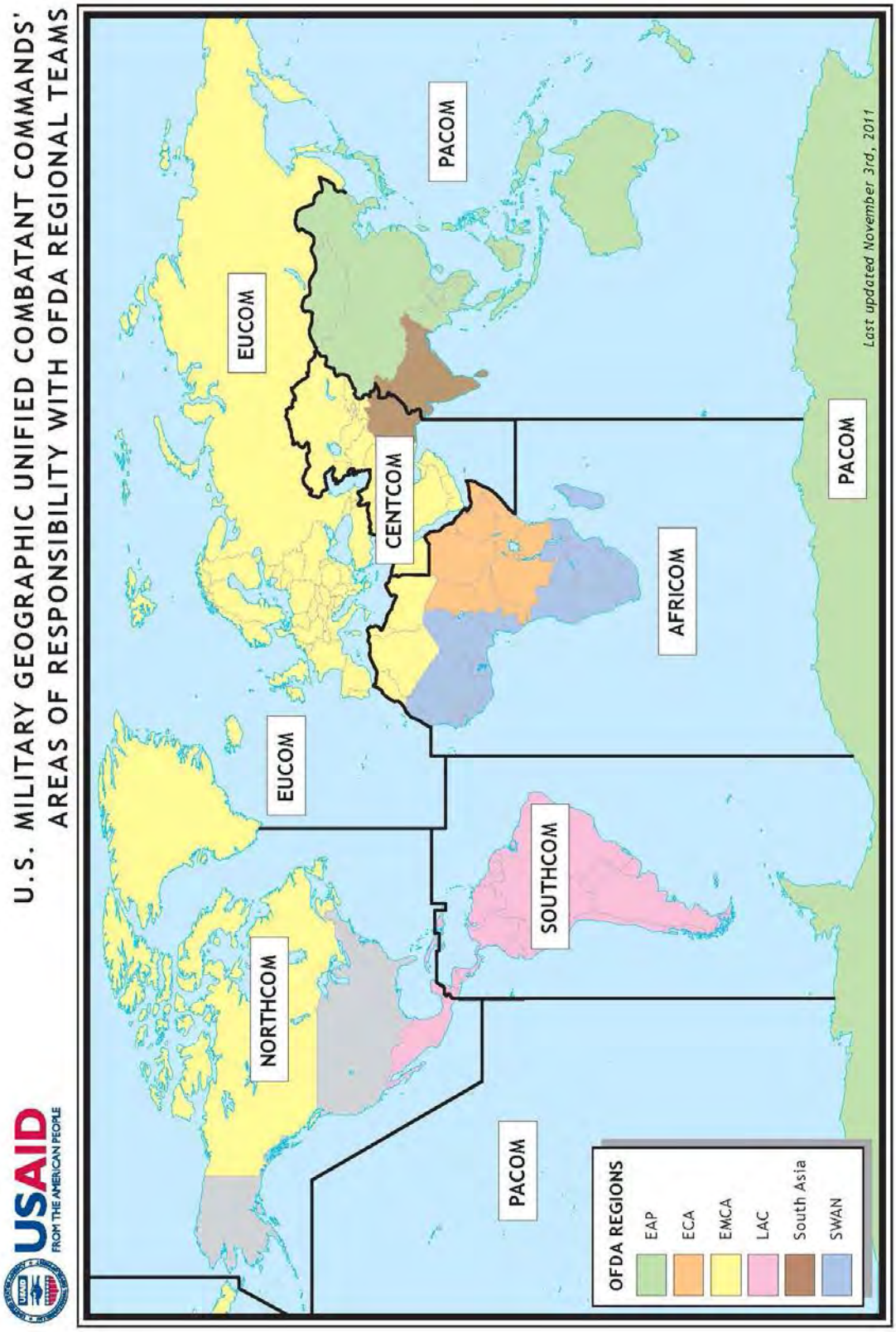
- Save lives
- Alleviate human suffering
- Reduce the social and economic impact of disasters

Three Criteria for Disaster Response

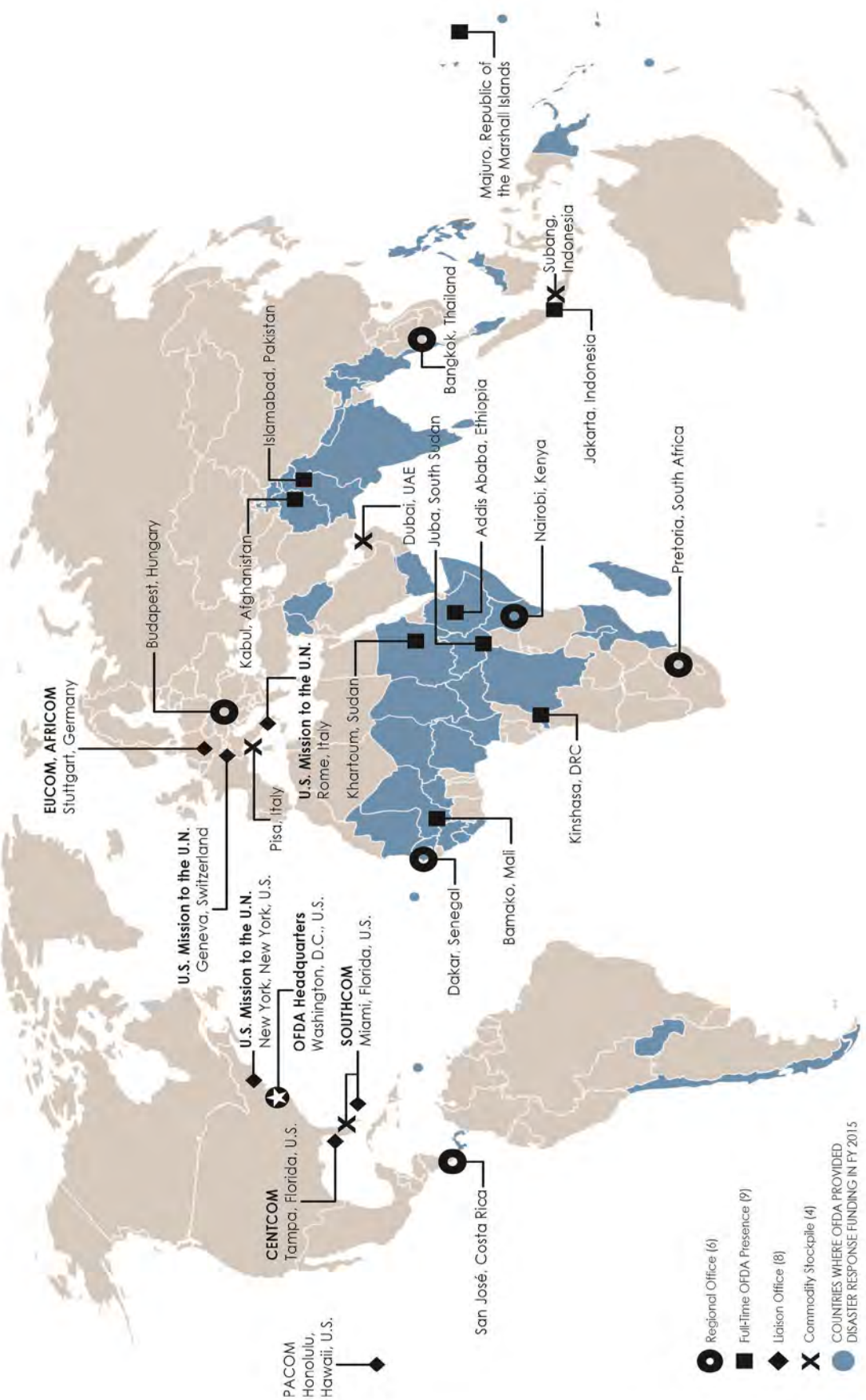
1. The affected country requests, or will accept, U.S. Government assistance
2. The disaster is beyond the ability of the affected country to respond adequately
3. Responding is in the interest of the U.S. Government

USAID/OFDA Regional Teams

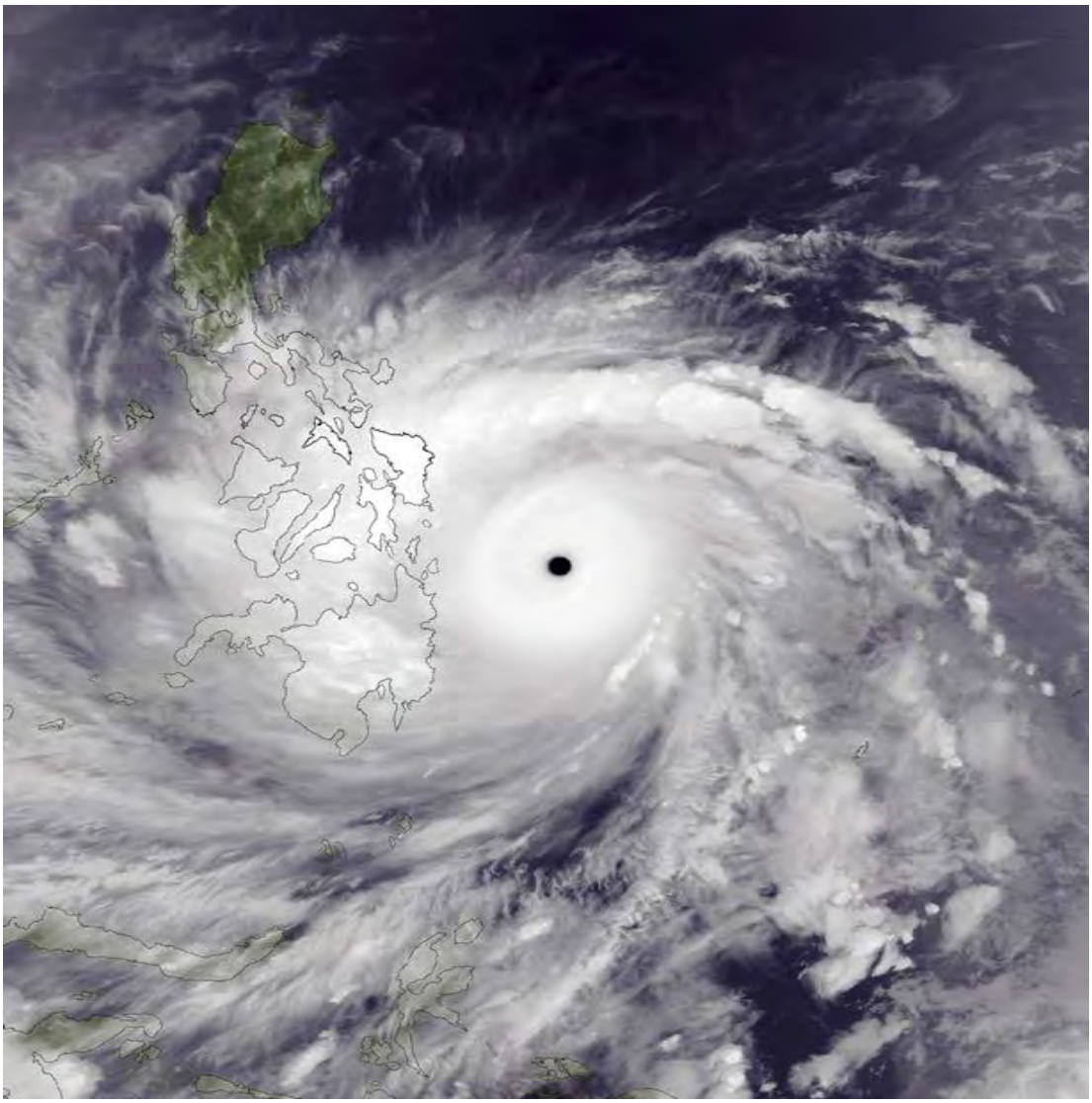
With Regional CCMD AORs



OFDA Locations



HAIYAN TIMELINE



Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 4 Objectives

- Review core concepts covered in the OFDA Overview.
- Identify the major events in an OFDA disaster response and arrange them in chronological order
- Explain how OFDA coordinates with the host government, other USG agencies and implementing partners in a disaster response

REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 5 Objectives

- Identify how to analyze a disaster/humanitarian event and explain the different response options that OFDA might use.

USAID/OFDA Disaster Declaration Meeting Checklist

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Country(s): _____
Disaster: _____
Planning Meeting #: _____
Date: _____ **Time**: _____

Action Officer: _____

Meeting Agenda Checklist

- ❑ Review Current Situation
- ❑ Review info received from assessments and suggested responses
- ❑ Review pertinent country profile information and any known affected country response plans.
- ❑ Review lessons learned from prior disasters (vulnerabilities), using prior year OFDA annual reports for reference
- ❑ Review affected country response activities (capabilities)
- ❑ Review NGO/IO activities and other donor country's response
- ❑ Review political, logistical, and fiscal implications that may impact response activities
- ❑ Identify questions and issues for follow-up with the USAID/Embassy
- ❑ Develop and approve the response objectives and strategy

- CHECK BOXES BELOW AS APPLICABLE -

- ❑ Dispatch Regional Advisor to assess the situation
- ❑ Send out OFDA staff and/or Interagency cooperators (USPHS, USGS, USFS, other) to assess the situation
- ❑ Allocate money to the Mission
- ❑ Send OFDA stockpile commodities
- ❑ Contract for certain disaster relief services
- ❑ Give a grant to a PVO
- ❑ Deploy DART (*requires separate SMT meeting to approve*)
- ❑ Activate Response Management Team (*requires separate SMT meeting to approve*)
- ❑ No response action required
- ❑ Other _____

Disaster Declaration Meeting Checklist

Disaster Declaration Made: YES ☐ NO ☐
If declaration made, then date/cable number:
_____
_____
_____

- ❑ Identify unresolved issues

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

- ❑ Assign action to appropriate staff

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

- ❑ Decide on the need for an OFDA Fact Sheet, Situation Report and/or USAID press release
  ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ❑ Decide on the need for a wider forum meeting to discuss the preferred response strategy (NGOs/IOs, State, DOD, USAID, etc.) If so, whom?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Attendees _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Comments _____
_____
_____
_____

Next meeting: Date ***Time***

USAID/OFDA Disaster Response
Regional Case Studies

Instructions: Read the description of the disaster and answer the questions below. Groups should assign a team presenter.

The team briefing should be no more than 5 minutes. The briefing outline should include responses addressing each question utilizing the flip chart provided to present key points.

1. What are the key facts about the disaster?

2. What type of disaster is it (rapid or slow onset, complex emergency)?

3. Does this disaster meet the USG's three criteria for response?

4. What is the host country's capacity for disaster response (identify areas of capacity and areas lacking capacity)?

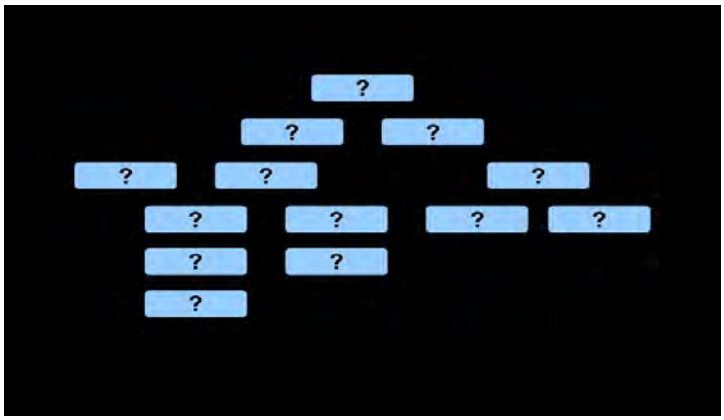
5. Who are potential responders or partners in the affected country (including USG interagency partners, non-governmental or United Nations organizations, or local entities)?

