

Foreign Military Training Report

**Fiscal Years
2020 and 2021**

Joint Report to Congress

Volume I



The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$57,000 for the 2021 Fiscal Year. This includes \$42,000 in expenses and \$15,000 in DoD labor.

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This report is jointly presented by the Department of Defense and the Department of State pursuant to Section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 (codified as amended at 22 U.S.C. § 2416), Section 652 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J - Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008) (P.L. 110-161), and Section 7035(d)(2) of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division G - Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020) (P.L. 116-94).

Refer questions to the appropriate office of the Legislative Liaison.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report is presented pursuant to Section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2416), Section 652 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161), and Section 7035(d)(2) of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). Section 656 of the FAA requires.

a. ANNUAL REPORT.

1. **IN GENERAL.** - Not later than January 31 of each year, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State (DOS) during the previous fiscal year and all such training proposed for the current fiscal year.
2. **EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.** - Paragraph (1) does not apply to any NATO member, Australia, Japan, or New Zealand, unless one of the appropriate congressional committees has specifically requested, in writing, inclusion of such country in the report. Such request shall be made not later than 90 calendar days prior to the date on which the report is required to be transmitted. [NOTE: No such request has been received for 2020.]

b. CONTENTS. - The report described in subsection (a) shall include the following:

1. For each military training activity, the foreign policy justification and purpose for the activity, the number of foreign military personnel provided training and their units of operation, and the location of the training.
2. For each country, the aggregate number of students trained and the aggregate cost of the military training activities.
3. With respect to U.S. personnel, the operational benefits to the U.S. forces derived from each military training activity and the U.S. military units involved in each activity.

c. FORM. - The report described in subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.**d. AVAILABILITY ON THE INTERNET.** - All unclassified portions of the report described in subsection (a) shall be made available to the public on the Internet through the Department of State.**Additional notes:**

- a. Section 652 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, requires that the report be submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations by the date specified in the FAA, Section 656.
- b. Section 7035(d)(2) of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, provides: "For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the

term “military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State” shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act as a major non-NATO ally.

- c. This report was generated using data submitted by multiple sources, including Security Assistance Organizations, Combatant Commands, and other DoD agencies. Volume I lists the operational benefits to U.S. forces for training and education programs and other security cooperation activities; a description of each type of activity; a summary of all training provided, along with the foreign policy justification for each country; country activity training lists; and explanations for the purpose of each training activity.
- d. The report provides information on approximately 50,628 individual events. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, approximately 33,983 students from 152 countries participated in training, the total cost of which was approximately \$526.4 million. The individual events are in alphabetical order within geographic regions by country and fiscal year and are listed in three main categories - education and training activities provided under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program, DOS-funded activities, and DoD-funded activities.
- e. The reported DOS-funded military training includes activities executed under the following authorities:
 1. Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training.
 2. International Military Education and Training (IMET).
 3. International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) programs.
 4. Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR).
 5. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)
 - i. African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)
 - ii. Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI).
 - iii. Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT).
 - iv. Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP).
- f. The reported DoD-funded military training includes activities executed under the following authorities:
 1. Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF). Training data reflected during this reporting period precedes the August 2021 collapse of the Government of the Independent Republic of Afghanistan, after which new ASFF program support was discontinued.
 2. Coalition Readiness Support Program (CRSP), Section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2008, as amended, and 10 U.S.C. 331.
 3. Counter ISIL Train and Equip Fund and Sections 1209 and 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, as amended.

4. Foreign Security Forces: Authority to Build Capacity, 10 U.S.C. 333.
 5. Humanitarian Assistance, 10 U.S.C. 2561.
 6. Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI), Section 1263 of the NDAA for FY 2016, as amended.
 7. Mine Action (MA) Programs, 10 U.S.C. 407.
 8. Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIWFP), 10 U.S.C. 345.
 9. Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), Section 1250 of the NDAA for FY 2016, as amended.
- g. Military training activities that are jointly funded by DoD and DOS include:
1. Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), Section 1207 of NDAA for FY 2012, as amended.
- h. Miscellaneous DoD activities reported include:
1. Service Academy Foreign Student Program, 10 U.S.C. 347.
 2. Aviation Leadership Program, 10 U.S.C. 348.
 3. Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges, 10 U.S.C. 311.
 4. Activities sponsored by the Regional Centers, 10 U.S.C. 342.
 - i. Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)
 - ii. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Marshall Center)
 - iii. William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (WJPC)
 - iv. Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA Center)
 - v. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)
 5. Combatant Command activities.
- i. This report constitutes DoD's efforts to compile, standardize, and synchronize training data collection comprehensively from DoD, the Department of Homeland Security, and DOS. This information is derived from various data systems and organizational records provided by, but not limited to, the Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs); the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA); the Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF-IA); the DoD Regional Centers for Security Studies; the Naval Postgraduate School; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; and the U.S. Military Academies. This report may contain incomplete data due to insufficient data collection in existing training management information technology systems.
- j. Because no training data was submitted for inclusion in this report for any of the below activities, this report does not include any data applicable to any of the following Department of Defense training authorities:

1. Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism, 10 U.S.C. 127e.
 2. Authority to Support Special Operations and Activities of the Office of Security Cooperation, Iraq, Section 1215 of the NDAA for FY 2012, as amended (10 U.S.C. 113 note). This authority expired 90 days after the enactment of the NDAA for FY 2020 (Pub. L. 116 -92, approved Dec. 20, 2019).
 3. Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare, Section 1202 of the NDAA for FY 2018, as amended.
 4. Training for Eastern European National Security Forces in the course of Multilateral Exercises, Section 1251 of the NDAA for FY 2016, as amended.
 5. Training related to Institutional Capacity Building, 10 U.S.C. 332.
 6. Training provided by the Inter-European Air Forces Academy, 10 U.S.C. 350.
 7. Ted Stevens Center for Arctic Security Studies, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (NDAA FY21), Section 1089. The TSC did not conduct training that occurred during the time period for this report.
- k. DSCA continues to work with the training community to standardize collection of all required program data to meet reporting requirements. As DSCA enhances its data collection, accuracy and timeliness is expected to improve. For example, DSCA will require training embedded in FMS equipment cases are identified as a separate line item within the case so it is immediately available.

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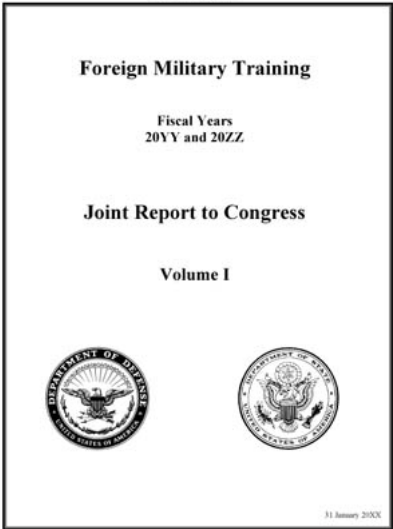
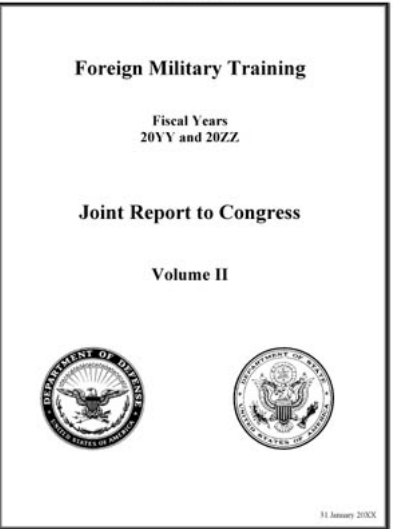
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READING THIS REPORT

All activities are listed by the fiscal year in which the training occurred, not by the fiscal year in which the funding for the training was provided. Most data in the report are current as of October 1, 2020. Some future/planned fiscal year costs were not finalized as of the data-collection cutoff date. Many future/planned fiscal year events were listed before the foreign operations budget was passed and funding allocations were decided.

This report is composed of two volumes:

Volume I	Volume II
	
Classification : Unclassified	Classification : Unclassified

Each volume is divided into sections. Each section includes its own Table of Contents (TOC); for example, Volume I, Section III, includes a TOC containing the list of countries and pages where training data appears. Each TOC is further sub-divided by the geographic regions below:

- Africa
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe
- Near East
- South Central Asia
- Western Hemisphere

Volume I

Section I - OPERATIONAL BENEFITS TO UNITED STATES FORCES

- This section lists the legal requirements and benefits of the training programs to the United States and allies.

Section II - DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

- This section lists the multiple funding sources and training programs that are reported on in this report.

Section III - DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

Section III contains summary data for all military training. This report section is broken out into three main areas:

1. Actual FY programs and totals.
2. Forecasted FY programs and totals.
3. Department of State country and program highlights.

Within areas 1 and 2:

- “Individual Students” reflect a count of students that received training under that level of detail. If a student attended multiple training sessions under a given level of detail, that student will only be counted once.
- “Course Count” reflects a count of individual courses offered under that level of detail. This is determined by counting courses with known start/end dates.
- “Dollar Value” represents the sum of reported training dollars spent on that level of detail. This is determined by adding and totaling all applicable costs associated with the training.

Note:

- The totals for “Individual Students” and “Course Count” detail levels may not equal the sum of the reported country-level figures. This is because of how items are counted, and the various methods of conducting training. For example, an individual student may have received training under more than one program. Because of this, the student will be counted and reported under each program, but will only be counted once for the country total.
- The totals for “Individual Students,” “Course Count,” and “Dollar Value” may not match training line totals listed in Volume I, Section IV, as these summary totals may include training line data that are classified above the unclassified level of Volumes I and II.
- The reported FY International Military Education and Training (IMET) dollar amounts may include funds expended to support travel and living allowances paid to most IMET recipient countries, as well as course cancellation fees.
- If next fiscal year’s training has a cost of \$0, the activity may have been fully funded by other participants or reimbursed through another training activity/event that was part of a student’s training pipeline.

