

Afghanistan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	4	1	4	\$45,372	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	25	18	15	\$540,269	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	33	29	17	\$879,716	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	15	12	5	\$8,704,406	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	96	39	69	\$1,800,954	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	108	108	34	\$675,437	1	1	1	\$3,500
Section 1004	6	6	2	\$151,696	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$141,594	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	289	215	148	\$12,939,444	1	1	1	\$3,500

Since 2001, Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Coalition Forces and NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) have made immense progress toward the elimination of al-Qaeda infrastructure and the regimes of Taliban and other insurgents. However, violent extremism and other threats to stability continue, and a strong, sustainable Afghan security force is necessary to address these threats in the long-term. The continued U.S. military and diplomatic presence in Afghanistan aims to set conditions that will permit the new government in Afghanistan to establish a secure and stable environment, preventing Afghanistan from again becoming a host for violent extremist organizations and operations. Key to this endeavor is establishing and maintaining an Afghan National Army (ANA) that is truly representative of the population; subject to central civilian authority; and supportive of human rights, rule of law and democracy. The ANA must also be capable of protecting the Government of Afghanistan from internal threats and ensuring regime survivability.

A stable and secure Afghanistan is extremely important for regional security. A strong military to support the national government will prevent dissension, regional rifts and ethnic feuds that have often spilled over Afghanistan's borders into neighboring countries. Without a strong sense of how the Government of Afghanistan reaches and protects the people of Afghanistan, there is a risk of continued domestic support for the Taliban and other insurgents. Without security protection and basic services from the government, large unemployed populations are subject to recruitment to insurgents and narcotics traffickers. A long-term and well-rounded program to build and train the ANA and extend its reach throughout the country is essential to U.S. objectives in Afghanistan and the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is an integral part of the long-term ANA training program. IMET funding supports courses in logistics, vehicle maintenance, language, and professionalization. IMET funding has also provided English language labs and paid for their installation and use. IMET is also used for Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to provide training on military equipment. Training also develops skills needed by the military to support combat forces and enhance interoperability, such as aviation training, communications, legal, medical, intelligence, and border patrol skills.

As the capacity of ANA has grown, so has Afghan participation in classes that introduce the military leadership to the concept of civilian control, a professional military ethos, and recognition of internationally accepted human rights. The ANA has sent officers to the National Defense University's (NDU) International Fellow's program, the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). In FY 2008, the ANA also sent officers to the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) directly supports U.S. strategic objectives by providing the ANA with the military training necessary to maintain the country's sovereignty in its fight against insurgency and violent extremism. The current emphasis on developing in-country English language training capabilities will enable the

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ANA to spend less on language training in the United States and more on Professional Military Education (PME) courses that will improve ANA's interoperability with U.S. forces and increase their participation in future CTFP opportunities.

Bangladesh

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	40	36	17	\$414,347	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	157	157	10	\$912,269	0	0	5	\$0.00
IMET-1	61	40	54	\$1,132,847	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	172	172	4	\$742,525	60	60	2	\$625,000
Regional Centers	57	57	27	\$563,503	19	19	9	\$82,193
Totals:	487	462	110**	\$3,765,491	79	79	16	\$707,193

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

The U.S. priorities in Bangladesh are combating violent extremism and maritime security. Primary U.S. interests in Bangladesh are democracy, security and stability, and economic prosperity. Greater respect for human rights and the rule of law, curbing corruption, and the strengthening of democratic institutions are essential to ensuring political stability and expanding economic growth. Other U.S. interests include environmental concerns, fighting the trafficking of women and children, and combating piracy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds facilitate U.S. military-to-military professional contacts through attendance at Professional Military Education (PME) courses in the United States and by participation in U.S. Mobile Training Team (MTT) training in Bangladesh. Developing an apolitical, well-trained, and professional military contributes to political stability, a closer relationship between our two countries, and increased participation in UN peacekeeping operations. Specifically, Bangladesh uses its IMET funding to send students to a variety of mid-level and senior U.S. service schools and war colleges, peacekeeping courses, and numerous courses in support of the U.S. effort to combat violent extremism. These opportunities promote the U.S. goals of:

- A professional and well-trained military
- Peaceful relations with the United States and other nations
- Increased interoperability
- Respect for human dignity
- Greater familiarity within the Bangladeshi officer corps' with U.S. values and military practices.

