

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

International Military Education and Training
Foreign Military Financing
Peacekeeping Operations

This page intentionally left blank.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
IMET	91,159	89,012	86,744

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

The objectives of the IMET program are to:

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

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

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

- In Africa, enhancing military relationships and educating future leaders are vital elements of our overall strategy to help build and sustain African institutions on the path to development and reform. IMET programs in the region promote democratization and increase African will to provide support in the war on terrorism, engage in peacekeeping operations and perform civic action. IMET funds will prepare

individuals to staff ECOWAS and AU headquarters to manage peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

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

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Africa			
Angola	300	300	400
Benin	-	250	50
Botswana	922	700	700
Burkina Faso	115	100	110
Burundi	-	50	50
Cameroon	361	225	250
Cape Verde	200	120	120
Central African Republic	-	50	50
Chad	574	245	250
Comoros	121	80	100
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	50
Democratic Republic of Congo	332	157	150
Djibouti	406	325	325
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	50
Eritrea	42	450	450
Ethiopia	542	600	600
Gabon	283	210	200
Gambia	183	75	100
Ghana	921	595	575
Guinea	482	350	350
Guinea-Bissau	-	100	100
Kenya	638	650	650
Lesotho	-	50	50
Madagascar	333	200	200
Malawi	415	360	350
Mali	-	175	50
Mauritania	234	130	130
Mauritius	144	125	125
Mozambique	243	215	215
Namibia	-	100	100
Niger	-	100	50
Nigeria	-	800	800
Republic of the Congo	27	110	100
Rwanda	298	225	225
Sao Tome and Principe	188	200	200
Senegal	1,188	1,100	1,100
Seychelles	98	100	100
Sierra Leone	416	300	325
South Africa	-	50	50
Sudan	-	-	50

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Swaziland	131	100	100
Tanzania	-	-	50
Togo	204	120	120
Uganda	371	240	240
Zambia	461	225	225
African Union	-	50	200
ECOWAS	-	100	200
Subtotal - Africa	11,173	10,807	11,035
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	-	50
East Timor	159	300	300
Fiji	229	250	250
Indonesia	599	600	800
Laos	-	50	50
Malaysia	939	1,100	900
Mongolia	872	850	875
Papua New Guinea	292	300	300
Philippines	2,700	3,000	2,900
Samoa	-	50	50
Solomon Islands	45	150	150
Thailand	2,572	2,500	2,400
Tonga	136	135	135
Vanuatu	100	110	100
Vietnam	-	50	50
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	8,643	9,445	9,310
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	1,198	900	900
Armenia	869	750	750
Azerbaijan	1,084	750	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina	991	900	900
Bulgaria	1,463	1,395	1,400
Croatia	-	50	50
Czech Republic	2,276	1,900	1,900
Estonia	1,408	1,200	1,200
Georgia	1,228	1,200	1,200
Greece	568	1,000	600
Hungary	2,044	1,900	1,575
Kazakhstan	1,233	1,000	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,047	1,100	1,100

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Latvia	1,337	1,200	1,200
Lithuania	1,343	1,200	1,200
Macedonia	858	650	650
Malta	-	-	50
Moldova	1,225	900	900
Poland	2,283	2,000	2,000
Portugal	752	850	600
Romania	1,529	1,500	1,500
Russia	778	800	750
Serbia and Montenegro	-	50	50
Slovakia	1,075	950	950
Slovenia	950	950	900
Tajikistan	351	350	350
Turkey	5,000	4,000	3,000
Turkmenistan	340	450	300
Ukraine	1,834	1,700	1,700
Uzbekistan	484	800	600
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	35,548	32,395	30,025
Near East			
Algeria	722	850	750
Bahrain	568	650	650
Egypt	1,369	1,200	1,200
Iraq	-	-	700
Jordan	3,225	3,000	3,000
Lebanon	700	700	700
Morocco	1,997	1,875	1,875
Oman	825	1,100	1,100
Saudi Arabia	24	25	25
Tunisia	1,899	1,875	1,875
Yemen	886	1,100	1,100
Subtotal - Near East	12,215	12,375	12,975
South Asia			
Afghanistan	674	800	800
Bangladesh	862	900	900
India	1,366	1,400	1,200
Maldives	181	175	175
Nepal	546	650	650
Pakistan	1,384	2,000	2,044
Sri Lanka	553	500	450