Section IV - COUNTRY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Section IV contains the available unclassified listing of completed training events.

1. This section will break out each training program's courses as training lines.
2. Summary totals for each program as well as overall totals are available.

Note:

- Country and program totals listed in this section may not match totals listed in Volume I, Section III, due to the removal of any ongoing/future training.
- If a course started in or before the current FY but is not scheduled to end until sometime in the next FY, it is reflected in the listings included in Volume II (rather than Volume I), because the training may still be ongoing at the time of publication.

Volume II

Section I - COUNTRY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Section I only lists on-going and planned training.

1. This report volume is similar in format to Volume I, Section IV.
2. Events listed in Volume I, Section IV, are not repeated.
3. Planned training for the next FY was collected at the end of the actual reporting FY. Because of this, planned data may be incomplete and is not updated during the report process.

Notes:

- Future/Planned FY courses frequently list costs or students as “0;” this reflects a “To Be Determined” status.
- The Future/Planned FY IMET dollars represent the value of the training requested by each country and the estimated number of students. The Future/Planned FY IMET dollars and students reported DO NOT reflect the Future/Planned FY IMET allocation level for each country.

Other Report Notes

Foreign military training figures for the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIWFP) in this report are known to be different from those figures provided in FY 2020 this year’s CTIWFP Congressional Report. These discrepancies are due to different statistical and data collection methods as well as differing congressional reporting requirements.

DoD Regional Center programs frequently include participation by partner nation participants for which DoD incurs no marginal costs. These may include self-funded non-governmental participants, partner-nation funded participants, and local foreign nationals (e.g., Washington, D.C.-based embassy officials).

This report constitutes the Department's efforts to compile, standardize, and synchronize training data collection comprehensively from the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of State. This information is derived from various data systems and organizational records provided by (including but not limited to) the GCCs; DSCA; SAF-IA; the DoD Regional Centers for Security Studies; the Naval Postgraduate School; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; and the U.S. Military Academies. This report may contain incomplete data due to insufficient data collection in existing training management information technology systems.

DSCA continues to work with the training community to standardize collection of all required program data to meet reporting requirements. As we proceed with these efforts, we will be able to provide more accurate and timely information in future iterations of this report.

Ongoing, planned, or out-year data contained in this report is subject to change and is an estimate as of when the data sets are prepared, typically October of each year. Out-year training events, dates, and funding may change for many reasons, including international military student (IMS) availability, training center availability, and even training program modifications such as country/program eligibility or termination. Funding for out-year training events reported is as available at the time of collection, as actual expenditures are only finalized after training completion and are subject to change as costs are incurred.

SECTION I. OPERATIONAL BENEFITS TO U.S. FORCES

The National Defense Strategy (NDS) notes that allies and partners are a great strength of the United States. They add directly to U.S. political, economic, military, intelligence, and other capabilities. Together, the United States and our allies and partners represent well over half of the global Gross Domestic Product. None of our adversaries have comparable coalitions. We will continue to work with our partners to improve the ability of their security services to counter terrorism, human trafficking, and the illegal trade in arms and natural resources. We will work with partners to defeat terrorist organizations and others who threaten U.S. citizens and the homeland.

U.S. security cooperation is an important instrument for executing this strategy. Security cooperation advances U.S. security interests by building defense partnerships for the future. Security cooperation also prepares the United States, allies, and partner nations for unforeseen circumstances.

Security cooperation involves the following operational benefits:

1. Building defense relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests.
2. Developing allied and partner military capabilities for self-defense and coalition operations, including allied transformation.
3. Improving information exchange and intelligence sharing to harmonize views on security challenges.
4. Providing U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access and en-route infrastructure.
5. Influencing the development of foreign military institutions and their roles in democratic societies.

For details on the benefits of specific programs, see Section II.

SECTION II. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

A. General

Security cooperation directly contributes to U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives by helping allies and partners improve their defense capabilities and enhance their ability to participate in missions alongside U.S. forces. The following section outlines the range of security cooperation programs through which the U.S. Government provides military training and describes each program's particular benefits. The quantity of training activities conducted during FY 2020 was reduced as compared to the previous year due to travel restrictions due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Impact of COVID-19 Quick Comparison:

	IMS	Funding
FY 2020	34,224	\$528,514,866
FY 2019	71,451	\$904,701,022
Difference	-37,227 (52% reduction)	-\$376,186,156 (42% reduction)

B. Programs Funded By Foreign National Funds - Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

FMS involve government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training. Total FMS sales in FY 2020 (articles and training) were approximately \$50.7 billion. Security Cooperation Education and Training, including professional military education and technical training related to equipment purchases, are sold to foreign countries through the FMS program. Security Cooperation Education and Training sales to foreign countries in FY 2020 totaled more than \$283.1 million.

