

COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND



Department of Defense Budget

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017

February 2016

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$5,960 for the 2016 Fiscal Year. This includes \$180 in expenses and \$5,780 in DoD labor.

Generated on 2016Jan25

RefID: 6-11334ED

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OVERVIEW

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request includes \$1.0 billion for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) to continue implementing the President’s goal of a sustainable, partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism (CT). Originally proposed by the President on May 28, 2014, at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, the CTPF provides the ability to enable partner nations to deter and defeat terrorist threats. This account allows the Department of Defense (DoD) to quickly respond to evolving terrorist threats in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) areas of responsibility, and other areas as determined by the Secretary of Defense, consistent with statute. The Department will use CTPF funding to build on existing tools and authorities to enhance the United States’ ability to support partner nations in CT operations, applying the right solution to the right requirement.

Counterterrorism Partnership Fund

(Dollars in Millions)

By Category	FY 2015 ENACTED¹	FY 2016 ENACTED²	FY 2017 REQUEST³
CTPF	800	1,100	1,000
Syria Train & Equip	500	--	--
Total	1,300	1,100	1,000

By Region	FY 2016 PLAN	FY 2017 REQUEST
U.S. Africa Command	375	450
Sahel Maghreb	105	125
Lake Chad Basin	105	125
East Africa	165	200
U.S. Central Command	375	550
Greater Levant	315	470
Arabian Peninsula	40	50
Central Asia	20	30
Syria Train & Equip	350	--
Total	1,300	1,000

1/ Of the funds enacted for FY 2015, \$500 million was available for Syria Train & Equip (ST&E) activities.

2/ In FY 2016, Congress did not include dedicated funding for ST&E activities, but the conference report to the Consolidate Appropriations Act allows the Secretary of Defense to use CTPF funds for efforts to assist vetted Syrian opposition forces.

3/ In FY 2017, ST&E is requested as a standalone fund.

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FOCUS AREAS

The Department's FY 2016 CTPF request focused on providing CT support to partner nations for capacity-building, augmenting U.S. capability to support partners in CT operations, and enabling DoD to respond to unexpected crises.

The FY 2017 CTPF request again focuses on providing CT support to partner nations and augmenting U.S. capability to support partners in CT operations. The preliminary allocation of CTPF funds are organized by region. The mix of initiatives and amounts may change as adversaries act and the Department prioritizes these initiatives to best enhance our partner nations' capabilities to respond.

U.S. AFRICA COMMAND

SAHEL MAGHREB

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Sahel Maghreb to counter al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Libya and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in: (1) Securing their respective borders; (2) denying access to Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs); (3) conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs; and (4) enabling African partners to interdict illicit flows of arms, drugs, money, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), natural resources, and persons that enable VEOs to grow and threaten U.S. and partner nation interests. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing partners with operational training, equipment, and services, CTPF will support the development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities in their security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Airlift Capability**

Provide airlift capability, such as cargo aircraft and medical/casualty evacuation, in support of CT operations. This includes aviation maintenance and pilot training programs, equipment, and spare parts to reinforce previous security assistance programs.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities**

Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, ammunition, and training. Programs may include training and other equipment to improve basic combat training and facilitate selection of candidates for CT Units. Enablers may include small arms, ammunition, training aids, and minor improvements to firing ranges (small scale construction).

- **Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)**

Augment border security forces with low-altitude ISR capability for force protection and situational awareness. Support may include unmanned aircraft systems, downlink ground stations, flight simulators, tactical aviation control capability, spare parts, related communications gear, vehicles, night vision devices, thermal detection equipment, radios, ammunition, individual soldier equipment, and training.

- **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities**

Provide C-IED and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities, including mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, road clearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, and training.

- **Command and Control (C2) Capabilities**

Provide partners with communications devices capable of sharing information with ground and air assets throughout battlespace. Enablers may include C2 suites, system integration, components, and training.

- Logistics Support for CT Units

Provide equipment and training that enables CT units to operate for extended periods, including vehicles specialized for handling of fuel, cargo, and water. Enhance partner capacity to increase mobility, night capability, and surveillance. Support may include light and medium wheeled vehicles, spare parts, night vision devices (NVD), and multiband radios.

