

Antigua and Barbuda

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	21	14	18	\$152,213	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	6	6	1	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	15	15	3	\$93,421	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	42	35	22	\$260,634	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States enjoys good bilateral relations with Antigua and Barbuda. The Department has encouraged the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. U.S.-funded training assists in the development of a more professional and efficient security force through such exercises as Tradewinds. Participating in joint exercises and maritime training increased Antigua and Barbuda's ability to work with U.S. entities in CN operations, search and rescue operations, and other bilateral and multilateral operations. An 82-foot patrol boat that was provided by the U.S. government in 1998 and used for coastal patrolling and maritime CN missions has recently been decommissioned. Due to the small size of Antigua and Barbuda's security forces, the limited International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding available pays great dividends in training programs to develop its maritime security capabilities.

In FY 2009 Antigua and Barbuda in cooperation with U.S. Southern Command announced the start of its regional disaster relief exercise known as Fuerzas Aliadas Humanitarias (FAHUM). FAHUM is an annual disaster relief field training exercise and command post exercise involving military and civilian agencies in the region. FAHUM exercise is used to improve regional and national disaster response capabilities between the United States and the participating countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Grenada).

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Antigua and Barbuda at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Antigua and Barbuda.

Argentina

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	52	51	11	\$134,642	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	49	42	31	\$323,626	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	380	358	80	\$663,384	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	69	69	1	\$402,012	0	0	1	\$0.00
PME	3	3	3	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	47	47	16	\$297,839	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	88	88	8	\$195,817	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	688	658	144**	\$2,017,320	2	2	2	\$0.00

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

Argentina is a democratic nation and a partner in the strategically important Southern Cone region. We have a mature relationship with the Government of Argentina (GOA) and the Argentine military actively participates in international peacekeeping and other multilateral efforts. Argentina was named a major non-NATO Ally in 1998.

To promote interoperability and knowledge of U.S. operations, the Argentine military has participated in a number of joint exercises with U.S. forces in the region, including UNITAS (blue-water and amphibious) naval exercises, the SALITRE air force exercise in Chile, the SOUTHCOM-sponsored Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)-South, Fuerzas Comandos, and PANAMAX (defense of the Panama Canal) exercises. Exercises involving U.S. troops on Argentine soil require approval by the Argentine Congress on a case-by-case basis.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other courses on human rights, international law, peacekeeping, Counternarcotics (CN), command and general staff and air and national war colleges, and a variety of other courses provide officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) training that enhance efforts to modernize and professionalize Argentina's armed forces. They also help reinforce the concept of civilian control of the military and familiarize the Argentine military with U.S. military doctrine and practices. Supply management training for junior officers and courses in defense resources and logistics management increase Argentina's ability to maintain U.S. equipment in its inventory, thus improving Argentine interoperability with U.S. forces in bilateral and multilateral activities. As South America's third largest contributor of troops to international PKOs, training in peacekeeping further encourages Argentina's participation in these activities. As of January 2009 Argentina contributes 562 troops to the UN stabilization mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH (Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti), and contributes 893 personnel to UN PKOs worldwide. Argentina is working with Chile to establish a 1000-man joint PKO brigade to be ready for deployment in 2010.

Argentina started to receive Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding in FY 2004. The Argentine Police are primarily responsible for an effective counterterrorism program in Argentina. They have a strong special operations group, skilled at real world hostage rescue and good marksmanship skills. CTFP funds will assist this group to train for more effective Counterterrorism (CT) initiatives, and to strengthen the unit's ability to conduct small-to-medium scale operations. CTFP funds have also been used to train the Gendarmes and the Coast Guard, and to allow Argentina to participate in regional center seminars in the United States.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes Argentine participation at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, as well as increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust,

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transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Argentina.

As of December 2009, Argentina contributes 561 troops to the UN stabilization mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH, and 861 personnel to UN PKO's worldwide. In 2010 Argentina plans to deploy an additional 150 troops to MINUSTAH at the request of the UN.

Bahamas

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	\$50,174	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	10	10	2	\$109,590	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	19	19	1	\$5,950	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	19	18	17	\$151,843	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	3	3	2	\$13,591	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	16	13	15	\$133,113	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	69	65	36**	\$464,261	0	0	0	\$0.00

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

The Bahamas is a democratic nation that has good bilateral relations with the United States. International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses in basic military officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) training and a variety of maritime training courses assist the Bahamas in the development of a more professional and efficient security force. This training is tied to both operational requirements and equipment acquisitions.

The Bahamas is instrumental in assisting the United States in combating narcotics trafficking and illegal migration in the region. Training activities include instruction in operational planning and exercises with U.S. forces, such as Tradewinds. Training in maritime crisis management and vessel control verification greatly enhances the Bahamas' ability to perform law enforcement and security activities. Training on legal issues involving the military encourages continued Bahamian participation in many bilateral and multilateral activities. One result has been close cooperation with the U.S. government on a combined law enforcement effort, Operation Bahamas, and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), which is critical for the interdiction of aliens, drugs, and terrorists en route to the United States. In addition, this training has resulted in the Bahamas placing an increased emphasis on preventing money laundering and on asset forfeiture investigations and prosecution. The Bahamas is a partner in the Enduring Friendship initiative, which is to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. It supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy.

Barbados

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	22	16	18	\$212,509	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	7	7	4	\$11,620	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	4	4	2	\$8,640	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	33	27	24	\$232,769	0	0	0	\$0.00

Barbados is a democratic nation that has good bilateral relations with the United States. International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will assist Barbados in the development of a more professional and efficient security force through both Professional Military Education (PME) courses and technical training. Participating as an observer in the Tradewinds exercise (included maritime, Counternarcotics (CN) and Counterterrorism (CT) training and basic search and rescue) greatly enhanced Barbados' ability to assist in CN efforts. Barbados has continued its leadership role in the Eastern Caribbean by passing domestic legislation that enables it to implement maritime law enforcement agreements. U.S. government training and support has facilitated execution of cooperative bilateral law enforcement efforts in the region.

In FY 2010 Barbados had agreed to host the regional disaster relief exercise known as Fuerzas Aliadas Humanitarias (FAHUM). This exercise was canceled due to the Haitian earthquake in January 2010. FAHUM is an annual disaster relief field training exercise and command post exercise involving military and civilian agencies in the region. FAHUM exercise is used to improve regional and national disaster response capabilities between the United States and the participating countries.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Barbados at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Barbados.