C. Programs Funded By DOS

1. Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF finances the acquisition of U.S. defense articles, services, and training through grants. Training financed by these grants supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals, enhances bilateral and cooperative bilateral military relationships, and enables allies and friendly nations to improve defense capabilities and interoperability to work toward common security goals and participation in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; DOS manages the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations, and DoD implements the program. Because FMF funding is used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both the U.S. armed forces and U.S. workers. Security Cooperation Education and Training grants to foreign countries in FY 2020 totaled more than \$38.7 million.

2. International Military Education And Training (IMET)

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low-cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance. In FY 2020, the United States provided

approximately \$90.3 million in training to students from 121 allied and partner nations. Additional IMET training is provided to NATO member countries, but is not detailed in this report.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Advance the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations through increased understanding of security issues and the means to address them and improved defense cooperation among the United States and foreign countries;
- Provide training that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S. forces; and
- Increase the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights in their own government and military.

Training provided under the IMET program assists U.S. allies and friendly nations in professionalizing their militaries through participation in U.S. military educational programs. The IMET program introduces military and civilian participants to critical institutions and elements of U.S. democracy such as the judicial system, legislative oversight, free speech, equality issues, and commitment to human rights. The resulting military competence and self-sufficiency of U.S. allies and partner nations provides a wide range of benefits to the United States in terms of collective security, stability, and peace. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of U.S. military principles and integrate them into their own forces, military cooperation is strengthened. Similarly, opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises—as well as essential requirements for access to foreign military bases and facilities—are expanded. IMET fosters important military linkages essential to advancing the global security interests of the United States and improving the capabilities of its allies and partners.

The IMET program's mandatory English-language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. This requirement also facilitates the development of valuable professional and personal relationships that provide the United States access to and influence in a critical sector of society that plays a pivotal role in supporting and transitioning to democratic governance.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of professional military education and technical training activities conducted by DoD for international military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves more than 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to more than 5,000 international students annually. The report contains entries for IMET-1, IMET-2, IMET-X, and IMET-D&R, explained further below.

- IMET-1 are one-year funds. The annual Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (FOA) provides IMET funding for the current fiscal year, to be obligated by September 30 of each year.
- IMET-2 are two-year funds. In FY 2012, the provision to retain funds until expended changed to permit a certain amount of IMET funds to remain available through

September 30 of the following fiscal year, rather than until expended. These funds are also known as Q-year funds.

- IMET-X are x-year funds. From FY 2002-2011, the FOA also included the provision allowing a certain amount of IMET funds to remain available until expended. These funds are also known as no-year funds.

The Expanded IMET program is a subset of the IMET program that specifically focuses on fostering greater understanding of and respect for civilian control of the military, introduces students to military justice systems, and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome challenges that can exist among armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators.

Beginning in FY 2008, DOS's annual appropriations act has provided authority to de-obligate and re-obligate IMET funding up to four years from the date on which the availability of such funding would otherwise have expired as long as it was first obligated within the initial period of availability. Once funds are re-obligated, those funds remain available for expenditure up to five years following the four-year de-obligation/re-obligation period (e.g., FY 2014 IMET funds de-obligated and re-obligated in FY 2018 remain available for expenditure until the end of FY 2023). IMET programs conducted under this authority are indicated in the report as IMET-D&R. Once funds pass the five-year expenditure period, those funds cancel and are no longer available for expenditure. As such, they must be returned to the U.S. Treasury. There is no cap on how much IMET funding can be de-obligated every year. For two-year IMET funds that were obligated during the original period of availability, the four-year period for re-obligation begins at the end of the second year of availability. For example, FY 2013 two-year IMET funds (13Q) that are obligated before the end of FY 2014 remain available for re-obligation through September 30, 2019, because they were originally available for obligation until September 30, 2014. This extended period of availability is intended to be a strategic tool to enable DoD to react flexibly and responsively to global changes and support U.S. security interests through the provision of timely training assistance. To be considered for de-obligation/re-obligation funding, a country must not be restricted from receiving IMET by law or policy in the current appropriations year or in the year the funds were originally appropriated. IMET funds must be expended only for the purposes which DOS has approved and justified to Congress.

A less formal, but still significant, part of IMET is the U.S. Field Studies Program, which introduces students to the U.S. way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.

3. International Narcotics And Law Enforcement (INL)

The DOS Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) partners with DoD to combat international drug trafficking, and other transnational crime groups by providing training (and other support) to strengthen law enforcement and security institutions in key countries in Mexico, Central and South America (particularly Colombia). Using International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding, INL-funded programs are designed to blunt the impact of international drugs and crime by strengthening foreign governments' ability to identify, confront, and disrupt, and prosecute these groups before the effects of their crime reach U.S. soil.

4. Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)

Authorized by Sections 571-575 of the FAA (22 U.S.C. 2349aa and 22 U.S.C. 2349bb), the Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs are designed to provide assistance to countries to enhance counterterrorism, nonproliferation, and export control capabilities. These programs advance a range of purposes, including to: 1) provide equipment and training to increase the capacity of law enforcement personnel to deter terrorism; 2) strengthen bilateral ties between the United States and friendly governments with concrete assistance; 3) increase respect for human rights by sharing with law enforcement authorities modern, humane, and effective antiterrorism techniques; 4) provide equipment and training for enhanced nonproliferation and export control capabilities; 5) accomplish activities and objectives set forth in sections 503 and 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5853 and 5854) for countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union; 6) promote multilateral activities, including with international organizations relating to nonproliferation. This report contains entries for NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD). NADR-CWD engagements strengthen partner capacity to manage arms and ammunition safely, securely, and efficiently as well as address threats posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive remnants of war.

5. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), FAA Section 551

Funds for PKO are appropriated to DOS. PKO funds are used to provide assistance to partner nations and international organizations on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of U.S. national security interests. Such assistance may include reimbursement to DoD for expenses incurred pursuant to section 7 of the United Nations (UN) Participation Act of 1945, but may not exceed \$5,000,000 in any fiscal year unless a greater amount is specifically authorized by Section 551 of the FAA. Each year, DOS uses interagency agreements under Section 632(b) of the FAA to transfer PKO funding to DSCA in support of specific requirements. The U.S. Embassy within a benefitting country or the respective Combatant Command defines PKO requirements and prepares the Memorandum of Request for those requirements that will be executed by DSCA as a PKO building partnership capacity (BPC) program.

PKO training listed in this report include funds utilized by:

a. Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)

The vision for GPOI is to work collaboratively with U.S. and international stakeholders to achieve and sustain operational effectiveness in peace operations and promote international peace and security. In support of this vision, the GPOI mission is to strengthen international capacity and capabilities to execute UN and regional peace operations by enhancing partner countries' sustainable, self-sufficient peace operations proficiencies and building the capacity of the UN and regional organizations to conduct such missions.

GPOI was launched in 2005 as the U.S. contribution to the G8 Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, adopted at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit. With a total budget of nearly \$1.3 billion from Fiscal Years (FY) 2005-2020, GPOI funding is applied to accomplish the following objectives:

- Build self-sufficient peace operations training capacity in partner countries
- Support partner countries' development and employment of critical enabling capabilities
- Enhance partner country operational readiness and sustainment capabilities
- Strengthen partner country rapid deployment capabilities
- Expand the role of women and enhance gender integration
- Build UN and regional organization capabilities.

b. African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)

Established in FY 2015, APRRP was announced as a targeted, three-to-five-year initiative to help generate and rapidly deploy peacekeepers from six partner countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. The program's mission is to build, strengthen, and institutionalize capabilities to rapidly respond to crises on the African continent.

APRRP complements GPOI's broader capacity building efforts by focusing on developing high demand enabling capabilities (e.g., airlift; command, control, communications, and information systems (C3IS); engineering; logistics; medical; and FPU) that are persistent shortfalls in UN and regional peace operations and which underpin capacity to deploy a rapid response force. Program efforts are designed to be full capability packages, which include equipment, equipment-related training, and training on required skill sets. APRRP's budget is approximately \$267,500,000 from Fiscal Years (FY) 2015-2017. As program implementation continues, three partner countries developing rapid deployment capabilities with APRRP assistance pledged to elevate critical enabling units to the UN's Rapid Deployment Level (RDL).

c. Partnership For Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT)

Established in 2009, the PREACT is a U.S.-funded and implemented multi-year, multi-faceted program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of military, law enforcement, and civilian actors across East Africa to counter terrorism in a comprehensive fashion. It uses law enforcement, military, and development resources to achieve its strategic objectives, including:

- Reducing the operational capacity of terrorist networks;
- Developing a rule of law framework for countering terrorism in partner nations;
- Enhancing border security;
- Countering the financing of terrorism, and;
- Reducing the appeal of radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism.

d. Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Established in 2005, the TSCTP is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by DOS, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and DoD to help partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats and prevent the spread of violent extremism. Areas of support include:

- Enabling and enhancing the capacity of North and West African militaries and law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations;

- Integrating the ability of North and West African militaries and law enforcement, and other supporting partners, to operate regionally and collaboratively on counterterrorism efforts;
- Enhancing border-security capacity to monitor, restrain, and interdict terrorist movements;
- Strengthening the rule of law, including access to justice, and law enforcement's ability to detect, disrupt, respond to, investigate, and prosecute terrorist activity;
- Monitoring and countering the financing of terrorism (such as that related to kidnapping for ransom); and
- Reducing the limited sympathy and support among communities for violent extremism.