LAKE CHAD BASIN

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Lake Chad region to counter Boko Haram (BH) and AQIM, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The CTPF funding will support CT partners in a region where VEOs challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners. Preventing BH's free movement between Nigeria and neighboring countries will significantly diminish its ability to secure material support and safe haven. Enabling partner nations to protect their borders will interdict flow of illicit arms, drugs, money, WMD, natural resources, and people. This will prevent VEOs from gaining strength and provide an environment where local security forces can degrade and dismantle VEOs.

CTPF funds will be used to assist partner nations in securing their borders, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to interdict, disrupt, and destroy VEOs. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training, equipment, and services, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. Funds may also be used to enable multilateral partnership through organizations such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and the African Union (AU), including the AU Multi-National Task Force (MNTF). The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Airlift Capability**

Provide fixed and/or rotary wing airlift capabilities in support of CT operations, including medical/casualty evacuation. This can include training programs for pilots, flight engineers, mechanics, aircrew members, loadmasters, and aerial port operations crew members. Equipment and spare parts for aircraft may also be provided.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities**

Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, ammunition, and training. Training programs may include instruction on doctrine, organization, and infantry skills. Equipment may include small arms, mortars, and artillery plus related ammunition and training.

- **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities**

Provide enhanced C-IED and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities which may include mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, road clearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, EOD robots, and training.

EAST AFRICA

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds to East Africa to counter Al-Shabaab (AS), Al Qaida in East Africa (AQEA), and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda. Funding will aid CT partners supporting the transition from security led by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to a Somali-led mission to secure its own territory. The CTPF-funded activities will aid in neutralizing AS, interdicting VEOs in the region, and neutralizing threats to regional partners and U.S. interests.

The CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in controlling their territory, securing their respective borders from illicit transit of people and goods, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training, equipment, and services, The CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support

partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities

Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, and training. Training programs may include instruction on doctrine, organization, and infantry skills. Equipment may include small arms, mortars, and artillery plus related ammunition and training.

- Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities

Provide enhanced C-IED and EOD capabilities, including mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, road-clearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, EOD robots, and training.

- Logistics Support for Counterterrorism Units

Provide equipment that enables CT units to operate for extended periods, including vehicles specialized for handling for fuel, cargo, and water. Enhance partner capacity to increase mobility, night capability, and surveillance. Support may include light and medium wheeled vehicles, spare parts, NVDs, and multiband HF/VHF radios.

- Counterterrorism Mobility

Provide critical armored vehicles to support AMISOM, including security vehicles, specialized fuel/water/cargo transport trucks, and light armored ambulances. The priority will be on vehicles with a proven track record of operating over rough terrain in Somalia. This item may include supplemental equipment plus training on tactics, driving, equipment maintenance, and radio operation.

- **Survivability and Counterterrorism Engineer Support**

Provide critical road-clearing and forward operating base improvement in support of AMISOM. C-IED equipment may be provided as well as training for engineers on IED detection and reduction. Medical equipment, warrior aid, combat lifesaver packages, vehicles, and associated training may be provided to enhance AMISOM medical capabilities. Vehicles may include armored wheeled vehicles, earth moving vehicles, water purification equipment, and communications equipment. These enablers combine to improve freedom of survivability, movement, and health and morale which aid the transition to a proactive CT force.

- **Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Support**

Augment border security forces with low-altitude ISR capability to provide overwatch for ground forces, locate VEOs, and inform ground forces' response. Support may include manned or unmanned aircraft systems with ISR capability, downlink ground stations, flight simulators, tactical aviation control capability, spare parts, related communications gear, vehicles, night vision devices, thermal detection equipment, radios, ammunition, individual soldier equipment, data link software, and pilot/operator/maintenance training.

- **Command and Control Capabilities**

Provide partners with communications infrastructure, C2 equipment, and staff training to process and disseminate information. The proposal may also support communication devices capable of sharing information with ground and air assets throughout battlespace. Enablers may include C2 suites, system integration, components, associated parts/spares, computer hardware/software, and training.

