

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

International Military Education and Training
Foreign Military Financing
Peacekeeping Operations

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International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
IMET	89,012	85,877	88,900

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is an instrument of U.S. national security and foreign policy and a key component of U.S. security assistance that provides training and education on a grant basis to students from allied and friendly nations. In addition to improving defense capabilities, IMET facilitates the development of important professional and personal relationships, which have proven to provide U.S. access and influence in a critical sector of society that often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments. IMET's traditional purpose of promoting more professional militaries around the world through training has taken on greater importance as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and the international coalition against terrorism.

The objectives of the IMET program are to:

- Further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the U.S. and foreign countries.
- Impart skills and knowledge that help participating countries develop new capabilities and better utilize their existing resources.
- Provide training and education that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S., NATO and regional coalition forces.
- Expose foreign military and civilian personnel to the important roles democratic values and internationally recognized human rights can play in governance and military operations.

Training and education provided under the IMET program is professional and non-political, exposing foreign students to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. The English language proficiency requirement for many IMET-funded courses establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. The IMET program exposes students to military justice systems and procedures and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome barriers that can exist between armed forces, civilian officials and legislators. In addition, IMET has a positive effect on participants and recipient countries beyond actual training. Exposure to American values, quality instruction and the professionalism of the U.S. military play an important role in the IMET program. Finally, military cooperation is strengthened as foreign militaries improve their knowledge of U.S. military doctrine, strategic planning processes and operational procedures. This cooperation leads to opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning and combined force exercises that facilitate interoperability with U.S., NATO, and regional coalition forces.

The IMET program supports regional stability and promotes democracy in the following ways:

- In Africa, enhancing military relationships and educating future leaders are vital elements of our overall strategy to help build and sustain African institutions on the path to development and reform. IMET

programs in the region promote democratization, emphasize rule of law and the protection of human rights, enhance professionalism and increase African will to provide support in the war on terrorism, engage in peacekeeping operations and perform civic action.

- IMET in the Asia-Pacific region contributes to overall regional stability, strengthens military-to-military ties and exposes civilian and military participants to our doctrine, military capabilities and democratic way of life. IMET objectives for the region are to encourage effective, positive defense relationships, support the development of more professional militaries, contribute to improved civil-military relations, enhance regional stability and promote human rights. Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Thailand, the five largest IMET recipients in the region, are all key partners in the war on terrorism.
- In Europe and Eurasia, IMET is a key tool for promoting U.S. strategic interests in the region, emphasizing activities such as English language training, military professionalism, force interoperability and preparation of peacekeeping units for integration with U.S., NATO and European and Eurasian armed forces. The benefits of IMET training with countries working closely in the war on terrorism already have been evident, reflected in smooth collaboration with a growing number of countries. IMET training, particularly in areas that emphasize rule of law and civil-military relations, is particularly important for countries with which we seek to expand our cooperation, such as Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, where advancing reform in the area of human rights is a key U.S. objective.
- In the Near East region, increased levels of funding reflect the requirements of individual countries and their capacity to absorb additional training as part of their efforts to help support our global counterterrorism efforts. Military-to-military contacts afforded by the IMET program are particularly important in this region, paying dividends far into the future as students rise up the military and political ranks of their respective countries. Strong IMET and military training programs in Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen have demonstrated the importance of IMET in fostering one-to-one relationships with the U.S., enabling countries to obtain technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military. An IMET program in Iraq supports professional military education and enhanced English language capabilities.
- For South Asia, the IMET program enables officers to attend education and specialized training in U.S. military schools, increases understanding of civil-military relations and respect for human rights and improves interoperability with U.S. units. Increased funding in this region reflects the importance of the IMET program as part of the long-term Afghan National Army (ANA) education and training program. IMET funding also enables continued support from and increased interoperability with Pakistan's military and is a component of our broader military engagement strategy with India and other regional partners.
- In the Western Hemisphere region, the largest programs belong to Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Honduras. The primary audience in these and other programs in the region remains the junior and mid-grade ranks, whose development can be positively influenced by exposure to the United States. IMET particularly enhances regional security by consolidating gains Latin American militaries have made in subordinating themselves to civilian control. Additionally, the IMET program will reach out to the civilian side of the region's defense establishment to continue with ongoing efforts to provide educational opportunities to civilian leaders, thereby enhancing civil-military relations.

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Africa			
Angola	313	396	400
Benin	-	149	150
Botswana	710	693	690
Burkina Faso	128	109	120
Burundi	-	149	100
Cameroon	236	248	295
Cape Verde	181	119	145
Central African Republic	-	99	100
Chad	470	247	295
Comoros	82	99	105
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	50
Democratic Republic of Congo	196	248	220
Djibouti	239	322	345
Equatorial Guinea	-	49	45
Eritrea	241	247	445
Ethiopia	572	594	640
Gabon	292	198	245
Gambia	190	99	120
Ghana	648	569	640
Guinea	508	347	345
Guinea-Bissau	87	99	100
Kenya	139	297	45
Lesotho	-	49	45
Liberia	-	198	245
Madagascar	253	198	225
Malawi	362	347	355
Mali	-	49	45
Mauritania	112	129	130
Mauritius	137	124	145
Mozambique	220	213	215
Namibia	-	49	45
Niger	-	49	45
Nigeria	-	792	590
Republic of the Congo	163	99	105
Rwanda	296	223	270
Sao Tome and Principe	194	198	200
Senegal	1,222	1,089	1,135
Seychelles	106	99	120
Sierra Leone	270	322	325
South Africa	-	49	45

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Swaziland	97	99	100
Tanzania	-	49	45
Togo	44	119	120
Uganda	293	238	295
Zambia	181	223	245
African Union	-	198	-
ECOWAS	-	198	-
Sudan	-	49	100
Subtotal - Africa	9,182	10,826	10,830
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	49	45
East Timor	364	297	320
Fiji	268	248	270
Indonesia	728	792	1,285
Laos	-	49	45
Malaysia	1,100	891	885
Mongolia	1,009	866	910
Papua New Guinea	300	297	295
Philippines	2,915	2,871	2,865
Samoa	-	49	45
Solomon Islands	152	149	155
Thailand	2,526	2,376	2,370
Tonga	140	134	145
Vanuatu	111	99	120
Vietnam	50	50	95
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	9,663	9,217	9,850
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	1,145	891	935
Armenia	819	743	790
Azerbaijan	879	743	885
Bosnia and Herzegovina	965	891	910
Bulgaria	1,532	1,386	1,430
Croatia	-	49	45
Czech Republic	2,051	1,881	1,875
Estonia	1,183	1,188	1,185
Georgia	1,413	1,188	1,235
Greece	1,026	594	590
Hungary	2,013	1,559	1,480
Latvia	1,396	1,188	1,185

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Lithuania	1,306	1,188	1,185
Macedonia	729	644	665
Malta	-	49	45
Moldova	1,044	891	885
Poland	2,282	1,980	2,075
Portugal	850	594	690
Romania	1,575	1,485	1,580
Russia	788	743	790
Serbia and Montenegro	-	49	45
Slovakia	994	941	985
Slovenia	950	891	885
Turkey	3,716	2,970	2,960
Ukraine	1,855	1,683	1,725
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	30,511	26,409	27,060
Near East			
Algeria	920	743	840
Bahrain	649	644	640
Egypt	1,264	1,188	1,235
Iraq	-	693	1,185
Jordan	3,039	2,970	3,060
Kuwait	-	-	20
Lebanon	809	693	935
Morocco	1,920	1,856	1,975
Oman	1,141	1,089	1,135
Saudi Arabia	-	24	20
Tunisia	1,860	1,856	1,975
Yemen	1,089	1,089	1,085
Subtotal - Near East	12,691	12,845	14,105
South and Central Asia			
Afghanistan	945	792	1,185
Bangladesh	1,035	891	985
India	1,502	1,188	1,480
Kazakhstan	997	990	1,085
Kyrgyz Republic	1,039	1,089	1,085
Maldives	169	173	195
Nepal	648	644	790
Pakistan	1,885	2,024	2,075
Sri Lanka	461	445	540
Tajikistan	348	346	370

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Turkmenistan	389	297	395
Uzbekistan	-	594	95
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	9,418	9,473	10,280
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	1,119	1,089	1,135
Bahamas	341	386	225
Belize	308	198	245
Bolivia	-	792	45
Brazil	-	50	45
Chile	600	644	690
Colombia	1,700	1,683	1,680
Costa Rica	-	50	45
Dominican Republic	1,194	1,287	1,085
Ecuador	-	50	45
El Salvador	1,794	1,782	1,825
Guatemala	444	396	490
Guyana	296	297	320
Haiti	151	213	245
Honduras	1,322	1,089	1,285
Jamaica	757	891	750
Mexico	1,253	50	45
Nicaragua	274	594	590
Panama	955	792	650
Paraguay	-	50	45
Peru	-	50	45
Suriname	139	149	145
Trinidad and Tobago	-	49	45
Uruguay	-	49	45
Venezuela	-	-	45
Eastern Caribbean	591	764	765
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	13,238	13,444	12,575
Global			
E-IMET Schools	3,369	2,970	3,700
General Costs	661	693	500
No-Year/Carry Forward	279	-	-
Subtotal - Global	4,309	3,663	4,200
Total	89,012	85,877	88,900

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Africa			
Angola	8	10	10
Benin	-	6	6
Botswana	28	28	27
Burkina Faso	125	2	2
Burundi	-	6	4
Cameroon	7	7	9
Cape Verde	5	4	6
Central African Republic	-	4	4
Chad	23	12	14
Comoros	5	7	7
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	8	11	10
Djibouti	8	11	12
Equatorial Guinea	-	2	2
Eritrea	115	119	212
Ethiopia	15	16	17
Gabon	16	11	14
Gambia	4	2	3
Ghana	35	31	35
Guinea	104	72	71
Guinea-Bissau	105	4	4
Kenya	29	63	9
Lesotho	-	2	2
Liberia	-	8	10
Madagascar	78	62	69
Malawi	58	56	57
Mali	-	2	2
Mauritania	3	3	3
Mauritius	50	46	53
Mozambique	29	28	28
Namibia	-	2	2
Niger	-	2	2
Nigeria	-	32	24
Republic of the Congo	57	35	35
Rwanda	9	7	8
Sao Tome and Principe	30	31	31
Senegal	64	58	59
Seychelles	18	17	20
Sierra Leone	6	7	7
South Africa	-	2	2

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Sudan	-	-	4
Swaziland	5	5	5
Tanzania	-	2	2
Togo	-	5	5
Uganda	90	74	91
Zambia	87	111	121
Subtotal - Africa	1,224	1,025	1,122
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	2	6
East Timor	102	84	84
Fiji	15	14	17
Indonesia	62	69	69
Laos	-	2	4
Malaysia	61	50	67
Mongolia	195	169	174
Papua New Guinea	61	62	83
Philippines	211	213	235
Samoa	-	2	2
Solomon Islands	34	35	35
Thailand	243	231	240
Tonga	4	4	4
Vanuatu	17	16	24
Vietnam	6	2	4
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	1,011	955	1,048
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	153	120	134
Armenia	21	19	23
Azerbaijan	19	16	24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	92	113
Bulgaria	121	111	118
Croatia	-	2	10
Czech Republic	148	137	137
Estonia	129	131	153
Georgia	97	82	96
Greece	106	62	62
Hungary	111	87	99
Latvia	84	72	84
Lithuania	159	146	170
Macedonia	73	65	75

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Malta	-	2	5
Moldova	70	60	74
Poland	86	75	83
Portugal	48	34	48
Romania	512	488	521
Russia	120	122	122
Serbia and Montenegro	-	2	2
Slovakia	35	33	42
Slovenia	104	99	115
Turkey	282	228	304
Ukraine	74	68	68
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	2,651	2,353	2,682
Near East			
Algeria	73	60	80
Bahrain	80	80	123
Egypt	41	39	42
Iraq	-	11	11
Jordan	195	193	193
Lebanon	93	80	92
Morocco	89	87	89
Oman	59	57	72
Saudi Arabia	-	2	2
Tunisia	77	78	80
Yemen	43	43	43
Subtotal - Near East	750	730	827
South and Central Asia			
Afghanistan	46	39	39
Bangladesh	98	85	85
India	86	69	69
Kazakhstan	36	36	43
Kyrgyz Republic	26	28	30
Maldives	9	9	10
Nepal	196	197	212
Pakistan	89	97	94
Sri Lanka	22	21	21
Tajikistan	5	5	6
Turkmenistan	30	23	23
Uzbekistan	-	24	56
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	643	633	688

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	241	239	366
Bahamas	81	93	57
Belize	23	15	7
Bolivia	-	76	76
Brazil	-	2	2
Chile	152	165	202
Colombia	435	435	435
Costa Rica	-	2	2
Dominican Republic	93	101	101
Eastern Caribbean	58	59	59
Ecuador	-	2	6
El Salvador	288	289	288
Guatemala	113	102	76
Guyana	10	10	10
Haiti	49	70	70
Honduras	408	340	381
Jamaica	69	82	64
Mexico	218	9	218
Nicaragua	10	22	24
Panama	83	70	52
Paraguay	-	2	5
Peru	-	2	6
Suriname	12	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	-	2	2
Uruguay	-	2	3
Venezuela	-	-	2
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	2,343	2,204	2,527
Total	8,622	7,900	8,894

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
FMF	4,745,232	4,464,900	4,550,900
FMF-SUP	250,000	-	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is a critical foreign policy tool for promoting U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. In that regard, FMF is vital to supporting U.S. coalition partners in the war on terrorism. FMF provides grants for the acquisition of U.S. defense equipment, services and training, which promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. These grants enable key allies and friends to improve their defense capabilities and foster closer military relationships between the U.S. and recipient nations. Increased military capabilities build and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the U.S. and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with regional, U.S., and NATO forces. By increasing demand for U.S. systems, FMF also contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, an important element of U.S. national defense strategy that reduces cost for Department of Defense acquisitions and secures more jobs for American workers.

The objectives of U.S. Foreign Military Financing are to:

- Improve the military capabilities of key friendly countries to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises.
- Promote bilateral, regional and multilateral coalition efforts, notably in the global war on terrorism
- Maintain support for democratically-elected governments that share values similar to the United States for democracy, human rights, and regional stability.
- Enhance rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of military forces of friendly countries and allies.
- Assist the militaries of friendly countries and allies to procure U.S. defense articles and services that strengthen legitimate self-defense capabilities and security needs.
- Enhance rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of military forces of friendly countries and allies.
- Support the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense-related goods and services.

Uses of FY 2007 FMF grant funding:

- The majority of funds – approximately 86% – provides continued assistance for the Near East. These funds help to promote regional stability and strengthen U.S. partnerships with moderate governments friendly to U.S. interests. With FMF, we seek to boost the legitimate defense needs of countries such as

Israel, Egypt and Jordan, which, through their efforts, have demonstrated their desire to seek a comprehensive Middle East peace. In FY 2007, FMF for other friends and allies in the region, such as Bahrain, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Yemen, will help to strengthen and modernize their self-defense capabilities, safeguard their borders and territorial waters, meet their legitimate indigenous security needs, increase their interoperability with U.S. forces and support coalition efforts in the war on terrorism.

- Support continues for ongoing efforts in Europe and Eurasia to incorporate the most recent NATO members into the Alliance as well as to assist prospective NATO members preparing for accession and support other coalition partners in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The request will help support defense reform, which is a crucial building block for countries in which the organizational relationship between the military commands and the civilian administration will be restructured. Funds will also support Partnership for Peace (PfP) countries in Central Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to pursue defense reform and the continued implementation of membership, partnership and individual Country Action Plan goals. Major program elements include increasing Poland's capability to participate in coalition efforts, and achieve a military modernization and reform plan. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, FMF will continue to promote defense reform to integrate three military entities into a single state-level military that is under civilian control.
- FMF in the Western Hemisphere focuses on key U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives for the region by ensuring that militaries are equipped and professionally trained to exert effective authority over their national territory, control approaches to the United States and participate in coalition and peacekeeping operations. The majority of assistance will go to supporting Colombia in its efforts to establish and strengthen national authority over remote areas that shelter terrorists and support the illegal narcotics trade. FMF will be used to support El Salvador's efforts to control its borders against terrorist and narcotrafficking threats, upgrade its disaster relief capabilities, and increase its interoperability for coalition and peacekeeping operations. FMF also plays a critical role in U.S. homeland defense by improving the capacity of countries on our southern borders and approaches, including the island states that form our "third border." Towards this end, FMF is being requested in FY 2007 to continue the Operation Enduring Friendship initiative, which will provide support to countries in the Caribbean and Central America. By improving the ability of these countries to control their sovereign territory and provide for a robust maritime interdiction program, much can be done to combat transnational crime and counter terrorism. Finally, FMF will be used to provide equipment and training to those countries in the region that are willing to work closely with the United States and its allies around the globe in support of coalition and/or peacekeeping operations.
- FMF in the East Asia and Pacific region will combat transnational terror and crime, promote military reform and build support for U.S. objectives in the region. In the Philippines, FMF will help build counterterrorism capabilities and continue a multi-year reform of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Funds will also be used to sustain logistical and support functions. Thailand will use FMF to support its counterterrorism units, thereby increasing its ability to combat terrorism and operate more effectively with U.S. forces. Mongolia will continue to use FMF to support its border communications project, which is designed to enhance border security, and prevent smuggling and other trans-national crime. Critical FMF for Indonesia will address shortfalls in maritime and border security including in the strategic Strait of Malacca, provide transportation capabilities for humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, and contribute to military reform. Funds for East Timor will be used to ensure the establishment of a competent defense force, which is trained, prepared and equipped to defend the country's sovereignty, perform civic actions, respond to natural disasters and emergencies, and develop policy and strategic direction under the rule of law.

