

# **Regional Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program**

## **Report to Congress**

This report is presented by the Department of Defense in accordance with Title 10 of the United States Code, section 2249c.

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$9,380 for the 2016 Fiscal Year. This includes \$1,300 in expenses and \$8,080 in DoD labor.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report is provided by the Department of Defense (DoD) in accordance with Title 10 of the United States Code, section 2249c (10 U.S.C. 2249c). The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) was established to meet an emerging and urgent defense requirement to build partnerships in the struggle against violent extremism through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) education and training. The CTFP directly supports DoD's efforts by providing CbT education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials.

The CTFP's goals are:

- Develop and strengthen human and intellectual capital that understands the ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism and the ways and means of countering them;
- Build the CbT capabilities and capacities of partner nations;
- Build and strengthen a global network of CbT experts and practitioners committed to participation in support of U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations;
- Counter ideological support for terrorism and violent extremism;
- Harmonize views about the threat of terrorism and its evolution; and
- Develop CbT and counter insurgency (COIN) mutual understandings.

CTFP funding allows the U.S. military and Government to address key CbT challenges globally, regionally, and in specific countries through tailored CbT educational and training activities. The CTFP administers training programs for Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs), U.S. embassies, DoD educational institutions, regional centers, and military services to adapt to emerging CbT requirements through partnerships with military and government officials from around the world.

As detailed in the remainder of this report and the table on page two, the CTFP sponsored more than 60 CbT educational events in fiscal year (FY) 2016. These events involved approximately 2,500 security personnel from 111 countries, all with the goal of meeting the needs identified by the GCCs. Programs ranged from three master's degree programs, "short courses" lasting three to twelve weeks, and shorter programs conducted in the continental United States as well as in partner nation locations.

## CTFP FY 2016 PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

<b>GCCs</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>USAFRICOM</b>	348	\$6,445,066
<b>USCENTCOM</b>	261	\$5,783,732
<b>USEUCOM</b>	333	\$3,209,304
<b>USNORTHCOM</b>	74	\$850,330
<b>USPACOM</b>	318	\$3,935,272
<b>USSOUTHCOM</b>	1,242	\$2,070,344
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</b>	-	\$1,066,952
<b>COURSE DEVELOPMENT</b>	-	\$2,000,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	2,576	\$25,361,000

This report accounts for the expenditure of appropriated funds during FY 2016 for the CTFP, including the countries that received CTFP funding, the total amount of funding provided for each country, and the educational courses attended by foreign officers and officials. The report also includes an assessment of the effectiveness of the program and a review of efforts to improve it.

The contents of this report are unclassified and reflect data gathered from multiple sources, including security assistance officers, GCCs, and other DoD entities.

# **I. CTFP CONTRIBUTIONS**

## **A. OVERVIEW**

Created in 2002, the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program was established to meet the Department of Defense (DoD) requirements to build partnerships in the struggle against violent extremism through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism education and training. The CTFP directly supports DoD efforts by providing CbT education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials. The CTFP provides unique relationship and capacity-building opportunities that enable partner nations to address threats of terrorism within their borders and regions and strengthens collaboration with and support for U.S. and partner efforts to defeat terrorism.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict (ASD (SO/LIC)) provides policy oversight. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) provides program and financial management.

The CTFP's goals are to:

- Develop and strengthen human and intellectual capital that understands the ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism and the ways and means of countering them;
- Build the CbT capabilities and capacities of partner nations;
- Build and strengthen a global network of CbT experts and practitioners committed to participation in support of U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations;
- Counter ideological support for terrorism and violent extremism;
- Harmonize views about the threat of terrorism and its evolution; and
- Develop CbT and counter insurgency (COIN) mutual understandings.

CTFP programs are designed to address key CbT challenges globally, regionally, and in specific countries through tailored education programs. The CTFP is a flexible tool that can focus efforts toward building partner capacity to meet specific objectives of a Geographic Combatant Command (GCC).

The CTFP works hand-in-hand with the GCCs to identify candidates for programs and to develop CbT programs specifically tailored to partner nations and their regional and global relationships. The GCCs recommend participants to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for approval. Potential candidates include mid- to senior-level military officials, ministry of defense civilians, and other foreign government security officials who have an impact on their country's ability and willingness to cooperate with the United States in the struggle against violent extremism. The CTFP funds these participants to attend DoD programs in the United States and abroad. All candidates are screened and vetted for human rights abuses consistent with 10 U.S.C. 2249e, and annual DoD appropriations acts (referred to collectively as the DoD Leahy Law).

The CTFP builds interagency cooperation among partners by training a broad range of foreign CbT military officers and government security officials, and provides specialized programs to

address individual country needs. CTFP programs engage military, national police, gendarmerie, internal security, border security, and other security officials. The CTFP enables DoD to implement the President's National Strategy for Counter-terrorism more effectively by providing resources that can be targeted toward integrating instruments of national power, traditionally expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. In addition, the CTFP seeks to integrate the military with other security-sector elements, such as finance, intelligence, and law enforcement.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, approximately 2,500 foreign military and security officials attended CTFP-funded programs throughout the six GCCs. This included CbT education and training support to emerging regional and sub-regional organizations and alliances. In addition to regional events, the CTFP provides a series of globally oriented courses that enhance mutual understanding and facilitates cooperation across the globe.

Regional and global events are crucial in building a robust network of CbT officials who share a common understanding of CbT issues, and are able to reach out to other organizations and countries to coordinate effectively. However, in helping to build this network, the CTFP recognizes that 10 U.S.C. 2249c restricts payment of costs only to those associated with the education and training of individuals who are currently foreign military officers, ministry of defense officials, and security officials. Therefore, all foreign participants in CTFP events are screened to ensure their current eligibility under the law. While most classrooms are predominantly foreign security officials, U.S. personnel are learning alongside CTFP-funded participants, developing and reinforcing relationships among partner countries and the United States.

The goal is to bring together a network of CbT practitioners and provide them with educational tools that will enable them to develop policies and practices to disrupt and defeat worldwide terrorist networks. The CTFP facilitates network development of like-minded CbT practitioners and actively sustains and facilitates these connections through continuing education and training activities that reinforce relationships. The network, as it grows, will become increasingly self-reinforcing and less reliant on the United States for support.

The CTFP has educated more than 35,000 people (see table below) since 2003.

Year	Total # of Countries	Total # of Participants	Total Expenditures
2003	35		\$15,790,000
2004	66	1,000	\$14,130,000
2005	93	2,782	\$19,870,000
2006	133	3,392	\$20,000,000
2007	115	2,737	\$19,900,000
2008	114	2,343	\$23,920,000
2009	137	3,223	\$33,800,000
2010	134	3,521	\$29,300,000
2011	138	3,026	\$33,840,000
2012	145	3,300	\$32,780,000
2013	131	3,098	\$32,240,000
2014	123	2,050	\$27,600,000
2015	122	2,901	\$27,130,000
2016	111	2,576	\$25,244,048
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>35,949</b>	<b>\$389,344,000</b>

## B. REPORT REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2249c, “not later than December 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the administration of this section during the fiscal year ended in such year.”

This report is submitted by DoD in accordance with section 2249c, and provides:

- A complete accounting of the expenditure of appropriated funds for authorized purposes, including:
  - The countries of the foreign officers and officials for whom costs were paid;
  - For each such country, the total amount of the costs paid; and
  - The total number of students trained.
- The training courses attended by the foreign officers and officials, including a specification of which, if any, courses were conducted in foreign countries.
- An assessment of the effectiveness of the CTFP in increasing the cooperation of the governments of foreign countries with the National Strategy for Counterterrorism.
- A discussion of any actions being taken to improve the program, including a list of any unfunded or unmet training requirements and requests.

## C. PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

Both the Bush and Obama Administrations repeatedly stressed that CbT is not something the United States can or should pursue alone. The CTFP has been working to streamline educational opportunities, focusing its activities on its core CbT mission of education and training in the countries where the threats posed by violent extremism are most significant. Accordingly, the program has built an effective coalition of global CTFP alumni in key regions with many of our alumni currently contributing to this multifaceted effort to stop extremism, disrupt terrorist networks' financial resources, provide counter messaging to extremists' ideologies, and undermine violent extremism's appeal.