Belize

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	7	7	6	\$79,281	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	20	20	1	\$168,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	33	33	1	\$3,573	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	22	22	2	\$0.00	200	200	1	\$100,000
IMET-1	24	15	22	\$320,222	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	37	37	1	\$811,528	0	0	1	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	3	\$24,360	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	32	21	23	\$245,861	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	7	7	4	\$214,641	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	187	167	63	\$1,867,466	200	200	2	\$100,000

Belize is a democratic nation that has a strong bilateral relationship with the United States. We have encouraged the military of Belize to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) and other multilateral efforts. Because of its proximity to the United States, its long coastline dotted with many islands and inlets, and its position linking Central American and Caribbean states, Belize is an ideal transit point for illicit drugs headed for the United States. Easy access to the United States and Mexico makes Belize an attractive staging area for other international crimes as well. It is a market for vehicles stolen in the United States, a potential site for money laundering, and a point of origin for smuggled wildlife and artifacts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) and other programs provide training and equipment to maintain a small but disciplined Belize Defense Force (BDF). BDF troops served with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) Battalion during Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Haiti, and participated in regional training exercises, such as Tradewinds, with United States, British, and Caribbean forces. IMET training in the areas of mid-level officer training and equipment maintenance, as well as attendance at the U.S. Naval Academy, greatly improves the professionalism and competence of the BDF. A number of activities were conducted to help make the BDF a more effective partner when operating with U.S. forces in bilateral exercises and operations, particularly in the CN area. Belize is partner in the Enduring Friendship (EF) initiative, which aims to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. EF supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy.

The BDF has also become an observer of the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC), a regional military organization comprised of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic. This move will enhance sub-regional training and PKO cooperation. Belize receives funding through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) to support peacekeeper training to assist with the development of infantry and engineering assets for future PKO deployments.

Bolivia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	7	4	7	\$161,089	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	2	2	2	\$103,424	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	19	19	8	\$99,690	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	28	28	16	\$205,901	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	56	53	33	\$570,104	0	0	0	\$0.00

Bolivia is undergoing a significant transition in its political history. It traditionally enjoyed a strong bilateral relationship with the United States. Bolivia's policy of "coca yes, but cocaine zero" has created challenges for our cooperative counter-drug efforts. While the Morales Administration has complicated USG military-to-military engagement efforts, the Bolivian military continually expresses its desire to maintain close ties with its U.S. counterparts. Bolivia contributes over 200 troops to the MINUSTAH (Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti) peacekeeping mission in Haiti. U.S. government training and participation in joint exercises had enabled Bolivia to phase out the policy of compensating individuals for drug eradication, substantially reduce the amount of coca under cultivation in the Chapare region, and increase the number of arrests and chemical seizures. This effort is hampered by resistance from those who have profited from the production and trafficking of narcotics, particularly cocaine. Special Counternarcotics (CN) forces and certain select units of the military are active participants in the drug war.

While there is heightened concern about the Morales Administration's policies that allow for increased coca cultivation, Bolivia has been certified as cooperating with U.S. counternarcotics policy, and we have provided Professional Military Education (PME) and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) training to continue to enhance the professionalism of Bolivia's armed forces. International Military Education and Training (IMET) and other programs include courses on human rights, NCO professional development, and battalion and brigade staff officer training, which help reinforce principles of democracy and civilian control of the military.

Bolivia has received Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funds to send students to English language training and to regional center seminars conducted by the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) and a Counterterrorism Fellows program at the National Defense University (NDU) in 2006. In FY 2007, Bolivia used CTFP funds to send a student to a U.S. Army Intermediate Level Education course, and sent students to CHDS in FY 2008.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes Bolivian participation at CHDS executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Bolivia that will transcend the current political situation.

Brazil

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	12	10	12	\$423,704	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	82	68	40	\$2,303,116	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	70	38	58	\$299,192	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	2	2	2	\$60,328	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	31	31	2	\$1,401,153	0	0	1	\$623,000
PME	3	3	3	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	38	38	12	\$181,727	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	26	26	5	\$432,819	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	7	7	1	\$5,000	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	271	223	135	\$5,107,039	2	2	2	\$623,000

As a result of its geographic size and economic power, Brazil has substantial regional influence. Brazil and the United States share many common international security interests. Our militaries enjoy close cooperation and interact regularly with each other. Brazil's military actively participates in international peace operations (PKO). Brazil has led the UN-sponsored MINUSTAH peace operation in Haiti since its inception in 2003, contributing the force commander and over 1,200 troops to the effort. Brazil remains the Americas' second largest contributor, after Uruguay, of PKO troops over the past decade.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) and DoD-funded training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO), mid-level, and senior officers assist Brazil's efforts to modernize its armed forces. Training in security assistance management and crisis command and control also enhances Brazil's ability to maintain its inventory, and to participate in international PKO and humanitarian operations. Brazil's participation in joint exercises strengthens their relationship and interoperability with U.S. forces. In 2008, the U.S. Navy participated in the UNITAS joint exercises involving the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON Carrier Strike Group to promote interoperability, information sharing and cooperation with the Brazilian and Argentine navies.

Brazil received over \$380,000 in Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funds in FY 2007. Students from Brazil attended the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Civil-Military Relations and a Coast Guard incident command course. Brazil also sent students to several senior professional military education programs such as the National Defense University's Counterterrorism Fellows Program, Air War College, and U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy. Continued engagement with Brazil using the CTFP program will allow for increased security in the Americas and for the United States.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Brazil at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Brazil.

Chile

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	3	\$43,376	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	10	10	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	149	149	4	\$78,536	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	47	39	14	\$517,638	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	0	0	0	\$0.00	1500	1500	1	\$200,000
IMET-1	182	128	64	\$689,929	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	30	30	1	\$1,524,520	50	50	1	\$871,397
PME	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	59	59	18	\$302,356	9	9	5	\$105,313
Section 1004	1	1	1	\$1,369	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	8	8	3	\$15,175	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	491	429	111	\$3,172,899	1561	1561	8	\$1,176,710

Chile is a key and increasingly strategic military partner of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. military training activities with Chile help advance U.S. interests in regional stability, interoperability with U.S. forces, and the maintenance and protection of basic democratic values and human rights. As the Chilean armed forces are modern and professional, they have expanded their participation in activities such as international peacekeeping, exemplified by their participation in both the Multinational Interim Force and subsequent UN Haitian Mission MINUSTAH (Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti), the latter routinely seeing Chilean participation of over 500 troops. They were also one of the founding members of the SOUTHCOM-funded PANAMAX exercises in Panama.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program has been an invaluable tool to strengthen our defense relationship and help Chile advance. Technical training has supported Chile's efforts to modernize its forces, which, combined with Chile's participation in joint training exercises with American personnel, has enhanced effective interoperability with the United States. The provision of logistics maintenance and management training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) as well as mid-level and senior officers has helped Chile to further professionalize its armed forces. Overall, contacts between Chilean and U.S. military and civilian personnel through the IMET program have strengthened Chile's democracy and strengthened our defense relationship.

Increased peacekeeping readiness encourages cooperation among the Chilean services, strengthens and further motivates Chile's rationale for defense modernization, and promotes collaboration and exchanges with the United States and other regional militaries. Due in part to training programs such as these, today's Chilean military is more modern, professional, and willing and able to support the United States better than ever before. The Chileans are working with Argentine counterparts to form a joint, 1000-man Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) brigade that should be ready for deployment in 2010, which is another positive step in sub-regional integration. The Combined Chilean-Argentine Peacekeeping Operations Brigade "Cruz de Sur" will be finalizing readiness preparations and equipment acquisitions during the year 2010 with the end state of being a UN standby force by 31 December 2010. This combined brigade is an example of positive regional cooperation and commitment to crisis response.