U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND

THE LEVANT

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Levant to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the Levant include Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Syria, ISIL's control of territory in Syria and Iraq, and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

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The CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in securing their respective borders with Syria and Iraq, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEO's freedom of maneuver. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Border Security Capabilities**

Supply ammunition, radios, and night vision devices needed to expand the Border Guard's combined arms capabilities. It also includes the ability to integrate fires from a variety of direct, indirect, and aerial systems.

- **Border Security Rapid Reaction Force**

Strengthen partner nation's ability to respond to border incursions through enhanced airlift, protected land mobility, and logistical support. This proposal builds on previous CT support of rapid reaction forces by providing air-ground training and air assault training to improve situational awareness, command, and control.

- **Special Operations Counterterrorism Interdiction Force**

Provide Special Operations interdiction forces with night vision devices, thermal imaging devices, and aiming lights to conduct effective night operations. For terminal guidance operations, units require laser designators, compasses, global positioning system (GPS) units, binoculars, and a variety of signaling devices. The proposal will also assist Special Operations Forces to integrate intelligence and enable operational planning.

- **Close Air Support**

Provide additional airborne capability to provide close air support and overwatch for ground forces engaged with enemy forces along its border. The enhancements would add the armament necessary to support ground forces, including up-arming airborne assets with machine guns, rocket pods, and ISR sensors to detect, track, and target VEO forces.

ARABIAN PENINSULA

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Arabian Peninsula to counter al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Oman, Bahrain, and other nations of the Gulf Coordination Council. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Yemen, Iranian actions that foment regional instability, and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in securing their borders, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. Partner nations are interested in, and are increasingly capable of, serving as buffers against expansion of VEOs across USCENTCOM and the Arabian Peninsula. CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction**

Enhance partner nations' Special Operations Forces capability and interoperability with U.S. forces, as a cost-effective way of improving regional CT capabilities and ensuring better regional integrate partner CT activities. This proposal would improve partner CT interdiction operational proficiency and increase opportunities for combined training and collaboration.

- **Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)**

Border Guards require ISR capabilities to detect personnel attempting to transit border zone areas that cannot be quickly accessed or continuously monitored by ground forces. Border security initiatives may include interdiction capabilities, monitoring of dead spaces along borders, and providing training and equipment to security forces.

- **Border Security Mobility**

Border Guards and defense forces require improved mobility to secure borders, and the capability to quickly mobilize Quick Reaction Forces in response to incidents and border incursions.

CENTRAL ASIA

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in Central Asia to counter the Taliban, ISIL, and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. A key partner nation in the region is Tajikistan. CTPF funding will support CT partners in a region where war in Afghanistan and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

The CTPF funds will be used to assist in securing borders with Afghanistan to interdict illicit movement of people, narcotics, and weapons; deny access to VEOs; and conduct effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partners' capability gaps and to increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds in Central Asia. The initiatives outlined below can be changed to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)**

Border Guards require ISR capability to detect personnel attempting to transit border zone areas that cannot be quickly accessed or continuously monitored by forces on the ground.

- **Border Security Engineer Support**

Border Guards and defense forces conducting border security along the Afghanistan border require improved engineer asset capability to emplace obstacles (earth walls, trenches, wire, and other man-made barriers) in vulnerable areas.

- **Border Security Mobility**

Border Guards and defense forces require improved mobility to secure the border zone, and the capability to quickly mobilize Quick Reaction Forces in response to border incursions and incidents.

ACRONYMS

AMISOM	Africa Union Mission to Somalia
AQEA	Al Qaida in East Africa
AQIM	Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AS	al-Shabaab
AU	African Union
BH	Boko Haram
C-IED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device
CT	Counterterrorism
CTPF	Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund
C2	Command and Control
DoD	Department of Defense
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FY	Fiscal Year
GPS	Global Positioning System
HF/VHF	High Frequency/Very High Frequency
HMMWV	High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
MNTF	Multi-National Task Force
NVD	Night Vision Device
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ST&E	Syria Train and Equip
SRSI	Syria Regional Stabilization Initiative
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
VEO	Violent Extremist Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction