

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
2300 LOUIS ROAD (C478)
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5043

STUDENT OUTLINE

NATION ASSISTANCE

0530-CAS-114

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER COURSE

M020A3D

SEPTEMBER 2015

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Given a mission and Commander's intent, support Nation Assistance (NA), to meet mission requirements, Commander's intent and to support the building of partnership capacity. (CACT-EXEC-2014)

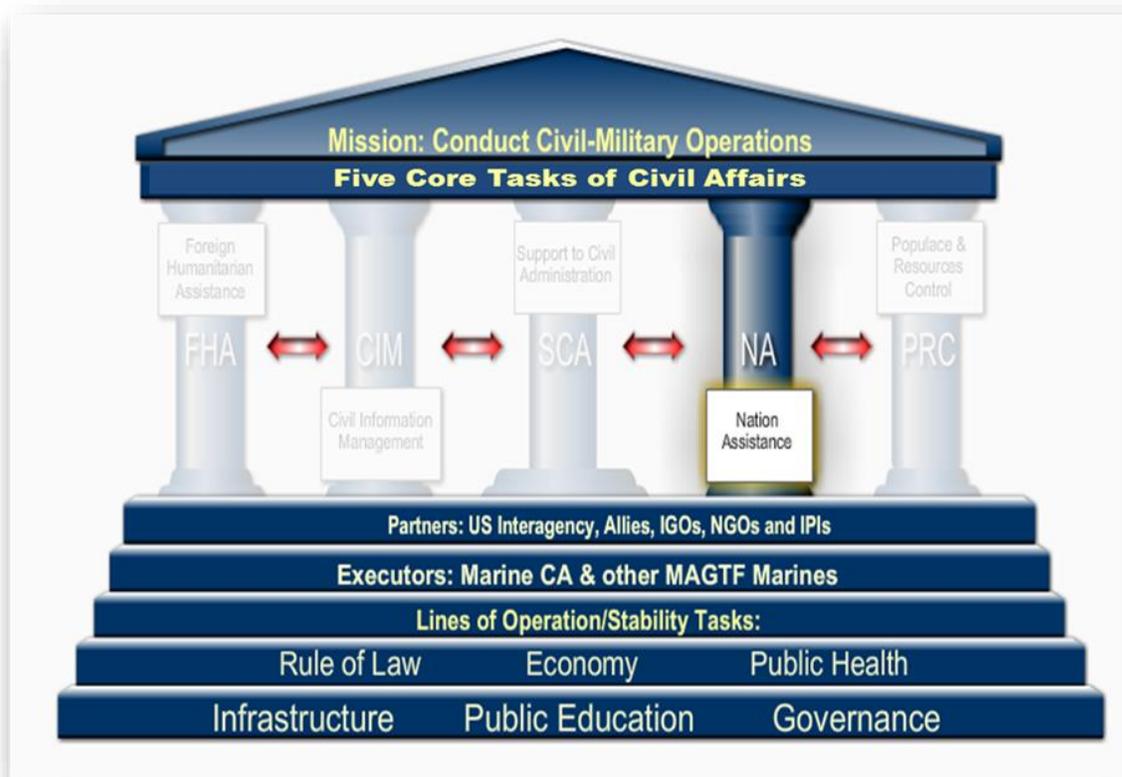
b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

(1) Without the aid of references, identify Nation Assistance (NA) programs in accordance with ATP 3-57.30. (CACT-EXEC-2014b)

(2) Without the aid of references, identify Nation Assistance (NA) planning considerations, in accordance with ATP 3-57.30. (CACT-EXEC-2014c)

1. **NATION ASSISTANCE (NA)**. Civil and/or military assistance (other than FHA) rendered to a nation by U.S. forces within that nation's territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between the U.S. and that nation. NA operations support a HN by promoting sustainable development and growth of responsive institutions.

a. Nation Assistance is one of the five CA core tasks. CA core tasks are those primary tasks that CA Marines are fully capable of planning, supporting, and executing in support of the MAGTF.



b. NA programs often include but are not limited to:

- (1) Security Assistance (SA)
- (2) Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

(3) Title 10, U.S. Code (DoD) programs, such as military civic action (MCA), humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), and activities performed on a reimbursable basis by federal agencies or international organizations.

c. NA activities are normally nested within a geographic combatant commander's (GCC) Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) plan. Each Marine Force Component (i.e. MARFORSOUTH, MARFORAF, MARFORPAC, etc.) establishes a multi-year campaign plan that identifies which nations are priorities.

(1) Security Cooperation (SC). All DoD interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multi-national operations, and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation.

(2) Theater Security Cooperation Plan. A multi-year campaign plan developed by regionally focused Marine Force Components that integrate all aspects of the interagency in the execution of USMC activities within a nation. These are developed on a multi-year basis to provide a broad framework for funding authorities, but are refined for specific nation assistance activities as execution of those activities draws near. A MARFOR may have more than 50 nations within its AOR. They prioritize key nations; it is the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Marine to conduct detailed coordination with interagency representatives within that nation.

	Range of Military Operations	Military Operations	General U.S. Goals	Civil Affairs Operations (Core Tasks)
Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Deterrence	Major Operations and Campaigns	War 	Fight to Win Deter Aggression and Resolve Conflict	PRC CIM NA <i>FID, SA, Title 10 USC</i> FHA
	Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Operations	 IW Stability Operations	Promote Peace	CIM NA <i>FID, SA, Title 10 USC</i> SCA
Legend:				
CIM Civil Information Management				
FHA Foreign Humanitarian Assistance				
FID Foreign Internal Defense				
IW Irregular Warfare				
NA Nation Assistance				
PRC Populace and Resources Control				
SA Security Assistance				
SCA Support to Civil Administration				
U.S. United States				
USC United States Code				

NA across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO)

2. **NATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS/ROLE OF THE AMBASSADOR.** All NA activities follow an "integrated country strategy" that outlines long term U.S./HN government interaction. The ambassador is responsible for approval of programs to include NA. Other initiatives proposed or overseen by the ambassador may include economic, political, health and education programs. The country team supports and advises the ambassador on all of these initiatives.

a. **Security Assistance (SA).** Security Assistance is a broad program aimed at enhancing regional security in areas around the world facing both internal and external threats. While SA is under the supervision of the Department of State, the DoD administers the military portions of the program under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. SA programs are carried out under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or related appropriation acts and statutory authorities by which the United States provides defense articles and services. These include:

- (1) Foreign Military Sales
- (2) Foreign Military Construction Sales
- (3) The Military Assistance Program (MAP)
- (4) International Military Education and Training (IMET) program

b. **Foreign Internal Defense (FID).** FID is an umbrella concept that covers a broad range of activities. Its primary intent is always to help the legitimate host government address internal threats and their underlying causes. Commensurate with U.S. policy goals, the focus of all U.S. FID efforts is to support the HN program of internal defense and development (IDAD). FID is not restricted to times of conflict. It also can take place in the form of training exercises and other activities that show U.S. resolve to and for the region. USSOCOM has proponency for FID efforts.

c. **Military Civic Action (MCA).** MCA activities consist of employing U.S. military forces in a military-to-military role of advising or training foreign military forces in MCA projects in overseas areas. These projects are arranged by international

agreement between the HN and the USG. Marines do not commonly participate in MCA. The intent of MCA is to legitimize the HN government in the population's perception. Projects include:

- (1) Education
- (2) Training
- (3) Public Works
- (4) Agriculture
- (5) Transportation
- (6) Communications
- (7) Health

(8) Other projects that contribute to economic and social development of the area

d. **Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)**.

(1) HCA is assistance to the local populace provided in conjunction with authorized military operations. This assistance is specifically authorized by Section 401, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 401). *Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations*, and funded under separate authorities. Assistance provided under these provisions must promote the security interests of both the United States and the host country and specific operational readiness skills of the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who participate in the activities. HCA cannot be provided to paramilitary organizations. Military assistance is limited to:

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

(b) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.

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

(d) Rudimentary construction and repair of basic sanitation facilities.

(e) Detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war, including activities relating to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war.

(2) It is important to understand the differences among HCA and FHA. FHA focuses on the use of DoD support as necessary to alleviate urgent needs in a host nation caused by some type of disaster or catastrophe through FDR. By contrast, HCA programs are typically preplanned military exercises designed to assist the host nation. HCA is conducted for the primary purpose of training U.S. forces. Incidental to this purpose are the benefits received by the civilian population.

(3) To avoid possible overlap or duplication and ensure sustainability, HCA projects must be coordinated through the country team (especially the USAID representative at the embassy) and the host nation. For example, school construction should not be undertaken if there is not a sustainable plan by partners to provide teachers, administration, salaries, equipment, and books.

(4) General Rules for the conduct of HCA:

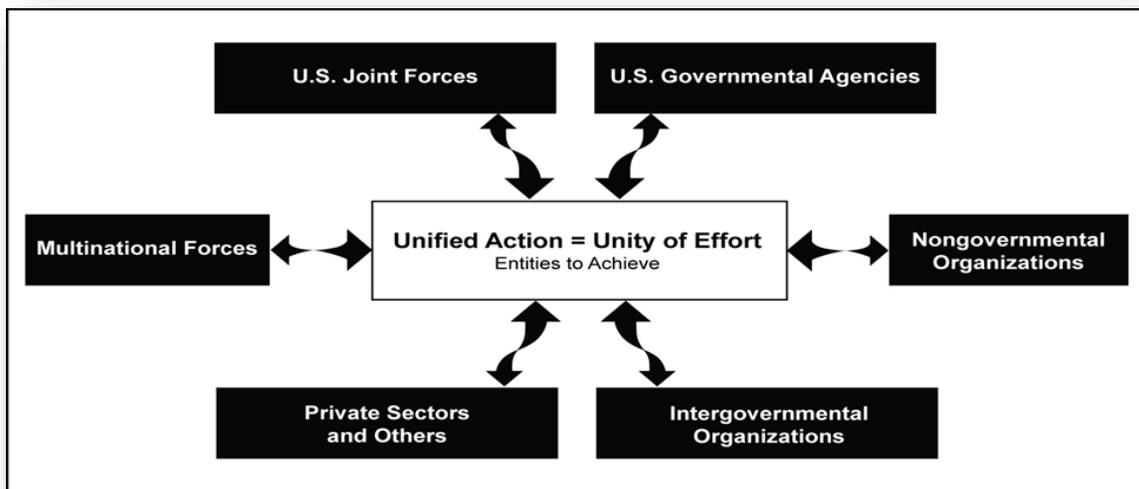
(a) Programs must benefit a wide spectrum of the country in which the activity occurs.

(b) Programs/Projects are self-sustaining or supportable by the HN once the Marines have departed.

(c) Assistance is not offered to individuals or groups of individuals engaged in military or paramilitary activities.

3. **USMC SUPPORT TO NATION ASSISTANCE**. Marines support Nation Assistance mostly through the MARFORs located around the globe in support of Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs). MARFORs work directly with Marine Forces Command, host nation forces, and Security Cooperation offices to plan, coordinate, and execute the variety of NA projects that occur. Unity of command

may not always be obtainable during operations. Force structure, environment, and the overall political-military situation in the operational area (OA) will have competing requirements, goals, and end states. In reality, NA missions will require multidisciplinary, interagency, and intergovernmental approaches along with flexible leadership to accomplish assigned tasks. Regardless of the mission, operational goals, and end state of the multiple entities supporting the stated mission, unity of command may never be attained, but unity of effort may be obtainable. Missions in support of NA that pursue the common interest toward the accomplishment of final objectives will require a unity of effort. Unity of effort involves extensive coordination, cooperation, synchronization, and liaison by all parties, internal and external, to the host or foreign nation. The product of successful unified action is a unity of effort.



a. **CA Support to the MAGTF.** CA Marines are valuable to their commanders during NA activities as they help shape, plan, coordinate, and execute projects or operations to positively affect the civilian populace of the AO in which they are operating. CA Marines can advise their commanders on NA project selection, validation, execution, and can act as quality control during and after the project is complete. CA Marines must never pass up the opportunity to teach basic CMO concepts to both Marines (non-CA) and host nation forces. CA Marines will provide valuable expertise regarding the coordination of these activities with parties having a vested interest (interagency, IGOs/NGOs, IPI, etc).

b. **NA Planning Considerations.** The CA forces' role in support of NA and the planning process is to recognize and leverage each relationship between the command and every individual, group, and organization in the AO. By advising the supported commander on how he can best meet the needs of the people affected by military operations, CA personnel will create the desired effect while ensuring the legitimacy and credibility of the mission. These effects must be part of the integrated staff planning process. The CA assessment can lead to the analyses required during each step of that process. The final results of the process is an OPLAN, OPORD, or supporting documentation that provides instructions, control measures, and time increments, synchronizing all efforts into an action that meets the perceived objectives.

c. **CA Support of SA.** During SA activities, the CA Marine plays a large part in assisting the planners and commander on what effects their operations may have on the civilian populace. CA Marines can also be extremely valuable in acting as a conduit between both U.S. and foreign civilians when planning and executing humanitarian and civic assistance projects. Again, CA Marines can teach basic CMO classes to both Marines who plan SA activities and host nation military forces that participate in them.

d. **CA Support of FID.** CA may support other military forces and nonmilitary agencies through direct or indirect support of FID, but they must coordinate with the HN and GCC. When assigned to a training team or on a staff that is in a position to do so, CA Marines may give CMO planning input on development plans.

e. **CA Support of MCA.** In MCA programs, U.S. personnel are limited to training and advising the HN military on planning and executing projects useful to the local population. CA Marines can provide expertise in areas such as assessments, CIM, KLEs, etc. This will enable the HN military to conduct CMO.

f. **CA Support to HCA.** Generally Marines incorporate HCA into every major exercise abroad. For HCA, we have no organic assets (medical, dental, veterinary). We often rely on the U.S. Navy or Army National Guard to assist. CA Marines can be extremely helpful in the planning and execution of HCA by conducting area studies, civil reconnaissance, assessments, project management, etc.

4. **FUNDING AUTHORITIES.** There are various funding sources for Nation Assistance projects. They fall under either Title 22 (U.S. State Dept), Title 10 (Armed Forces) of the U.S. Code, or The National Defense Authorization Act.

a. **Title 22 Programs**

(1) International Military Education and Training (IMET). This is a program through which the United States pays for the training or education of foreign military and a limited number of civilian personnel. IMET grants are given to foreign governments. The foreign government then chooses the courses their personnel will attend.

(2) Foreign Military Financing (FMF). The program consists of congressionally appropriated grants and loans which enable eligible foreign governments to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training.

(3) Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). GPOI is designed to meet the world's growing need for well-trained peace operations forces. GPOI is primarily a training program, with infantry or infantry-like battalions as the primary training audience.

b. **Title 10 Programs**

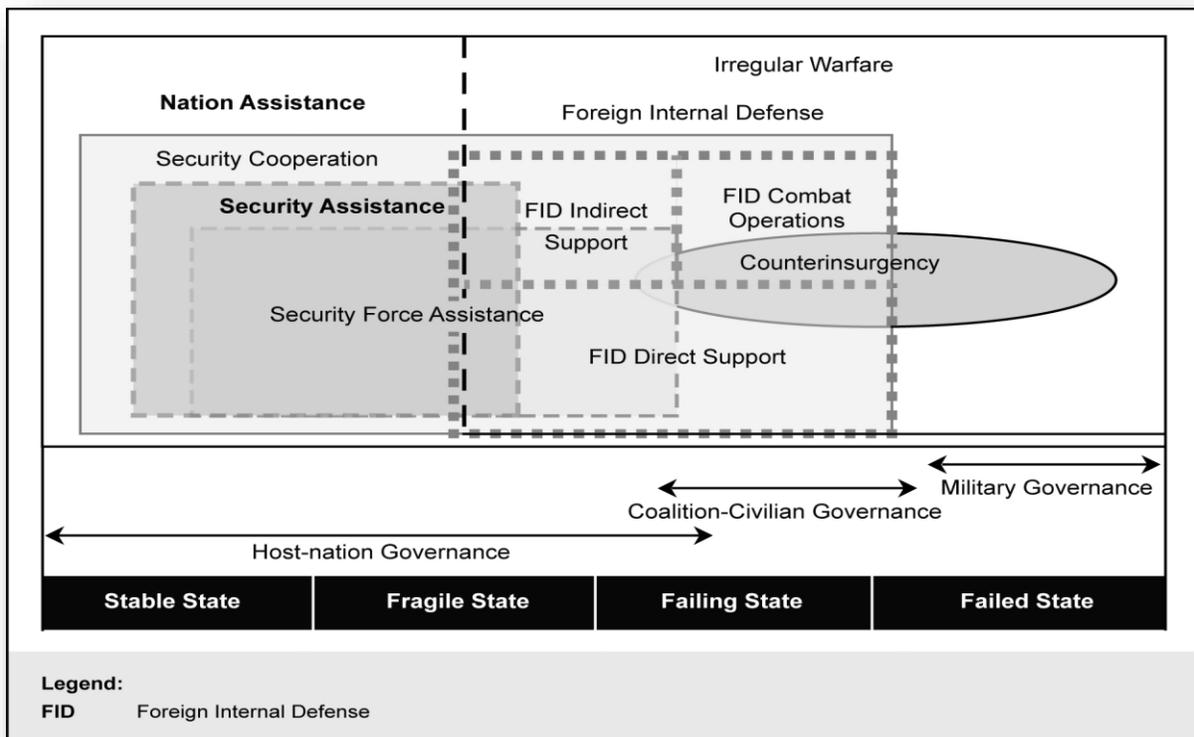
(1) Combatant Commanders' Initiative Fund (CCIF). The CCIF is designed specifically to enhance the GCC's warfighting capabilities and to be administered by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). The fund is a means of handling unforeseen requirements that could not be addressed in the normal budget process.

(2) HCA. Section 401 of Title 10 authorizes components to conduct HCA projects while on operational deployments. These are Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds. Projects are carried out by, and must provide training to the U.S. military; however, the beneficiaries must be the host nation civilian population.

(3) Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA). OHDACA appropriation funds DoD activities in Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response and Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), formerly referred to as Humanitarian Demining Operations (HDO).

(4) Humanitarian Assistance (HA). Section 2561 of Title 10 provides authority for use of Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Assistance (OHDACA) funds to carry out HA projects that are not in conjunction with military exercises.

(5) Exercise Related Construction (ERC). Is used for unspecified minor military construction (MILCON) to build or improve semi-permanent facilities. ERC has permanent U.S. presence that supports CJCS-directed exercises conducted by OCONUS.



REFERENCE :

- ATP 3-57.30 Civil Affairs Support to Nation Assistance
- JP 3-57 Civil Affairs
- JP 3-22 Foreign Internal Defense
- Joint Doctrine Note 1-13 1 Defense (FID)