Bangladeshi military personnel also take part in courses on defense acquisition management, engineering, shipyard management, military intelligence, and the military's role in peacekeeping operations. Collectively, these courses strengthen the Bangladeshi military's ability to counter terrorism, secure its borders, and enhance its value as a peacekeeping provider and potential future partner of the United States.

Bangladeshi students have participated in executive courses at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and at the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS). Both centers' courses are intended to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations as an effective means of strengthening defense ties with Bangladesh. These executive courses enhance awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Bangladesh.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provides important training and education to assist Bangladesh in integrating its interagency (military and civil-military) approach to combating violent extremism. These funds focus on the Counterterrorism (CT) and counter-smuggling effort in the vast inter-coastal and riverine waterways system. This effort was led by the Bangladesh Coast Guard. These waterways are the primary means of transporting people, weapons, drugs, and other goods into and out of the country. The CTFP brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Bangladesh is building a more

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comprehensive and cohesive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating violent extremism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in Bangladesh; and the United States is building Bangladesh's long-term CT capacity.

Bhutan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$8,730	2	2	2	\$20,691
Totals:	1	1	1	\$8,730	2	2	2	\$20,691

Bhutan is a small country bordered by India and China. Bhutan and the United States do not have formal diplomatic relations, and informal bilateral relations are modest yet cordial. Traditionally an absolute monarchy, Bhutan is undergoing a gradual transition to a constitutional monarchy. The Royal Bhutan Army has been actively involved in trying to limit the activities of insurgents from northeast India that use Bhutan as a base for operations. In 2001 and 2002, the Bhutanese government asked the rebels to leave and while some camps were disbanded, the Bhutanese government found an increased number of insurgents within its borders during 2003. Working closely with the Indian military, the Royal Bhutan Army conducted military operations under the name "Operation All Clear" beginning in December 2003 for a five-week period against the insurgents, capturing or killing approximately 450 and driving others across the border toward waiting Indian troops. The Royal Bhutan Army continues to work closely with the Indian military on border patrol activities. With the military operations seen as a success for both the Indians and the Bhutanese, cooperation between the two armies has increased and senior level military officials have met several times since 2004.

There are approximately 8,000 members of the Royal Bhutan Army; official numbers are not published. Bhutan does not have a navy or air force. While the United States has no International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Bhutan, officials from their Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Royal Bhutan Police participated in executive courses at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in FY 2008 and are expected to continue to do so in FY 2009. It is in the U.S. interest to encourage Bhutan's transition to democracy, to help its military forces attain the ability to control the nation's borders, and to encourage military professionalism and respect for human rights. Participating in seminars at the APCSS helps promote these goals.

India

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	2	2	2	\$52,469	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	21	19	18	\$577,387	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	61	28	39	\$13,482,397	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	114	114	11	\$482,111	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	123	94	76	\$1,974,861	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	70	70	1	\$679,458	0	0	4	\$1,335,000
Regional Centers	72	72	26	\$408,822	23	23	11	\$108,772
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	463	399	173	\$17,657,505	25	25	16	\$1,447,772

India is the world's second most populous nation and the predominant military power in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. The Indian government was among the first in the world to offer support for the effort to combat violent extremism after the September 11 attacks. The United States and India continue to work closely together in the fight against violent extremism, as evidenced by regular meetings of the U.S.-Indo Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism. The U.S.-Indo bilateral diplomatic and commercial relationship has been growing steadily since President Clinton's visit in 2000 and throughout the Bush Administration, including Prime Minister Singh's visit in July 2005, President Bush's visit in March 2006, and Prime Minister Singh's visit in September 2008.