6. List the response options that you think OFDA should apply to this disaster (see OFDA's tool box on page 19).

7. What could be potential mitigation opportunities to prevent or reduce future disasters of this kind?

8. What was the overall cost of the OFDA response? The USG response?

COORDINATION IN THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM



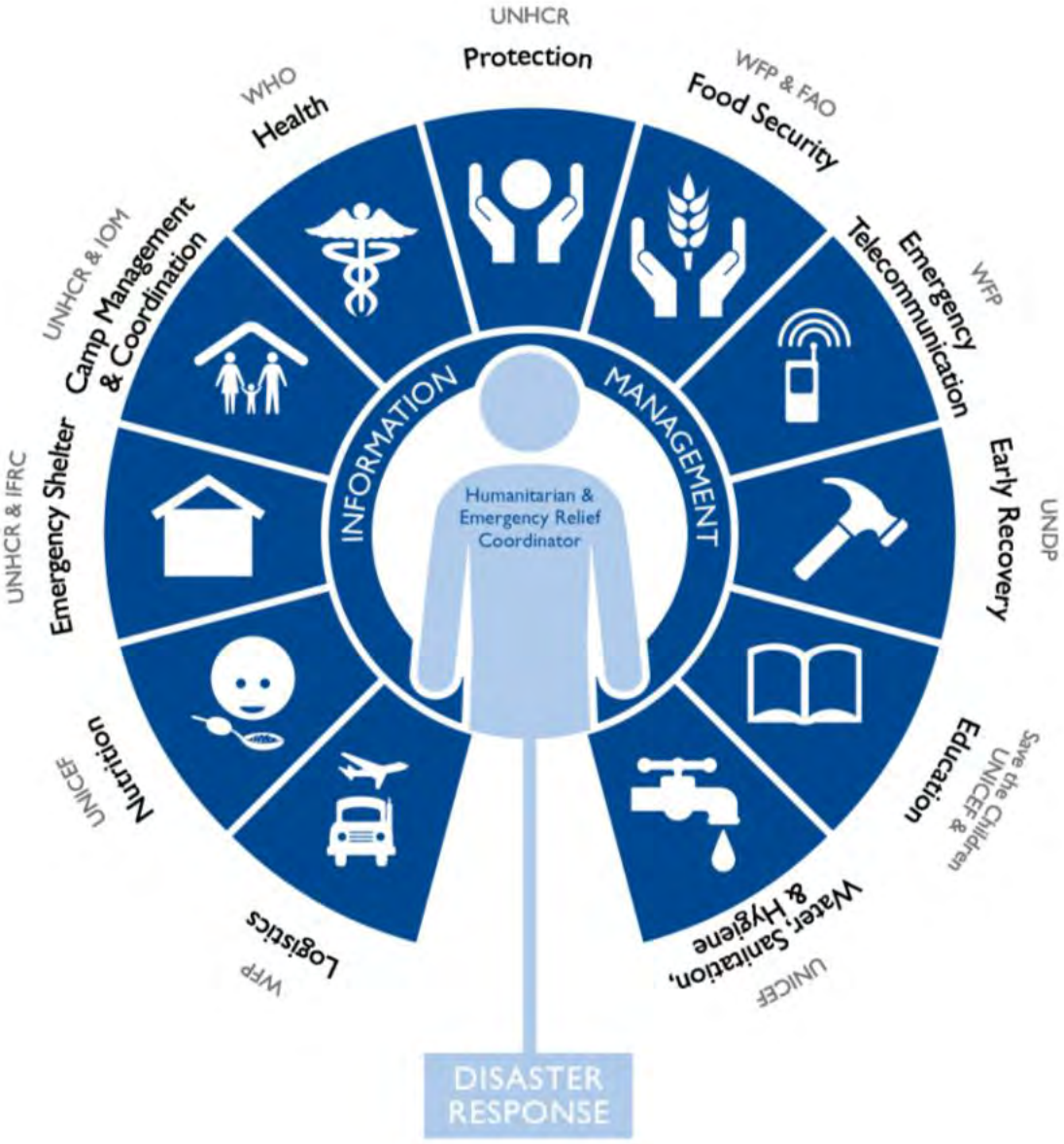
Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 6 Objectives

- Identify and discuss the major organizations that comprise the humanitarian community.
- Discuss how the "Cluster System" enables the humanitarian community to coordinate its efforts
- Differentiate between unity of command and unity of effort.

The Cluster System



The Host Nation has the lead role in developing the strategy of the clusters.

The UN coordination system (Clusters) is established to support the Host Nation during a disaster.

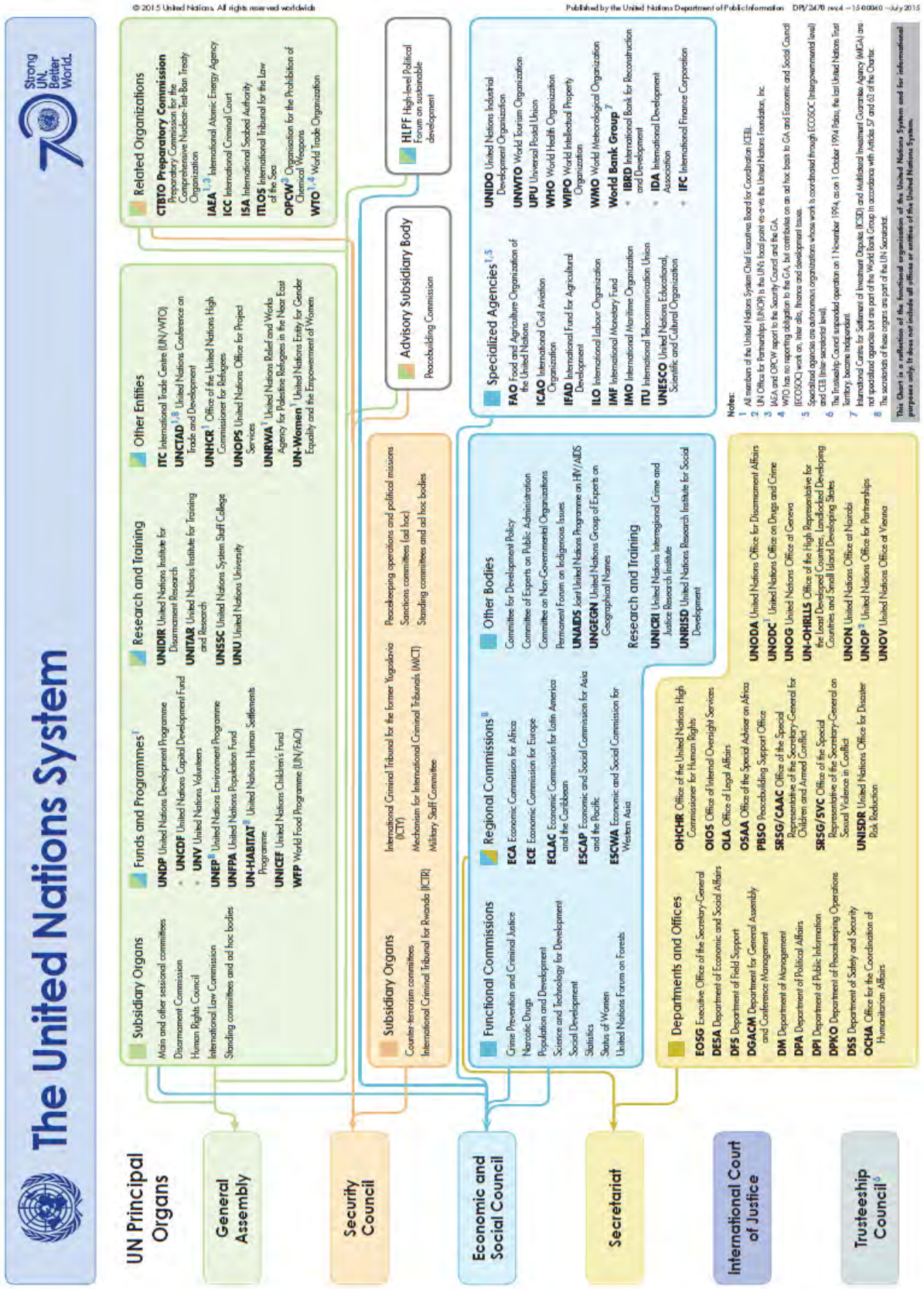
The Cluster process is based on sector-specific assessments, information, and programs.

Coordination vs. command and control

Unity of effort vs. unity of command

JHOC: Coordination in the Humanitarian System

United Nations System Chart



JHOC: Coordination in the Humanitarian System

Humanitarian Principles

From *Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship*

The information below is from the *Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship*, endorsed in Stockholm, 17 June 2003 by Germany, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Commission, Denmark, the United States, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland. The full document is available at http://www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org/gns/principles-good-practice-ghd/overview.aspx

Objectives and definition of humanitarian action

1. The objectives of humanitarian action are to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations.
2. Humanitarian action should be guided by the humanitarian principles of
    - Humanity, meaning the centrality of saving human lives and alleviating suffering wherever it is found;
    - Impartiality, meaning the implementation of actions solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations;
    - Neutrality, meaning that humanitarian action must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute where such action is carried out; and
    - Independence, meaning the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.
3. Humanitarian action includes the protection of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities, and the provision of food, water and sanitation, shelter, health services and other items of assistance, undertaken for the benefit of affected people and to facilitate the return to normal lives and livelihoods.

General principles

4. Respect and promote the implementation of international humanitarian law, refugee law and human rights.
5. While reaffirming the primary responsibility of states for the victims of humanitarian emergencies within their own borders, strive to ensure flexible and timely funding, on the basis of the collective obligation of striving to meet humanitarian needs.
6. Allocate humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments.
7. Request implementing humanitarian organizations to ensure, to the greatest possible extent, adequate involvement of beneficiaries in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian response.
8. Strengthen the capacity of affected countries and local communities to prevent, prepare for, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises, with the goal of ensuring that governments and local communities are better able to meet their responsibilities and co-ordinate effectively with humanitarian partners.
9. Provide humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, striving to ensure support, where appropriate, to the maintenance and return of sustainable livelihoods and transitions from humanitarian relief to recovery and development activities.
10. Support and promote the central and unique role of the United Nations in providing leadership and co-ordination of international humanitarian action, the special role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the vital role of the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations in implementing humanitarian action.

DOD USAID Coordination

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 7 Objectives

- Recognize how DOD policy positions the U.S. military to respond to a disaster in support of USAID.

- Explain the process that OFDA follows when requesting DOD assistance.

- List the 3 criteria in OSD Guidance that determines DOD involvement in foreign disasters.

- Discuss best practices for ensuring synchronization efforts in disaster response.

- Discuss how the Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM) process supports tactical-level decision making and tracks humanitarian organizations' requests for assistance.

Appropriate Use of Military Assets

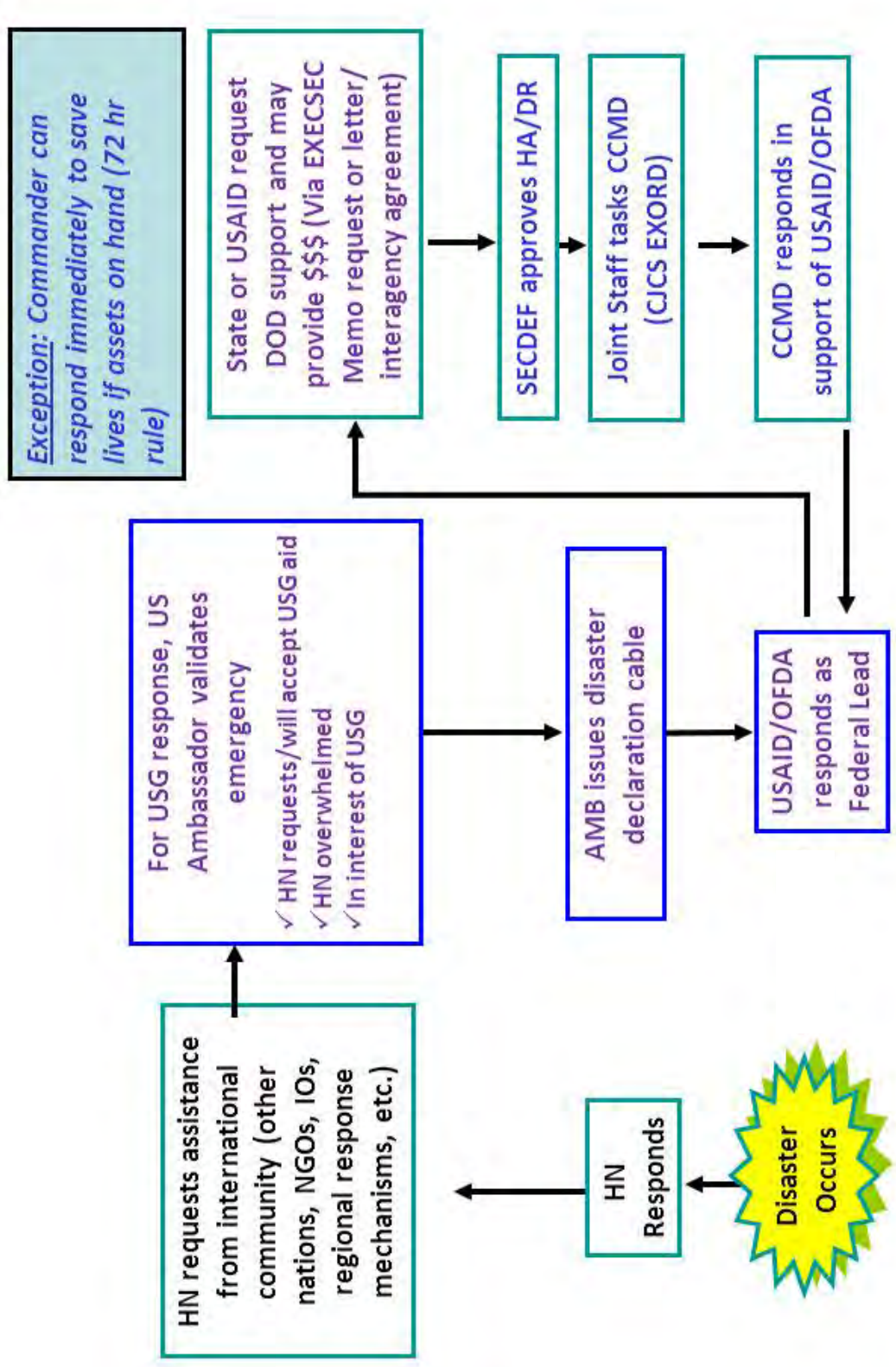
The U.S. military is not instrument of first resort for humanitarian response but supports civilian relief agencies.

The U.S. military may be involved when:

- *The military provides a unique service*
- *Civilian response capacity is overwhelmed*
- *Civilian authorities request assistance*

- OSD Guidance

Requesting DOD Assistance



USG HA/DR Coordination: Best Practices

Action items for joint engagement in a HA/DR operation

1. Communicate and Link Personnel:
   Open dialogue to establish roles and response strategy
   - Start Talking
     i. Within Washington Interagency (e.g. OSD, DSCA, JCS, State, USAID/OFDA)
     ii. At the regional level (CCMD, OFDA Advisor at CCMD, OFDA Regional Advisor)
     iii. In the field (USG Country Team, USAID Mission, DART/OFDA Team, JTF/DOD Team)
   - Share Information
     i. UNCLASSIFIED is best
     ii. Information vs. intel sharing is a vital humanitarian issue
     iii. Common operating picture
     iv. Do not duplicate existing systems & efforts (websites, meetings, etc)
   - Link Personnel
     i. At all levels between OFDA and DOD: Washington, CCMD, and in the field between the DART/OFDA team and JTF/DOD team
     ii. Be sensitive to humanitarian principles and respect humanitarian space
   - Joint Planning
     i. Sitreps, planords, EXORDS, cables
     ii. For current operations and transition planning
     iii. Support, do not duplicate or replace U.N. Cluster coordination system

2. Understand the Mission
   - Using Unique capabilities of DOD, at the appropriate level
   - Pull not push:
     i. Needs-based assistance,
     ii. Consignees identified for goods
     iii. OFDA vets and validates incoming USG commodities

