

**Algeria**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	10	8	9	\$363,728	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	32	23	32	\$1,224,267	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	2	\$1,240,000
Regional Centers	7	7	5	\$59,384	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	4	4	3	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>\$1,717,940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$1,240,000</b>

The United States has a clear interest in increasing regional stability by promoting democracy, economic reform, and security in Algeria. Training in FY 2008 followed a measured approach in order to encourage continuing reform within the Algerian military establishment, including gradual moves towards greater pluralism and respect for civilian authority and human rights. The merging of the Algerian terrorist group, the Salfist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), with al-Qaida in early 2007 heralded a shift in tactics by Algerian extremists, including the use of suicide bombs, and led to a consequent need for the Algerian military to alter its strategy for dealing with the terrorists. By early CY 2008, the activities of the renamed al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb began to spill across Algeria's borders, leading the Algerian military to add a focus on collaborative programs with regional partners. In tandem with these regional partners, the Algerian military is currently working to secure its long and porous borders. In addition, Algeria created the Algiers-based African Union Center for the Research and Study of Terrorism in October 2004. The Center aims to provide a coordinated regional research and training venue for counterterrorism efforts in all African Union countries. The Government of Algeria continues to seek to expand the scope of its cooperation with the United States in its efforts to combat violent extremism and ensure stability in the Mediterranean. In recent years, Algeria has proven to be a key partner in U.S. efforts to stem the tide of violent extremist activity in North Africa and the Mediterranean and as such has seen substantial increases in the amount of United States counterterrorism cooperation. To further this burgeoning relationship, the single most important area of education for Algerian military personnel is, and will remain, Professional Military Education (PME) of mid- and senior-level leaders in order to build a cadre of personnel who can function effectively with the United States and regional counterparts.

Participation in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program helps Algerian military officers build contacts with U.S. counterparts, better understand U.S. policy, become more aware of international norms, and develop greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. IMET training promotes professionalism and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. Those officers who participate in the IMET program will establish essential contacts with U.S. counterparts whose influence can encourage reform within the Algerian military. During the 2008 Joint Military Dialogue, the Algerians requested increased IMET training, recognizing its benefits for their own military, as well as for the long-term cooperation between the U.S. and Algeria. In FY 2009, IMET funds will be used to send Algerian officers to key PME courses as well as to selected technical training courses. We will continue to focus on IMET-funded English language training in order to expand and improve the Algerian military's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, facilitate interaction in potential future contingency operations such as joint counterterrorism and peacekeeping missions, and prepare Algerian military personnel for increased training opportunities.

In addition, Algerian participation in programs with the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) and the National Defense University (NDU) supports democratic governance in Algeria by offering senior African civilian and military leaders a practical program in civil-military relations, national security strategy, and defense economics. Such participation helps build and maintain long-term interaction amongst participants. It

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also supports additional research, seminars, conferences, and other exchange activities between these participants on relevant topics in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.

**Bahrain**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMF	9	3	9	\$47,909	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	40	19	29	\$3,344,229	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	115	64	96	\$969,473	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	15	15	1	\$307,453	10	10	3	\$75,000
Regional Centers	3	3	1	\$5,307	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>\$4,674,371</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>

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

Our security and political relationship with Bahrain continues to be strong. Bahrain and the United States have maintained a Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) since 1991. Bahrain has been a steadfast supporter of our foreign policy objectives throughout the Near East region. In 2001, the President designated Bahrain a Major Non-NATO ally. Bahrain has also been a key supporter of critical U.S. regional security initiatives, including those associated with combating violent extremism. Bahrain responded positively to all U.S. military requests connected to Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), and will remain a critical hub for the U.S. presence in the Gulf and Southwest Asia. Bahrain was the only Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) country to sail as part of a coalition task force, providing three ships to support CTF-152 and is the only GCC country to command CTF-152, from March to June 2008. Bahrain has also assumed a leadership role in regional efforts to cut the flow of funding to terrorist groups, including the institution of government regulation over all Islamic charities functioning in Bahrain.