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Subtotal - South Asia	5,566	6,425	6,219
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	1,087	825	1,100
Bahamas	165	240	240
Belize	277	200	200
Bolivia	589	800	800
Brazil	-	-	50
Chile	600	600	600
Colombia	1,676	1,700	1,700
Costa Rica	-	-	50
Dominican Republic	973	1,100	1,100
Ecuador	-	300	50
El Salvador	1,480	1,600	1,600
Guatemala	504	350	400
Guyana	359	300	300
Haiti	235	150	215
Honduras	1,309	1,100	1,100
Jamaica	700	700	700
Mexico	1,275	1,250	1,100
Nicaragua	779	600	600
Panama	558	600	600
Paraguay	-	250	50
Peru	-	300	50
Suriname	151	150	150
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	50
Uruguay	-	150	50
Venezuela	-	-	50
Eastern Caribbean	719	800	775
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	13,436	14,065	13,680
Global			
E-IMET Schools	3,360	3,000	3,000
General Costs	500	500	500
No-Year/Carry Forward	718	-	-
Subtotal - Global	4,578	3,500	3,500
Total	91,159	89,012	86,744

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Africa			
Angola	16	16	21
Benin	-	10	2
Botswana	55	42	42
Burkina Faso	1	2	2
Burundi	-	2	2
Cameroon	10	6	7
Cape Verde	7	4	6
Central African Republic	-	4	2
Chad	25	10	11
Comoros	2	1	2
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	5	1	4
Djibouti	8	7	7
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	2
Eritrea	2	21	21
Ethiopia	36	40	40
Gabon	40	30	28
Gambia	8	3	4
Ghana	43	27	27
Guinea	196	142	142
Guinea-Bissau	-	4	4
Kenya	96	98	98
Lesotho	-	2	2
Madagascar	65	39	39
Malawi	21	18	18
Mali	-	7	2
Mauritania	50	28	28
Mauritius	72	63	63
Mozambique	24	21	21
Namibia	-	4	4
Niger	-	4	2
Nigeria	-	32	32
Republic of the Congo	33	4	4
Rwanda	57	43	43
Sao Tome and Principe	46	49	49
Senegal	48	44	44
Seychelles	23	23	23
Sierra Leone	269	194	210
South Africa	-	2	2
Sudan	-	-	2

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Swaziland	7	5	5
Tanzania	-	-	2
Togo	50	29	29
Uganda	51	31	33
Zambia	317	156	156
Subtotal - Africa	1,683	1,268	1,289
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	-	2
East Timor	3	6	6
Fiji	16	17	17
Indonesia	32	32	43
Laos	-	4	2
Malaysia	63	74	60
Mongolia	201	196	202
Papua New Guinea	83	85	85
Philippines	176	197	191
Samoa	-	2	2
Solomon Islands	3	10	10
Thailand	43	42	40
Tonga	8	8	8
Vanuatu	39	43	39
Vietnam	-	2	2
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	667	718	709
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	45	34	34
Armenia	30	26	26
Azerbaijan	24	17	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	271	246	246
Bulgaria	150	143	144
Croatia	-	2	2
Czech Republic	229	191	191
Estonia	143	122	122
Georgia	138	159	159
Greece	86	91	91
Hungary	251	234	194
Kazakhstan	46	37	37
Kyrgyz Republic	30	32	32
Latvia	64	57	57
Lithuania	174	156	156