Action items for joint engagement in a HA/DR operation

iv. Wholesale vs. Retail
v. No harmful goods

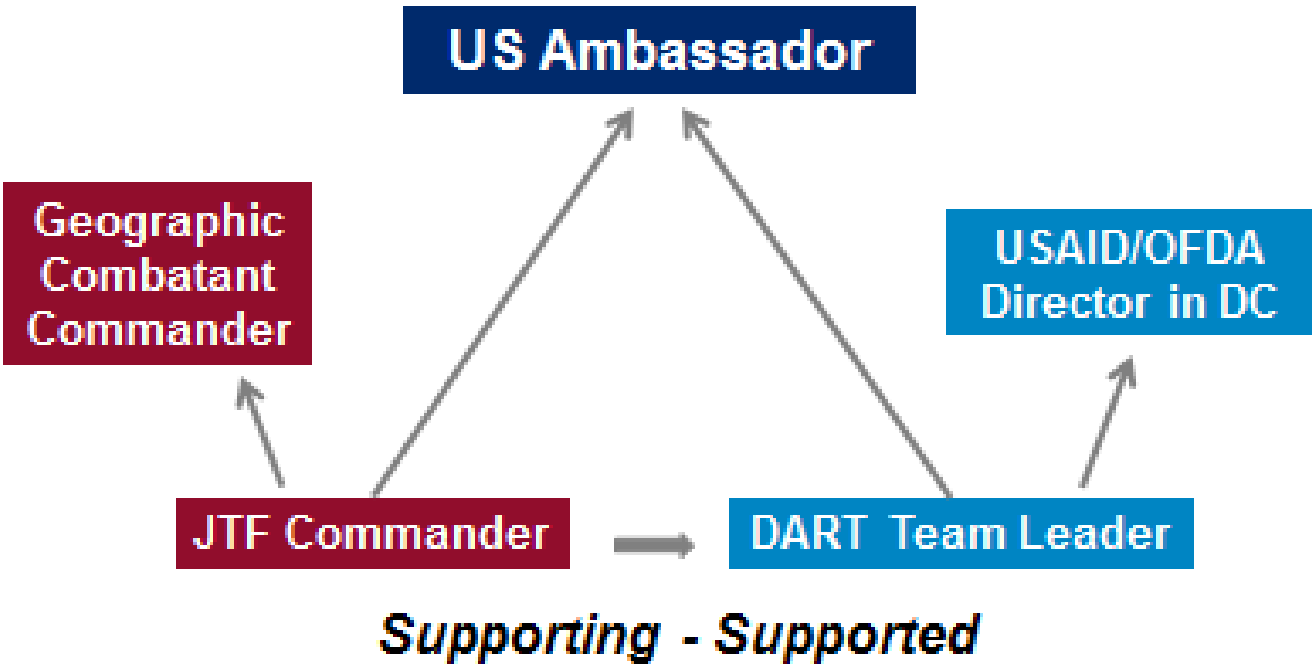
- Wholesale vs. retail
  i. It is more likely that DOD will be asked to provide "wholesale" support
- Understand local capabilities
  i. Local capabilities might be sufficient
  ii. Capacity ≠ Requirement; goal is not to fix everything
  iii. The humanitarian community was most likely there before and will be there after the disaster
  iv. Host Nation is in charge; understand the USG cannot and should not provide everything

3. Validating DOD's Tasks
   - Ensure that DOD disaster relief is appropriate
   - Prioritize JTF disaster response mission assignments
   - Capture DOD measures of success and progress towards end state
   - Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM) captures, transmits and tracks OFDA-validated requests for DOD assistance

4. Plan for Transition and Phase-Out
   - Before the mission begins
   - Look for indicators that unique military capabilities are no longer unique or no longer required (e.g. environmental conditions or Host Nation/ international civilian capacity)
   - Coordinate with Embassy, OFDA, Host Nation, International Partners

5. One USG team!
   - All USG assets in synch and maximizing efficiency
   - Working to provide effective, efficient life-saving assistance in support of the disaster-affected population

Relationships During Foreign Disaster Response Are Key



Mission Tasking Matrix (MiTaM)

USAID/OFDA DoD Mission Tasking Matrix (MiTaM)

RESPONSE: TITAN Earthquake (EXERCISE ONLY)

New Missions identified as of 1-Oct-11 at 1500 Local

Version:	Changes from last update
A	Not confirmed / missing info

OFDA DART Civ-Mil Coordinator(s)

(name): (name)@ofda.gov +1. 571.594-xxxx

Location: USAID MISSION (DART Office)

	T-101	T-102	T-103
Mission #	T-101	T-102	T-103
Priority	URGENT	Priority	Routine

WHO	WHO is Requesting US Military Assistance?	WHO is Requesting US Military Assistance?	WHO is Requesting US Military Assistance?
Name, Pos	Last, First	Last, First, Head of Logistics	Last, First
Org/Office	OFDA DART Civ-Mil Coordinator	ACTED	WFP Logistics Coordinator
email	(name)@ofda.gov	(email ad	(name)@wfp.org
phone	+1. 571.594-xxxx	#N/A	+44.9-0-xxx-xxxx

WHAT	WHAT type of Service or Goods are Requested?	WHAT	WHAT
Describe as clearly as possible what you want the military to do	Transport DART team on Aerial Recon of effected routes (Hwy1 & 2) to the south of the Capitol	Des… e what …u want the military to do	Transport Personnel and supplies to town of Garungdja IOT supply adjacent areas that are cut off from esential life saving goods
			Describe as clearly as possible what you want the military to do: Transport bulk foodstuffs from Capitol to LZ vic Kraingooni in order to sustain life of inhabitants because GLOC is blocked

EXAMPLE ONLY

WHEN	WHEN is it needed?	WHEN	WHEN
Date(s) & Time(s)	ASAP - request NLT 24 hours from now.	Date(s) & Time(s)	48-72 hours out
			Date(s) & Time(s): Start NET 24 hours from now, continue till turned off due to road being open or WFP having capacity

WHERE	WHERE is it needed? …and HOW	WHERE	WHERE
If the request is for a static position:			
Site Name	N/A	NA	NA
Grid	N/A	NA	NA
POC on-site & contact info	N/A	NA	NA
If there is Movement involved, info on the START Point:			
Location Name	LZ next to Embassy	Capitol City Airport	Capitol City Airport (WFP will transport from their warehouse to the airfield)
Location Grid	On File	Known Location	Known Location
Date & Time for start	ASAP	48-72 hours out	WFP will be prepared to load NET 24 hours
POC & contact info	(name), Same as above	(name) +899.677-xx-xxxx; no email	WFP at Airfield: (name) (+899) 788-xx-xx (name)@wfp.org
Need labor from military?	NO	Transload	MHE at PZ
Need security fromMilitary?	NO	No	NO
Any other needs of theMilitary at this location?	YES	No	NO
describe	Transport (Helo)	Transload from OFDA commercial plane to US Mil assets	none
If there is Movement involved, info on the END Point:			
Location Name	One Drop Off Point: Village of Queriia	Town of Culhoden	LZ vic Kraingooni
Location Grid	TBD	TBD	TBD
Date & Time for start	TBD	NET 3 Oct (please ensure they are ready to receive)	TBD
POC & contact info	On ground: (name) of the Ministry of Emergency Svcs. Cell +998.288-xx-xxxx	(name) cell +44.78-xxx-xxx	(name). (name)@wfp.org , cell +33.398-xx-xxxxxx
Need labor from military?	No	Off Load only	MHE at PZ
Need security fromMilitary?	On LZ	No	No
Any other needs of theMilitary at this location?	No	See below	No
describe	Note: Local Police NOT avail at LZ- will need US military to secure while landed	once off loaded, local labour will load onto ACTED trucks	

what CARGO needs to be moved?

Total # pieces	What	Total Weight (____) units	Total Volume (____) units
NONE	NONE		
	total		
Hazmat?			
Special instructions			

what CARGO needs to be moved?

Total # pieces	What	Total Weight Lbs (units)	Total Volume FT (units)
500	OFDA Blankets	2,500	4,860
1,000	OFDA Water Containers	20	400
250	OFDA Plastic Sheeting	30,000	2,333
350	Local kitchen sets	tbd	tbd
	total		
Hazmat?	None		
Special instructions			

what CARGO needs to be moved?

Total # pieces	What	Total Weight (_lbs_) units	Total Volume (_ft3_) units
Various	Bulk Food Stuffs (bags of Wheat,	50 MT/ Day	
	cans of cooking oil, etc,		
	total	0	
Hazmat?	YES- Fuel Oil		
Special instructions	None		

PASSENGERS to be moved? TOTAL: 5

Organization	Name & Position	Nationality
DART	(name), Civ-Mil Coordinator	USA
DART	(name), DART Tm Ldr	USA
USAID/Titan	(name), USAID MDRO	USA
Min of Emerg	(name), Vice Minister	Titan
IOM	(name), IOM Field Officer	France
Time on Objective & Special Instructions	(name) will need to be dropped off at the village of Queriia. All others get off with him for a 30 minute meeting vic the LZ, then need to get back on for transport back to base. (name) will stay at the village	

PASSENGERS to be moved? TOTAL: 1

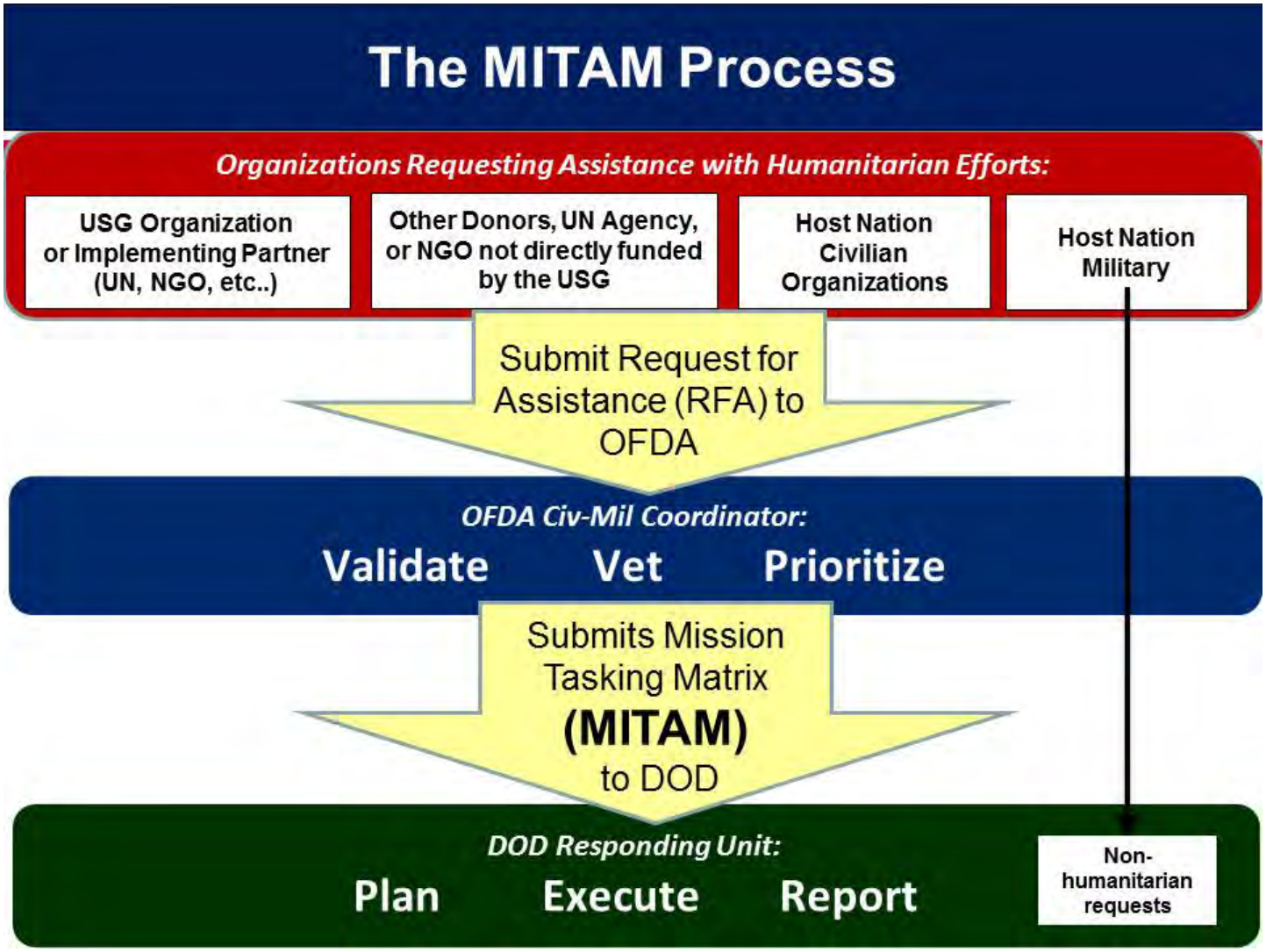
Organization	Name & Position	Nationality
ACTED	(name), Country Director	France
Time on Objective & Special Instructions	Will get off during unloading and then need a ride back to the Capitol airport	

PASSENGERS to be moved? TOTAL: 0

Organization	Name & Position	Nationality
Time on Objective & Special Instructions		

WHY	WHY is this requested of the military?	WHY	WHY is this requested of the military?	WHY	WHY is this requested of the military?
Is the military your choice of last resort?	No civilian assets availible at this time	Is the military your choice of last resort?	No civilian assets availible at this time	Is the military your choice of last resort?	WFP needs time to contract helocopter support. Roads still blocked.

The MITAM Process



TOOLS AND RESOURCES

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 8 Objectives

- Locate on-line humanitarian information resources on U.S., UN, and NGO supported websites.

- Discuss the types of information contained in the OFDA's Field Operations Guide.

Online Humanitarian Tools and Resources

OPERATIONAL

- **ReliefWeb**: (http://www.reliefweb.int) The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs'(OCHA) global hub for time-critical humanitarian information on complex emergencies and natural disasters.
- **Humanitarian Response**: (http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/home) Humanitarian Response is a collaborative inter-agency website designed to enhance humanitarian coordination within the cluster approach, and support the predictable exchange of information in emergencies at the country level.
- **Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System**: (http://www.gdacs.org) GDACS is a cooperation framework between the United Nations, the European Commission and disaster managers worldwide to improve alerts, information exchange and coordination in the first phase after major sudden-onset disasters.
- **U.N. Logistics Cluster**: (http://www.logcluster.org) Formerly the U.N. Joint Logistics Cluster, which is a field-based inter-agency logistics information platform to coordinate widest possible participation among all humanitarian logistics actors (UN and NGO alike)
- **FEWS NET**: (http://www.fews.net) The goal of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is to strengthen the abilities of African countries and regional organizations to manage risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information.

DISASTER RELIEF DONATIONS GUIDELINES

- **CIDI**: (http://www.cidi.org) Center for International Disaster Information has information for individuals, groups, corporations, NGOs, embassies, media and others in order to provide more effective international emergency assistance.

USG WEBSITES

- **USAID**: (http://www.usaid.gov) Website with links to info on all USAID humanitarian and development programs, including reporting and funding updates on specific countries.
- **Foreign Assistance**: (http://www.foreignassistance.gov/)
- **State Department**: (http://www.state.gov/) Main web site for the Department of State.
- **State/PRM**: (http://www.state.gov/j/prm) Website for the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration with information on USG programs for refugees and conflict victims.
- **Defense Security Cooperation Agency:** (http://www.dsca.mil) DSCA is the central agency that synchronizes global security cooperation programs, funding and efforts across OSD, Joint Staff, State Department, COCOMS, the services and U.S. Industry. DSCA is also the program/budgetary manager for OHDACA.
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):** (http://www.earthquake.usgs.gov/data/pager/) Provides real-time alerts regarding earthquakes around the world.
- **National Hurricane Center** (http://www.nhc.noaa.gov) Provides real-time alerts regarding hurricanes, tropical storms, and other significant rains around the world

Online Humanitarian Tools and Resources

U.N. and International Organizations

- **United Nations:** (http://www.un.org) Main website for the U.N.
- **World Food Program:** (http://www.wfp.org) Main website for the World Food Program.
- **ICRC**: (http://www.icrc.org/eng) English website of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with information about the organization, international law (Geneva Conventions) and ICRC programs around the world.
- **IFRC**: (http://www.ifrc.org) Website of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with access to information on IFRC programs, humanitarian principles and the NGO Code of Conduct.
- **OCHA**: (http://www.unocha.org) Website of the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). OCHA is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.
    - **OCHA/Civil-Military**: (http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/overview) Accessible also through ReliefWeb, OCHA's Civil-Military and Coordination Section (CMCS) website allows access to the Oslo Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets in Disaster Relief and other civ-mil guidelines and information on CMCS civil-military coordination (CMCOORD) training.
    - **OCHA/UNDAC**: (http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/undac/overview) Also accessible through ReliefWeb, this website is for OCHA's UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination system which allows access to the UNDAC Handbook (similar to USAID's FOG), information on UNDAC training and a link to the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG).

NGO & News Wire Services

- **InterAction** and **ICVA**: (http://www.interaction.org) and (http://www.icvanetwork.org) Websites for the two main NGO coordination bodies, the first based in Washington, DC and comprised mainly of U.S. NGOs, and the other based in Geneva and comprised primarily of European NGOs.
- **AlertNet** and **IRIN**: (http://www.news.trust.org//humanitarian/) and (www.irinnews.org) Reuters Alertnet and U.N. OCHA's IRIN are humanitarian news networks that aims to keep relief professionals and the wider public up-to-date on humanitarian crises around the globe.