Since its inception (2003), CTFP graduates have continued to advance professionally, and in many cases have entered into senior-level positions in their respective countries. The CTFP works with 11 institutions to provide resident courses of various lengths and CbT focus. Five of these institutions are Regional Centers under DSCA: the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA), the William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC). The sixth, the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS), is an academic institution under DSCA. The remaining five are academic institutions under other Defense Agencies: The Academy for Defense Intelligence (ADI), the Naval Post Graduate School/Defense Analysis Department (NPS/DA), the National Defense University/College of International Security Affairs (NDU/CISA), the Joint Special Operations University (JSOU), and the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR).



### U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM)

In FY 2016, CTFP-funded programs and activities were considerably robust throughout Africa, reflecting the priorities expressed in the National Strategy for Counterterrorism, the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)-focused country list, and the Guidance for Employment of the Force. Concerns over rising terrorist threats in Africa, notably from al



Shabaab in East Africa, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)<sup>1</sup> in Libya, al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb in North Africa, and Boko Haram in Nigeria, fueled the broadening of CTFP-funded programs and activities on the continent, which support USAFRICOM's theater campaign plan.

CTFP courses and mobile education team (MET) initiatives provided partner nations mid-to senior-level military and civilian government personnel with education, knowledge, insight, and understanding of violent extremist organizations (VEOs) (at national and regional levels) and directly supported the USAFRICOM mission of deterring and defeating transnational threats and building capacity and strengthening relationships.

The CTFP sponsored education and training programs for more than 340 security officials in the USAFRICOM area of responsibility (AOR). These officials returned to their respective countries with a better understanding of how to: collaborate effectively to develop and strengthen human and intellectual capital to counter ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism; build CbT capabilities and strengthen global network of CbT experts; counter violent extremism proactively; and harmonize views about threats from VEOs and their evolution.

#### East Africa

In the East Africa region, Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda participated in the International Counter Terrorism Fellowship (ICTF) graduate degree program in an effort to build a network of leaders with CbT strategic-level vision that should translate to effective approaches for neutralizing al Shabaab. In addition to the ICTF, Kenya and Uganda also have participants enrolled in the Counter Terrorism Policy and Strategy (CTPS) graduate degree-program. The CTFP looks forward to continued communication with the ICTF/CTPS fellows and East Africa region alumni from other CTFP-funded courses in order to develop future CbT initiatives in the region promoting CbT principles and cooperation to fight VEO/terrorists organizations.

#### Seychelles

The CTFP sponsored a one-week regional Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) seminar (second iteration) from August 29 – September 2, 2016, for 40 mid- to-senior-level military and civilian officials from selected Middle East and African countries. This trans-regional seminar was a partnership event conducted jointly with the U.S. Embassy Port Louis, Mauritius, USAFRICOM, the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) and the JSOU. This seminar was designed to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas concerning CbT and as a relationship-building event among participants and USSOCOM. Fourteen countries (Afghanistan, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Uganda) participated in the seminar. The seminar provided tailored education to advance the operational capabilities of partner nation forces. The knowledge gained should help participants develop a trans-regional understanding of the unique challenges they face in countering violent extremism. The seminar shared best practices and applied operational principles and methodologies for defeating terrorism and regional terrorist networks.

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<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in this report.

### North and West Africa

The CTFP sponsored five security sector officials from Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Niger, and Tunisia in the ICTF graduate degree program to build a network of leaders with CbT strategic-level vision in the Sahel-Maghreb region.

### Sierra Leone

CTFP sponsored Lieutenant Colonel Vincent Sowa (Sierra Leonian Army) to attend the DIILS course entitled, “Legal Aspect of Defense Support for Civil Authority (LADSCA).” He recently reached back to DIILS and the CTFP to share some of the impacts of CTFP education and training:

*“Greetings from Mogadishu, Somalia. The truth is that it is the LADSCA 2014 that made it possible for me to be here. Currently I am the Legal Advisor to the Africa Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Force Commander in the Force HQ, Mogadishu Somalia. The appointment calls for a Lt Col and therefore I was promoted to the rank. I owe it to DIILS and the CTFP. Three of us were nominated, all of us are counsel, but my additional training in military aid to civil authority gave me additional advantage. Now I am both in the Africa Union Mission and also Lt Col.”*

### South Africa

In collaboration with the CCMR and the U.S. Embassy Pretoria, the CTFP sponsored a Civil-Military Response to Terrorism bilateral event on Homeland Defense in Cape Town, South Africa, August 29 – September 2, 2016. 30 mid- to-senior level security and CbT officials participated in the five-day seminar designed to examine and strengthen the South African Government (SAG) homeland security plans relating to CbT.

### **U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM)**

In FY 2016, CTFP-sponsored activities strengthened the capabilities of regional militaries and security forces by pulling together a network of CbT experts committed to U.S. efforts against violent extremism and transnational threats.

CTFP FY 2016 events ranged from individual training conducted at a variety of training sites in the United States (including master’s degree programs) to attendance at seminars and conferences hosted by the Regional Centers. Over the course of the year, the CTFP funded education and training programs (including Master’s degrees) for 261 security officials in the USCENTCOM AOR. These programs included:

### NESA Afghanistan-Pakistan Dialogue

The NESA conducted a 10-day Afghanistan-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue Seminar from November 17 – 25, 2015, at the NDU facilities, Washington, D.C. This seminar was a continuation of a series started in 2007 and conducted biannually through early 2016. The seminar consisted of eight Afghan and eight Pakistani participants, ranging in grade from lieutenant colonel to major general, or civilian equivalent.

The program began with a roundtable discussion on Afghanistan and Pakistan hosted by Jedidiah Royal, Principal Director of South and Central Asia, Office of the Secretary of

Defense. The participants were given a tour of the Pentagon, and the roundtable included additional sessions relating to border security and Iran moderated by NESA faculty and experts from various think tanks. NESA Professors John Wood and Jack Gill guided the seminar and invited NESA staff, faculty, and experts from the U.S. Government and think tanks to address complex issues such as the threat of ISIS, the current situation in Afghanistan, China in South Asia, and the role that India plays in the greater region.

#### NESA Senior Executive Seminar (SES)

The NESA Center held its annual SES on Combating Transnational Threats, from May 9 – 20, 2016. The event brought together 40 flag officers and diplomatic leaders from 25 different countries throughout the Near East South Asia region. Entitled “Collaboration against the Common Threat,” the SES focused on ways in which participants from the NESA region can effectively communicate and understand how to mitigate threats across borders.

#### Pacific Asia Security Sector Working Group- South Asia (PASSWG-SA), Kathmandu, Nepal

The CTFP sponsored two Jordanian senior military officials, planners, and subject matter experts to participate in PASSWG-SA in Kathmandu, Nepal from August 28 – September 3, 2016. The PASSWG-SA promoted multinational sub-regional cooperation on transnational threats focused on special operations forces (SOF) in CVE, CbT, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The seminar encouraged dialogue and built relationships among Jordan and countries in the Asia Pacific region facing extremist efforts to radicalize and recruit foreign fighters.

#### **U.S. European Command (USEUCOM)**

CTFP-funded activities in the USEUCOM AOR aimed to counter evolving trans-national terrorist threats from al-Qaeda, ISIL, and respective affiliates. In FY 2016, CTFP-sponsored activities brought together a regional network of CbT experts to synchronize views regarding terrorist threats across Europe and the United States. These activities included collaboration with the U.S. Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR) and the CTFP to educate and train more than 50 mid- to senior-level civilian and military government officials from various partner nation ministries (interior, foreign affairs, law enforcement, and defense) in CbT-related in-resident courses. Additionally, the CTFP organized four MET events and trained more than 280 officials from various security sectors across multiple ministries in Europe. Altogether, the CTFP sponsored more than 330 government officials across the USEUCOM AOR through bi-lateral, regional, and global METs, as well as in-resident and master’s degree programs.

#### Balkan Regional Counterterrorism Seminar, Maribor, Slovenia.

SOCEUR used the CTFP to organize a three-day regional counterterrorism seminar in Maribor, Slovenia, from April 18 – 21, 2016. This was the seventh iteration of CTFP-funded events hosted by the Slovenian Ministry of Defense (MoD) since the mid-2000s. This year’s seminar included 230 participants from 28 countries attending the opening and plenary sessions, with a core group of approximately 55 presenters and participants from the Balkans and other European countries. Representatives from the European Union, EUROPOL, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and FRONTEX (the European Border Control Agency) also attended. U.S. participants included representatives from USSOCOM, USEUCOM, and Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC).

