

## Afghanistan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	4	2	4	\$45,314	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	36	26	20	\$545,767	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	365	354	50	\$2,569,551	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	60	36	48	\$1,195,106	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	107	107	44	\$754,743	89	89	5	\$362,333
Section 1004	46	41	22	\$1,616,089	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>185**</b>	<b>\$6,797,131</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$362,333</b>

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

The United States will continue to provide appropriate U.S. based training to assist in the continued development of the Afghan forces. 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, terrorism 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 government in Afghanistan to establish a secure and stable environment, preventing Afghanistan from again becoming a host for terrorist 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 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 security protection and basic services from the government, large unemployed populations are subject to recruitment to the insurgency and the narcotics trade. 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). ANA will continue to utilize conference/seminar opportunities at the Regional Centers focusing on counter terrorism topics. In FY 2008, the ANA also sent officers to the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Army War College. FY 2010 and 2011 focus will be on leader development and professional military education with increased emphasis on junior officer development, to include the implementation of a merit based system for US training selection at the National Military Academy of Afghanistan (NMAA).

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

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and terrorism. The current emphasis on developing in-country English language training capabilities will enable the 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, as well as their prosecution of the overseas contingency operations in the South Asia region.

## Bangladesh

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	24	21	14	\$635,272	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	19	19	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	96	96	11	\$181,387	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	78	43	64	\$1,157,690	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	117	116	3	\$544,802	100	100	7	\$2,040,000
Regional Centers	46	46	29	\$406,896	64	64	9	\$315,099
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>\$2,926,047</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>\$2,355,099</b>

The U.S. security priorities in Bangladesh are combating terrorism and increasing 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.

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 overseas contingency operations. Peacekeeping training in the last four years has helped Bangladesh become one of the top contributors to UN Peacekeeping missions in these years. Overall training 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. A particular focus area is border security/coastal patrol in 2009 and projected for 2010-2011, with the U.S. Coast Guard and other schools providing patrol operations and management training.

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 terrorism. These funds focus on the counterterrorism (CT) and counter-smuggling effort in the vast inter-coastal and riverine waterways system. This effort

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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 program in FY 2008/2009 brought together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism spectrum, and will continue to do so in FY 2010. Through this cross-fertilization, Bangladesh is building a more comprehensive and cohesive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating terrorism; 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 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	4	\$35,634	3	3	3	\$39,516
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$45,634</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$39,516</b>

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 FY 2009, and more are expected in 2010. 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 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$25,660	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	27	26	23	\$944,754	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	54	22	41	\$14,125,145	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	40	40	6	\$181,275	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	73	46	66	\$1,940,829	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	3	3	1	\$7,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	20	20	1	\$339,646	32	32	6	\$2,035,000
Regional Centers	70	70	36	\$462,507	19	19	8	\$206,600
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>\$18,027,316</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$2,241,600</b>

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 interest. 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. India accepted the United States' proposal for continued participation at these executive courses in FY 2009, and will likely do so in FY 2010 as well.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provides important training and education to assist India in combating terrorism. 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 particular concerns in combating terrorism; 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 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	11	8	10	\$153,468	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	102	102	4	\$2,053,192	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	51	28	51	\$1,100,911	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	176	176	24	\$321,001	1	1	1	\$10,587
Section 1004	6	6	4	\$647,251	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	11	11	3	\$6,800	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>95**</b>	<b>\$4,282,623</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$10,587</b>

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

U.S. interests include:

- 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
- Improving Kazakhstan's capability to combat violent extremism.

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 2009, the seventh and largest annual exercise, STEPPE EAGLE, was held in Kazakhstan.

Military training with Kazakhstan focuses 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. Military and peacekeeping operations courses contribute directly to Kazakhstan's ability to meet specified PfP and coalition interoperability goals.

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 the U.S.-Kazakhstan-NATO interoperability, increasing the regional capacity to counter violent extremist organizations, as well increasing Kazakhstan's capacity to meet its own security requirements.

U.S. training has led to the establishment in Kazakhstan of a regional High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) maintenance center, further increasing the region's capacity to modernize land forces.

## Kyrgyzstan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	8	7	8	\$115,038	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	14	14	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	53	28	51	\$974,267	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	108	108	18	\$242,173	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$1,404,997</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

Our efforts to engage Kyrgyzstan in a broader security cooperation relationship that fosters professionalism and stresses civilian control of the military underscore Kyrgyzstan's sovereignty and improve its ability to mitigate the circumstances that breed terrorism. International Military Education and Training (IMET), the 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.