JHOC Participant Resource CD

Requesting JQO for JHOC

DOD Material

- ATP 3-57.20 MCRP 3-33.1C - Multi-Service Techniques for Civil Affairs Spt to Foreign Humanitarian Assistance - Feb 13
- CivilMilitary Marriage Counseling - Special Warfare Magazine - Dec 02
- CJCSI 3214.01D - Spt for CBRN Incidents on Foreign Terroritory - 31 Dec 11
- CJTF-HOA 3Ds Poster
- DoDD 5100.46 Foreign Disaster Relief - 6 Jul 12
- DoDI 2205.02 - HCA Activities - 2 Dec 08
- DODI 2205.3 - Implementing Procedures HCA - 27 Jan 95
- DoDI 3000.05 - Stability Operations - 16 Sep 09
- EO 12966 Foreign Disaster Assistance 14 Jul 95
- FM 8-42 App L - Title 10 HA Refs
- Foreign Assistance Act Of 1961 - as amended 17 Jan 14
- GTA 41-01-001 CA Plng and Execution Guide - Jan 08
- GTA 41-01-003 CA Foreign Humanitarian Assistance Plng Gd - Aug 09
- GTA 41-01-006 Working with OFDA - Oct 07
- GTA 90-01-030 DoD Spt to FDR _HB for JTF Cmdrs and below_ - 13 Mar 11
- JIACG Cmdr HB - 1 Mar 07
- JP 3-0 Joint Operations - 11 Aug 11
- JP 3-07 Stability Operations - 29 Sep 11
- JP 3-08 Interorganizational Coord during Jnt Ops - 24 Jun 11
- JP 3-10 Jnt Sec Ops in Theater 13 Nov 14
- JP 3-16 Multinational Operations - 16 Jul 13
- JP 3-28 Def Spt of Civ Auth - 31 Jul 13
- JP 3-29 Foreign Humanitarian Assistance - 3 Jan 14
- JP 3-33 JTF HQ - 30 Jul 12
- JP 3-57 Civ-Mil Ops - 11 Sep 13
- Logistics Officer Assoc Journal Winter 2011
- SecDef Msg - Pol and Pgm Guide for FY05 OHDACA Act and HCA
- SECDEF Msg 041549Z May 04 - Pol and Proc for DoD Part in Foreign Disaster and Emerg Resp Ops
- Sustaining Global Leadership - Priorities for 21st Century Defense - Jan 12
- US Code Title 10, Sections 401, 402, 404, 2557, 2561 Title 22, Sections 2151, 2292

International Organizations and NGOs

- Brookings Protecting IDPs Oct 2008
- CIDI.55 Ways to Repurpose Material Donations(1)
- CIDI.100 Ways to Raise Funds for International DR
- CIDI.Guidelines Disaster Donations
- Civilian Protection in Humanitarian Response.ODI
- Does HA Improve Americas Image
- ECHO facsheet_Civil-protection_2012
- ECHO factsheet-humanitarian-aid_2012
- Feeding Children in Emergencies.Feb07
- Guidelines_U.S. Military and NGOs
- HIV-AIDS Prevention for Humanitarian Workers
- HPG - CivMil Coordination, June 2012
- Humanitarian Costs of Climate Change
- ICRC Code of Conduct
- IDMC_IDP-figures_1997-2009
- IDMC_natural-disasters_2009-2010
- Interaction Paper on Foreign Assistance Reform
- New Yorker Hearth Surgery.Dec2009
- NGHA GUIDELINES FINAL
- NGO Civ-Mil Relations Seminar Finding.2007
- NGO Code of Conduct
- NGOs and the Military
- Save.Children and Disasters.2009
- Sphere Humanitarian Charter
- Sphere Project HB - What's New -2011-edition-v2
- Sphere Project HB 2011

- **United Nations Agencies**
- Chair's summary-Conf on Disability in Emergencies-june 2011
- Effective Use of Mil Assets in Natural Disaster(1)
- Global_Nutrition_Emergencies_Toolkit_June_2008
- IASC Guidelines.Protection of Persons in Natural Disasters
- LogisticsCluster.DonationsGuidance(1)
- OCHA Civ-Mil Complex Emergencies Full_Report
- OCHA Civ-Mil Coord Section Introduction Letter
- OCHA Civ-Mil Guidelines Complex Emergencies rev. Jan 2006
- OCHA CMCS IASC Reference Paper Civ Mil June 04
- OCHA Disaster Preparedness Jun 2008
- OCHA HA Terms Glossary
- OCHA HA-HR-R Law FAQs
- OCHA Oslo Guidelines on Civ-Mil in Disaster Relief Nov 2006
- OCHA Use of Military or Armed Escorts for HA Convoys 2001
- OCHA.GuideToGiving_Aug2010
- OCHA.Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- OCHA.Stay_and_Deliver
- OCHA_CMCoord_Field_Handbook_Sept2015
- UN_OCHA_Guide_for_the_Military_July_2014
- UNDAC Handbook
- UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies
- UN-WHO Feeding Children in Emergencies.2004
- UN-WHO Conflict and Emerging Diseases
- UN-WHO Manual Children Emergencies Health Oct 2008
- World Humanitarian Day_security_stats.2009

US Government Documents Relevant to HA-DR

- Foreign Aid in the National Interest - ch5
- Health Hazards - Keeping SAFE from Volcanic Ash
- Health Hazards - Volcanic Ash
- National Security Strategy - Feb 2015
- nspd-44 Mgt of IA Efforts Concerning Reconstruction and Stabilization - 7 Dec 05
- Presidential Global Development Policy.2010
- QDDR addendum20120116
- QDDR.Executive Summary2010
- QDDR.Fact Sheet.2010
- QDDR.Full Report.2010
- Reference Guide to US Foreign Assistance
- State Department 10 things
- State PRM Factsheet
- The Troubled Ten.ForeignPolicy.June2011
- WhitePaper.Challenges of 21 Century

USAID

- 02.24.10 - VDAP Program Summary Update Final
- 02-17-12 DCHA Capabilities FINAL
- 02-17-12 DCHA What We Do FINAL
- 03-15-12 DCHA Who We Are FINAL
- 2007 plastic_sheeting_guidelines
- 2007-1-29 Foreign Assistance Framework
- DoS Strategic Plan 2014-2017 223997
- Eye-View of Katrina Relief Efforts
- global_drr_factsheet_09-30-2012
- Hosting Shelter Option.Monthly Developments.Jan2012
- Humanitarian Sectors Funded by OFDA
- Info on Foreign Assistance Reform
- MITAM Example
- NinePrinciplesDevelopment.Natsios
- OFDA Health Handbook 2008
- Pandemic Influenza Potential OFDA Response
- Protection - Basic Concepts and Guidance
- Role of USAID in Combating Terrorism
- The Logistic Numbers - LMS Unit vs. Bottled Water
- USAID Commitment to Iraq(1)
- USAID FOG_v4
- USAID Fragile States Strategy
- USAID Primer
- USAID Special Coordinator for disaster assistance
- USAID Tsunami Lessons Learned
- USAID_FES_Toolkit_July_2010
- USAID-DOD Roles in Foreign Disaster Response
- USAID-OFDA Guidance Cable FY 2017
- USAID-OFDA Guidelines for Proposals 2012

OFDA Annual Reports

USAID *Frontlines* Newsletters

Donor Governments and Donor Organizations

- 2009.Sharing the Space.Guide for UK Mil
- AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs 2009
- Australia's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
- Australia's Humanitarian Action Policy
- CIDI Donation Guidelines
- DFID - Defining-Disaster-Resilience - DFID-Approach-Paper
- ECHO_Global_Plan_2012
- JICA NEW.2009
- JICA Profile
- JICA's Approach to Millennium Development Goals
- NATO Medical Civil-Military Interaction
- The UK Government's Humanitarian Policy - Sept 2011
- Turkey Development Cooperation
- Turkey Humanitarian Assistance

Quick Reference Guide

USAID/OFDA's Mandate

- Save Lives
- Alleviate Human Suffering
- Reduce the Economic and Social Impact of Disasters

OFDA (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)

- USG Lead for HA/DR
- USG first responders after disasters
- Disaster risk reduction/mitigation before disasters

Current Activities

Focus is Preparedness, Early Warning, Disaster Relief, Early Recovery

- **Regional Offices in Costa Rica, Hungary, Kenya, Senegal, and Thailand, with representatives in New York (US-UN), Geneva, and Rome (UN).**
- **OFDA Humanitarian Assistance Advisors at AFRICOM, EUCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, SOUTHCOM (covers NORTHCOM), and SOCOM.**
- **Stockpiles of appropriate disaster relief commodities in Miami, Italy, UAE, and Malaysia.**
- **Regional experts, technical experts, logistics cell, and surge capacity in Washington, D.C.**
- **Approximately 70 disaster responses each year (rapid and slow onset disasters as well as complex emergencies).**
- **Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) in the field and Response Management Teams (RMTs) in Washington, D.C., stand up as needed.**
- **Grants to implementing partners such as UN, International Organizations, and NGOs.**
- **Approximately 577 staff worldwide with annual budget of approximately $1.9b (FY15)**

DOD-USAID Joint Ops

Not all USG HA/DR operations involve DOD, but when they do…

- **Link-up with USAID ASAP. This may be at the Embassy, USAID Mission, or DART in the field**
- **Key contact with DART will be one of USAID/OFDA's Civ-Mil Advisors**
- **Start talking early: decide who does what, when**
- **Exchange liaison officers - in DC, at the CCMD, in the field**
- **Share information - Keep info unclassified as much as possible**
- **Work as one USG team: Joint operations and planning**
- **Policy direction comes from the U.S. Ambassador – Chief of Mission authority in country**
- **Share capabilities between the JTF and the DART**
- **Provide assistance on a "PULL" system, not "PUSH" system**
- **DOD can often help with airfield ops and short-haul transport (wholesale not retail)**
- **OFDA can help with UN and NGO information and coordination**

Your overall point of contact within USAID/OFDA is the Military Liaison Team (MLT) MLT@usaid.gov

For information on scheduling a future JHOC, please contact JHOC@usaid.gov

Checklist for working with USAID / OFDA on disaster response

At the Strategic Level (OSD / JCS)

- ❑ Will USAID establish a Response Management Team (RMT) in Wash DC?
  - ❑ If yes, the phone # is _____ & main POC is _____
  - ❑ Will DOD send a Liaison Officer?
    - ❑ If yes, who:_____ Contact info:_____
- ❑ Has there been a request for DOD assistance? And, been approved by SecDef?
- ❑ Is USAID part of DOD's planning to include Planords and Exords?
- ❑ Is USAID/OFDA vetting DOD assistance to the disaster area?

At the Operational Level (Combatant Command)

- ❑ Has the CCMD established a communication and coordination link with USAID?
  - ❑ Will there be an OFDA Advisor stationed at the CCMD?
    - ❑ If yes, who:_____ Contact info:_____
- ❑ Is USAID/OFDA part of CCMD's planning process, providing input on the OPT, at GO/FO briefings, and chopping on documents such as Planords and Exords?
- ❑ Is USAID/OFDA vetting DOD HA supply deliveries and local purchases to the disaster area?
- ❑ Is USAID/OFDA vetting requests for DOD assistance from non-DOD entities?
- ❑ Has CCMD received authorization to transport non-military and non-USG personnel and supplies on DOD assets?

At the Tactical Level ("JTF")

- ❑ Has the JTF established contact with in-country partners?
  - ❑ U.S. Embassy POC:_____ Contact:_____
  - ❑ USAID Mission POC:_____ Contact:_____
  - ❑ USAID/DART POC:_____ Contact:_____
  - ❑ Local Government POC:_____ Contact:_____
  - ❑ Other_____ POC:_____ Contact:_____
- ❑ Will the USAID/DART attach a Civ-Mil Advisor to the JTF?
  - ❑ If yes, who:_____ Contact info:_____
- ❑ Will the JTF attach a Liaison Officer to the USAID/DART?
  - ❑ If yes, who:_____ Contact info:_____
- ❑ Has the JTF Commander and the USAID/DART Team Leader linked up?
- ❑ Is the JTF sharing SITREPS and other info with the USAID/DART and visa versa?
- ❑ Has the JTF unclassified as much information as possible?
- ❑ Has the JTF established a system with the USAID/DART for:
  - ❑ Requests for Assistance (RFAs) and Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM) process
  - ❑ Joint daily update briefs with CCMD and/or JS
  - ❑ DOD excess property deliveries vetted by the USAID/DART and visibility on what's coming
  - ❑ JTF assets moving non-DOD people and supplies
  - ❑ Joint operational planning to include the transition/exit plan
- ❑ Has the JTF planned for a joint press effort with the Embassy and USAID/DART?

USAID/OFDA Commonly Used Abbreviations & Acronyms

See also the USAID/OFDA Field Operations Guide for an extensive list of acronyms and terminology.

AA Assistant Administrator (USAID)
AFR Africa Division (OFDA)
ALE Asia, Latin America, and Europe Division (OFDA)
CBRNE Chemical, Biological, Radiation, Nuclear, and Explosive Hazards
CCMD Combatant Command (DOD)
CDC U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CE Complex Emergency
CIDI Center for International Disaster Information (OFDA)
CIMIC NATO Civil Military Coordination
CMC Office of Civilian-Military Cooperation (USAID)
CMCoord U.N. Civil Military Coordination Course
CSO Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (DOS)
DART Disaster Assistance Response Team (OFDA)
DASP Disaster Assistance Support Program (USDA Forest Service at OFDA)
DCHA Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
DCM Deputy Chief of Mission (U.S. Embassy)
DOD U.S. Department of Defense
DOS Disaster Operations Specialist (OFDA)
DOS U.S. Department of State
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations (U.N.)
DRDz Disaster Response Division(s) (OFDA Division)
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction
DS Diplomatic Security (DOS)
DSCA Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DOD)
EAC Emergency Action Committee
EAP Emergency Action Plan
EAP East Asia & Pacific Regional Team (OFDA)
ECA East and Central Africa Regional Team (OFDA)
EMCA Europe, Middle East, Central Asia Regional Team (OFDA)
EP Excess Property (DOD)
ERMS Economic Recovery and Market Systems
FAA Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
FDR Foreign Disaster Relief (DOD)
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEWS NET Famine Early Warning System
FFP Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FOG *Field Operations Guide* (OFDA)
FTF Feed the Future Initiative (USAID)
FY Fiscal Year
HAA/M Humanitarian Assistance Advisor/Military (OFDA)
HADR Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief
HAP Humanitarian Assistance Program (DOD)
HDR Humanitarian Daily Ration (DOD)
HHS U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIC Humanitarian Information Center (U.N.)
HIU Humanitarian Information Unit (DOS)
HN Host Nation
HPGE Humanitarian Policy Global Engagement (OFDA)
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA International Disaster Assistance (USG account)
IDP Internally Displaced Person
IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INSARAG International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
IO International Organization
IO Information Officer (OFDA)
IOM International Organization for Migration
IRF International Response Framework
ISU Information Support Unit (OFDA)
JTF Joint Task Force (DOD)
LAC Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Team (OFDA)
LRP Local and Regional Food Procurement
MCDA Military and Civil Defense Assets
MDRO Mission Disaster Relief Officer
MITAM Mission Tasking Matrix
MLT Military Liaison Team (OFDA)
NFI Non-Food Item (OFDA Commodities)
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
OCHA U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
OHDACA Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (DOD Appropriation)
OMB Office of Management and Budget (USG)
OPS Operations Division (OFDA)
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSOCC On-Site Operations Coordination Center
OTI Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID)
PEPFAR President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief
PRM Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (DOS)
PS Program Support Division (OFDA)
PSC Personal Services Contractor
PSPM Preparation, Strategic Planning, and Mitigation Division (OFDA)
RA Regional Advisor (OFDA)
RC Regional Coordinator (OFDA)
RFA Request for Assistance
RMT Response Management Team (OFDA)
RSO Regional Security Officer (DOS)
RUSF Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food
RUTF Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SDA Senior Development Advisor (CMC)
SRG On-call Technical Specialists/Surge Staff (OFDA)
SWAN South, West, Northern Africa Regional Team (OFDA)
U.N. United Nations
UNDAC U.N. Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
UNDP U.N. Development Program
UNHAS WFP U.N. Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF U.N. Children's Fund
USAID U.S. Agency for International Development
USAR Urban Search and Rescue
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG U.S. Government
USGS U.S. Geological Survey
USPHS U.S. Public Health Service
VDAP Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (OFDA)
V&TC Voluntary and Technical Community
WASH Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP U.N. World Food Program
WHO U.N. World Health Organization

April 2016

FINAL CASE STUDY

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Module 9 Objectives

- Evaluate the extent of the damage inflicted on the affected population during/after the Pakistan floods in 2010.

- Assess the coordination efforts among all responders to the event.

- Apply OFDA's response options to the assessed needs identified by the host nation, UN, and other potential responders.

- Indicate how, and what information was exchanged among the host nation, donors, and the UN, NGOs, and IOs.

- Prepare a briefing on the U.S. military mission (roles, responsibilities, limitations) to the Pakistan floods based on the information provided in the case study laminates.

The affected area in Pakistan

EXERCISES

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

Disaster Facts: How Much Do You Know?

Before we get started, please take a few minutes to review the 15 questions and select your answers.

1. On average, the U.S. Government responds to about ____ disasters each year throughout the world.
   a) 30 b) 70 c) 100

2. When the U.S. Government responds to international disasters, the U.S. military is always the first responder.
   True / False

3. After a disaster, U.S. military medical personnel (doctors and nurses) are rarely needed.
   True / False

4. After a disaster, all international assistance and supplies are needed immediately.
   True / False

5. After a disaster, dead bodies will always cause disease.
   True / False

6. If a component command has humanitarian relief supplies stockpiled and ready to move, the component commander has the authority to move those supplies into the affected country.
   True / False

7. After a disaster, giving money is the best way for the U.S. public to help.
   True / False

8. Natural disasters cannot necessarily be prevented, but we can reduce loss of life and structural damage.
   True / False

9. Who has the lead within the US Government for international humanitarian assistance and disaster response coordination?
   a) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
   b) The State Department
   c) Joint Chiefs of Staff
   d) U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
   e) The Geographic Combatant Commander

10. The majority of international humanitarian aid workers are volunteers, not salaried staff.
    True / False

11. A hungry person suffering from the impacts of a disaster will eat anything.
    True / False

12. After a disaster, the affected population is too shocked and helpless to respond to the situation.
    True / False

13. The affected country must be willing to accept our assistance before the U.S. Government can respond.
    True / False

14. Relocating disaster-affected populations in temporary settlements (ex: camps or emergency shelters) is the best solution.
    True / False

15. Life in the disaster-affected country is back to normal after a few weeks.
    True / False

How did I do? _____ Facts I already knew

_____ Facts I learned

Additional Notes/Comments

Field Operation Guide Scavenger Hunt!

Use your Field Operations Guide (FOG) to find the answers to the following questions:

1. What is the difference between a "situation (disaster) assessment" and a "needs assessment?"

   Page # and Section:_____

   Answer:_____

2. Give 5 examples of protection problems encountered by at-risk populations targeted for OFDA assistance.

   Page # and Section:_____

   Answer:_____

3. List the three distinct variables that are central to the attainment of food security.

   Page # and Section:_____

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

4. Name four items contained in an OFDA Hygiene Kit?

   Page # and Section:_____

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

5. Define the job description of the DART's "Logistics Coordinator."

   Page # and Section:_____

   Answer:_____

6. What are the overall weight and dimensions of a roll of plastic sheeting?

   Page # and Section:_____

   Answer:_____

7. Define the acronyms listed below:

   COM (Page # and Section): _____

   FAO (Page # and Section): _____

   ORS (Page # and Section): _____

   USAR (Page # and Section): _____

KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

(THESE AND MORE CAN BE FOUND IN YOUR COURSE CD)

Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC)

Civil-Military Roles in International Disaster Response

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance: Guidance for Disaster Planning and Response - FY 2017

UNCLASSIFIED

Action Office: Action Office: DCHA_FFP, AFR_ADDIS_ABABA_AU1, ROMAINE_WILLIAMS, DCHA_OTI, DCHA_CMM, DCHA_DG, AFR_SP_SUDAN, AFR_AMS, AFR_EA_JEscalona, Julie_Fitzgerald, AFR_EA_JWOOD, Michelle_Shirley, DCHA_OFDA, DCHA_CMM_BBASIRICO, OTI_PAKISTAN, DCHA_OCR, ME_MEA, EE_EG, KSanti_Duewel, AFR_DP, PPL_LER, LAC_CAM, Jayanthi_Narain, GH_D_DHAKA, M_MS_OMD, IG_M_HC, DCHA_PPM_JMontgomery, Stephen_Kelley, LAC_CAR, Pamela_Teichman, Daphne_McCurdy, Amy_Hamelin, Ahmed_Attieg, Driscoll, Karen_ODonnell, Peter_Park, Meredith_Wotten, Gregory_Cosgrove, Kim_Yee, Jessica_Hartl, Toshiro_Baum, ASIA_EAA, Barbara_Smith, Amanda_Conklin, Kennan_Wright, DIS_ETHDRGHT, GH_POP, Sergio_Guzman, Joseph_Tucker, Colleen_Jones, Kathleen_Hartin, Jason_Fraser, Brett_Jones, Rosalie_Fanale, Aidoo_Jude, Patterson_Jesse, Boger_Tammy, AFR_SA, CM_RMT_EBOLA, EE_ECA, DESIREE_SAVOY, Michael_Bradow, HR_FSP_JCOLEMAN, Jonathan_Katz, ME_TS_CKIAMIE, Ngoc_Clark, Allison_Noble, Jennifer_Scott, Nicole_Widdersheim, Jeffrey_Cochrane, Kimberly_Cook, Allison_Minor, ASIA_SPO, Julia_Drude, AFR_EA_CKOMICH, Quarcoo_Ashley, Rhodes_Thomas, AFR_EA_MAbraham, AFR_EA_BGunn, AFR_EA_MKennison, AFR_EA_TWay, AFR_WA, DCHA_CMC_DBENDANA, Rachel_Karioki, Sarah_Ann_Lynch, Maria_Sisk, RMTSSUDAN_CRC, ASIA_AA, Chien_Valerie, ASIA_SCAA, DIS_DEIDRE_WINSTON, NITIN_MADHAV, OTI_ASIA_MIDDLE_EAST, DCHA_DRG_EPT_CSahley, DCHA_PPM, DCHA_DRG_EPT, ES_Unclassifiedmailbox, Lara_Evans_FFP
Info Office: Monica_Moore, DCHA_REH

MRN: 16 STATE 110380
Date/DTG: Oct 07, 2016 / 071746Z OCT 16
From: SECSTATE WASHDC
Action: SOMALIA, USMISSION IMMEDIATE; NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON DC IMMEDIATE; JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC IMMEDIATE; UN ROME, USMISSION IMMEDIATE; BRUSSELS, USEU IMMEDIATE; USUN NEW YORK, USMISSION IMMEDIATE; GENEVA, USMISSION IMMEDIATE; ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE
TAGS: EAID, SOCI, PREF, PHUM
Subject: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance: Guidance for Disaster Planning and Response - FY 2017

USAID/DIRECTORS/REPS
AMEMBASSY DCMS, PASS TO MISSION DISASTER RELIEF OFFICERS
NSC FOR RGRANT
GENEVA FOR NKYLOH
ROME FOR MMASON, HNGUYEN
USUN FOR CBLAKE, TGILL

REF: 10 State 014874

1. This is an action cable. Please see paragraph 6.

2. Summary: This cable provides guidance to all posts concerning support from USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) before, during, and after the occurrence of natural and man-made disasters abroad in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017. USAID/OFDA's mandate and capabilities for coordinating and managing U.S. Government (USG) assistance in response to disasters and crises are also outlined. Procedures highlight the need for continuous USAID/OFDA, USAID Mission, and U.S. Embassy collaboration in the planning process for disaster response, as well as regular and sustained communication between mission disaster relief officers (MDROs) and USAID/OFDA regional staff to ensure timely, appropriate, and effective USG emergency response and humanitarian assistance. Relief assistance for ongoing disasters requires a re-declaration cable at the beginning of each USG FY (October 1). The guidance provided in this cable should be used in conjunction with USAID's Automated Directives System 251 on international disaster assistance and the Foreign Affairs Manual (2 FAM 060) on international disaster and humanitarian assistance. Posts are encouraged to contact USAID/OFDA's regional staff and staff in Washington, D.C., for additional information, guidance, and clarification. This cable has also been cleared by State F and State M/PRI. End summary.

Table of Contents
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3. The following is a table of contents of the paragraphs included in this cable:

1. Notice of Action Cable
2. Summary
3. Table of Contents
4. USAID/OFDA's Mission
5-6. Designation and Role of a Mission Disaster Relief Officer
7-16. When a Disaster Occurs
17-18. How USAID/OFDA Provides Assistance
19-20. Accountability
21. USAID/OFDA Sector-Specific Assistance
22-25. Coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense during Disaster Response
26. Coordination with Other U.S. Federal Agencies and International Actors during Disaster Response
27. Donations Guidance
28. USAID/OFDA Regional Offices
29. USAID/OFDA Washington, D.C., Contacts
30. U.S. Department of State Crisis Management Contacts

USAID/OFDA's Mission
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4. USAID/OFDA, within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA), is responsible for providing international disaster and humanitarian assistance, and coordinating the USG's humanitarian response to declared disasters in foreign countries. USAID/OFDA's mandate is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters. Through support for programs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and training, USAID/OFDA also seeks to address the underlying hazards and vulnerabilities that create disaster risks and exacerbate the negative impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA carries out its mandate in coordination with affected countries, other USG agencies and offices, other donor governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, and other public international organizations (PIOs). (Note: USAID/OFDA's responsibility and authority are specified in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, sections 491-493, and from delegated Presidential Authority. End note.)

Designation and Role of a Mission Disaster Relief Officer
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5. USAID/OFDA works closely with USG embassies and USAID missions around the world to coordinate preparedness and humanitarian assistance related to a disaster. The Mission Disaster Relief Officer (MDRO) is appointed by the Chief of Mission (COM) and is the point of contact at post for disaster-related information, planning, and activities affecting the host country. Designation of an MDRO is a requirement per 12 Foreign Affairs Handbook 1 H-244.10. At posts that have a USAID Mission, the COM often delegates the responsibility for selecting the MDRO and the alternate MDRO to the USAID Mission Director. The MDRO should be a regular member of post's Emergency Action Committee (EAC) and is responsible for preparing and maintaining Annex J of the Emergency Action Plan (EAP), entitled Assistance to Host Country in a Major Accident or Disaster. The MDRO serves as the incident commander for Annex J and ensures that post personnel are familiar with its contents. The template for Annex J can be downloaded from the U.S. Department of State intranet at http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/12fah01/12fah010000anJ.html. If the MDRO is not routinely included in EAC meetings, USAID/OFDA encourages the MDRO to brief the EAC at least once a year on the status of Annex J of the EAP. The EAC needs to know who the MDRO is and that the MDRO is the point of contact for disaster preparedness and response issues related to the host population. The MDRO should be familiar with the host government's disaster authorities and its capabilities, as well as other potential humanitarian partners. MDROs should also continually liaise with USAID/OFDA's regional advisor and with staff at post from the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), as well as from the consular section. An alternate MDRO assists and replaces the MDRO during periods of absence. USAID/OFDA recommends that the alternate MDRO be a senior foreign service national to provide consistency and continuity. (Note: Due to the likelihood that post will need to concurrently provide assistance to the private U.S. citizen community during a disaster, post should not assign a consular officer to be the primary or alternate MDRO. If no other officers are available, post should consult CA/OCS prior to designating a consular officer for either of these roles. End note.)

6. ACTION: It is essential that USAID/OFDA have the most current contact information on file for MDROs and alternate MDROs to facilitate a rapid USG response to a declared disaster. Posts should

provide updated contact information for MDROs and alternates, including names, titles, tour end dates, contact numbers (office phone, home phone, cellular phone, and fax), and e-mail addresses to the USAID/OFDA Mission Disaster Preparedness Coordinator at missiondisasterpreparedness@usaid.gov. If your post has already provided updated contact information in the last three months and none of the contact information has changed, please disregard this request.

When a Disaster Occurs
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7. Initial Steps: The MDRO should undertake several actions when a disaster occurs. The MDRO should verify the scope and magnitude of the event and the humanitarian impact through established information contacts and networks, including host government officials; other embassies, particularly other donor governments; NGOs; UN agencies; and other PIOs. The MDRO should then immediately notify the COM and provide them with an overview of the situation. Depending on the nature of the disaster, the COM or regional security officer (RSO) may convene the post's EAC. The MDRO's initial point of contact for response options should be USAID/OFDA's regional advisor responsible for the affected region to ensure effective communication and coordination (contact information is in paragraph 26). If a disaster declaration is warranted, based on discussion with USAID/OFDA regional advisors and the COM, the MDRO will draft the disaster declaration cable (see paragraph 9), for approval by the COM.

8. Issuing a Disaster Alert Cable: If it appears likely that USG assistance will be necessary and appropriate, the MDRO should draft a disaster alert cable to USAID/OFDA providing background and current information regarding the disaster and post's anticipated course of action. This cable should be sent even if post has no immediate plans to request disaster assistance from USAID/OFDA. The addressee on the caption line of all field cables must be "DCHA/OFDA" for internal USAID routing purposes. Information provided in disaster alert cables should be unclassified. Issuing a disaster alert cable is strongly encouraged, though not required.

9. Issuing a Disaster Declaration Cable: A disaster declaration is necessary for USAID/OFDA to provide humanitarian assistance and is typically transmitted in the form of a cable. In the event of a rapid-onset disaster that does not allow sufficient time for both a disaster alert and disaster declaration cable, only a disaster declaration cable is needed; however, requirements should be coordinated with USAID/OFDA. To request assistance from USAID/OFDA, the COM must determine that the disaster satisfies the following criteria: 1) the disaster is of such magnitude that it is beyond the host country's ability to adequately respond; 2) the host country has requested or indicated a willingness to accept USG assistance; and 3) it is in the interest of the USG to provide assistance. This determination should be made in consultation with USAID/OFDA's regional advisor and should be stated in the disaster declaration cable. For countries without an official U.S. diplomatic presence, the Assistant Secretary of State for the appropriate region may declare a disaster via an action memorandum from the U.S. Department of State to the USAID/OFDA Director. Important: When issuing the disaster declaration cable, posts should also email a copy of the cable to USAID/OFDA in Washington, D.C., to ensure that the cable is received quickly, as well as contact the appropriate USAID/OFDA regional staff. USAID/OFDA advises posts to transmit disaster declaration cables as unclassified, unless determined otherwise in consultation with MDROs and/or USAID/OFDA regional staff.

10. Information to Include in the Disaster Declaration Cable: The cable from post requesting USAID/OFDA's assistance should describe the disaster and provide the following information: 1) confirmation that the disaster satisfies the three declaration criteria (see paragraph 9); 2) the extent to which the host country requires international assistance to respond adequately to the disaster; and 3) the resources being requested, as well as the intended use of requested resources, including recommended organizations through which funds may be channeled. Other requested information includes estimated numbers of people dead, injured, displaced, and affected; immediate humanitarian needs; disaster background information, such as geographic location and damage to infrastructure, crops, and livestock; other donor efforts and contributions; and additional information from available assessment reports, as appropriate. Additional cable guidance can be obtained by contacting the USAID/OFDA Mission Disaster Preparedness Coordinator at missiondisasterpreparedness@usaid.gov.

11. Initial Relief Assistance: The COM can request up to USD 50,000 for immediate disaster relief from USAID/OFDA. The USD 50,000 and any assistance requested above this amount must be coordinated with and approved by USAID/OFDA in advance of transmitting the cable. These funds are to be used for immediate disaster relief or rehabilitation, not for long-term reconstruction or to purchase food. USAID/OFDA will transmit a fund cite cable to the USAID Mission in response to disaster declaration cables. USAID Missions should award funds within 72 hours after receipt of the USAID/OFDA response cable. Humanitarian and relief assistance should generally be designated for existing implementing organizations rather than for host nation institutions. Relief assistance may be provided for as long as a humanitarian emergency exists, within the FY, and as verified by USAID/OFDA's regional advisor. For ongoing disasters, additional funds may be provided the following FY if the disaster is re-declared.

12. In the absence of a bilateral USAID Mission in an affected country, the corresponding regional USAID Mission is responsible for issuing the initial relief assistance award. In previous years, U.S. embassies obligated the immediate disaster assistance awards when a USAID Mission was not present. This is no longer the process. For countries where there is no USAID Mission, the regional mission should support the initial relief assistance.

13. In exceptional cases when neither a USAID bilateral nor regional mission exists, nor they are unable to award the funds, USAID/Washington will issue the award following standard USAID policies and procedures for International Disaster Assistance (IDA) disaster response funds. USAID/Washington will also assume responsibility for ensuring the awardee is reimbursed through its normal vendor payment mechanisms. In this case, USAID/OFDA will not send a cable with fiscal data for obligation at post. Instead, the MDRO will request that the identified partner provide a brief proposal containing basic details about the proposed activity, as well as a simple budget. (Note: Proposals utilizing small-scale disaster declaration funds do not need to adhere to the requirements in USAID/OFDA's Guidelines for Proposals. End note.) The proposal documents should be provided to USAID within 36 hours of the disaster declaration cable so that USAID can issue the award immediately. USAID will provide a copy of the award to the MDRO and will send a return cable to post summarizing relevant award details.