The U.S.-India bilateral relationship continues to grow in a wide range of areas, including defense cooperation, counterterrorism (CT) efforts, coordination on regional conflicts, and cooperation in a growing range of multilateral fora.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds are used to facilitate U.S. military-to-military professional contacts and assist in training. India has used IMET funding to send students to the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Command and Staff Colleges, the Army and Air War Colleges, and various other officer-training courses. These opportunities promote the U.S. goals of stability, effective civil-military relations, and defense cooperation in areas of mutual interests. They increase the Indian officer corps' familiarity with U.S. values and military practices. Indian military personnel also take part in courses dealing with areas of combat service support, all of which enhance their value as future peacekeeping participants.

As a means of strengthening defense ties with India, during the past year the United States has held numerous joint exercises with India, including several in India where U.S. forces participated, and in the United States where Indian forces took part. The United States welcomed continued Indian participation in FY 2008 at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and at the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) executive courses, all of which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from India. The United States proposes India's continued participation at these executive courses in FY 2009, as well.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provides important training and education to assist India in combating violent extremism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the CT spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, India is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its

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particular concerns in combating violent extremism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in India; and the United States is building India's long-term CT capacity.

Kazakhstan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	6	6	5	\$269,842	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	2	2	2	\$28,846	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	77	39	69	\$1,380,521	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	185	185	24	\$422,812	2	2	2	\$9,805
Section 1004	15	15	6	\$88,980	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$71,033	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	287	249	107**	\$2,262,034	4	4	3	\$13,805

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

Kazakhstan is a vast, resource-rich country bordering both Russia and China that has consistently advanced U.S. national security interests in Central Asia through its support for Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. Kazakhstan has deployed a military engineering unit to Iraq since 2003 that has disposed of over 4.5 million pounds of unexploded ordnance. It deployed its tenth unit of engineers in April 2008. Other U.S. interests include:

- Continuing the successful cooperation in the dismantling of Kazakhstan’s inherited weapons of mass destruction infrastructure
- Advancing Kazakhstan’s long-term political stability by developing democratic institutions and respect for human rights
- Modernizing and professionalizing Kazakhstan’s military institutions and armed forces
- Encouraging the development of both the Caspian basin’s hydrocarbon resources and the means for their secure access to international markets.

Additionally, to further Kazakhstan’s support in the effort to combat violent extremism, we are seeking to improve Kazakhstan’s capability to combat insurgents, eliminate internal terrorist cells, and foster regional cooperation in the area of counterterrorism (CT).

To strengthen our mutually beneficial bilateral military relationship with Kazakhstan, our military-to-military goals include enhancing the capabilities of Kazakhstan’s Peacekeeping Battalion (KAZBAT) by deepening Kazakhstan’s participation in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and in USCENTCOM regional exercises. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military and Education and Training (IMET) enhance regional cooperation by creating needed capabilities such as expanding Kazakhstan’s cooperation in PfP, supporting KAZBAT and USCENTCOM regional exercises, and enhancing Kazakhstan’s military interoperability with NATO forces. IMET is also used to help facilitate the professionalization of the Kazakhstani armed forces and promote a better understanding of the role of the military in a democracy and the development of appropriate civil-military relations and human rights practices. In September 2008, the sixth annual exercise, STEPPE EAGLE, was held in Kazakhstan.

Military training with Kazakhstan focuses in particular on leadership, Professional Military Education (PME), and civil-military relations. Courses related to international staff officer training contribute to PfP goals. Courses for junior infantry, intelligence, and military police officers as well as leadership training provided to non-commissioned officers further the U.S. goal of developing interoperable forces capable of coalition missions. Aircraft power plant repair, aircraft structural repair, and military and peacekeeping operations courses contribute directly to Kazakhstan’s ability to meet specified PfP and coalition interoperability goals.

Kazakhstan’s Defense Institute for Foreign Languages officially opened on September 10, 2005. It has the capacity to train up to 500 military students per year in foreign languages (primarily English, but others as well). The Government of Kazakhstan would like to make it a regional language training center by inviting military students from other Central Asian

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countries. Spreading English language skills more broadly remains a priority in a region where Russian is the most frequently spoken first or second language. English-language proficiency supports all of our training programs, facilitates interactions with all levels of the Kazakhstani military, and supports interoperability.

The primary focus for the near- and mid-term is the execution of the second Five-Year Military Cooperation plan, signed in February 2008 by the Kazakhstani Ministry of Defense and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This plan ties mission to task in three areas of development:

- Establishing a professional armed force with rapid deployment capability compatible with NATO force standards
- Establishing a rapid-reaction military capability in the Caspian region
- Pursuing general systemic reform within the spheres of military education and training, transition to an all-volunteer force, and equipment modernization.

Each of these task areas will better develop U.S.-Kazakhstan-NATO interoperability. In support of the country's intent to develop counterterrorism/special operations capabilities in the Caspian Sea region, with the end state being a NATO-interoperable, 150-man special operations force/counterterrorism force capable of conducting hostage rescue and terrorist interdiction, the Atyrau construction project was dedicated in July 2004. The project, tailored to the development of a Special Forces Training Center for Counterterrorism, will allow for increased joint exercises and will support the work that is done with the KAZBAT. It will also provide the means and a venue for other cooperative exercises between Kazakhstan and its neighbors - a key objective of U.S. strategy in the region. The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding a significant portion of the security assistance provided to Kazakhstan; CTFP promotes the building of closer ties through PME and counterterrorism training initiatives.

In FY 2008, the Department built upon training received in previous years to reflect post 9/11 goals. The U.S. will continue to emphasize multilateral training of special purpose and counterterrorism forces from interested Coalition and NATO countries, seeking to gain greater synergy through greater cooperation in the planning stages. Key areas of emphasis will be the development of a Kazakhstani counterterrorism capability, and cooperation and combined training with similar forces from the other Central Asian States.

Kyrgyz Republic

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	29	29	3	\$96,741	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	93	50	65	\$1,277,290	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	45	45	13	\$308,176	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	167	124	81	\$1,682,207	0	0	0	\$0.00

At some risk to itself, Kyrgyz Republic (popularly, Kyrgyzstan) advances U.S. foreign policy and national defense goals by contributing to the U.S. Department of Defense efforts in Afghanistan by hosting the air transit center at the Manas International Airport. However, hosting the transit center invites Russian scrutiny and raises the profile of this nation with a population vulnerable to terrorist recruitment. Therefore, our efforts to engage Kyrgyzstan in a broader security cooperation relationship that fosters professionalism and stresses civilian control of the military not only bolsters our mission-critical base but also underscores Kyrgyzstan's sovereignty and improves its ability to mitigate the circumstances that breed violent extremism. Assistance for International Military Education and Training (IMET), Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), and NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) all contribute to this effort.

Through Mountain Leaders' courses, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies seminars, participation in command and general staff colleges and Professional Military Education, Kyrgyz officers and non-commissioned officers have interacted with their U.S. and NATO counterparts as well as others from Central Asia. Topics addressed have included defense management, strategic intelligence, military peacekeeping operations, and training officers as leaders of infantry, airborne, and other related units.

A number of Kyrgyz military officers have received a full year of English language instruction and follow-on military training. Others received specialized training as English language instructors. IMET-funded English language laboratories have been established and books and audio-visual materials are being acquired using IMET funds to supplement the language training programs. In addition, the Defense Language Institute (DLI) has provided an English language Mobile Training Team (MTT) to Kyrgyzstan for six months to help further enhance English language instruction.

Maldives

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	1	\$8,304	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	19	11	18	\$249,491	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	7	\$118,911	4	4	4	\$47,023
Service Academies	5	5	4	\$213,099	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	36	28	30	\$589,805	4	4	4	\$47,023

The Maldives provides important access for U.S. vessels and allows aircraft landing and transit rights in its airspace. This moderate Muslim nation provided airport access during Operation Desert Storm, and continues to do so in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). It is in the U.S. national security interest to maintain stability in this small island nation by strengthening its democratic institutions. The United States is also working with the Maldivian government to coordinate policies in international organizations, especially on such issues of shared interest as global warming, drug trafficking, nonproliferation, and international crime and violent extremism, including an interagency counterterrorism (CT) assessment conducted in September 2008. Because there is no resident Mission in Maldives, the United States will continue to pursue its national interests there through regular diplomatic exchanges managed by the U.S. Embassy in Colombo, through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, and through Regional Democracy Fund programs.

U.S.-funded training facilitates U.S. military-to-military professional contacts and assists in training exercises. Development of an apolitical, professional military contributes to political stability. In addition, training is providing a basis for future participation by the Maldives in peacekeeping exercises. The Maldives uses its IMET funds to send students to basic officer career courses, maritime training, and various other officer and technical training courses. These opportunities promote the U.S. goals of enhancing stability and democracy, and increase the Maldivian officer corps' familiarity with U.S. values and military practices. Maldivian military personnel also take part in courses on maintenance, crisis command and control, and instructor training, all of which strengthen the Maldivian military's ability to secure its territory and waters as well as enhance its potential as possible future peacekeeping provider. A Marine expeditionary unit will conduct additional training with the Maldivian military in early 2009. These exercises will focus on non-commissioned officer professional development, advanced first aid, and small-unit tactics.

The United States welcomed continued Maldives participation in FY 2008 in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS) executive and senior executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations, as well as in the Comprehensive Crisis Management and Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism courses. These executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the Maldives. The U.S. Service Academy Program provides the Maldives National Defense Force increased opportunities to enroll cadets in the U.S. Army, Naval, and Coast Guard academies.

Nepal

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	28	28	4	\$140,917	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	397	397	12	\$584,652	0	0	5	\$0.00
IMET-1	112	109	34	\$1,037,764	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$9,504	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	196	196	2	\$541,674	0	0	2	\$870,000
Regional Centers	50	50	20	\$555,089	20	20	7	\$90,182
Totals:	785	782	73	\$2,869,600	20	20	14	\$960,182

Nepal is a small, poor country wedged between India and China. Relations between the United States and the Government of Nepal have been historically friendly. The United States wants to help Nepal entrench multi-party democracy and civil liberties, ensure professional security forces, implement economic development programs, and improve the Nepal Army’s (NA) human rights record. Professional Military Education (PME) is particularly critical during Nepal’s period of political transition.

Nepal uses International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding to send students to various officer-training courses that provide PME as well as familiarize the Nepali officer corps with U.S. values and military practices. The courses provide the opportunity for military-to-military professional contacts, and facilitate cooperation on training exercises and in peacekeeping operations. The United States has specifically tailored its IMET program to address the most pressing needs of the NA including educating NA personnel on the mechanics and importance of civilian control of the military. In FY 2008, Nepali military personnel participated in courses related to health care skills as well as civil affairs, infantry, ranger, warrior leader, and public affairs training, with a special emphasis on establishing and adhering to rules of engagement during military operations that protect human rights. This training significantly enhances the NA’s capabilities as peacekeepers and in pursuing domestic stability.

The NA continues to be a world leader in participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). The Bijendra Peace Operations Training Center established in Panchkal provides excellent pre-deployment training for units participating in upcoming PKOs.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provides important training and education to assist Nepal in counterterrorism (CT). This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the CT spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Nepal advances a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating violent extremism, and other countries in the region gain an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in Nepal.

As a means of strengthening defense ties with Nepal, in FY 2008 the U.S. welcomed Nepali participation at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and at the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, which lead to increased trust, transparency and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Nepal. The United States proposes increased Nepali participation in APCSS executive courses in FY 2009 and beyond, as well as continuing to fund students to attend the NESA and other institutions.