- Conflict and ungoverned spaces in Africa remains a concern for the United States. FMF for this region will support counterterrorism capabilities, improve peacekeeping capacity and enhance border and maritime controls, thereby strengthening regional stability. Funds will be used to thwart the terrorist threat in the Horn of Africa and bolster regional security. FY 2007 FMF will continue to support the African Coastal and Border Security program, which seeks to provide new and follow-on assistance to important African partners to control sensitive border areas and to defend its vast coastal waters from terrorist and criminal activities, as well as to better protect fisheries, oil, and environmental resources. In Liberia, funds will assist in the establishment of a new unified and professional national military force. Funding also will provide HIV/AIDS training equipment to prevent new HIV/AIDS cases and to better manage its impact on African military personnel.
- FMF in the South Asia region continues to focus on sustaining Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), countering regional and international terrorism and enhancing counter-insurgency and peace support capabilities. The majority of FY 2007 FMF for the South Asia region will go to Pakistan. FMF will fund equipment essential to Pakistan's participation in support of OEF, sustain existing U.S.-origin equipment, further enhance U.S.-Pakistani interoperability and support a multi-year funding strategy to bolster the efforts of a key ally in the war on terrorism.
- FMF will also support Department of Defense costs for the administration of global grant military assistance programs.

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Africa			
Botswana	496	-	-
Djibouti	4,468	3,960	4,000
Ethiopia	7,050	1,980	2,000
Ghana	496	495	400
Kenya	-	495	25
Liberia	2,976	1,980	1,600
Nigeria	-	990	800
Senegal	496	495	400
Uganda	1,984	-	-
Africa Coastal/Border Security Program	3,968	3,960	4,000
Military Health Affairs	1,984	1,980	1,600
Subtotal - Africa	23,918	16,335	14,825
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	992	990	500
East Timor	1,023	990	500
Fiji	248	495	250
Indonesia	-	990	6,500
Mongolia	992	2,970	3,000
Philippines	29,760	29,700	17,600
Thailand	1,488	1,485	1,300
Tonga	248	248	250
Regional Maritime	-	-	2,000
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	34,751	37,868	31,900
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	2,976	3,465	3,200
Armenia	7,936	3,960	3,500
Azerbaijan	7,936	3,960	4,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,480	8,910	9,000
Bulgaria	6,944	9,900	10,000
Czech Republic	5,952	3,960	3,500
Estonia	4,960	4,455	4,000
Georgia	11,904	11,880	10,000
Hungary	5,951	2,475	2,500
Latvia	4,960	4,455	4,000
Lithuania	5,456	4,455	4,000
Macedonia	5,208	3,960	3,600
Moldova	446	495	500
Poland	76,470	29,700	30,000