The Slovenian State Secretary for the MoD, the Minister of the Interior (MoI) and the U.S. Ambassador to Slovenia opened the seminar with comprehensive remarks on the terrorism challenges facing European security, including the threat from ISIS and other radical Jihadist terrorist groups in the aftermath of the Brussels and Paris attacks, and the numerous measures currently underway to address these new challenges.

### **U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)**

In FY 2016, CTFP funding assisted USNORTHCOM to accomplish its regional objectives through tailored CbT educational and training activities. The CTFP sponsored more than 70 international military and civilian students from the USNORTHCOM AOR to attend METs, master's degree courses, and in-resident education and training courses.

Of particular note in FY 2016, one student from the USNORTHCOM AOR completed a CTFP sponsored master's degree program in Counterterrorism Policy and Strategy at the NPS, a graduate degree program designed to strengthen partner nation capacity to understand more fully terrorist organizations, operations, financing, and the legal framework to combat these activities. Another two completed the International Counterterrorism Fellowship Program master's program, which will lead to a Master of Arts in Strategic Security Studies and a War College Diploma from NDU/CISA.

### **JSOU Operational Planning Course, Mexico**

USNORTHCOM used the CTFP to organize a JSOU Operational Planning Course MET event in Mexico from May 16 – 25, 2016. The scope of this course focused on links between national security guidance and military strategy with operational planning in the joint environment. This MET brought together more than 40 senior officials from the Mexican Secretariats of the Army, Navy, and Interior to form joint planning groups in order to analyze and identify recommended solutions and develop briefings in response to an operational problem. Though multiple government agencies focus on terrorism, there are often collaboration challenges due to institutional service rivalries and distrust. The rubric of an education initiative is part of an enduring Special Operations Command North initiative to develop and educate not only the Mexican Armed Forces and Police, but also to develop events that enable our partners to work in a joint training environment.

### **U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM)**

CTFP funding enabled USPACOM to achieve its desired end-state through tailored CbT educational and training activities. In FY 2016, CTFP-sponsored activities strengthened alliances and partnerships within CTFP's regional network of CbT experts committed to U.S. efforts against transnational threats. In the USPACOM AOR, 315 international officials attended CTFP-sponsored training programs. In addition to the working groups and mobile programs, USPACOM also had four partner nation officials earn master's degrees from the NPS in Monterey, California. The programs were aimed at continuing to bolster the region's counterterrorism forces. Among these programs were the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Associates (FBINAA) Asia-Pacific Re-trainer Conference, Cooperation against Trans-National Threats (CATT) event, and the International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP).

### **FBI Asia-Pacific Re-trainer Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii**

The CTFP coordinated with USPACOM and the FBI to sponsor the 19th FBINAA Asia-Pacific Re-Trainer Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, from June 5-8, 2016. Approximately 220 FBINAA students attended this FBINAA Re-Trainer course, with foreign FBINAA counterterrorism officials and law-enforcement representatives from New Delhi, Beijing, Bangkok, Canberra, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Tokyo, Phnom Penh, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney, and several other Asia/Pacific-rim cities. The focus of this event was divided into five major topic categories: counterterrorism, travel of foreign fighters, counter-radicalization strategies, cyber threats, and transnational organized crime. The seminar provided participants from more than 20 countries with knowledge and skills grounded in theory and practice relevant to the ever changing VEO challenges in the Asia-Pacific region. Continued CTFP support enabled USPACOM to extend capacity building to partner nations, as well as to create and sustain valuable working relationships with military and law enforcement officials throughout the Asia region.

#### Cooperation Against Transnational Threats (CATT) Hua Hin, Thailand

The Cooperation Against Transnational Threats workshop, a CTFP-funded event, was conducted March 7 – -18, 2016, by the Royal Thai Army and SOCPAC SOJ3-International. The CATT workshop was held in Hua Hin, Thailand. The workshop was attended by 13 countries, including representation from several Thai and U.S. DoD and other agency partner organizations, including JSOU; the APCSS; the National Nuclear Security Administration, U.S. Department of Energy; the NPS Global Education Collaboration Community Online (ECCO), and the USSOCOM J3I.

This workshop was the third in an ongoing series of CATT workshops and the second to be held in the region to develop cooperation, interoperability, understanding, and networking. The program was a continuation of the uniquely developed course design through multinational development and execution with improved integration of virtual educational resources in collaboration with the CTFP-funded Global ECCO group from the NPS. The program consisted of subject matter expert presentations on several relevant global, transnational, regional, and CbT-related issues; reinforcing case studies; country presentations (delivered by participants) on capabilities, threats, and related issues for each participating country; and integrated small-group activities requiring cooperation in notional operational exercises.



**CATT workshop, Hua Hin-Thailand 2016**

The CATT aims to facilitate the development of operational-level relationships with partner nations and invited interagency subject matter experts. The CATT brought together key military and civilian security sector professionals to educate and share concepts related to security sector objectives and issues at the operational level. Participants returned to their respective countries with a better understanding of how to cooperate and collaborate effectively with other Asia-Pacific security sectors; develop habitual relationships that promote an overall operational-level understanding among the PN security sectors; and improved partnership capacity in the areas of operational-level CbT and related planning.

#### Intelligence Support to Combating Terrorism in the Indo-Asia-Pacific Region, Washington, D.C., and /Honolulu, Hawaii

The ADI and USPACOM co-hosted United States Pacific Command International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP) from February 16-March 5, 2016. For the past five years, the CTFP has partnered with the Academy and USPACOM to fund the USPACOM IIFP. The USPACOM IIFP is an academic program that focuses on intelligence support to CbT in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.

This program was significant because it directly supported the USPACOM's annual Asia-Pacific Intelligence Chiefs Conference (APICC), a forum where the Directors of Military Intelligence from approximately 30 Indo-Asian-Pacific nations, and extra regional nations with Indo-Asia-Pacific ties, meet to discuss regional issues with a specific focus on intelligence concerns.

During the 2016 USPACOM IIFP, 12 participants from the region discussed the impediments and opportunities in current Indo-Asia-Pacific CbT cooperation. They identified competing national priorities, a lack of information sharing, and the absence of an international CbT



strategy as elements that impede cooperation. Among their chief concerns was a lack of ability in their government structures to counter the terrorist narrative and balance the kinetic and political approach to CbT.

### **U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)**

In FY 2016, more than 1,200 mid- to senior-level military officers and government officials from USSOUTHCOM attended CTFP courses throughout multiple education venues in the continental United States (CONUS) and at the regional centers. Of those, six earned master's degrees at the NDU and the NPS, and one attended the Homeland Defense Short Course at the NDU, Fort McNair.

#### Mobile Education Seminars, Colombia

In 2016, CTFP, in cooperation with JSOU and Special Operations Command South (SOCSOUTH), sponsored three regional events. Each of these were hosted by the Colombian Military War College (ESDEGUE) and their Regional Center for Strategic Security Studies (CREES). CREES aims to be a high-level center for strategic thinking on security and defense, where joint, coordinated, and interagency efforts for analyzing and preventing new threats to security and defense are promoted.

#### Terrorist Insurgency and Transnational Organized Crime Seminar, Bogota, Colombia

This was the first of three seminars held in Bogota from March 8-10, 2016. More than 300 mid-to-senior level officials from 15 countries participated in the event. The Colombian Regional Center for Strategic Security Studies coordinated with JSOU to develop the curriculum over a period of several months.



Participants returned to their respective countries with a better understanding of how terrorist groups and activities are connected to transnational organized crimes and how this symbiotic relationship operates in the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

### Interagency Cooperation Against Transnational Criminal Organizations, Bogota, Colombia

The CTFP sponsored an Interagency Cooperation Against Transnational Criminal Organizations seminar in Bogota, Colombia, from June 14-16, 2016. The event brought together more than 350 participants from 16 countries. Major General Juan Carlos Salazar, the ESDEGUE Director, participated and gave a detailed presentation on how the Colombian MoD and the Colombian interagency will manage the post-accord environment.

