



Department of Defense
Section 1209 of the NDAA for
FY 2008 (Public Law 110-181)
Report to Congress
On
Foreign-Assistance Related Programs
for
Fiscal Year 2012

May 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is provided consistent with section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 (Public Law 110-181) as amended by section 1203 of the NDAA for FY 2010 (Public Law 111-84 which provides that the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report that specifies on a country-by-country basis, each foreign assistance related program carried out by the Department of Defense (DoD) during the prior fiscal year under the following authorities:

Section 1004 of the NDAA for FY1991 (Public Law 101-510), section 1033 of the NDAA for FY1998 (Public Law 105-85), section 1206 of the NDAA for FY2006 (Public Law 109-163), section 1233 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Public Law 110-181), and Title 10, U.S. Code, sections 127, 166a (b)(6), 2249c, and 2561.

The reports are required to be provided by February 1 of every year through February 1, 2013. This report covers FY 2012.

The Department of Defense (DoD) executes foreign and security assistance-related programs under available authorities. These programs complement the Department of State's (DOS) efforts as the U.S. Government lead for foreign policy development and implementation, and therefore the programs are formulated in consultation with DOS. Security assistance programs are undertaken by DoD to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. The programs reported herein support U.S. national security objectives, the objectives of the Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) and the Chiefs of Mission. The programs range in scope from those that build specific counter-terror capabilities to those that provide humanitarian assistance. They are a critical component of the whole-of-government engagement efforts in each geographic region. These cost-effective efforts help other countries carry out their sovereign responsibilities to protect their people, as well as help to prevent or mitigate the effects of conflicts, crises and instability. The programs identified in this report have contributed substantially to advancing U.S. Government interests and achievement of its strategic objectives.

This report includes the total dollar value, type of support, and purpose of the security assistance activities executed by DoD in FY 2012. Included in this report are brief summaries relating the strategic importance of the security assistance programs to the geographic combatant commanders' (GCC) overall engagement efforts, as well as a rollup of all programs, formatted by combatant command, country, and by program.

Lastly, this report provides descriptions of the legal authorities for each foreign assistance related program that the Department of Defense (DoD) implements on behalf of any other department or agency of the U. S. Government, including programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151, et seq.), and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751, et seq.)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Authority	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount (Figures are Actual \$)
1206 1	2012	\$210,455,543
1233 2	2012	\$1,431,840,347
1033 1	2012	\$60,437,232
1004 2	2012	\$630,596,882
127d 2	2012	\$6,506,092
2249c 1	2012	\$25,502,144
2561* 1	2012	\$75,656,310
166a (b)(6) 2	2012	\$0
Total	2012	\$2,440,994,550

The funding represented in the Section 1209/1203(b) Report to Congress for FY 2012 will be identified by the following footnotes.

Note 1: Funding identified for Sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* indicates an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*2-year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for Sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) is actual expenditures/obligations of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

The following paragraphs provide descriptions of the legal authorities for each foreign assistance related program that the Department of Defense (DoD) carried out by the Department of Defense.

A. Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2006.

Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2006, as amended, provided that the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Secretary of State may conduct programs that provided that the Secretary of Defense may build the capacity of foreign military forces to conduct or support programs to help build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces in order for that country to conduct counterterrorism (CT) operations or participate in or support military and stability operations in which the U.S. armed forces are a participant. It also provides the authority to build the capacity of a foreign country's maritime security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations.

B. Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2006.

Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2006, as amended, authorized DoD to provide services to, and transfer defense articles and funds to the Secretary of State for the purposes of facilitating the provisions by the Secretary of State for reconstruction, security, or stabilization assistance to foreign countries. This authority expired in FY 2010 and was transitioned

to USAID's Complex Crises Fund. The report for FY 2012 includes the Section 1207 in the Program Overview to match the current Public Law, but no funds were obligated.

C. Section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008.

Section 1233 authority replaced Section 1208 of the NDAA for FY 2006 (Public Law 109-163) in FY 2008. Section 1233 provides that the Secretary of Defense may reimburse key cooperating nations for specified support provided in connection with specified U.S. military operations.

D. Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1998.

Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1998, as amended, authorizes DoD to provide up to \$100 million each fiscal year for certain counternarcotics-related equipment to 35 specifically-named countries. Section 1033 also authorizes provision of weapons and ammunition of 50 calibers or less to Afghanistan's counternarcotics security forces.

E. Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991.

Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991, as amended, provided the Secretary of Defense may provide support for the counternarcotics activities of U.S., Federal, State, local or tribal, or foreign law enforcement agencies, including for maintenance, repair and upgrading of equipment, transportation, training, providing infrastructure, detecting and monitoring of drug trafficking, establishing command, control, communications and computer networks, aerial and ground reconnaissance, and provision of linguist and intelligence analysis services.

F. Section 127d of Title 10, United States Code.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide logistics support, supplies, and services to allied forces participating in combined operations with U.S. Armed Forces. This authority may be used only for a combined operation that is carried out during active hostilities or as part of a contingency operation or a noncombat operation (including an operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance, a country stabilization operation, or a peacekeeping operation) and where the Secretary of Defense determines that the allied forces to be provided logistic support, supplies, and services are essential to the success of the combined operation and would not be able to participate in the combined operation but for the provision of such logistic support, supplies, and services by the Secretary of Defense.

G. Section 2249c of Title 10, United States Code.

Section 2249c provides that, under regulation prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, funds appropriated to DoD may be used to pay costs associated with education and training of foreign officials under the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP). The CTFP provides tailored operational and strategic-level education and training to our international partners in support of U.S. efforts to combat terrorism. Additionally, the CTFP was developed to help counter ideological support for terrorism and to create a global community of counterterrorism experts and practitioners who share values and a common language in the fight against terrorism. This authority may be used to pay any costs associated with the education and training of foreign military officers, ministry of defense officials, or security officials at military or civilian educational institutions, regional centers, conferences, seminars, or other training programs conducted under the Regional Defense CTFP.

H. Section 2561 of Title 10, United States Code.

Section 2561 provides that the Secretary of Defense may use this authority to transport humanitarian assistance. Funds provided under this authority shall be used for the purpose of providing transportation of humanitarian relief and for other humanitarian purposes. The Secretary of Defense may also use the authority to transport supplies intended for use to respond to, or mitigate the effects of, for example, an oil spill, that threatens serious harm to the environment, but only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available. Note: 2561 funds are two year funds.

I. Section 166a (b) (6) of Title 10, United States Code.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may provide funds to a combatant commander or other officer designated by the Chairman to fund humanitarian and civic assistance coordination with the relevant chief of mission, to include urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance. The strongest candidates for approval CCIF initiatives that are authorized for this report are subsection (b) (6) of Section 166a.

U.S. AFRICOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$44,376,000
1233 2	\$0
1033 1	\$369,000
1004 2	\$13,106,000
127d 2	\$0
2249c 1	\$4,877,059
2561* 1	\$10,725,107
166a(b)(6) 2	\$0
AFRICOM TOTAL	\$73,453,166

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (* annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. Africa Command – FY12 Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives.

U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) employs a variety of security assistance and security cooperation tools to enable African security forces to provide better security and stability in their respective countries and regions. USAFRICOM employs both State Department supported Title 22 and DoD Title 10 programs to attain five Theater Strategic Objectives (TSOs): (TSO 1) deter or defeat al Qaeda and other violent extremist organizations operating in Africa and deny them safe haven; (TSO 2) strengthen the defense capabilities of key African states and regional partners and through enduring and tailored engagement, help them build defense institutions and military forces that are capable, sustainable, subordinate to civilian authority, respectful of the rule of law and committed to the well-being of their fellow citizens; (TSO 3) ensure U.S. access to and through Africa in support of global requirements; (TSO 4) be prepared, as part of a whole-of-government approach, to protect Africans from mass atrocities; and (TSO 5) when directed, provide military support to humanitarian assistance efforts. The Command's goals are stated in the USAFRICOM Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) and support the requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD.) The TCP identifies Theater Security Objectives (TSO's) and related Strategic Effects (SE) that detail the Command's objectives in an unconstrained environment. Further requirements are articulated in various Regional Campaign Plans and Regional Plans established by the Command as well as by the Commander's statements to Congress.

USAFRICOM's challenge is to accomplish all objectives in an increasingly resource constrained environment. Maturing partners, coupled with the fragile logistics infrastructure, require greater attention to detail and additional support from U.S. Embassy country teams and the USAFRICOM staff. Additionally, many African nations are politically and economically vulnerable to destabilizing influences, requiring USAFRICOM to remain flexible in its application of limited resources and manpower.

B. USAFRICOM - Using Foreign Assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

USAFRICOM considers the full range of available programs when developing its guidelines for achieving Command goals and objectives. The programs addressed in this report are limited to those that are funded by DoD (Title 10); however, during nomination and development, these programs are balanced and integrated with traditional Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), non-traditional Partnership for Regional East African Counter-Terrorism (PRACT), the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Program (TSCTP), Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI), and other title 22 programs to ensure that they are synchronized and mutually supportive. All title 10 and title 22 programs are considered during the annual FMF/IMET proposal submission process, which identifies supporting programs and priorities.

The Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), section 1206, and counternarcotics trafficking programs support the USAFRICOM TCP and have specific applicability to TSO 1 (al-Qaeda Network defeated) or TSO 5 (improved security sector governance). Prioritization is also influenced by plans and operations, and DoD guidance documents. These factors are considered during the nomination process and during the FMF/IMET proposal submission process.

Program synergy is captured and refined during the Command's annual Theater Policy Synchronization Review (TPSR) during which combatant command components, the U.S. Embassy country teams and related U.S. departments and agencies plan and synchronize engagement activities with the USAFRICOM staff.

C. USAFRICOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs

All engagement programs are coordinated with the U.S. Embassy country teams and with the DOS Africa Bureau to synchronize plans and objectives, in order to support U.S. and partner nation goals and activities. All programs must be endorsed by the Partner Nation to be successful. Explanation of the program to the host nation is conducted by the country-team with guidance provided by the program managers. Partner nation and U.S. Embassy country-team endorsement are critical first steps to success.

Each program provides unique advantages in coordination and execution as follows:

- The CTFP provides combating terrorism training at the mid to senior levels of the partner nation's security establishment. All priority nations are participants in the two major State Department counter-terrorism (CT) programs in Africa, PRACT and TSCTP. PRACT and TSCTP provide training and equipping for CT forces, but do not provide training for senior level command, control, or policy development.
- Counter-narco-terrorism (CNT) addresses narcotics trafficking in Africa. Narcotics trafficking is one of the most destabilizing forces affecting the continent today. It fuels corruption, distorts economies, creates local consumer markets, and provides extremists with resources. USAFRICOM recognizes the risks associated with narcotics trafficking and, in particular, its potential to support international terrorist

and violent extremist organizations. USAFRICOM TSOs 1 and 5 support the National Security Strategy and National Drug Control Strategy goals of mitigating the destabilizing impact of narcotics trafficking through creating partnerships and building partner nation capabilities and capacities. Stability and good governance are key elements of building effective cooperative security arrangements in West Africa.

- Section 1206 authority provides training and equipment to build CT capabilities by identifying urgent and emerging CT capabilities gaps of importance to the United States and responding to them quickly. Program nominations come from the U.S. Embassy country team or respective GCC and are vetted through the Command to the Joint Staff, OSD Policy, and Department of State (DOS.) This dual-key Title 10 program is rapidly becoming the most important CT resourcing tool. More than \$44M in section 1206 programs were approved for the USAFRICOM region in FY 2012. Training and equipment provided by section 1206 authority bolsters partner nation contribution to CT missions in consonance with U.S. objectives supporting Command capacity building efforts.

D. USAFRICOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 12

1. Section 1206: Niger Air Logistics and Communications Enhancement (\$11.75M). Niger will receive two short takeoff and landing (STOL) Cessna 208 aircraft and radios to support liaison and sustainment missions to remote outposts along the Niger-Mali border. They will also be used to communicate with forces on the ground and to identify and target AQIM forces. With the collapse of Malian control over the north, this program is a particularly important means of countering the significantly increased threat along the border.

2. Section 1206: Uganda/Burundi CT Support for Deployment (\$18.8M). Follow-on to the successful FY'11 engineer program, it provides engineer command and control and supplemental training to enhance the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) counter-insurgency operations. As Ugandan and Burundian forces advance out of Mogadishu, engineer support has become increasingly important in order to clear and repair roads, remove unexploded mines and improve facilities. Equipment provided includes night vision devices (NVDs), radios, body armor and helmets, vehicles, weapons and ammunition, and medical equipment and supplies.

3. Section 1004: Cape Verde – USAFRICOM's Counternarcotics Office provided support to the Cape Verde government to establish and operate its Maritime Operations Center (COSMAR). This center, which brings together representatives from a number of Cape Verde agencies including the Coast Guard and Judicial Police, was an instrumental element in the October 2012 seizure of 1.1 metric tons of cocaine, the largest seizure in Cape Verde's history. Subsequent investigations have lead to the arrest of a number of individuals, including several prominent Cape Verde businessmen who were associated with drug trafficking.

4. Section 1004: Nigeria – USAFRICOM's Counternarcotics Office funded a bulk cash smuggling mentoring project in cooperation with the U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency – Office of Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-HSI) at the Lagos, Nigeria airport. This

U.S. CENTCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$37,426,000
1233 2	\$1,314,391,821
1033 1	\$27,223,000
1004 2	\$383,781,000
127d 2	\$5,316,092
2249c 1	\$5,980,688
2561* 1	\$2,752,650
166a (b)(6) 2	\$0
CENTCOM TOTAL	\$1,776,871,251

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY 2012.

USCENTCOM uses the full spectrum of foreign assistance programs to maximize engagement opportunities, improve partner nation capability and increase regional cooperation on issues of common concern throughout the region. These programs allow USCENTCOM to engage nations with traditional military and non-military opportunities, enhance partner capacity, and effectively posture U.S. force capability across the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR). The goal is to cultivate lasting bilateral relationships with military counterparts and other host nation leaders based on a shared vision and trust between reliable partners. USCENTCOM's security cooperation efforts are designed to achieve Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) end states, oriented around specific Lines of Effort (LOE). These LOE are listed in priority order:

- Counter Afghan Insurgency
- Counter Pakistan Insurgency
- Transition Iraq
- Degrade and Counter Terrorists and Violent Extremist Organizations
- Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Build Partner Capacity
- Protect Freedom of Movement and Flow of Commerce.

B. USCENTCOM - Using Foreign Assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

Foreign assistance programs are a key component of all USCENTCOM security assistance initiatives. They assist in building vital links between the United States and USCENTCOM countries

through developing discrete capabilities of partner states; building and sustaining coalitions through improved interoperability, confidence-building, personal relationships; and helping to assure access to key facilities and infrastructure.

C. USCENTCOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

Foreign assistance programs continue to be well received by regional governments and other foreign recipients. In many cases, this assistance is the only mechanism to improve national capabilities in areas of key interest to the United States. These programs have improved partner nation capability across a spectrum of areas ranging from border security, improving counterterrorism capability and intelligence, building public education and disaster management infrastructure, and aerial surveillance and reconnaissance to improving tactical lift. Foreign assistance programs provide a unique mechanism to engage partner nations outside of traditional military-to-military engagements and enable USCENTCOM to respond quickly to emergent needs in the AOR.

D. USCENTCOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 2012.

1. Section 1004 and 1033 - USCENTCOM uses section 1004 authority as a lever to build counter-narcotics capacity and improve the capability of partner nations' security forces.

AFGHANISTAN: In close coordination with interagency partners, primarily Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security, USCENTCOM has been improving the ability of border security forces, customs officials, and the Counter-narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) to attack and disrupt criminal, insurgent and terrorist actors involved in the illicit drugs trade. Illicit opium production in Afghanistan threatens U.S. and coalition security gains by financing the insurgency and undermining the legitimacy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA).