D. Programs Funded By The Department Of Defense

1. Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)

In August 2021, after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, new ASFF program support was discontinued. During the time period of this report, the Secretary of Defense was authorized to use the ASFF appropriation to provide assistance to the forces of the Afghan Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, construction, and funding. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)) coordinated the ASFF Financial and Activity Plan (FAP) for approval by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC), which was chaired by senior representatives of the Under Secretaries for Policy (USD(P)), Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)), and Comptroller, who were the voting members. The USD(C) then coordinated the ASFF FAP with Department of State and submitted the program Congressional Notification by Budget Activity Group and Sub-Activity Group. Most of ASFF was used to fund cases for defense articles, services, and supplies. Requirements for ASFF cases were received from the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (CSTC-A). While new ASFF support was terminated at the end of fiscal year 2021, due to the participation of Afghans who started DoD training programs prior to the Taliban takeover, the subsequent Foreign Military Training Report for the next fiscal year will still include ASFF related training data.

2. Coalition Readiness Support Program (CRSP)

The CRSP is authorized by section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008 (P.L. 110-181), as amended, and the annual DoD Appropriations Act, and is funded with Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (O&M, DW) appropriations. The CRSP may be used to provide specialized training, procure supplies and specialized equipment, and loan such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. Combatant Commands may submit requests for CRSP funds to the USD(P) for prioritization, coordination, and submittal to the Secretary of Defense for approval. Funds made available for the CRSP prior to FY 2012 are available until expended.

3. Counter- Islamic State of Syria (ISIS) Train and Equip Fund (CTEF)

Authorized by Section 1236 of the NDAA for FY 2015 (P.L.113-291), as amended, CTEF consolidates previously operational support programs focused on border security in association with the defeat ISIS efforts. CTEF enhances the United States' ability to support partner nations' response to crises and transnational threats, as well as operations that support U.S. interests.

CTEF provides training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, and services, stipends, facility and infrastructure repair and renovation, and sustainment to Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces, or other local security forces fighting ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

4. DoD Regional Centers For Security Studies

The DoD Regional Centers for Security Studies support the National Defense Strategy and DoD security cooperation priorities with programs designed to enhance security, deepen understanding of international security challenges and trends, foster bilateral and multilateral partnerships, improve defense-related decision-making, and strengthen cooperation among U.S. and regional military and civilian leaders.

Each Regional Center, based on guidance from the USD(P) and its respective Combatant

Command, tailors its programs specifically to assist with meeting the Secretary of Defense's key goals in each region. Common topics are regional security issues, defense planning, and civil-military relations.

Regional Centers have been established for all major regions of the world. The five Regional Centers are:

- Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)
- Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)
- The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC)
- The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA)
- The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (WJPC)

Typical activities include in-resident academic programs, one to three-week seminars conducted in the region, and research studies. In addition, the Regional Centers maintain communications with their former participants through electronic mail, web sites, newsletters, and country-based alumni organizations. Enabling legislation (10 U.S.C. Section 342) for the Regional Centers establishes them as international venues for bilateral and multilateral research, communication, the exchange of ideas involving military and civilian participants, and training.

Pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (NDAA FY21), Section 1089, the Secretary of Defense established the Ted Stevens Center for Arctic Security Studies (TSC), effective June 9, 2021. The TSC will build strong, sustainable, domestic and international networks of security leaders and promote and conduct focused research on Arctic security to advance DoD security priorities in the Arctic region, including advancing Arctic awareness, both among partners and within the increasingly professionalized field of U.S. Arctic service; reinforcing the rules-based order in the Arctic; and, in keeping with Secretary of Defense priorities and the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, addressing the impacts of climate change in the region. The newly established TSC has not conducted any training that occurs within the time period for this report.

5. Foreign Security Forces: Authority to Build Capacity - Section 333

10 U.S.C. 333 (Section 333) provides a consolidated DoD authority to build the capacity of national security forces of foreign countries. Section 333 authorizes DoD to conduct or support programs to provide training and equipment to the national security forces of foreign countries for the purpose of building the capacity of such forces to conduct one or more of the following:

1. Counterterrorism operations
2. Counter-weapons of mass destruction operations
3. Counter-illicit drug trafficking operations
4. Counter-transnational organized crime operations
5. Maritime and border security operations
6. Military intelligence operations
7. Operations or activities that contribute to an existing international coalition operation that is determined by the Secretary to be in the national interest of the United States

Section 1201 of the NDAA for FY 2021 (P.L. 116-283) adds "air domain awareness

operations” and “cyberspace security and defense cyberspace operations” as additional types of operational capabilities that can be developed with Section 333 assistance.