### Interagency and Interinstitutional Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, Bogota, Colombia

The CTFP, SOCSOUTH, and the JSOU organized an interagency and interinstitutional cooperation against terrorism and transnational organized crime seminar in Bogota, Colombia, from September 20-22, 2016. More than 350 participants from 15 countries attended the seminar. The seminar commenced with a detailed discourse by Dr. Cesar Restrepo Florez, the director of Strategic Studies for the Colombian Minister of Defense. He spoke in detail about the challenges of inter-agency coordination in Colombia as Colombia moves to the post-peace accord environment.



### CVE Strategic Communications Seminar, San Salvador, El Salvador

The CTFP collaborated with JSOU and the Regional Center against Transnational Organized Crime (CRACCT) in El Salvador to conduct a regional CVE seminar in San Salvador, El Salvador, from April 26-28, 2016. The seminar focused on Strategic Communications and brought in participants from multiple countries from Central and South America. CRACCT



agreed to host this event as their concept is to create a venue where partner nations could collaborate on Combating Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) efforts and share best practices across national boundaries. This seminar focused on CVE and strategic communications. Eighty senior officials from

13 partner nations participated in this CTFP event.



## D. CONTINUING ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

In keeping with its mission to build a network of CbT professionals among partner nations, re-engaging CTFP alumni is a key element in building long-term CbT partnerships, a priority noted frequently by the Secretary of Defense and other U.S. Government leaders. Many of these alumni have taken on increasingly prominent positions, including chiefs of their military services, since attending CTFP strategic-level courses.

By offering graduates new opportunities after their foundational course, graduates are encouraged to remain connected with their fellow CTFP alumni and their educational institutions. In many cases, this provides an entrée for senior U.S. Government and military leaders to discuss sensitive CbT issues with international counterparts.

The program's success and maturity have resulted in the development of a continuing engagement strategy. Implementation began through providing resources and enabling partner institutions to maintain and grow their educational relationships with past participants. This "phase two" of the CTFP allows DoD to realize the value of its investment more fully. The graphic below outlines how the Continuing Engagement Strategy builds on the first nine years of the program. Continuing Engagement allows the program to build upon previous coursework and training, and encourages graduates to continue to develop, stay involved in the network, and receive support in their continued CbT efforts.

As a result of the Continuing Engagement program's success, many U.S. Government departments and agencies have requested access to the CTFP alumni network, including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the Department of State (DOS), the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. Additionally, the reputation of CTFP symposiums has become so strong that beginning in FY 2011 some countries requested out-of-sector invitations and self-funded participation in CTFP events. As indicated in the table below, continuing engagement events, expenditures, and participation have grown significantly since 2008.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Engagement Events</b>	<b>Number of Alumni Re-Engaged</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>
2008	2	58	\$201,715
2009	7	157	\$733,535
2010	11	345	\$1,757,101
2011	12	382	\$2,500,000
2012	9	250	\$2,000,000
2013	10	314	\$1,746,079
2014	3	122	\$774,252
2015	14	422	\$1,683,229
2016	14	1365	\$2,048,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>\$11,395,911</b>

## **E. GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT**

The CTFP works with the five regional centers (NESA, CHDS, APCSS, ACSS, and GCMC), as well as six academic institutions (NPS/DA, ADI, NDU/CISA, JSOU, CCMR, and DIILS) to hold resident CbT courses. The academic institutions, by curriculum design and mission, educate students from all regions of the world (as opposed to the more limited focus of the Regional Centers). Each institution's program is unique based on its expertise and area of focus (e.g., special operations, intelligence, and civil-military relations, legal). This global classroom design logically translates into global network activities. In FY 2016, most of the priority engagement funding was allotted to global or multi-regional initiatives, as described below.

### **NPS International Graduate Programs**

The NPS offers two master's degree programs eligible for funding under the CTFP program: Combating Terrorism Policy and Strategy and Special Operations/Irregular Warfare. Each program provides in-depth graduate education for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials directly addressing key CbT challenges.

### **NPS Accomplishments**

In FY 2016, a total of 18 CTFP-funded students from 14 countries graduated from the two CTFP-eligible NPS master's degree programs. New enrollment funded under the CTFP program in FY 2016 included 11 students from 10 countries.

It is important to note that 16 additional international students (from 10 countries) were funded by sources other than CTFP in FY 2016. This indicates that participating countries see enough value in these programs to allocate funding from other sources.

### Contribution to the ongoing global CbT operations

Since the establishment of the CTFP in 2002, the NPS has played a key role in developing and strengthening human and intellectual capital that understands the ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism and the ways and means of countering them, as well as helping to build and strengthen the global network of CbT experts and practitioners supporting U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations. International students completing master's degrees at NPS under CTFP funding have conducted vital research, which has addressed key CbT challenges globally, regionally, and in their own countries. In addition, these students have gone on to fill important positions in the government and military services of their countries, strengthening collaboration with and support for U.S. and partner nation efforts to defeat terrorism.

### **NPS Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR)**

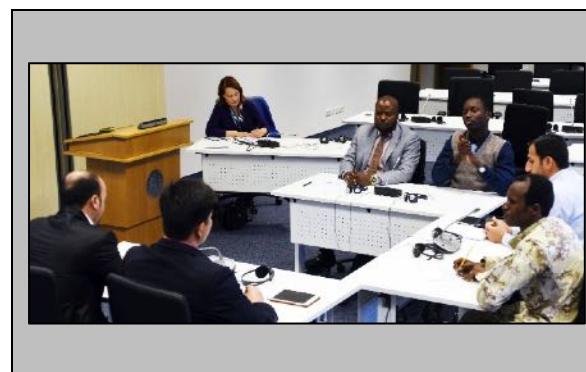
In 2016, CCMR conducted three Regional Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism Programs at NPS, Monterey, California. The CCMR Civil-Military Responses to Terrorism is a two-week course designed to support international understanding of the political-military components of combating international terrorism and enhance the capabilities of coalition partners to develop effective short- and long-term programs to combat terrorism that are consistent with democratic principles. The course provides a thorough understanding of terrorism in all its forms, with considerable emphasis on strategy formulation and international cooperation. The program

utilizes case studies and simulation exercises to stimulate thoughtful discussion, providing participants with the insight needed by decision-makers and their advisors to design successful strategies to defeat terrorist networks, protect citizens and property, and address the root causes of terrorism.

### **George C. Marshall Center (GCMC) Programs**

In FY 2016, GCMC conducted four major CbT programs utilizing CTFP funds: the English Language Enhancement Course (ELEC), the Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS), a Senior Executive Seminar (SES), and Communities of Interest (COI) Workshops. Additionally, the Marshall Center included some aspect of CbT in three other resident courses: the Program in Applied Security Studies (PASS), the Program in Cyber Security Studies (PCSS), and the European Security Seminar South (ESS-S).

**The English Language Enhancement Course** is an intensive 5-week English language enhancement lead-in to the PTSS with a tailored curriculum focusing on CbT terminology and CbT-related communication skills practice. Aside from the language-related gains, the early exposure of these participants to key terrorism topics served as an asset during PTSS itself, as ELEC graduates often become very engaging and acted as well as informal leaders during the PTSS course.



Participants in the winter 2016 English Language Enhancement Course build and practice their English language speaking abilities with an emphasis in counterterrorism dialogue. This ELEC is designed to prepare international participants nominated for PTSS, but whose language skills meet only the minimum language requirement for the Marshall Center.

### **George C. Marshall Center Program on Terrorism and Security Studies**

PTSS represents the Marshall Center's premier and enduring effort in CbT. A four-week resident program, which was conducted twice in FY 2016, the PTSS brought together more than 150 civilian, military, and security service CbT practitioners from more than 80 nations across the globe. The course focused on whole-of-government and whole-of-society aspects of countering terrorism, including national policies and strategies, the role of families and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intelligence gathering and sharing, law enforcement, international cooperation, terrorist financing, and CVE. PTSS continues to build global and regional networks of security professionals dedicated to the mission of CbT by helping their countries successfully cooperate in the global struggle against terrorism.