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Romania	13,412	12,870	15,000
Slovakia	4,959	3,960	4,000
Slovenia	1,486	495	500
Turkey	33,728	14,850	15,000
Ukraine	2,976	10,890	10,000
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	212,140	139,095	136,800
Near East			
Bahrain	18,847	15,593	15,750
Egypt	1,289,600	1,287,000	1,300,000
Israel	2,202,240	2,257,200	2,340,000
Jordan	204,352	207,900	206,000
Jordan SUP	100,000	-	-
Lebanon	-	990	4,800
Morocco	15,128	12,375	12,500
Oman	19,840	13,860	14,000
Tunisia	10,407	8,415	8,500
Yemen	9,910	8,415	8,500
Subtotal - Near East	3,870,324	3,811,748	3,910,050
South and Central Asia			
Afghanistan	396,800	-	-
Bangladesh	248	990	875
Kazakhstan	4,960	3,465	3,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,984	1,881	1,500
Nepal	-	1,980	1,300
Pakistan	148,800	297,000	300,000
Pakistan SUP	150,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	496	990	900
Tajikistan	496	495	250
Turkmenistan	694	297	250
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	704,478	307,098	308,575
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	-	49	40
Bahamas	99	99	80
Belize	698	198	175
Bolivia	-	990	25
Chile	495	594	500
Colombia	99,200	89,100	90,000
Dominican Republic	992	941	725

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Ecuador	-	495	25
El Salvador	1,488	9,900	5,500
Guyana	99	99	75
Haiti	297	990	775
Honduras	1,492	891	675
Jamaica	595	594	500
Nicaragua	496	594	500
Panama	992	990	775
Peru	-	198	25
Suriname	99	99	80
Eastern Caribbean	1,113	889	775
Operation Enduring Friendship	-	3,960	4,000
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	108,155	111,670	105,250
Global			
Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities	1,786	-	-
FMF Administrative Costs	39,680	41,086	43,500
Subtotal - Global	41,466	41,086	43,500
Total	4,995,232	4,464,900	4,550,900

FMF Administrative Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
FMF	39,680	41,086	43,500

The requested funding provides for the cost of administrative activities related to non-Foreign Military Sales (FMS) security assistance programs implemented by the Combatant Commands, Military Departments and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA).

The proposed program level represents the projected costs required to accomplish the managerial and administrative actions necessary to manage and implement the non-FMS segments of security assistance programs, as authorized under the AECA and the FAA. These functions include staffing headquarters, personnel management, budgeting and accounting, office services and facilities and support for non-FMS functions of the overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs).

The FMF Administrative Costs account implements such non-FMS activities as administration of the IMET program, management of drawdowns of military equipment and services, grant transfers of excess defense articles and naval vessels, fulfilling responsibility for monitoring military items previously transferred under the former Military Assistance Program (MAP), reviewing FMF-financed Direct Commercial Contracts (DCC) and management of the FMF program. The initiation and expansion of security assistance relationships with many countries around the world in support of the war on terrorism require the establishment of SAOs in an increasing number of locations. In addition, overseas costs for all SAOs, especially for security, have increased dramatically. In particular, the FY 2007 request includes increased funding in order to meet requirements to establish an enduring SAO office in Iraq.

The sustained increases in IMET funding levels, as well as new GWOT-related student screening requirements, have also increased administrative workload and funding requirements. FMF Admin funds also support the continued implementation of the Golden Sentry end use monitoring program, which is critical for maintaining physical accountability and security for weapons such as man-portable air defense missile systems.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
PKO	257,568	173,250	200,500
PKO-SUP	290,000	-	-

U.S. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds support multilateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations that are not funded through the UN mechanism. This funding helps to support regional peace support operations for which international coalitions or neighboring countries take primary responsibility. These funds also help build capabilities in countries seeking to participate in international peace support missions. The United States is committed to enhancing the ability of other nations and international organizations to carry out voluntary peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, thereby sharing an international burden to restore regional stability and peace.

Assistance for peacekeeping and peace support operations is a cornerstone of regional security. Historically, these operations help separate adversaries, promote and maintain cease-fires, facilitate delivery of humanitarian relief, allow repatriation of refugees and displaced persons, demobilize combatants and create conditions under which political reconciliation and democratic elections may occur. Successful peacekeeping operations can reduce the likelihood of destabilizing interventions by regional powers and the need for more expensive UN operations, prevent the proliferation and expansion of smaller-scale conflicts, facilitate the establishment and growth of open societies and economies, contain the cost of humanitarian emergencies, limit the flow of refugees, and restrict illegal activities both within and across national borders. PKO assistance builds capabilities in countries and international organizations to undertake these tasks by establishing new peacekeeping units and security forces, enhancing operational planning skills to command and implement international missions, and improving equipment and communications critical to operations.