- DoD counterdrug funding under NDAA section 1004 was instrumental in creating the Air Interdiction Unit (AIU). The AIU was created to provide an organic counterdrug rotary-wing lift capability for Afghan Ministry of the Interior counterdrug forces. The AIU consisted of 20 Mi-17 aircraft stationed in Kabul. This program now forms the basis of the Afghan Special Mission Wing which conducts counter-narcotics, counter-terror and special mission roles for the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense.
- Another highly successful section 1004 program in Afghanistan has been the CNPA Development Unit (CDU). This is a Department of Justice/International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (DOJ/ICITAP) and DoD partnership to build the CNPA as an Afghan police institution. DOJ/ICITAP personnel are embedded in the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan and provide subject matter expertise for the development of the Afghan government's only dedicated counterdrug police force. Working closely with the Afghan Ministry of the Interior's Deputy Minister for counter-narcotics, the CDU assisted the Deputy Minister to develop and approve the CNPA's Ministerial Development Plan. This document provides the roadmap for CNPA institutional development and eventual transition to full GIROA responsibility. The CNPA was the first of the Ministry of Interior's twenty-nine (29) police agencies to have their Ministerial Development Plan approved.

- Section 1004 funding was critical in support of border security improvements directed and managed by the Embassy Kabul's Border Management Task Force (BMTF). The BMTF is a DoD and Department of Homeland Security partnership that aids the GIRoA in improving border security, border infrastructure and customs revenue generation. Significant events include the transfer of the Afghan Advanced Border Management Academy (AABMA) in September 2012, to the Ministry of Interior Directorate of Training's "Afghan Interagency Training Course." The course is completely taught and sustained by the Afghan Ministry of Interior's Combined Training Center in Kabul. The transition marked an important milestone in GIRoA's advancement towards assuming full security responsibility by 2014.
- In 2012, USCENTCOM completed construction of the Kabul International Airport Customs Yard inspection and search areas. This project resulted in a significant increase in capability for the Afghan Customs Police, Afghan Customs Department, Afghan Border Police-Narcotics Division and the Ministry of Finance to inspect inbound and outbound cargo by refurbishing and expanding the Commercial Cargo Inspection Warehouse and Search Facility areas of the International Customs Cargo Facility at Kabul International Airport.

TAJKISTAN:

- DoD counterdrug funding created an interagency communications system for Tajikistan counterdrug agencies. The communications system improves and facilitates cooperative efforts between the various Tajik ministries and agencies with counterdrug missions. This effort connected the Pyandzh region, bordering Afghanistan, with District and Capital Region headquarters.
- Also in Tajikistan, USCENTCOM completed construction of two Border Outposts at Sayod and Ribhoz, both on the Afghan border, for the Tajikistan Border Guards. This construction strengthened the Tajik-Afghan border to deter illicit transit of Afghan opium and other illicit contraband which provide funding for corruption and insurgent activities in the region. This project was a major USCENTCOM counterdrug regional security upgrade to address the largest Central Asian States corridor for drug flow to Russia and Western Europe.

UZBEKISTAN: In support of efforts to secure a northern logistical route for operations in Afghanistan, DoD counterdrug funding purchased two high-energy rail scanners to place at Northern Distribution Network (NDN) entry and exit locations in Uzbekistan. The high-energy rail scanners will assist the Government of Uzbekistan to inspect rail cargo for contraband going to and from Afghanistan and facilitate the retrograde of military equipment from Afghanistan.

CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL: The most successful regional effort in Central Asia has been the Central Asia Regional Training Team (CARTT). The CARTT is a DoD and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) partnership that provides drugs law enforcement training to Central Asia drugs enforcement partners. In FY2012, CARTT conducted training events in all five Central Asian states. In addition to improving regional security in Central Asia, this program continues to provide opportunities for key leader engagement with Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior personnel.

2. Section 1206 – USCENTCOM executed two section 1206 programs in FY12.

YEMEN:

- Yemen Special Operations Forces CT Enhancement Program (\$14M). This initiative will significantly improve the capacity of Yemen's military to conduct CT operations. The tactical effectiveness and operational reach were improved through the acquisition of small arms, communications equipment, night-vision devices, small boats and individual equipment. Note: This program was on OSD administrative hold, which OSD lifted with concurrence from US Embassy-Sanaa, on April 15, 2013, to allow shipments to resume, although articles notified to the Counter Terrorism Unit will be centrally stored in Yemen until the finalization of the Yemen Armed Forces reorganization in late 2013.
 - Yemen Fixed-Wing Capability Program (\$23.4M). The program will build the capacity of Yemen Special Operations Forces to conduct fixed wing support for direct action CT missions. Under the program, Yemen will acquire two Short Take Off and Landing (STOL) aircraft that will enhance Yemen's military forces ability to conduct CT operations by improving their operational reach and shortening their reaction time. Also, Yemen's tactical lift capabilities were enhanced with additional ground support equipment, spare parts, technical support and training for the CN-235 CASA aircraft.
3. Section 2249c – USCENTCOM used 2249c authority to build partnerships through conducting combating terrorism education and training at the bi-lateral and multi-lateral level. In FY 2012 this included numerous individual events in the United States as well as multi-national conferences conducted overseas and in the United States
- Participants from Central and South Asian countries attended numerous CTFP events with Pakistan sending fifty (50) students to a wide range of combating terrorism programs, but focusing on developing effective intelligence networks as well as the use of special operations to improve their operational capabilities, and identify high-value targets and terrorist financial networks. This training significantly improved the ability of Pakistan to identify and target threats from terrorist organizations inside Pakistan as well as secure Pakistan's borders from outside threats.
 - Lebanon sent eighty-five (85) students to CTFP events, including to a Mobile Education Training (MET) event conducted by the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) on Civil-Military Response to Terror and Media Dynamics & Public Affairs. Lebanon's participation in these programs significantly expanded the country's ability to plan for and respond to terrorism at the national level.
 - CCMR conducted a seminar on Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism at MacDill AFB that was attended by forty (40) liaison officers to USCENTCOM from around the world. This seminar covered topics that included Tools & Strategies for Combating Terrorism, Interagency Collaboration, Intelligence and Information Operations, Terrorist Financing and International Approaches to Fighting Terrorism.
 - Yemen and Oman sent more than one hundred and thirty (130) students to CTFP events in FY 2012. Yemen focused on programs related to the development of effective combating terrorism policies; while Oman's two priorities were intelligence programs related to combating terrorism and a counter-piracy MET.

4. Section 2561 – USCENTCOM uses 2561 authority to perform Humanitarian Assistance (HA) projects, including transportation for humanitarian relief and other humanitarian purposes throughout the region as part of the USCENTCOM Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief and Mine Action (HDM) Program. HDM activities provide benefits by improving the basic living conditions of the civilian populace in countries susceptible to violent extremism, enhancing the legitimacy of the local government by improving or building its capacity to provide essential services (such as health care and education) to its populace, and improving security.

JORDAN:

- In support of Jordanian efforts to assist displaced Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria, USCENTCOM provided HA to the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Interior, and regional health centers, to improve conditions and support at refugee camps in Jordan. This included refrigeration for food storage, water tanks, kitchens, Operations Center equipment, generators for electricity and medical equipment.
- HA support was also provided to the Jordanian Armed Forces to establish unofficial border crossing sites along the Jordan-Syrian border. This support included health and hygiene infrastructure as well as control and processing facilities that enabled the Jordanian border authorities to better control the influx of Syrian refugees.

LEBANON:

- In FY 2012, HA support to Lebanon's Back to School program provided more than 2,000 school kits to students from impoverished communities that included displaced Syrian children. The kits included backpacks, composition books, paper, pens, pencils and other school supplies.
- Medical assistance in the form of more than 5,000 influenza vaccines provided to vulnerable portions of the Lebanese population along the Syrian border.
- Distribution of winter clothing to refugee families along the Lebanon-Syrian border. The Lebanese Armed Forces is distributing the clothing in areas difficult for nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to access, which will provide opportunity for engagement and key leader access.

CENTRAL ASIA:

- In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan HA programs focused on health and medical support and school renovations. In Tajikistan, the first round of a twelve-month, nationwide de-worming initiative for pre-school aged children was well-received by the medical community. The second round will focus on school aged children. In Kyrgyzstan, school renovations and surveys have resulted in improved educational infrastructure and were well received by the local government.

5. Section 1233: USCENTCOM used section 1233 to reimburse Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, two key cooperating nations for support provided in support to U.S. military operations associated with Operation Enduring Freedom.

6. Section 127d: USCENTCOM used section 127d to enable the participation of Jordan and Pakistan in key counter-piracy operations.

U.S. EUCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	92,030,047
1233 2	\$117,092,408
1033 1	\$0
1004 2	\$5,927,000
127d 2	\$1,190,000
2249c 1	\$5,772,190
2561* 1	\$7,219,415
166a (b)(6) 2	\$0
EUCOM TOTAL	229,231,060

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotes 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY 2012.

USEUCOM foreign assistance engagement objectives are based upon its theater strategy, the Strategy of Active Security, and the USEUCOM Theater Campaign Plan. The Strategy of Active Security outlines the following theater objectives:

- Ensure readiness to execute USEUCOM's high-priority contingency plans;
- Posture USEUCOM forces to support NATO Article 5 response, while focusing on Ally and partner training designed to maintain interoperability;
- Assist the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) transition through the continued generation and training of coalition forces;
- Sustain NATO and capable partner nations' expeditionary capabilities, while reinforcing their ability to maintain regional stability and to provide for their own security;
- Nurture strategic relationships and necessary force posture to enable continued access, thereby ensuring U.S. freedom of action and global reach;
- Prevent violent extremist organizations (VEO) from obtaining and using weapons of mass destruction (WMD);
- Advance NATO European ballistic missile defense (BMD) through an integrated approach built on balanced contributions; and

- **Prevent the evolution of local crises into regional conflicts, particularly in the Balkans and Caucasus.**

The Commander, USEUCOM's theater priorities (in order) are:

- **Ensure readiness to execute USEUCOM's high-priority contingency plans;**
- **Enable a successful ISAF transition;**
- **Preserve our strategic partnerships by**
 - **Ensuring a strong NATO Alliance**
 - **Sustaining Ally and partner expeditionary capability beyond ISAF**
 - **Maintaining Ally and partner interoperability**
 - **Promoting regional stability and security;**
- **Prepare for transnational threats, focusing on missile defense, WMD, and cyberspace;**
- **Maintain U.S. strategic access across Europe in support of global operations; and**
- **Focus on four key countries: Israel, Russia, Turkey, and Poland.**

The USEUCOM AOR presents significant challenges and opportunities to advance U.S. national security interests. In FY 2012, major challenges included the fallout from the Arab Spring and instability in the Levant; repercussions of the continuing Euro zone crisis on Ally and partner nation defense spending; a growing asymmetric terrorist threat to US and Western interests; Russia's assertiveness and endemic deficiencies; the lack of progress to resolve security challenges in Southeastern Europe (the Balkans) and persistence of frozen conflicts in the Caucasus; and the continued evolution of transnational threats, such as WMD proliferations, illicit trafficking, and cyber threats. At the same time, the USEUCOM AOR offers a strategic opportunity because Europe is home to the largest pool of capable and willing partners with which the United States can work to address global challenges.

USEUCOM leverages foreign assistance to preserve these strategic partnerships and to build partner capacity to address the challenges described above. For example, in FY 2012, sections 1206, 1233, 127d, and 166a enabled USEUCOM to provide critical support to Allies and partners contributing forces to operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo. USEUCOM continues to support initiatives that enhance its ability to work with Allies and partners to strengthen NATO, maintain interoperability, sustain expeditionary capability, and promote regional stability.

B. USEUCOM - Using Foreign Assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

USEUCOM's methodology to determine how to use foreign assistance programs to achieve theater goals and objectives is described in two appendices to Annex C of USEUCOM's Theater Campaign Plan (TCP): the Regional Cooperation Plan (RCP) for Black Sea-Eurasia and the RCP for Europe. The key construct in the RCP that provides country prioritization and guidance for foreign assistance and security cooperation resourcing and activities is called the Regional Cooperation Matrix. The matrix shown for Black Sea-Eurasia in Figure 1 aligns theater priorities and objectives that were provided in the previous section to regional Supporting Lines of Effort (SLOE). The priorities are placed in the left column of the matrix and become USEUCOM Lines of Effort (LOE), which are listed in priority order from top to bottom. Their intersections with the theater objectives, which run across the top of the matrix, define the SLOEs. Furthermore, the authorities referenced in this report that apply to USEUCOM (sections 1004, 1206, and 1233 of various National Defense Authorization Acts, as well as Title 10, U.S.C., sections 127d, 1033, 2249c, and 2561*) are shown at the SLOE intersection that they support. References to specific countries are excluded, as they would make the matrix classified.

[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	1206, 1233	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	127d	2561	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	127d, 2561
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	1033, 1004, 2249c	[Illegible]	[Illegible]

Figure 1: Black Sea Prioritization Matrix

C. USEUCOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

The USEUCOM assessment process relies on assessing progress against Regional Cooperation and Country Cooperation Plans, specifically at the Intermediate Military Objective and Line of Activity levels. These assessments "bundle" the effects and utility of all the various security cooperation and foreign assistance programs, while not assessing them at the individual programmatic level. Typically, the USEUCOM planning process leverages multiple authorities in order to achieve higher-level objectives.

One way to quantify the return on investment collectively for the related section 1206, section 1233 and section 127d authorities is to show the military capability that has been (and still is) being provided to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) by the principal countries receiving this assistance. The top four recipients in the USEUCOM AOR of these three authorities over the years FY10-12 were Georgia (\$ 153.8M), Romania (\$39.9M), Poland (\$30.2M), and Hungary (\$25.5M.) In October 2012, Georgia deployed its first two-battalion rotation to Afghanistan and will deploy three additional two-battalion rotations through 2014. Moreover, Georgia has offered to provide other types of forces to support the post-2014 NATO mission in Afghanistan that will train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Security Forces. The Romanians, currently the eight largest troop contributor to ISAF, has nearly 1,800 personnel (two battalions plus) deployed to Afghanistan. Hungary's active participation in ISAF has steadily expanded since 2003, and it currently has 555 personnel in ISAF. This includes the recent deployment of additional personnel to help maintain security at Kabul International Airport, a high priority ISAF mission. Finally, Poland has had responsibility for security in Ghazni province since 2008 and has about 1,800 personnel (a brigade task force) deployed in Afghanistan.

The George C. Marshall Center (GCMC) continues to use section 2249c authority in helping USEUCOM strengthen partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) training and education. GCMC is the leading provider of these education teams in USEUCOM's AOR. Civil Security professionals from Europe are provided an in-depth look at how nations address domestic security issues, security policy, international relations, security and stability. A good example of a particular section 2249c investment is the Program in Terrorism and Security Studies, which is a five-week course supporting up to 75 students. In addition to GCMC activities, section 2249c supported 56 Professional Education Courses and Mobile Education Teams from the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR), the Joint Special Operations University (JSOU), National Defense University (NDU), the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS), and the Naval Post Graduate School (NPS).

The section 2561 activities at USEUCOM help improve DoD's visibility, access and influence in the region, generate positive public relations, and improve basic living conditions for civilian populations that are susceptible to violent extremism. In addition, the program enhances the legitimacy of the host nation by improving its capacity to provide essential services, such as health care and education. In the absence of a higher-level assessment framework, the ECJ4 at USEUCOM has taken steps to assess section 2561: 1) adding it to the current Inspector General checklist; and 2) conducting a self-assessment of completed projects in 3-4 countries per year, rating them to measure how strategy is being fulfilled and to measure progress towards achieving the Country Campaign

Plan goals and objectives. In FY 2012, civil affairs teams were utilized to conduct these assessments and the intent is to continue this effort through FY13.

The section 1004 authority helps disrupt drug flow into and through the USEUCOM AOR by helping build partner nation capacity to secure borders. The authority provides an effective combination of tools that supports U.S. interagency as well as partner nation efforts to combat international narcotics trafficking both domestically and abroad.

D. USEUCOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 2012.

1. Georgia – Georgia Deployment Program-ISAF2 (sections 1206, 1233). Continuation and expansion of the program to support an increase in Georgia's contribution to ISAF from one to two battalion rotations. Georgian battalions deploy every six months to RC-SW in support of U.S. Marine Corps forces and conduct full-spectrum counter-insurgency operations without caveats.
2. Romania – Support to Romanian Deployments (section 1206, section 127d). Support training and deployment of Romanian forces to Afghanistan (1206) and sustainment of Romanian contingent in Kosovo (KFOR) (127d).
3. Countering Transnational Threats in Southeast Europe (section 1004, Title 10, U.S.C., section 2249c). Assistance to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro to strengthen counter-terrorism and border security capabilities of Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior forces.
4. Macedonia – Partnership with USAID on education (section 2561). USAID chooses the schools, works with the educators/administration and community and if they meet USAID expectations regarding inter-ethnic integration in education improvements, then DoD supports the community with school renovations. Approximately ten schools are projected for each year of this planned, four-year effort.
5. ISAF Deployment Assistance: USEUCOM executed a total of thirteen programs using the section 1206 authority to enhance the capacity and capability of partner nations to conduct stability operations and counterterrorism (CT) operations. For example, one of the programs trained Albanian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Slovakian, and Slovenian forces for their ISAF Deployments (\$13.04M). This particular program provided pre-deployment training to support stability operations in Afghanistan to both conventional land forces as well as SOF forces to improve the survivability, mobility, and tactical effectiveness of the national military forces of the countries listed above. Training included counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED), high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) operator and maintenance training, mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) driver training, and counterinsurgency training.

U.S. NORTHCOM

Figures are Actual \$)

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$0
1233 2	\$0
1033 1	\$12,816,000
1004 2	\$70,991,000
127d 2	\$0
2249c 1	\$552,933
2561* 1	\$2,454,017
166a (b)(6) 2	\$0
NORTHCOM TOTAL	\$86,813,950

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (* annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY 2012.

USNORTHCOM supports our domestic, regional, and international partners to enable cooperative defense and to counter drug trafficking and related transnational criminal organizations (TCOs).

Drug-related TCO violence and corruption undermine U.S. national security interests in North America. USNORTHCOM supports the Mexican military and other security forces in a coordinated effort to confront concurrent challenges including building capacity to counter sophisticated, unconventional threats posed by TCOs. This cooperation with Mexico includes providing counter-drug related training and equipment, as well as sharing information on integrating intelligence and operations, interagency coordination, and incorporating respect for human rights into operations. The USNORTHCOM Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) outlines the Commander's objectives and goals in the Cooperative Defense and Counter Transnational Criminal Organization Lines of Operation (LOO).

The Government of Mexico considers that TCOs pose the greatest national security threat to that country, while TCOs also pose a substantial challenge to U.S. security interests. An estimated 60,000 lives were lost in Mexico during the past six years due to criminal violence, averaging 22 deaths per day. Since 2003, 93 Mexican political leaders and government security forces have been targeted by TCOs. Since 2006, 93 political leaders and 2,147 Mexican police and military security forces have been killed.

Former Mexican President Calderon, during his six year term, took unprecedented steps to disrupt TCOs, including-increasing cooperation with the United States for a "whole of government"

approach towards the common TCO threat. USNORTHCOM has carried out most of the DoD contribution to strengthen Mexican security forces' capabilities, including in areas such as biometrics, forensics, intelligence training, aerial surveillance, and training in incorporating respect for human rights and rule of law in security operations. In November 2012, newly elected Mexican President, Enrique Peña Nieto met with President Barack Obama and discussed their shared desire to continue security cooperation initiatives to counter transnational organized crime.

The USNORTHCOM Theater Campaign Plan's Cooperative Defense Line of Operation (LOO) promotes a strengthened homeland defense through a mutually beneficial North American and Caribbean partnership that fosters effective continental defense to counter terrorism, WMD, illicit trafficking of arms, drugs and persons, other transnational threats, and their consequences.

Cooperative Defense LOO Military End State: Allies and partner nations actively contribute to the cooperative defense of North America.

The Counter TCO LOO sets conditions to provide DoD training, equipment, information, and related support to Mexican security forces to disrupt, degrade, or defeat transnational criminal organizations.

Counter TCO LOO Military End State: DoD has contributed the necessary capabilities and support to disrupt, degrade or defeat transnational criminal organizations' abilities to affect U.S. and partner nations' security interests negatively.

B. USNORTHCOM - Using Foreign Assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

USNORTHCOM leveraged the benefits of several foreign assistance-related programs to achieve the TCP goals objectives mentioned above. Below is a summary of major initiatives during FY12 by program:

1. Section 1033:
 - a. Section 1033 support provided analytical software tools and related training for the Mexican Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) and Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR). The tools will enable the Mexican military to use information more effectively to support efforts against TCOs.
 - b. Section 1033 support provided equipment to help the Mexican military extract information from property seized from suspected criminals.
 - c. Section 1033 support provided radiation detectors, personal protective equipment, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and x-ray systems, bomb disposal suits, EOD robots, and ballistic vests.
 - d. Section 1033 support provided secure communications in support of the Mexican CN Communications Enterprise.
2. Section 1004:

- a. Section 1004 support provided maintenance of and repairs to the Mexican Air Force's fleet of C-26 surveillance aircraft as well as upgrading sensors.
- b. Section 1004 support provided for the design of an advanced marksmanship training facility.
- c. Section 1004 support provided portable docks for Mexican Navy forward operating sites supporting southern Mexico border riverine efforts.
- d. Section 1004 support provided tactical and technical training to Mexican and Bahamian military and other personnel engaged in counternarcotics missions. Types of training included aviation skills for flight crew and maintenance personnel, electronics, intelligence, force protection, search and rescue, combat medical skills, human rights, rule of law, civil-military relations, patrol craft operations, vessel repair, port security, radio communications procedures, ethics and values, electronic warfare, imagery interpretation, tactical care combat casualty and logistics management. These courses helped enhance Mexican and Bahamian skills enabling these forces to detect, identify, and counter TCOs with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.
- e. Section 1004 support provided a data hub for Mexican aerial reconnaissance.
- f. Section 1004 support provided the Mexican Ciudad Juarez Police Radio Network which consists of base stations, mobile secure radios and radio towers.
- g. Section 1004 support provided extended warranties for a cross-border communications network connecting authorities in 10 U.S. and Mexico cities.
- h. Section 1004 support provided training on detecting, analyzing, and defeating improvised explosive devices.

3. Section 2249c:

- a. The Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) adds significant value to USNORTHCOM's foreign assistance portfolio by funding courses on international terrorism. Courses are typically offered to more senior military and civilian officials from Mexico and The Bahamas; Canada pays for its most of its own students with very few exceptions (1-2 due to non-availability of Mexican-Bahamian students for courses that were already funded.)
- b. USNORTHCOM has used CTFP for Mexican, Canadian, and Bahamian students to attend courses at the Naval Post Graduate School and the various DoD Regional Centers. Courses focus on providing students an awareness of global terrorism, threats and vulnerabilities, and methods to safeguard against terrorism. CTFP builds an alumni network of seasoned professionals from many countries who stay in contact, share lessons learned, and become colleagues against terrorism.

C. USNORTHCOM - Assessment of the Foreign Assistance Programs.

North American partner countries greatly value security cooperation carried out by DoD. They request additional collaboration and use the training, equipment, information, and related support to good effort. Mexico has made particularly marked progress in countering TCOs, while institutionalizing procedures to ensure that operations are carried out in ways that uphold human rights and the rule of law. USNORTHCOM continues to field requests to support and maintain air assets such as the Mexican UH-60 Blackhawk and C-26 aircraft to

support ground forces and provide aerial reconnaissance. U.S. Army North (ARNORTH) plays an especially important role in training the Mexican trainers for information analysis. Another key program implemented in FY12 in Mexico was the police radio network connecting Ciudad Juarez to the state police headquarters in Chihuahua City, which also improves communication support between the Mexican National Police and military. USNORTHCOM has experienced a nearly ten-fold increase in requests for customized training (e.g., military operations in urban terrain, asymmetric conflict, check-point procedures, etc.). Since 2009, USNORTHCOM has also assisted the Mexican Navy to increase awareness of ship movements in an area covering more than 130,000 square miles. USNORTHCOM has also assisted the Mexican Navy by helping it to get more surveillance and interdiction assets into the air and into the water, improving operational readiness rates, and lowering maintenance down-time and associated costs.

D. USNORTHCOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 12.

1. Section 1004: U.S. Army North (ARNORTH), the USNORTHCOM Army Service Component Command continued a senior-leader training program entitled Asymmetric Conflict Executive Seminar (ACES) which provides Mexican military leaders with the tools they need to succeed in Mexico's national campaign to counter TCOs by covering many of the lessons learned from experiences in asymmetric conflicts around the world. Special attention was devoted to human rights. Since FY10, ACES has been presented to 48 general officers and 195 field grade officers from the Mexican Army and Air Force, and 52 flag officers and 186 field grade officers from the Mexican Navy and Marine Corps, representing every Mexican military and naval region and zone.
2. Section 1004: Sixteen Mexican Army and Navy pilots will participate in High Altitude Rotary Wing Pilot Training in support of Mexican counter narcotics forces. Eight pilots-in-command and eight instructor pilots are scheduled to complete the training in the next year. The training includes, but may not be limited to, aerodynamics at altitude, mountain flight operations, terrain and wind analysis, mountain flight operations, mountain flying techniques and mountain flight with night vision goggles. The objective is to create a high altitude instructor capability to train additional Mexican pilots to fulfill short and long range tactical mission requirements. The training is on-going and will be completed in March 2013.
3. Section 1004: DoD will provide a train-the-trainer program for the Mexican military to support information analysis software tools provided under Section 1033 authorities to support counter drug and related activities more effectively.

U.S. PACOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$22,038,000
1233 2	\$356,118
1033 1	\$0
1004 2	\$11,188,000
127d 2	\$0
2249c 1	\$5,715,245
2561* 1	\$24,598,600
166a (b)(6) 2	\$0
PACOM TOTAL	\$63,895,963

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b) (6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY 2012.

USPACOM spans half the earth and is home to three billion people in 36 countries – five of which are Allies and many more of which are important economic and security partners. The vastness of the region makes strong partnerships with properly shaped security forces essential to success. North Korea's instability and erratic behavior, violent extremist organizations, China's military modernization and increasingly assertive posture, transnational criminal activity, pervasive cyber threats, environmental degradation, and perpetual humanitarian crises complicate sustaining the conditions that have underpinned unprecedented prosperity for more than six decades.

Despite these challenges, the region remains one of immense opportunity for peaceful growth, cooperation, and prosperity. Realizing such opportunity relies upon continued U.S. ability and willingness to underwrite security, extend deterrence, and protect the global commons – areas outside the jurisdiction of any country. USPACOM thus embraces a theater strategy that leverages an evolving force posture framework that advances Alliance and partner nation relationships through improved interoperability and enhanced regional capacity. USPACOM's vision is to be an engaged and trusted partner committed to preserving the security, stability, and freedom upon which enduring prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region depends. Specific goals and theater objectives are to:

- Protect the homeland;
- Maintain a robust military capability;
- Develop cooperative security arrangements;
- Strengthen and expand relationships with allies and partners;
- Reduce susceptibility to violent extremism;
- Deter military aggression; and
- Deter adversaries from using weapons of mass destruction.

In terms of programs covered in this report, taking a pro-active approach to optimizing the allocation of limited resources remained a top priority. To this end, USPACOM over the past year has upgraded the Theater Campaign Plan to be more actionable, and is in the process of establishing clearly defined Country Security End-States with measurable outcomes with the development of Country Security Cooperation Plans (CSCPs). Notwithstanding the above, assessments remain a key challenge. Developing systematic processes that yield accurate, meaningful assessments of assistance programs is vital to future success.

B. USPACOM - Using foreign assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

Section 1206: Since 2006, USPACOM's section 1206 program has focused on the Straits of Malacca, the Tri-Border Area (Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia), and South Asia. With few exceptions, USPACOM's FY 2006 through FY 2009 projects are complete, FY 2010 and FY 2011 projects continue equipment delivery and installation, and FY 2012 projects have begun the initial steps towards execution of desired training and equipping. USPACOM supported the OSD led section 1206 assessment team in the Philippines in January 2012 to assess the Maritime Domain Awareness Coast Watch South (CWS) program, results still pending. Many of the FY 2009-FY 2010 proposals have been completed recently and are too immature to assess. All of USPACOM's FY 2012 projects remain in the case execution phase. The section 1206 program, as a tool that ensures rapid funding, continues to be our most agile mechanism to address counterterrorism capability gaps with partner nations. In an overwhelming number of cases, the program seeks to address maritime security deficiencies in countries with porous maritime borders, under resourced naval forces, and trans-national threats exploiting poorly governed regions, far from political centers. Institutional reform must be successfully paired with tactical and operational investments to maximize and prolong the effects of these projects.

Section 1004: USPACOM component Joint Interagency Task Force - West (JIATF-West) utilized the authority of section 1004 to provide direct support to U.S. and partner nation law enforcement in combating drug-related trans-national crime, and conducted significant security forces assistance/partner nation capacity building operations targeted at reducing the threat posed by drug-related transnational criminal organizations. Partner nations included in these efforts in FY 2012 were Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Maldives, Fiji and Cambodia. Forward deployed analysts supported key intelligence requirements for U.S. and partner nation law enforcement efforts in many of these same countries, providing access to DoD unique skills and capabilities to enable success against criminal organizations. Capacity building efforts have included base development and skills development using an integrated approach with other U.S. federal departments and agencies. Training has included such diverse skills from anti-money laundering to maritime operations. Using the unique access allowed under section 1004, JIATF West has enabled USPACOM access to countries where engagement is challenging and often limited, such as Bangladesh, India, Maldives, and Vietnam.

Section 2249c (CTFP): The CTFP directly supports the Defense Department's efforts by providing combating terrorism education and training for mid-to-senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians and security officials. As such, within the last three years in the USPACOM AOR, the CTFP has funded combating terrorism training and education for more than

1,400 senior foreign military and security officials at a cost of almost \$18M. Training includes in-resident courses taught at eleven institutions (e.g., regional centers and school houses) hosted within the United States as well as regional training events (e.g., conferences, seminars, etc.) hosted in-country.

Section 2561* (OHDACA): The USPACOM Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) program continued to be a key security cooperation tool that remained aligned with the OSD policy, TCP objectives and was synchronized with other engagement efforts. The USPACOM Humanitarian Assistance (HA) program supported the six HA Policy Goals while keying on three primary areas/themes: Disaster preparation/mitigation, reducing susceptibility to violent extremism and mitigating the growing influence of other regional countries, and/or a combination of these three areas.

- **Disaster Preparedness/Mitigation. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)** preparation/mitigation is essential to assisting the nations of the region to prepare more effectively to protect their citizens in this disaster prone region. Although HADR has been a key overall area of concern within the command, the primary focus of HADR efforts in 2013-2014 will be on Nepal, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Indonesia.
- **Reduce Susceptibility to Violent Extremism.** Active war in the southern Philippines; thousands of internally displaced persons recovering from civil war and a broken infrastructure in Sri Lanka; and at-risk minorities recovering from decades of man-made catastrophes in Cambodia are examples in the USPACOM AOR of susceptibilities to violent extremism. Special Forces teams have been expanding into new locations in South Asia to assist in countering this growing threat, and OHDACA has been the primary DoD tool available to mitigate the threat. All programs have been well synchronized with the efforts of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- **Access and Influence.** Humanitarian Assistance has provided myriad non-threatening opportunities to engage partner nations in the region. It has been the primary tool available to demonstrate U.S. Government commitment to small, poor countries that lack sizeable security forces like those in Oceania, or to establish a foundation for future engagement with countries like Laos and Vietnam. The program also provided access to remote areas of interest that otherwise would have been unavailable to U.S. Armed Forces personnel such as in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

C. USPACOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

Among our most powerful programs for the region are the security assistance programs that focus on building partner capacity in security-related areas. In addition to the primary purpose of building capacity, these programs expose future leaders of other countries to our values and culture through education and training; present opportunities for nations to purchase U.S. military equipment that enable greater interoperability in our combined operations; and provide engagement opportunities for our best ambassadors, our young servicemen and women, to develop relationships with the region's military personnel and general populations.

D. USPACOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 2012.

1. Section 1206, Philippines: Philippines Insertion and Extraction Capability (\$7.45M). The program is improving the ability of the Naval Special Operations Units to conduct CT and interdiction operations in the Southern Philippines, and to fully integrate and operate with the Armed Forces of the Philippines' (AFP) Joint Special Operations Group as one of the premier CWS interdiction units. Equipment provided includes radios, GPS devices, night vision devices (NVD), weapons and ammunition, rubber raiding craft, and body armor. This program is a continuation of several years of 1206 maritime security and domain awareness programs, the success of which are reflected in the marked downturn in the CT threat in the southern Philippines.

