

Algeria

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	21	18	12	\$485,823	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	44	27	44	\$1,272,207	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	2	2	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	9	9	5	\$141,238	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	5	5	3	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	81	61	65	\$1,969,829	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States has a clear interest in increasing regional stability by promoting good governance, economic reform, and security in Algeria. The merging of the Algerian terrorist group, the Salfist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), with al-Qaida in early 2007 heralded a shift in tactics by Algerian extremists, including the use of suicide bombs, and led to a consequent need for the Algerian military to alter its strategy for dealing with the terrorists. By early CY 2008, the activities of the renamed al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb began to spill across Algeria's borders, leading the Algerian military to add a focus on collaborative programs with regional partners. In tandem with these regional partners, the Algerian military is currently working to secure its long and porous borders as well as establish the architecture for closer military and intelligence cooperation with partner countries. In addition, Algeria has since October 2004 hosted the African Union's Center for the Research and Study of Terrorism. The Center aims to provide a coordinated regional research and training venue for counterterrorism efforts in all African Union countries. The government of Algeria continues to seek to expand the scope of its cooperation with the United States in its efforts to combat terrorism and ensure stability in the Mediterranean. In recent years, Algeria has been a key partner in U.S. efforts to stem the tide of terrorist activity in North Africa and the Mediterranean and as such has seen substantial increases in the amount of United States counterterrorism cooperation. To further this burgeoning relationship, the single most important area of education for Algerian military personnel is, and will remain, professional military education of mid- and senior-level leaders in order to build a cadre of personnel who can function effectively with the United States and regional counterparts.

Participation in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program helps Algerian military officers build contacts with U.S. counterparts, better understand U.S. policy, become more aware of international norms, and develop greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. IMET training promotes professionalism and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. Those officers who participate in the IMET program will establish essential contacts with U.S. counterparts whose influence can encourage reform within the Algerian military. During the 2008 Joint Military Dialogue, the Algerians requested increased IMET training, recognizing its benefits for their own military, as well as for long-term cooperation between the U.S. and Algeria. We will continue to focus on IMET-funded English language training to expand and improve the Algerian military's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, facilitate interaction in potential future contingency operations such as joint counterterrorism and peacekeeping missions, and prepare Algerian military personnel for increased training opportunities.

In addition, Algerian participation in programs with the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) and the National Defense University (NDU) supports democratic governance in Algeria by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Such participation helps build and maintain long-term interaction amongst participants. It also supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities between these participants on relevant topics in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.

Bahrain

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMF	7	5	6	\$50,390	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	165	102	71	\$6,233,227	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	96	43	77	\$646,405	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	110	110	5	\$274,006	0	0	5	\$620,000
Regional Centers	39	39	7	\$78,513	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	417	299	166	\$7,282,541	0	0	5	\$620,000

The United States has an enduring national security interest in maintaining its access to Bahraini military facilities in order to maintain our influence in the Persian Gulf and to conduct operations in the in the overseas contingency operations. Bahrain has hosted the U.S. Navy 5th Fleet for more than 50 years. The relatively open access to facilities, land, and airspace needed to support contingency operations, including joint task force, fleet, and Combined Maritime Force (CMF) operations, are critical to maintaining U.S. operations in the region. In addition, Bahrain annually hosts important exercises that involve U.S. and Coalition forces.

Our security and political relationship with Bahrain continues to be strong. Bahrain and the United States have maintained a Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) since 1991. Bahrain has been a steadfast supporter of our foreign policy objectives throughout the Near East region. In 2001, the President designated Bahrain a Major Non-NATO ally. Bahrain has also been a key supporter of critical U.S. regional security initiatives, including those associated with fighting the overseas contingency operations. Bahrain responded positively to all U.S. military requests connected to Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), and will remain a critical hub for the U.S. presence in the Gulf and Southwest Asia. In December 2009, 110 Bahraini policemen were deployed in Afghanistan to support U.S. site security. Bahrain has been an active participant in the war against terrorism and was the first Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) country to sail as part of a coalition task force, providing three ships to support CTF-152 and was the first GCC country to command CTF-152, from March to June 2008. In 2009 Bahrain also contributed its sole frigate, the Sabha, to support CTF-151 in the Gulf of Aden. Bahrain has also assumed a leadership role in regional efforts to cut the flow of funding to terrorist groups, including the institution of government regulation over all Islamic charities functioning in Bahrain.