6. Humanitarian Assistance

The goal of disaster-response training is an improved host nation capability to respond to disasters effectively, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for a U.S. military response. DoD is authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2561 to use funds appropriated specifically for humanitarian assistance (HA) for the purpose of providing transportation of humanitarian relief or for other humanitarian purposes. DoD conducts limited disaster-response training under this authority with a goal of providing the necessary skills for the civilian leaders of foreign governments and institutions to organize emergency workers; hospital, medical, and administrative personnel; and military members to respond to natural disasters.

Normally, HA and training conducted under 10 U.S.C. 2561 are not provided to foreign militaries. However, selected host nation armed forces personnel are occasionally included in the training to demonstrate the military’s role in supporting civilian agencies during emergencies. In some instances, disaster-response training is provided directly to the host nation’s military when it is the only government agency capable of responding to the natural disaster. Additionally, disaster-response programs contribute to regional stability and support both ambassadorial mission plans and Combatant Command theater security cooperation strategies.

7. Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI)

Section 1263 of the NDAA for FY 2016 (P.L. 114-92), as amended, provides authority for the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative until December 31, 2025. Section 1263, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide assistance (equipment, supplies, training, and small-scale military construction) to assist the national military or security forces that have maritime security missions as part of their respective fundamental responsibilities in Bangladesh, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. Section 1263 may also be used to pay for training for ministry, agency, and headquarters-level organizations of these countries.

8. Mine Action (MA) Programs

Under 10 U.S.C. 407, the United States provides MA assistance to many countries throughout the world to mitigate the dangers of landmines, promote regional peace and stability, and advance U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. A collateral benefit of the program is the enhancement of operational readiness for participating U.S. forces. Within the overall MA program, DoD provides training to foreign nations in mine-clearance operations, mine-awareness education and information campaigns, assistance in the establishment of MA assistance centers, emergency medical care, and leadership and management skills needed for foreign partners to conduct a national-level MA program successfully. When called upon for MA training, the ultimate goal of DoD participation is to develop a self-sustaining, indigenous demining capability within each recipient country. MA assistance may also include support to improve the physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of conventional explosive ordnance.

Explosive-ordnance disposal and engineer personnel normally conduct MA training using the “train-the-trainer” concept, with augmentation from special operations forces (SOF) as needed. The Combatant Commands execute the MA program, facilitating military-to-military engagement opportunities. Such participation allows the Combatant Commands to work closely with Country-Teams to show mine-affected countries how military forces can support the civilian population. By participating in these activities, the Combatant Commands and the Country Teams demonstrate the U.S. commitment to provide direct, bilateral humanitarian assistance, relieve suffering, improve the socio-economic environment, and promote regional stability.

9. Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIWFP)

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIWFP) is a DoD security cooperation program conducted under 10 U.S.C. 345. It was established originally to meet an emerging and urgent defense requirement to build partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) and irregular warfare (IW) education, training, and other activities. The purpose of CTIWFP is to educate and train mid- and senior-level partner defense and security officials; build and strengthen a global network of CbT and IW experts and practitioners at the operational and strategic levels; build and reinforce the CbT and IW capabilities of partner nations through operational and strategic level education; contribute to efforts to counter ideological support to terrorism; provide a flexible and proactive program to respond to emerging CbT and IW requirements

The goals of the CTIWFP are to build and strengthen a global network of CbT and IW experts and practitioners at the operational and strategic levels; build and reinforce the CbT and IW capabilities of partner nations through operational and strategic-level education; contribute to efforts to counter ideological support to terrorism; and provide DoD with a flexible and proactive program that can respond to emerging CbT and IW requirements and that is capable of filling identified gaps in partnership strategies.

CTIWFP activities include a mixture of existing, traditional programs and activities designed to strengthen individual, country, and regional CbT and IW capabilities and capacities according to the priorities of the Secretary of Defense. Activities may be conducted at U.S. military educational institutions, regional centers, conferences, seminars, mobile education units, or other education programs. A prerequisite for CTIWFP funding for an educational activity is that the event will provide unique CbT and IW education as identified by a Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) and approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict) (ASD(SO/LIC)).

The CTIWFP complements existing Security Cooperation programs and fills a current void in the U.S. Government’s efforts to provide targeted CbT and IW assistance. This program is a key tool for Combatant Commanders to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign CbT and IW capabilities. Combatant Commands identify and recommend to ASD(SO/LIC) for approval CTIWFP participants who have a direct impact on their country’s ability to cooperate with the United States in overseas contingency operations. The NDAA for FY 2019 amended 10 U.S.C. 345 to add the authority to provide education and training in connection with irregular warfare in addition to CbT.