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As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes Chilean participation at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) and other executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Chile.

Colombia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$38,092	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	428	425	22	\$789,505	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	811	758	125	\$15,488,782	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	98	97	32	\$244,970	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	0	0	0	\$0.00	300	300	1	\$700,000
IMET-1	336	253	149	\$1,829,356	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	667	636	110	\$2,290,458	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	80	80	1	\$37,591	80	80	2	\$219,000
Regional Centers	106	106	18	\$357,103	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	166	161	63	\$1,845,718	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	7	7	4	\$502,801	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	2702	2524	411**	\$23,424,376	382	382	4	\$919,000

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

Colombia is Latin America's oldest formal democracy and a major partner of the United States in the fight against international narcotics trafficking and terrorism. As the source of most of the cocaine and much of the heroin consumed in the United States, Colombia is the focus of a significant share of the U.S. government's international counterdrug effort. Prior to the passage of the FY 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act, the largest part of the training provided to the Colombian military was in direct support of the U.S. counterdrug strategy. Since then, U.S. training has broadened to reflect U.S. support to assist the Colombian military in its unified campaign against narcotics traffickers and designated terrorist groups. Training programs and equipment acquisitions are closely tied to the operational requirements of the consolidation phase of Plan Colombia.

The FY 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act provided State with expanded authority to use Colombian assistance funds to support the Government of Colombia (GOC) in its unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and terrorist groups such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and to take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances, including undertaking rescue operations. This authority has been renewed. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding continued to support Colombia's unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and terrorist organizations.

In FY 2007, section 1004 (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991) counterdrug training for Colombia included aviation aircrew and aircraft repair training, maintenance of patrol craft, and light infantry training of Colombian police and military. All section 1004 training is provided in support of drug eradication and interdiction efforts. Extensive sustainment training occurred, as did increased support for training of aircraft mechanics, crew, and pilots for the assets provided to the GOC for Counternarcotics (CN) and Counterterrorism (CT) programs. Additionally, Colombia received in excess of \$400,000 in Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding for FY 2007 training programs.

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program adds to these training efforts, and funds a broad range of courses for the Colombian military at all levels that promote mutually beneficial mil-to-mil relations and increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and Colombia. Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) and IMET-funded courses include a strong emphasis on human rights, including courses on democratic sustainment. IMET also provides technical training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) and field-grade officers, as well as training in

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maintenance, logistics, and acquisition and resource management. These courses assist the Colombian military by increasing its abilities to better care for and maintain U.S.-provided equipment, thus increasing Colombia's ability to pursue its CN and CT efforts, as well as its efforts to reestablish security throughout Colombia. This training will also support efforts to transition operational responsibility to the GOC for programs currently supported with FMF funds.

The Urban Antiterrorism Special Forces Group, a joint unit comprised of personnel and equipment from all of Colombia's military services, formally manages Colombia's CT program. This unit has real world combat experience and excellent planning skills, and CTFP funding is geared toward giving them CT training to supplement this experience. CTFP funds have already allowed Colombians to attend courses designed to assist them to combat terrorism, manage resources, understand better the dynamics of international terrorism, and develop international and U.S. ties through senior leader attendance at U.S. senior military schools. These courses will provide Colombia's elite CT unit with a greater understanding of the international threat of terrorism and an increased ability to counter it.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes Colombian participation at Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Colombia.

Costa Rica

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	\$11,188	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	35	29	18	\$230,524	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	5	5	3	\$35,373	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	40	40	1	\$513,075	0	0	1	\$0.00
Section 1004	158	157	12	\$204,189	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	4	4	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	243	236	36**	\$994,349	0	0	1	\$0.00

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

Costa Rica is a democratic nation, a major partner in Central America and was the first Central American nation to sign and ratify a Maritime Counternarcotics (CN) Agreement with the United States. Costa Rica actively participates in efforts to reduce illegal migration, drug trafficking, and poaching of marine fisheries in the region, and has become a staunch U.S. partner in the fight against international crime, greatly expanding and complementing our law enforcement efforts in the region.

One of the main objectives of the current government in Costa Rica is to stop the illegal trafficking of drugs through its national territory. Since Costa Rica is located in the middle of the South America, it has become one of the favorite routes used by traffickers. Costa Rica has developed an international intelligence system to combat this threat, but the program requires further strengthening to be effective. It is of the highest importance for the local authorities to enhance intelligence capacities with regards to drug related issues.

Costa Rica does not have a military, relying on its Public Security Forces for defense and security matters. International Military Education and Training (IMET) training serves to professionalize the Coast Guard through courses such as counterdrug operations, rule of law and discipline in military operations, and technical training. Likewise, as the Government of Costa Rica assumes an increasingly sophisticated CN role, other training provides access to modern, state-of-the-art law enforcement methods, as well as assistance in equipment maintenance, logistics, and resource management. CN training focuses on operational skills, as well as on bilateral exercises to improve interoperability with U.S. forces.

As a means of strengthening security ties, the United States welcomes participation by Costa Rica at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Costa Rica.

Dominica

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	3	3	3	\$38,682	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	2	\$7,550	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	4	4	2	\$7,990	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	11	11	7	\$54,222	0	0	0	\$0.00

Dominica is a democratic nation that has good bilateral relations with the United States. The Department of State has encouraged the Government of Dominica to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET) training assists Dominica in the development of a more professional and efficient security force and will enable Dominica to work with U.S. entities in CN and Counterterrorism (CT) activities, search and rescue operations, and other bilateral and multilateral operations. Dominica's participation in the Tradewinds exercise enhanced their security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Dominica at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Dominica.

Dominican Republic

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$24,244	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	6	4	6	\$40,347	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	64	63	6	\$143,155	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$69,435	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	87	87	8	\$0.00	200	200	1	\$200,000
IMET-1	59	50	34	\$942,669	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	1	1	1	\$28,937	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	59	59	2	\$1,066,883	207	207	3	\$340,000
Regional Centers	93	93	13	\$74,808	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	36	36	4	\$76,680	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	412	398	78**	\$2,545,677	407	407	4	\$540,000

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

The Dominican Republic is a democratic nation and a close ally of the United States. The Department has encouraged the Dominican Republic military to participate more actively in counternarcotics operations and other multilateral efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training in areas such as civil-military operations will contribute to the Dominican Republic's support for the principles of human rights, democracy, and civilian control of the military. Professional training and education at all levels (including Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) training and command and staff colleges) improves the professionalism of the Dominican Republic's armed forces. Other training includes technical and Counternarcotics (CN) training to increase the Dominican Republic's ability to operate with U.S. forces, and joint exercises that promote team building and provide baseline knowledge of U.S. operations. The Dominican Republic is a partner in the Enduring Friendship initiative, which is to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. It supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the U.S. Southern Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from the Dominican Republic at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the Dominican Republic.

The Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) uses Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to support the development of PKO assets in the Dominican Republic. Dominican Republic troops participate in both targeted training activities for its national assets and in training activities which focus on developing the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC) joint peacekeeping force. Dominican Republic recently became a full member of CFAC.