14. Coordination with USAID Mission Directors: In countries where a USAID Mission is present, USAID/OFDA's regional advisors will ensure that the Mission Director is aware of emerging policy issues and critical developments—striving toward real-time information sharing.

15. Coordination with the Consular Section: Although the MDRO is only responsible for disaster-related issues affecting the host population, the MDRO should notify the chief of the consular section immediately after a disaster occurs. The consular section is responsible for ascertaining the welfare and

whereabouts of private U.S. citizens who may be affected by the disaster; warning private U.S. citizens about potential threats to their security as a result of the crisis, including warning them against travel to the disaster zone; coordinating emergency assistance to private U.S. citizens; and communicating with the media, Congress, and loved ones the status of private U.S. citizens and the assistance we are providing to them. The MDRO should share information with the consular section about any private U.S. citizen casualties resulting from the disaster as soon as possible and should advise private U.S. citizens in the disaster area to contact the consular section. The consular section frequently receives welfare and whereabouts queries from concerned family members, congressional offices, and other interested parties throughout the crisis management cycle, and works to locate affected private U.S. citizens and coordinate medical attention and other emergency support, as needed. For example, the consular section will identify transportation options for private U.S. citizens who wish to depart the disaster zone, coordinate any USG-facilitated evacuation if commercial transportation options are unavailable, adjudicate eligibility for private citizen evacuation assistance (including non-U.S. citizens), and sign the DS-5528 Evacuee Manifest and Promissory Note form on behalf of the USG. Given the potential co-location of private U.S. citizens and the host population, coordination of logistics and resource sharing are often appropriate.

16. Other Significant Actions by the MDRO: In addition to the above actions, the MDRO should start a log of significant events and provide regular, numbered situation report cables to USAID/OFDA that update and expand on the initial disaster declaration cable. The MDRO should also alert and/or maintain regular contact with relevant organizations, including host government officials, USAID/OFDA regional advisors, DoD representatives, U.S. Department of State staff, NGOs, other donors, UN agencies, and other PIOs. The MDRO should brief the EAC as necessary; gather preliminary assessments of funding, commodity, and other operational requirements, including logistics and transport; and identify potential relief channels. The MDRO should also keep the embassy's public affairs officer advised of both the scope of the disaster and the details of the mission's response.

How USAID/OFDA Provides Assistance
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17. Principled Humanitarian Action: To fulfill its mandate, USAID/OFDA provides needs-based humanitarian assistance consistent with broadly recognized humanitarian principles. These principles are critical to USAID/OFDA's operations, particularly in insecure or politically contested environments. In making funding and programmatic decisions following a disaster declaration, USAID/OFDA strives to obtain the most accurate needs assessment data that identify affected and vulnerable populations and the scope and types of needs. Throughout a response, USAID/OFDA supports and promotes a principled approach to humanitarian assistance by implementing partners, who rely on humanitarian principles as the basis of their security and operational models. By adhering to humanitarian principles and providing needs-based assistance, USAID/OFDA and its partners can often secure and maintain safe access to populations in need in order to undertake and monitor humanitarian assistance provision, ensuring impartial and proportional aid distributions continue uninterrupted.

18. Capabilities: In addition to releasing up to USD 50,000—or in some cases more, following consultation with and approval by USAID/OFDA—for immediate disaster relief, USAID/OFDA has multiple response options, including the deployment of USAID/OFDA regional staff or assessment teams; provision of relief commodities from USAID/OFDA stockpiles; and additional disaster funding for NGOs, UN agencies, and other PIOs via emergency assistance proposals or appeals. If the size or

complexity of the disaster merits, USAID/OFDA may activate components of its Response Management System (RMS). A last resort option within the RMS for a large-scale crisis includes the deployment of a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and activation of a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT). (Note: Except for deployment of regional staff and assessment teams, all USAID/OFDA response options require issuance of a disaster declaration. End note.) The decision, made by the USAID/OFDA Director, to use these additional capacities is based on the magnitude of the disaster and the host country's own response capabilities. Other response options are described below:

A. Regional Advisors: USAID/OFDA regional advisors are the first point of contact for the MDRO and often the first USAID/OFDA staff to arrive on the disaster scene. USAID/OFDA regional advisors conduct vulnerability and damage assessments, provide pre-disaster guidance, coordinate with other donors, monitor and report on programs, determine the need for relief commodities, coordinate with post on overall USG relief efforts, and work closely with UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, NGOs, and PIOs. (Note: See paragraph 28 for USAID/OFDA regional staff contact information. End note.)

B. Assessment Teams: USAID/OFDA's assessment teams typically comprise both regional and sector-specific specialists (such as experts in agriculture, disaster management, economic recovery and market systems, geohazards, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water and sanitation), information officers, and disaster management staff familiar with USAID/OFDA policies, procedures, and general coordination and programmatic functions. The assessment team provides information and recommendations to make timely decisions regarding the USG disaster response.

C. USAID/OFDA Relief Commodities: USAID/OFDA may provide disaster relief commodities—such as blankets, plastic sheeting for shelter, and water containers—from USAID/OFDA worldwide stockpiles when appropriate. USAID/OFDA can contract transportation services via sealift or land transport. USAID/OFDA may also fund air transport of emergency commodities when urgent delivery is required. Commodity shipment requests must identify the responsible consignee and in-country point of contact, including name, telephone number, and fax number. Posts should also affirm that arrangements for the distribution of commodities have been secured. Requests for USAID/OFDA assistance should indicate any limitations on the size and capacity of the receiving airport, seaport, and/or warehouse, including the availability of discharge labor and facilities. Requests should also indicate whether uniformed service personnel and/or other DoD staff are authorized to travel in-country, as USAID/OFDA may use DoD in a supporting role to assist with the transport of emergency relief commodities when, for example, commercial alternatives are unavailable or when unique military capabilities can expedite relief efforts during urgent, life-saving situations. (Note: See paragraph 22 for further information regarding requests for DoD assistance. End note.) USAID/OFDA may request post's assistance, when necessary, in arranging for customs clearance of commodities.

D. NGO, UN Agency, and Other PIO Funding: USAID/OFDA can provide funding to NGOs or UN agencies and other PIOs to implement emergency assistance programs. NGOs do not have to be U.S.-based, nor do they have to be registered as private voluntary organizations with USAID, to be eligible to receive IDA funding. USAID/OFDA solicits each post's expertise, via the MDRO, about capabilities within the NGO community when making funding decisions. USAID/OFDA may support local Red Cross and Red Crescent societies with direct grants or through the American Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and/or, in consultation with State/PRM, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Alternatively, USAID/OFDA may provide funds in a fund citation for USAID missions to enter into a direct agreement with local Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, NGOs,

UN agencies, or PIOs. Please note that USAID has designated the IFRC, the ICRC, and the International Organization for Migration as PIOs for grant-making purposes.

E. Technical Assistance: USAID/OFDA may provide additional technical assistance if the type and complexity of the disaster merits. USAID/OFDA may deploy Urban Search-and-Rescue (USAR) teams as part of a DART in response to sudden-onset disasters involving collapsed structures in urban settings. USAR teams are equipped to perform physical, canine, and electronic search operations; conduct rescue operations in all types of structures; provide medical treatment for injured victims encountered during operations; perform structural integrity assessments; and liaise with heavy equipment or crane operators. USAID/OFDA can also deploy chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) experts to provide technical assistance on humanitarian issues in response to a CBRNE incident.

F. RMS: The RMS is a systematic, proactive approach to guide USAID/OFDA's organization, structures, procedures, and management best practices for responding to large-scale international disasters. Under the leadership of the Response Director (RD), a role performed by the USAID/OFDA Director or designee, the RMS governs the work of the DART and RMT. The RMS provides a flexible but standardized set of disaster management practices, with emphasis on common principles, and an integrated approach to management, operations, planning, and coordination. Within the RMS, USAID/OFDA may deploy a DART to a disaster-affected country at the discretion of the USAID/OFDA Director, with the concurrence of the COM and in close collaboration with the USAID Mission Director, where present. The DART leads the USG humanitarian response to the disaster, coordinating field-based USG interagency engagement in the response. The DART leader reports to the COM, to ensure that USG disaster relief efforts are well coordinated with the U.S. Mission and its partners, and concurrently to the USAID/OFDA RD in Washington, D.C., to ensure that USAID/OFDA's mandate and mission are carried out effectively. The DART leader is also responsible for ensuring the provision of timely information on the response to relevant USAID mission directors. DART composition and staffing is determined by the USAID/OFDA Director and is influenced by the response strategy and objectives, as well as anticipated work outputs. Specific information on the composition, capabilities, and support requirements of the DART will be provided to post via cable upon team deployment. Upon activation of a DART, USAID/OFDA will activate an RMT in Washington, D.C., to support DART field operations and relief activities.

Accountability
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19. Disaster assistance is subject to the same audit oversight as other forms of aid. Grant recipients and contractors are accountable for funds, supplies, materials, and equipment in accordance with the terms of their grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. With respect to the issuance of grants and contracts, certain flexibilities may be available in light of notwithstanding authority included in section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act and Agency policy. However, the clear preference is for USAID to follow standard award and/or procurement policies and procedures to the maximum extent possible. It is acknowledged, however, that the interests of competition are secondary and must give way to the overriding objective of providing humanitarian assistance in a timely manner. Posts should, nevertheless, verify that contractors and grantees are responsible and that goods and services are reasonably priced. USAID missions in recipient countries are responsible for monitoring grantee and contractor programs, including disaster funding disbursement and accounting. Any questions regarding

notwithstanding authority or other flexibilities available for IDA-funded activities can be directed to the USAID Assistant General Counsel for DCHA or to the respective Resident Legal Officer.

20. Section 2110 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005, provides that funds marked as IDA may not be obligated to an organization that fails to adopt a code of conduct providing for the protection of beneficiaries of assistance under such heading from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian relief operations. This provision applies to funds obligated for FY 2005 and for subsequent fiscal years. To this end, the following language should be included in all IDA-funded awards:

Code of conduct for the protection of beneficiaries of assistance from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian relief operations:

-- as a condition for this award, it is understood by USAID and affirmed by the recipient that the recipient has adopted a code of conduct for the protection of beneficiaries of assistance from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian relief operations. Such code of conduct must be consistent with the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee task force on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian crises, which includes the following core principles:

-- sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for termination of employment;

-- sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief in the age of a child is not a defense;

-- exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading, or exploitative behavior, is prohibited. This includes exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries;

-- sexual relationships between humanitarian workers and beneficiaries are strongly discouraged, since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of humanitarian aid work;

-- where a humanitarian worker develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse or exploitation by a fellow worker, whether in the same humanitarian aid agency or not, s/he must report such concerns via established agency reporting mechanisms; and

-- humanitarian workers are obliged to create and maintain an environment which prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes the implementation of their code of conduct. Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to support and develop systems which maintain this environment.

USAID/OFDA Sector-Specific Assistance
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21. USAID/OFDA may provide assistance and perform or support assessments in, but not limited to, the sectors listed below. For additional sector information, please see the Sector Requirements for the appropriate sector in the USAID/OFDA Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals and Reporting:

http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/guidelines_for_proposals_2012.pdf. Please also see the latest sector updates: http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/how-we-do-it/humanitarian-sectors.

A. Agriculture and Livestock: USAID/OFDA can support the distribution of seeds and tools to subsistence farmers through a variety of mechanisms, depending on the type of disaster and its impact on the overall seed system. Seed programs should be tailored to the situation and reflect analysis of constraints due to access and/or availability. With sufficient justification, appropriate methods may include direct distribution, vouchers, or fairs. USAID/OFDA may also consider funding emergency livestock programs such as destocking, animal health programs, or the feeding of livestock in prolonged drought situations, but will not fund animal restocking as an acute emergency response. Please see Livestock Interventions: Important Principles for OFDA, available at http://www.livestock-emergency.net/userfiles/file/general/OFDA-2003.pdf.

B. Economic Recovery: Disasters can severely disrupt economies and livelihoods. Economic recovery initiatives should be grounded in an understanding of relevant market systems, make use of local skills and assets, and lay the foundation for sustainable economic development. USAID/OFDA can support interventions—such as cash or in-kind assets—to help restore the livelihoods of affected populations, repair critical market infrastructure or systems, provide short-term cash-for-work opportunities, or with appropriate justification, support financial services or help affected populations begin new livelihoods activities.

C. Health: USAID/OFDA generally provides funding for primary health programs that address treatment of acute disease conditions, as well as health promotion and disease prevention. Medical supplies and essential drugs needed to support emergency health programs will be funded if they come from USAID-approved sources. USAID/OFDA also funds the rehabilitation of clinics damaged during disasters, but will generally not fund the reconstruction of hospitals.

D. Nutrition: USAID/OFDA funds emergency nutrition programs, including supplementary feeding programs, community managed acute malnutrition (CMAM)-based therapeutic care, and associated in-patient stabilization centers to treat and prevent acute malnutrition. Furthermore, USAID/OFDA will support nutritional surveys and surveillance, as well as malnutrition management training.

E. Protection: USAID/OFDA incorporates protection into its response planning and programs, which means minimizing the risks and addressing the effects of harm, exploitation, and abuse for disaster-affected populations. At a minimum, USAID/OFDA seeks to ensure that assistance programs "do no harm." USAID/OFDA approaches protection by mainstreaming protection into other relief activities and through stand-alone protection activities.

F. Sanitation and Hygiene: USAID/OFDA recognizes the importance of addressing sanitation and hygiene issues during an emergency. To that end, USAID/OFDA may fund activities related to the appropriate disposal of excreta. Hygiene promotion to reduce disease transmission must accompany any sanitation project.

G. Shelter and Settlements: USAID/OFDA can provide emergency shelter supplies or support the local purchase of shelter materials, if needed. When and where possible, USAID/OFDA promotes the use of local materials and labor, which often results in locally acceptable emergency shelter solutions and needed employment generation. In addition, USAID/OFDA promotes shelter solutions that mitigate the

effects of such natural hazards as earthquakes or floods. Because USAID/OFDA does not encourage the establishment of tent camps for public health, environmental, social, and economic reasons, tents will be provided only in rare circumstances, and primarily as part of non-camp shelter responses.

H. Vulnerable Populations: USAID/OFDA recognizes the importance of identifying and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS, and displaced persons. Depending on the particular context, a person's ethnic origin, religious beliefs, or other distinguishing characteristic may increase his or her vulnerability to potentially dangerous circumstances. When and where possible, USAID/OFDA strives to identify the nature and characteristics of the most vulnerable populations; determine their needs and capacities; limit the negative coping mechanisms in which these groups may be forced to engage; include these populations in decision-making processes, thus empowering these groups to support their own protection; and help avoid program activities and implementation that may aggravate vulnerabilities. These actions should be undertaken without discriminating against other populations also vulnerable to potentially dangerous circumstances.

I. Water: USAID/OFDA recognizes the critical role water quality and quantity play in the health and survival of disaster-affected populations. USAID/OFDA may fund the provision of water through water source development, water treatment, water storage, or the rehabilitation of existing facilities. USAID/OFDA can also provide 10-liter collapsible water containers for safe water transport and storage. Hygiene education to reduce disease transmission must accompany any water project.

J. Other: USAID/OFDA can support a wide range of additional humanitarian activities, including technical assistance or support for field-based coordination units; USAR efforts; and CBRNE assessments and response, depending on the scope of the disaster and the appropriateness of the response. USAID/OFDA encourages missions to promote donor collaboration and host government coordination groups and strongly encourages participation in existing UN cluster coordination mechanisms. USAID/OFDA may co-finance emergency programs with other donors when needed.

Coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense during Disaster Response

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22. The U.S. adheres to Good Humanitarian Donorship principles, which include internationally recognized civilian leadership in disaster response. While the U.S. military is not usually an instrument of first resort in responding to humanitarian crises, it may be called upon to support civilian relief agencies as part of USG disaster relief efforts. (Note: Based on historical averages, fewer than 10 percent of all USG disaster declarations require the unique capabilities of military assets. End note.) U.S. military support may be requested when civilian first-responder capabilities are overwhelmed and DoD's unique capabilities can expedite relief efforts during urgent situations. In response to a request for support by the U.S. Department of State and/or USAID, the U.S. Secretary of Defense may authorize the relevant Combatant Command to execute a disaster response operation in support of USAID/OFDA. Requests for U.S. military assistance in a disaster should be transmitted to DoD via an Executive Secretary memorandum from the U.S. Department of State or USAID, indicating that civilian first-responder capacities are overwhelmed and that unique U.S. military capabilities are required. Requirements for DoD support should be validated by USAID/OFDA prior to making such a request. DoD-provided assistance may be requested on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis; in the incidence of the former, the request for assistance will be accompanied by a reimbursable interagency

agreement executed pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Examples of DoD support include transportation assistance, such as fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters to move relief commodities; the deployment of technical specialists, e.g. engineering or medical teams; or a DoD Humanitarian Assistance Survey Team. Military assets should complement existing relief mechanisms and provide specific support to specific requirements. Use of military assets should be, at the onset, clearly limited in time and scale, and there should be a transition strategy to civilian relief actors. Military personnel supporting UN humanitarian activities will normally not be used in the direct delivery of assistance. For assistance with the Executive Secretary Memo process, please contact the DOS Operations Center's Military Advisor through the following e-mail collective: SES-O_CMS@state.gov. Additional information can be found at http://crisis.state.gov on the unclassified portal.