Training activities funded under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and approval of select Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) promote the interoperability of the Bahrain Defense Forces with U.S. and GCC regional forces. Through the IMET program, Bahrain sends officers to U.S. command and staff colleges, war colleges, and other key Professional Military Education (PME) and some technical courses. IMET training reinforces democratic principles of civilian control of the military, enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes professionalism, and reinforces among core supporters of the regime the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. In addition, Bahrain has in the past sent students to the U.S. service academies. By improving English language skills and their understanding of the U.S. military, these training programs directly enhance the effectiveness of our bilateral and multilateral joint training programs. Lastly, IMET helps establish critical long-term professional relationships between our current and future respective military leaders.

Egypt

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	8	7	6	\$62,256	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	671	505	328	\$10,168,327	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	13	13	2	\$65,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	157	90	81	\$1,767,530	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	2	\$850,000
Regional Centers	43	43	26	\$375,896	4	4	4	\$49,944
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	892	658	437**	\$12,439,009	6	6	7	\$903,944

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

The United States has a vital interest in enhancing Egypt's national defense and in supporting its role as a vital U.S. coalition partner and regional leader - one that is secure in its own borders and at peace with its neighbors. In 1996, the President designated Egypt a Major Non-NATO Ally, recognizing Egypt's critical regional role and support for U.S. policies in the Middle East.

Egypt is one of the largest recipients of U.S. security assistance, therefore, providing military training to Egypt's armed forces through both the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program funding is a crucial element of broader U.S. support for Egypt and its military. The technical expertise and exposure to U.S. doctrine and personnel that U.S.-funded training provides enhances Egypt's counterterrorism (CT) capability, improves the military's professionalism and readiness, and strengthens ties between the U.S. and Egyptian militaries. Professional Military Education (PME) courses give the future leaders of Egypt's armed forces opportunities to refine their leadership skills and improve cross-cultural communication between our respective militaries. The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA), and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) seminars offer Egypt's senior civilian and military leaders practical instruction in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics and create opportunities for further exchange and strategic regional cooperation. The full range of FMF and IMET supported training will enhance U.S.-Egyptian military ties and cooperation.

Iran

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	2	2	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2	2	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00

The narrative for this country is not available or was not received from Department of State.

Iraq

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	8	4	8	\$141,167	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	67	59	17	\$783,773	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	12	11	11	\$211,889	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	97	61	27	\$788,899	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	2	1	2	\$35,013	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	52	43	22	\$352,124	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	3	2	3	\$24,666	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	42	42	20	\$496,264	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$144,080	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	285	225	112	\$2,977,875	0	0	0	\$0.00

In his February 27, 2009 speech at Camp Lejeune, President Obama defined his major goals for Iraq: a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq that contributes to the peace and security of the region, and with whom the United States can forge a long-term security partnership. With the shift to Operation NEW DAWN in September 2010, the preponderance of military efforts shifted to the functions of training, equipping, advising and assisting the Iraq Security Forces (ISF). As the ISF continues to improve their ability to provide security for the Iraqi people and territory against internal and external threats, American security assistance and security cooperation efforts focus on continuing to build the capacity of its Iraqi partner toward a minimum essential capability.

As U.S. Forces-Iraq (USF-I) continues its drawdown in accordance with the Strategic Framework Agreement and withdrawal agreement, it will transition or complete its existing missions. This effort includes the standing up of a security assistance and security cooperation organization, the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, which will implement foreign military sales and funding program support, as well as the IMET program, inside Iraq.

Iraq defense gaps will still exist after that minimum essential capability is met, particularly in air sovereignty. Iraq has inquired about purchase of a multirole fighter. This potential FMS case will not affect current training requirements but may affect the size of the security assistance footprint in Iraq.

The Iraqi PM, Minister of Defense, and Minister of Interior are particularly supportive of IMET, and US Professional Military Education (PME) in general, that supports mobile training teams, and will work to maximize training possibilities under such a framework.

IMET-funded training helps Iraqi military personnel learn democratic principles of civilian control of the military, as well as how to operate with U.S. forces. This training also promotes professionalism, and reinforces among core supporters of the new government the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. IMET-funded training is vital to advancing the capability of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) as it now assumes leadership and control of counterinsurgency and CT operations in Iraq.

