



Department of Defense
Section 1209 and Section 1203(b)
Report to Congress
On
Foreign-Assistance Related
Programs for
Fiscal Year 2011

October 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report complies with Section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 (Public Law 110-181) as amended by Section 1203(b)) of the NDAA for FY2010 (Public Law 111-84 which requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report describing the foreign-assistance related programs carried out by the Department of Defense (DoD) through FY2013. This report covers FY 2011.

This report includes program information on 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 FY2008 (Public Law 110-181), and Title 10, U.S. Code, Sections 127, 166a (b)(6), 2249c, and 2561.

The DoD executes foreign and security assistance related programs in accordance with available authorities. These programs are intended to 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 the DOS. The foreign policy purposes of foreign and security assistance programs are to conduct stability, security, transition and reconstruction operations to support national security objectives including the objectives of the Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) and Chiefs of Mission. The investment in engagements to build the capabilities of partner nations' security forces is a critical component of the whole-of-government efforts in each 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 conflicts and instability. The programs identified within this report have contributed substantially to garnering foreign nation support for U.S. Government political-military engagement activities in significant areas of interest.

This report highlights the total dollar value, type of support, and purpose of the foreign assistance activities executed in fiscal year 2011. Included in this report are brief summaries relating the strategic importance of the foreign assistance programs to the GCCs' overall engagement efforts, as well as a rollup of all programs, formatted by Combatant Command and program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

DoD Foreign Assistance Programs		
Authority	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount (Figures are Actual \$)
1206 1	2011	\$234,766,480
1233 2	2011	\$818,709,802
1033 1	2011	\$43,359,439
1004 2	2011	\$921,928,561
127d 2	2011	\$9,730,466
2249c 1	2011	\$29,297,365
2561* 1	2011	\$32,983,142
166a (b)(6) 2	2011	\$820,000

The funding represented in the Section 1209/1203(b) Report to Congress for FY11 will be identified by the following footnotes.

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.

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

A. Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006.

Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006 provides authority to build the capacity of foreign military forces. Specifically, it establishes the authority for the DoD, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, 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 FY2006.

Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006 authorized DoD to provide security and stabilization assistance to foreign countries. This authority expired in FY 2010 and was transitioned to USAID's Complex Crises Fund. The report for FY11 includes the Section 1207 in the Program Overview to match the current Public Law, but no funds are obligated or included.

C. Section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2008.

Section 1233 authority replaced Section 1208 (of the NDAA for FY 2006) authority in FY2008. Coalition support no longer exists in law as Section 1208 authority. Specifically, Section 1233 provides the Secretary of Defense the authority to reimburse certain coalition nations for support provided to the U.S. military operations in FY 2011.

D. Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY1998.

Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY1998, as amended, authorizes DoD to provide up to \$75 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 forces.

E. Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY1991.

Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY1991, as amended authorizes DoD to provide support for the counternarcotics activities of U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies, including for maintenance and repair of equipment, transportation, training, providing infrastructure, detecting and monitoring drug trafficking, establishing command, control, communications and computer networks, aerial and ground reconnaissance, and provisions of linguist and intelligence analysis services.

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

The authority granted by Section 127d, permits 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 in a case in which 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 the Secretary of Defense the authority to use appropriated funds for costs associated with education and training of foreign officials under the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program. The Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (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 the Secretary of Defense the authority to provide 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.

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

The Combatant Commander Initiative Fund (CCIF) supports unforeseen contingency requirements critical to COCOM's joint warfighting readiness and national security interests. The CJCS personally approves funding for each CCIF initiative. The strongest candidates for approval are initiatives that support COCOM activities and functions, enhance interoperability, and yield high benefit at a low-cost. The CCIF initiatives that are authorized for this report are subsection (b) (6) of Section 166a. Those will only cover humanitarian and civil assistance, to include urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance.

U.S. AFRICOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$105,502,267
1233 2	
1033 1	
1004 2	\$17,980,000
127d 2	
2249c 1	\$6,441,017
2561* 1	\$5,092,450
166a (b)(6) 2	
AFRICOM TOTAL	\$135,015,734

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.

A. U.S. AFRICOM – FY11 Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives.

U.S. Africa Command 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. U.S. Africa Command employs both State Department supported Title 22 and DoD Title 10 programs to attain five Theater Objectives: 1. Ensure al-Qaeda and violent extremist organizations (VEOs) are unable to launch successful attacks against the United States, 2. Maintain Assured Access, 3. Assist African Nations in developing capacity and capability to combat transnational threats, 4. Assist African States and regional organizations to execute peacekeeping operations, 5. Encourage African Militaries to operate under civilian authority, respect the rule of law and abide by international human rights norms. The Command's goals are stated in the U.S. Africa Command Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) and support the requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The TCP identifies Theater Security Objectives (TSO's) and related Strategic Effects (SE) that details the Commands objectives in an unconstrained environment. Further requirements are articulated in various Contingency Plans (CONPLAN) and Regional Plans established by the Command as well as by the Commander's statements to Congress.

U.S. Africa Command'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 U.S. Africa Command staff. Additionally, many African nations are politically and economically vulnerable to destabilizing influences, requiring U.S. Africa Command to remain flexible in its application of limited resources and manpower.

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

U.S. Africa Command 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 the DoD (Title 10); however, during nomination and development, these programs are balanced and integrated with traditional Foreign Military Funding (FMF), International Military Education Training (IMET), non-traditional Partnership for Regional East African Counter-Terrorism (PREACT), Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI), and the State Department 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 U.S. Africa Command 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 by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. 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 Security Cooperation Conference (TSCC) during which civilian and military service 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 counter-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 programs in Africa, the PREACT and the TSCTP. The PREACT and the Trans-Saharan Counter-Terrorism Program (TSCTP) provide training and equipping for counter-terrorism forces, but do not provide training for senior level command, control, or policy development. The CTFP fills that gap via dedicated training and expertise in counter-terrorism techniques.

- 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. U.S. Africa Command recognizes the risks associated with narcotics trafficking and, in particular, its potential to support international terrorist and violent extremist organizations. U.S. Africa Command 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 by the Command, Joint Staff, OSD Policy, and DOS. This dual-key Title 10 program is rapidly becoming the most important counter-terrorism resourcing tool, surpassing \$114M in FY11. 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 successful projects

1. Section 1206: Mauritania Fixed-Wing Troop Transport and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capability, \$22.6M. This program will provide one Pilatus PC-6, single-engine turboprop aircraft with support package, maintenance and spares. It also provides modernization for Mauritania's BT-67 twin-engine turboprop aircraft. This program will improve Mauritania's ability to conduct troop transport and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The PC-6 aircraft fills a critical training and light-utility aircraft need as a bridge to the larger ISR-equipped BT-67.

2. Section 1206: Forward Operating Location (FOL) for CT Operations, \$8.1M. This program complements the Fixed-Wing Troop Transport ISR Capability by providing remote airfield support capabilities to enable tactical effectiveness and operational reach of elite CT units. It provides specialized airfield equipment designed to support CT operations. Importantly, this program also represents a multi-national counter-terrorism support effort between the United States, Mauritania, Canada, and France who contributed to FOL improvement and operational capabilities. Both programs have been successfully employed in current CT operations.

3. Section 1206: Uganda and Burundi CT Support for Deployment to Somalia, \$44.8M. This two-nation program provides counter-terrorism training and equipment to forces from Uganda and Burundi participating in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). It prepared units to confront urban warfare CT threats like improved explosive devices, complex obstacle reduction, counter-fire, and night operations. The forces are trained in each country by

U.S. Marines employing a purpose-built program of instruction tailored for the AMISOM mission. The program also provides military-grade personal protective gear, combat lifesaver training, as well as static and mobile surveillance systems. Importantly, the program was carefully crafted in coordination with the Department of State's African Contingency and Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program to avoid duplication and enhance specialty unit skills.

4. Section 1206: Kenya Air Cavalry Enhancement, \$12.1M. This program enhances Kenya's existing rotary-wing fleet by providing training, repairs, and services for MD-500 aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel. The rotary-wing fleet forms vital CT logistics, operations, command and control, and medical support to border missions, inhibiting the flow of terrorists in the region. The program also builds on successes from previous border security programs in both land and maritime domains.

5. Section 2249c, CTFP: Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR) Regional Mobile Education Team (MET) in Monrovia, Liberia, "Responses to Maritime Violence". CCMR hosted this event, bringing together maritime professional counterparts from four African countries together to discuss common challenges in maritime security. The significance of the event is underscored by increased illicit trafficking, maritime traffic, oil and gas field development, and the growing awareness by African partners for the need for more effective maritime security operations. Forty experts from Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast participated in the event. The secondary objective was to strengthen contacts and relationships between the United States and its African partners. The goal of the program is to improve the performance of governments in the region, to prevent maritime terrorism, and to control the associated forms of maritime violence that may facilitate it.

U.S. CENTCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$948,000
1233 2	\$803,262,022
1033 1	\$5,721,172
1004 2	\$438,544,828
127d 2	\$9,410,466
2249c 1	\$6,029,923
2561* 1	\$2,089,169
166a (b)(6) 2	
CENTCOM TOTAL	\$1,266,005,580

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.

A. USCENTCOM - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY11.

The USCENTCOM AOR demands the integration of component capabilities to develop engagement opportunities, enhance partner capacity, and correctly posture U.S. force capability across the AOR. The goal is to cultivate lasting bilateral relationships with counterparts and other host nation military leaders founded upon trust with reliable partners. Security Cooperation efforts are designed to achieve our Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) end states, oriented around eight Lines of Effort (LOE). These LOE are listed below in priority order: Counter Afghan Insurgency; Counter Pakistan Insurgency; Transition Iraq; Degrade and Counter Terrorists and Violent Extremist Organizations; Countering the Destabilizing Activities of Iran; 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 underlie all of USCENTCOM's theater objectives. They assist in building vital links between the United States and USCENTCOM countries by developing discrete military capabilities of partner states; building and sustaining coalitions through interoperability, confidence-building, and personal relationships; and helping to assure access to key facilities and infrastructure.

C. USCENTCOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

Foreign assistance programs have been well received by local governments and foreign recipients. These programs have improved Partner Nation capability across a spectrum of areas ranging from building counterterrorism capability and intelligence, surveillance and

reconnaissance to improving tactical lift. The flexibility and relative expediency offered by foreign assistance programs effectively enable USCENTCOM to respond to the emergent needs of foreign partners.

D. USCENTCOM - Summary of successful projects.

1. Section 1004/1033 - **AFGHANISTAN:** The purpose of the Afghan National Customs Academy (ANCA) is to provide training to develop the capacity of the Afghan Customs Department. This is in response to a US Embassy and Department of Homeland Security request. It also supports Goal 1. Objective 2 of the U.S. Government Counternarcotics strategy for Afghanistan in that the curriculum is focused on rule of law and the practical application of search techniques directed at impeding the smuggling of contraband into and out of Afghanistan. The focus of the ANCA is to improve host nation customs and border capability for the detection and prevention of narcotics, pre-cursor chemicals, weapons, and other contraband smuggling. The parallel mission of counter-narcotics enforcement is enhanced significantly through cooperative border enforcement in the interdiction of contraband. The inclusion of targeted border enforcement is greatly increasing the capability of law enforcement to dismantle criminal organizations. The Congressionally Notified (CN) funds were only provided for specific entities on the ANCA project site and other funding was utilized for the design and fabrication, as no additional CN will be applied.