23. Once specific funding and authorities are authorized for DoD support during a disaster response, USAID/OFDA coordinates with DoD to ensure the best use of DoD's unique capabilities and resources. During USG disaster responses in which DoD provides support, USAID/OFDA validates and prioritizes DoD disaster response missions in country, often via a Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM) that details specific support missions. All DoD disaster response activities, including small projects funded through Combatant Commands or U.S. military services, should be coordinated with USAID/OFDA, even in cases in which the U.S. Department of State or USAID does not make specific requests for DoD assistance. In such cases, USAID/OFDA may validate the humanitarian need or decline DoD's offer of support from a humanitarian perspective. Validation does NOT/NOT necessarily mean that USAID/OFDA will fund the support, but rather confirms the humanitarian value of DoD's offer. This validation process ensures that USG disaster response activities are well coordinated and adhere to the best practices of providing disaster assistance.

24. Before, during, and after disasters, USAID/OFDA's Military Liaison Team (MLT) regularly engages and coordinates with DoD. The MLT is also the USAID/OFDA focal point for expertise on CBRNE hazards. The MLT's humanitarian assistance advisors are permanently based at the following U.S. DoD Combatant Commands: Africa Command (AFRICOM), European Command (EUCOM), Central Command (CENTCOM), Pacific Command (PACOM), Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), and Special Operations Command (SOCOM), as well as with the III Marine Expeditionary Force (IIIMEF)and Navy Central Command (NAVCENT) in Bahrain. The USAID/OFDA humanitarian assistance advisor based at SOUTHCOM also handles humanitarian assistance issues for U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM). The MLT facilitates the Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC), a two-day course for U.S. military audiences on working with USAID/OFDA during disaster responses. For more information about the MLT, CBRNE hazards, or the JHOC, please contact MLTDC@usaid.gov, MLT@usaid.gov.

25. In accordance with current laws and presidential directives, USAID personnel deploying to an overseas disaster location are under COM authority and security responsibility. If DoD provides movement support/force protection to USAID personnel, such movements must still comply with COM travel policies and other security restrictions. Any such variations from COM travel policies and/or other security directives must be approved in advance by post's RSO, and time permitting, post's EAC.

Coordination with Other U.S. Federal Agencies and International Actors during Disaster Response

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26. USAID/OFDA has developed coordination mechanisms and information systems to share disaster information with other federal agencies when disasters strike, including USG interagency coordination

calls and a standing quarterly interagency International Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, which meets regularly in Washington, D.C., to promote interagency coordination. Before, during, and after disasters, USAID/OFDA's Strategic Interagency and Humanitarian Policy Teams regularly engage and coordinate with other federal agencies and international humanitarian actors on issues ranging from international humanitarian policies and best practices, coordination systems, and Good Humanitarian Donorship. USAID/OFDA facilitates the two-day Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response training for civilian federal agencies on working with USAID/OFDA and working within the international humanitarian architecture during disasters. For more information on international humanitarian best practices or training, please contact ofdainteragencytraining@usaid.gov.

Donations Guidance
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27. USAID has developed a message regarding donations, based on years of experience, to manage the public's response to overseas disasters. Members of the public often respond to disasters by spontaneously collecting commodities or offering untrained volunteer services, both of which can seriously hamper relief efforts. Experience has also demonstrated that public statements from USG officials concerning humanitarian aid are often misinterpreted as general pleas for any type of assistance, including commodities and volunteers. The most effective way the American public can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to reputable humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Reftel provides additional information on the most effective and appropriate ways the public can support humanitarian activities. U.S. embassies or USAID missions can assist with these efforts by recommending the use of messages in Reftel in any public statements. Information on identifying humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations is also available from USAID/OFDA's Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI) at http://www.cidi.org or 202-821-1999 and also at http://www.interaction.org.

USAID/OFDA Regional Offices
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28. USAID/OFDA Regional Advisors: During a disaster, USAID/OFDA regional advisors should be the first point of contact. The following sub-paragraphs identify the location and contact information for the various USAID/OFDA regional offices and sub-offices.

A. East and Central Africa: Mr. Tom Tauras is USAID/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for East and Central Africa (ECA) based in Nairobi, Kenya. USAID/OFDA's ECA regional office can be reached at 254-20-862-2000. Ms. Lori Carruthers is the Program Officer in Khartoum, Sudan. Ms. Carruthers can be reached at 249-1-870-22000. Ms. Emily Dakin is the Senior Humanitarian Advisor based in Juba, South Sudan. Ms. Dakin can be reached at 211-912-118-115. Mr. Oumar M'Bareck is the Senior Program Officer based in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mr. M'Bareck can be reached at 243-81-555-4451. Ms. Catherine (Kate) Farnsworth is the Senior Humanitarian Advisor based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Ms. Farnsworth can be reached at 251-0-111-306-546.

B. Southern and West Africa: Ms. Sureka Khandagle is the Senior Regional Advisor for Southern and West Africa based in Dakar, Senegal. USAID/OFDA's Southern and West Africa regional office can be reached at 221-33-869-6100. Ms. Regina Parham is the West Africa Field Team Regional Advisor based

in Monrovia, Liberia. Ms. Parham can be reached at 231-077-677-7298. Mr. Robert Fagen is the West Africa Field Team Senior Program Officer based in Conakry, Guinea. Mr. Fagen can be reached at 224-656-054-409. Mr. Adam Weimer is the Regional Advisor for Southern Africa based in Pretoria, South Africa. Mr. Weimer can be reached at 27-12-452-2353.

C. Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia: Mr. Jack Myer is the Senior Regional Advisor for Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA) based in Budapest, Hungary. USAID/OFDA's EMCA regional office can be reached at 90-553-505-1169.

D. South Asia: Mr. William (Bill) Berger is USAID/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for South Asia based in Bangkok, Thailand. USAID/OFDA's South Asia regional office can be reached at 66-2-257-3271. Ms. Lori Du Trieuille is the Humanitarian Advisor based in Kabul, Afghanistan. Ms. Du Trieuille can be reached at 93 705-191-966.

E. East Asia and the Pacific: Mr. Alan Dwyer is USAID/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) based in Bangkok, Thailand. USAID/OFDA's EAP regional office can be reached at 66-2-257-3271. Mr. Daniel Dieckhaus is the Regional Advisor based in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Mr. Dieckhaus can be reached at 692-456-7764. Mr. Harlan Hale is the Regional Advisor based in Jakarta, Indonesia. Mr. Hale can be reached at 62-21-3435-9361. Mr. Joe Curry is the Regional Advisor based in Manila, Philippines. Mr. Curry can be reached at 632-301-4011.

F. Latin America and the Caribbean: Mr. Tim Callaghan is USAID/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) based in San José, Costa Rica. USAID/OFDA's LAC regional office can be reached at 506-2296-3554 or 506-2290-4133. Mr. Jonathon Anderson is the Regional Advisor based in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. USAID/OFDA's Haiti office can be reached at 509-2229-8000.

USAID/OFDA Washington, D.C., Contacts
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29. All requests for funds, situation reports, and other information should be directed to the following team leaders at USAID/OFDA in Washington, D.C.: Ms. Cara Christie (ECA): 202-712-1119; Ms. Tracy O'Heir (Southern and West Africa): 202-661-7723; Ms. Ashley Hernreich (EMCA): 202-712-5063; Mr. Ward Miller (EAP and South Asia): 202-712-4222; and Mr. Frederick Little(LAC): 571-480-0149. If the team leader is not available, alternative contacts are Ms. Kasey Channell, the Disaster Response Division Director for Africa, or Mr. James Fleming, the Acting Disaster Response Division Director for Asia, LAC, and EMCA. Ms. Channell can be contacted at 202-712-4167 and Mr. Fleming can be contacted at 202-712-4098. The name and contact information of the appropriate team leader or other designated team member will also be included in USAID/OFDA's cable response to the disaster declaration. After business hours, evenings, weekends, and holidays, the USAID/OFDA duty officer may be contacted by phone at 301-675-5953 or by email at OFDAdutyofficer@usaid.gov. Alternatively, the USAID/OFDA duty officer may be reached by calling the U.S. Department of State's Operations Center at 202-647-1512. USAID/OFDA's fax numbers are 202-216-3706 and 202-216-3707.

U.S. Department of State Crisis Management Contacts
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30. The Department's Office of Crisis Management and Strategy (S/ES-O/CMS) can be contacted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by an embassy experiencing a man-made or natural disaster for general crisis management advice or guidance. To build crisis preparedness, COMs and members of the EAC can visit http://crisis.state.gov for valuable information, including emergency checklists, evacuation primers, and lessons learned from previous crises. CMS can be reached at 202-647-1512, 202-647-7640, or SES-O_CMS@state.gov. For consular-specific crisis resources, please contact Consular Crisis Management in the Bureau of Consular Affairs at CA-Crisis-Mgt@state.gov.

31. Minimize considered.

Kerry

UNCLASSIFIED

DOD Directive 5100.46
Foreign Disaster Relief, July 6, 2012

Department of Defense

DIRECTIVE

NUMBER 5100.46
July 6, 2012

USD(P)

SUBJECT: Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR)

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE. This Directive reissues DoD Directive 5100.46 (Reference (a)) to update DoD policy and responsibilities for FDR operations in accordance with sections 404 and 2561 of title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) (Reference (b)) and Executive Order (E.O.) 12966 (Reference (c)).

2. APPLICABILITY. This Directive:

a. Applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the DoD (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

b. Does not apply to DoD policy concerning foreign consequence management for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive incidents, which is governed by DoD Instruction 2000.21 (Reference (d)).

3. DEFINITIONS. See Glossary.

4. POLICY. It is DoD policy that:

a. DoD shall respond to foreign disasters in support of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) pursuant to E.O. 12163 and section 2292(b) of title 22, U.S.C. (References (e) and (f)).

b. In accordance with Reference (c), DoD Components shall provide disaster assistance in support of U.S. FDR efforts only:

(1) At the direction of the President;

(2) When the Secretary of Defense or a designee approves, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, a request for assistance from another Federal department or agency; or

(3) In emergency situations in order to save human lives, where there is not sufficient time to seek the prior concurrence of the Secretary of State, in which case the Secretary of Defense shall advise and seek the concurrence of the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter.

c. In accordance with paragraph 4.b. of this section, DoD Components may provide non-reimbursable FDR as humanitarian assistance pursuant to Reference (b) using available Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds, Presidential drawdown authority in accordance with section 506 of Public Law 87-195 (Reference (g)), or other available authorities. Additionally, DoD Components may provide reimbursable FDR assistance when requested and funded by other U.S. Government (USG) departments and agencies.

d. Interagency requests for DoD assistance to disaster relief efforts shall be transmitted in an official request from the appropriate departmental or agency Executive Secretariat to the DoD Executive Secretary. In exigent circumstances when an interagency request was made orally and then approved orally by the Secretary of Defense, at the earliest opportunity the requesting agency must document the oral request with a written request to the DoD Executive Secretary.

e. DoD shall consider FDR assistance requests from USAID, the Department of State, and other Federal departments and agencies based on USG and/or appropriate international organization assessment(s) of the disaster, the availability of requested assistance, the impact on ongoing or potential military operations of providing such assistance, the effect on security cooperation objectives, and other relevant factors associated with DoD involvement.

f. Nothing in this Directive shall be construed as preventing a military commander with assigned forces at or near the immediate scene of a foreign disaster from taking prompt action to save human lives. In cases in which this authority is invoked, the commander should obtain the concurrence of the host nation and U.S. Chief of Mission of the affected country before committing forces. Also, the Combatant Commander shall follow up as soon as possible, but no later than 72 hours after the start of relief operations, to secure Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense approval for continuing assistance. Combatant Commanders must also obtain Secretary or Deputy Secretary approval in order to obtain reimbursement with OHDACA funds. Such assistance during the first 72 hours does not include the authority to provide military assistance that does not contribute to urgent life-saving efforts.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

6. RELEASABILITY. UNLIMITED. This Directive is approved for public release and is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Website at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Directive:

a. Is effective July 6, 2012.

b. Must be reissued, cancelled, or certified current within 5 years of its publication in accordance with DoD Instruction 5025.01 (Reference (h)). If not it will expire effective July 6, 2022 and be removed from the DoD Issuances Website.

Ashton B. Carter
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosures
1. References
2. Responsibilities

Glossary

OSD/Policy 2004 Guidance Cable

Policy/Procedures for DoD Participation in FDR/ER Operations

041549Z May 04

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//USDP/SOLIC/SO//

SUBJECT: POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF/EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

STATE PASS MESSAGE TO ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS.
DIA PASS MESSAGE TO USDAOS.
COMMANDS PASS MESSAGE TO COMMAND SURGEONS.

REFERENCES:
A. SECTIONS 401, 402, 404, 2557 AND 2561, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE
B. APRIL 2003 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION GUIDANCE
C. SECTION 8077, FY04 DOD APPROPRIATIONS ACT (P.L. 108-87)
D. SECTION 312, FY04 DOD AUTHORIZATION ACT (P.L. 108-136)
E. DODD 5100.6 FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF
F. USAID/OFDA GUIDANCE MESSAGE (STATE 283715)
G. USAID/OFDA SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE (STATE 019667)

1. SUMMARY. THIS IS A JOINT MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT (SO/LIC) AND THE DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA). THIS MESSAGE PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON RESPONSE BY REGIONAL COMBATANT COMMANDS TO NATURAL OR MANMADE DISASTERS IN THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND ELABORATES GUIDANCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. END SUMMARY.

POLICY

2. DOD'S ROLE IN DISASTER RESPONSE IS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE U.S. GOVERNMENT APPROACH IN WHICH THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (USAID/OFDA) IS THE LEAD AGENCY. IN THIS CAPACITY, USAID/OFDA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING APPROPRIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) CONTRIBUTIONS AND COORDINATING OVERALL USG DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIVITIES. PRIOR TO THE COMBATANT COMMANDS' COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES TO DISASTER RESPONSE, USAID/OFDA VALIDATES THE HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENT AND THE OFFICE OF THE SECETARY OF DEFENSE APPROVES SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR DOD SUPPORT (EXCEPT AS NOTED IN PARAGRAPH 5 BELOW).

3. A REQUEST FOR DOD ASSISTANCE TRANSMITTED DIRECTLY TO THE COMMAND FROM A HOST NATION OR FROM A U.S. COUNTRY TEAM IS NOT SUFFICIENT GROUNDS TO JUSTIFY DOD PARTICIPATION IN A DISASTER RESPONSE BECAUSE: (A) HOST NATIONS OFTEN MISDIAGNOSE THEIR MOST URGENT NEEDS OR MAKE INAPPROPRIATE REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE (E.G., REQUEST FOR HELICOPTER

SUPPORT TO FERRY HOST NATION OFFICIALS AROUND A DISASTER ZONE); AND (B) COUNTRY TEAMS MAY LACK EXPERTISE TO MAKE A FULLY-INFORMED HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENT.

4. DOD IS A PROVIDER OF LAST RESORT IN DISASTERS BECAUSE OTHER AGENCIES, BOTH WITHIN THE USG AND INTERNATIONALLY, ARE DESIGNATED AS THE PRIMARY RESPONDERS TO DISASTERS. DOD INVOLVEMENT IN DISASTER RESPONSE ON OTHER-THAN-IN-EXTREMIS TERMS DEPLETES LIMITED DOD RESOURCES AND DIVERTS PERSONNEL AND MATERIEL FROM

CORE MILITARY MISSIONS AT A TIME OF EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH OPERATIONAL TEMPO. FURTHER, UNSOLICITED OR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DOD RISK BURDENING THE HOST NATION WITH UNNEEDED OR NONESSENTIAL RESOURCES AND POTENTIALLY SLOW DELIVERY OF MORE URGENT SUPPLIES AT AIR OR SEA PORTS IN THE HOST NATION.