Israel

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$8,300	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	621	583	187	\$1,772,492	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$238,000
Regional Centers	66	66	19	\$8,047	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	688	650	207	\$1,788,839	0	0	1	\$238,000

The United States has a vested interest in promoting a stable, democratic, and militarily strong Israel that is secure at home and at peace with its neighbors. President Obama has reiterated the United States' steadfast commitment to Israel's security, to the maintenance of Israel's qualitative military edge, and to strengthening Israel's ability to both defend itself and deter potential aggressors. Promoting Israel's security helps protect a valuable, democratic ally in the region and prevents regional conflict.

The United States has provided Israel with over \$100 billion in economic and military assistance since 1949 and Israel continues to receive the largest worldwide share of U.S. security assistance. Foreign military training, both as a portion of the State Department-provided Foreign Military Finance (FMF) program and DoD-funded Non-Security Assistance, is important to maintaining Israel's qualitative military edge, enhances Israel's security, and strengthens our bilateral ties. Training for Israeli personnel regularly includes participation in the various Service War Colleges, the National Defense University (NDU), Service Command and General Staff Colleges, flight simulator and flight safety officer training, resource management training, and others. By providing both technical expertise and exposure to U.S. military culture and personnel, these programs significantly strengthen U.S.-Israel military ties and bolster Israel's ability to protect itself.

Jordan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	6	2	6	\$87,451	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	69	67	24	\$1,160,890	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	24	24	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	55	43	29	\$533,874	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	21	21	5	\$100,833	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	287	201	223	\$3,959,751	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	281	281	3	\$1,046,728	0	0	4	\$2,525,000
Regional Centers	68	68	29	\$565,045	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	812	708	320**	\$7,528,091	2	2	5	\$2,529,000

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

Stability and economic prosperity in the Middle East support U.S. national security objectives. Jordan is well-positioned to play a pivotal role as a stabilizing influence in the region because of its moderate, pro-Western stance and because of the geographic and cultural borders it shares with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian Territories, and Israel. Continuing political stability and economic development, however, are necessary prerequisites for enhancing Jordan's ability to exert a moderate influence in the region. King Abdullah II has made significant progress increasing Jordan's governmental accountability and further integrating Jordan into the world economy. Jordan continues to lead the region in its quest for moderation and accountability in religious and lay institutions.

Achieving Israeli-Palestinian peace accord ranks as one of Jordan's highest priorities, especially in light of its significant Palestinian population and its peace treaty with Israel. Jordan is also in a unique position to contribute to collective regional security goals. Jordan has played a key role supporting Iraqi stability and reconstruction. Jordan has opened an Embassy and sent an Ambassador to Baghdad, and in August 2008 King Abdullah visited Iraq. In addition Jordan deployed a field hospital to Fallujah. King Abdullah has also been a strong supporter of the overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan. Jordan has deployed significant forces, including a field hospital and de-mining unit, to Afghanistan in support of coalition operations. The Jordanian staff at the field hospital in Zabul continues to mentor and train Afghanistan medical officers improving Afghanistan capability and self-sufficiency. Jordan receives Coalition Support Funding for its incremental operational costs associated with providing direct support to ongoing operations. Due to its relatively porous borders with Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq, transnational terrorism is a major consideration and threat.

The Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) main mission is to protect against external threats. However, the JAF maintains close ties with Jordan's Public Security Directorate regarding transnational threats and has appropriately increased its focus against internal threats, which could jeopardize the security of the Kingdom. The JAF's efforts to curb transnational terrorism within the region directly support U.S. security interests within the Middle East.

The U.S.-Jordan military-to-military relationship is excellent, and Jordan has been designated a Major Non-NATO ally. The Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program helps the JAF address their readiness and sustainment requirements as well as interoperability with U.S. forces. FMF is the only source of funds for Jordanian military modernization programs as outlined in the JAF's Five-Year Plan. FMF also supports counterterrorism (CT) and border security requirements. Jordan's successful efforts at border control are critical to preventing foreign fighter entry into Iraq, illicit trafficking of arms, explosives, drugs, terrorists, and equipment for use in the production of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

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Improved security for Jordanian borders translates into enhanced domestic stability, improved security for Israel, assists U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia, and strengthens coalition forces in Iraq.

Jordan has one of the most robust combined education and training programs in the world. Through its International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, the second largest in the world, Jordan regularly sends officers to U.S. senior service schools, command and staff colleges, and other key Professional Military Education (PME), as well as to numerous resource management and some technical courses. IMET training reinforces democratic principles of civilian control of the military, enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes professionalism, and reinforces with core supporters of the regime the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. Jordan is also the largest recipient in the world of Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding. This program has greatly contributed to the United States building long-term relations with members of JAF who are directly involved in CT operations. The exercise program is also robust, and Jordan participates in multiple bilateral and multilateral exercises annually, the largest exercise program in the Central Command region. The exercises have a major impact on U.S.-Jordan interoperability, development of Jordan's armed forces proficiency in a wide range of skills, and increased capabilities for conducting counter-terrorist/counter-smuggling operations in Jordan. In close association with exercises, component commanders use Traditional Commander's Activities (TCA) funds to augment the exercise-training opportunities. TCA events allow Jordanian units to participate in their exercises with a higher level of proficiency and achieve a greater level of benefit from them.

Kuwait

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	530	305	269	\$12,025,173	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	2	\$400,000
Regional Centers	4	4	4	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	534	309	273	\$12,025,173	0	0	2	\$400,000

The United States has a demonstrable interest in maintaining access to Kuwait's facilities, land, and airspace. Kuwait faces the difficult task of securing its land and maritime borders in a volatile region, and a continuous U.S. presence has been key to Kuwait's security since the 1991 Gulf War. In January 2004, the President designated Kuwait a Major Non-NATO ally for its consistent support to our operations in the Gulf and in South Asia, as well as for its international counterterrorism efforts. Kuwait hosts the forward headquarters of U.S. Central Command's ground forces and approximately 17,000 to 21,000 U.S. military personnel operating in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)/Operation New Dawn (OND) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The open access to facilities, land, and airspace needed to support contingency operations, including joint task force and fleet operations, are critical to the U.S. presence in the region and ongoing military operations there. Kuwait is an important ally in the overseas contingency operations.

The continued participation of Kuwaitis in military-to-military training initiatives and joint military exercises promotes interoperability with U.S. and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) forces, recognizes Kuwait's invaluable support for U.S. force deployments, and helps Kuwait to assume greater responsibility for its own defense and regional security by encouraging the development of its professional military command. This training and the close contact between the U.S. and Kuwaiti officer corps it facilitates pays invaluable dividends to our bilateral relationship and military partnership.

Lebanon

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	21	18	19	\$803,819	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	105	75	72	\$1,969,767	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1	1	1	\$833	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	135	85	91	\$2,176,389	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	270	270	4	\$858,327	220	220	5	\$4,962,601
Regional Centers	148	148	20	\$691,751	95	95	2	\$190,000
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	682	599	206**	\$6,574,405	315	315	7	\$5,152,601

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

U.S. interests lie in a free and independent Lebanon enjoying internal stability and normalized relations with its neighbors. To minimize the destabilizing influence of internal armed groups and external actors, the U.S. continues to support the development of independent Lebanese institutions, especially the security services. The mission of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) has greatly expanded since the departure of Syrian troops in 2005 and the end of the 2006 summer war, with new deployments adding to the LAF's already heavy burdens. Historically, personnel costs have absorbed over 90 percent of Lebanon's military budget, leaving little funding for operations, maintenance, new acquisitions, and training. To support the LAF's greatly expanded responsibilities, the USG has reinvigorated its security assistance program in Lebanon, with over \$500M in assistance to the LAF committed since the 2006 summer war to support a train and equip program that will provide the LAF with weapons, vehicles, spare parts, ammunition, individual equipment, and a comprehensive training program.

The LAF takes full advantage of the opportunity for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program-funded Professional Military Education (PME) and technical training. Country Team reports indicate that IMET graduates are employed in positions of command and responsibility and achieve proportionally higher rank and influence than their non-IMET peers. In addition, USG assistance to the LAF has played a critical role in the professional integration of the LAF. IMET training also provides an important alternative to military training with Syria and other countries.

The LAF has demonstrated that, as U.S. security assistance expands its capabilities, it is more willing and able to address the myriad challenges to Lebanon's sovereignty and security. In the summer of 2007, emergency U.S. security assistance helped the LAF achieve a decisive victory over Fatah al-Islam terrorists in the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp - a fight that the LAF might otherwise have shirked. To fully implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1701, the LAF will require significant and sustained Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and IMET funding in addition to persistent USG engagement via military visits and exercises.