	<p>Program Director on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS), James Howcroft, at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, leads a discussion on the definition of terrorism with 76 participants from 47 countries in the fall 2016 PTSS class.</p>
	<p>PTSS participants receive a briefing on an explosive-detecting robot used by the German Federal Police Bomb Squad at the Munich Airport on March 9, 2016, during a PTSS field study trip.</p>
	<p>After receiving lectures on Terrorist Motivations from Sam Mullins, professor of Counter-terrorism at the Marshall Center, and Terrorist Strategy from James Wither, professor of National Security Studies, a PTSS seminar participates in a “definition of terrorism” exercise.</p>
	<p>Philippine Gen. Emmanuel Bautista (Ret.), the executive director for Philippines Cabinet Cluster on Security, Justice, and Peace, speaks to the Marshall Center PTSS course on July 13, 2016. Gen Bautista shares Philippine experiences in 'Bayanihan'-- collective community work. Bayanihan works on the basis of knowing the members of your community, and the Philippines have proposed a global concept of Bayanihan, because there are issues such as terrorism that require a collective response from a national perspective.</p>

### **George C. Marshall Center Senior Executive Seminar, “How Does ISIS End?”**

As the Marshall Center’s premier annual event, the one-week Senior Executive Seminar brought together approximately 80 international military flag officers, senior government executives, parliamentarians, ambassadors, and ministers to address one of the most significant,



contemporary challenges to global security and to expand and strengthen networks that seek to develop more effective strategies to counteract the rise, changing strategy, and possible demise of the Islamic State, its supporters, and its ideology.

	<p>U.S. Army Gen. Curtis M. Scaparrotti, Commander of European Command, and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, shared his insights on the capabilities that USEUCOM and NATO can bring to the fight against ISIS on September 14, 2016 at the SES whose theme this year is "How Does ISIS End?". More than 70 senior military and government leaders from 41 nations attended this year's week-long seminar.</p>
	<p>Author and Caerus Global Solutions Chairman, David Kilcullen, shares his research and expertise on ISIS at the George C. Marshall European Center for Strategic Studies, September 13, 2016. Killcullen was a keynote speaker at the Marshall Center's Senior Executive Seminar.</p>
	<p>Marshall Center Program Director for Black Sea and Eurasia, Valbona Zeneli, moderated a panel discussion with spokespersons from three Senior Executive Seminar participants who represented their respective small group discussion groups. Representing the senior executives present were Afghanistan's Farid Mamundzay, U.S. Army National Guard Brig. Gen. Sherrie Lynn McCandless, and Macedonia Ambassador Darko Angelov.</p>
	<p>U.S. Marine Corps Gen. (Ret.) John R. Allen, co-director, Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence for the Brookings Institution, gives the closing remarks on September 16, 2016, at the Marshall Center's Senior Executive Seminar.</p>

### **George C. Marshall Center Alumni Community of Interest Events**

The Marshall Center led five alumni COI workshops related to trans-national security in FY 2016, bringing 339 security professionals from 84 countries back to the GCMC. Five separate

programs held for four days each covered diverse topics related to CbT in the PTSS, the PCSS, and CTOC. These five resident programs all share trans-national security challenges and integrate these issues into their courses.

Further, COIs provide a forum for active networking, renewing friendships, and professional relationships for GCMC alumni who are current security leaders serving in CbT, CTOC, or cyber-related positions or are involved in trans-national security challenges. They greatly expand professional networks, with each COI bringing together graduates from up to 25 different resident courses over the past 20 years. The provision of transnational program updates and sharing of best practices in a plenary and seminar format develop a better understanding of key challenges facing transnational security professionals today. Senior DoD leaders address each group to provide the latest U.S. policy updates and receive feedback.

	<p>Richard Hale, deputy chief information officer for Cyber Security at the U.S. Department of Defense, presents closing remarks for the Global Cyber Security Alumni Community of Interest Workshop. The workshop was titled “Countering Terrorism: Cyber Strategy Solutions to Protecting Critical Infrastructure.”</p>
	<p>Participants learn about Countering Terrorist Narratives in Africa and Europe during the first day of the Global Counterterrorism Alumni Community of Interest Workshop, whose theme is “Countering Terrorist Narratives: Best Practices from Around the Globe.”</p>

### **George C. Marshall Center Program on Applied Security Studies**

The PASS is the Marshall Center’s flagship regional resident international security studies program. It is an eight-week course providing a graduate-level education offering 33 courses and 28 electives in security studies such as policy development, defense affairs, international relations, combating corruption, international law, and CbT. In 2016, PASS hosted 105 mid-career professionals from civilian agencies and military forces from nearly 50 countries in Europe, Eurasia, the Pacific region, the Middle East, South America, and Africa. CbT was addressed specifically in both a foundation class and as an elective subject. Additionally, CbT is integrated into other PASS subjects such as migration, organized crime, and fragile States. CTFP-funded participants received over 22 academic hours dedicated to CbT educational subjects.

	<p>PASS participants receive a briefing on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). During the briefing by Professor Pal Dunay, the questions of what is OSCE, how it works, and why does it matter were answered.</p>
	<p>A PASS Seminar discusses the nexus of terrorism, violent extremism, and migration, and investigates global and regional responses to these threats.</p>
	<p>Military officers from nine African nations visited Headquarters, USAFRICOM, as part of their participation in PASS. During the visit, the officers heard from Ambassador Donald Koran, USAFRICOM's acting deputy commander for civil-military engagement, about one of the command's major areas of focus – defense institution building.</p>
	<p>PASS participants visit the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Presenters answered questions on the topic of "German Security Policy Tour d'Horizon," "Current Political Key Aspects of Disarmament and Arms Control," and "A German Perspective on the Western Balkans." The group also met with members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and with members of the Defense Committee.</p>

### **George C. Marshall Center Program in Cyber Security Studies**

The GCMC responded to the increasing and dynamic cyber threat by conducting the second resident course in the PCSS. CTFP sponsored PCSS, which proved to be a huge success. The program supported the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) guidance by emphasizing the



importance of coordinating cyber security activities through a whole-of-government approach while developing a capable network of cyber professionals in both public and private fields. This course was attended by 87 participants from 49 countries and included presidential appointees, national community emergency response team directors, and a variety of whole-of-government ministerial and military ranks. Of note: 30 of the 87 participants were self-payers, which affirms the desirability and demand for the course and counterterrorism-focused content.



	<p>Mr. Mubin Shaikh shares his personal insights on how terrorist and extremist groups use the internet with participants representing 47 different countries who attended PCSS. As a reformed Muslim extremist, Mr. Shaikh worked with Canada's intelligence and police force as an undercover informant against Muslim extremists who were planning attacks in Canada. His testimony led to the conviction of more than a dozen extremists.</p>
	<p>PCSS participants prepare to hear from the U.S. National Intelligence Officer for Cyber Issues, Mr. Sean Kanuck. During his presentation, Mr. Kanuck said, "For the last three years, cybersecurity has been the leading national security threat that our Director of National Intelligence has led his testimony with Congress with. There is a reason. Not only is cybersecurity a challenge and threat in its own right, it's also the means and enabler through which the other security threats are conducted."</p>
	<p>The U.S. Department of Homeland Security Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, Gregory Touhill, speaks to PCSS. Touhill stated that "What keeps me awake at night is the protection of our industrial control systems. We find that a lot of those industrial control systems, the computers, the human interfaces that control critical infrastructure, are not adequately controlled. They are connected to the internet without adequate protections in some cases. When they were invented and installed, cybersecurity wasn't a concern. They are old. They were bolted on. And we need a better job protecting them."</p>

### **George C. Marshall European Security Seminar-South: Developing Strategies to Address Contemporary Security Challenges on Europe's Southern Flank**

This one-week seminar was designed to examine the threats to Europe emanating from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and to develop appropriate responses to regional security challenges. The effects of trans-national terrorism, illicit trafficking, and illegal



migration have been acutely felt along Europe's southern flank, which threatens the political, economic, and social stability of the entire continent. Multilateral and whole-of-government approaches are essential to addressing these multi-faceted problems. This workshop engaged mid- to senior-level security practitioners to share insights and to develop potential strategies to counter emerging threats collectively.

	<p>U.S. Ambassador and Charge d'Affaires to Egypt David M. Satterfield gave the opening remarks to the first-ever European Security Seminar-South resident program to 50 participants from 30 nations. The program examines the challenges facing Europe along its southern flank and will formulate possible strategies for meeting them. Satterfield cautioned students against using perspectives of European success in 1945 (WW II) or 1989 (collapse of USSR) as the a goal to be attained. Today's challenges are much different.</p>
	<p>A panel discussion by subject matter experts help inform participants on the tools available for quelling challenges along Europe's south flank. From left to right are: Ambassador Gabor Iklody, Director of Crisis Management and Planning Directorate of the European External Action Service; Hellenic Gen. Mikhail Kostarakos, Permanent Chairman of the European Union Military Committee; Dr. Ralf Roloff, ESS-S Program Director; and College of Europe's Dr. Tobias Schumacher.</p>

### **Strengthening the Network: Significant Outcomes of GCMC CbT Programs**

The GCMC continuously builds, maintains, and engages a network of trained security professionals to create a positive change for a more stable world through democratic principles. The success of this network begins with selecting the best international candidates nominated through U.S. Combatant Commands and U.S. and German country teams. Nomination criteria takes careful consideration of key demographics (whole-of-government diversity, gender, professional background, seniority, likelihood of future success, etc.) for participation in GCMC events. The network is further strengthened through community of interest and outreach events where alumni from different resident courses are reengaged to discuss specific threats and to share global best practices for addressing the threat.

The success of the Marshall Center alumni network is best evidenced when alumni reach out to each other, on their own initiative, to work CbT issues. During FY 2016, this collaboration

among alumni occurred at all levels. PTSS alumni coordinated an international investigation, which led to arrests of several dual national citizens attempting to join ISIS in Albania and the United States. In another instance, two PTSS alumni shared information on known dangerous people attempting to enter Indonesia. Other PTSS classmates and alumni from Burkina Faso and Niger shared information on operations conducted against Boko Haram. Although international protocols are in place to share information among nations, alumni stress the personal trust and understanding among alumni that helps cut through bureaucratic layers and processes.

### **JSOU Programs**

Through the continuing support of the CTFP, JSOU led or participated in 13 international education events. In alignment with USSOCOM and its worldwide mandate, these events spanned the globe and, where appropriate, were conducted with other academic institutions involved with the CTFP.

Six MET events were conducted overseas and targeted regional audiences in El Salvador, Thailand, Seychelles, and Colombia (3 events), while the seven CONUS-based CTFP events targeted a worldwide audience.

Two overseas events were conducted in collaboration with other CTFP-affiliated academic institutions. In Thailand, JSOU supported an event with the APCSS and, in Seychelles, collaborated with NIU.

### **Global Program Assessment**

The JSOU hosted seven resident CTFP courses in four focus areas at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida. The JSOU conducted three iterations of Special Operations and Combatting Terrorism, two iterations of Countering Violent Extremism, one iteration of Advanced Special Operations and Combatting Terrorism for CTFP Alumni, and a pilot course for the International Executive Combating Terrorism Seminar.

Although each of the four courses conducted with unique objectives, they overlap and enhance the CTFP objective to build a network of those who understand and collaborate towards three main objectives: (1) foster an appreciation of the U.S. strategic goals for CbT worldwide, (2) provide an understanding of the breadth of and potential for international contributions to transnational strategic concepts, and (3) apply sovereign nation and regional capabilities over time in concert with international warfighting partners.



A Special Operations Combating Terrorism small group discussion as part of the Strategy exercise.



Countering Violent Extremism: A typical small working group with represented perspectives of Army, Navy, Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America

### JSOU CTFP Summary

USSOCOM as a globally focused Combatant Command is ideally suited to support the goals and objectives of the CTFP. Since 2000, the JSOU has operated as an institution of higher learning focused on joint special operations education that meets the specific educational needs of both U.S. and international special operators and non-SOF national security decision makers. As such, the JSOU is uniquely positioned to provide operational and strategic educational opportunities to international partners and stakeholders in CbT and is grateful for the support of the CTFP.

### **ADI International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP)**

The ADI organized its 23rd iteration of the International Intelligence Fellows Program (IIFP) focused on “Intelligence Support to Combating Terrorism,” in December 2015. A total of 23 senior intelligence officials from 17 nations participated in the course. The 24th iteration of the IIFP was held in July 2016. Participants in this iteration included 23 senior intelligence officials, each from a different nation.

### **NDU/CISA Programs**

The ICTF program is hosted by the CISA at NDU in Washington, D.C. In 2016, 33 senior foreign military officers and government leaders from more than 30 countries took part in this Joint Professional Military Education II-accredited master's degree ("war college") in security studies at CISA. During their stay, Fellows write a CbT plan for their country and a 75-page thesis on CbT or a critical national security topic and engage with key leaders. The CISA also runs a shorter Homeland Defense Fellowship Certificate program annually for 15 participants, who write a homeland defense plan for their country. For the second time, in 2016, the CISA integrated three SOF international officers into its Joint Special Operations Master of Arts program at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After the program, these fellows join a global network of CTFP-funded alumni, and many reported that they shared their papers with top policymakers (including President-level), which has helped shape national-level strategy and policy as well as legislation in their respective countries. This year, African officers were involved in drafting CbT strategies in Nigeria, Uganda, Niger, and other partner nations.

### **Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) Strategic Leaders' International Course (SLIC).**

In FY 2016, nine CTFP-funded students from eight countries graduated from the SLIC Course. The SLIC promotes long-term regional relationships and strengthens a global network of CbT experts through a challenging curriculum, dialogue, and field support program trips to highlight the U.S. democratic process. The SLIC course promotes legitimacy of government vital to the establishment of defense institutions that are effective, accountable, transparent, and responsive to national political systems, especially regarding good governance, oversight of security forces, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. The course covers processes and methods to coordinate with the United States at the operational and tactical levels to synchronize security cooperation activities, thereby significantly improving the sustainability, effect, and return on investment of U.S. security cooperation investments and activities. The SLIC has repeatedly proven to develop long-term personal and professional networks among partner nation officers and the United States; creating units and leaders capable of addressing and solving both regional and global terrorism, narcotics, and human trafficking issues.



**SLIC Class visits the Pentagon to speak with the Acting ASD/SOLIC, Ms. Theresa Whelan**

## **F. PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES**

### **NPS Common Operating Research Environment (CORE) Laboratory**

The CTFP has focused additional resources on the NPS CORE Laboratory given its valuable contribution to CbT. Established in 2007 within the Defense Analysis Department (DA) NPS in Monterey, California, the CORE Laboratory has consistently provided advanced analytical training and assistance to NPS graduate students. The CORE Laboratory mission is to support U.S. and international field operatives in the analytical craft of integrating geospatial, cultural, relational, and temporal data in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the irregular warfare (IW) environment. The CORE Laboratory is the only laboratory in the country that directly focuses visual analytic analysis of IW, unconventional warfare, information operations, psychological operations, and asymmetric warfare network-based problem sets in direct support of military, law enforcement, and intelligence personnel in the field. A significant percentage of NPS students are international officers, who consistently incorporate one or many of the CORE Lab's research methodologies into their theses, capstones, and/or class research projects. The CORE Laboratory also taught one-day overviews, based on courses the CORE Laboratory teaches, for many of the different land border security and terrorism courses that come through NPS, including multiple groups from Morocco and Egypt.

CTFP's partnership with the CORE Laboratory is essential for supporting student research and capstone development. A sampling of exemplary student work includes the following:

- Lebanese Army officer Pascal Ghobeira used social network analysis (SNA) to explore which terrorist organizations have ties, either positive (supporters) or negative (enemies), to ISIS in order to gain a better understanding of the group's dynamics.
- Turkish Air Force officer MAJ Ersin Ozmen is currently working on a thesis that explores how key decision makers can draw on SNA in order to craft non-kinetic strategies for disrupting the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) terrorist organization.
- Wye Kede Jerel Yam, a civilian from Singapore's Ministry of Defense, drew on CORE Laboratory visual analytics methodologies to examine DEF CON capture-the-flag competition networks as a proxy for examining nefarious, cyber threats.
- Turkish Army officer LT Abdullah Atay teamed up with U.S. Army officer, MAJ Gabriel Bowns, and used SNA to identify individuals who are structurally equivalent with Osama bin Laden and could possibly function as his replacement.

### **NPS Global Education and Collaboration Community Online (Global ECCO)**

The Global ECCO team is responsible for developing and managing the CTFP alumni community online network. Like the CORE Laboratory, the Global ECCO provides global training and real-time communications among the CTFP alumni, the educational institutions, and their U.S. Government counterparts. The Global ECCO hosts a variety of innovative, interactive modules, including a progressive multimedia journal, strategic gaming applications, and an original and ongoing collection of operator archives from those who have fought in the war on terrorism. It also provides access to daily CbT news and a curated collection of blogs and resources on all facets of terrorism, violent extremism, and radicalization.



In FY 2016, the Global ECCO project further developed its web-based platform as a continuing engagement and educational resource for alumni. This website generates CbT-related content and fosters communication about global security concerns. The Global ECCO publishes the Combating Terrorism Exchange (CTX), a quarterly, online journal. In FY 2016, the CTX published 13 articles by international alumni. The CTX also published a special issue in August 2015 on Net Assessment of Terrorist Threats. In 17 issues dating back to 2011, the CTX has published 76 articles by international and CTFP alumni.

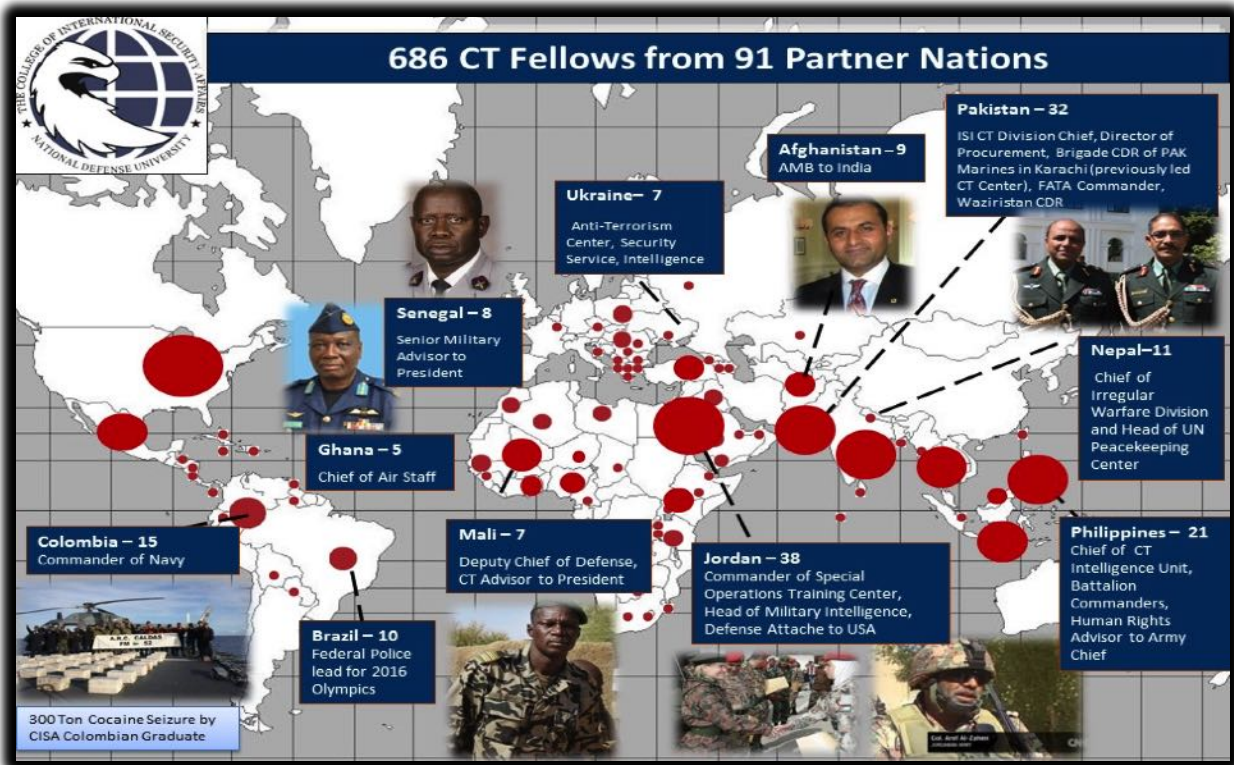
Global ECCO's strategic gaming capacity has increased exponentially, with many new games being developed and created in the past year. In FY 2016, games were enthusiastically integrated into more than 30 courses at CTFP-affiliated schoolhouses at the NDU/CISA, the ADI, the GCMC, the JSOU, and the NPS. These games focus on various aspects of CbT including terrorist financing, the spread of ideology, and COIN, and have improved the pedagogy of the courses while increasing team-building and group cohesion.

In the first 10 months of FY 2016, the Global ECCO has received 45,622 page visits (an increase from 27,197 from the same period in FY 2014). Nearly 1,300 users have created accounts (double from FY 2014).

The Global ECCO enables communication among members who may otherwise be isolated physically, and allows multiple community members to interact, facilitating collaboration and continuing education on critical security issues. It also helps to maintain a network of skilled operators with a wealth of expertise to share and draw on. In FY 2016, the CTFP plans to use the Global ECCO platform to train international students from around the world in a variety of transnational threats, including cross-border traffic and terrorists' use of the internet. The Global ECCO platform will allow a more cost-effective way to reach a broader audience.

## **G. ALUMNI ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Since its establishment in 2002, the CTFP has played a key role in developing and strengthening human and intellectual capital that understands the ideologies and mechanisms of terrorism and the ways and means of countering them, as well as helping to build and strengthen the global network of CbT experts and practitioners supporting U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations. As the map below indicates, these officials continue to progress into ever more demanding roles in their countries' national security apparatus.



### Individual Alumni Accomplishments

Although it is impossible to capture the breadth, depth, and relevance of the research conducted by alumni of the many CTFP-funded graduates programs, the following examples are provided to illustrate some of the work done in FY 2016:

**Captain Stefan L. Dimov, Bulgarian Army Special Forces.** Thesis title: “Assessing the Threat of Islamically Motivated Terrorism in Bulgaria.” This thesis created a simple model, called the Religious Extremism Manifestation Model (REMM), to help identify whether specific conditions in Bulgaria are favorable for the emergence of Islamic extremism and terrorism. The REMM model focuses on four variables — groups and leaders, intentions, capabilities, and targets — as necessary conditions for religiously motivated terrorism. The thesis further identified specific measures, which could be taken by the Bulgarian government to reduce the potential for the emergence of Islamic extremism and terrorism.

**Lieutenant Colonel Nilantha P. Premaratne, Sri Lanka Army.** Thesis title: “Impact of Changing External Conditions on Counterinsurgency: The Sri Lankan Experience.” This thesis examines why Sri Lanka’s counterterrorism strategy succeeded in 2009 when it had previously failed. Discriminatory government policies, the economic liberalization in the 1980s, and external support fueled Tamil insurgency and terrorism on the island. Though globalization and the end of the Cold War created new patterns of transnational terrorism, the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attack and the U.S.-led “war on terror” changed the world’s opinion about terrorism.

**Captain Ulas Yildiz, Turkish Gendarmerie.** Thesis Title: “Combating Commercial Terrorists: The PKK Case.” This thesis expands upon a continuum established by organized crime expert, Tamara Makarenko, in describing the nexus between organized crime groups and terrorist groups. By using this continuum, this study characterizes the PKK as a commercial terrorist group with stronger financial motivations than political motivations.

**Major Africano Abasa, Uganda People’s Defense Forces.** Thesis title: “Ungoverned Spaces and the Survival of Terrorist Groups in Africa: A Case Study of the Lord’s Resistance Army.” This thesis examines the role of ungoverned spaces and how they facilitate the survival of terrorist groups in Africa. It further seeks to evaluate policy prescriptions available to ameliorate the problem of ungoverned spaces. To address these issues, this thesis uses the Lord’s Resistance Army as a case study and analyzes other violent extremist groups — al-Shabaab, al Qaeda in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram — in relation to ungoverned spaces. The study reveals that instability emanating from ungoverned spaces is contagious and can recur even when it appears to have been contained. Measures include embracing democratic practices and economic empowerment, and strengthening government institutions so that States are functional—and spaces are governed.