Key objectives of this account are to:

- Promote peace and security by supporting multilateral peacekeeping initiatives around the world.
- Address key gaps in capabilities to enable countries and regional organizations to deploy to peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.
- Develop institutional capacity to coordinate peacekeeping and other military and humanitarian support operations.
- Advance international support for voluntary multinational efforts in conflict resolution.
- Reform and integrate military forces in the aftermath of conflict.

Through the use of the PKO account, the United States is better able to assist countries in creating an environment of security and stability essential to their social, economic, and political progress. The account provides the flexibility to support multilateral peace operations, conflict resolution, and sanctions enforcement. It can strengthen involvement of regional organizations in conflict management, often resulting in more politically- or cost-effective operations.

Highlights of the use of PKO funds in FY 2007 include:

- Assist efforts to end destructive conflicts and ensure viable peace in the Great Lakes region, the Mano River region of West Africa, and other sensitive areas on the continent by supporting conflict management activities, confidence-building measures and defense reform efforts. Funds may also support programs to enhance African capabilities to respond to regional crises, especially in conjunction with the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
- Continue support for Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Liberia to ensure a successful transition to a professional and capable security force. PKO will support efforts to restructure ground forces such as combat and combat support units by providing equipment, training, and infrastructure needs. Assistance also will be expanded to include support for specialty units such as naval and coastal patrol units.
- Support a concerted effort to train and equip the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army to enable its transformation from a guerrilla army to a conventional military. Funds also will assist in overall defense reform efforts in Sudan such as the development of the Sudanese Joint Integrated Units (JIUs), support for the International Military Advisory Team (IMAT), and restructuring the MOD. This assistance will immensely bolster prospects for peace as the government and people of South Sudan gain confidence in their security situation and are protected by a military that is both more professional and more representative of their diverse society.
- Enhance countries' abilities to participate in international peace support operations (PSOs) by addressing key gaps in their PSO capacity through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). The five-year program focuses on training and equipping 75,000 troops worldwide, with an emphasis in Africa; increasing the number of gendarme units able to deploy to PSOs; and facilitating deployments by providing deployment support such as transportation to the mission and sustainment in the field. The program includes continued support for the PKO-funded African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program.
- Provide for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai, which is an important part of the peace between Israel and its neighbors. In addition to an established system to monitor compliance of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, the MFO offers an effective liaison system between the Egyptian and Israeli defense forces. FY 2007 funds will allow the MFO to meet possible expanded requirements related to the Gaza disengagement, as well as previously planned aircraft upgrades. The United States has a firm political commitment to finance one-third of the annual MFO budget, with the other two thirds provided by Israel and Egypt.
- Support the Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI), a multi-disciplinary approach to countering terrorist threats and influence in North Africa, the Sahel, and across the Sahara. Civilian, police, and military programs will enhance border control and rapid response capabilities, strengthen institutions, and foster development and education. PKO funds will develop and enhance counterterrorist capabilities of security forces in the region, including supporting activities that promote interoperability and facilitate coordination between the countries to counter common threats.

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Africa			
Africa Regional	47,204	40,866	3,950
African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance	14,880	-	-
Sudan	74,400	13,000	41,425
Sudan SUP	60,000	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Initiative (TSCTI)	3,000	-	16,750
Liberia	-	-	14,800
Subtotal - Africa	199,484	53,866	76,925
East Asia and the Pacific			
East Timor	1,228	-	-
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	1,228	-	-
Europe and Eurasia			
OSCE Regional	1,400	-	-
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	1,400	-	-
Near East			
Multinational Force and Observers	19,956	19,000	21,000
Subtotal - Near East	19,956	19,000	21,000
South and Central Asia			
Afghanistan	15,500	-	-
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	15,500	-	-
Global			
Global Peace Operations Initiative	80,000	100,384	102,575
Coalition Solidarity Initiative SUP	230,000	-	-
Subtotal - Global	310,000	100,384	102,575
Total	547,568	173,250	200,500

Global Peace Operations Initiative

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
PKO	80,000	100,384	102,575

The Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) is a Presidential initiative to increase the capacity of countries to deploy to international peace support operations. A five-year program that began in FY 2005, GPOI is addressing key gaps in global peacekeeping capacity by 1) training 75,000 peace support troops worldwide, with an emphasis in the Africa region and building African command headquarters capability; 2) increasing the number of gendarme units deployable to international operations; and 3) facilitating deployment of PSO units by helping to provide equipment, transportation, and sustainment in the field. The program incorporates the PKO-funded *African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)* program and builds on the *Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC)* initiative, previously funded under the Foreign Military Financing account.