Ecuador

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	2	1	2	\$30,403	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	66	66	3	\$76,029	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	25	25	2	\$87,526	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	0	0	0	\$0.00	675	675	1	\$500,000
IMET-1	22	18	15	\$342,802	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	2	1	2	\$19,122	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	30	30	1	\$11,650	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$1,500,000
Regional Centers	42	42	12	\$105,096	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	213	205	61	\$1,320,108	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	13	13	4	\$146,090	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	415	401	98**	\$2,138,826	675	675	2	\$2,000,000

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

Ecuador's democracy historically has been burdened by presidential and institutional instability. President Rafael Correa, Ecuador's eighth president in ten years, was elected in November 2006 promising rapid and fundamental reform. He remains popular and a new constitution that he championed won over 60 percent of the vote in a November 2008 national referendum. However, over the past year, due to declining exports, energy rationing and the worldwide economic downturn, Correa's popularity began to decline significantly.

Ecuador's military had a great deal of independence and political influence in the past, but its senior leaders are increasingly becoming politicized by the administration of President Rafael Correa. Additionally, under new regulations imposed by Correa's government, the Armed Forces have lost some independent funding sources which increase its dependence on the budget process and reduce its fiscal and political independence.

The emphasis for the United States Military Group in training is centered on logistics and maintenance. The Ecuadorian Armed Forces cannot maintain their current fleet of vehicles, ships and aircraft. New equipment acquisitions frequently do not take into account the long term costs of equipment maintenance, spare parts, special equipment and specialized training. Additional training focuses on munitions handling, storage and destruction, peace operations, the rule of law and discipline in military operations, Junior Officer Professional development, and technical training on US procedures for operations, military planning processes and maintenance. Another principal training focus is to further Ecuador's security and patrolling capabilities to enforce their sovereignty against the threat from illegal armed groups, like the FARC, which operate in Ecuador and to aid in the fight against illegal narcotics and weapons trafficking. The United States continues to develop military relations with Ecuador in the face of an extremely challenging internal political climate.

Ecuador is designated as a major drug-transiting country and much of our bilateral cooperation focuses on Counternarcotics (CN) operations, officer training, resource management, logistics, equipment maintenance, and providing training needed to professionalize and modernize Ecuador's military. Significant training efforts in counterdrug operations have also been conducted, as Ecuador has received \$1.3 M in section 1004 counterdrug funding for 2009. Joint exercises with U.S. forces contributed to continued cooperation with US CN efforts.

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In November 1999, Ecuador and the United States concluded a ten-year agreement for access to, and use of, the Manta Cooperative Security Location, Ecuador, as a support base for US aircraft monitoring drug trafficking flights through the region. The agreement terminated in September 2009.

Ecuador began its association with the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) in FY 2005, receiving \$58,000 in CTFP invitational courses. It received over \$562,000 in CTFP in FY 2007, no funding in 2008, but then \$98,000 again in 2009. Using CTFP for two mobile training teams, Ecuador received disaster planning training for 35 students and international homeland defense training for 30 students. They were also able to send an officer to the US for the Legal Aspects and Countering Terrorism course. Attendance at these and similar courses will allow Ecuadorians to analyze and plan for global threats and their various manifestations; recognize global terrorism mechanisms, including the modes, means, roots, and psychology of transnational terrorism; and evaluate the means to counter this threat within and outside Ecuador.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds support Ecuadorian military participation in Professional Military Education (PME) training at U.S. military colleges and school enhancing the understanding by host nation on civil control of the military, strategy, and human rights. As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Ecuador at CHDS executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. Expanded IMET (E-IMET) courses and funding enabled increased emphasis on human rights instruction and civil military operations. All of the IMET courses allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts in Ecuador. For FY2009, Ecuador received \$342,000 in IMET funding.

El Salvador

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	\$6,805	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	26	26	2	\$35,821	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	45	45	7	\$0.00	200	200	1	\$100,000
IMET-1	299	269	68	\$2,530,516	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	95	95	1	\$693,721	0	0	2	\$498,675
Regional Centers	84	84	12	\$134,253	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	8	8	4	\$93,890	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	4	4	4	\$144,080	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	562	532	99	\$3,639,086	202	202	4	\$598,675

El Salvador is a democratic country with a historically close relationship and strong mil-mil ties with the United States. Though bilateral military assistance was dramatically reduced since the end of the civil war in 1992, overall relations have flourished with the civilian government and military cooperation remaining strong. The principal U.S. interests in El Salvador are supporting democracy, fighting international crime and illegal drugs, encouraging economic development, deterring illegal immigration to the United States and promoting U.S. exports. Our bilateral relationship is further influenced by the fact that up to one-third of El Salvador's population lives in the United States, and that El Salvador was a solid troop contributor to Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) until December 2008.

Security cooperation is geared towards professional training programs that will sustain the dramatic improvement in civil-military relations and consequent improvement in the democratic climate and regional stability seen in recent years. Officer training at all levels, including command and staff colleges and courses in civil-military relations and democratic sustainment help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and reinforce the principles of human rights. El Salvador has strongly supported the war against terrorism and repeatedly sent troops to Iraq. Salvadoran troops completed their final tour in support of OIF in February, 2008, after more than five years of providing troops.

Training in international peacekeeping will allow the Salvadoran armed forces to develop expertise and participate in future peace support operations. El Salvador is a member of the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC) combined Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) battalion and receives Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funds to support these efforts. This initiative is providing new peacekeepers and peacekeeping units to deploy in support of global PKOs. El Salvador is currently participating in a UN peacekeeping mission in Lebanon.

In March 2000, the USG opened one of three Cooperative Security Locations (CSL) that support counterdrug operations in the Pacific corridor. The Government of El Salvador (GOES) granted the concession to base our operations in their country at great political expense, and our continued close relations with their military through International Military Education and Training (IMET) is vital to the longevity of this operation. Training, through the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), IMET, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and Section 1004 funds in counternarcotics operations, resource management, logistics and equipment maintenance provides assistance needed to professionalize and modernize the Salvadoran military and encourage its continued cooperation with U.S. Counternarcotics (CN) efforts. Joint training exercises with U.S. forces contribute to team building and give the armed forces exposure to U.S. counterdrug operations. El Salvador is also a transit point for illegal immigration and drugs to the United States, and IMET assists the GOES to better patrol its borders.

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Since the earthquakes of January and February 2001, emphasis has been given to helping the Salvadoran military carry out its disaster relief and reconstruction mission, as well as to building its disaster preparedness capabilities. The new roles of patrolling borders and disaster relief have created a needed and positive role for the military, helping to erase years of distrust of the armed forces by the population.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from El Salvador at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from El Salvador.

Grenada

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	10	8	10	\$76,470	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	16	16	5	\$29,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	30	28	16	\$115,989	0	0	0	\$0.00

Grenada is a democratic nation that has good bilateral relations with the United States. The USG has encouraged the Government of Grenada to participate more actively in counternarcotics efforts and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET) training is focused on specialized skills training to assist in the development of a more professional and efficient security force that will be able to work with U.S. entities in Counternarcotics (CN) operations, search and rescue operations, and other bilateral and multilateral exercises (such as Tradewinds) and operations. Joint training and exercises with U.S. forces will contribute to greater interoperability and baseline understanding of U.S. counterdrug operations. IMET funding, though limited, pays big dividends given the small size of the Grenadian security force.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Grenada at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Grenada.

Guatemala

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	3	3	3	\$24,451	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	287	287	11	\$0.00	1500	1500	2	\$750,000
IMET-1	82	78	32	\$586,289	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	25	25	1	\$189,955	0	0	2	\$871,000
Regional Centers	79	79	11	\$106,511	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	115	115	12	\$157,035	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	2	\$141,122	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	594	590	71**	\$1,205,363	1500	1500	4	\$1,621,000

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

Guatemala is a democracy with a traditionally cooperative relationship with the United States. The principal U.S. interests in Guatemala include strengthening Guatemala's democracy and rule of law, fighting transnational crime and drug trafficking, and encouraging the growth of a stable market economy. In July 2004, the Guatemalan military was reduced to 15,500 personnel, the latest in a series of reductions that has cut the size of the Guatemalan Armed Forces by 66 percent between 1997 and 2004. The Guatemalan military has also carried out an extensive revision of its doctrine, training, and education and eliminated internal security as a military role. The revision also includes a strong emphasis on human rights training. Efforts to modernize the military to reflect its new role in a democratic society have been stymied by budget constraints and the Government of Guatemala is seeking foreign assistance to help fund military modernization. Because of continuing concerns regarding past human rights cases, as well as issues regarding implementation of various aspects of the Peace Accords, the Guatemalan Air Force, Navy and Army Corps of Engineers is only eligible for the full range of International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) after the Secretary of State reports on human rights and judicial issues. Until that report is submitted, those entities are restricted to receiving only Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET). The Guatemalan Army, other than the Corps of Engineers, is only eligible to receive E-IMET training. IMET-funded training includes Professional Military Education (PME), technical maintenance courses, rule of law and logistical courses.

Participation in Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) activities, and training in civil-military relations and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) help reinforce the goal of civilian control of the military and human rights principles. Other training activities help Guatemalan forces strengthen their drug enforcement capabilities, conduct drug interdiction and eradication activities, and improve their ability to integrate their planning and execution with U.S. entities in regional Counternarcotics (CN), disaster relief, and humanitarian operations. Guatemala is also a major recipient of Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funds. This initiative is providing new peacekeepers and helping peacekeeping units to deploy in support of global peacekeeping missions. Guatemala has been the driving force and cornerstone in the formation of the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC) multinational peacekeeping battalion, an initiative strongly supported by GPOI funding. Guatemala is currently deployed to UN PKO in Haiti and Congo.

Guatemala is partner in the Enduring Friendship initiative, which is to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. It supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy. As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Guatemala at CHDS executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers

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to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Guatemala. Guatemala is leading the region in the development of a Regional Security Strategy to counter emerging regional threats.

Guyana

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	1	\$5,930	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	18	18	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	45	34	25	\$358,320	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	7	7	1	\$17,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	2	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	75	64	30	\$455,269	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States has friendly relations with Guyana, a small, poor and heavily indebted country with a wealth of natural resources. Guyana is making a slow transition to a free-market system and has held several free and fair elections over the past fifteen years. Guyana has an unresolved border dispute with neighboring Suriname. Venezuela also has an outstanding claim to approximately two thirds of Guyana's territory. However, neither border controversy is likely to lead to armed conflict in the short-to-medium term.

Although Guyana has not been identified as a major drug-transit or producing country, narcotics trafficking is increasingly a concern. The U.S. government has encouraged the Government of Guyana (GOG) to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training in Professional Military Education (PME), a variety of maritime-related courses and those which support CN and Counterterrorism (CT) efforts assist in the development of a more professional and efficient security force. Participating in joint exercises and training in maritime search and rescue increases Guyana's ability to work with U.S. entities in CN and other bilateral and multilateral operations. A Maritime Law Enforcement Agreement giving shipriders law enforcement authority was enacted in 2003.

Haiti

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMF	15	15	1	\$27,480	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	20	14	19	\$229,718	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	2	\$7,570	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	40	34	22	\$264,768	0	0	1	\$0.00

The Haitian Coast Guard performed admirably during the period of instability leading up to former President Aristide's departure in March 2004. It remains the most stable and cooperative element of the Haitian government in recent years. Targeted support to the Haitian Coast Guard provides an opportunity to build on former achievements. Continued engagement with the Haitian Coast Guard will further increase its professionalism and interdiction capacity and help to reinforce the rule of law in Haiti's ports and territorial waters. U.S. government training and support will enable Haiti to cooperate more fully with the U.S. Coast Guard and other U.S. law enforcement agencies working to control narcotics trafficking, illegal migration, and alien smuggling. Additional grant transfers and resources will allow the Haitian Coast Guard to expand its presence on the north and south coasts of the country and to conduct self-sustained operations in areas of concern.

Honduras

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	\$21,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	37	37	9	\$0.00	200	200	1	\$200,000
IMET-1	170	156	35	\$916,050	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	159	159	3	\$3,266,812	0	0	3	\$1,184,000
Regional Centers	12	12	7	\$81,226	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	26	26	5	\$209,882	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	4	4	3	\$214,641	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	411	397	63**	\$4,712,611	200	200	4	\$1,384,000

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

Honduras is a close partner of the United States in Central America, with traditionally strong mil-mil ties. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded training is geared towards Professional Military Education (PME) courses that encourage continued improvement in civil-military relations, as well as improvement in the democratic climate and regional integration/stability. Training at all levels, from Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) professional development up to Command and Staff and War Colleges, as well as courses on civil-military relations and participation in the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) program, helps reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and promotes the principles of human rights. Following the Lobo government's removal of the Defense Minister and senior Honduran military officials linked to the coup and the de facto regime, the United States has started to re-engage with the Honduran military and provide military assistance. Our assistance to, and reengagement with the Honduran military is being undertaken in a deliberate and focused manner to ensure that the promotion of civilian control over an apolitical military and respect by the military for human rights and constitutional order in Honduras. Our assistance and engagement focuses on military professionalization and transformation, countering illicit trafficking and combating terrorism, and assisting the military to improve its capacity to conduct humanitarian assistance/disaster relief missions and participate in peacekeeping operations.

Training in international peacekeeping will allow the Honduran armed forces to more fully develop expertise in this area and to participate in future Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Honduras is also one of the members of the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC) PKO battalion, primarily funded through Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). This key initiative will provide new peacekeepers and peacekeeping units to deploy in support of global PKOs.

Because of its geographic location along illicit trafficking routes, Honduras has become a transshipment point for narcotics entering the United States. Training in counternarcotics operations, resource management, logistics and equipment maintenance, and participation in exercises with U.S. forces provides opportunities needed to professionalize and modernize the Honduran military and encourage its continued cooperation with U.S. Counternarcotics (CN) efforts. Honduras is a partner in the Enduring Friendship (EF) initiative, which seeks to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. EF supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Honduras at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting

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aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Honduras.

Jamaica

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	5	5	4	\$18,412	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	162	94	85	\$1,142,023	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	42	42	1	\$332,507	0	0	1	\$0.00
Regional Centers	82	82	6	\$35,224	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	39	35	12	\$194,992	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	332	260	110	\$1,723,158	0	0	1	\$0.00

Jamaica is a stable democracy, and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) cooperates with the United States on a variety of international and regional issues. Although Jamaica is a major transit country for cocaine and the largest Caribbean producer and exporter of marijuana, the GOJ has fully cooperated with U.S. Counternarcotics (CN) goals. Jamaica has no serious external threats to its security and maintains a very small military.

Training in the rule of law and discipline in military operations and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) and junior- to mid-level officer professional development help maintain a professional military force subject to civilian control. Additionally, training in aircraft maintenance, information systems, logistics, maritime operations, and maintenance and repair of maritime equipment assists in maintaining the technical proficiencies of the Jamaican military. Maritime security training on boarding operations enhances Jamaica's ability to combat narcotics traffickers. U.S. government training and exercises have enabled Jamaica to improve its participation in bilateral counterdrug initiatives, strengthen its drug enforcement, money laundering and anti-corruption laws, and improve its CN enforcement capabilities. Jamaica is partner in the Enduring Friendship initiative, which is to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. It supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy. Participation in the Tradewinds exercise enhanced its security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Jamaica at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Jamaica.

Mexico

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	53	52	15	\$864,237	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	17	16	3	\$16,869	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	115	79	61	\$741,078	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	24	24	4	\$157,138	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	5	5	3	\$106,821	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	116	116	20	\$347,762	6	6	4	\$70,959
Section 1004	465	416	100	\$2,443,014	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	796	709	200**	\$4,676,919	8	8	5	\$70,959

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

Mexico, our third largest trading partner, shares a border with the United States of more than 2,000 miles. The U.S. and Mexican governments have significantly improved cooperation across a range of common interests and concerns, including Counterterrorism (CT), Counternarcotics (CN), and the fight against corruption. The Mexican military focuses primarily on internal security, but also plays a significant role in infrastructure protection, border and airport security, disaster relief, and CN activities. Given our extensive border and close cultural and commercial ties, both governments recognize the fundamental importance of effective coordination of CT efforts. The Mexican military also plays a central role in the government's CN efforts, including interdiction and the deployment of some 20,000 troops at any one time to manually eradicate marijuana and opium poppy fields. Mexico nonetheless remains an important source of marijuana and opium poppy. Additionally, as much as 90 percent of the cocaine entering the United States from South America passes through Mexico or its surrounding waters. The U.S. and Mexican governments coordinate CN cooperation through various mechanisms, including the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary (SLEP) and the Bilateral Interdiction Working Group (BIWG).

The administration of President Felipe Calderon has taken a courageous stand against transnational crime and corruption, viewing both as fundamental threats to Mexican national security. As a result, levels of coordination and bilateral CN cooperation have reached unprecedented levels. On June 30, 2008 the President signed the appropriations bill to provide \$400 million in security assistance to Mexico, including transport helicopters, surveillance aircraft and non-intrusive inspection equipment to assist the Mexican military in their increasing involvement in combating drug trafficking and organized crime. Mil-mil relationships have steadily improved over the last several years, an area that traditionally saw little contact or cooperation.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded training will strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights in Mexico's armed forces. Mid-to-senior level officer training helps maintain the professionalism of the Mexican military. The United States conducts extensive CT and CN training, focusing its efforts on helping Mexico improve its air and sea reconnaissance capabilities to enhance their ability to detect and thwart illicit activity. Technical assistance covering a broad range of CT and CN capabilities and assets also enhances Mexico's ability to cooperate more effectively with U.S. efforts.

Nicaragua

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	8	8	3	\$0.00	200	200	1	\$100,000
IMET-1	23	14	21	\$395,451	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	30	30	1	\$609,617	0	0	1	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	4	\$29,150	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	44	44	9	\$410,446	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	2	\$220,557	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	112	103	40	\$1,665,221	200	200	2	\$100,000

Nicaragua's democracy has been burdened by institutional instability. President Daniel Ortega was elected on November 5, 2006, and took office January 10, 2007. Due to a split between the two leading Liberal Parties (PLC and ALN), Daniel Ortega won the presidential election with 38% of the popular vote.

The Nicaraguan National Army (EN), once the political tool of the Frente Sandista National Liberation Front (FSLN), has undergone a dramatic transformation and has become a respected democratic institution. The armed forces continue to maintain good relations with the U.S. military, following the return to power of President Daniel Ortega. Continued engagement will further contribute to this process. Training activities promote regional security and strengthen democratic institutions. Training in international peacekeeping will allow the Nicaraguan armed forces to develop expertise and participate in future Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Nicaragua is also one of the members of the Conferencia de Fuerzas Armadas Centroamericanas (CFAC) PKO battalion, a Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)-funded initiative. This initiative is providing new peacekeepers and peacekeeping units to deploy in support of global PKOs. Nicaragua is partner in the Enduring Friendship initiative, which is to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. It supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy. Nicaragua signed an Article 98 agreement in 2004 and approved the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) in 2005.

Indicative of the EN's evolution from merely an armed instrument of the FSLN Party to a professional, apolitical institution was the complete support offered by the Commander of the Nicaraguan Army for passage of the Nicaraguan Counterdrug Maritime Agreement, enacted in November 2001. The Counterdrug Maritime Agreement allows Coast Guard/law enforcement elements to conduct joint interdiction operations against narco-traffickers in Nicaraguan waters. Embassy Managua has made a concerted effort to cross-train elements of the Nicaraguan Military and Nicaraguan National Police in ship boarding, interdiction techniques, and drug enforcement operations.

The Government of Nicaragua presented its first ever white paper to President Bolanos on September 2, 2004. This paper is an important step in defining the role of the military under a civilian Minister of Defense. The white paper examines once taboo topics such as civilian formulation of the military budget, structure and size of the armed forces, national and regional emerging threats, force modernization requirements, and senior officer promotions. The white paper was signed and implemented in June 2005.

Section 1004 and International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded training, such as civil-military relations, joint operations, and rule of law and discipline in military operations, have helped the EN make great progress in professionalizing its officer corps and supporting the leadership of a civilian president.

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The IMET program contains an English language component, as well as human rights training, maritime operations and aircraft maintenance, and Professional Military Education (PME) courses such as captain's career course and Air Command and Staff College.

Significant training efforts in counterdrug operations have been conducted during FY 09 and 2010; with the funds received under section 1004 counterdrug. Joint training exercises with U.S. forces improve counterdrug capabilities and enhance interoperability. As of Feb. 2010 Nicaragua sent 40 soldiers for a humanitarian assistance mission after the earthquake in Haiti.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Nicaragua at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Nicaragua.

Panama

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	2	1	2	\$28,716	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	31	31	3	\$163,796	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	24	24	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	12	12	4	\$556,503	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	62	55	19	\$300,343	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	2	\$1,225,000
Regional Centers	11	11	7	\$53,240	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	33	28	5	\$379,451	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	177	164	39**	\$1,555,568	0	0	2	\$1,225,000

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

Panama remains important to U.S. national interests following the transfer of the Panama Canal, and our bilateral relationship is strong. Approximately two-thirds of Canal traffic originates in, or is destined for, the United States. Panama's strategic location between South and North America makes it a crossroads for international commerce, and also a center for illicit activity including drug trafficking, money laundering, arms smuggling, and illegal immigration. U.S. security engagement with Panama will become more crucial as Panama deals with any spillover from the Colombian conflict along its porous border. Cooperation with the Torrijos Administration has been excellent, with a range of new initiatives taking shape. Panama is a partner in the Enduring Friendship (EF) initiative, which aims to increase control over the waterways of the Caribbean by building maritime security capabilities for partner nations. EF supports the President's Western Hemisphere Strategy, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Command's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy, and the U.S./Panama Secure Trade and Transportation Initiative. Panama also hosts the annual PANAMAX exercise, which focuses primarily on defense of the Panama Canal, and is the largest exercise conducted annually by the U.S. Southern Command.

As Panama has no standing military, the United States focuses on cooperative efforts with Panamanian security elements of the Public Force (law enforcement authorities) to counter transnational crime, increase border security, and address other threats. U.S. assistance supports all three services of Panama's Public Force (PPF): National Police (PNP), National Air-Naval Service (SENAN), and National Frontier Service (SENAFRONT). International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training programs provided to the PPF are used for technical and operational courses focused on security, Counternarcotics (CN), and Counterterrorism (CT).

As a means of strengthening security ties, the United States welcomes participation from Panama at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Panama.

Paraguay

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	\$20,610	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	15	13	11	\$107,483	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	25	25	2	\$0.00	400	400	1	\$200,000
IMET-1	37	29	26	\$367,241	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	2	2	2	\$19,143	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	25	25	13	\$151,429	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	10	10	6	\$463,810	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	116	106	61**	\$1,203,235	400	400	1	\$200,000

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

Over twenty years after the overthrow of the Alfredo Stroessner dictatorship, the consolidation of a democratic society and state continues. Bilateral relations between the United States and Paraguay are strong, with Paraguay providing excellent cooperation in addressing transnational security challenges. As there are no serious external threats to Paraguay's sovereignty, the Paraguayan government and military are redefining the military's roles and missions in the 21st century.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) strengthens counterterrorism and peacekeeping capabilities within the Paraguayan military. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and those provided by the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), along with participation in Unified Command seminars and military exercises, strengthen professional civilian capacity in Paraguay's defense ministry, support human rights principles, and maintain the rule of law and discipline in military operations. They also contribute to Paraguay's making important contributions to international peace and security. Paraguayan military observers have served in Africa under United Nations deployment since 2001. The United States and Paraguay have conducted numerous military exercises together, and the United States has provided seminars on Counterterrorism (CT), peace operations (PKO), and senior leadership. Both countries plan to continue these activities. As a partner in the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), Paraguay is developing engineer companies to deploy in support of UNPKO. Paraguay has supported several UN PKO over the last two years.

Paraguay's CT program is formally managed by its Police Special Operations Force, a branch of the Paraguayan National Police. CTFP funds have allowed this unit to train more effectively and improve its operational skills. CTFP funds allow Paraguayans to attend courses on the dynamics of international terrorism, and on the importance and application of intelligence in counterdrug operations. These courses will help Paraguay's elite CT unit toward a greater ability to counter the international threat of terrorism. Some of the courses completed include counterdrug information analysis, regional civil-military relations, the Counterterrorism Fellows Program, and special reaction team training.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Paraguay at Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. CHDS courses are designed to focus on the non-combat aspects of security and international relations, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Paraguay. Paraguay is an active participant in CHDS programs.

Peru

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	5	2	5	\$48,624	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	93	89	17	\$461,179	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	10	10	1	\$89,503	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	50	50	3	\$0.00	400	400	1	\$200,000
IMET-1	75	69	19	\$500,477	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	6	6	4	\$48,576	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	101	99	34	\$636,954	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$705,631
Regional Centers	75	75	21	\$311,322	5	5	5	\$55,369
Section 1004	581	553	82	\$2,695,911	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	6	6	5	\$288,160	2	2	1	\$0.00
Totals:	1002	959	163**	\$5,080,706	407	407	8	\$961,000

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

Peru maintains a strong bilateral relationship with the United States. The United States seeks to strengthen Peru's democratic institutions and its ability to interdict and disrupt narcotics production and distribution. The United States has enjoyed excellent cooperation from the Government of Peru and the administration of President Alan Garcia on Counternarcotics (CN) activities.

Training in civil-military relations, the rule of law and discipline in military operations, and comprehensive security responses to terrorism helps reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and reinforces support for the principles of human rights. Training in port security, joint operations, maintenance management, and helicopter and outboard motor repair provide the tools needed to professionalize and modernize Peru's military and enhance its capabilities in air operations, search and rescue, and demining operations. This training is particularly important in supporting the 1998 border dispute settlement between Peru and Ecuador. Finally, significant training efforts in the area of counterdrug operations are underway. These activities include training to improve helicopter and other aircraft capabilities, as well as participation in training exercises with U.S. forces to improve interoperability. The Peruvian military continues to conduct operations against insurgents and narcoterrorists.

Professionalization of the Peruvian military will help make these operations more efficient while training the military to avoid the excesses of counterinsurgency efforts of past decades as recently reported by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Acting on the Commission's recommendations, which include reforming the military as an institution, will be important for Peruvian society to continue developing ongoing CN and Counterterrorism (CT) operations while respecting the rule of law and human rights. The Peruvian military's increased participation in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) training and exercises, as well as their ongoing contributions to the UN Mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH (Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti), with hopes of gaining additional PKO capability, has also been a source of pride and has helped to improve their image. Peru has recently become a Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) partner of the United States, and is training engineering and infantry PKO troops.

The Emergency Tactical Actions Group, a branch of the Peruvian National Police, formally manages Peru's CT program. Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funds have already allowed Peruvians to attend courses designed to help them better understand international CT defense and the dynamics of international terrorism. These funds

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have also allowed for participation in CT military education team training, as well as courses in intelligence in combating terrorism - all geared to improving Peru's ability to counter the international threat of terrorism.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Peru in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Peru.

St Kitts And Nevis

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	14	11	14	\$98,847	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	3	\$7,050	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	4	4	2	\$8,242	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	23	20	19	\$114,139	0	0	0	\$0.00

St. Kitts and Nevis is a democratic nation that maintains good bilateral relations with the United States. The Department of State has encouraged the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training assists St. Kitts and Nevis in the development of a more professional and efficient security force, which will be able to work with U.S. entities in CN operations, search and rescue operations, and other bilateral and multilateral operations. Participation in training exercises with U.S. forces augments counterdrug capabilities and enhances interoperability, while participation in the Tradewinds exercise improved its security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007. IMET funding, though limited, gives the best return on the investment for this nation's small security force.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomed St Kitts and Nevis' participation in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) courses. This course was designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and it increases awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The course also allows U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from St. Kitts and Nevis.

St Lucia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	8	8	8	\$91,976	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	4	4	2	\$8,790	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	14	14	11	\$105,766	0	0	0	\$0.00

St. Lucia is a democratic nation that maintains good bilateral relations with the United States. The Department of State has encouraged the Government of St. Lucia to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training assists in the development of a more professional and efficient security force that will be able to work with U.S. entities in CN operations, search and rescue operations and other bilateral and multilateral operations. Joint training exercises with U.S. forces improve counterdrug capabilities and enhance interoperability, while participation in the Tradewinds exercise improved its security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007. IMET funding, though limited, pays big dividends for this nation's small security force.

Due to good relations with the United States St Lucia is the first Eastern Caribbean country to receive U.S. Southern Command's Enduring Friendship package. Enduring Friendship is a multi-year maritime security assistance initiative that aims to bolster partner nation capabilities in maritime domain awareness, assist interception of illicit traffickers, and increase interoperability among participating nations in the Caribbean and Central American waters.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomed St Lucia's participation at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS). This course was designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and it increases awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The course also allows U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from St. Lucia.

St Vincent and Grenadines

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	8	8	7	\$106,854	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$50	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	4	4	2	\$7,690	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	13	13	10	\$114,594	0	0	0	\$0.00

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a democratic nation that maintains good bilateral relations with the United States. The Department of State has encouraged the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded and other training assists in the development of a more professional and efficient security force that will be able to work with U.S. entities in CN operations, search and rescue operations and other bilateral and multilateral operations. IMET funding, though limited, pays big dividends for this nation's small security force. Participation in the Tradewinds exercise enhanced its security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007.

Suriname

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	11	11	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	6	5	6	\$100,291	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	30	30	1	\$1,146,081	0	0	1	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$53,176	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	48	47	9	\$1,299,548	0	0	1	\$0.00

United States military security assistance objectives in Suriname are achieved through International Military Education and Training (IMET), the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), the Humanitarian Assistance Program and SOUTHCOM's Traditional Activities Program, which assists the Surinamese Armed Forces (Nationale Leger) in becoming a more professional, apolitical service, providing external and internal security for the country, under democratic civilian control. The U.S. military will continue to assist the Surinamese Armed Forces with the development of counterdrug and Counterterrorism (CT) capabilities, with added emphasis on better systems and procedures for effective rapid response in land- and sea-based tracking and interdiction operations. Particular emphasis has been devoted to encouraging the armed forces to use their IMET budget for Professional Military Education (PME), to commit national funds to future Foreign Military Sales (FMS) purchases, and to setting up an effective Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomed Suriname's participation in a Caribbean Defense and Security Course at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS). This course was designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and it increased awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The course also allowed U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Suriname.

Trinidad and Tobago

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	61	61	5	\$126,357	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	14	7	14	\$117,455	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$5,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	90	90	2	\$1,727,006	0	0	2	\$0.00
Regional Centers	12	12	5	\$28,568	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	1	\$211,683	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	182	175	28	\$2,216,069	0	0	2	\$0.00

Trinidad and Tobago is a democratic nation that enjoys strong bilateral relations with the United States. The Department of State has encouraged the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) to participate more actively in Counternarcotics (CN) efforts and other multilateral security activities. Officer and senior Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) training assists in professionalizing the military, while training in intelligence, crisis command and control, regional port security, and maritime maintenance help maintain the technical proficiencies of the armed forces of Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago continues to support its interagency coordination center that gathers narcotics-related information from multiple sources and disseminates it to military and enforcement agencies involved in drug interdiction operations. U.S. government counterdrug-funded training and support have enabled Trinidad and Tobago to improve its ability to interdict illegal drug shipments, strengthen anti-drug trafficking laws, and participate in bilateral maritime exercises. Participation in the Tradewinds exercise enhanced its security posture for the World Cup of Cricket in 2007.

As a means of strengthening defense ties, the United States welcomes participation from Trinidad and Tobago at the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) executive courses. These courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Trinidad and Tobago.

Turks and Caicos

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Non-SA, UC, JCET	50	50	1	\$27,857	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	50	50	1	\$27,857	0	0	0	\$0.00

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

Uruguay

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	\$25,418	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	43	40	14	\$473,262	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	52	52	2	\$0.00	2500	2500	1	\$150,000
IMET-1	116	99	40	\$322,650	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$0.00
Regional Centers	23	23	13	\$156,387	0	0	0	\$0.00
Section 1004	47	47	6	\$92,391	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	282	262	76	\$1,070,108	2500	2500	2	\$150,000

The U.S. has maintained strong bilateral relations with the Government of Uruguay. Indications are positive in the relationship with the Tabare Vasquez Administration, which recently inaugurated a SOUTHCOM humanitarian assistance program emergency operations center in Montevideo and five other departments in the interior of the country, and continues to support military-military training and exchange programs. The military is subordinate to the control of the civilian political leadership. The armed forces conduct a robust program of confidence- and security-building exercises and professional exchanges with the Brazilian and Argentine militaries that make the Southern Cone one of the least conflictive regions of the world. Among Latin American nations, the Uruguayan armed forces have been number one in overall numbers, and worldwide are the largest per capita contributor of personnel for international peacekeeping missions, having deployed over 12,000 troops over the past decade. The Uruguayan government also has been a consistent contributor of humanitarian assistance to other Latin American countries during natural disasters. The Uruguayan Air Force has flown water purification equipment, medicine, and other emergency supplies to Colombia, Venezuela, and Central America over the past eight years. The armed forces also provide all logistical and operational support for the Uruguayan scientific research station in Antarctica that is performing valuable research on environmental issues.

Civilians and military officers attending the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) and participating in International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded training help improve civil-military relations, rationalize the defense policy planning process thus making the process increasingly transparent, build civilian expertise in defense matters, and inculcate the principals of human rights in future leaders. Mid- to senior-grade officers attending professional development courses have facilitated the modernization and professionalization of the armed forces. Technical and maintenance training help Uruguay maintain and manage its defense resources, improving the Uruguayans' ability to operate with U.S. and international forces in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), disaster relief missions and other joint operations.

Venezuela

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	16	16	6	\$92,660	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	16	16	6	\$92,660	0	0	0	\$0.00

President Hugo Chavez's Administration, in which many military officers occupy ministerial and other senior positions, has increasingly politicized the Venezuelan Armed Forces. Meanwhile, U.S.-Venezuelan military relations have suffered, culminating in the expulsion of the U.S. military liaison group from Venezuelan military headquarters in May 2004 and all Personnel Exchange Program officers in 2005. The military liaison group, significantly reduced in size, has relocated to the Embassy compound and retains limited contact with the Venezuelan Armed Forces. Since President Chavez personally disapproved of two counterdrug training support missions for military personnel in October 2003, their armed forces have received no U.S. training.

Any U.S. military training accepted by the Venezuelan government, especially in the areas of civil-military affairs and human rights, would help reinforce the military's responsibility to maintain democratic and constitutional order. Many Venezuelan Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) and officers have previously benefited from U.S. training.

The only U.S. military training received by Venezuela in recent years has been the participation in seminars or conferences conducted by the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS). Their courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, and they increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence.

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