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Macedonia	61	47	47
Malta	-	-	2
Moldova	86	64	64
Poland	61	56	56
Portugal	117	141	99
Romania	349	344	344
Russia	14	16	15
Serbia and Montenegro	-	10	2
Slovakia	33	29	29
Slovenia	56	56	53
Tajikistan	124	125	125
Turkey	267	214	160
Turkmenistan	5	8	5
Ukraine	291	273	273
Uzbekistan	4	10	5
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	3,149	2,940	2,787
Near East			
Algeria	80	95	83
Bahrain	90	103	103
Egypt	50	44	44
Iraq	-	-	28
Jordan	210	196	196
Lebanon	120	120	120
Morocco	75	71	71
Oman	25	33	33
Saudi Arabia	3	3	3
Tunisia	85	85	85
Yemen	157	196	196
Subtotal - Near East	895	946	962
South Asia			
Afghanistan	136	163	163
Bangladesh	38	40	40
India	101	104	90
Maldives	11	11	11
Nepal	42	50	50
Pakistan	76	112	115
Sri Lanka	13	12	11
Subtotal - South Asia	417	492	480

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	493	500	500
Bahamas	34	49	49
Belize	35	13	25
Bolivia	1,807	76	76
Brazil	-	-	2
Chile	244	244	244
Colombia	654	673	673
Costa Rica	-	-	2
Dominican Republic	53	60	60
Eastern Caribbean	64	61	85
Ecuador	-	12	2
El Salvador	389	421	421
Guatemala	174	104	139
Guyana	24	20	20
Haiti	58	37	53
Honduras	319	268	268
Jamaica	77	77	77
Mexico	460	451	397
Nicaragua	91	70	70
Panama	34	37	37
Paraguay	-	10	2
Peru	-	12	2
Suriname	11	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	2
Uruguay	-	6	2
Venezuela	-	-	2
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	5,021	3,212	3,221
Total	11,832	9,576	9,448

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
FMF	4,257,810	4,745,232	4,588,600
FMF-ERF	77,000	-	-
FMF-SUP	287,000	-	-

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

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

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

Uses of FY 2006 FMF grant funding:

- The majority of funds – approximately 78% – provides continued assistance for the Near East. These funds help to promote regional stability and ensure the influence of moderate governments friendly to U.S. interests. With FMF, we seek to boost the legitimate defense needs of countries such as Israel, Egypt and Jordan, which, through their efforts, have demonstrated their desire to seek a comprehensive Middle East peace. In FY 2006, FMF for other friends and allies in the region, such as Bahrain, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Yemen, will help to strengthen and modernize their self-defense capabilities, safeguard their borders and territorial waters, meet their legitimate indigenous security

needs, increase their interoperability with U.S. forces and support coalition efforts in the war on terrorism.

- Support continues for ongoing efforts in Europe and Eurasia to incorporate the most recent NATO members into the Alliance as well as to assist prospective NATO members preparing for accession and support other coalition partners in the International Security Assistance Force and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The request will help support defense reform, which is a crucial building block for countries in which the organizational relationship between the military commands and the civilian administration will be restructured. Funds will also support Partnership for Peace (PfP) countries in Central Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to pursue defense reform and the continued implementation of membership, partnership and individual Country Action Plan goals. Major program elements include promoting Turkish Armed Forces modernization and strengthening Turkey's participation in the global war on terrorism. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, FMF will promote defense reform to integrate three military entities into a single state-level military that is under civilian control.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation

For preparation of the FY 2004 budget, the Administration evaluated the Department's Military Assistance to new NATO and NATO Aspirant Countries using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART rated the program as moderately effective in FY 2004 and has not been reassessed. The program promotes U.S. security by providing U.S. military equipment, services, and training to the governments of the ten new NATO countries recently offered NATO membership – Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia – along with NATO aspirants Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia. All PART findings have been factored in determining resources allocations.

OMB assessment recommendations noted in the FY 2004 PART were addressed during the FY 2005 and FY 2006 budget cycles. Actions included regularly scheduled evaluations of the program's effectiveness by independent parties and coordination of program priorities and recommendations by the State and Defense Departments. Assessment recommendations addressed by program staff also included pressing nations that are lagging in their reform efforts, and continued development of an e-government management tool to assist managers in determining program deficiencies.

Key Indicators: (1) Number of new allies reaching sustainable state of niche capabilities; (2) The proportion of new Allies that spend at least 2% of GDP on their military budgets; (3) Percentage of new Allies that have met their NATO Force Goals; (4) Percentage of deployable niche units in each new NATO member; (5) Number of new NATO Allies that have implemented a Planning, Program, and Budgeting System (PPBS) that can support their militaries; (6) Percentage of countries that contribute military capabilities (e.g., equipment, units, and forces) or infrastructure (e.g., airfields) for contingencies when requested by the U.S.; and (7) Percentage of aspirants making progress achieving NATO defined and measured, country - specific Membership Action Plans.

- FMF in the Western Hemisphere focuses on key U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives for the region by ensuring that militaries are equipped and professionally trained to exert effective authority over their national territory, control approaches to the United States and participate in coalition and peacekeeping operations. The majority of assistance will go to supporting Colombia, its neighbors, and Bolivia in their efforts to establish and strengthen national authority over remote areas that shelter terrorists and support the illegal narcotics trade. FMF also plays a critical role in U.S. homeland defense by improving the capacity of countries on our southern borders and approaches, including the island states that form our "third border." Towards this end, FMF is being requested in FY 2006 for a new program in Mexico and for a new initiative, Operation Enduring Friendship, which

will provide support to countries in the Caribbean and Central America. By improving the ability of these countries to control their sovereign territory and provide for a robust maritime interdiction program, much can be done to combat transnational crime and counter terrorism. Finally, FMF will be used to provide equipment and training to those countries in the region that are willing to work closely with the United States and its allies around the globe in support of coalition and/or peacekeeping operations.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation

In 2004, the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) was used to evaluate Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) in the Western Hemisphere. OMB determined that the programs were “Effective” with a score of 90%. In 2003, OMB rated FMF and IMET in the hemisphere as “Moderately Effective” (73%).

The PART assessment helped the bureau sharpen its FMF and IMET justifications for the FY 2006 budget request. In particular, the development of effective PART measures required the bureau to establish its long-term goals in greater detail. However, it should be noted that our budget request was driven by our objectives for the FMF and IMET programs, not our PART measures. The first step was to establish our policy objectives and determine the supporting budget request; only then did we develop our PART measures for those objectives.

The OMB recommendations based on our 2003 PART were to make our long-term goals more specific and to make our annual budget request more transparent. We addressed both of these requirements by revising our long-term goals to more closely match the objectives established in our budget request.

Key Indicators: (1) The government of Colombia controls its national territory (terrorists deactivated, terrorist attacks, and police deployments to rural areas); (2) Number of offensive operations conducted by Colombian units that are the focus of FMF support; (3) Percentage of FMF and IMET recipients that participate in more than two combined/multilateral exercises, peacekeeping operations, or coalition operations; (4) Number of times that WHA FMF and IMET recipient countries participate in joint/multilateral exercises, peacekeeping operations, and coalition operations. Number of countries participating in Enduring Friendship; (5) Decrease in the use of non-commercial maritime conveyances for moving cocaine to the U.S.; and (6) Amount of cocaine seized in the transit zone. The efficiency measure is the “ratio of FMF support to Colombia to the number of personnel in the Colombian armed forces.”

- Much of the FMF to the East Asia and Pacific region will go to the Philippines to sustain logistical and support functions, help enhance counterterrorism activities and continue a multi-year effort to reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Funds for East Timor will be used to ensure the establishment of a competent defense force, which is trained, prepared and equipped to defend the country’s sovereignty, perform civic actions, respond to natural disasters and emergencies, and develop policy and strategic direction under the rule of law. Mongolia will continue to use FMF to support its border communications project, which is designed to stop terrorists and trans-national criminals. Thailand will use FMF to support its counterterrorism units, thereby enhancing its ability to combat terrorism, operate together with U.S. forces and participate in regional and coalition operations outside of Thailand. FMF for Cambodia will be used to improve the Cambodian military’s capacity to conduct border surveillance and counterterrorism missions. FMF for Fiji and Tonga will continue modest programs begun in FY 2005 to improve their peacekeeping capabilities.
- Conflict and strife in Africa remains a concern for the United States. FMF for this region will support counterterrorism capabilities, improve peacekeeping capacity and enhance border and maritime

controls, thereby strengthening regional stability. Funds will be used to help Kenya thwart the terrorist threat from Somalia and bolster its substantial commitment to regional security and international peacekeeping through provision of equipment and support for air base operations. FY 2006 FMF will continue to support the African Coastal and Border Security program, which seeks to provide new and follow-on assistance to important African partners to develop means to control Africa's vast borders and territorial waters, significant elements of counterterrorism in the region. In one case, Liberia, funds will assist in the establishment of a new unified and professional national military force. Funding will also provide HIV/AIDS training equipment to prevent new HIV/AIDS cases and to better manage its impact on African military personnel. (See the PKO page for data regarding PART.)

- FMF in the South Asia region continues to focus on sustaining Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), countering regional and international terrorism and enhancing counter-insurgency and peace support capabilities. The majority of FY 2006 FMF for the South Asia region will go to Pakistan. FMF will fund equipment essential to Pakistan's participation in support of OEF, sustain existing U.S.-origin equipment, further enhance U.S.-Pakistani interoperability and support a multi-year funding strategy to bolster the efforts of a key ally in the war on terrorism.
- FMF will also support Department of Defense costs for the administration of global grant military assistance programs.

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Africa			
Botswana	500	496	500
Djibouti	6,378	3,968	4,000
Eritrea	-	496	500
Ethiopia	2,480	1,984	2,000
Ghana	737	496	500
Kenya	6,635	6,944	7,000
Liberia	-	2,976	2,000
Nigeria	-	496	1,000
Senegal	737	496	500
Uganda	1,990	1,984	-
Africa Coastal/Border Security Program	-	3,968	4,000
Military Health Affairs	1,490	1,984	2,000
Subtotal - Africa	20,947	26,288	24,000
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	992	500
East Timor	2,420	992	1,500
Fiji	-	248	500
Indonesia	-	992	1,000
Mongolia	995	992	2,500
Philippines	19,880	29,760	20,000
Thailand	881	1,488	1,500
Tonga	500	248	250
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	24,676	35,712	27,750
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	5,000	2,976	3,500
Armenia	2,485	7,936	5,000
Azerbaijan	2,485	7,936	5,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,400	2,480	10,000
Bulgaria	8,450	6,944	19,000
Czech Republic	7,869	5,952	6,000
Estonia	5,979	4,960	5,000
Georgia	12,000	11,904	12,000
Hungary	6,938	5,952	4,000
Kazakhstan	2,980	4,960	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,075	1,984	2,000
Latvia	6,496	4,960	5,000
Lithuania	6,389	5,456	5,000
Macedonia	7,950	5,208	5,000

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Moldova	990	446	500
Poland	32,500	65,472	30,000
Romania	8,950	10,912	29,000
Slovakia	6,603	4,960	5,000
Slovenia	1,974	1,488	1,000
Tajikistan	1,995	496	500
Turkey	35,000	33,728	25,000
Turkmenistan	500	694	400
Ukraine	5,000	2,976	16,500
Uzbekistan	-	10,912	4,000
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	191,008	211,692	203,400
Near East			
Bahrain	24,682	18,848	19,000
Egypt	1,292,330	1,289,600	1,300,000
Israel	2,147,256	2,202,240	2,280,000
Jordan	204,785	204,352	206,000
Morocco	9,940	15,128	18,000
Oman	24,850	19,840	20,000
Tunisia	9,827	9,920	10,000
Yemen	14,910	9,920	10,000
Subtotal - Near East	3,728,580	3,769,848	3,863,000
South Asia			
Afghanistan	49,705	396,800	-
Afghanistan ERF	77,000	-	-
Afghanistan SUP	287,000	-	-
Bangladesh	-	248	-
Nepal	3,975	1,488	4,000
Pakistan	74,560	148,800	300,000
Sri Lanka	2,495	496	1,000
Subtotal - South Asia	494,735	547,832	305,000
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	-	992	1,000
Bahamas	99	99	100
Belize	191	198	200
Bolivia	3,976	1,984	1,800
Chile	347	496	750
Colombia	98,450	99,200	90,000
Dominican Republic	2,000	992	1,000

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Ecuador	-	992	750
El Salvador	5,000	1,488	13,000
Guatemala	-	-	500
Guyana	95	99	100
Haiti	295	298	1,000
Honduras	2,375	992	1,000
Jamaica	597	595	600
Mexico	-	-	2,500
Nicaragua	938	496	750
Panama	2,000	992	1,100
Peru	-	992	300
Suriname	114	99	100
Uruguay	-	397	150
Eastern Caribbean	3,137	993	1,250
Operation Enduring Friendship	-	-	5,000
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	119,614	112,394	122,950
Global			
Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities	1,990	1,786	-
FMF Administrative Costs	40,260	39,680	42,500
Subtotal - Global	42,250	41,466	42,500
Total	4,621,810	4,745,232	4,588,600

FMF Administrative Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
FMF	40,260	39,680	42,500

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

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

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
PKO	74,458	177,568	195,800
PKO-SUP	50,000	-	-

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

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

Key objectives of this account are to:

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

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

Highlights of the use of PKO funds in FY 2006 include:

- Continued support for the Afghanistan National Army (ANA), whose development is critical to the future of the country. PKO will help cover the costs of paying and training the ANA and some members of the Ministry of Defense, including related institutional and sustainment costs.
- Support for conflict management capacity building in African states and regional institutions such as the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), logistical, technical and other support for African peacekeeping activities, and security sector reform (SSR). Currently Africa is beset with the task of ending seven major conflicts that threaten regional stability: Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, and the Ethiopia-Eritrea border. In the case of SSR, PKO funds will help equip and train African militaries in the midst of institutional transformation, helping them evolve into professional, apolitical organizations capable of contributing to the peace process in a meaningful way.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) / Performance Evaluation

For preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration reevaluated the Department's Program on Security Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). In this, its third PART review, the program showed significant improvement from an FY 2005 rating of moderately effective to effective. The program makes a unique contribution in promoting peace and stability, developing indigenous African peacekeeping and humanitarian response capabilities, developing professional African militaries, and developing relationships between U.S. and African militaries. Information from the PART review was considered in the overall decision-making process for resource allocations. The FY 2006 PART review noted that continued improvements had been achieved since the FY 2005 review in the areas of strategic planning and program results. The review noted improvements in providing evidence that federal managers and program partners are held accountable for program performance. A further recommendation that was instituted in the FY 2006 PART was the inclusion of an efficiency measure.

Key Indicators: (1) Cost to Train and Equip One Battalion of U.S.-trained or U.S. Trainer-trained African Peacekeeping Troops; (2) Number of U.S.-trained African units (or trained by U.S.-trained trainers) deployed to peace support/humanitarian response operations; (3) African militaries contribute to the democratic evolution in their societies by thwarting coups and conforming to democratic principles; avoiding human rights violations; decreasing defense burden on national budget; decreasing HIV/AIDS prevalence; and Article 98 agreements signed; (4) ECOWAS provides more oversight of regional peace support and humanitarian response requirements as evidenced by increased defense and security staff size and capabilities and expanded scope of conflict mitigation activities; and (5) Increase in number of African military officers, non-commissioned officers and civilian, exposed to U.S. operational techniques and democratic mores through the Int'l Military Education and Training (IMET) program, which is a vital security assistance tool.

- Funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) program, which will enable countries to deploy to global peace support operations (PSOs) by addressing key gaps in their PSO capacity. The program focuses on training and equipping 75,000 troops, with an emphasis in Africa; increasing the number of gendarme units able to deploy to PSOs; and facilitating deployments by providing support such as transportation and sustainment in the field. The program includes continued support for the PKO-funded African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program and what was the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC), previously funded under the Foreign Military Financing account.

- Provide for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai, which is an important part of the peace between Israel and its neighbors. In addition to an established system to monitor compliance of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, the MFO offers an effective liaison system between the Egyptian and Israeli defense forces. The United States has a firm political commitment to finance one-third of the annual MFO budget, with the other two thirds provided by Israel and Egypt.
- Support voluntary contributions in support of high priority U.S. foreign policy goals within the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OSCE).

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation

For preparation of the FY 2005 budget, the Administration reevaluated the Department's PKO OSCE Program using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was not reassessed for FY 2006. In its second PART review, the program showed significant improvement from the FY 2004 rating of Results Not Demonstrated to Moderately Effective. The program purpose is to provide funding to the OSCE to ensure regional and sub-regional stability in the independent states of the former Soviet Union and the countries of southeastern Europe. Findings from the PART process were a factor in the overall decision-making process for resources allocation. The FY 2005 OMB PART assessment acknowledged significant improvements in the areas of strategic planning and program results. Other FY 2005 assessment recommendations have been addressed, including the establishment by the USOSCE Mission Performance Plan (MPP) of detailed performance indicators for resolution of conflicts in OSCE states.

Key Indicators: (1) Per Unit Cost of USG-Funded OSCE election observation; (2) Conclusion and implementation of a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict between Moldova and its breakaway constituent region of Transnistria; (3) OSCE Secretariat implementation of a comprehensive regulatory framework on the basis of its program for Integrated Resource Management (IRMA); (4) A settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; (5) Adoption of decisions and implementation of measures to strengthen the OSCE budgeting process; (6) Implementation of a comprehensive system to ensure accountability for U.S. extra-budgetary contributions to the OSCE; (7) ODIHR/OSCE assessment of participating State compliance with international standards in the conduct of elections; and (8) Level of implementation of an OSCE Action Plan on Activities to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings.

- Fund continuation of peace support efforts in Sri Lanka. PKO funds would enable an international monitoring mission charged with on-site monitoring and verification of the terms of the cease-fire agreement.

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Africa			
Africa Regional	9,761	43,912	41,400
African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance	15,410	14,880	-
Sudan	-	74,400	-
Sudan SUP	5,000	-	-
Subtotal - Africa	30,171	133,192	41,400
East Asia and the Pacific			
East Timor	1,050	1,000	-
Mongolia SUP	1,000	-	-
Philippines SUP	15,000	-	-
Thailand SUP	500	-	-
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	17,550	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia			
OSCE Bosnia	11,500	-	-
OSCE Croatia	1,800	-	-
OSCE Kosovo	7,000	-	-
OSCE Regional	8,014	2,400	2,000
Georgia	3,000	-	-
Ukraine SUP	3,500	-	-
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	34,814	2,400	2,000
Near East			
Multinational Force and Observers	16,213	16,456	19,000
Yemen SUP	5,000	-	-
Subtotal - Near East	21,213	16,456	19,000
South Asia			
Afghanistan	-	23,800	18,000
Afghanistan SUP	20,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	720	1,000
Subtotal - South Asia	20,000	24,520	19,000
Western Hemisphere			
Haiti	210	-	-
Nicaragua	500	-	-
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	710	-	-

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Global			
Global Peace Operations Initiative	-	-	114,400
Subtotal - Global	-	-	114,400
Total	124,458	177,568	195,800

Global Peace Operations Initiative

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
PKO	-	-	114,400

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

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

- *Worldwide Train and Equip (\$63,000,000)* - Funds for the worldwide Train and Equip component of GPOI supports a broad range of activities to improve global peace support capabilities with a focus on expanding the train and equip effort beyond Africa. Funding will be directed to provide training, equipment, and sustainment for up to 15 battalions in three regions of the world other than Africa (which will be provided under the ACOTA program below). This includes unit training as well as training and exercises to test capabilities and provide experience in using newly acquired skills in a multinational setting. In addition, funds will purchase peacekeeping equipment that will be cached and available to international peace support units developed under GPOI – including those trained by ACOTA – for use if needed to deploy to an international operation. Modest funding will also be provided to the gendarme element of GPOI to help foreign units receive training at the G-8 designated Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy. Using a “train-the-trainer” methodology, the Center will focus on peace support operations doctrine, interoperability both among foreign gendarme units and with military units, and a series of other skills that will help fill the vital security gap that exists in most peace support operations today. Finally, funds will enable the U.S. to make a contribution to an international deployment support arrangement to facilitate lift and sustainment of troops to operations worldwide, and develop an evaluative mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- *Enhancing Regional Capabilities (\$14,000,000)* – Training and equipping peace support units must be accompanied by the development of capable command elements that can lead and sustain them. Therefore, GPOI will also focus on building command and planning capabilities for peace support operations. Building on years of experience developing institutional capacities to field more efficient and well-led peacekeeping units through the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities program, GPOI will provide training in common peacekeeping doctrine, support the development of regional headquarters commands, and enhance command and control interoperability at the battalion and higher levels. In FY 2006, efforts will focus on developing headquarters peace operations capabilities in the African sub-regional organizations, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU). This will include support for headquarters personnel and infrastructure; training through classroom and mobile training teams; training exercises to practice command control, and equipment to improve regional interoperability. Training and exercises will emphasize peacekeeping doctrine, command and control, and force planning. In other regions of the world, similar command and control capabilities will be developed at regional organizations and/or in

countries that will take a leadership role in building peace support capabilities in other regions of the world.

- *African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) (\$37,400,000)* - The ACOTA program is the African peacekeeping training component of GPOI and will train selected African militaries to carry out peace support and humanitarian relief operations. ACOTA works with African partner militaries, regional and sub-regional organizations, and other U.S. Government programs to coordinate crisis response training. ACOTA partnerships are based on extensive collaboration with African countries and other stakeholders. The program enables African military contingents from different countries and organizations to execute multinational peacekeeping operations by providing them with interoperable peace support operations skills and training equipment. ACOTA's comprehensive approach encourages African countries and security institutions take the primary responsibility for peacekeeping in the region. Greater regional stability created by an enhanced African peace support capacity serves U.S. interests in promoting African democracy and economic growth.

ACOTA enhances African capabilities to participate in an expanded range of peace support operations through a program combining classroom instruction, field training, and computer-assisted exercises. Partner nation training staffs are integrated into the instruction in order to assure that they are able to continue to conduct programs of instruction established by ACOTA in tasks such as convoy escort, logistics, protection of refugees, negotiations, robust force protection, and command and control. Brigade-level staff training develops skills necessary for effective sub-regional command and control structures. The program integrates humanitarian, nongovernmental, and international relief organization participation into the training in order to improve critical coordination in real-world operations. In FY06, ACOTA's commitment to long-term support and cooperation will continue. ACOTA will train and equip new battalions and continue ACOTA training programs in partner countries such as Senegal, Ghana, Benin, Mali, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Niger. It will conduct bilateral and multinational brigade-level training exercises that include participants from sub-regional organizations. Support to African regional security organizations and to the new African Standby Brigades will assist development of strong planning and organizational units capable of response to humanitarian and peacekeeping crises in the region. Finally, ACOTA will expand equipment and logistics training support to ensure African units can respond effectively to crises in the region.

This page intentionally left blank.