Libya

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	2	\$29,163	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	2	2	2	\$29,163	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States has a clear interest in increasing regional stability by promoting democracy, economic reform, and security in Libya as the two countries enter a new phase in their bilateral relations, particularly in security affairs. Since Libya's renunciation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism in 2003 and its rescission from the U.S. state-sponsor of terrorism list in 2006, Libya has shown itself to be an important partner in counterterrorism (CT) and regional stability. It plays a significant role in combating terrorism in North Africa, as well as in stemming the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, it constructively supports efforts to curb regional conflict in Darfur, Chad, and Somalia. Libya will have the opportunity to play an even larger and more constructive role with its 2008-2009 tenure as a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Regionally, the U.S. will work with the Arab Maghreb Union, of which Libya currently holds the presidency, to foster regional CT cooperation among its members. In addition, Libya is expected to become a phased-in member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, thereby strengthening counterterrorism efforts throughout North Africa and the Sahel region.

After decades of isolation and a combative past bilateral relationship, FY 2010 marked the first year that Libya was eligible to receive International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) grant funds. Whereas in the 1960s and 1970s the majority of Libya's mid-level and senior leaders participated in Professional Military Education (PME), Libya's new generation of leaders lack these ties or the basic English language skills to participate in such programs. As such, IMET program funding will be used exclusively to establish an English language lab to build capacity among the eligible Libyan officer corps so that they may profit from Libyan-financed courses and/or future IMET-funded PME. Participation in PME will help Libyan military officers build contacts with U.S. counterparts, better understand U.S. policy, become more aware of international norms, and develop greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. Professional military training and technical training courses promote professionalism and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. Those officers who participate will establish essential contacts with U.S. counterparts whose influence can encourage reform within the Libyan military. Moreover, such training and language capability will improve the Libyan military's interoperability with U.S. forces, facilitate interaction in potential future contingency operations such as joint CT and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), and prepare Libyan military personnel for increased training opportunities.

In addition, Libya may participate in regional conferences and seminars, which would support democratic governance by offering Libyan civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Such participation helps build and maintain long-term interaction among participants. It also supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities between these participants on relevant topics in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.

Morocco

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$6,551	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	18	16	9	\$304,832	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	36	34	3	\$53,894	2	2	1	\$5,639
IMET-1	127	74	87	\$2,329,453	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	121	121	4	\$665,928	60	60	2	\$1,765,000
Regional Centers	48	48	28	\$485,359	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	351	294	131**	\$3,846,017	62	62	3	\$1,770,639

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

From the start of his reign in 1999, Morocco's King Mohamed VI has encouraged economic, political, and security reforms within Morocco. However, Morocco remains poor; a lower middle income developing country, with a political system whose reforms are far from complete. Nonetheless, the government appears to be oriented in a positive political, economic, and military direction. It held free and fair parliamentary elections in September 2007 and encouraged economic liberalization by attracting foreign investment, developing its burgeoning tourist industry, and implementing both regional and bilateral trade agreements. In addition, more than 19 years after the cease fire that ended hostilities between the government and the Polisario, Morocco continues to seek a lasting resolution in United Nations-sponsored negotiations with the parties to resolve the Western Sahara issue.

Morocco remains a proven U.S. counterterrorism (CT) partner and has seen substantial increases in U.S. CT assistance. Morocco has foiled several terrorist plots directed at U.S. interests in recent years, to include an al-Qaida plot against U.S. shipping interests in the Straits of Gibraltar. Morocco has taken advantage of U.S. assistance to combat terrorist financing, and recently implemented a new anti-money laundering law. Currently, the Moroccan military is working to secure its long and porous borders. Morocco is also a steadfast supporter of the Middle East Peace process and has maintained a dialogue to increase cooperation with NATO.

Training in Morocco follows a forward-leaning approach in order to encourage Moroccan military reform, improved bilateral cooperation, and interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. To encourage a closer U.S.-Moroccan relationship, the single most important area of education for Moroccan military personnel is, and will remain, Professional Military Education (PME) of mid-level and senior leaders in order to build a cadre of personnel who can function effectively with the United States and regional counterparts.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program fosters increased respect for human rights and the principle of civilian control of the military, and helps Moroccan military officers better understand U.S. foreign policies. Morocco sends students to PME courses including U.S. senior service schools, command and staff colleges, and other key training activities. IMET-funded defense management and logistics readiness courses, as well as English language training, enhance Morocco's value as a partner in multinational training exercises, peacekeeping missions, and potential future coalition contingency actions. Morocco has participated in numerous peacekeeping operations and currently has 1,537 peacekeepers deployed in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cote d'Ivoire, and an additional 200 soldiers deployed in Kosovo under NATO command. Morocco also uses its IMET funds to benefit from acquisition planning and execution through the Naval Postgraduate School's International Defense Acquisition and Resource Management course.

The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) in Washington D.C. encourages democratic governance in Morocco by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. NESA participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and amongst participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant

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topics in the Middle East. Other regional centers include the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS).

Oman

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	8	7	4	\$54,684	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	51	25	23	\$175,993	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	104	39	98	\$1,632,125	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	110	110	2	\$643,671	0	0	2	\$1,745,000
Regional Centers	14	14	11	\$187,249	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	288	196	138**	\$2,764,283	0	0	2	\$1,745,000

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

Oman remains a committed ally in the war against terrorism. Oman's long coastlines and borders offer significant security challenges as they are vulnerable to illegal transit by terrorists, smugglers, migrant workers, and individuals involved in the traffic and sale of illegal drugs. Currently the Omani Defense Forces, in cooperation with the U.S. Government, are working hard to address this high-level concern. Due to Oman's geostrategic position and the steady flow of illegal transit originating from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia, and Yemen, it is imperative that Omani security forces receive the equipment and training necessary to provide them with increased capability to combat this particular threat. The Government of Oman increasingly uses U.S. training funds to enhance Omani capabilities that support U.S. regional efforts in the war against terrorism, such as bolstering coastal patrol efforts, modernizing Oman's coastal surveillance system, enhancing the capabilities of the Sultan's Special Force, and making Oman's remote inland borders with Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) less porous and more observable.

Oman controls the shipping lanes through the Strait of Hormuz, and the U.S. Naval Central Command and Omani officials regularly meet to discuss mechanisms to help ensure that this vital strait remains open. Oman's ability to monitor and seal its land borders; particularly the border with Yemen, reduces the ability of terrorists to evade government controls. Improved protection of Oman's maritime borders mitigates the vulnerability of the Sultanate to instability caused by illegal immigrants from South Asia. These illegal immigrants are often transported by Iranian smugglers into the country. The improved protection helps to counter the flow of drugs, and the possible movement of weapons and/or terrorists in the region.

As a key ally with moderate views, Oman serves as an important voice of toleration and moderation in the region, including in relations with Iran. U.S. assistance helps to ensure that Oman has the resources needed for its legitimate self-defense and security, and that it remains an able ally in the war against terrorism. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program increases awareness of international norms regarding human rights, fosters greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military, and helps Omani military officers understand U.S. foreign policies. Oman sends students to Professional Military Education (PME) courses including U.S. senior service schools, command and staff colleges, and other key training activities. Attending these PME courses fosters one-to-one relationships that pay invaluable dividends in the form of access, trust, improved interoperability, coordination, and mutual understanding.

Palestinian Authority

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	11	9	8	\$93,044	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	11	11	7	\$111,843	4	4	4	\$46,807
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	23	21	16	\$278,406	4	4	4	\$46,807

The narrative for this country is not available or was not received from Department of State.

Qatar

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	65	38	38	\$4,849,752	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	200	200	2	\$829,089	25	25	4	\$1,490,000
Regional Centers	28	28	10	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	293	266	50	\$5,678,841	27	27	5	\$1,494,000

Qatar remains a key regional partner. The Amir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, continues to pursue democratic principles in governance and to strengthen ties with the United States, particularly in the military arena. Qatari support to Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) has been vital to our efforts in the region. Qatar hosts U.S. Central Command's (CENTCOM) Forward Headquarters as well as its Combined Air Operations Center and is funding the partial construction of a new facility for U.S. forces on Al Udeid Airbase at a cost that currently exceeds \$138 million.

Given Qatar's strategic location in the Gulf, it is vital the United States continue to support military-to-military cooperation and training as well as joint exercises and training. U.S. military training and education exposes the future leaders of Qatar's military to principles and doctrine that will enhance future coalition understanding, cooperation, and interoperability. Qatar hosted the regionally significant security and consequence management exercise EAGLE RESOLVE in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

The Near East/South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) in Washington supports democratic reform and good governance in Qatar by offering senior civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. NESA participation also helps build and maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and among participants, and supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities on relevant topics in the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	2603	1288	1412	\$56,539,618	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	49	49	2	\$189,046	0	0	2	\$525,000
Regional Centers	55	55	15	\$67,001	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	2707	1392	1429	\$56,795,665	2	2	3	\$529,000

Saudi Arabia remains an important ally in the war against terrorism and plays a central political role in all security initiatives in the region. Military-to-military relations remain positive, based on decades of cooperation and close consultation, as well as years of U.S. support to Saudi Arabia's military programs including training, joint exercises, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and commercial arms sales.

Providing a nominal amount of International Military Education and Training (IMET) to Saudi Arabia permits it to purchase military training at the significantly reduced FMS incremental rate, ensuring a continued high level of Saudi attendance at U.S. military institutions, which enhances the technical capabilities of the Saudi military

- Enhances strategic interoperability
- Exposes all levels of Saudi military personnel and their families to U.S. values, ideas, and policies
- Increases awareness of international norms of human rights, the principle of civilian control of the military, and the rule of law.

Many of the Saudi students are either senior military leaders or those identified as future senior leaders. Continued military-to-military contacts and joint military exercises will encourage the development of a professional military command and armed forces compatible with and favorably disposed towards its U.S. counterparts. This continued cooperation will allow the Kingdom to assume a greater role in self-defense, assist the United States in achieving its policy goals in the region, and support our efforts to promote security cooperation among the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members.

Syria

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00

The narrative for this country is not available or was not received from Department of State.

Tunisia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	4	\$293,391	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	14	14	1	\$4,950	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	72	49	67	\$2,033,926	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	16	16	1	\$4,644	0	0	5	\$1,214,000
Regional Centers	7	7	6	\$18,804	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	10	10	4	\$285,202	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	123	100	83	\$2,640,917	2	2	6	\$1,218,000

Anchoring one end of the Mediterranean's Sicily chokepoint, Tunisia is an important regional friend that maintains safe and open Lines-Of-Communication (LOC) for daily transit of several hundred ships. These ships include up to 40 hydrocarbon carriers per day, transiting United States Navy Battle Groups, NATO-sponsored ships conducting Operation Active Endeavor (OAE), and a whole range of international commercial ships. Tunisia makes serious efforts to patrol its borders to combat clandestine immigration and smuggling, as well as to stem the flow of foreign fighters transiting to Iraq or Afghanistan. Tunisia is as a signature country to the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Tunisian forces have participated in over twelve United Nations-led peacekeeping operations. They currently have observers supporting the African Union's efforts in Sudan and have left in place approximately 40 observers in Congo under MONUSCO. There is a direct relationship between Tunisia's continued positive involvement in these international military activities and a stable bilateral military relationship with the United States. While in decline today, historically, the span of bilateral activities included coordinated force realignments, modernizations, joint exercises, humanitarian assistance programs, and the continued successful International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. Of note, two of the three active Tunisian Military Service Chiefs have had some form of U.S.-sponsored training, and it is estimated that up to 40 percent of their mid- to senior-level officers have been exposed to U.S. standards, values, and democratic principles. A byproduct of our military and diplomatic engagement is the Tunisian government's policy of allowing access to its airspace by transiting U.S. senior civilian officials, military leaders, and military transport aircraft.

Tunisia also occasionally welcomes opportunities to participate in the seminars sponsored by the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA), the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and other programs aimed at promoting counterterrorism (CT) efforts, civil-military affairs, and national security strategy. Many of their senior civilian and military leaders are now alumni of these programs and have continued their interaction with counterparts and acquaintances through both formal and informal exchanges.

United Arab Emirates

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	11	11	1	\$79,300	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	733	598	207	\$21,569,216	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	19	19	10	\$4,115	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	763	628	218	\$21,652,631	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States continues its strong security relationship with the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The UAE has a capable military, which enjoys significant cooperation with the United States and other allies. The UAE is a key regional partner in the Gulf region and supports U.S. policy initiatives in the region. The UAE has cooperated with the United States in fighting the war against terrorism as well as in international Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Providing a nominal amount of International Military Education and Training (IMET) to the UAE permits it to purchase military training at the significantly reduced Foreign Military Sales (FMS) incremental rate. This ensures a continued high level of Emirati attendance at U.S. military institutions, which enhances the technical capabilities of the Emirati military by:

- Enhances strategic interoperability
- Exposes all levels of Emirati military personnel and their families to U.S. values, ideas, and policies
- Increases awareness of international norms of human rights, the principle of civilian control of the military, and the rule of law

The UAE hosts more U.S. naval ship visits than any other port outside of the United States. The UAE is a major procurer of advanced U.S. military technologies and the Emirati military continues to make strides toward interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces. Therefore, military-to-military education opportunities are a top priority for the UAE. At the same time, attendance at training schools by UAE officers supports the Central Command's objective of forward engagement and interoperability.

Yemen

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	31	31	3	\$258,956	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	18	17	10	\$597,780	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	48	48	1	\$35,400	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	18	14	17	\$672,360	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	300	300	4	\$424,460	0	0	4	\$2,700,000
Regional Centers	14	14	10	\$74,539	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	429	424	45	\$2,063,495	0	0	4	\$2,700,000

Yemen remains essential to counterterrorism (CT) and counter-piracy operations in the Arabian Peninsula. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) play an essential role in the progress made by Yemen in uprooting the al-Qaida presence in the country. Due to its proximity to the Bab al-Mandab, one of the world's most important shipping routes, as well as its proximity to U.S. allies Saudi Arabia and Oman, and the volatile Horn of Africa; Yemen's security has a direct effect on U.S. interests in the region.

Improved Yemeni CT capability also will improve the nation's overall security situation, positively affecting developments in Yemeni civil society and the political arena. Yemen is the second most populous and the poorest nation on the Arabian Peninsula. We are working toward an incremental process of political, economic, and social reform. Yemen held successful multiparty presidential elections in September 2006, local council and gubernatorial elections in 2007, and will hold parliamentary elections in 2011.

Yemen provides a unique location to conduct Horn of Africa operations and maritime interdiction missions in and around the Gulf of Suez, the Red Sea, and Indian Ocean areas; the Red Sea, Bab-al-Mandab Straits, and the Gulf of Aden comprise the second-busiest shipping lane in the world. Improved Yemeni counter-piracy capability will play an integral role in securing this critical sea route. U.S. policy has supported the Yemeni government's efforts to eradicate terrorism and support for terrorism as well as to create an environment that deters the return of any active indigenous or transnational terrorist elements.

FMF and IMET funds continue to directly support U.S. counterterrorism (CT) goals through the ongoing improvement of Yemen's ability to act against terrorist elements either in cooperation with the United States or unilaterally. U.S. assistance supported the on-going, three-pronged security assistance program that focuses on developing Yemeni Counterterrorism Unit (CTU) and Special Operations Forces capabilities, building a viable Coast Guard, and improving military capacity to conduct security missions. This approach is designed to improve the capability of Yemen's counterterrorism forces to uproot the al-Qaida presence in Yemen, safeguard its borders and territorial waters, and assist the United States in fighting the war against terrorism. U.S. funds went towards equipping and training the Yemeni CTU. Funds also supported training and equipment for the Yemeni Special Operations Force, which handles CT and border security, as well as supported the continued development of the Yemeni Coast Guard. Funding for U.S. military training and the professional and technical education of Yemeni military personnel helped military leaders in Yemen understand U.S. practices, increased awareness of international norms of human rights, and fostered greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. Our investment reaped concrete dividends in January 2009 when the CTU conducted a raid on an al-Qaida cell in San'a, resulting in the death of two suspects, and the capture of one suspect and a weapon cache, including machine guns, mortars, and rocket-propelled grenades. We have also witnessed the expansion of the Yemen coast Guard's (YCG) patrols in Yemeni territorial waters. The YCG has also partnered with private shipping firms and security services to enhance security in the Gulf of Aden and the Bab-al-Mandab Straits. Both the YCG and the CTU were founded using FMF funding and represent the program's greatest

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successes in building Yemeni counterterrorism capacity. Training provided with Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funding supported Export Control and Related Border Security assistance (EXBS) efforts, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) programs, and continued training to sustain Yemen's counterterrorism training capabilities.

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