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

**Egypt**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	10	8	6	\$48,572	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	694	439	409	\$12,015,387	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	92	41	70	\$1,324,243	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	42	42	20	\$381,225	1	1	1	\$9,670
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>497**</b>	<b>\$13,769,427</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$13,670</b>

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

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

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

*Iraq*

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	6	2	6	\$95,213	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	38	26	23	\$582,806	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	50	50	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	28	24	9	\$378,054	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	16	16	9	\$1,312,742	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	15	7	14	\$289,148	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	40	40	18	\$363,105	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$141,594	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>\$3,162,662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

A United States' strategic goal in Iraq is to continue to assist in maintaining a unified, democratic and federal Iraq that can govern, defend, and sustain itself. Iraq has achieved significant economic and security progress as well as momentum in reconciliation at the local and provincial levels. The United States, its coalition partners, and others in the international community remain committed to assisting the Government of Iraq in capitalizing on this progress. The Multi-National Force-Iraq (MNF-I) continues to help train, equip, develop, and contribute to the readiness of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Iraq is making progress in building security forces that are capable of independently combating insurgents and fighting terrorists. U.S. stabilization support has thus far focused much of its effort on counterinsurgency and counterterrorism (CT) training. The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) was instrumental in securing U.S.-based training for many Iraqi officers, a precedent that the United States hopes to continue. CTFP support enables Iraq to develop English language training to facilitate further participation of Iraqi forces in future military training programs. CTFP efforts in FY 2008 included the Army and Air Force War Colleges, the International Counterterrorism Fellows Program and regional center seminars. This education promotes U.S.-Iraqi interoperability and will allow for greater cooperation in combating violent extremism. A tailored 2009 CTFP program may allow for more mobile in-country or regional training to expand CT training possibilities for suitable Iraqi candidates.

In early 2007 the President delegated to the Secretary of State, the waiver of section 530 (b) of the Foreign Relations Authorizations Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 that prohibited the provision of foreign assistance to countries that violated International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) full safeguards agreement. In June 2007, the Deputy Secretary of State approved this waiver, which authorized provisions for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. The 2008 IMET program was not funded due to U.S. legislation; however, over 80 Iraqi officers participated in Command and Staff Colleges, War Colleges, Defense Language Institute (DLI) classes, Defense Resource Management Institute classes, Aviation Leadership Program (ALP) and the Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours through other sources of funding.

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

IMET-funded training helps Iraqi military personnel learn democratic principles of civilian control of the military, as well as how to operate with U.S. forces. This training also promotes professionalism, and reinforces among core supporters of the new government the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. IMET-funded

training is vital to advancing the capability of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) as it now assumes leadership and control of counterinsurgency and CT operations in Iraq.

***Israel***

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$7,900	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	704	684	220	\$1,619,439	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	1	\$222,000
Regional Centers	75	75	18	\$18,621	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>\$1,645,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$222,000</b>

The United States has a vested interest in promoting a stable, democratic, and militarily strong Israel that is secure at home and at peace with its neighbors. President Bush has reiterated the United States' steadfast commitment to Israel's security, to the maintenance of Israel's qualitative military edge, and to strengthening Israel's ability to both defend itself and deter potential aggressors. Maintaining Israel's qualitative military edge in the regional balance of power enhances Israel's security and helps prevent regional conflict.

The United States has provided Israel with over \$100 billion in economic and military assistance since 1949 and Israel continues to receive the largest worldwide share of U.S. security assistance. Foreign military training, both as a portion of the State Department-provided Foreign Military Finance (FMF) program and as DoD-funded Non-Security Assistance, is important to maintain Israel's qualitative military edge, which, in turn, enhances Israel's security. Training for Israeli personnel during FY 2008 included participation in the Army War College, the National Defense University (NDU), and Air and Naval Command and General Staff Colleges, flight simulator and flight safety officer training, resource management training, and others. By providing both technical expertise and exposure to U.S. military culture and personnel, these programs significantly strengthen U.S.-Israel military ties and bolster Israel's ability to protect itself.

**Jordan**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	4	2	4	\$35,496	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	22	22	15	\$602,565	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	38	35	22	\$507,447	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	55	55	9	\$135,687	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	322	206	258	\$4,118,782	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	144	144	4	\$1,249,134	20	20	2	\$497,000
Regional Centers	83	83	23	\$503,165	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	3	3	3	\$177,346	2	2	1	\$4,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>336**</b>	<b>\$7,329,622</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$501,000</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Kuwait***

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	542	293	213	\$13,951,821	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>\$13,951,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

The United States has a demonstrable interest in maintaining access to Kuwait's facilities, land, and airspace. Kuwait faces the difficult task of securing its Iraqi border and a continuous U.S. presence has been key to Kuwait's security since the 1991 Gulf War. In January 2004, the President designated Kuwait a Major Non-NATO ally for its consistent support to our operations in the Gulf and in South Asia, as well as for its international counterterrorism efforts. Kuwait hosts the forward headquarters of U.S. Central Command's ground forces and approximately 12,000 to 13,000 U.S. military personnel operating in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The open access to facilities, land, and airspace needed to support contingency operations, including joint task force and fleet operations, are critical to the U.S. presence in the region and ongoing military operations there. The continued participation of Kuwaitis in military-to-military training initiatives and joint military exercises promotes interoperability with U.S. and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) forces, recognizes Kuwait's invaluable support for U.S. force deployments, and helps Kuwait to assume greater responsibility for its own defense and regional security by encouraging the development of its professional military command. This training and the close contact between the U.S. and Kuwaiti officer corps it facilitates pays invaluable dividends to our bilateral relationship and military partnership.

**Lebanon**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	18	17	15	\$735,826	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	87	59	60	\$1,474,737	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1	1	1	\$1,135	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	162	106	110	\$1,518,230	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	150	150	3	\$1,825,936	220	220	4	\$3,364,000
Regional Centers	48	48	14	\$347,901	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>198**</b>	<b>\$5,903,765</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$3,364,000</b>

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

U.S. interests lie in a free and independent Lebanon enjoying internal stability and at peace with its neighbors. To minimize the destabilizing influence of internal armed groups and external forces such as Syria and Iran, the U.S. continues to support the development of independent Lebanese institutions, especially the security services. The mission of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) has greatly expanded since the departure of Syrian troops in 2005 and the end of the 2006 summer war, with new deployments adding to Lebanon's security services' already heavy burdens. Historically, personnel costs have absorbed over 90 percent of Lebanon's military budget, leaving little funding for operations, maintenance, new acquisitions, and training. To support the LAF's greatly expanded responsibilities, the United States has reinvigorated its security assistance program in Lebanon, with over \$410M in assistance to the LAF committed since the 2006 summer war to support a train and equip program that will provide the LAF with weapons, vehicles, spare parts, ammunition, individual equipment, and a comprehensive training program.

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

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

**Libya**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	5	3	3	\$36,994	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	0	0	2	\$611,000
Regional Centers	5	5	3	\$34,308	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$71,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$611,000</b>

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

After decades of isolation and a combative past bilateral relationship, FY 2009 will mark the first year that Libya will be eligible for limited foreign military training. Whereas in the 1960s and 1970s the majority of Libya's mid-level and senior leaders participated in Professional Military Education (PME), Libya's new generation of leaders lack these ties or the basic English language skills to participate in such programs. As such, International Military Education and Training (IMET) program funding will be used exclusively to establish an English language lab to build capacity among the eligible Libyan officer corps so that they may profit from Libyan-financed courses and/or future IMET-funded PME. Participation in PME will help Libyan military officers build contacts with U.S. counterparts, better understand U.S. policy, become more aware of international norms, and develop greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. Professional military training and technical training courses promote professionalism and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States. Those officers who participate will establish essential contacts with U.S. counterparts whose influence can encourage reform within the Libyan military. Moreover, such training and language capability will improve the Libyan military's interoperability with U.S. forces, facilitate interaction in potential future contingency operations such as joint CT and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), and prepare Libyan military personnel for increased training opportunities.

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

**Morocco**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	35	31	9	\$279,542	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	45	45	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	98	48	86	\$1,887,003	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	220	220	2	\$675,147	60	60	3	\$2,223,000
Regional Centers	98	98	22	\$355,634	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>\$3,197,326</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$2,223,000</b>

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

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

Training in FY 2007 and 2008 follows a forward-leaning approach in order to encourage Moroccan military reform, improved bilateral cooperation, and interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. To encourage a closer U.S.-Moroccan relationship, the single most important area of education for Moroccan military personnel is, and will remain, Professional Military Education (PME) of mid-level and senior leaders in order to build a cadre of personnel who can function effectively with the United States and regional counterparts.

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

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

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

**Oman**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	1	\$2	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	55	28	27	\$410,694	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	108	65	76	\$1,698,504	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	160	160	1	\$1,111,109	0	0	1	\$1,457,000
Regional Centers	8	8	6	\$122,662	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$117,601	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>\$3,460,572</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$1,457,000</b>

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

U.S. access to Omani bases is integral to U.S. and coalition operations in the region and to support potential contingencies in the Horn of Africa, the Arabian Gulf, or in South Asia. Oman also controls the shipping lanes through the Strait of Hormuz; The U.S. Naval Central Command and Omani officials regularly meet to discuss mechanisms to help ensure that this vital strait remains open. Additionally, U.S. Air Force Central Command War Reserve Materials sites in Oman are key to U.S. regional contingency plans. Omani forces support U.S. and coalition operations in areas such as force protection, basing and logistics, and communications. Oman's ability to monitor and seal its land borders; particularly the border with Yemen, reduces the ability of terrorists to evade government controls. Improved protection of Oman's maritime borders mitigates the vulnerability of the Sultanate to instability caused by illegal immigrants from South Asia. These illegal immigrants are often transported by Iranian smugglers into the country. The improved protection helps to counter the flow of drugs, and the possible movement of weapons and/or violent extremists in the region.

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

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**Qatar**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	31	25	28	\$1,917,085	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	15	15	1	\$287,456	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	11	11	7	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>\$2,204,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

Qatar remains a key regional ally. The Amir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, continues to pursue democratic principles in governance and to strengthen ties with the United States, particularly in the military arena. Qatari support to Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) has been vital to our efforts in the region. The U.S.-Qatar Defense Cooperation Agreement, which was signed in 1992, established the basis for our growing military-to-military relationship. Qatar hosts U.S. Central Command's (CENTCOM) Forward Headquarters as well as its Combined Air Operations Center and is funding the partial construction of a new facility for U.S. forces on Al Udeid Airbase at a cost that currently exceeds \$138 million. Qatar now houses approximately 20,000 U.S. servicemembers and the access it provides at Al Udeid Airbase has made it a vital transit point for OEF and OIF operations, as well as for U.S. exercises and operations in the region.

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

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

**Saudi Arabia**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	1808	953	1053	\$30,442,134	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	1	1	1	\$15,103	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	0	0	0	\$0.00	14	14	2	\$1,300,000
Regional Centers	87	87	21	\$77,756	1	1	1	\$0.00
Service Academies	10	10	1	\$15,671,128	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>\$46,206,121</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>

Saudi Arabia is an increasingly important partner in combating violent extremism and plays a central political role in all security initiatives in the region. Despite post 9/11 strains, military-to-military relations remain positive, based on decades of cooperation and close consultation, as well as years of U.S. support to Saudi Arabia's military programs including training, joint exercises, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and commercial arms sales.

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

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

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

*Tunisia*

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$22,156	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	4	3	4	\$127,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	105	56	95	\$1,957,296	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	20	20	1	\$185,992	0	0	1	\$222,000
Regional Centers	59	59	20	\$258,302	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	10	10	5	\$353,277	2	2	1	\$4,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>\$2,904,542</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$226,000</b>

Anchoring one end of the Mediterranean's Sicily chokepoint, Tunisia is an important regional ally that maintains safe and open Lines-Of-Communication (LOC) for daily transit of several hundred ships. These ships include up to 40 hydrocarbon carriers per day, transiting United States Navy Battle Groups, NATO-sponsored ships conducting Operation Active Endeavor (OAE), and a whole range of international commercial ships. Tunisia also plays an increasingly positive role in stemming the rising tide of illegal/clandestine immigration originating from neighboring Libya, as well as stemming the flow of foreign fighters transiting to Iraq or Afghanistan. Under the Mediterranean Dialogue Initiative, Tunisia continues to enlarge its involvement and training opportunities with NATO, and as a signature country to the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership they have taken an active role in those activities. Finally, they have participated in over twelve United Nations-led peacekeeping operations and currently have observers supporting the African Union's efforts to bring stability in parts of east Africa.

There is a direct relationship between Tunisia's continued positive involvement in these international military activities and a stable bilateral military relationship with the United States. Over the years the span of bilateral activities has included coordinated force realignments, modernizations, joint exercises, humanitarian assistance programs, and the hugely successful International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. Of note, two of the three active Tunisian Military Service Chiefs have had some form of U.S.-sponsored training, and it is estimated that up to 40 percent of their mid- to senior-level officers have been exposed to U.S. standards, values, and democratic principles. A positive result of our military engagement is the Tunisian government's policy of allowing almost unfettered access to its airspace and airfields by transiting U.S. senior civilian officials, military leaders, and military transport aircraft.

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

***United Arab Emirates***

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	325	242	165	\$15,969,595	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	16	16	12	\$3,538	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>\$15,973,133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

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

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

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

**Yemen**

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	6	4	3	\$37,354	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	3	3	3	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	59	53	26	\$1,106,969	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	45	22	40	\$756,873	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	60	60	1	\$218,178	0	0	5	\$2,877,000
Regional Centers	19	19	9	\$130,851	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>\$2,250,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$2,877,000</b>

Yemen continues to be an essential U.S. partner in combating violent extremism. While the United States and Yemen have made good progress in uprooting the al-Qaida presence in the country, Yemen requires continued material support and training to sustain success in its ongoing internal security and counterterrorism efforts. Due to its location adjacent to the Bab al-Mandab, one of the world's most important shipping routes, as well as its proximity to U.S. allies Saudi Arabia and Oman, and the volatile Horn of Africa; Yemen's security has a direct effect on U.S. interests in the region. Yemen is the second most populous and the poorest nation on the Arabian Peninsula and under President Saleh is undergoing an incremental process of political and social reform aimed at making it the first fully functioning democracy in the region. It held successful multiparty presidential elections in September 2006, local council and gubernatorial elections in 2007, and will hold parliamentary elections in 2009. Yemen provides a unique location to conduct Horn of Africa operations and maritime interdiction missions in and around the Gulf of Suez, the Red Sea, and Indian Ocean areas; the Red Sea, Bab-al-Mandab Straits, and the Gulf of Aden comprise the second-busiest shipping lane in the world. U.S. policy has supported the Yemeni government's efforts to eradicate violent extremism and support for violent extremism as well as to create an environment that deters the return of any active indigenous or transnational terrorist elements.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds continue to directly support U.S. counterterrorism (CT) goals through the ongoing improvement of Yemen's ability to act against violent extremist elements either in cooperation with the United States or unilaterally. U.S. assistance supported the on-going, three-pronged security assistance program that focuses on developing Yemeni CT Unit and Special Operations Forces capabilities, building a viable Coast Guard, and improving military capacity to conduct security missions. This approach is designed to improve the capability of Yemen's counterterrorism forces to uproot the al-Qaida presence in Yemen, safeguard its borders and territorial waters, and assist the United States in combating violent extremism. U.S. funds went towards equipping and training the Yemeni CT unit that supports efforts to ensure that al-Qaida cannot reconstitute itself in Yemen. Funds also supported training and equipment for the Yemeni Special Operations Force, which handles CT and border security, as well as supported the continued development of the Yemeni Coast Guard. Funding for U.S. military training and the professional and technical education of Yemeni military personnel helped military leaders in Yemen understand U.S. practices, increased awareness of international norms of human rights, and fostered greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. Our cooperation reaped concrete dividends in 2006 when their Ministry of Interior's CT unit, which was created with FMF resources, successfully took down an al-Qaida cell in Sana'a that was preparing an attack with more than 800 pounds of ammonium nitrate; the same unit rescued Italian hostages and captured their kidnappers. In 2007, the CT unit was deployed in at least three operations, killing 10 suspects with ties to al-Qaida and in 2008 the CT unit significantly expanded its operations, including by creating an all-female unit that expanded the CT unit's field and type of operations.

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