Pakistan

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	\$58,811	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	45	45	25	\$1,393,287	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	27	17	11	\$49,260	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	103	91	23	\$5,457,988	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	25	25	6	\$28,169	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	203	117	132	\$3,008,044	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	1	1	1	\$9,503	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	600	600	5	\$2,341,109	120	120	5	\$4,030,000
Regional Centers	81	81	35	\$636,650	22	22	10	\$86,435
Service Academies	9	9	3	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1098	988	245	\$13,053,382	142	142	15	\$4,116,435

The United States has vital interests in Pakistan, a key partner in the effort to combat violent extremism. Continued strong support from Pakistan's government in combating violent extremism, promoting stability in nuclear-armed South Asia, and advancing Pakistani political and economic reforms are all priority U.S. foreign policy interests. None can be achieved without the cooperation of the Pakistani Military, which has, and will retain, broad political influence in Pakistan, even after the transition to full civilian rule. For democratization and economic growth to take root, the military must become more open to transparency and accountability in budgeting and civilian decision-making.

Pakistan's efforts to combat violent extremism continue to expand. Pakistan's military operations against terrorists have cost the lives of over a thousand members of its security forces. The Pakistani military's security operations in the Tribal Areas are disrupting violent extremist activities, and have targeted and raided al-Qaeda and other militant safe havens. Pakistan has helped kill or capture hundreds of other suspected al-Qaeda operatives, including major Taliban leaders. The U.S. military benefits from transit rights over Pakistani territory, the use of certain bases and facilities, and shared information. The majority of high-level terrorists captured in the past three years were caught by Pakistan. Pakistan's support to Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) remains crucial to rooting out violent extremists exploiting Pakistan's border areas with Afghanistan. Pakistan also plays a key role in Afghanistan's reconstruction process.

Due to sanctions in place for a ten-year period, Pakistan's military was denied training in the United States and exposure to U.S. military doctrine, relationships, and culture. Pakistan's International Military Education and Training (IMET) program was reinstated in October 2001 after Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act section 508 sanctions against Pakistan were waived. IMET funding increases opportunities for military-to-military professional contact, improves interoperability, enhances respect for civilian rule, and improves technical capabilities. IMET courses also focus on professionalism, and expose Pakistani personnel to U.S. ethos, military doctrine, and management. In FY 2008, IMET also supported Enhanced International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) courses as a means to increase exposure to issues related to human rights and the law of war. FY 2008 IMET courses additionally included budget preparation, ammunition specialist, and advanced management.

The executive courses of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS) continue to emphasize the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S.

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policies, which lead to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build relationships with counterparts from Pakistan that will extend to the post-military government era.

The Pakistan Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) educates officers directly involved in counterterrorism (CT) efforts, thus allowing the country to develop policy and plans that support coalition efforts. Through CTFP, the Pakistanis will gain the necessary tools and capabilities to improve not only their CT abilities, but also their military capacity as a whole.

Sri Lanka

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	46	46	18	\$503,420	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	14	14	8	\$62,378	0	0	2	\$0.00
IMET-1	41	28	38	\$757,015	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	1	1	1	\$375,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	40	40	1	\$100,219	0	0	1	\$220,000
Regional Centers	53	53	24	\$434,340	19	19	9	\$82,372
Service Academies	4	4	2	\$282,716	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	199	186	92	\$2,515,088	19	19	12	\$302,372

Sri Lanka has a long tradition of democracy and was the first country in the region to liberalize its economy. Sri Lanka is a strategically located island in the Indian Ocean. The Sri Lankan government has been engaged in a protracted conflict with the terrorist-designated Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for twenty-five years. The government formally withdrew from a 2003 Ceasefire Agreement in January 2008, and the conflict escalated. During the reporting period, the human rights situation in Sri Lanka deteriorated. As in other countries experiencing conflict, the United States' top priority remains the protection of the lives, rights, and property of American citizens. Sri Lanka's poor human rights record has caused U.S. officials to criticize the government and placed Sri Lanka under congressional scrutiny and restrictions.

The United States and Sri Lanka share a strong interest in the suppression of violent extremism. Sri Lanka has been cooperative in allowing transit through airspace, husbanding of ships and aircraft, and supporting operational missions such as Desert Storm, Desert Shield, and, more recently, Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). Other U.S. interests in Sri Lanka are strengthening democratic institutions, increasing respect for human rights, alleviating conflict-related humanitarian crises in the north and east, improving U.S.-Sri Lankan economic ties and cooperation, and enhancing regional stability.