PROJECT TASKS: Provide full site preparation and fabrication of academy support buildings in conjunction with the academy construction undertaken by the European Union:

- Phase I: Design of Civil Works Projects
 1. Provide conceptual facility design for all support buildings, as well as force protection
 2. Complete site preparation work including, but not limited to, demining, grading, and other civil engineering works
 3. Complete force protection structures including perimeter walls, entry control points, and guard towers
- Phase II: Fabricate and Install All Support Facilities
 1. Barracks for Senior Officers, Instructors, Students, and Support Staff
 2. Dining facility for 200 personnel
 3. Medical Clinic
 4. Open-bay multi-purpose building
 5. Office and storage building
 6. Satellite antenna pad
 7. Parking areas
 8. Power plant
 9. Water well and water treatment facilities
 10. Septic structures
- All site facilities and fabrication are coordinated with the EU to ensure seamless integration of both projects into turnkey facilities that will meet the needs of the Afghan Ministry of Finance and provide modern training capabilities to the Afghan Customs Department.

AFGHANISTAN: Funding was provided for the refurbishment of the commercial cargo Inspection and Search area of the International Customs Cargo Facility at Kabul International Airport (KIA). Improving the Customs Inspection and Search facility improves and expands the capacity and capability to inspect inbound and outbound commercial cargo, thereby, increasing interdiction rates for illicit contraband, to include: narcotics, precursor chemicals, weapons, explosives and currency, while also providing improved revenue collection by ensuring proper taxation on imported goods.

PROJECT TASKS: Provide facility upgrades which shall include, but are not limited to the following:

- Install reinforced concrete section slabs within the Customs Yard to allow for proper organization, segregation, and inspection of impounded cargo.
- Install removable K-span structures covering the central cargo holding and inspection areas.
- Upgrade the site drainage system to facilitate proper drainage of the site and prevent flooding.

AFGHANISTAN: Funding was provided for the design, procurement, and fabrication of a training center within the Counternarcotics Police-Afghanistan (CNP-A) compound. The purpose of the NIU Training building is to support the Afghan Ministry of Finance (MOF), Afghan Customs Department (ACD), and the CNP-A with a training center to accommodate the increased training needs of the MOF, ACD, CNP-A, and specialty units within the organizations. The CNP-A Training Building provides the CNP-A and foreign trainers and advisers a training center that delivers a quality educational product through providing an appropriate environment and efficient use of space. Additionally, the training building provides the CNP-A with an environment in which to focus training on the rule of law, proper search and interdiction techniques, and detection of precursor chemicals and narcotics. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) supports the CNP-A tie-in with the training environment that provides a focus on the rule of law, proper search and interdiction techniques, and detection of precursor chemicals and narcotics.

PROJECT TASKS: Project tasks include, but are not limited to:

- Procurement of all materials needed to fabricate the structure
- Facility design and engineering
- Site preparation, including civil works
- Fabrication of the training center that includes the following;
 - a. Four separate classrooms with IT connectivity and simultaneous translation capabilities.
 - b. Offices for instructors and senior instructors.
 - c. Storage areas for the storage of training aids and other equipment.

2. Section 1206 – Oman Border Security Biometrics Capability Sharing - \$900K. This project was designed to help build the capacity of the Oman government to track and share biometric data on transnational terrorists. This program will help build the capacity of Oman’s national military forces to conduct CT operations by providing equipment and improving Oman’s ability

to identify, report, share, and record the movement of transnational terrorists in collaboration with the USG.

3. Section 2249c – Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) – Tajikistan: \$118K. This regional Joint Mobile Education Team was conducted by Joint Special Operations University from September 11-14, 2011 in coordination with JCS Exercise REGIONAL COOPERATION and included 16 delegates from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This is an excellent example of using CTFP as a force multiplier connecting strategic education of senior leaders with practical exercise scenarios while achieving cost savings to both programs. The theme of the event was “A Regional Approach to Combating Terrorism (CbT),” and the objectives were to advance the CbT, Crisis Response, Border Security, and Consequence Management capabilities of the Central and South Asian (CASA) countries; to apply strategic CbT principles and strategy development methodology for defeating terrorism; and to strengthen CASA relationships to encourage a regional and whole of government approach to CbT. The JMET was well received by all delegates, and USCENCOM CTFP plans to continue to support this event again in FY12.

4. Section 2561 – USCENCOM uses Title 10 U.S. Code 2561 authority to perform Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Projects, including providing transportation for humanitarian relief and other humanitarian purposes worldwide as part of the USCENCOM Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief and Mine Action (HDM) Program. The HDM Program is a key security cooperation tool for CDR USCENCOM to accomplish Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) objectives to achieve desired strategic end states in support of the National Security Strategy. The HDM Program and activities are intended to directly improve the Department of Defense (DOD) visibility, access, and influence in a partner nation (PN) or region, help generate long-term positive perceptions and goodwill for the DOD, and promote cooperation with foreign military and civilian counterparts. HDM activities also provide indirect benefits by improving the basic living conditions of the civilian populace in a country that is susceptible to violent extremism, enhancing the legitimacy of the PN government by improving or building its capacity to provide essential services (such as health care and education) to its populace, and building security and sustainable stability in the PN or region. Fifteen FY2011 Section 2561 projects were conducted in Kyrgyzstan, four in Tajikistan and one in Jordan. Project details are contained in the CENTCOM Data Roll-up.

U.S. EUCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$81,012,204
1233 2	\$15,447,780
1033 1	
1004 2	\$14,534,000
127d 2	\$320,000
2249c 1	\$5,361,043
2561* 1	\$1,595,838
166a (b)(6) 2	
EUCOM TOTAL	\$118,270,865

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.

A. USEUCOM - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY11.

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

1. U.S. European Command forces are postured for assigned missions, including building partnerships, joint/multinational operations and training, and global deployment;
2. Allies and partner nations contribute to NATO operations while maintaining regional stability and providing for their own security;
3. Basing and access support U.S. strategic freedom of action and demonstrate U.S. commitment to the region;
4. U.S. European Command enables U.S. participation in NATO collective defense, out-of-area operations, and integration of new members;
5. Countries and organizations across the theater work with U.S. European Command to address shared challenges, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), and violent extremist organizations (VEOs);
6. Local crises are prevented from becoming regional conflicts;
7. Mechanisms exist for Russia to integrate as a European and transatlantic security partner.¹

The CDR USEUCOM's theater priorities (in order) are: 1) Build partnerships to enhance security, regional stability, and support of global initiatives; 2) Strengthen NATO's collective defense and assist its transformation; 3) Support operations in Afghanistan and Iraq; 4) Counter

¹ USEUCOM Theater Campaign Plan Briefing, November 15, 2011, p. 9.

transnational threats; and 5) Engage Israel, Poland, Russia, and Turkey in areas of mutual interest.²

The significant challenges that have faced USEUCOM during the timeframe of FY11 still exist today. Across the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR), these challenges include: supporting the NATO operation in Afghanistan; combating VEOs; combating WMD; countering the ballistic missile threat to Europe; providing a defense against cyberspace threats and preventing illicit trafficking. From a regional perspective, the problems of Russia's foreign policy friction with the West, as well as terrorism in the North Caucasus, remain persistent challenges. Other regional challenges that continue to face USEUCOM are the tension between Serbia and Kosovo in Southeast Europe; the Turkish military conflict with the Kongra-Gel in eastern Turkey; the Russian occupation of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and the frozen conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh in the Caucasus. And of course, tensions in the Levant, including that between Israel and Hezbollah, remain as relevant today as they did in recent years.

Finally, progress has been made in recent years, especially in the area of authorities and funding to support the deployments of Ally/partner nation forces to Afghanistan. This includes the establishment of the Coalition Readiness Support Program in FY09, gaining access in FY10 to the Section 1206 Global Train and Equip program and the extension of Section 1202 authority in FY11 to include loans of equipment to support pre-deployment training. USEUCOM also continues to support initiatives, such as the Security Cooperation Reform Task Force and the Global Security Contingency Fund, that enhance its ability to build partnerships.

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, 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.

² Ibid.

Theater Objectives Theater Priorities (Lines of Effort)	Allies and partners contribute to NATO ops while maintaining regional stability and providing for their own security	Basing and access support U.S. strategic freedom of action and demonstrate U.S. commitment to the region	Countries and organizations across the theater work with USEUCOM to address shared challenges, to include WMD, BMD and VEOs	Local crises are prevented from becoming regional conflicts	Mechanisms exist for Russia to integrate as a European and transatlantic security partner
1. Build partnerships to enhance security, regional stability, and support of global initiatives	1206, 1233, 127d, 2561*		1206, 2249c	2561*	
2. Strengthen NATO collective defense and assist its transformation		2561*	2249c		
3. Support operations in Afghanistan and Iraq	1206, 1233				
4. Counter transnational threats			1004, 2249c		
5. Engage Israel, Russia and Turkey in areas of mutual interest				2561*	

Figure 1: Black Sea/Eurasia 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. For example, the Georgia Deployment Program- ISAF required five separate authorities, each of which were on the critical path to achieving the result, so it is difficult to assess the impact of these authorities individually. What is relatively easy to assess is that without any of these five authorities, the program would not have been possible.

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 in ISAF by the principal countries receiving this assistance. The top four recipients in the USEUCOM AOR of these three authorities over the years FY08–11 were

Georgia (\$163.9M), Romania (\$26.3M), Hungary (\$22.3M), and Poland (\$19.9M), which collectively received 77.7 percent of this assistance. The Georgians currently have more than 900 personnel in Afghanistan and are now on their fourth battalion rotation deployment to ISAF. Furthermore, Georgia has extended its commitment to deploy forces for another two years and increased its contribution from one to two battalions per six-month rotation starting in the fall of 2012. The Romanians, currently the ninth largest troop contributor to ISAF, have nearly 1,900 personnel (two battalions plus) deployed in Afghanistan. Hungary's active participation in ISAF has increasingly grown since 2003, and it currently has 413 troops in ISAF. Poland, which took over the responsibility for ensuring security in the Ghazni province in 2008, now has about 2,500 personnel (a brigade) deployed to ISAF.

The Section 2249c authority is helping USEUCOM build partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) education and training in U.S. military schools and regional seminars by Mobile Education Teams (MET). The lead provider of these education teams is the George C. Marshall European Center (GCMC) for Security Studies. 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. Although no assessment framework currently exists for section 2249c, one possibility is to track the career progression of the individual recipients of the training, as is done with IMET. Along these lines, a good example of a particular Section 2249c investment is the appointment of a recent Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) graduate from Azerbaijan, as lead of the National Security Studies Interagency Working Group that was recently established. The graduate attended the NPS Special Operations Analysis MA Program in 2009–2010 as a representative of the Center for Strategic Studies.

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 several steps to assess Section 2561*: 1) adding it to the current Inspector General checklist; and 2) the ECJ4 conducts a self-assessment of 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. ECJ4 then reports this as part of the overall EUCOM strategic assessment process. In FY12, ECJ7 is expected to begin utilizing civil affairs teams to conduct objective assessments

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. As with the other authorities, a mature assessment framework at the programmatic level for counternarcotics activity in USEUCOM has not been developed.

Since counternarcotics activity requires heavy interagency coordination, USEUCOM established the Joint Interagency Counter Trafficking Center (JICTC) in August 2010. The

purpose of the JICTC is to support interagency efforts across the theater to counter the growing transnational trafficking threat. USEUCOM's trafficking center complements the State Department's interagency programs and assists the international community and European national efforts to build self-sufficient border management skills, competencies, and capacity among partner nations. The difficulty mentioned previously about conducting assessments for these authorities individually is amplified for the Section 1004 counternarcotics authority, due to necessary heavy reliance on other U.S. Government departments and agencies. The JICTC was created to address this problem organizationally.

D. USEUCOM - Summary of successful projects.

1. Georgia – Georgia Deployment Program-ISAF2 (Sections 1206, 1233). Continuation and expansion of the program to support increase in Georgian contribution to ISAF from one to two battalion rotations. 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, Title 10, U.S.C., 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 (Title 10, U.S.C., Section 2561*). USAID chooses the schools, works with the educators and community and if they meet USAID expectations for improvements, then DoD supports the community with renovations to the school.

U.S. NORTHCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	
1233 2	
1033 1	\$7,120,000
1004 2	\$82,231,000
127d 2	
2249c 1	\$636,421
2561* 1	\$153,900
166a (b)(6) 2	\$820,000
NORTHCOM TOTAL	\$90,961,321

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.

A. USNORTHCOM - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY11.

USNORTHCOM seeks to partner with our domestic, regional, and international partners to enable cooperative defense and counter Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).

USNORTHCOM regards drug-related TCO violence as one of the foremost national security challenges directly impacting the U.S. homeland. USNORTHCOM is assisting the Mexican military and other security forces in a coordinated effort to confront concurrent challenges -- how to build partner nation capability and capacity to counter a sophisticated, unconventional threat by integrating intelligence and operations, how to work with interagency partners efficiently and effectively, and how to inculcate respect for human rights fully into every operation. The USNORTHCOM Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) outlines the Commander's objectives and foreign assistance engagement goals in the Cooperative Defense and Counter Transnational Criminal Organization Lines of Operation (LOO).

During FY11, the violent actions of transnational criminal organizations have had a corrosive effect on the United States and Mexico. In Mexico, more than 40,000 lives have been lost in the past five years due to criminal violence, averaging 21 deaths per day. Political leaders and government security forces have been targeted by TCOs, including a dozen mayors assassinated last year and more than 2,000 Mexican police and military security forces killed since 2006.

Mexican President Calderon has requested significant support from the United States. He has tasked his military forces with a significant portion of the counter TCO mission, working in conjunction with Mexican law enforcement agencies.

On March 3, 2011, President Obama noted that Mexico's national campaign to eliminate violent TCOs is not solely Mexico's fight, and he highlighted the concept of shared responsibility in his July 2011 Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime.

The Cooperative Defense Line of Operation (LOO) sets conditions to provide a strengthened homeland defense through a mutually beneficial North American and Caribbean partnership that fosters effective continental defense to counter terrorism, WMD, other transnational threats, illicit trafficking of arms, drugs and persons, 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 U.S. Government support and training, material 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 has 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 FY11 by program:

1. Section 1033:
 - a. USNORTHCOM provided Section 1033 support for the establishment of a cross-border microwave communications system among ten U.S. and Mexican cities, allowing border forces from both countries to share real-time voice, video, and data on suspect movements of drug smugglers and criminal groups near the border. In FY11, two towers were installed in Ciudad Juarez and Mexicali, Mexico, enabling the exchange of information.
 - b. Section 1033 funds are being used to upgrade or purchase tactical communications networks, personal radios, and aircraft radio systems, particle and metal detectors, helmets, day/night binoculars, 7-meter RHIBs and x-ray detectors for the Mexican military.

2. Section 1004:

- a. USNORTHCOM used Section 1004 counternarcotics support for Mexico in FY11 to fund maintenance of and repairs to the Mexican Air Force's fleet of C-26 surveillance aircraft. Obtained from the United States in the 1990s through use of Presidential drawdown authority, these aircraft have low airframe time, but have not been maintained well over the years. Also, much of the sensor equipment is obsolete and requires modernization.
- b. Section 1004 funding was used to fund support to northeast Mexico with related aerial platform support.
- c. Section 1004 funding was provided for nine Mexican forward naval operating facilities on the southern border with Guatemala. Additional support was provided for the acquisition of communication equipment for the facilities.
- d. Section 1004 funding was used to install the first of a series of maritime Automatic Information System (AIS) transponders that provide information on the location of shipping traffic, allowing forces to distinguish between cooperative and non-cooperative (potentially suspect) traffic. Through FY10, 23 AIS transponders had been installed; in FY11, nine additional AIS transponders were purchased.
- e. Section 1004 funding provided tactical and technical training to Mexican and Bahamian military 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, and logistics management. These courses help enhance Mexican and Bahamian military skills enabling these forces to detect, identify, and counter TCOs with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

3. Section 2249c:

- c. 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 own students.
- d. USNORTHCOM has used CTFP for Mexican 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.

The various resources provided through these foreign assistance programs are universally accepted by our partner countries. Our partners continue to ask for additional U.S. assistance and we have seen marked progress in our partners' capability (particularly with regard to Mexico) to counter threats, such as TCOs, effectively while upholding their commitment to respect for human rights and rule of law. We have seen a nearly ten-fold increase in requests for specific, niche service-specific training (i.e., military operations in urban terrain, asymmetric conflict, check-point procedures, etc), signaling recognition of "customized" training that our service components can provide. Since 2009, USNORTHCOM has also assisted the Mexican Navy on increasing 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 successful projects.

1. Section 1004: Using 1004 support, our Army Service Component Command (ARNORTH) developed 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 U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan. Special attention was devoted to Human Rights. Since FY10, ACES has been presented to 48 general officers and 165 field grade officers from the Mexican Army/Air Force, and 52 flag officers and 186 field grade officers from the Mexican Navy/Marine Corps, representing every Mexican Military and Naval Region and Zone. This represents an unprecedented level of military leader engagement with our Mexican partners.
2. Section 1004: The Bahamas was lacking a short and mid-range tactical communications system between the Royal Bahamian Defence Force (RBDF), the Royal Bahamian Police Force-Drug Enforcement Unit (RBPF-DEU), and U.S. counter drug forces for use in counter illicit trafficking operations. In FY11, the land mobile radio (LMR) system was purchased and is being installed in the following locations: Freeport, Nassau, Andros, Great Exuma, and Great Inagua, Bahamas to enable communications over a 600 mile range. The LMR system will link all task forces' assets together including: operations centers for the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) maritime and air assets, and RBDF and RBPF-DEU response forces. By integrating the RBDF and RBPF-DEU response forces into the U.S. domestic system and tying in U.S. operational assets operating within range of any tower, it will enhance counterdrug mission effectiveness. In addition, the LMR provides reach-back to the National Law Enforcement Coordination Center (NLECC), Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) and the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC). The LMR system will provide an aircraft using very high frequency (VHF) communications continuous coverage from Freeport, Grand Bahamas, to Great Inagua, with a direct range of more than 600 miles and the ability to tie in to any law enforcement surface vessel located within range of a repeater station.

3. Section 1004: The Mexican Navy Forward Naval Stations (ENAs - Estaciones Navales Avanzadas) in southern Mexico will be utilized as primary command centers for communications between SEMAR headquarters and forces on patrol along Mexico's southern borders with Belize and Guatemala. The purpose is to demonstrate a federal presence in the border areas to control illegal trafficking of drugs (primarily), weapons, bulk cash, and migrants (secondarily). 100-150 Marines stationed for 30-60 day rotations at each ENA will conduct operations against TCOs and provide support to local law enforcement authorities. The ENAs will use a variety of communications systems to ensure near-real-time coordination and messaging between these forward command centers and SEMAR zonal, regional, and higher headquarters. Each ENA will include a radio room where all this equipment is located. They will have secure HF/VHF/UHF communications capabilities and will have the ability to communicate with the UH-60Ms donated via the President's Merida Initiative to the Mexican Navy. In September 2011, the United States also delivered three UH-60M helicopters valued at \$110M to the Mexican Navy under the Merida Initiative. The acquisition was at risk of extensive delays due to production, training and exportability issues, but all issues were resolved resulting in an on-time delivery.
4. Section 1033: The U.S. – Mexico Cross Border Communications Project will provide a trans-border microwave communications system for exchange of illicit trafficking information between the U.S. Government and Government of Mexico security agencies. It involves installing communications equipment in ten Mexican cities along the Southwest Border. Funding for equipment installed in Mexico is provided under the authority of Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act. The Department of Homeland Security is simultaneously purchasing and installing 10 corresponding sites on the U.S. side of the Southwest Border. To date, two towers have been completed in Ciudad Juarez and Mexicali enabling the exchange of information across the border between U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Mexican law enforcement agencies. The contract was awarded to U.S. Training Center in September 2010, in the amount of \$13.85M.

U.S. PACOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	\$33,409,000
1233 2	
1033 1	
1004 2	\$18,622,000
127d 2	
2249c 1	\$7,978,032
2561* 1	\$20,094,167
166a (b)(6) 2	
PACOM TOTAL	\$80,103,199

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.

A. USPACOM - Goals and theater Foreign Assistance engagement objectives for FY11.

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

- 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 remains 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. Notwithstanding the above, assessments remain a key challenge. Developing systematic processes that yield accurate, meaningful assessments of grant 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. Nearly all of the FY06 through FY 08 projects are complete, providing the first chance to assess program effectiveness. In line with this, USPACOM was the first Combatant Command to support the OSD led Section 1206 assessment team in the Philippines in January 2012. Many of the FY09-FY10 proposals have been completed recently and are too immature to assess. All of USPACOM's FY11 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 provided Section 1004 support for counternarcotics training and infrastructure to enhance capabilities of Partner Nation security forces including Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, and Cambodia. Infrastructure projects have included training facilities and bases of operation for forces with counternarcotics authorities and/or responsibilities. The bases of operation range in scope from simple operational support structures, such as boat ramps and maintenance sheds, to network-enabled Interagency Fusion Centers and Airport Interdiction Program facilities. The objective of USPACOM's counterdrug capacity building program has been to increase capabilities of key Partner Nation forces in skills such as financial crime and anti-money laundering investigation, boat maintenance and handling, law enforcement investigations, interdiction planning and execution, intelligence gathering, and targeting. JIATF-West partners with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies to provide counternarcotics related training in countries where other USPACOM presence and engagement is limited, such as India, Bangladesh, 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 of 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 (i.e. regional centers

and school houses) hosted within the United States as well as regional training events (i.e., conferences, seminars, etc.) hosted in-country.

Section 2561* (OHDACA): The USPACOM Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) program over the last three years has been a key security cooperation tool that remained aligned with the Office of the Secretary of Defense/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, Reduce Susceptibility to Violent Extremism and Mitigating the growing influence of other Regional Countries, and/or a combination among 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 2012-2013 will be on Nepal, Bangladesh, 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 manmade catastrophes in Cambodia are examples of countries in the USPACOM AOR that have been susceptible to violent extremism. Special Forces teams have been expanding into new areas 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 in countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

C. USPACOM - Assessment of Foreign Assistance Programs.

Among our most powerful programs for the region is 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 enables 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 successful projects.

1. Section 1206, Philippines: In FY10, the U.S. Air Force and its Office of International Affairs (SAF/IA) undertook an aggressive Section 1206 effort to equip existing Philippines Air Force OV-10 aircraft with Enhanced Paveway II precision guided munitions kits. Receiving funding in January 2010, this complex capability completed significant testing in August 2011, which demonstrated its initial capability. Completing final testing in January 2011, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) employed this new capability immediately - with significant results. On 2 February 2012, the Philippines pilots engaged and destroyed an encampment containing multiple high value targets in the troubled Sulu Archipelago. This engagement was a major turning point in the decade long struggle against the Abu Sayaf Group and Jemaah Islamiya. Additionally, this engagement represented a significant leap in the AFP capability. Moreover, this engagement went a long way toward validating the 1206 model of combining accelerated funding, rapidly adaptable technology, close partnership, and focused training, all for maximum effects.

2. Section 1206, Bangladesh: Initial Section 1206 investments in Bangladesh have been very well received, making initial contributions to the improved capabilities of Bangladesh's Special Warfare and Dive unit. This unit has an important CT role including interdicting the lines of operation for Lashkar-e-Taiyiba, the terrorist group responsible for the attacks in Mumbai, India. With this tangible investment, members of the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation have begun synchronizing counterterrorism efforts, including maritime interdiction, institutional training, force structure, and unit responsibilities within the Bangladesh Armed Forces.

3. Section 1206, Philippines: Although still in the earliest stages of capability, we believe Section 1206 investment will be one of the highlights of our bi-lateral counterterrorism efforts. USPACOM 1206 investments have been paired with the Philippines Coast Watch System to equip and train those forces focused on the Sulu Archipelago and Southern Mindanao to address violent extremism. These cooperative efforts have expanded and broadened into a growing maritime domain awareness network with links to command and control centers in Manila, which is also capable of guiding interdiction assets. Our collaboration has also supported the development of naval special operations forces and key air units, which engage this most acute regional threat on a daily basis. By all accounts, the multi-faceted efforts of both the U.S. Government and that of the Philippines have been successful, in large part due to focused Section 1206 investments.

4. Section 1206, Malaysia: Cooperative collective maritime security efforts in Malaysia's eastern state of Sabah are a growing success story. Having completed their recent Operational Demonstration and Capability Exercise, Malaysia's Regional Joint Forces Headquarters have continued to work closely with U.S. country team members to show the effectiveness of the recently commissioned systems. Although Malaysia is still working to integrate these systems in their out-year sustainment budgets, USPACOM is hopeful that these systems serve as the foundation for future maritime cooperation in the Tri-Border Region. Key to the initial success in Malaysia has been the partnership of key Malaysian General Officers, steadfast Malaysian action officers, and coordinated program management through the U.S.

Navy International Program Office. From this successful platform for bi-lateral CT capability development, Malaysia has broadened its bi-lateral cooperation in numerous areas, including outside the strictly CT realm.

5. Section 1004, Indonesian National Narcotics Bureau Training Facility (Lido, Indonesia)

- Purchase and install ADP (computer equipment & camera systems) in classrooms constructed in the first phase of this project.
- Construct barracks, parking area, and fence.
- Construct dining facility, kitchen, and parking area.
- Provide training facility for a nascent national counter-narcotics bureau that has a strong track record of cooperating with U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies.
- Government of Indonesia provided the land and has invested in additional buildings and facilities to make this an international quality training center.

6. Section 1004, Philippine National Police (Maritime Group) Operating Bases

- Construct maintenance and operations facilities at Balabac Island and Honda Bay, Palawan; including small boat ramps, fuel storage, and covered boat maintenance facilities.
- Projects extend operational range of PNP-MG forces operating in the western/southwestern reaches of the Philippines (Sulu Sea area).
- PNP-MG is one of several interagency components participating in the Coast Watch South (CWS) program. USPACOM has long supported the CWS program through a number of initiatives including Section 1206 authority as noted above. The PNLE support provided under Section 1004 authority is complimentary to other DOD military to military efforts underway. This program is in the process of being expanded to cover the entire Philippines.

7. Section 1004, Maldives Airport Interdiction Program

- Construct an Airport Interdiction Program facility inside the Male International Airport
- Provide necessary computer support
- Provide operational training to get the program to its initial operating capability

8. Section 1004, Enhance Law Enforcement Training Facilities, Hua Hin Thailand

- Construct urban terrain simulator, computer-based classrooms, and enhanced shooting simulator to provide high quality training to Thai Police and their international partners.

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

- a. Schools – New or rebuilt schools
- b. Clinics – Medical care to rural areas
- c. Community Centers – Important to bringing people together for civic meetings, providing government services, and serving as disaster shelters

d. Roads – Rudimentary roads in areas with limited access to medical and government services as well as schools.

10. Section 2561*(OHDACA), Bangladesh: Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters, well received by the Bangladesh government and local authorities, also function as schools in areas highly susceptible to cyclones and flooding. Coordination with USAID has been exemplary. In fact, USAID in 2010 transferred \$35M to DoD to invest in additional cyclone shelters.

U.S. SOUTHCOM

(Figures are Actual \$)

FY11 PROGRAM AUTHORITIES	PROGRAM TOTAL
1206 1	
1233 2	
1033 1	\$30,518,267
1004 2	\$350,016,733
127d 2	
2249c 1	\$2,850,929
2561* 1	\$3,957,618
166a (b)(6) 2	
SOUTHCOM TOTAL	\$387,343,547

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.

A. USSOUTHCOM - Goals and theater foreign assistance engagement objectives for FY11.

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 challenge faced in the USSOUTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) on the security front during the FY08-11 period has been that of Countering - Transnational Organized Crime (C-TOC). USSOUTHCOM's counterdrug program focuses on supporting Department of Defense (DoD) statutory responsibilities for the Detection and Monitoring (D&M) of air and maritime drug traffic bound for the United States, and the development of partner nation counterdrug capabilities that enable PNs to act independently against illicit threats, both in concert with regional partners, and as an integrated element of Joint Interagency Task Force-South's (JIATF-S) operational framework.

The USSOUTHCOM Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funded Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) is executed in activities designed to achieve the USSOUTHCOM Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) security cooperation objectives. All HAP activities are consistent with Office of the Secretary of Defense guidance and provide the direct benefit of improving the 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 three focus areas for the staff to concentrate its activities: 1) Counter Illicit Trafficking, 2) Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response, and 3) Peacekeeping Operations. 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).

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

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. The focus of effort for these CN funded projects is Central America (CENTAM) and developing maritime/border security. Construction/renovations of schools, clinics, and community centers 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 U.S. Southern Command, and to counter the influence of anti-U.S. groups and organizations within the AOR. In FY11, a new Guatemalan Interagency Border Unit received Section 1004 support in the form of construction of a new operations/barracks facility and a vehicle maintenance center. Several maritime Forward Operation Sites in CENTAM that will directly improve and enhance partner nation CN maritime operations were also funded under Section 1004 authority.

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 has 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. In 2010, the USG requested and the GOC accepted the responsibility to train 24 Mexican CN helicopter pilots yearly at the school. The RHTC continues to expand with

the procurement/delivery of additional OH-58 aircraft, which will expand the training capacity by nearly 40% when fully fielded. An example for FY11 is the training of Dominican Republic pilots in the Super Tucano intercept aircraft by the Colombian Air Force. Additionally, other numerous training courses supported CN operations in CENTAM and CARIB, Outboard motor maintenance, Boarding Team and Officer, Hull maintenance, Patrol Craft Operations, Communications and Radio Operations, and Combat Life Saver training are just a few of the training courses.

Disaster Mitigation: Disaster mitigation projects send tangible signals within partner nation and regions that the U.S. Government, DoD and U.S. Southern Command respond to humanitarian needs and have an interest in the well being of those who are in need. U.S. Southern Command will continue to coordinate with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Regional Office for Latin America (OFDA-LAC) and the Caribbean to support Military Group requirements for disaster mitigation through the application of minimal cost projects and out-of cycle disaster response projects.

Medical: U.S. Southern Command's HAP, in close coordination with the U.S. Southern Command Surgeon General's Office, supports requests for disease surveillance, medical training and nutrition projects in the AOR. These projects are vital for improving the basic living conditions of the local populace and directly support the TCP objective of preventing infectious diseases from entering the United States. USSOUTHCOM's counterdrug programs continue to provide the Colombian military battlefield training techniques that have significantly reduced the death rate from wounds to rates equivalent to those for U.S. forces. These capabilities are now being exported via Colombian subject matter expert exchanges to other partner nation security forces in countries like Peru and Panama.

Regional Initiatives: U.S. Southern Command HAP regional initiatives focus primarily on building the capability for regional disaster response in support of the TCP objective calling for effective interagency command, control, and communications capability to respond to disasters and provide humanitarian assistance. USSOUTHCOM's counterdrug programs have supported the development of a Regional Helicopter Training Center in Melgar, Colombia that is meeting Colombia's IERW requirements, while concurrently training Mexican Army and Navy students to become rotary-wing pilots. Colombia's Maritime Training Center in Cartagena, as well as the Colombian Marine Corps Training Center in Covenas is actively training regional forces in both South and Central America. HAP will continue to coordinate with regional disaster response organizations such as CEPREDENAC (CENTAM), CDEMA (Caribbean), and CAPRADE (Andean Ridge), as well as Southern Cone countries to build disaster information management capacity. U.S. CN support is designed to professionalize the Colombian Army's non-commissioned officer corps, which is now providing training to select countries within Latin America. Finally, the Colombian Air Force's ability to conduct air bridge denial operations using its tactical tracker and interceptor aircraft has been transferred to the Dominican Republic through training in A-29 interception operations and ground control interceptor controller capabilities. USSOUTHCOM's Security Assistance activities in the Caribbean are conducted through Caribbean Basin Security Initiative where interoperable maritime interdiction platforms, communications, training, and sustainment were provided to Caribbean partners to enhance international Maritime Domain awareness.

Disaster Response: U.S. Southern Command 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.

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.

Additionally, HAP is executed in the strategic context of enhancing security and stability to ensure the forward defense of the United States. The principal security threats focus on instability, terrorism, organized crime, and trafficking in persons and illicit goods. U.S. Southern Command seeks to build understanding and cooperation against threats, enhance relationships with militaries, and strengthen the capacity of states to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. U.S. Southern Command appreciates the importance of bi-lateral and multinational efforts to prepare for, and respond to, natural and manmade disasters. As we demonstrated in our comprehensive response to natural disasters in the AOR, and most recently during the January 2010 Haitian earthquake, U.S. Southern Command works as a reliable and enduring partner of choice with all who wish to develop a greater capacity to manage potentially catastrophic events cooperatively and effectively.

HAP metrics are essential for measuring achievement toward higher-order strategic objectives, as well as county-level and project-specific objectives. U.S. Southern Command assesses that HAP has had significant effects on U.S. Government and U.S. Southern Command visibility, access, and influence in the AOR, which is further demonstrated by the enduring relationships we have established with our Partner Nations throughout the AOR.

D. USSOUTHCOM - Summary of successful projects.

1. Section 1004 - Riverine capabilities. The Colombian Marine Corps' three riverine brigades have been instrumental in executing cocaine lab seizures and CN operations along the Pacific and Caribbean coasts. Since 2004, they have seized in excess of 95,000 kilos of cocaine HCL, 140,000 kilos of cocaine paste, and more than 3,700 weapons, and have destroyed more than 266 drug labs. Peru and Ecuador also have robust riverine programs. CN support has been instrumental in refurbishing and improving the riverine capabilities of the Peruvian Navy along the Putumayo, Ene, and Huallaga rivers. In Ecuador, the riverine program is maintaining

impressive 80% operational readiness rates for its boats and making significant seizures within the Sucumbíos province.

2. Section 2561 - Construction of Emergency Operations Centers: Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) support emergency communications and a variety of disaster preparedness and response planning and coordination activities. EOCs provide disaster relief management organizations the capability for rapid response and limit the need of external assistance. These projects greatly enhance the U.S. DoD's influence and access with host nation civilian leaders and government agencies, including FEMA equivalent agencies and Ministries of Defense.

3. Section 2561 - Construction of Disaster Relief Warehouses: Construction of Disaster Relief Warehouses facilitates immediate disaster relief activities at national and regional government levels. Warehouses are capable of storing select high demand items for immediate post-disaster relief and then of facilitating transportation, delivery, reception, inventory and onward movement of follow on emergency relief supplies and equipment in the aftermath of a natural or manmade disaster. Disaster Relief Warehouses provide disaster relief management organizations the capability for rapid response, which limits the need of external assistance.

4. Section 2561 - Disaster Preparedness/Emergency Operations Center Training: This training focuses on development, review, and revision of emergency operation center best practices and standard operating procedures (SOP). The training assists the partner nation in development of a standard SOPs for national/regional civil defense emergency operations centers throughout its country and trains the EOC managers how to prepare and respond to natural and manmade disasters, as well as how best to integrate into national disasters response systems.

5. Section 2561 - Disaster Relief Warehouse Training: This training is designed to transfer knowledge to partner nations by developing a cadre of competent trainers to instruct professional or volunteer personnel in reception, inventory control, issue, and maintenance of immediate disaster response supplies. This training enhances national/regional civil defense capabilities for maintenance, administration, and immediate response procedural training to respond appropriately following a natural or manmade disaster.

6. Section 2561 - Search and Rescue Training: The purpose of this training is to train groups or teams to respond to catastrophic building collapses and to develop a program of instruction that can be used for future FEMA equivalent agency led courses. The training focuses on the development of planning procedures, the organization of resources, and the command and control of search teams. The goals of these projects are to improve the response capacity of partner nations with the coordination process of disaster response agencies during disaster situations; to improve the planning, coordination, and execution of disaster relief efforts in the common goal of mitigating disaster consequences; and to promote the coordination and the connection among different national, regional, and international NGOs that are involved in activities of humanitarian assistance, as well as in the interaction with other organizations and sectors that provide humanitarian relief during disasters.

7. Section 1004 - CN support in Colombia has developed a robust Colombian Air Force (COLAF) personnel recovery program. The comprehensive system includes trained personnel, aviation and ground assets, and a responsive command and control network, capable of retrieving isolated personnel from all locations within Colombia. The program is integrated with assets on standby to react at a moment's notice. DoD is integrated into the COLAF network and has gained access to these critical assets for U.S. Government citizens working and touring in Colombia.

8. Section 1033 - Colombia's funding purchased Midnight Express boats. They are a highly effective and integrated part of JIATF-S/and the Colombian Navy/Coast Guard interdiction efforts on the Pacific and Caribbean coast against the Self-Propelled Semi-submersible (SPSS) threats.

9. Section 2249c - In 2010, the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) led a joint continuing engagement seminar with the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR) and the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS). The joint session was titled "Developments in the Intelligence and Law of Combating Terrorism in Latin and South America". The program was conducted in Bogota, Colombia and included forty-five participants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

10. Section 1206 - CARIB/CENTAM CN Maritime Operations Sites (MOS). Projects include an operations/barracks center and picr. MOS projects are ongoing in Belize, the Dominican Republic, St Vincent/RSS, Panama, and Guatemala. Each of these sites are strategically located along key drug trafficking lanes and will provide CARIB & CENTAM countries with an effective CN maritime interdiction capability.

11. Section 1206 - CENTAM Border Security Projects. The Guatemala Interagency CN Border Unit is located along Guatemala's northern border with Mexico. The project entails both an Operations/Barracks facility and a vehicle maintenance facility. This project will support a new 150 person interagency unit and 42 border patrol vehicles. The Costa Rica project is a Pan-American Highway check point that includes an Operations/Barracks facility and an "over the highway" canopy to conduct vehicle inspections.



Data Roll-up
for
Foreign-Assistance Programs
Executed in
Fiscal Year 2011
by
COCOM and Country

Data Roll-Up by COCOM and Authority

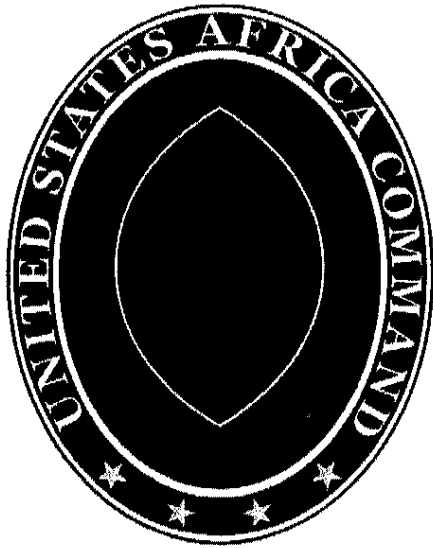
(Figures are Actual \$)

COCOM	Authority		FY 2011
AFRICOM	Total		\$135,015,734
1206	1		\$105,502,267
1233	2		
1033	1		
1004	2		\$17,980,000
127d	2		
2249c	1		\$6,441,017
2561*	1		\$5,092,450
166a (b)(6)	2		
CENTCOM	Total		\$1,266,005,580
1206	1		\$948,000
1233	2		\$803,262,022
1033	1		\$5,721,127
1004	2		\$438,544,828
127d	2		\$9,410,466
2249c	1		\$6,029,923
2561*	1		\$2,089,169
166a (b)(6)	2		
EUCOM	Total		\$118,270,865
1206	1		\$81,012,204
1233	2		\$15,447,780
1033	1		
1004	2		\$14,534,000
127d	2		\$320,000
2249c	1		\$5,361,043
2561*	1		\$1,595,838
166a (b)(6)	2		
NORTHCOM	Total		\$90,961,321
1206	1		
1233	2		
1033	1		\$7,120,000
1004	2		\$82,231,000
127d	2		
2249c	1		\$636,421
2561*	1		\$153,900
166a (b)(6)	2		\$820,000

(Figures are Actual \$)			
COCOM	Authority		FY 2011
PACOM	Total		\$80,103,199
1206 1			\$33,409,000
1233 2			
1033 1			
1004 2			\$18,622,000
127d 2			
2249c 1			\$7,978,032
2561* 1			\$20,094,167
166a (b)(6) 2			
SOUTHCOM	Total		\$387,343,547
1206 1			
1233 2			
1033 1			\$30,518,267
1004 2			\$350,016,733
127d 2			
2249c 1			\$2,850,929
2561* 1			\$3,957,618
166a (b)(6) 2			
OSD-SO/LIC	Total		\$13,895,009
1206 Transportation and Pre-Shipment Consolidation			\$12,000,000
1206 Data Management Improvements			\$277,084
DIHS	Total		\$1,617,925
1206 Human Rights Element			\$1,617,925
GRAND TOTAL			\$1,956,579,521

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, 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 AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Africa Region	\$6,209,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Algeria	\$9,800	DIMO Course #2 - Translation	2561	2011
Algeria	\$5,800	DIMO Course #2 - Supplies	2561	2011
Algeria	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Algeria	\$351,932	NDU, CGSC, MC, ACSS, NESA, INTCS, NPS, JSOU	2249c	2011
Benin	\$18,509	CCMR	2249c	2011
Benin	\$184,000	CEG Toucountouna - Classrooms, Laboratory, Latrines	2561	2011
Benin	\$45,000	Gando School in Bembereke	2561	2011
Benin	\$30,000	Community Health Center - Ouassa Beket	2561	2011
Benin	\$133,000	CEG Toucountouna - Classrooms, Laboratory, Latrines	2561	2011
Benin	\$75,000	CEG Partago - Classrooms & Laboratory	2561	2011
Benin	\$32,000	Catholic School of Koussou - Library Construction	2561	2011
Benin	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Botswana	\$105,868	MC, USAICS, IKD, NDU, ACSS, DIA, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Botswana	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Burkina Faso	\$88,897	DIILS, DLI, AFSOS	2249c	2011
Burkina Faso	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Burundi	\$144,529	MC, NDU, IKD, ACSS, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Burundi	\$15,429,347	Deployment to Somalia	1206	2011
Burundi	\$38,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Cameroon	\$833,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Cameroon	\$6,460	Transportation Costs Incurred shippingn1 40ft Container Household goods and non- perishable food	2561	2011

Listing of AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Cameroon	\$558,347	NESA, GCMC, ACSS, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, NPS	2249c	2011
Cape Verde	\$1,696,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Chad	\$154,266	INTCS, DLI, CCMR	2249c	2011
Comoros	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Congo (DRC)	\$197,978	MC, ACSS, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Djibouti	\$213,564	DIA, NESA, RJITF, USCG, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Djibouti	\$80,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Djibouti	\$490, 000	Badoiga-Ela Medical Clinic	2561	2011
Djibouti	\$490, 000	Sankal, dikhil clinic - seabee	2561	2011
Djibouti	\$375,000	bondara, dikhil primary school - seabee	2561	2011
Djibouti	\$490, 000	baya adeh, ali sabieh clinic	2561	2011
Ethiopia	\$7,168	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping Books to Ethiopia	2561	2011
Ethiopia	\$13,951	DIILS	2249c	2011
Gabon	\$34,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Gabon	\$50,000	Nkolmengoua School Renovation/Addition	2561	2011
Gabon	\$45,000	Plus up	2561	2011
Gabon	\$95,000	Mayumba Medical Clinic	2561	2011
Gabon	\$50,000	Nkolmengoua Dispensary	2561	2011
Gabon	\$55,000	Nkolyayop School Renovation	2561	2011
Gabon	\$46,000	Melene school renovation	2561	2011
Gabon	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Gabon	\$20,005	MC, JSOU	2249c	2011
Gambia	\$245,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Gambia	\$199,306	JSOU, NDU	2249c	2011
Ghana	\$9,926	Transportation Costs incurred for shipping 1 40ft Container of clothing and non-perishable food	2561	2011
Ghana	\$26,620	Transportation Costs incurred for shipping (2) 40ft Containers of clothing and non-perishable food	2561	2011
Ghana	14, 314	Transportation Costs incurred shipping 1 40ft Containers of Medical Supplies	2561	2011

Listing of AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Ghana	\$736,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Ghana	\$114,372	MC, JSOU, DIILS, DIA, APCSS	2249c	2011
Guinea	\$8,630	CCMR	2249c	2011
Ivory Coast	\$8,824	CCMR	2249c	2011
Kenya	\$18,141	Transportation Costs incurred for shipping 1 40ft Container of clothing	2561	2011
Kenya	\$48,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Kenya	\$46,000	Shanga Djabia Renovation & New Djabia Construction	2561	2011
Kenya	\$15,000	Faza Djabia Renovation (Public Djabia behind old District Office Building)	2561	2011
Kenya	\$15,000	Riadh School	2561	2011
Kenya	\$2,500	Ngao Medical Waste Incinerator	2561	2011
Kenya	\$15,000	kizingitini renovation	2561	2011
Kenya	\$327,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Kenya	\$278,962	APCSS, DIILS, NPS, INTCS, JSOU, NDU, JFSC, NSC, ACSS CCMR	2249c	2011
Kenya	\$12,100,000	Air Calvary Enhancement	1206	2011
Lesotho	\$78,583	GCMC, RJITF, DIILS, JSOU, NPS	2249c	2011
Liberia	\$11,080	Transportation Costs incurred for shipping (1) 40ft Containers of clothing and non-perishable food	2561	2011
Liberia	\$490,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Liberia	\$142,388	CCMR, NDU	2249c	2011
Malawi	\$340,000	Utumbe Primary School	2561	2011
Malawi	\$62,298	ACSS	2249c	2011
Mali	\$39,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Mali	\$48,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011

Listing of AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Mali	\$476,386	GCMC, FT. HUACHUCA, DIA, ACSS, RJITF, JSOU, DIA, USCG, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Mali	\$1,000,000	Mine Detectors	1206	2011
Mauritania	\$72,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Mauritania	\$22,600,000	Fixed Wing Troop Transport and ISR Capability	1206	2011
Mauritania	\$8,100,000	Forward Operating Location for CT Operations	1206	2011
Mauritania	\$1,050,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Mauritania	\$58,698	DIILS, ACSS,CCMR	2249c	2011
Mauritius	\$315,420	MC, NDU, APCSS, JSOU	2249c	2011
Morocco	\$163,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Morocco	\$227,204	MC, NDU, APCSS, JSOU, DIA	2249c	2011
Mozambique	\$55,217	JSOU	2249c	2011
Mozambique	\$490,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Namibia	\$5,896	MC	2249c	2011
Niger	\$9,836	RJITF	2249c	2011
Nigeria	\$250,000	Almajiri Integrated Model School (AIMS)	2561	2011
Nigeria	\$15,000	Kigo Girls School Borehole & Latrine	2561	2011
Nigeria	\$365,000	Ward Construction - Sheik Muhammad Jiddah General Hospital	2561	2011
Nigeria	\$150,000	Tudan Wade, Girls Gov't Secondary School	2561	2011
Nigeria	\$196,995	NDU, INTCS, ACSS, MC, JSOU, NPS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Nigeria	\$835,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Rwanda	\$281,619	NDU, CCMR, MC, JSOU, JFSC	2249c	2011
Sao Tome & Principe	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Sao Tome & Principe	\$10,000	MARAPA Organization	2561	2011
Sao Tome & Principe	\$3,600	MC	2249c	2011

Listing of AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Senegal	\$152,219	MC, ACSS, DIILS, DLI, JSOU, DIA	2249c	2011
Senegal	\$2,942,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Senegal	\$17,747	Transportation Cost for Shipping DoD Non-lethal Excess Property	2561	2011
Seychelles	\$179,678	CCMR, APCSS, JSOU, NPS	2249c	2011
Sierra Leone	\$1,226,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Sierra Leone	\$34,982	CCMR, MC	2249c	2011
Sierra Leone	\$12,518	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping (1) 40ft Container of Medical Supplies	2561	2011
Sierra Leone	\$6,749	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping (1) 40ft Container of Medical Supplies	2561	2011
South Africa	\$200,000	Shongani Primary School	2561	2011
South Africa	\$40,639	Masikhwa Admin Block	2561	2011
South Africa	\$281,217	MC, ACSS, NDU, DIILS	2249c	2011
South Africa	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
South Sudan	\$208,816	CCMR, NPS, NDU	2249c	2011
Swaziland	\$102,182	MC, CCMR, JSOU, APCSS,	2249c	2011
Tanzania	\$608,036	ACSS, DIA, NDU, RJITF, GCMC, JSOU, DIILS, NPS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Tanzania	\$10,000	Ndaoya school water catchment	2561	2011
Tanzania	\$10,000	mamza bay secondary school water catchment	2561	2011
Tanzania	\$10,000	gombero medical dispensary renov & water catchment	2561	2011
Tanzania	\$10,000	kilulu duga medical dispensary & rainwater harvesting	2561	2011
Tanzania	\$10,000	duga siaya medical dispensary renovation & water catchment	2561	2011
Tanzania	\$20,500	Tawalani Primary School Refurbishment & Rainwater Harvesting	2561	2011
Togo	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Tunisia	\$59,721	Human Rights Training	1206	2011

Listing of AFRICOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Tunisia	\$10,000	repairs to handicap center	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$10,000	Gabes Orphanage	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$450,000	Muscular Distrophy Center	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$115,000	Red Crescent Volunteer Training Center	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$200,000	Center for the Visually Impaired in Sidi Bouzid	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$500,000	Vocational Training Center for Youth with Learning Disabilities	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$500,000	Urgent Ambulance Fleet Upgrade for Tunisia/Libya Border	2561	2011
Tunisia	\$40,695	MC	2249c	2011
Tunisia	\$8,500,000	Mobility for Border Security	1206	2011
Tunisia	\$4,400,000	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance CT Capability.	1206	2011
Uganda	\$441,112	ACSS, RJITF, GCMC, JSOU, DIA, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Uganda	\$28,494,199	Deployment to Somalia	1206	2011
Uganda	\$4,400,000	Counter LRA	1206	2011
Uganda	\$60,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Uganda	\$20,000	Kitgum Hospital Ceiling Repairs	2561	2011
Uganda	\$350,000	Lopeii Valley Catchment	2561	2011
Uganda	\$6,096	Transportation Costs incurred shipping (1) 40ft Containers of Post-Secondary Books	2561	2011
Uganda	\$12,050	Transportation Costs for shipping (2) 40ft containers of post-secondary books	2561	2011
Uganda	\$14,922	Transportation Costs for shipping (1) 40ft containers of post-secondary books	2561	2011
Uganda	\$14,047	Transportation costs incurred for shipping (2) 40ft containers of medical supplies	2561	2011
Uganda	\$8,687	Transportation Costs incurred shipping (1) 40ft Container of Medical Supplies	2561	2011



USCENTCOM 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 CENTCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Afghanistan	\$319,745,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Afghanistan	\$443,572	NESA, NDU, AWC, MC, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Central Asia Region	\$5,103,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	
Egypt	\$98,449	MC, NESA, APCSS, ACSS	2249c	2011
Iraq	\$167,179	AWC, DIILS, MC, USAICS, NPS, AWC, CCMR, NESA	2249c	2011
Jordan	\$10,000	HA-Fetal Heart Monitors	2561	2011
Jordan	\$250,000	Lift and sustainment for 20 personnel in support of Operation Maritime Sweep, Somalia	127d	2011
Jordan	\$4,094,374	Sustainment and Operations Support associated with Operation Odyssey Dawn/Unified Protector	127d	2011
Jordan	\$1,484,372	CCMR, USAICS, MC, JSOU, NPS, NDU, NESA, NDU, USCG, DIILS, JFKSWCS	2249c	2011
Kazakhstan	\$135,736	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Kazakhstan	\$1,661,264	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Kazakhstan	\$285,754	CGSC, INCTS, DIILS, GCMC, NDU	2249c	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$60,000,000	The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is providing logistical support to the Department of Defense in the form of access to and use by U.S. military personnel of facilities and real estate in the Kyrgyz Republic, including Manas International Airport, in connection with Operation Enduring Freedom	1233	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$13,274,549	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$606,451	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$166,738	MC, CCMR	2249c	2011

Listing of CENTCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Kyrgyzstan	\$3,000	HA-Issyk-kul Survey & Assessment	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$300,000	HA-KGZ Warm & Dry II	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$14,000	HA-Manas Village School Textbooks	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$80,194	HA-Chui TB Hospital	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$300,000	HA-Vasilyevska Village Kindergarten	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$3,000	HA-Grodzt High School Repairs	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$125,000	HA-Nizchuinzki Medical Clinic	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$15,000	HA-Barskoon English Resource Center	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$91,000	HA-Kamyshanovska High School	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$38,000	HA-Teachers Manual Purchase	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$36,000	HA-Stepnoc Secondary School	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$35,000	HA-Prigorodnoe Kindergarten	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$20,000	HA-Abdraev Music School Renovation	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$113,000	HA-Ozor noe Secondary School	2561	2011
Kyrgyzstan	\$245,000	HA-Bishkek School for the Deaf	2561	2011
Lebanon	\$2,260,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Lebanon	\$661,021	JSOU, MC, NDU, AWC, NESA, NCC, DIILS, NPS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Oman	\$900,000	Border Security Biometrics Capability	1206	2011
Oman	\$48,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Oman	\$158,574	CCMR, INCTS, DIA	2249c	2011
Pakistan	\$5,066,092	Naval fuel in support of Operation Maritime Sweep, Somalia	127d	2011
Pakistan	\$3,453,457	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Pakistan	\$35,268,543	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011

Listing of CENTCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Pakistan	\$1,610,983	NDU, NPS, USAICS, JSOU, DIA, INCTS, DIILS, USMC, APCSS, NESA, SOCPAC, MCWAR, CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2011
Pakistan	\$743,262,022	The Government of Pakistan provided military support to U.S. military operations in connection with Operation Enduring Freedom by conduction major military operation against al Qaeda and Taliban forces operating in the tribal areas adjacent to Afghanistan	1233	2011
Southwest Asia Region	\$48,496,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Tajikistan	\$149,857	HA-TJK Micro District #29 Well	2561	2011
Tajikistan	\$108,232	HA-TJK Micro District #3 Well	2561	2011
Tajikistan	\$400,000	HA-Kavolk School and Clinic	2561	2011
Tajikistan	\$2,886	Dushanbe Orphanage #1	2561	2011
Tajikistan	\$7,069,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Tajikistan	\$211,924	USAICS, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Turkmenistan	\$2,260,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
United Arab Emirates	\$30,533	NESA	2249c	2011
Uzbekistan	\$4,933,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1004	2011
Uzbekistan	\$7,200	GCMC	2249c	2011
Yemen	\$703,624	NDU, CCMR, GCMC, NESA, JSOU, DLI, DIILS, NAVSCIATTS	2249c	2011



USEUCOM 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 EUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Albania	\$57,418	INTCS, NDU, MC, DIA, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Albania	\$305,000	Training for ISAF Deployments	1206	2011
Albania	\$64,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Armenia	\$34,734	MC, CCMR, JSOU	2249c	2011
Austria	\$1,611	CCMR	2249c	2011
Azerbaijan	\$54,534	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Azerbaijan	\$102,518	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Azerbaijan	\$9,960,000	Maritime Counterterrorism Capability Enhancement	1206	2011
Belgium	\$8,549	DIILS	2249c	2011
Bosnia-Herzegovina	\$188,269	GCMC, DIA, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Bulgaria	\$440,000	Supporting ISAF-Afghanistan. This program enhanced the technical capabilities of the Bulgarian national military forces in support of their upcoming deployment to Afghanistan to participate in Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams. The program provided sights, optics, trailers; weapons mount adapters, GPS receivers, radios, computer equipment, and training.	1206	2011
Bulgaria	\$96,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Bulgaria	\$51,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Bulgaria	\$182,942	NDU, INTCS, MC, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Croatia	\$424,220	NPS, NDU, JSOU, DIA, CCMR, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2011
Croatia	\$5,200,000	Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (OMLT) Training Capability	1206	2011
Croatia	\$52,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011

Listing of EUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Czech Republic	\$11,700,000	Rotary Wing Enhancement for Special Operations Forces	1206	2011
Czech Republic	\$69,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Croatia	\$424,220	NPS, NDU, JSOU, DIA, CCMR, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2011
Czech Republic	\$108,563	DIILS, DIA, NDU, CCMR, GCMC	2249c	2011
Estonia	\$43,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Estonia	\$3,510,000	ISAF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011
Estonia	\$190,161	GCMC, DIILS, CCMR, JSOU	2249c	2011
Europe Region	\$6,593,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Finland	\$1,600	CCMR	2249c	2011
Georgia	\$285,080	NDU, GCMC, NPS	2249c	2011
Georgia	\$52,600	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Georgia	\$19,854	Health, Wellness, and Fitness NGO	2561	2011
Georgia	\$8,304,000	Using Coalition Readiness Support Program authority, the Department provided funds for the provision of specialized training in counterinsurgency operations to prepare Republic of Georgia forces for deployment to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom	1233	2011
Georgia	\$21,851,000	ISAF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011
Georgia	\$102,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Germany	\$1,406,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Germany	\$19,060	APCSS, JSOU	2249c	2011
Great Britain	\$2,812,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011

Listing of EUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Greece	\$104,622	GCMC, NDU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Hungary	\$86,685	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Hungary	\$2,870,000	Joint Tactical Air Controller Capability for ISAF	1206	2011
Hungary	\$237,524	GCMC, JSOU, NDU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Iceland	\$4,900	CCMR	2249c	2011
Israel	\$19,096	GCMC	2249c	2011
Italy	\$937,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Italy	\$8,130	GCMC, JSOU	2249c	2011
Kosovo	\$219,817	GCMC, NDU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Latvia	\$54,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Latvia	\$8,500,000	ISAF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011
Latvia	\$68,453	GCMC, CCMR	2249c	2011
Lithuania	\$7,143,780	The Government of the Republic of Lithuania was reimbursed for expenses incurred in providing military support to U.S. military operations in connection with Operation Enduring Freedom from November 1, 2008 through October 31, 2010. Lithuania requested reimbursement of base support expenses for 150 soldiers conducting security operations, civil- affairs operations, and training for members of the Afghan National Police within Ghor Province	1233	2011
Lithuania	\$56,534	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Lithuania	\$5,700,000	SOF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011

Listing of EUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Lithuania	\$170,674	GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, NPS	2249c	2011
Macedonia	\$165,000	Installation of CT Scanner	2561	2011
Macedonia	\$350,000	Renovation and Equipment for the Pediatric Surgery Hospital in Skopje	2561	2011
Macedonia	\$75,000	Cold Chain Immunization	2561	2011
Macedonia	\$60,000	Washing Machines for Mental Disability Center	2561	2011
Macedonia	\$100,000	Renovation of the Roof at Primary School "Dimce Angelov" in Demir Kapija	2561	2011
Macedonia	\$712,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Macedonia	\$302,338	NDU, GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, DIA	2249c	2011
Malta	\$53,851	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Moldova	\$65,000	Air Flowing Bed for Burns Patients (Burns Clinic)	2561	2011
Moldova	\$110,000	Fluoroscopic C-Arm and Orthopedic Table for Chisinau Emergency Hospital	2561	2011
Moldova	\$9,984	Deaf School Wheelchair ramp	2561	2011
Moldova	\$2,000	Dental School Water Distillers	2561	2011
Moldova	\$10,000	Ialoveni Boarding Clean Water	2561	2011
Moldova	\$39,085	GCMC, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Montenegro	\$47,015	GCMC, DIA, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Netherlands	\$8,848	DIILS	2249c	2011
Palestinian Authority	\$204,958	GCMC, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Poland	\$43,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Poland	\$2,850,000	ISAF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011
Poland	\$216,238	USAICS, NDU, GCMC, DIA, JSOU, NAVSCIATTS, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011

Listing of EUCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Portugal	\$33,423	GCMC, DIA	2249c	2011
Romania	\$320,000	Airlift and sustainment for 30 personnel in support of US Task Force Falcon, Kosovo Force	127d	2011
Romania	\$44,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Romania	\$7,300,000	ISAF Deployment Enhancement Program	1206	2011
Romania	\$712,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Romania	\$351,926	NDU, DIA, GCMC, NPS, CCMR, NAVSCIATTS, DIILS	2249c	2011
Russia	\$14,084	APCSS	2249c	2011
Serbia	\$305,365	NDU, DIA, GCMC, DIILS	2249c	2011
Serbia / Montenegro	\$102,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Slovakia	\$122,239	GCMC, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Slovakia	\$57,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Slovenia	\$127,379	GCMC, DIILS, CCMR	2249c	2011
Spain	\$19,098	GCMC, DIILS	2249c	2011
Turkey	\$853,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Turkey	\$828,538	GCMC, NDU, APCSS, NESA, CCMR, NPS	2249c	2011
Ukraine	\$473,000	Renovations to School #02 Ochakiv	2561	2011
Ukraine	\$156,000	School 49	2561	2011
Ukraine	\$254,000	Counternarcotics	1004	2011
Ukraine	\$302,568	NDU, GCMC, JSOU, NPS	2249c	2011



USNORTHCOM

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 NORTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Bahamas	\$8,400	Minimal Cost Project - Life Vest Purchase	2561	2011
Bahamas	\$140,000	Hazard mitigation Training and equipment stay-behind	2561	2011
Bahamas	\$3,000	Minimal Cost Project - Sports Equipment for Simpson Penn Center	2561	2011
Bahamas	\$2,500	Minimal Cost Project - Bahamas Children's Home	2561	2011
Bahamas	\$307,444	NDU, DIA, GCMC, APCSS, JSOU, CCMR, DIILS, PNAS	2249c	2011
Bahamas	\$4,661,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Canada	\$6,000	GCMC	2249c	2011
Mexico	\$820,000	Mexico Fire Fighting Support	166a (b)(6)	2011
Mexico	\$7,120,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Mexico	\$77,570,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Mexico	\$322,977	NDU, CHDS, USCG, NPS, PNAS	2249c	2011



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 PACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Bangladesh	\$8,300,000	Maritime Counterterrorism Package. This program builds the capacity of the Bangladesh Navy Special Warfare and Diving Salvage Command to provide operational and tactical transport of counterterrorism units in support of counterterrorism operations. This program provided weapons and ammunition, individual protective gear, lightweight tactical boats, search and rescue equipment, and training.	1206	2011
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #1	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #2	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #3	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #4	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$485,000	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #5	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$555,233	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #13	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$531,138	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #14	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$532,815	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #15	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$548,046	CG Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter #16	2561	2011
Bangladesh	\$444,868	USCGTC, USAICS, CCMR, NDU, APCSS, NESA, SOCPAC, JSOU, DIILS	2249c	2011
Bangladesh	\$42,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Bhutan	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2011
Brunei	\$51,627	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Cambodia	\$233,000	Trea Phram Overflow School	2561	2011
Cambodia	\$286,836	Hun Sen Chum Kriel Primary and Secondary School	2561	2011

Listing of PACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Cambodia	\$95,000	Phtol Commune Road Project	2561	2011
Cambodia	\$700,000	Preah Ang Duong High School	2561	2011
Cambodia	\$75,000	Dental Developmental Program	2561	2011
Cambodia	\$10,000	Health Care Waste Management Program	2561	2011
Cambodia	\$1,681,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Cambodia	\$97,292	CCMR, APCSS, JSOU, DIILS, GCMC, SOCPAC	2249c	2011
China	\$7,508	APCSS	2249c	2011
East Timor	\$360,000	Seabees Persistent Presence - Western Schools (6)	2561	2011
East Timor	\$420,000	Seabees Persistent Presence - Eastern Schools (7)	2561	2011
East Timor	\$100,000	Seabees Persistent Presence - Maliana Community Center	2561	2011
East Timor	\$457,000	Bario Pite Primary School No. 3	2561	2011
East Timor	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2011
Fiji	\$69,344	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Fiji	\$30,000	APCSS	2249c	2011
India	\$48,626	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
India	\$11,185	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping (2) 40ft Container of Medical Supplies	2561	2011
India	\$4,180	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping (1) 20ft Container of Books	2561	2011
India	\$284,513	APCSS, NDU, DIILS, DIA, CCMR, DIA, NPS, NESAC, JFSC, GCMC	2249c	2011
Indonesia	\$1,481,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Indonesia	\$459,683	APCSS, DIILS, USCG, FLETC, USAICS, NDU, USAICS, JSOU, USCG, CCMR, NPS	2249c	2011
Laos	\$40,000	Laos Medical SMEE/ Bilateral Military Medical Outreach	2561	2011
Laos	\$380,000	Thahin Primary School, Attapeu Province	2561	2011

Listing of PACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Laos	\$420,000	Toumlan Secondary School, Salavanh Province	2561	2011
Laos	\$380,000	Vongsamphanh Primary School, Attapeu Province	2561	2011
Laos	\$390,000	Et District Hospital, Houaphan Province	2561	2011
Laos	\$390,000	Phoukout District Hospital, Xiengkhouang Province	2561	2011
Laos	\$7,540	SOCPAC	2249c	2011
Malaysia	\$1,907,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Malaysia	\$587,767	APCSS, NDU, USAICS, DIA, NAVSCIATTS, USCG, DIILS, CCMR, SOCPAC, GCMC, NPS, JSOU	2249c	2011
Malaysia	\$40,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Malaysia	\$850,000	Maritime Domain Awareness, Equipment and training to increase command and control operations to interdict traffic in the tri-border region.	1206	2011
Maldives	\$89,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Maldives	\$12,070,000	Maritime Security Capability	1206	2011
Maldives	\$47,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Maldives	\$473,164	APCSS, JSOU, SOCPAC, GCMC, NDU, NES, DIA	2249c	2011
Micronesia	\$129,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Mongolia	\$190,000	Ulaanbaatar Flood Mitigation GIS/Modeling Project	2561	2011
Mongolia	\$133,120	APCSS, GCMC	2249c	2011
Nepal	\$200,000	Nepal Bridge and Airfield Assessments and Workshop	2561	2011
Nepal	\$9,000	HA/DR Nepal JTF 505 OPT/April TTX FPC	2561	2011
Nepal	\$472,186	SOCPAC, NPS, APCSS, NES, GCMC, JSOU, CCMR, NDU	2249c	2011
New Zealand	\$4,530	JSOU	2249c	2011
Papua New Guinea	\$10,000	APCSS	2249c	2011
Philippines	\$200	ENCAP	2561	2011

Listing of PACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Philippines	\$9,000	NORTHVILLE 16	2561	2011
Philippines	\$9,739	Atlu Bola Elementary School	2561	2011
Philippines	\$9,304	San Vicente	2561	2011
Philippines	\$5,715	Sapangbato Elementary	2561	2011
Philippines	\$8,021	CALUMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	2561	2011
Philippines	\$251,000	Masjid Punjungan Road Project	2561	2011
Philippines	\$550,000	Patibulan-Pangdan Pangdan Road Project	2561	2011
Philippines	\$332,570	Wanni-Bunga Road Project	2561	2011
Philippines	\$475,000	Maimbung Talipoa Road Project	2561	2011
Philippines	\$300,000	Falel Bridge and Access Road Project	2561	2011
Philippines	\$42,000	Kalingalan Well (Sulu)	2561	2011
Philippines	\$42,000	Masjid Well (Sulu)	2561	2011
Philippines	\$4,000,000	Philippine Super Typhoon MEGI	2561	2011
Philippines	\$1,400	Luuk Siabon Primary School Renovation	2561	2011
Philippines	\$2,285	Tubig Basag and Pakias MEDCAP	2561	2011
Philippines	\$2,410,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Philippines	\$12,000,000	Inshore Riverine CT Capability	1206	2011
Philippines	\$643,378	DIILS, GCMC, JFSC, APCSS, JSOU, DIA, NDU, CCMR, USMC, NPS, USAICS	2249c	2011
Philippines	\$60,000	Human Rights Training	1206	2011
Singapore	\$25,817	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
South Korea	\$11,332	APCSS, GCMC	2249c	2011
Southeast Asia Region	\$8,020,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Sri Lanka	\$320,000	Akkarayankulam Divisional Hospital	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$325,000	Konavil Gramodaya Health Center (GHC)	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$225,000	Unionkulam Gramodaya Health Center	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$325,000	Skandapuram Gramodaya Health Center	2561	2011

Listing of PACOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Sri Lanka	\$325,000	Malaiyalapuram Primary Medical Center	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$320,000	Mallavi Divisional Hospital	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$450,000	Musali Gov. Tamil Mixed School (GTMS)	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$10,000	Deminimus Mosquito Net Program	2561	2011
Sri Lanka	\$1,030,540	APCSS, JFKSWCS, USAICS, USCG, CCMR, DIILS, SOCPAC, JSOU, NDU, SOCPAC, NESA, DIA	2249c	2011
Thailand	\$4,500	ODA-Minor Repairs and renovations	2561	2011
Thailand	\$8,000	CG11 HA FUNDING REQUEST	2561	2011
Thailand	\$1,546,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Thailand	\$516,698	APCSS, NDU, CCMR, DIILS, GCMC, NPS, JFSC, USCG	2249c	2011
Tuvalu	\$1,206,962	APCSS	2249c	2011
Vietnam	\$300,000	Health Clinic Long Toan- Tra Vinh	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$350,000	Primary School Kon Tum	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$350,000	Primary School Binh Minh	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$350,000	Primary School Pleiku	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$300,000	Health Clinic Ba Dong- Quang Ngai	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$350,000	Primary School Binh Chuong- Quang Ngai	2561	2011
Vietnam	\$988,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Vietnam	\$1,536,951	APCSS, SOCPAC	2249c	2011



USSOUTHCOM

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 SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Antigua and Barbuda	\$10,381	Antigua Boys' Training School Donation	2561	2011
Antigua and Barbuda	\$10,000	Crabbs Training Area HAZMAT Confined Space Simulator & Training	2561	2011
Argentina	\$6,431	Fundacion Todos Juntos - Project Sonrisa	2561	2011
Argentina	\$384,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Argentina	\$10,000	CHDS	2249c	2011
Barbados	\$8,928	Barbados Red Cross Society Meals on Wheels Kitchen Donation	2561	2011
Barbados	\$130,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Barbados	\$27,980	Transportation Costs Incurred shipping (1) 20ft Container of Wheelchairs	2561	2011
Belize	\$8,209,643	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Belize	\$58,891	GCMC, JSOU, DIA, USCG	2249c	2011
Belize	\$4,904,357	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Bolivia	\$82,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Brazil	\$465,000	Training for Sustainable Malaria Control through Insecticide Treated Net ITN Use in Amazonas State	2561	2011
Brazil	\$464,000	Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets	2561	2011
Brazil	\$99,000	Incident Command System Training	2561	2011
Brazil	\$1,012,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Brazil	\$126,835	GCMC, CHDS, NDU, NAVSCIATTS, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Caribbean Region	\$93,022,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Chile	\$604,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Chile	\$112,064	NDU, CHDS, DIILS, GCMC	2249c	2011
Colombia	\$82,000	RAFAEL URIBE SCHOOL BATHROOM REMODELING	2561	2011

Listing of SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Colombia	\$5,765	Sugar Cane Processing Machine	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	MEDCAP Bajo Baudó - Chocó 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-MEDCAP El Diviso - La Uribe, Meta 21JAN11	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-MEDCAP El Eden - La Uribe, Meta 22JAN11	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-MEDCAP La Uribe, Meta 23JAN11	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-Hygiene Kits for Manatí, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-Hygiene Kits for Santa Lucía, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE-Hygiene Kits for Campo de la Cruz, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$9,989	CMSE-Hygiene Kits for Repelón, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$9,011	CMSE-MEDCAP Sabanalarga, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$9,990	CMSE-Hygiene Kits for Manatí, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Cuaspud, Nariño 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP La Unilla-El Retorno Guaviare 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP La Caucana-Taraza Antioquia 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Caloto Cauca 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Cumbal Nariño 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	MEDCAP Autorefractors purchase - San Vicente del Caguan, Caquetá MAY 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$1,500	MEDCAP Scales Purchase - San Vicente del Caguan, Caquetá MAY 2011	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	CMSE - Water Filtration for Algodonera, Atlántico Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP El Tambo, Cauca Department	2561	2011

Listing of SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Sandona, Nariño Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Cuaspud, Nariño Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Guerima, Vichada Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Tijeras, San Antero, Cordoba Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Tutunendo, Choco Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Bilbao, Tolima Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Puerto Colon, Putumayo Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$10,000	J5 COLMIL-MEDCAP Sabaleta, Valle del Cauca Department	2561	2011
Colombia	\$636,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Colombia	\$109,762,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Colombia	\$1,206,493	GCMC, NDU, APCSS, CHDS, JSOU, DIA, JFSC, CCMR, DIILS, NPS	2249c	2011
Costa Rica	\$10,000	EQUIPMENT SAR UNIT	2561	2011
Costa Rica	\$2,714,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Curacao	\$22,603,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Dominican Republic	\$10,127	Cholera Flyer print Santo Domingo	2561	2011
Dominican Republic	\$1,700,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Dominican Republic	\$3,982,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Dominican Republic	\$254,907	GCMC, NDU, CCMR, JSOU, USCG	2249c	2011
Ecuador	\$1,300,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Ecuador	\$4,974,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Ecuador	\$63,039	NDU, DIILS	2249c	2011
El Salvador	\$10,000	San Vicente DR supplies	2561	2011
El Salvador	\$10,000	Construction Material for various locations	2561	2011
El Salvador	\$10,000	La Paz DR supplies	2561	2011
El Salvador	\$10,000	DR Supplies for Ahuachapan	2561	2011

Listing of SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Honduras	\$5,000	CA/Partner Nation Distro Capabilities Build-up San Esteban Jul-2011	2561	2011
Honduras	\$5,000	CA/Partner Nation Distro Capabilities Build-up El Higuerito Jul-2011	2561	2011
Honduras	\$10,000	COPECO (Kitchen Kits 1 of 2)	2561	2011
Honduras	\$10,000	COPECO (Kitchen Kits 2 of 2)	2561	2011
Honduras	\$10,000	COPECO (zinc roofing sheets 1 of 2)	2561	2011
Honduras	\$10,000	COPECO (zinc roofing sheets 2 of 2)	2561	2011
Honduras	\$60,000	COPECO's Oct 2011 DR	2561	2011
Honduras	\$6,260,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Honduras	\$2,240,000	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Honduras	\$204,768	NDU, DIMO	2249c	2011
Jamaica	\$9,999	Newport Fireboat Water Rescue Kit	2561	2011
Jamaica	\$774,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Jamaica	\$21,499	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping (1) 20ft Container of Wheelchairs	2561	2011
Jamaica	\$13,416	DIILS	2249c	2011
Latin America Region	\$66,844,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Martinique	\$20,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Nicaragua	\$1,784	Computers for EOC/DRW	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$2,995	Sports Equipment	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$2,889	Book bags/Computers	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$3,000	Computers/ Supplies for EOC/DRW	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$3,258,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Nicaragua	\$20,625	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping (3) 40ft Containers of School Supplies and Furniture	2561	2011

Listing of SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year				
Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Nicaragua	\$8,619	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping (1) 20ft Container of Orthopedic Medical Supplies	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$15,950	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping (3) 40ft Containers of School Supplies and Furniture	2561	2011
Nicaragua	\$7,950	CCMR	2249c	2011
Panama	\$20,000	Disaster Relief Supplies	2561	2011
Panama	\$4,000	Min Cost - El Marañonal Schools	2561	2011
Panama	\$7,000	Disaster Preparedness Training	2561	2011
Panama	\$2,600	Disaster Preparedness Exercise Training	2561	2011
Panama	\$1,079,768	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Panama	\$6,907,232	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Panama	\$13,799	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping School Equipment and Supplies	2561	2011
Panama	\$253,237	NDU, CHDS, JSOU, CCMR	2249c	2011
Paraguay	\$384,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Paraguay	\$70,693	JSOU, CCMR, DIILS	2249c	2011
Peru	\$451,746	School Construction	2561	2011
Peru	\$9,340	MINDEF Putumayo River Civic Action	2561	2011
Peru	\$1,475,858	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Peru	\$6,699	Transportation Costs Incurred Shipping (1) 20ft Container of Medical Supplies and Clothing	2561	2011
Peru	\$91,922	APCSS, CHDS, DIILS, GCMC, CCMR, JFSC, DLI	2249c	2011
Peru	\$7,416,142	Counternarcotics Equipment	1033	2011
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$650,000	EOC & Offices	2561	2011
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$300,000	Youth Rehabilitation Center Enhancement	2561	2011
Suriname	\$384,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Suriname	\$14,551	DIILS	2249c	2011

Listing of SOUTHCOM Data by Program by Country by Fiscal Year

Country	Dollar Amount (Actual \$)	Type of Support Provided	Authority	Fiscal Year
Trinidad and Tobago	\$8,186	CSP Youth Soccer Event	2561	2011
Trinidad and Tobago	\$130,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Trinidad and Tobago	\$21,744	JSOU	2249c	2011
Uruguay	\$110,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011
Uruguay	\$25,509	GCMC, CCMR	2249c	2011
Venezuela	\$330,000	Counternarcotics Activities	1004	2011

	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		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

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 (AECA), 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 (AECA), Section 23; PL 110-181 §1212 (FY08 NDAA)	State
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 2348-48c (FAA 531-35)	State
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; Coalition Operations; Counterinsurgency	Arms Export Control Act (AECA), Section 23; 22 USC 2348 (FAA 481)	State
19	DoS: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)			22 USC 2348-48c (FAA 551-53)	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; Conduct a Multinational Conference; Provide Equipment; Provide Construction; Provide Supplies; Conduct Mil-to-Mil Activity	Counter Terrorism; Counter Narcotics; Law Enforcement; Border Security; Disaster Relief; Humanitarian Assistance	PL 112-81 §1207 (FY12 NDAA); PL 112-74 §8089 (Division I); PL 112-74 §8044	State/DoD Overarching