5. ONE LIMITED EXCEPTION TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR PRIOR OSD APPROVAL IS WHEN LIVES ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER AND THE COMMAND IS IN A POSITION TO RENDER TIMELY LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE (E.G., AN AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP/MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT OFF THE ANATOLIAN COAST RESPONDED WITH IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE 1998 TURKEY EARTHQUAKE.) HOWEVER, THE COMBATANT COMMAND WILL FOLLOW UP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN 72 HOURS, TO SECURE OSD APPROVAL FOR CONTINUING ITS ASSISTANCE. THE COMMAND WILL CURTAIL SUPPORT ONCE URGENT LIFE-THREATENING CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED UNLESS OSD GIVES APPROVAL TO CONTINUE PROVIDING SUPPORT. SUCH ASSISTANCE DOES NOT/NOT INCLUDE THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CONSUMABLES OR OTHER RELIEF ITEMS "IN THE BLIND," WHERE THESE SUPPLIES DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO URGENT LIFE-SAVING EFFORTS.

6. SOLIC AND DSCA GUIDE THE OSD PART OF THIS PROCESS BECAUSE OF THEIR ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ISSUES WITHIN OSD AND THEIR OVERSIGHT OF THE OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN DISASTER AND CIVIC AID (OHDACA) ACCOUNT, WHICH PROVIDES THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR DOD HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, APPROVAL FROM OSD FOR DISASTER RESPONSE IS REQUIRED REGARDLESS OF THE ULTIMATE SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR DOD PARTICIPATION.

PROCEDURE

7. IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR OVERSEAS DISASTER, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE AFFECTED COUNTRY ISSUES A DISASTER DECLARATION. SUBSEQUENTLY, USAID/OFDA MAY RELEASE UP TO 50,000 USD IN DISASTER ASSISTANCE FUNDS, MANAGED BY USAID/OFDA, TO ADDRESS IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.

8. IF THE DISASTER REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL RELIEF SUPPORT, USAID/OFDA MAY SEND A REGIONAL ADVISOR OR OTHER STAFF TO THE REGION, OR DEPLOY A DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESPONSE TEAM (DART). THE DART HAS THE LEAD RESPONSIBILITY IN ASSESSING CRITICAL UNMET NEEDS IN THE AFFECTED AREA AND RECOMMENDING THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE USG RESPONSE, AS WELL

AS COORDINATING THE OVERALL USG RESPONSE EFFORT. ALL REQUESTS FOR USG ASSISTANCE ARE VALIDATED BY USAID/OFDA REPRESENTATIVES. THE COMBATANT COMMANDS MAY ALSO DEPLOY A MILITARY TEAM FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES AFTER COORDINATION WITH USAID/OFDA. THIS MILITARY TEAM WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH THE USAID/OFDA REPRESENTATIVES TO ENSURE A COHERENT AND COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED USG RESPONSE.

9. ALL VALIDATED REQUESTS FOR DOD ASSISTANCE ARE TRANSMITTED FROM THE DART OR OTHER DESIGNATED USAID/OFDA REPRESENTATIVE TO USAID/OFDA HEADQUARTERS AND THEN THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT TO DOD WITH AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT (EXECSEC) REQUEST. THE EXECSEC REQUEST IS CRITICAL FOR SEVERAL REASONS: (A) IT PRESERVES VISIBILITY AND DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON USE OF DOD ASSETS AND PERSONNEL; (B) IT HELPS ENSURE THAT THE REQUEST HAS BEEN VETTED AND VALIDATED THROUGH SENIOR MANAGEMENT AT USAID AND STATE; AND (C) IT ALLOWS OSD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE MANAGERS TO REVIEW THE REQUEST AGAINST OTHER POTENTIAL DEMANDS ON LIMITED DOD DISASTER RESPONSE RESOURCES.

10. THE EXECSEC REQUEST IS FORWARDED TO THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS/LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT OFFICE (SO/LIC) IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (OSD), WHICH

PREPARES AND COORDINATES A RECOMMENDATION ON THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF DOD ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED. THIS RECOMMENDATION IS FORWARDED TO SENIOR DOD LEADERSHIP FOR REVIEW AND DECISION BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: (A) AVAILABILITY OF THE REQUESTED DOD SUPPORT; (B) THE IMPACT OF SUCH SUPPORT ON OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS; (C) THE URGENCY OF THE DISASTER SITUATION; AND (D) THE POLITICAL CALCULUS ASSOCIATED WITH DOD INVOLVEMENT.

11. IF SENIOR DOD LEADERSHIP APPROVES THE RECOMMENDATION, THE DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA) FINALIZES LOGISTICAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS IN COORDINATION WITH THE COMBATANT COMMAND, USAID/OFDA, JOINT STAFF, AND OTHER RELEVANT OFFICES. UPON NOTIFICATION BY DSCA THAT ALL PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE, JOINT STAFF DIRECTS THAT THE MISSION BE EXECUTED.

12. POINTS OF CONTACT: OASD(SO/LIC): TODD HARVEY, DIRECTOR HA/LP, (703) 697-3191; DSCA: DIANE HALVORSEN, DIRECTOR HA/MA, (703) 601-3660. DURING OFF-DUTY HOURS, POCS CAN BE REACHED THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE SUPPORT CENTER AT (703) 614-9058.

TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE,
Sections pertaining to Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Assistance

10 USC § 401 - HUMANITARIAN AND CIVIC ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS

(a) **(1)** Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department may carry out humanitarian and civic assistance activities in conjunction with authorized military operations of the armed forces in a country if the Secretary concerned determines that the activities will promote—

(A) the security interests of both the United States and the country in which the activities are to be carried out; and

(B) the specific operational readiness skills of the members of the armed forces who participate in the activities.

(2) Humanitarian and civic assistance activities carried out under this section shall complement, and may not duplicate, any other form of social or economic assistance which may be provided to the country concerned by any other department or agency of the United States. Such activities shall serve the basic economic and social needs of the people of the country concerned.

(3) Humanitarian and civic assistance may not be provided under this section (directly or indirectly) to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activity.

(b) Humanitarian and civic assistance may not be provided under this section to any foreign country unless the Secretary of State specifically approves the provision of such assistance.

(c) **(1)** Expenses incurred as a direct result of providing humanitarian and civic assistance under this section to a foreign country shall be paid for out of funds specifically appropriated for such purpose.

[**(2) , (3)** Repealed. Pub. L. 109–364, div. A, title XII, § 1203(a)(3),Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2413.]

(4) Nothing in this section may be interpreted to preclude the incurring of minimal expenditures by the Department of Defense for purposes of humanitarian and civic assistance out of funds other than funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1), except that funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance (other than funds appropriated pursuant to such paragraph) may be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance under this section only for incidental costs of carrying out such assistance.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report, not later than March 1 of each year, on activities carried out under this section during the preceding fiscal year. The Secretary shall include in each such report—

(1) a list of the countries in which humanitarian and civic assistance activities were carried out during the preceding fiscal year;

(2) the type and description of such activities carried out in each country during the preceding fiscal year; and

(3) the amount expended in carrying out each such activity in each such country during the preceding fiscal year.

(e) In this section, the term "humanitarian and civic assistance" means any of the following:

(1) Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are underserved by medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary professionals, respectively, including education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided.

(2) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.

(3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.

(4) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.

TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE,
Sections pertaining to Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Assistance

10 USC § 402 - TRANSPORTATION OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may transport to any country, without charge, supplies which have been furnished by a nongovernmental source and which are intended for humanitarian assistance. Such supplies may be transported only on a space available basis.

(b) **(1)** The Secretary may not transport supplies under subsection (a) unless the Secretary determines that—

(A) the transportation of such supplies is consistent with the foreign policy of the United States;

(B) the supplies to be transported are suitable for humanitarian purposes and are in usable condition;

(C) there is a legitimate humanitarian need for such supplies by the people or entity for whom they are intended;

(D) the supplies will in fact be used for humanitarian purposes; and

(E) adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution or use of such supplies in the destination country.

(2) The President shall establish procedures for making the determinations required under paragraph (1). Such procedures shall include inspection of supplies before acceptance for transport.

(3) It shall be the responsibility of the entity requesting the transport of supplies under this section to ensure that the supplies are suitable for transport.

(c) **(1)** Supplies transported under this section may be distributed by an agency of the United States Government, a foreign government, an international organization, or a private nonprofit relief organization.

(2) Supplies transported under this section may not be distributed, directly or indirectly, to any individual, group, or organization engaged in a military or paramilitary activity.

(d) **(1)** The Secretary of Defense may use the authority provided by subsection (a) to transport supplies intended for use to respond to, or mitigate the effects of, an event or condition, such as an oil spill, that threatens serious harm to the environment, but only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may require reimbursement for costs incurred by the Department of Defense to transport supplies under this subsection.

(e) Not later than July 31 each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report identifying the origin, contents, destination, and disposition of all supplies transported under this section during the 12-month period ending on the preceding June 30.

10 USC § 404 - FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

(a) In General.— The President may direct the Secretary of Defense to provide disaster assistance outside the United States to respond to manmade or natural disasters when necessary to prevent loss of lives or serious harm to the environment.

(b) Forms of Assistance.— Assistance provided under this section may include transportation, supplies, services, and equipment.

(c) Notification Required.— Not later than 48 hours after the commencement of disaster assistance activities to provide assistance under this section, the President shall transmit to Congress a report containing notification of the assistance provided, and proposed to be provided, under this section and a description of so much of the following as is then available:

(1) The manmade or natural disaster for which disaster assistance is necessary.

(2) The threat to human lives or the environment presented by the disaster.

(3) The United States military personnel and material resources that are involved or expected to be involved.

(4) The disaster assistance that is being provided or is expected to be provided by other nations or public or private relief organizations.

(5) The anticipated duration of the disaster assistance activities.

(d) Organizing Policies and Programs.— Amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) programs of the Department shall be available for organizing general policies and programs for disaster relief programs for disasters occurring outside the United States.

(e) Limitation on Transportation Assistance.— Transportation services authorized under subsection (b) may be provided in response to a manmade or natural disaster to prevent serious harm to the environment, when human lives are not at risk, only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available.

10 USC § 2557 - EXCESS NONLETHAL SUPPLIES: AVAILABILITY FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, DOMESTIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, AND HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE

(a) **(1)** The Secretary of Defense may make available for humanitarian relief purposes any nonlethal excess supplies of the Department of Defense. In addition, the Secretary may make nonlethal excess supplies of the Department available to support domestic emergency assistance activities.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may make excess clothing, shoes, sleeping bags, and related nonlethal excess supplies available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for distribution to homeless veterans and programs assisting homeless veterans. The transfer of nonlethal excess supplies to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under this paragraph shall be without reimbursement.

(b) **(1)** Excess supplies made available for humanitarian relief purposes under this section shall be transferred to the Secretary of State, who shall be responsible for the distribution of such supplies.

(2) Excess supplies made available under this section to support domestic emergency assistance activities shall be transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary of Defense may provide assistance in the distribution of such supplies at the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) This section does not constitute authority to conduct any activity which, if carried out as an intelligence activity by the Department of Defense, would require a notice to the intelligence committees under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.).

(d) In this section:

(1) The term "nonlethal excess supplies" means property, other than real property, of the Department of Defense—

(A) that is excess property, as defined in regulations of the Department of Defense; and

(B) that is not a weapon, ammunition, or other equipment or material that is designed to inflict serious bodily harm or death.

(2) The term "intelligence committees" means the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

10 USC § 2561 - HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

(a) Authorized Assistance.—

(1) To the extent provided in defense authorization Acts, funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for a fiscal year for humanitarian assistance shall be used for the purpose of providing transportation of humanitarian relief and for other humanitarian purposes worldwide.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may use the authority provided by paragraph (1) to transport supplies intended for use to respond to, or mitigate the effects of, an event or condition, such as an oil spill, that threatens serious harm to the environment, but only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available. The Secretary may require reimbursement for costs incurred by the Department of Defense to transport supplies under this paragraph.

(b) Availability of Funds.— To the extent provided in appropriation Acts, funds appropriated for humanitarian assistance for the purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.

(c) Status Reports.—

(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional committees specified in subsection (f) an annual report on the provision of humanitarian assistance pursuant to this section for the prior fiscal year. The report shall be submitted each year at the time of the budget submission by the President for the next fiscal year.

(2) Each report required by paragraph (1) shall cover all provisions of law that authorize appropriations for humanitarian assistance to be available from the Department of Defense for the purposes of this section.

(3) Each report under this subsection shall set forth the following information regarding activities during the previous fiscal year:

(A) The total amount of funds obligated for humanitarian relief under this section.

(B) The number of scheduled and completed transportation missions for purposes of providing humanitarian assistance under this section.

(C) A description of any transfer of excess nonlethal supplies of the Department of Defense made available for humanitarian relief purposes under section 2557 of this title. The description shall include the date of the transfer, the entity to whom the transfer is made, and the quantity of items transferred.

(d) Report Regarding Relief for Unauthorized Countries.— In any case in which the Secretary of Defense provides for the transportation of humanitarian relief to a country to which the transportation of humanitarian relief has not been specifically authorized by law, the Secretary shall notify the congressional committees specified in subsection (f) and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Secretary's intention to provide such transportation. The notification shall be submitted not less than 15 days before the commencement of such transportation.

(e) Definition.— In this section, the term "defense authorization Act" means an Act that authorizes appropriations for one or more fiscal years for military activities of the Department of Defense, including authorizations of appropriations for the activities described in paragraph (7) of section 114 (a) of this title.

(f) Congressional Committees.— The congressional committees referred to in subsections (c)(1) and (d) are the following:

(1) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

U.S. Foreign Assistance Act, 1961
Select Sections

Chapter 9

Section 491 – Policy and General Authority
"The Congress, recognizing that prompt United States assistance to alleviate human sufferings caused by natural and manmade disasters is an important expression of the humanitarian concern and tradition of the people of the United States, affirms the willingness of the United States to provide assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of people and countries affected by such disaster."

"… Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to any foreign country, international organization or private voluntary organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for international disaster relief and rehabilitation, including assistance relating to disaster preparedness, and to the prediction of, and contingency planning for, natural disasters abroad."

"… the president shall insure that the assistance provided by the United States shall, to the greatest extent possible, reach those most in need of relief and rehabilitation as a result of natural and manmade disasters."

Section 492 – Authorization
"Amounts appropriated under the section are authorized to remain available until expended."

"Up to $50,000,000 in any fiscal year may be obligated against appropriations under this part (other than this chapter) for use in providing assistance with the authorities and general policies of section 491."

"Amounts subsequently appropriated under this chapter with respect to a disaster may be used to reimburse and appropriation account against which obligations were incurred under this subsection with respect to that disaster."

Section 493 – Disaster Assistance Coordination
"The President is authorized to appoint a Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance whose responsibility shall be to promote maximum effectiveness and coordination in responses to foreign disasters by United States agencies and between the United States and donors. Included among the Special Coordinator's responsibilities shall be the formulation and updating of contingency plans for providing disaster relief."

Executive Order 12966, July 14, 1995
Foreign Disaster Assistance

Federal Register
Vol. 60, No. 137
Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 12966 of July 14, 1995

Foreign Disaster Assistance

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, Public Law 103–337 (the "Act") and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. This order governs the implementation of section 404 of title 10, United States Code, as added by amendment set forth in section 1412(a) of the Act. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 404(a), the Secretary of Defense is hereby directed to provide disaster assistance outside the United States to respond to manmade or natural disasters when the Secretary of Defense determines that such assistance is necessary to prevent loss of lives. The Secretary of Defense shall exercise the notification functions required of the President by 10 U.S.C. 404(c).

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Defense shall provide disaster assistance only:
(a) at the direction of the President; or

(b) with the concurrence of the Secretary of State; or

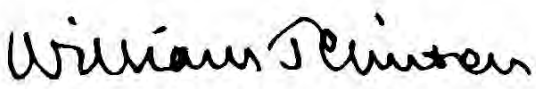
(c) in emergency situations in order to save human lives, where there is not sufficient time to seek the prior initial concurrence of the Secretary of State, in which case the Secretary of Defense shall advise, and seek the concurrence of, the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter.

For the purpose of section 2(b) of this order, only the Secretary of State, or the Deputy Secretary of State, or persons acting in those capacities, shall have the authority to withhold concurrence. Concurrence of the Secretary of State is not required for the execution of military operations undertaken pursuant to, and consistent with, assistance provided in accordance with parts (b) and (c) of this section, or with respect to matters relating to the internal financial processes of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 3. In providing assistance covered by this order, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, in the Administrator's capacity as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

Sec. 4. This order does not affect any activity or program authorized under any other provision of law, except that referred to in section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., e.d.t. on July 15, 1995.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 14, 1995.

[FR Doc. 95–17828
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Notes