**Rear Admiral Piotr Stocki, Commandant, Maritime Branch of the Polish Border Guard.** The NAVSCIATTS 2015 Distinguished Alumni recipient, Rear Admiral Piotr Stocki, is the Commandant, Maritime Branch of the Polish Border Guard. Since graduating NAVSCIATTS SLIC, Rear Admiral Stocki has been an ambassador for the global network and has returned to NAVSCIATTS as a SLIC guest speaker and subject matter expert. The Polish Border Guard Maritime Branch is deployed to several locations around the globe to aid in vetting migrating refugees to help stop the foreign fighter flow and to support the global CbT fight.



**USSOCOM Commander, General Raymond A. Thomas, awards Rear Admiral Stocki the NAVSCIATTS 2015 Distinguished Alumni Award**

**Dorian Tola, Albania.** A 2012 graduate of the Combating Terrorism Policy and Strategy program, he is now the Coordinator for Security at the Operational Situation Room within the



office of the Prime Minister (PM) of Albania. He works very closely with the PM's National Security Adviser. The position was newly created 15 months ago, and Tola is the first incumbent.

**Lieutenant Colonel Lela Chikovani, Georgia.** A 2010 graduate of the Special Operations/Irregular Warfare program, Lieutenant Colonel Chikovani is now the First Deputy Defence Minister of the Republic of Georgia. She has also recently served as Head of Administration at Georgia's State Security Service and Head of Administration at Georgia's Interior Ministry.

Lieutenant General **Rajan Ravindran, India.** A 2006 graduate of the Special Operations and Irregular Warfare program, Lieutenant General Ravindran took over as the Chief of Staff, Central Command in May, 2016. The Central Command is one of the seven operational commands of the Indian Army. In his last assignment, he was General Officer Commanding, Delhi Area and was awarded Vishisht Seva Medal for his valuable contributions. He has also commanded a coveted Independent Mountain Brigade Group and an Infantry Division in the Western Sector.

**Charles Lenjo Mwazighe, Kenya.** A 2012 graduate of the Combating Terrorism Policy and Strategy program, he has been promoted to colonel and now heads the Military Intelligence Corps (MIC) in the Kenya Defense Forces.

**Aamir Masood, Pakistan.** A 2011 graduate of the Special Operations and Irregular Warfare program, he was promoted to Air Vice Marshal in April 2016. During his career, he has commanded a Fighter Squadron, a Fighter Wing, and an Operational Air Base. In his staff appointments, he has served as Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Safety) at Pakistan Air Headquarters.

**Colonel Tingira, Uganda.** A 2012 graduate of the NDU/CISA, Colonel Tingira is now the Director of the Ugandan Defense Force Counter-terrorism Division. Following a CISA-sponsored alumni event in Jordan in 2015, he arranged to bring the Commander of the Uganda military to the King Abdullah Special Operations Training Center (KASOTC) in Jordan, to support military CT and SOF training requirements. Until this point, African countries have not trained at KASOTC, so this highlights CTFP alumni-enabled Africa-Middle East collaboration in CbT efforts.

Also in 2016, alumni of the ICTF programs rose to the highest echelons of their respective militaries and governments, holding key posts including:

#### USAFRICOM

- Division Commander (Command West), Kenyan Army
- Special Advisor to the President, Senegal (promoted from serving as the Army Chief)
- National Security Advisor to the President, Tunisia
- Chief of Counterterrorism, Uganda
- Deputy Chief of Joint Staff, Armed Forces, Mali
- Director of Military Intelligence, Armed Forces, Niger
- Committee Secretary, National Counterterrorism Strategy of Nigeria

#### USCENTCOM

- Chief, Counterterrorism Division, ISI, Pakistan
- Ambassador to India, Afghanistan
- Key command positions in Jordan such as: Commanders of King Abdullah II's Special Operations Training Center and the 71st CT Battalion, Director of Military Intelligence, Chief of Staff of the JAF Vice Chairman, Military Attaché to the USA
- Chief, Presidential Protective Service, Afghanistan

#### USEUCOM

- Commander, Air Force of Albania
- Defense Attaché to Russia, Serbia
- Senior Civilian Defense Representative of Georgia to NATO, Georgia
- Deputy Director General for Operations, Military National Security Service, Hungary

#### USPACOM

- Cabinet Minister, Cambodia
- Director of Border Areas, Armed Forces Headquarters, Thailand
- Commanders, Special Operations Forces and Naval Special Warfare, Malaysia

#### USSOUTHCOM

- Commander, Colombian Navy
- Chief of Defense Staff, Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force
- Commander of Mexico's CT Unit ("08")
- Brazilian Federal Police Coordinator, 2016 Olympics and 2014 World Cup
- Secretary General, Panamanian National Police

## **H. SUMMARY**

The CTFP is a valuable tool in the global fight against terrorism and fills a crucial void in U.S. efforts to provide targeted international CbT education and training. The close relationship between OSD and the GCCs has developed the program into a strategic tool in the struggle against violent extremism that effectively supports the efforts of the GCCs in achieving their objectives through flexible, targeted international partner education and training. Building on previous efforts, the CTFP made significant strides during FY 2016 to develop and reinforce the CbT capabilities of partner nations, and to strengthen a global network of CbT experts committed to the fight against violent extremism and their proponents. Senior DoD and DOS officials consistently note the value of a global CTFP network and derive benefit through active participation in CTFP activities or by accessing the alumni network to gain a better understanding of partner perceptions and best practices. The CTFP's continued efforts in operationalizing the global network, through a combination of targeted education and virtual communication, will help to ensure that the United States has a vast resource of CbT capability from which to draw in the years to come. In FY 2016 and beyond, the CTFP will continue to develop education and training programs that will prepare the international community to face the emerging terrorist threats of tomorrow.

## **I. UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS**

In FY 2016, the CTFP was unable to execute the following events due to lack of funding:

### **USAFRICOM**

- Strategic Level East Africa Regional MET by the CCMR in Tanzania
  - Proposed Participants: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational Level East Africa Regional MET by JSOU in Tanzania
  - Proposed Participants: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Strategic Level North and West Africa Regional MET by the CCMR in Ghana
  - Proposed Participants: Algeria, Chad, Cameroon, Ghana, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, and Burkina Faso.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational Level North and West Africa Regional MET by JSOU in Ghana
  - Proposed PN Participants: Algeria, Chad, Cameroon, Ghana, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, and Burkina Faso.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Central Africa-Lake Chad Basin Regional MET by JSOU in Cameroon
  - Proposed Participants: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.

### **USCENTCOM**

- Strategic Level Regional MET by the CCMR in Oman
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the USCENTCOM AOR.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.

### **USEUCOM**

- Strategic Level Bilateral MET by the CCMR in the Republic of Macedonia
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Republic of Macedonia government.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational Level Bilateral MET by DIILS, with the Palestinian Authority
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Palestinian Authority.
  - Estimated Cost: \$200,000.

### **USPACOM**

- Strategic Level Regional MET by the CCMR in Nepal

- Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the South Asia Region.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational Level Regional MET by DIILS in Thailand
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Southeast Asia Region.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational-level Southeast Asia Regional MET by JSOU in Thailand
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Southeast Asia Region.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational-level Southeast Asia Regional MET by JSOU in Malaysia
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Southeast Asia Region.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational-level Southeast Asia Regional MET by JSOU in Indonesia
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from the Southeast Asia Region.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.

#### USSOUTHCOM

- Strategic Level Regional MET by the CCMR in Peru
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from South and Central America.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.
- Operational Level Regional MET by DIILS in Colombia
  - Proposed Participants: Security sector officials from South and Central America.
  - Estimated Cost: \$300,000.

Estimated Total Unfunded Requirements: **\$4,400,000.**

## **II. COUNTRY TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

The table below presents a breakout of CTFP-funded education and training activities by country.

### **Reading the Data**

- All data in this report is current as of October 1, 2016.
- The training activities and dollar amounts include funds expended to support all course costs, travel and living allowances, and medical expenditures. The FY 2016 dollars and training reported do not reflect the FY 2016 CTFP allocation level for each country because CTFP funds were re-allocated throughout the year, based on changing priorities and evolving requirements.
- A list of acronyms used in the following tables can be found on page II-65.