10. Service-Sponsored Activities

a. Academy Exchanges/Service Academy Foreign Student Program

As authorized pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 347, DoD's three Service Academies (the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy) conduct academic exchange programs of varying lengths and content. As with civilian exchanges, U.S. cadets and midshipmen may spend a portion of the academic year or summer training period at a comparable foreign institution while counterpart students participate in the U.S. program. In addition, the Service Academy Foreign Student Program allows up to 60 foreign students to attend each Service Academy at any one time as actual members of an Academy class (i.e., as full-time, four-year degree candidates). These activities introduce future foreign leaders, at the beginning of their careers, to their U.S. peers in an environment that is designed to promote military professionalism. The presence of foreign students in U.S. institutions also serves our foreign and national security policy interests by introducing future U.S. military leaders to individuals from the many parts of the globe to which they may deploy or work within coalition operations. The cost reflected in the report represents the cost to DoD. Some countries reimburse all or a portion of the cost of the program to the Service Academies.

b. Aviation Leadership Program (ALP)

The Aviation Leadership Program (ALP) is a U.S. Air Force-funded program authorized pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 348 and provides undergraduate pilot training (UPT) to 15-20 select international students per year from friendly, developing countries. ALP consists of English-language training, introduction to flight training, UPT, and necessary related training, as well as programs to promote increased awareness and understanding of U.S. democratic institutions and society. The duration of ALP is one to two years, depending on the amount of English-language training required to bring the student up to entry-level and the student's progression through the UPT program.

c. Exchanges

Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 311, professional military education (PME) exchanges allow foreign military personnel to attend PME institutions in the United States (other than Service Academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Section 30A of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2770), authorizes the President to provide training and related support to military and civilian defense personnel of a friendly foreign country or an international organization. Such training and related support are provided by a Secretary of a Military Department. Unit exchanges conducted under this statute are authorized only pursuant to an agreement negotiated for such purposes, and are integrated into the theater engagement strategies of the relevant Combatant Commander. Recipient countries must provide, on a reciprocal basis, comparable training and related support within a reasonable period of time (which may not be more than one year) of the provision of training and related support by the United States.

11. “Miscellaneous, DoD/DOS Non-Security Assistance” and “Non-Security Assistance, Unified Command”

"Non-Security Assistance, Unified Command," and "Miscellaneous, DoD/DOS Non-Security Assistance," are training funded by the DoD Combatant Command, Security Cooperation Office, or external DoD organization that were not administered by the Military Department (MILDEP) Security Assistance organizations, or loaded into the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS).

12. Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI)

The USAI, authorized by Section 1250 of the NDAA for FY 2016, authorizes the provision of assistance and support to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, including the replacement of any weapons or defensive articles provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventories of the United States. In coordination with DOS, this initiative supports a variety of security assistance activities, including, but not limited to: intelligence support; personnel training; equipment and logistics support; and supplies and other services. Specifically, this initiative is intended to increase Ukraine's ability to defend against further aggressive actions by theater adversaries or their proxies and advance comprehensive defense reforms to develop Ukraine's combat capability to defend its sovereign territory and enhance interoperability with NATO and Western forces.

E. Military Training Activities Jointly Funded by the Department of Defense and the Department of State

1. Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) (Section 1207)

The Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) was authorized in Section 1207 of the NDAA for FY 2012 (P.L. 112-81) as a pilot program expiring in FY 2015. It has since been extended until the end of FY 2021. Under this authority, DoD and DOS may provide assistance to enhance the capabilities of a partner country's national military forces and other national security forces that conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and CT operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces; and to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. Program funds may also be used to provide assistance for the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts. GSCF assistance programs must include elements that promote observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and respect for legitimate civilian authority within the partner country. Section 1207 specifies the level for DoD and DOS contribution of funds to the GSCF and also provides transfer authority.

F. Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard Activities

The U.S. Coast Guard routinely assists other Federal departments and agencies such as DOS and DoD through the provision of training and technical assistance. Subject areas span the full breadth of U.S. Coast Guard core-mission areas, including maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, port security, and marine safety. As the U.S. Coast Guard has no independent authority to conduct this training, funding is provided under programs such as Anti-Terrorism Assistance, INL programs, Cooperative Threat Reduction programs, IMET, and the FMF program, among others. Countries may also use their national funds to

purchase training through the FMS program.

Pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 1923, the President may authorize foreign nationals to receive instruction at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), with the permission of the Secretary of the respective department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The number of foreign USCGA cadets may not exceed 36 at any given time. Cadets may earn a Bachelor of Science degree in one of the following disciplines:

- Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Marine and Environmental Science
- Management
- Government
- Operations Research and Computer Analysis

The presence of foreign students at the USCGA serves to enhance international relationships with key maritime partners around the world. Normally, sponsoring governments agree in advance to reimburse the U.S. Coast Guard for all costs incurred for a cadet's training at the USCGA. Countries may request a waiver to this policy, which can only be granted by the Secretary of the respective department in which the U.S. Coast Guard is operating. Therefore, the figures provided in this report represent only those costs borne by the U.S. Coast Guard. Countries also must agree that the cadet will serve in the comparable maritime service of his or her respective country upon graduation. An appropriate duration of service is determined by the sponsoring government.

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