2. Section 1206, Bangladesh: Bangladesh MOD – Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) Interoperability (\$14.36M). The program is building the capacity of Bangladesh's national military forces to conduct joint CT operations by developing land and maritime interoperability between MOD forces (Army and Navy) and MoHA forces (Coast Guard and Border Guards Maritime Security Force). Equipment provided includes boats, motorcycles/vehicles, weapons and ammunition, tactical equipment, and NVDs.

3. Section 1004, Anti-Money Laundering Program Development (Kingdom of Cambodia). In partnership with U.S. IRS-CI and FBI, JIATF West has continued the development of anti-money laundering programs within the Cambodian government and banking regulation system. Although the program is in its early stages, the Government of Cambodia is making positive steps towards addressing these issues.

4. Section 1004, Philippine National Police (PNP) Maritime Group (MG) – Special Boat Unit Operating Bases.

- Constructed maintenance and operations facilities in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi Province including classrooms, offices, boat ramp, fuel storage system, floating dock, water and wastewater system, perimeter fence, roadway, and a multi-use tower.
- Constructed a Law Enforcement Center in Taganak, Turtle Island, Tawi-Tawi Province including office, dining, training, and medical facilities; barracks; pier; wastewater system; perimeter fence; roads and walkway; observation tower; and fuel storage system.
- Constructed a boat ramp extension in Honda Bay, Puerto Princesa, Palawan Province including a floating pier and gangway.
- The Tawi-Tawi projects extend the operational range of Philippine National Police (PNP) Maritime Group (MG) forces operating in the southwestern tip of the Philippines where maritime borders are shared with Malaysia and Indonesia.
- PNP-MG is one of several interagency components participating in the CWS program. The Partner Nation Law Enforcement support provided under section 1004 authority is complementary to other DoD military to military efforts underway. The CWS program is in the process of being expanded to cover the entire Philippines.
- In partnership with USDOJ/ICITAP, JIATF West continued efforts in the Southern Philippines to expand the range of influence and operational effectiveness of the Philippine National

Police Maritime Group. Additional outlying operational bases and refueling points as well as enhanced training have had a positive impact on the effectiveness of the PNP-MG. Further work will focus on the integration of these assets into the overall Philippine Coast Watch program, bringing together these efforts undertaken under 1004 and other efforts under section 1206.

5. Section 1004, Royal Thai Law Enforcement Training Bases

- Constructed a training facility building for the Royal Thai Maritime Police at Kong Chiam, Ubon Rachathani Province to include classrooms, offices, latrines; and a parking area.
- Constructed enhancements to a multipurpose training facility for the Royal Thai Police in Hua Hin, Prachuap Khirikhan Province to include an outdoor training facility concrete pad, walkway, access road, and window shutters for an existing Rappel Building.

6. Section 1004, Analytical Support to FBI Task Force. Forward Deployed Analysts and “back-office” intelligence support provided to FBI under section 1004 has resulted in significant investigative progress against a specific transnational organized crime group operating in the USPACOM AOR that is suspected of drug trafficking and terrorism activities.

7. Section 2561* (OHDACA, Philippines): JSOTF-P (Southern Philippines) Projects built are sustained by the government

- Schools – New or rebuilt schools
- Clinics – Medical care to rural areas
- Community Centers – Important to bringing people together for civic meetings, providing government services, and serving as disaster shelters
- Roads – Rudimentary roads in areas with limited access to medical and government services as well as schools.

8. Section 2561*(OHDACA), Bangladesh: Coast Guard Crisis Management Center / Cyclone Shelters, well received by the Bangladesh government and local authorities, located in areas highly susceptible to cyclones and flooding. Coordination with USAID has been exemplary.

9. Section 2561*(OHDACA), Vietnam: Clinic and School combination disaster centers. This is a cooperative effort to build Vietnam’s disaster response/mitigation Plan.

10. Section 2561*(OHDACA), Nepal: Multiple capacity building efforts to mitigate the effects of a major earthquake, including building a blood supply hospital that will survive an earthquake, deep water wells positioned in planned areas, and evaluation and assistance at the Katmandu airport to improve survivability of an earthquake.

11. Section 2249c (CTFP), USPACOM: FBI Conference | Sydney, Australia | September 2012 | CTFP monies were instrumental in the significant success of the 15th FBI National Academy Associates Asia-Pacific Training Conference in Sydney, Australia. USPACOM and JIATF-W representatives helped organize the training curriculum, which provided participants with broad instruction and dialogue on terrorism and organized crime concerns throughout the region.

12. Section 2249c (CTFP), USPACOM: USPACOM International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP), Washington, DC/Honolulu | February 2012. The International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP) was successfully presented by the National Defense Intelligence College, which is part of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The two-week executive level course for senior military and civilian intelligence professionals was held at venues in both Washington, DC (the first week) and Honolulu (the second week).

13. Section 2249c (CTFP), USPACOM: Pacific Area Security Sector Working Group (PASSWG) 2012, Cebu, Philippines | May 2012. AFP and PNP hosted the third annual PASSWG, which was held at the Marco Polo Hotel in Cebu, Philippines from 7-11 May 2012. Joint Special Operations University (JSOU) and the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) facilitated and Special Operations Command Pacific organized the event. Security sector leaders from thirteen countries were present, to include a representative from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

14. Section 2249c (CTFP), Laos: Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR, US Naval Post-Graduate School), Laos Workshop | June 2012. CCMR conducted a four-day workshop in Vientiane, Laos, June 4-7, 2012, in support of US DAO and in cooperation with Laos Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More than 25 representatives from eight agencies/entities attended, including the National Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Public Safety, Ministry of Justice, Peoples Supreme Court, and the Public Prosecutors Office and Bank of Lao. The roundtable workshop focused on the issue of Laos's vulnerability to becoming a sanctuary for terrorists and trans-national threats.

15. Section 2249c (CTFP), Nepal: CCMR (US Naval Post-Graduate School) Nepal Workshop | January 2012. CCMR instructors reported that the Nepalese were one of the most receptive and sharpest audiences they have worked with in recent years. Drawn from three 'special operations forces' units, the Nepalese officers quickly absorbed material and presentations. The ODC remarked that strides made by the Ranger Battalion, in particular their specialized CT sub-unit, Special Purpose Engagement and Recon, is impressive and worth building upon after the discussions during this engagement.

U.S. SOUTHCOM

FY 2012 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206	\$0
1233	\$0
1033	\$20,029,232
1004	\$ 145,603,882
127d	\$0
2249c	\$2,604,029
2561*	\$ 27,906,521
166a (b)(6)	\$0
USSOUTHCOM TOTAL	\$196,143,664

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1004, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an amount allocated by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotes 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 127d, and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

A. U.S. Southern Command USSOUTHCOM - Goals and theater foreign assistance engagement objectives for FY 2012.

The goal of USSOUTHCOM is to stand ready to conduct joint and combined full-spectrum military operations and support whole-of-government efforts to enhance regional security and cooperation. The theater foreign assistance engagement objectives reside within the USSOUTHCOM core mission areas which are: Defend the United States, Foster Regional Security, and Be an Enduring Partner. The particular security challenges in the USSOUTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) continue to stem from growing illicit trafficking and links to terrorism and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).

USSOUTHCOM's counterdrug program objectives focus on support provided via three specific program/mission areas: (1) the Detection and Monitoring (D&M) program executes DoD's statutory responsibilities to provide air and maritime domain awareness within the transit zone in support of interdiction and apprehension operations against illicit trafficking, (2) the Building Partner Nation Capacity (BPC) program provides Partner Nations with counter-illicit-trafficking capability to respond independently to internal illicit threats, in concert with other Partner Nations, or to support regional US Counter Illicit Trafficking (CIT) goals and objectives as an operational element of JIATF-South, and, (3) the Intelligence Systems (INTEL) program provides collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of CN-specific intelligence data to support USSOUTHCOM, JIATF-S, LEA and Partner Nation CN operations.

USSOUTHCOM Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funded Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) executed activities designed to support OSD policy and USSOUTHCOM Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) security cooperation objectives. All HAP activities were consistent with the Office of the Secretary of Defense guidance and provided the direct benefit

of improving the Department of Defense's (DOD) visibility, access, and influence in partner nations and the region. Disaster preparedness, risk mitigation, and emergency management are key priorities for USSOUTHCOM HAP. The Commander, USSOUTHCOM has identified two focus areas for the staff to concentrate activities: 1) Counter Illicit Trafficking and 2) Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response. In order to translate this guidance into actionable activities, USSOUTHCOM J7 Theater Engagement Directorate, Civil Military Assistance Division (SCJ74 CMA), incorporated an Intermediate Military Objective (IMO) into the TCP for building capacity for foreign humanitarian assistance and disaster response (IMO #4). IMO #4 specified three effects: 1) ensure USSOUTHCOM has the capability to respond to the effects of natural and man-made disasters within the AOR; 2) partner nation military/security forces and select civilian organizations have the capacity to plan and respond to the effects of natural and man-made disasters; and 3) regional partners support FHA/DR efforts in the AOR. For each effect, SCJ74 CMA identified key tasks to be accomplished and measures of performance to assess progress toward the achievement of the desired effects. SCJ74 CMA OHDACA funded HAP activities primarily to support effects 2 and 3. Effect 2 - partner nation military/security forces and select civilian organizations have the capacity to plan and respond to the effects of natural and man-made disasters - key tasks included 1) increasing partner nation capacity to develop disaster response plans; 2) increased partner nation capacity to respond to disasters; and 3) increased HA/DR infrastructure capacity. In coordination with the in-country Security Cooperation Offices (SCOs) and USAID/OFDA, SCJ74 identified HA/DR shortfalls and capability gaps for priority partner nations and submitted HAP projects to mitigate them. The projects submitted by USSOUTHCOM focused on three lines of activities, building infrastructure, training, and equipping.

The USSOUTHCOM Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) supports national objectives in building partnerships in the global war on terrorism through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism education and training. Working with partners who have both the capacity and the national will to cooperate with the United States, USSOUTHCOM uses regional events, robust in-country seminars/conferences, and individual education to build partner capacity while developing a regional and theater network of experts who understand methods for countering terror and for undermining terror ideologies. USSOUTHCOM's CTFP program specifically supports three primary objectives, which are 1) Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC), 2) deterring and disrupting Violent Extremists Organizations (VEO) and defeating VEO attacks, and 3) countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

B. USSOUTHCOM - Using foreign assistance programs to help achieve specific goals and objectives.

The Commander, USSOUTHCOM has identified two focus areas for the staff to concentrate its activities: 1) Counter Illicit Trafficking and 2) Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response. To translate this guidance into actionable activities, all USSOUTHCOM planning and budgeting efforts are linked to one or more of the Intermediate Military Objectives from the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP).

USSOUTHCOM has used the foreign assistance programs in this report to address hemispheric security threats by committing the resources from these programs to sustain the emergence of Colombia as a regional ally in confronting transnational organized crime to establish interoperable command and control and maritime interdiction capabilities, and to provide the training

and equipment necessary to sustain those capabilities. Using the authorities contained in sections 1004 and 1033, USSOUTHCOM continues to develop and integrate partner nation capabilities in Countering- Transnational Organized Crime (C-TOC). Finally, the Humanitarian Assistance pillar of foreign assistance has addressed many of the USSOUTHCOM goals and objectives as outlined below:

Construction: Section 1004 construction/infrastructure projects focused on providing the maritime infrastructure needed to sustain counterdrug operations have extended the operational reach of partner nation counterdrug forces, and established the framework for long term sustainment and constructive partnerships in the counterdrug fight. CN funded projects prioritized Central America (CENTAM) maritime/border security enhancement and include construction and/or renovations of schools, clinics, and community centers to build partner nation capacity to provide essential services to its populace. These projects have improved basic living conditions of the civilian populace, by helping to build long-term positive public relations and goodwill for USSOUTHCOM, and to counter the influence of anti-U.S. groups and organizations within the AOR. In FY12, Counternarcotics funded the establishment of several forward operation sites, piers, and other maritime interdiction infrastructure in locations within CENTAM including Bluefields, Nicaragua that will directly improve and enhance partner nation CN maritime operations. This infrastructure provided under section 1004 authority continues CN programmatic support to Partner Nation maritime operations and improves PN capability to patrol their littorals.

Training: Training projects promote the key requirement for the transfer of knowledge and skills to individuals or institutions so that they can acquire the long term, independent ability to establish effective policies and deliver competent and effective essential services to their populace. Examples of training projects include Aviation Maintenance, Small Boat Operations, Medical Triage, Emergency Management Operations, Disaster Warehouse Operations, Emergency First Responder, Firefighting, Search and Rescue Training, Aviation Maintenance, Small Boat Operations, and Medical Triage. An excellent example of institutionalizing knowledge in a partner nation as a result of DoD CN support is the Regional Helicopter Training Center (RHTC) in Colombia. DoD CN funding provided Colombia with a robust initial entry rotary wing (IERW) training program to build Colombia's cadre of helicopter pilots trained to U.S. DoD standards. The RHTC continues to expand with the anticipated procurement/delivery of additional OH-58 aircraft. This will expand the training capacity by nearly 40% when fully fielded. FY12 sustainment funding for day-to-day school operations enabled service-provided schoolhouse training for courses such as Outboard Motor Maintenance, Boarding Team and Officer, Hull Maintenance, Patrol Craft Operations, Communications and Radio Operations, and Combat Life Saver training. These courses focused on improving Partner Nation maritime capabilities.

Disaster Response: USSOUTHCOM is poised to direct U.S. military forces to help in the aftermath of a disaster. Any such mission is in support of USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), which serves as the lead U.S. federal agency for foreign disaster relief efforts. Helping partners in the region improve their capacity to plan and respond to natural and man-made disasters is a key part of USSOUTHCOM's mission. The command works year-round on projects that enhance the capacity of host nations to respond and recover when disasters strike. In close coordination with USAID/OFDA, USSOUTHCOM sponsors disaster preparedness exercises, seminars, and conferences to improve the collective ability of partner nations to respond effectively

and expeditiously to disasters. For section 2561, the first line of activities focused on assisting our partner nations with acquiring the required infrastructure needed to efficiently and effectively manage disaster response operations. Infrastructure projects focused on the building of emergency operations centers (EOC), disaster response warehouses (DRW), and disaster shelters. The second line of activities focused on the transfer of knowledge and skills to partner nation disaster management and disaster response personnel to enable them to provide those essential services to their populace. These HAP projects were executed in coordination with USAID/OFDA to provide partner nation disaster managers and first responders with essential skills that include EOC management, incident command, warehouse management, medical first responder, search and rescue, collapsed structure rescue, etc. The last line of HAP activities focused on providing essential equipment needed to ensure the partner nation can execute operations when a disaster occurs. SCJ74 utilized Excess Property to the maximum extent possible to provide materials for stocking warehouses and providing disaster response related equipment and machinery. SCJ74 provided other specialized disaster response equipment to meet partner nation capacity gaps. Specialized equipment provided included Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team equipment, Bambi Buckets[®], shallow water jon boats. Minimal cost projects, as coordinated with USAID/OFDA, were executed to mitigate emerging response capability shortfalls during partner nation disaster response operations.

SCJ74 also focused on building the capacity of regional partners mutually support FHA/DR efforts in the AOR. Activities conducted in support of this goal included supporting the development of a collaborative approach with priority partner nations for supporting disaster planning and mitigation throughout the AOR, supporting the development of HA/DR tactics, techniques and procedures to regional disaster response; and supporting the utilization of a Joint Operations Tasking center to support multinational HA/DR efforts in the AOR.

Regional Initiatives: USSOUTHCOM supported Central American CTFP joint and interagency planning for terrorist attacks across the region, developing a network of planners and operations specialists who have a common methodology for combating terrorism both within their individual nations and working within regional coalitions as required.

C. USSOUTHCOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

The projects executed via the programs in this report had a positive impact on the recipient nations' respective capabilities to interdict and otherwise disrupt illicit trafficking activities in their respective coastal regions. Success is evidenced by the increase of trafficking over non-traditional Eastern Caribbean corridor as well as increased use of overland routes within the Central American isthmus.