## Maldives

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	23	23	4	\$86,190	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1	1	1	\$833	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	12	6	12	\$139,920	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	24	24	1	\$300,000	0	0	2	\$260,000
Regional Centers	9	9	9	\$74,232	10	10	6	\$82,509
Service Academies	3	3	2	\$147,038	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$748,213</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$342,509</b>

It is in the U.S. national security interest to maintain stability in this small island nation by strengthening its democratic institutions. 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 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 conducted some additional training with the Maldivian military in 2009, focusing on non-commissioned officer professional development, advanced first aid, and small-unit tactics. More assessment, training, and exercise activity is planned for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

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 (NESAC) 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 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	26	25	12	\$370,732	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	39	39	1	\$958,391	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	914	914	18	\$494,794	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	82	71	23	\$938,835	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$8,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	140	140	2	\$380,037	80	80	3	\$740,000
Regional Centers	151	151	25	\$575,361	14	14	3	\$111,469
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1353</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>\$3,726,150</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$851,469</b>

The United States supports Nepali efforts to 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 terrorism, 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 2009 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 (NESAS) 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 continued Nepali participation in APCSS executive courses in FY 2010 and beyond, as well as continuing to fund students to attend the NESAS and other institutions.

## Pakistan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	2	2	2	\$29,190	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	72	72	31	\$2,063,670	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	2	2	1	\$35,560	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	22	16	6	\$50,660	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	136	101	28	\$735,351	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	10	10	2	\$50,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	206	112	147	\$3,209,724	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-X	61	54	23	\$394,563	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	510	510	5	\$2,754,854	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	134	134	43	\$1,127,038	116	116	12	\$1,078,727
Service Academies	8	8	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>288**</b>	<b>\$10,450,610</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$1,078,727</b>

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

Continued strong support from Pakistan's government in the fight against terrorism, 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. For democratization and economic growth to take root, the military must become more open to transparency and accountability in budgeting and civilian decision-making.

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 2009, 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 2009 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 (NESAC) continue to emphasize the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, which lead to increased trust, transparency, and confidence.

The Pakistan Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) supports current efforts in the war against terrorism by educating 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 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	14	14	9	\$437,347	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$719,543	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	81	81	10	\$283,242	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	25	15	24	\$715,445	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	51	51	2	\$199,173	0	0	2	\$470,000
Regional Centers	67	67	31	\$470,705	15	15	6	\$175,379
Service Academies	3	3	1	\$211,683	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$3,037,138</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$645,379</b>

The end of the long secessionist war with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) opens up opportunities for engagement on civil-military issues, economic development, and humanitarian assistance. 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 develop 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 2009, Sri Lankan military personnel took part in basic skills development and management courses, which enhance their value as future peacekeeping participants and increase professionalism within the force.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism (CT) spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Sri Lanka is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating terrorism; 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.

Sri Lanka participated at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the Marshall Center, and the Near East South Asia (NESAS) 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 2009, candidates from certain units of the Sri Lankan security forces were denied U.S. training under the Leahy human rights vetting law due to credible allegations of gross human rights violations.

## Tajikistan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	18	18	5	\$152,382	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	18	9	16	\$378,048	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	29	29	13	\$146,030	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$676,460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

Tajikistan's porous borders make it highly vulnerable as a transit point for the movement of terrorist insurgents, narcotics, and weapons that can destabilize other parts of the region. U.S. goals in Tajikistan remain the development of a strong civil society, a market economy, stable borders, and democratic rule with full respect for human rights.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds 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 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. 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.

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.

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.

## Turkmenistan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	2	\$11,550	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	6	4	5	\$172,595	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	10	10	7	\$57,035	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$241,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

The United States seeks a stable, independent Turkmenistan that contributes to regional stability and prosperity and enhances U.S. national security. A principle U.S. interest is enhancing Turkmenistan's ability to secure its borders since it is a key transit state in Central Asia for narcotics, weapons, and terrorists. The United States also seeks Turkmenistan's assistance in overseas contingency operations, 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.

Turkmenistan uses 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, 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.

## Uzbekistan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	51	51	4	\$129,442	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	28	28	12	\$147,098	0	0	0	\$0.00
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$6,100	0	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$282,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

Uzbekistan is a strategically important country that is vital to stability in Central Asia. Uzbekistan has been an important past partner in efforts to combat international terrorism. It allowed U.S. forces access to the Karshi-Khanabad airbase until November 2005, provided blanket overflight rights until January 2006, and continues to permit Germany and other coalition partners' access to the Termez airport in support of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. The Uzbek government allows Department of Defense commercial charter aircraft to overfly its territory. As of April 2009, Uzbekistan has supported transportation of materials and goods through air, ground, and rail corridors into Afghanistan in support of OEF. Counterdrug familiarization and border guard training has been conducted along the Uzbekistan and Afghanistan border since November 2009.

Uzbekistan does participate in courses at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, which exposes officers to U.S. democratic standards and values.

During 2009, Uzbekistan was ineligible for International Military, Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance because the Secretary of State has been unable, since FY 2005, to certify Uzbekistan under the U.S.-Uzbekistan Strategic Partnership Agreement, as required by section 568(a) of the Foreign Operations Appropriation Act. That agreement calls for substantial and significant progress on issues including respect for human rights; establishing a genuine multi-party system; and ensuring free and fair elections, freedom of expression, and independence of the media.

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