GPOI's overarching goals will be accomplished through the following activities:

- *GPOI Train and Equip* - Funds for the Train and Equip component of GPOI will be focused on providing training, equipment, and sustainment of PSO troops in Latin America, Europe, and Asia (PSO training in Africa will be provided through the ACOTA program described below). In FY 2007 GPOI will train and equip GPOI partner countries such as Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ukraine, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the South East Europe Brigade member nations (Italy, Turkey, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania), Mongolia, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Malaysia. We may also expand the program to include countries such as, but not limited to, Peru, Fiji, Tonga, the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Jordan. Funds will support unit training as well as the train-the-trainer concept, and training and exercises to test capabilities and provide experience in using newly acquired skills in a multinational setting. In addition, funds will purchase peacekeeping equipment that will be cached and available to international peace support units—for use if needed to deploy to an international operation. Modest funding will also be provided to the gendarme element of GPOI to help foreign units receive training at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) in Vicenza, Italy. Using a “train-the-trainer” methodology, COESPU is focusing on peace support operations doctrine, interoperability both among foreign gendarme units and with military units, and a series of other skills that will help fill the vital security gap that exists in most peace support operations today. Finally, funds will enable the U.S. to make a contribution to an international deployment support arrangement to facilitate lift and sustainment of troops to operations worldwide, and develop an evaluative mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- *Enhancing Regional Capabilities* – Training and equipping peace support units must be accompanied by the development of capable command elements that can lead and sustain them. Therefore, GPOI will also focus on building command and planning capabilities for peace support operations. Building on years of experience developing institutional capacities to field more efficient and well-led peacekeeping units through the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities program, GPOI will provide training in common peacekeeping doctrine, support the development of regional headquarters commands, and enhance command and control interoperability at the battalion and higher levels. In FY 2007, efforts will focus on developing headquarters peace operations capabilities in African regional organizations, especially the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU). This will include support for headquarters personnel and infrastructure,

including logistic facilities; training through classroom and mobile training teams, advisors, and equipment to improve regional interoperability. Training and exercises will emphasize peacekeeping doctrine, command and control, logistics, and force planning. In other regions of the world, similar command and control capabilities will be developed at regional organizations and/or in countries that will take a leadership role in building peace support capabilities in other regions of the world.

- *African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)* - The ACOTA program is the African peacekeeping training component of GPOI and will train selected African militaries to carry out peace support and humanitarian relief operations. ACOTA works with African partner militaries, regional and sub-regional organizations, and other U.S. Government programs to coordinate crisis response training. ACOTA partnerships are based on extensive collaboration with African countries and other stakeholders. The program enables African military contingents from different countries and organizations to execute multinational peacekeeping operations by providing them with interoperable peace support operations skills and training equipment. ACOTA's comprehensive approach encourages African countries and security institutions to take the primary responsibility for peacekeeping in the region. Greater regional stability created by an enhanced African peace support capacity serves U.S. interests in promoting African democracy and economic growth.

ACOTA enhances African capabilities to participate in an expanded range of peace support operations through a program combining classroom instruction, field training, and computer-assisted exercises. Partner nation training staffs are integrated into the instruction in order to assure that they are able to continue to conduct programs of instruction established by ACOTA in tasks such as convoy escort, logistics, protection of refugees, negotiations, robust force protection, and command and control. Brigade-level staff training develops skills necessary for effective sub-regional command and control structures. The program integrates humanitarian, nongovernmental, and international relief organization participation into the training in order to improve critical coordination in real-world operations. In FY 2007, ACOTA's commitment to long-term support and cooperation will continue. ACOTA will train and equip new battalions and specialty units and continue ACOTA training programs in partner countries such as Senegal, Ghana, Benin, Mali, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Gabon, and Nigeria. ACOTA may expand to include new partner countries, such as, but not limited to, Angola and Namibia. ACOTA will conduct bilateral and multinational brigade-level and force headquarters training exercises that include participants from sub-regional organizations and the AU. Support to African regional security organizations and to the new African Standby Brigades will assist development of strong planning and organizational units capable of response to humanitarian and peacekeeping crises in the region. Finally, ACOTA will expand training equipment and logistics training support to enhance readiness so that African PSO units can more effectively respond to contingencies in the region.