With respect to the Counternarcotics program, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats' *2011 Strategic Plan* dictated that, "Geographic Combatant Commands...will design CN> program frameworks that convey the implicit cause and effect linkages between Central Transfer Account-funded activities, theater-level objectives, and CN> strategic goals." In response to this guidance, in FY 2012 USSOUTHCOM's CN program developed a web-based tool to capture of operational-level measures of performance and effectiveness that align to CN support provided to Partner Nation forces via the BPC program. Each country's Security Cooperation Office, in concert with the Partner Nation, are responsible of input of this operational

data. Operational-level measures to be reported at a monthly frequency include but are not limited to interceptor boat operational availability and readiness rates and number of CN maritime operations conducted per month. These operational metrics will be analyzed alongside yearly aggregate seizure metrics in order to gauge, at a by-country level, how support provided under CN authorities has positively or negatively affected the effectiveness of PN CN operations.

USSOUTHCOM assessed its section 2561 authority funded projects as on track with minor changes required. USSOUTHCOM identified two shortfalls in the plan to develop foreign humanitarian assistance and disaster relief capabilities. First, Haiti will not have a credible HA/DR capacity within the desired 5 years. Despite a robust post earthquake plan to build emergency operations centers, disaster relief warehouses, and fire/emergency medical stations, the Government of Haiti is assessed to be unlikely able to fully meet the requirement of providing essential disaster response services to its populace without significant outside intervention. Second, in Colombia and Peru, HA/DR capacity building activities have been postponed. HA/DR activities were postponed in order to allow those governments to focus on other internal contingencies that pose a threat to their internal security. SCJ74 will continue to assess these shortfalls and adapt future planning to mitigate the identified shortfalls.

For the CTFP program, USSOUTHCOM has taken advantage of regional Mobile Training Teams (MTT) and bilateral events to train more than double the number of students in FY12 that were trained in FY11 (up from 499 to 1026.) This has greatly expanded the awareness of both the terror threat and common methodology to counter it within militaries and law enforcement agencies across the AOR. We have seen increasingly successful operations in Colombia; where CTFP attendees of CONUS/OCONUS individual training and MTTs have used the skills they developed to actively plan operations to kill/capture members of the FARC, reducing the overall capacity of that organization to effectively function.

D. USSOUTHCOM - Summary of projects executed in FY 2012.

1. Section 1004/1033 - In FY 2012, the Counternarcotics program funded the delivery of 42 Boston Whaler 32' and 37' Interceptor Boats to key Central American and Caribbean partners. Coupled with robust maritime training – provided both via military schoolhouses CONUS and by contracted, roaming deployable Whaler Maintenance and Operations Support Training (MOST) Teams OCONUS – and spare parts/sustainment packages, these key partners are rapidly building maritime interceptor capability and improving costal coverage of their sovereign waters and improving both quantity and quality of their operations by sustaining fully-operational assets. Recent CN successes include 2010 seizures in the Dominican Republic of 4.85 tons of cocaine, 30 kilograms of heroin, and 642 kilograms of marijuana. Honduras reported 6.134 tons of cocaine seized, along with 1.222 tons of marijuana, and 2704 stones of crack cocaine; additionally, over \$9M in bulk cash was seized, in comparison to just \$671K in the previous year. Nicaragua doubled cocaine seizure rates from 2009 to 2010, from 9.8 metric tons to 17.5.

2. Section 1004/1033 - Standup of Guatemalan Interagency Border Unit: The “Fuerza de Tarea Militar Tecun Uman” is a newly-established unit charged with improving border security and counter-illicit-trafficking operations near the Northwest border with Mexico (primarily San Marcos and Quetzaltenango departments). The unit is commonly referred to as the Interagency Border Unit

(IABU), and represents one of the current Guatemalan Minister of Defense's highest-visibility projects/programs. In FY11, USSOUTHCOM's BPC CN program funded procurement of 42 Armored Jeep J8 Tactical Vehicles, spare parts/tools packages, and integrated Harris Radio vehicular systems. Non-vehicular Harris communications such as man-packs, base stations, repeaters, and programming laptops were also procured. Training deployments for operations and maintenance of both the vehicles and radios were funded and programmed for future execution. Additionally, infrastructure at Tecun Uman – including an Operations Center Barracks, Roadway & Fence, Judicial Building, Vehicle Maintenance Facility, and Guard House/Tower were funded. FY 2012 saw continued investment in IABU infrastructure, with a 150-man Barracks, Latrine Repair/Replace, C2 and Kitchen/Dining Facilities, Vehicle Maintenance Facility, and Driveway all funded for construction; similar facilities planned at Las Montanitas in FY 2013 will complete a triangulated base of infrastructure from which the IABU can fully execute operations up and down the Northwest border. In all, no less than \$18.5M will have been invested by close of FY 2013 by USSOUTHCOM CN in support of standup of this new Guatemalan Army unit and development of its CN capabilities. This investment is a case example of USSOUTHCOM's approach to development of full CN capabilities via all potential avenues of support – from equipment to infrastructure to training.

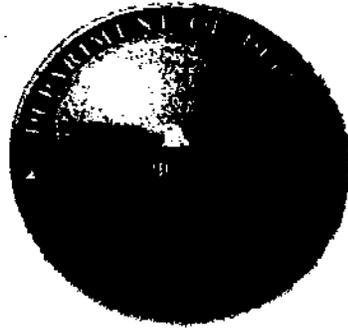
3. Section 2561 - During FY 2012, \$23M was executed in disaster preparedness/relief and humanitarian assistance projects in the USSOUTHCOM Area of Responsibility. In support of disaster preparedness, USSOUTHCOM coordinated with the FEMA equivalent organizations of our partner nations to construct emergency operations centers, disaster relief warehouses, fire/emergency medical service stations, and disaster shelters. USSOUTHCOM projects also provided training for the partner nation disaster management personnel assigned to these facilities and provided them with the essential equipment needed to function in their assigned roles. USSOUTHCOM also executed humanitarian assistance projects to support partner nation governments to establish or re-establish governance in regions susceptible to the influence of transnational organized crime and terrorist organizations. Projects supporting this goal included the construction and renovation of schools, medical clinics, community centers, water wells, and disease surveillance programs.

4. Section 2249 - In September 2012, the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR) executed a five day Integrated National Security Decision-Making course as a regional CTFP event in San Salvador, El Salvador. The course focused on improving regional response to all-hazard threats and improving interagency skills, and provided the participants with tools to combat the full range of natural and man-made threats in the region. There were 41 attendees from El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, and Colombia, with a good mix of component representatives from the respective police, border patrol, army, navy, air force, and prosecutors of the varying nations.

5. Section 2249 - A Colombian Air Force Lieutenant Colonel attended the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies CSRT 11-1 in Mar-2011, followed by the Marshall Center Seminar in Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction in February 2012, and was subsequently assigned to a Colombian unit tasked with counterterrorism operations. As a planner in the unit, he has been part of the command and control to kill/capture senior FARC leaders. Specifically, in March 2012, he was a planner and Command and Control Officer for "Operation Armageddon", which resulted in 36 mid-level FARC members killed/captured in combat operations. In June and September 2012, as a direct result of his planning skills, he participated in the planning to kill two senior FARC commanders in

Operations Memphis and Saturn, resulting in the dismantling of the FARC units. Many other members of his unit have also attended similar CTFP courses, improving their ability to combat terror, narco-trafficking and Emerging Criminal Bands (BACRIM) within Colombia.

6. Section 2249 - The Center for Civil Military Relations conducted a special seminar in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on "Managing Major Events" April 16-20, 2012, geared towards Brazil hosting a series of major international events, and most specifically, the World Cup in 2014 to be followed by the Summer Olympics in 2016. Twenty nine representatives from the Military and Civil Police organizations of Rio de Janeiro attended, ranging in rank from middle to senior grade, and all hold assignments that included planning, stadium security, special operations, investigations, dignitary protection, and faculty positions at the Police Academy. Course objectives were an understanding of the range of potential problems and risks associated with major events, development of appropriate strategies to manage those risks, and possible techniques and processes to help manage the operational requirements of dealing with major events. The course was unique in that it was the focused on the unique requirements of managing major events, and all of the attendees will have specific preparation responsibilities for World Cup and Olympic Games planning.



**Data Roll-up
for
Foreign-Assistance Programs
Executed in
Fiscal Year 2012
by
COCOM and Country**

Data Roll-Up by COCOM and Authority

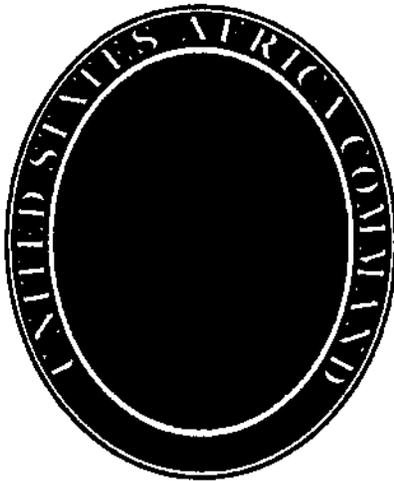
(Figures are Actual \$)

COCOM	Authority		FY 2012
AFRICOM	Total		\$73,453,166
1206	1		\$44,376,000
1233	2		\$0
1033	1		\$369,000
1004	2		\$13,106,000
127d	2		\$0
2249c	1		\$4,877,059
2561*	1		\$10,725,107
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0
CENTCOM	Total		\$1,776,871,251
1206	1		\$37,426,000
1233	2		\$1,314,391,821
1033	1		\$27,223,000
1004	2		\$383,781,000
127d	2		\$5,316,092
2249c	1		\$5,980,688
2561*	1		\$2,752,650
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0
EUCOM	Total		\$229,231,060
1206	1		\$92,030,047
1233	2		\$117,092,408
1033	1		\$0
1004	2		\$5,927,000
127d	2		\$1,190,000
2249c	1		\$5,772,190
2561*	1		\$7,219,415
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0
NORTHCOM	Total		\$86,813,950
1206	1		\$0
1233	2		\$0
1033	1		\$12,816,000
1004	2		\$70,991,000
127d	2		\$0
2249c	1		\$552,933
2561*	1		\$2,454,017
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0

COCOM	Authority		FY 2012
PACOM	Total		\$63,895,963
1206	1		\$22,038,000
1233	2		\$356,118
1033	1		\$0
1004	2		\$11,188,000
127d	2		\$0
2249c	1		\$5,715,245
2561*	1		\$24,598,600
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0
USSOUTHCOM	Total		\$196,143,664
1206	1		\$0
1233	2		\$0
1033	1		\$20,029,232
1004	2		\$145,603,882
127d	2		\$0
2249c	1		\$2,604,029
2561*	1		\$27,906,521
166a (b)(6)	2		\$0
OSD-SO/LIC	Total		\$14,585,496
1206 Transportation and Pre- Shipment Consolidation			\$12,000,000
1206 Program Oversight/Contract and Assessment			\$1,184,000
OSD Contractor Assessment	Total		\$305,725
1206 Human Rights Element/DILLS Training			\$1,095,771
GRAND TOTAL			\$2,440,994,550

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 1004, 127d, and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.



USAFRICOM Data Roll-up

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249e, and 2561* reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 127d, 1004, 1233 and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Algeria	\$368,994	NESA, GCMC, ACSS, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, NPS	2249c	2012
Benin	\$3,450	GCMC	2249c	2012
Benin	\$231,655	Gando school in Bembereke Construction	2561	2012
Benin	\$313,110	Classrooms and Lab Construction at CEG Partago	2561	2012
Benin	\$558,000	Deaf School Construction	2561	2012
Botswana	\$205,875	GCMC, CCMR, DIA, JSOU, DIILS	2249c	2012
Benin	\$285,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Burkina Faso	\$151,778	GCMC, CCMR, DIA, JSOU	2249c	2012
Burundi	\$40,000	Defense Institute of Medical Operations Course	2561	2012
Burundi	\$171,028	GCMC, CCMR, DIA, JSOU, DIILS	2249c	2012
Cameroon	\$231,643	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2012
Cameroon	\$639,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Cape Verde	\$1,014,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Central African Republic (CAR)	\$839	JSOU	2249c	2012
Chad	\$4,500	Malaria Bed net Purchase	2561	2012
Chad	\$10,000	School Construction Materials	2561	2012
Chad	\$9,000	Desk Construction Materials	2561	2012
Chad	\$34,045	JSOU, DIILS, CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2012
Comoros	\$6,032	CCMR	2249c	2012
Congo (DRC)	\$25,649	GCMC	2249c	2012
Djibouti	\$81,579	JSOU, GCMC, APCSS	2249c	2012
Djibouti	\$285,000	Arta Elementary School Renovation	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$25,000	Kouta Boya Clinic Water Pipeline Construction	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$490,000	Dikhil Primary School #2 Ceiling Renovation	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$470,000	Djibouti Maintenance Facility Construction	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$20,000	Ali Sabiyeh Middle School	2561	2012

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Djibouti	\$10,000	Dikhil Community Water Distribution Point #1	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$175,000	Primary School of Ecole de la Boulaos Renovation	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$10,000	Dikhil Community Water Distribution Point #2	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$10,000	Dikhil Community Water Distribution Point #3	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$2,500	Septic Tank Repair	2561	2012
Djibouti	\$490,000	Baya Adde Clinic Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$10,000	Zurumbaka Alternative Basic Education Center Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$10,000	Argbamenda Primary School Renovation	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$10,000	Tansaka Alternative Basic Education Center Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$25,000	Hiwot-Fana Hospital Incinerator Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$40,000	Defense Institute of Medical Operations Course	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$10,000	Negele School Hostel Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$247,000	Jema Water Project Construction	2561	2012
Ethiopia	\$42,603	DIILS, CGTC, CCMR	2249c	2012
Gabon	\$250,000	Nkolmengoua School Renovation	2561	2012
Gabon	\$330,000	Nkolyayop School Renovation	2561	2012
Gabon	\$220,000	Mayumba Medical Clinic Construction	2561	2012
Gabon	\$220,000	Melene School Renovation	2561	2012
Gabon	\$150,000	Centre d'Education Préscolaire d'Akébé Plaine Construction	2561	2012
Gabon	\$83,713	MET Regional Civ-Mil Relations DIMO	2249c	2012

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Ghana	\$200,000	Construction of Nkwanta South District Nutrition Rehabilitation Center Construction	2561	2012
Ghana	\$310,000	Disaster Preparedness Activities	2561	2012
Ghana	\$1,708,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Ghana	\$91,766	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2012
Kenya	\$250,000	Ishakani Primary School Construction	2561	2012
Kenya	\$294,000	Nganja Primary School Construction	2561	2012
Kenya	\$80,000	Hongwe Secondary School Latrine Construction	2561	2012
Kenya	\$54,000	Tswaka Primary School and Dispensary Renovation and Construction	2561	2012
Kenya	\$290,000	Ndau School Construction	2561	2012
Kenya	\$500,000	Hazmat/CBRN Equipment Purchase	2561	2012
Kenya	\$1,179,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Kenya	\$404,178	CCMR, DIA, JSOU, NDU, GCMC, NAVCIATTS, APCSS	2249c	2012
Lesotho	\$38,975	APCSS, JSOU, GCMC	2249c	2012
Liberia	\$9,000	Frontline Rd Elementary School Renovation	2561	2012
Liberia	\$8,000	Sugar Hill Community Culvert Project	2561	2012
Liberia	\$1,296,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Liberia	\$11,900	GCMC	2249c	2012
Libya	\$27,000	GCMC	2249c	2012
Malawi	\$45,646	ACSS, NPS	2249c	2012
Mali	\$29,002	DIILS, JSOU, GCMC	2249c	2012
Mauritania	\$6,950,000	Logistics Company for CT Operational Support	1206	2012

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Mauritania	\$105,000	Vaccination Facility Construction	2561	2012
Mauritania	\$688,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Mauritania	\$128,805	NDU, GCMC, JSOU	2249c	2012
Mauritius	\$179,083	NDU, NPS, APCSS, DIA, CCMR	2249c	2012
Morocco	\$388,991	NDU, DIA, GCMC, JSOU	2249c	2012
Mozambique	\$14,732	APCSS	2249c	2012
Mozambique	\$102,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Niger	\$11,746,000	Air Mobility Package (2 x Cessna 208 Caravans)	1206	2012
Niger	\$236,137	NDU, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Nigeria	\$7,500	Malaria Bed Net Purchase	2561	2012
Nigeria	\$454,812	NDU, INTCS, ACSS, GCMC, JSOU, NPS, CCMR	2249c	2012
Nigeria	\$3,022,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Republic of Congo	\$1,660	JSOU	2249c	2012
ROC	\$80,000	Defense Institute of Medical Operations Course #1	2561	2012
ROC	\$80,000	Defense Institute of Medical Operations Course #2	2561	2012
Rwanda	\$225,000	Bi-level School Construction	2561	2012
Rwanda	\$280,000	Kigali Kimikuri School Construction	2561	2012
Rwanda	\$64,110	JSOU, CCMR, GCMC, DIILS	2249c	2012
Senegal	\$295,309	NDU, DIA, GCMC	2249c	2012
Senegal	\$369,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Senegal	\$867,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Seychelles	\$14,111	CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2012
South Africa	\$300,000	Lesodi-Motlana Primary School Construction	2561	2012

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
South Africa	\$79,527	NAVCIATTS, NITC, DIILS, CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2012
South Africa	\$204,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
South Sudan	\$19,478	CCMR	2249c	2012
Swaziland	\$16,604	APCSS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Tanzania	\$306,618	NITC, DIA, NPS, CCMR, APCSS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Tanzania	\$615,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Tanzania	\$240,000	Vitongoni Primary and Secondary School Construction	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$348,615	Matale Primary School Construction	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$75,000	Boma Primary School Renovation	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$10,000	Boma Water Catchment	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$10,000	Ndaoya School Water Catchment	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$10,000	Mamza Bay School Water Catchment	2561	2012
Tanzania	\$10,000	Gombero Medical Dispensary Renovation	2561	2012
Togo	\$6,260	GCMC, DIILS	2249c	2012
Togo	\$435,725	Lome Garbage Collection Centers	2561	2012
Togo	\$300,000	Dapaong Regional Hospital Laboratory Extension	2561	2012
Togo	\$300,000	Gblainvie Primary School Construction	2561	2012
Togo	\$640,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Tunisia	\$537,500	Muscular Dystrophy Center Construction	2561	2012
Tunisia	\$200,000	Center for the Visually Impaired in Sidi Bouzid Construction	2561	2012
Tunisia	\$307,713	NDU, NPS, GCMC, CCMR, DIILS, NAVCIATTS	2249c	2012

Listing of USAFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Tunisia	\$6,872,000	Maritime Security Enhancements	1206	2012
Uganda	\$297,492	CCMR, NDU, NPS, JSOU, GCMC	2249c	2012
Uganda	\$500,000	Hazmat/CBRN Equipment Purchase	2561	2012
Uganda & Burundi	\$18,808,000	CT Support for Deployment to Somalia. Includes Special Forces Group Development for Uganda; Engineer Company for Uganda; Engineer Company for Burundi	1206	2012
Zambia	\$10,100	GCMC	2249c	2012
Regional	\$847,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012



USCENTCOM Data Roll-up

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249e, and 2561*reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

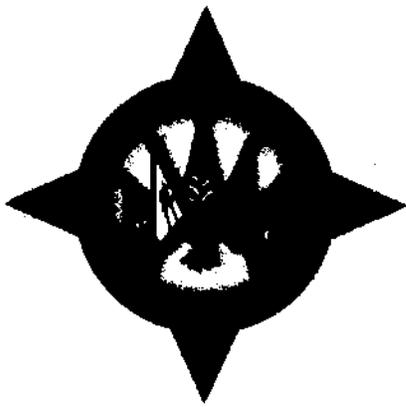
Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 1004, 1274, and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USCENTCOM Data by Country by Program by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Regional	\$11,042,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Afghanistan	\$314,552,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Afghanistan	\$439,360	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DILLS	2249c	2012
Egypt	\$145,231	DIA, NESA, GCMC, DILLS, JSOU	2249c	2012
Iraq	\$355,777	NESA, NDU, GCMC	2249c	2012
Jordan	\$250,000	Lift and Sustainment Support	127d	2012
Jordan	\$98,356,566	Reimbursement for OEF-TS Expense	1233	2012
Jordan	\$842,035	JSOU, GCMC, DIA, CCMR, NITC, NESA, NDU	2249c	2012
Jordan	\$705,000	HA – National Health Disaster Management Center	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – Refrigerators & Kitchen Equipment	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – Water Storage Tanks	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – Mobile Kitchen	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – Water Storage Tanks	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – EOC Equipment – Ramtha	2561	2012
Jordan	\$10,000	HA – Electrical Generators – Cyber City	2561	2012
Jordan	\$75,000	HA – Medical Equipment for Mafraq City Health Centers	2561	2012
Jordan	\$70,000	HA – Medical Equipment for NW Mafraq Governorate Health Centers	2561	2012
Jordan	\$65,000	HA – Medical Equipment for Central Mafraq Governorate Health Centers	2561	2012
Jordan	\$50,000	HA – Medical Equipment for Eastern Mafraq Governorate Health Centers	2561	2012
Jordan	\$7,000	HA – Medical Aid Kits	2561	2012
Jordan	\$55,000	HA – Za'atri DC Camp Site Expansion – Crushed Rock	2561	2012

Listing of USCENTCOM Data by Country by Program by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Jordan	\$190,000	HA – Za'atri DC Camp Site Expansion – Pre-Fabricated Buildings	2561	2012
Jordan	\$70,000	HA – Winter Shelter for Unofficial Border Crossing Sites JOR-SYR Border	2561	2012
Jordan	\$85,000	HA– Medical Equipment for Ma'an Health Center	2561	2012
Jordan	\$74,000	HA–Medical Equipment for Tafilah Health Centers	2561	2012
Jordan	\$74,000	Border Road Repair	2561	2012
Kazakhstan	\$8,721,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Kazakhstan	\$1,890,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Kazakhstan	\$438,705	CCMR, NDU, DLI, GCMC, JSOU	2249c	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$21,268,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$5,223,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$89,860	CCMR, GCMC, NDU, DIILS	2249c	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$60,000,000	The Gov't of the Kyrgyz Republic provided logistical support to DoD in the form of access and use of facilities and land including Manas International Airport, ISO OEF.	1233	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$8,750	HA – Naryn / Issyk-Kul Survey & Assessment	2561	2012
Kyrgyzstan	\$97,400	HA – Jani Jier Water Station Repair	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$170,000	Arsal Refugee Winterization	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$145,000	Baalbek Refugee Winterization	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$6,484,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Lebanon	\$671,672	GCMC, CCMR, NITC, JSOU, APCSS, NDU	2249c	2012
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Tripoli Back to School Program	2561	2012

Listing of USCENTCOM Data by Country by Program by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Al Qaa Back to School Program	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Arsal Back to School Program	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Wadi Khaled Back to School Program	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Jabal Mohsen-Bab el Tebanneh Back to School Program	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$75,000	HA – Akkar Medical Outreach Project – Vaccinations for 5000	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$75,000	HA – Hnaider Refugee & Community Winterization Supplies	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$75,000	Zahle Refugee Winterization Project	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$75,000	Hermel Refugee Winterization Project	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$36,500	HA – Mqayble Refugee & Community Winterization Supplies	2561	2012
Lebanon	\$10,000	HA – Karha Refugee & Community Winterization Supplies	2561	2012
Oman	\$212,563	NITC, DIA, JSOU, DILLS	2249c	2012
Pakistan	\$629,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Pakistan	\$5,066,092	Operation MARITIME SWEEP	127d	2012
Pakistan	\$1,118,292,734	Reimbursement for OEF support	1233	2012
Pakistan	\$1,472,630	GCMC, JSOU, DIA, CCMR, DILLS, APCSS, NDU	2249c	2012
Saudi Arabia	\$6,056	JSOU	2249c	2012
Tajikistan	\$15,385,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Tajikistan	\$9,100,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Tajikistan	\$98,435	GCMC, DILLS, CCMR, JSOU	2249c	2012
Tajikistan	\$225,000	HA - Obi Terra Medical Clinic	2561	2012

Listing of USCENTCOM Data by Country by Program by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Turkmenistan	\$81,983	GCMC, JSOU NSSA	2249c	2012
Uzbekistan	\$5,700,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Uzbekistan	\$11,201,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Uzbekistan	\$136,668	CCMR, GCMC, JSOU, NESA	2249c	2012
Yemen	\$986,713	CCMR, DILLS, DIA, JSOU, NPS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Yemen	\$14,000,000	SOF CT Enhancement Program	1206	2012
Yemen	\$23,426,000	Fixed-wing Capability Enhancement Program	1206	2012
Regional- CIED	\$3,540,920	Counter-IED Equipment	1233	2012
Regional- GFE	\$33,391,231	Government Furnished Equipment	1233	2012
Regional- OCIED	\$810,370	Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment	1233	2012



USEUCOM Data Roll-up

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Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 1004, 127d, and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USEUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

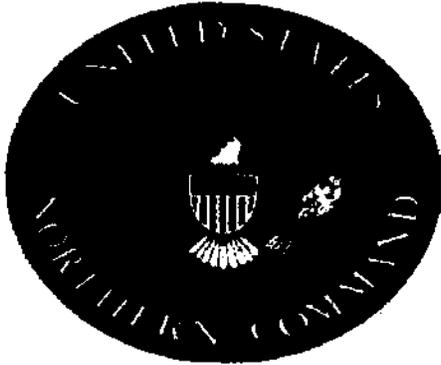
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Albania	\$750,000	Renovate Telemedicine Spaces in Regional Hospitals	2561	2012
Albania	\$1,500,000	SOF Pre-deployment Training	1233	2012
Albania	\$1,047,722	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DLI, NDU, NIU	2249c	2012
Armenia	\$850,000	Logistics support for KFOR contingent	127d	2012
Armenia	\$54,916	GCMC, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Austria	\$10,986	CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Azerbaijan	\$750,000	Construction of Astara School for Girls	2561	2012
Azerbaijan	\$294,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Azerbaijan	\$119,012	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DLI	2249c	2012
Bosnia	\$494,000	Reconstruct School in Caplijina	2561	2012
Bosnia	\$116,077	GCMC, NIU, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Bulgaria	\$176,470	Repair Lopyan Orphanage Kitchen and Dining Room	2561	2012
Bulgaria	\$160,000	Renovate Care Center for Disabled	2561	2012
Bulgaria	\$1,758,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Bulgaria	\$3,152,000	OMLT equipment	1206	2012
Bulgaria	\$691,964	GCMC, NDU, JSOU, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Croatia	\$525,000	Vukovar Bridge Construction	2561	2012
Croatia	\$5,180,000	OMLT training equipment	1206	2012
Croatia	\$82,290	GCMC, NDU, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Czech Republic	\$3,329,781	EOD equipment	1206	2012
Czech Republic	\$261,323	GCMC, NPS, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Denmark	\$3,574	SOCOM	2249c	2012

Listing of USEUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Estonia	\$112,659	GCMC, NDU, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Estonia	\$650,000	Renovate Amputee Care Center	2561	2012
Estonia	\$3,871,264	ISAF Deployment Enhancement	1206	2012
Estonia	\$1,754,739	SOF Deployment	1206	2012
Finland	\$19,966	DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM, APCSS	2249c	2012
France	\$13,266	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Germany	\$597,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Georgia	\$500,000	Renovate Kindergarten #215	2561	2012
Georgia	\$3,775,000	Training equipment	1206	2012
Georgia	\$103,000,000	Pre-deployment training and supplies	1233	2012
Georgia	\$272,545	GCMC, NDU, NPS	2249c	2012
Germany	\$19,301	SOCOM, NDU	2249c	2012
Greece	\$4,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Greece	\$56,227	GCMC, NDU, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Hungary	\$12,355,100	JTAC Capability Enhancement for ISAF	1206	2012
Hungary	\$409,025	GCMC, NPS	2249c	2012
Ireland	\$9,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Israel	\$10,266	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Italy	\$18,361	SOCOM, CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2012
Kosovo	\$14,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Kosovo	\$66,774	GCMC, NDU, CCMR	2249c	2012
Latvia	\$400,000	Renovate Ambulance Support Station	2561	2012
Latvia	\$2,928,480	SOF and OMLT equipment	1206	2012
Latvia	\$109,658	GCMC, CCMR, SOCOM, DIILS	2249c	2012
Lithuania	\$35,000	Renovate Fence at Home for Infants	2561	2012

Listing of USEUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Lithuania	\$12,810,000	SOF Deployment Enhancement	1206	2012
Lithuania	\$48,848	GCMC, NIU, CCMR	2249c	2012
Macedonia	\$300,000	Renovate Schools (Inter-Ethnic Integration in Education)	2561	2012
Macedonia	\$401,114	GCMC, NDU, NPS, DIA, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Macedonia	\$450,000	Renovate Hospital Emergency Room in Skopje	2561	2012
Malta	\$4,600,000	Counterterrorism Coastal patrol boats	1206	2012
Moldova	\$600,000	Renovate Soroca Fire/Rescue Station	2561	2012
Moldova	\$55,082	GCMC, CCMR, SOCOM, DIILS	2249c	2012
Montenegro	\$400,000	Renovate Small Group Home	2561	2012
Montenegro	\$11,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Montenegro	\$58,099	SOCOM, DIA, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Netherlands	\$31,533	SOCOM, DIILS	2249c	2012
Norway	\$18,681	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Palestinian Authority	\$145,870	GCMC, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2012
Poland	\$14,030,000	Deployment and training equipment	1206	2012
Poland	\$209,230	CMC, NDU, JSOU, DIA, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Portugal	\$40,722	GCMC, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Romania	\$412,945	Renovate Hospital in Ghimpati	2561	2012
Romania	\$13,203,683	Training equipment and UAVs for deployment	1206	2012
Romania	\$11,982	Redeployment costs	1233	2012
Romania	\$340,000	Sustainment of KFOR contingent	127d	2012
Romania	\$50,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Romania	\$193,340	GCMC, NDU, NIU, JSOU, DIILS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012

Listing of USEUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Russia	\$25,214	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Serbia	\$166,000	Renovate Kraljevo Multipurpose Center	2561	2012
Serbia	\$128,779	GCMC, NDU, JSOU, DIILS	2249c	2012
Slovakia	\$31,345	GCMC, NIU, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2012
Slovenia	\$24,131	GCMC, CCMR, DIILS, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Spain	\$30,615	NDU, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Sweden	\$5,736	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Switzerland	\$13,166	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Slovenia	\$71,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Turkey	\$608,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Turkey	\$669,686	GCMC, NDU, JSOU, NIU, NPS, DIILS, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Ukraine	\$34,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Ukraine	\$450,000	Renovate Sevastopol School	2561	2012
Ukraine	\$149,803	GCMC, NPS, SOCOM	2249c	2012
United Kingdom	\$4,984	SOCOM, DIILS	2249c	2012
Regional	\$2,477,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Regional	\$11,040,000	Multinational pre- deployment training program	1206	2012
Regional	\$12,580,426	MRAP Transportation and Maintenance for Home Station Pre-Deployment Training	1233	2012

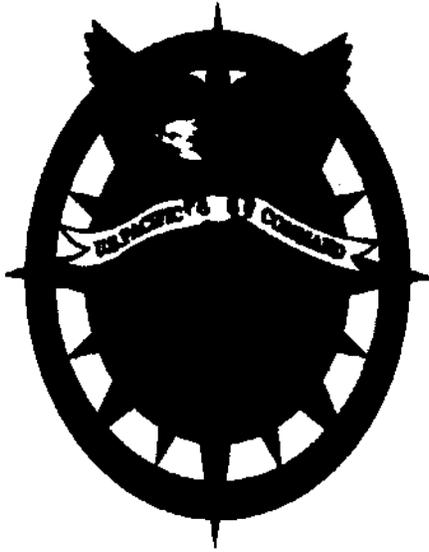


USNORTHCOM Data Roll-up

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249e, and 2561* reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 127d, 1004, 1233 and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USNORTHCOM Data by Program by Country Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Bahamas	\$97,209	NDU, DIA, GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, APCSS	2249c	2012
Bahamas	\$904,017	Construction of disaster relief warehouse	2561	2012
Bahamas	\$300,000	Flood water rescue training and equipment	2561	2012
Bahamas	\$343,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Canada	\$10,266	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Mexico	\$500,000	Light Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) training and equipment	2561	2012
Mexico	\$750,000	HAZMAT Training and equipment	2561	2012
Mexico	\$12,816	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Mexico	\$70,648,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Mexico	\$702,480	NDU, CHDS, USCG, NPS, GCMC	2249c	2012



USPACOM Data Roll-up

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249c, and 2561*reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 127d, 1004, 1233 and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Regional	\$4,018,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Australia	\$13,814	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Bangladesh	\$202,000	Pacific Resilience/Disaster Preparedness Exercise	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #17	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #18	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$480,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #19	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$750,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #21	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$575,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #22	2561	2012
Bangladesh	\$14,364,000	MoD – Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Interoperability. Equipping & training to develop interoperability between MoD (Bangladesh Army and Navy) and MHA forces (Bangladesh CG and Border Guards Maritime Security Forces) to conduct joint CT operations.	1206	2012
Bangladesh	\$336,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Bangladesh	\$562,753	NDU, GCMC, CCMR, APCSS, JSOU, NIU, DILS	2249c	2012
Bhutan	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2012
Cambodia	\$142,000	Pacific Partnership Engineer Engagement	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$30,000	3 Minimal Cost School Repair Projects	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$325,000	SEABEE Water Well Development	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$225,000	Kantuot High School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$225,000	Kamh Chor Secondary School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$375,000	Wat Phnom Primary School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$270,000	Kampng Speu High School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$270,000	Torp Meanchey High School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$230,000	Preah Net Preah referral Hospital	2561	2012

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Cambodia	\$450,000	Sleng Village Primary School and Health Center	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$345,500	Thnal Bot Junior High School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$300,000	Bakan Referral Hospital	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$350,000	Angkor Chum Referral Hospital	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$200,000	Kampong Kes School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$362,000	Sror Tea Chroum School and Clinic	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$174,000	Koh Kang School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$602,200	Mokak School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$176,000	Chia Sim School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$353,000	Prek Marin Health Center	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$214,000	Thmar Pouk TB/HIV Wards	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$65,000	Baluno High School	2561	2012
Cambodia	\$1,189,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Cambodia	\$175,842	GCMC, APCSS, NDU, JSOU, NIU, USCG	2249c	2012
China	\$39,761	APCSS, SOCOM, SOCPAC	2249c	2012
East Timor	\$475,000	SEABEES Eastern Schools	2561	2012
East Timor	\$200,000	Bario Pite School	2561	2012
East Timor	\$413,000	SEABEES Western Schools	2561	2012
East Timor	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2012
Fiji	\$20,000	APCSS	2249c	2012
Hawaii	\$451,000	APCSS Comprehensive Crisis Mgt Course	2561	2012
India	\$667,921	NDU, CCMR, NPS, APCSS, NESA, JSOU, NIU, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2012
Indonesia	\$251,000	Pacific Partnership Engineer Engagement	2561	2012
Indonesia	\$101,000	Pacific Resilience/Disaster Preparedness Exercise	2561	2012
Indonesia	\$1,378,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Indonesia	\$623,369	GCMC, JSOU, DIILS, NIU, NDU, APCSS,	2249c	2012
Korea	\$35,610	GCMC, APCSS	2249c	2012

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Laos	\$100,000	Lower Mekong Initiative, Regional Hydraulic/Hydrology Workshop	2561	2012
Laos	\$390,000	Thataeng District Hospital	2561	2012
Laos	\$390,000	Xaibouathong District Hospital	2561	2012
Laos	\$400,000	Phonbeng School	2561	2012
Laos	\$390,000	Viengthong District Hospital	2561	2012
Laos	\$480,000	Talo Secondary School	2561	2012
Laos	\$460,000	Dakdor Village Secondary School	2561	2012
Laos	\$460,000	Dakcheung District Secondary School	2561	2012
Laos	\$420,000	Huimou Village Cluster Clinic	2561	2012
Laos	\$10,000	JPAC Medical Minimal Cost	2561	2012
Laos	\$160,000	Lower Mekong Initiative Dam Safety/Response Workshop	2561	2012
Laos	\$10,000	JPAC Medical Minimal Cost	2561	2012
Laos	\$36,666	Center For Civil Military Relations Mobile Training Team, APCSS, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Malaysia	\$218,000	Deployment Enhancement for ISAF: Counter-IED Training and IED equipment sets	1206	2012
Malaysia	\$465,319	USAICS, NDU, GCMC, APCSS, NTU, JSOU, DILLS, CCMR, NPS	2249c	2012
Maldives	\$560,776	CCMR, NPS, SOCOM, GCMC, NESA, NDU, DIA	2249c	2012
Maldives	\$345,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Micronesia	\$350,000	Construction Civic Action Detail School	2561	2012
Mongolia	\$58,000	Intermediate GIS Workshop	2561	2012
Mongolia	\$356,118	Reimbursement of OEF-TS Expense	1233	2012
Mongolia	\$42,637	APCSS	2249c	2012

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Nepal	\$115,000	Bridge and Airfield Disaster Mitigation Assessment	2561	2012
Nepal	\$211,000	GIS Integration Project for Disaster Preparedness	2561	2012
Nepal	\$220,000	Pacific Resilience/Disaster Preparedness Exercise	2561	2012
Nepal	\$150,000	Airfield Disaster Recovery Plan Tribhuvan Airport	2561	2012
Nepal	\$690,000	Central Blood Bank Facility	2561	2012
Nepal	\$426,000	Tribhuvan Airport Critical Infrastructure Retrofit	2561	2012
Nepal	\$50,000	Terai Pipe Culvert/Road Rehabilitation #5	2561	2012
Nepal	\$50,000	Terai Pipe Culvert/Road Rehabilitation #4	2561	2012
Nepal	\$50,000	Terai Pipe Culvert/Road Rehabilitation #3	2561	2012
Nepal	\$50,000	Terai Pipe Culvert/Road Rehabilitation #2	2561	2012
Nepal	\$50,000	Terai Pipe Culvert/Road Rehabilitation #1	2561	2012
Nepal	\$469,000	Infrastructure to increase supply/availability of potable water Kathmandu	2561	2012
Nepal	\$264,756	USAICS, GCMC, APCSS, NESA, NDU, NIU, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, NPS	2249c	2012
New Zealand	\$3,359	SOCOM	2249c	2012
PACOM	\$259,000	2012 FBI National Academy Associates Asia-Pacific Training Conference	2249c	2012
PACOM	\$141,000	2012 International Intelligence Fellows Program	2249c	2012
PACOM	\$225,000	Pacific Area Sector Security Working Group	2249c	2012
Papua New Guinea	\$19,747	APCSS, DIA	2249c	2012
Philippines	\$211,000	Pacific Partnership Engineer Engagement	2561	2012

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Philippines	\$210,000	Engineering Persistent Presence - SEABEE projects schools/clinics	2561	2012
Philippines	\$9,500	SEABEE Minimal Cost - Repair School (JSOTF-P)	2561	2012
Philippines	\$2,200	SEABEE Minimal Cost - Repair School/Clinic (JSOTF-P)	2561	2012
Philippines	\$275,000	Baitamal Bridge	2561	2012
Philippines	\$7,200	Minimal Cost - 2 School repairs (JSOTF-P)	2561	2012
Philippines	\$143,000	Tabuan Lasa Community Center	2561	2012
Philippines	\$10,000	Minimal Cost - medical supplies (JSOTF-P)	2561	2012
Philippines	\$71,000	Disaster Coordination Center	2561	2012
Philippines	\$300,000	Route Lisa Road	2561	2012
Philippines	\$7,456,000	Insertion and Extraction Capability for Navy Special Operations Group. Equipping and training of RP NAVSOG with combat rubber raiding craft, night vision, weapons, and communications equipment	1206	2012
Philippines	\$2,419,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Philippines	\$633,327	GCMC, NDU, APCSS, JSOU, DILS, CCMR, NPS	2249c	2012
Samoa	\$1,200,000	Mulifanua District Hospital	2561	2012
Singapore	\$31,080	SOCPAC	2249c	2012
Sri Lanka	\$187,977	GCMC, APCSS, CCMR, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Taiwan	\$113,691	NPS	2249c	2012
Thailand	\$15,000	III MEF Flood Recover Health Engagement SMEE	2561	2012
Thailand	\$1,112,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Thailand	\$523,429	APCSS, NDU, CCMR, DILS, USAICS, JSOU	2249c	2012
Tonga	\$160,000	Te-Ekua Community Hall/Disaster Response Center	2561	2012

Listing of USPACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Tonga	\$19,679	APCSS, DIA	2249c	2012
Vietnam	\$186,000	Pacific Partnership Engineer Engagement	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$451,000	DAO HUU Canh Primary School	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$420,000	Primary School/Disaster Center, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Hai	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic/Disaster Center, Thanh Hoa, Quang Chinh	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic/Disaster Center, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Dong	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic/Disaster Center, Ha Tinh 1, Vu Quang	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic/Disaster Center, Ha Tinh 2, Xuan Loc	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$617,000	Kindergarten/Disaster Center, Thanh Hoa 1, Quang Xuong	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic 1, Nghe An, Hung Phu	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Commune Clinic 2, Nghe An, Hung Tan	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$450,000	Pedestrian Bridges in Vinh Long Province	2561	2012
Vietnam	\$391,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Vietnam	\$28,732	APCSS, DIA	2249c	2012



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Data Roll-up

Note 1: Funding identified for sections 1206, 1033, 2249c, and 2561* reflects an allocated amount by a DoD component for the purpose of making commitments and incurring obligations from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year. (*annotates 2 year funds)

Note 2: Funding identified for sections 1233, 1004, 127d, and 166a (b)(6) reflects an actual expenditure/obligation of funds in return for goods and services from October 1 to September 30 of the specified fiscal year.