U.S. assistance to Sri Lanka includes funds to facilitate U.S. military-to-military professional contacts and assist in training exercises. Developing an apolitical, professional military contributes to political stability and allows for increased participation in peacekeeping exercises. Specifically, Sri Lanka uses its International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding to send students to the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Command and Staff Colleges and various other officer training courses. These opportunities promote the U.S. goals of enhancing stability and democracy, and increase the Sri Lankan officer corps' familiarity with U.S. values and military practices. Sri Lanka's interoperability with U.S. forces improves through IMET-funded specialized English language training. During FY 2008, Sri Lankan military personnel took part in basic courses for infantry and marine officers and career courses for engineers and signals, intelligence, field artillery, and infantry officers, all of which enhance their value as future peacekeeping participants and increase professionalism within the force.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provided important training and education to assist Sri Lanka in counterterrorism (CT). This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the CT spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Sri Lanka is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating violent extremism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes and failures of CT efforts in Sri Lanka; and the United States is building Sri Lanka's long-term CT capacity.

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The United States welcomed continued Sri Lankan participation in FY 2008 at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the Marshall Center, and the Near East South Asia (NESA) Center for Security Studies executive and senior executive courses and seminars, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These opportunities increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Sri Lanka.

Participation in the U.S. Service Academy Program has enabled young Sri Lankan service cadets to enter the U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy and receive graduate-level military education not available in Sri Lankan institutions.

In FY 2008, candidates from certain units of the Sri Lankan security forces were denied U.S. training under Leahy vetting laws due to credible allegations of gross human rights violations.

In FY 2009, a US Navy ship visit to the Eastern Province will include medical and dental civic action programs as well as civil affairs community relations programs to complement 1207-funded projects within areas formerly under LTTE control.

Tajikistan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	3	3	3	\$145,038	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	13	11	11	\$393,687	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	37	37	10	\$144,486	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	53	51	24	\$683,211	0	0	0	\$0.00

The U.S.-Tajikistan bilateral military relationship continues to develop in a mutually beneficial way, building on our joint efforts in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Tajikistan borders Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, China, and Kyrgyzstan. Its porous borders make it highly vulnerable as a transit point for the movement of insurgents, narcotics, and weapons that can destabilize other parts of the region. U.S. goals in Tajikistan remain the promotion of the development of a strong civil society, a market economy, stable borders, and democratic rule with full respect for human rights.

FY 2008 International Military Education and Training (IMET) was used to fund training on subjects including English language and Professional Military Education (PME). Spreading English-language skills more broadly remains a priority in a region where Russian is the most common first or second language. More widespread English language capability facilitates U.S. training, as well as furthering our goal to build interoperability with US and NATO forces, especially in support of peacekeeping operations. A number of Tajik military officers have received a full year of English language instruction and follow-on military training in the fields of infantry skills, mountain operations and intelligence. Others have received specialized training as English language instructors. IMET-funded English language laboratories have been established and books and audio-visual materials are acquired annually using IMET funds to supplement local language training programs. In addition, the Defense Language Institute (DLI) provided an English language Mobile Training Team to Tajikistan for four months to help further enhance English language instruction. The team was quite successful in building English language skills, both as preparation to study in the United States, and to build interoperability capability.

FY 2008 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) continued to focus on providing communications equipment, training, and support to enhance the capabilities of selected units in the Ministry of Defense and the National Guard. We also provided press center equipment to the National Guard under an FMF case, and are bringing in professional public affairs staff as part of our military cooperation program to support the Tajik ability to offset extremist rhetoric by building a modern strategic communications capability in the armed forces. Current, limited FMF funding for Tajikistan will restrict it to relatively small purchases in the future, until funding levels rise.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) helps to build strong bilateral ties between the United States and Tajikistan, critical for sustaining our collaborative efforts in combating violent extremism. In FY 2008, CTFP funded a seminar in methods to fight corruption, money laundering and other financial crimes that can provide support for terrorists, as well as discrediting the government in public eyes.

Tajik officials also benefit from instruction at the George C. Marshall Center in Germany. The Marshall Center focuses on providing training through courses, conferences, and seminars in democratic processes and civil-military relations for uniformed and civilian defense personnel for countries throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Attendance at Marshall Center courses and conferences exposes Tajik officers and defense officials to their peers in NATO, other former Soviet and former Warsaw Pact countries. These countries provide examples of success in defense reform, and the benefits of an open society and economy, information to which Tajik citizens otherwise have little to no access.

CENTCOM's Special Operations Command (SOCCENT) continued a robust series of Counter-Narco-Terrorism (CNT) training events in Tajikistan for FY08. The Marine Corps Special Operations Advisory Group (MSOAG) trained the Border Guard's Separate Group for Special Reconnaissance in two, six-week long missions. Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) likewise trained their National Guard Special Forces counterparts, also in two, six-week training iterations.

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Instruction consisted of human rights training, small unit patrolling and leadership, map reading/land navigation, communications, first aid/medical skills, marksmanship, and close quarters combat.

Tajikistan has been approved for inclusion in the Global Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Initiative, with funding in FY 2008 approved in the amount of \$1.5 million. Tajikistan has tentatively accepted the program and signed the 505 Agreement necessary for full participation. Training and preparations for building a PKO capability will begin in 2008.

In light of the withdrawal of Russian Border Forces from the Tajik-Afghan border in September 2005, border security remained a large focus of assistance efforts in FY 2008 and will continue into FY 2009. In September 2007 a major delivery of communications equipment to the Border Guards and Drug Control Agency was accomplished. Operator and maintainer training have been initiated, and equipment deliveries are underway to border posts and to the mobile counter-narcotics teams that operate along the Tajik-Afghan border. This equipment will greatly enhance the ability of Tajik forces to control the movement of narcotics, criminals, terrorists, and other persons and materials of concern across the border, reducing safe havens and continuing to build interdiction rates.

Turkmenistan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	14	6	11	\$342,953	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	33	33	9	\$106,831	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	47	39	20	\$449,784	0	0	0	\$0.00

The United States seeks a stable, independent Turkmenistan that contributes to regional stability and prosperity, and enhances U.S. national security. Turkmenistan, rich in oil and gas reserves, borders Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Caspian Sea. A principle U.S. interest is enhancing Turkmenistan's ability to secure its borders since it is a key potential transit state in Central Asia for the movement of narcotics, weapons, and terrorists. The United States also seeks Turkmenistan's assistance in combating violent extremism, counternarcotics (CN) efforts, and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and associated delivery systems, materials, technologies, and expertise. The United States encourages Turkmenistan's further participation in Partnership for Peace (PfP) and related activities as part of our overall goal of introducing Turkmenistan to military cooperation regionally and fostering greater exposure.

Warsaw Initiative Funding (WIF) for participation in PfP activities furthers on-the-ground-experience, including regional cooperation, interoperability with NATO forces, and reform of Turkmenistan's military along Western, democratic lines. These activities also increase Turkmenistan's engagement with Euro-Atlantic security institutions.

In FY 2008, Turkmenistan used International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds to send military personnel to the United States for English language training and for Professional Military Education (PME) courses to include infantry training courses and Intermediate Level Education (ILE), which support Turkmenistan's military reform by exposing officers to U.S. democratic standards and values.

Turkmenistan officials also benefit from instruction at the George C. Marshall Center in Germany. The Marshall Center focuses on providing training through courses, conferences, and seminars in democratic processes and civil-military relations for uniformed and civilian defense personnel for countries throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Attendance at Marshall Center courses and conferences exposes Turkmenistan officers and defense officials to their peers in NATO, and other former Soviet and former Warsaw Pact countries. These countries provide examples of success in defense reform, and the benefits of an open society, economy and information.

Spreading English language skills more broadly remains a priority in a region where Russian is the most common second language and it facilitates U.S. training. The IMET program for Turkmenistan remains focused on language training, as well as on professional officer development for junior and mid-grade officers from all branches of service. The goal of the program is to further Turkmenistan's military professionalization and to enhance the ability of Turkmenistan's forces to participate in PfP activities and/or any future coalition contingencies.