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Caribbean Region	\$7,135,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Latin American Region	\$16,425,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Argentina	\$57,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Barbados	\$841,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Barbados	\$38,139	Eastern Caribbean Facility Assessment	2561	2012
Barbados	\$36,074	Support of CDRU Workshop	2561	2012
Barbados	\$65,246	CARICOM Disaster Relief Workshop	2561	2012
Barbados	\$125,834	Equipment donation to CDEMA	2561	2012
Barbados	\$10,000	Purchase of 100 relief supplies and tracking system manuals - CDEMA Support	2561	2012
Barbados	\$10,000	Purchase of 170 ID vests for CDRU personnel - CDEMA Support	2561	2012
Barbados	\$10,000	Purchase ID card machine - CDEMA support	2561	2012
Barbados	\$10,000	Purchase 3000 pocket size disaster booklets - CDEMA support	2561	2012
Barbados	\$10,000	Purchase 170 armllets/badges for the CDRU	2561	2012
Barbados	\$12,607	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Belize	\$3,963,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Belize	\$1,304,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Belize	\$9,320	Purchase and donation of Motorola radios	2561	2012
Belize	\$493,118	DRW Construction	2561	2012
Belize	\$19,248	SOCOM, APCSS	2249c	2012
Bolivia	\$2,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Brazil	\$557,280	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Brazil	\$21,915	Incident command system Training	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Brazil	\$18,662	Emergency operations center Training	2561	2012
Brazil	\$35,725	Incident command system Training - ICS 100/210/300 MTT	2561	2012
Brazil	\$38,414	Incident command system Training-ICS 341/EOC MTT	2561	2012
Brazil	\$247,333	NDU, SOCOM, GCMC, APCSS, DIA, NAVSCIATTS, CCMR	2249c	2012
Chile	\$288,775	MEOC Training	2561	2012
Chile	\$118,674	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Colombia	\$55,472,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Colombia	\$3,250,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Colombia	\$8,583	Medical supplies for Arauca	2561	2012
Colombia	\$7,551	MEDCAP in Toledo	2561	2012
Colombia	\$7,551	MEDCAP in San Antonio de Getucha	2561	2012
Colombia	\$7,551	MEDCAP in Saisa, Tierralta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,001	MEDCAP in La Union, Peneya	2561	2012
Colombia	\$10,300	MEDCAP in Uribe, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$86,167	Roof replacement for shelter for CC for Gaitania, Planadas - Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,046	Medicine Donation	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,046	Medicine donation in Puerto Jordan	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,046	Medicine donation in La Gabarra	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,046	Medicine donation in Planadas	2561	2012
Colombia	\$8,046	Medicine donation in Cauca	2561	2012
Colombia	\$133,683	School Construction in Juanacho	2561	2012
Colombia	\$92,904	Shelter for community center in La Herrera	2561	2012
Colombia	\$138,606	School Construction in Rio Blanco	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Colombia	\$317,236	Medical kits for Colombian JTFs	2561	2012
Colombia	\$9,249	Travel for two marines in support of OHDACA assessment	2561	2012
Colombia	\$400,000	Construction of bathrooms and cafeteria - Planadas	2561	2012
Colombia	\$150,000	Classroom Construction - Ataco, Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$400,000	Classroom construction - Rio Blanco, Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$200,000	Solar plant hospital - La Macarena, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$200,000	Water purification plant - La Manarena	2561	2012
Colombia	\$150,000	Classroom construction - Rio Blanco, Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$300,000	School dorm construction - Puerto Rico, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$3,885	Motorola XTS 1500	2561	2012
Colombia	\$33,308	Fire station	2561	2012
Colombia	\$5,600	Probook	2561	2012
Colombia	\$1,000	Desk Chair	2561	2012
Colombia	\$11,810	Fire station tools	2561	2012
Colombia	\$1,640	Medications	2561	2012
Colombia	\$100,000	Bathroom construction for indigenous population - La Uribe, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$120,000	Cafeteria construction, Santo Domingo School - Vista Hermosa	2561	2012
Colombia	\$250,000	Shelter construction - Planadas, Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$150,000	Classroom Construction - La Macarena, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$330,000	Music community center construction - Rio Blanco, Tolima	2561	2012
Colombia	\$450,000	Fire station construction - Vista Hermosa, Meta	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Colombia	\$150,000	School cafeteria construction - El Mirador-La Uribe, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$120,000	School fencing La Julia-La Uribe, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$68,274	Purchase of ambulance - Hospital Puerto Rico, Meta	2561	2012
Colombia	\$1,095,500	GMCC, CHDS, DIA, NDU, SOCOM, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, JFSC, NPS	2249c	2012
Costa Rica	\$3,428,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Costa Rica	\$6,624	CCMR	2249c	2012
Dom Rep	\$180,011	Communications Equipment	2561	2012
Dom Rep	\$159,288	Disaster relief warehouse training	2561	2012
Dom Rep	\$14,306	Search and rescue equipment	2561	2012
Dominica	\$9,828	Roofing materials for affected communities	2561	2012
Dominican Republic	\$2,949,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Dominican Republic	\$1,646,637	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Dominican Republic	\$62,953	NDU, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Ecuador	\$1,649,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Ecuador	\$2,333,437	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
El Salvador	\$6,132,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
El Salvador	\$1,488,013	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
El Salvador	\$10,000	Personal hygiene kits	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$9,999	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$9,999	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$9,999	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$9,822	MEDCAP in Acajutla	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$11,500	Medicine donation	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$996,907	Construction of two schools	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$794,589	Construction of gymnasium/shelter	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
El Salvador	\$54,073	Generator equipment	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$15,000	Medical care and medical supplies to under privileged population	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$15,000	MEDCAP - Medicine, antibiotics, and cough medicine	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$15,000	Assessment, refurbish male/female bathroom floor	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$15,000	CA team - medical civic action (MEDCAP)	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$75,193	Construction of gymnasium/shelter	2561	2012
El Salvador	\$129,785	SOCOM, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2012
Guatemala	\$7,304,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Guatemala	\$4,605,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Guatemala	\$1,607	Customs fees charges	2561	2012
Guatemala	\$84,442	Firefighting equipment donation	2561	2012
Guatemala	\$9,551	Air conditioning unit donation	2561	2012
Guatemala	\$9,378	CFAC rescue equipment CONRED	2561	2012
Guatemala	\$457,405	Green house materials donation	2561	2012
Guatemala	\$323,042	CCMR	2249c	2012
Guyana	\$194,988	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Guyana	\$978	Construction materials donation	2561	2012
Guyana	\$8,448	Refurbishment of clinic	2561	2012
Guyana	\$4,948	Construction material donation	2561	2012
Guyana	\$650,000	EOC Construction in Timberi	2561	2012
Guyana	\$4,424	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Haiti	\$617,449	Fire station in Carrefour	2561	2012
Haiti	\$610,073	Fire station in Petitionville	2561	2012
Haiti	\$610,073	Fire station in Delmas	2561	2012
Haiti	\$617,449	Fire station in Croix de Bouquet	2561	2012
Haiti	\$54,000	Latrine modification in Hatte	2561	2012
Haiti	\$54,000	Latrine modification in Les Cayes	2561	2012
Haiti	\$54,000	Latrine modification in Torbec	2561	2012
Haiti	\$54,000	Latrine modification in EPG	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Haiti	\$54,000	Latrine modification in Mandarin	2561	2012
Haiti	\$973	Forklift charger For Cap Haitien	2561	2012
Haiti	\$973	Forklift charger for Les Cates	2561	2012
Haiti	\$3,075	Forklift charger addition	2561	2012
Haiti	\$47,312	Furniture for Port de Paix	2561	2012
Haiti	\$67,187	Furniture for Jeremie Chateau	2561	2012
Haiti	\$67,187	Furniture for Hinche	2561	2012
Haiti	\$50,262	Furniture for Liberte	2561	2012
Haiti	\$38,878	Furniture for Miargoane	2561	2012
Haiti	\$36,923	Furniture for Jacmel	2561	2012
Haiti	\$37,728	Furniture for Gonaives	2561	2012
Haiti	\$39,900	Furniture for Les Cayes EOC/DRW	2561	2012
Haiti	\$39,900	Furniture for Cap Haitien EOC/DRW	2561	2012
Haiti	\$45,000	Cost related to suspension of work	2561	2012
Haiti	\$96,117	Structural design increase	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Les Cayes	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Port au Prince	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Cap Haitien	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Jacmel	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Liberte	2561	2012
Haiti	\$22,717	Fire station furniture Miragoane	2561	2012
Haiti	\$45,434	Fire station furniture packages - Carrefour-Croix de Bouquets	2561	2012
Haiti	\$21,690	Fire station furniture packages - Port de Paix	2561	2012
Haiti	\$36,460	Fire station furniture packages - Gonaives	2561	2012
Haiti	\$36,460	Fire station furniture packages - Hinche	2561	2012
Haiti	\$39,016	DRW Training and equipment travel Mod	2561	2012
Haiti	\$28,030	Jon boat donation	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Haiti	\$256,661	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Jeremie	2561	2012
Haiti	\$353,959	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Hinche	2561	2012
Haiti	\$237,563	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Liberte	2561	2012
Haiti	\$353,959	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Miragonae	2561	2012
Haiti	\$237,493	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Jacmel	2561	2012
Haiti	\$237,563	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Port de Paix	2561	2012
Haiti	\$237,563	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Gonaive	2561	2012
Haiti	\$238,775	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Cap Haitien	2561	2012
Haiti	\$237,563	DRW/EOC Training and equipment-Les Cayes	2561	2012
Haiti	\$283,750	Contractor technical support	2561	2012
Haiti	\$99,360	DRW slab replacement - Gonaives-Desnudes	2561	2012
Haiti	\$3,124	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Honduras	\$6,147,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Honduras	\$2,089,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Honduras	\$9,970	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$9,970	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$9,993	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$9,987	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$9,968	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$9,968	Disaster relief supplies donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$5,000	Medical equipment donation	2561	2012
Honduras	\$32,228	B Training	2561	2012
Honduras	\$721,769	COPECO warehouse in San Pedro Sula	2561	2012
Honduras	\$997,541	COPECO OPS center at Puerto Lempira	2561	2012
Honduras	\$786,469	DRW construction in Tegucigalpa	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Honduras	\$129,835	807TH Honduras BIOMED parts	2561	2012
Honduras	\$3,000	Purchase of two Trimble 3D handheld Computers	2561	2012
Honduras	\$14,881	Purchase of roofing sheets, kitchen kits, cleaning kits, hygiene kits, and blankets	2561	2012
Honduras	\$225,000	Advanced trauma life support ERP	2561	2012
Honduras	\$32,549	SOCOM, GCMC, JSOU	2249c	2012
Jamaica	\$298,648	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Jamaica	\$2,451	Transportation cost for EP	2561	2012
Jamaica	\$10,817	Minor construction materials, cleaning, and repair materials	2561	2012
Jamaica	\$10,000	Construction and fence material at high school in Flanker, Jamaica	2561	2012
Jamaica	\$7,248	SOCOM	2249c	2012
Nicaragua	\$4,084,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Nicaragua	\$1,346,228	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Panama	\$2,812,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Panama	\$1,354,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Panama	\$418,736	Three Classroom, offices, bathroom for - Canglon School	2561	2012
Panama	\$564,729	Three Classroom, offices, bathroom for - Calabazal School	2561	2012
Panama	\$422,960	School renovation - Quebrada Delix Elementary School	2561	2012
Panama	\$42,409	Additions to design	2561	2012
Panama	\$48,746	Solar panel and generator - Rio Sidra	2561	2012
Panama	\$3,400	Install gutters, downspouts, and concrete columns	2561	2012
Panama	\$3,769	Correct design deficiency and add a surgical sink	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Panama	\$7,411	Generator installation, transportation, shipping, and handling	2561	2012
Panama	\$5,251	Modification in support of contract # W912CL-11-C-0041	2561	2012
Panama	\$39,948	Rio Sidra medical clinic user modification	2561	2012
Panama	\$2,784	Chiman Clinic - concrete footers, window replacement #W912CL-11-C-0023	2561	2012
Panama	\$102,278	GCMC, SOCOM, CHDS, CCMR	2249c	2012
Paraguay	\$41,030	MEDCAP like event in Misiones Department	2561	2012
Paraguay	\$28,870	MEDCAP like event in Misiones Department	2561	2012
Paraguay	\$49,040	MEDCAP like event in Presidente Hayes Department	2561	2012
Paraguay	\$20,765	MEDCAP like event in Presidente Hayes Department	2561	2012
Paraguay	\$61,984	MEDCAP like event in San Pedro Department	2561	2012
Paraguay	\$259,165	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Paraguay	\$64,511	GCMC, JSOU, SOCOM, DIILS	2249c	2012
Peru	\$3,659,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Peru	\$612,917	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2012
Peru	\$9,949	Medicine donation	2561	2012
Peru	\$1,583	Supplies for roof rebuild	2561	2012
Peru	\$9,848	MEDCAP - Alto Shambillo civic action	2561	2012
Peru	\$250,000	P&D for Peru EOC/DRW construction projects	2561	2012
Peru	\$550,000	EOC in construction in Piura	2561	2012
Peru	\$550,000	DRW in San Martin	2561	2012
Peru	\$550,000	DRW in Junin	2561	2012
Peru	\$550,000	EOC in Cajamarca	2561	2012
Peru	\$700,000	EOC construction in Huaraz, Ancaash	2561	2012

Listing of USSOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Peru	\$600,000	S&R Training facility construction - Tarapoto, San Marin	2561	2012
Peru	\$650,000	Puerto Prado, Rio Tambo base and two additional classrooms	2561	2012
Peru	\$35,000	EOC Construction in Cusco - contingency cost	2561	2012
Peru	\$75,000	Bridge at Chumbaquihui - design reviews	2561	2012
Peru	\$1,026,455	Solar powered telecommunications network	2561	2012
Peru	\$2,818	Washer and dryer for clinic sterilization facility, Aucayacu, Peru	2561	2012
Peru	\$2,500	After school facility improvement - Tingo Maria, Peru	2561	2012
Peru	\$10,000	Customs and dispatching agency fees	2561	2012
Peru	\$300,000	NAMRU-3 YR water study	2561	2012
Peru	\$296,813	GCMC, JSOU, INTCS, SOCOM, NDU, CCMR	2249c	2012
St Kitts	\$1,369,706	EOC in St Kitts and Nevis	2561	2012
St Kitts	\$148,275	Furniture and equipment for youth center in St Kitts	2561	2012
Surinam	\$9,031	Warehouse refurbishment	2561	2012
Suriname	\$171,568	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Suriname	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2012
Trinidad & Tobago	\$294,280	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Trinidad and Tobago	\$42,696	GCMC, INTCS, SOCOM	2249c	2012
Uruguay	\$78,953	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2012
Uruguay	\$15,000	Santa Catalina Community Center	2561	2012
Uruguay	\$24,620	JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2012

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **ACSS: Africa Center for Strategic Studies**
2. **APCSS: Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies**
3. **CARICOM: Comunidad y Mercado Común del Caribe (Spanish: Caribbean Community and Common Market.)**
4. **CCMR: Center for Civil-Military Relations**
5. **CFAC: Conference of the Armed Forces of Central America (translated from Spanish)**
6. **CHDS: Center for Homeland Defense Studies**
7. **CONRED: Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres (Guatemala: National Disaster Reduction Office)**
8. **COPECO: Comisión Permanente de Contingencias (Spanish: Commission for Contingencies)**
9. **DIA: Defense Intelligence Agency**
10. **DILLS: Defense Institute of International Legal Studies**
11. **DIMO: Defense Institute for Medical Operations**
12. **DLI: Defense Language Institute**
13. **DRW: Disaster Response Warehouse**
14. **EOC: Emergency Ops Center**
15. **ERP: Emergency Response Plan**
16. **GCMC: George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies**
17. **JFSC: Joint Forces Staff College**
18. **JSOU: Joint Special Operations University**
19. **KFOR: Kosovo Peacekeeping Force**
20. **MET: Mobile Education Team**
21. **MEOC: Mobile Emergency Ops Center**
22. **NAMRU: Naval Medical Research Unit**
23. **NAVSLATTS: Naval Small Craft Instruction & Technical Training School**
24. **NESA: Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies**
25. **NDU: National Defense University**
26. **NITC: Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity International Training Center**
27. **NIU: Naval Intelligence Unit**
28. **NPS: Naval Post-Graduate School**
29. **OHDACA: Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid**
30. **SOCOM: Special Operations Command**
31. **USAICS: United States Army Intelligence Center & School**

**DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN-ASSISTANCE RELATED PROGRAMS DOD
IMPLEMENTS FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

The following table provides descriptions of the legal authorities for each foreign assistance related program that the Department of Defense (DoD) implements on behalf of any other department or agency of the U. S. Government, including programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151, et seq.), and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751, et seq.)

Security Assistance Programs					
	Title	Task(s)	Purpose(s)	Authorities	Owning Entity
1	DoS: Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity;	Border Security; Disaster Relief; Maritime Security; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Port Security; Coalition Operations;	22 USC 2348 (FAA 551-554);	State
2	DoS: Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide/Share Information; Provide Supplies;	Counter Terrorism; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Missile Defense; Port Security; Coalition Operations; Counterinsurgency;	22 USC 2348 (FAA 571-574);	State
3	DoS: Assistance for European, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference;	Law Enforcement; Border Security; Humanitarian Assistance; Health;		State
4	DoS: Complex Crisis Fund	An appropriated fund that provides un-programmed money for DoS and USAID to prevent and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises.	Enable the Administrator of USAID, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas. The CCF will not be used to respond to natural disasters.	PL 111-117 Title III CCF (FY10 ForOpsAppn);	State
5	DoS: Direct Commercial Sales (DCS)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Provide Equipment; Provide Construction; Provide/Share Information; Provide Supplies;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Maritime Security; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building; Port Security; Health; Other; Coalition Operations; De-Mining; Counterinsurgency; Counter Threat Finance;		State

**DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN-ASSISTANCE RELATED PROGRAMS DOD
IMPLEMENTS FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

Security Assistance Programs					
	Title	Task(s)	Purpose(s)	Authorities	Owning Entity
6	DoS: Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours (DVOT)	Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide/Share Information; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity;	Interoperability;	Arms Export Control Act (ABCA), section 23; 22 USC 2348 (FAA 571-574); 22 USC 2396 (FAA 636g);	State
7	DoS: Drawdown Authority	Provide Training; Provide Equipment; Provide Supplies;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Humanitarian Assistance; Other; Coalition Operations; Counterinsurgency;	22 USC 2318;	State
8	DoS: Economic Support Fund (ESF) (State/AID)	Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide Construction; Provide/Share Information; Provide Supplies; Conduct R&D;	Border Security; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Defense Institution Building; Health; Coalition Operations;		State
9	DoS: Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	Provide Construction; Provide Supplies; Provide Air/Sealift;	Humanitarian Assistance;	22 USC 2601c;	State
10	DoS: Excess Defense Articles (EDA)	Provide Equipment; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity; Conduct Combined Exercise;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Maritime Security; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building; Port Security; Other; Coalition Operations; Counterinsurgency;	22 USC 2321j; 22 USC 2348;	State
11	DoS: Foreign Military Construction Sales (FMCS)	Provide Construction;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Maritime Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building; Missile Defense; Port Security; Health; Other; De-Mining; Counterinsurgency; Counter Threat Finance;	22 USC 2769;	State
12	DoS: Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide Construction; Provide/Share Information; Provide Supplies; Provide Air/Sealift; Conduct Combined Exercise;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Research & Development; Maritime Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building; Missile Defense; Port Security; Health; Other; Coalition Operations; De-Mining; Counterinsurgency; Counter Threat Finance;	Arms Export Control Act (ABCA), section 23; PL 110-181 §1212 (FY08 NDAA);	State

**DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN-ASSISTANCE RELATED PROGRAMS DOD
IMPLEMENTS FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

Security Assistance Programs					
	Title	Task(s)	Purpose(s)	Authority	Owning Entity
13	DoS: Foreign Military Sales (FMS)	Provide Education; Provide Equipment; Provide Supplies;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Maritime Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building; Missile Defense; Port Security; Coalition Operations; De-Mining; Counterinsurgency;	22 USC 2778;	State
14	DoS: Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Provide Equipment; Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide Construction; Provide/Share Information; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity;	Law Enforcement; Peace Keeping; De-Mining;	22 USC 2348 (FAA 551-554);	State
15	DoS: International Military Education and Training (IMET)	Provide Training; Provide Education;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Research & Development; Maritime Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Defense Institution Building;	Arms Export Control Act (AECA), section 23; PL 110-181 §1212 (FY08 NDAA); 22 USC 2347;	State
16	DoS: International Narcotics & Law Enforcement (INCLE)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Provide Equipment; Conduct a Multinational Exercise; Provide/Share Information; Conduct R&D;	Counter Narcotics; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Port Security; Coalition Operations; Counterinsurgency;	22 USC 2348 (FAA 481);	State
17	DoS: Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	Provide Training; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Provide/Share Information; Conduct R&D;	Counter Terrorism; Counter WMD; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Research & Development; Maritime Security; Intelligence; Peace Keeping; Stabilization & Reconstruction; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Coalition Operations; De-Mining;	22 USC 2348 (FAA 551-554);	State

**DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN-ASSISTANCE RELATED PROGRAMS DOD
IMPLEMENTS FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

Security Assistance Programs					
	Title	Task(s)	Purpose(s)	Authority	Owning Entity
18	DoS: Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	Provide Training; Provide Equipment; Provide Construction; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity; Provide Air/Sealift;	Law Enforcement; Border Security; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Conflict Operations; Counterinsurgency;	PL 111-032 ASPF (FY09 Def Appn); Arms Export Control Act (AECA), section 23; 22 USC 2348 (FAA 481);	State
19	DoS: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)				State
20	DoS: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Provide/Share Information; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity;	Humanitarian Assistance; Health;		State
21	DoS: President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Provide/Share Information;	Humanitarian Assistance;		State
22	DoS: War Reserve Stockpiles for Allies (WRSA)	Provide Equipment; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity;	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Research & Development; Maritime Security; Peace Keeping; Interoperability; Humanitarian Assistance; Port Security; Coalition Operations; De-Mining; Counterinsurgency;		State
23	Foreign Liaison Officer Program	Provide/Share Information	Intelligence; Interoperability	DoDD 5230.20	DoD Overarching
24	Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF)	Provide Training; Provide Education; Provide Equipment; Provide/Share Information	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief;	PL 112-81 § 1207 (FY 12 NDAA); PL 112-74 §8089 (Division 1); PL 112-74 § 8044	State/ DoD