Foreign Assistance Data Reporting Guide for ForeignAssistance.gov Users

This guide is intended to provide users with an overview of the foreign assistance data published to ForeignAssistance.gov for the U.S. Department of Defense. This guide is updated on an annual basis, with the last update occurring in February 2017. Any limitations to the agency-reported data are noted in Section 3 of this document.

1. Summary of Department of Defense Foreign Assistance Portfolio

The U.S. Government has an extensive set of security cooperation authorities to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. These authorities generally fall into two categories, those authorized by Title 22 and by Title 10 of the U.S. Code. Since The Department of State has oversight over the programs authorized by Title 22, even though many of these programs are implemented by DoD, they are reported under the Department of State section of ForeignAssistance.gov.

DoD both oversees and implements security cooperation programs authorized by Title 10. Most DoD security cooperation activities do not meet the legal definition of "Foreign Assistance" since they primarily are designed to provide operational support or develop and exercise U.S. forces even if there is a corollary effect in enhancing partner capabilities or facilitating partner interoperability with U.S. forces.

Those DoD Title 10 programs that meet the definition of Foreign Assistance, whereby Congress has authorized DoD to train, equip, and support foreign defense and security establishments as authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, are included below.

As part of the DoD effort to promote transparency, please see pertinent guidance, budget, and Reports to Congress on the DoD Open Government web site: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/

DoD Programs Currently Reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov

The following section provides an overview of each of the 11 DoD programs and data types that are currently reported on the site.

1. Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)
The Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) authorizes and funds DoD assistance to the security forces of Afghanistan to include the provision of equipment and equipment sustainment; supplies; services; training; facility and infrastructure repair, renovation and construction; and funding for salaries and incentives and other line items. ASFF is a specific Department of the Army fund that is authorized in two-year increments. Please see ASFF budget and justification documents at: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/.

2. Building Capacity of Foreign Security Forces
Building Capacity of Foreign Security Forces or Section 2282 (formerly known as Section 1206 Train and Equip), is intended to build partnership capacity for time-sensitive, "new and emerging" counter-terrorist operations or to participate in or support military and stability operations in which the U.S. armed forces are a participant. Section 2282 is funded from the Title 10 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) account and the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) transfer fund. More information can be found on the Defense Security Cooperation Agency web site: http://www.dsca.mil/programs/section-1206-train-and-equip.

3. Combatant Commanders Initiative Fund (CCIF, Humanitarian Relief & Reconstruction Activities and Training for Military Personnel Programs portions)
The Combatant Commanders Initiative Fund (CCIF) authorizes discretionary funding for combatant commanders to conduct various activities, especially in response to unforeseen contingencies. A few permitted uses are related to foreign assistance, including humanitarian and civic assistance and include urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction, as well as military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries, including transportation, translation, and administrative expenses. CCIF is authorized by 10 U.S.C 166a, but activities are carried out under other authorities. However, it should be noted that as CCIF is discretionary, in some fiscal years, Commanders may opt not to use it for foreign assistance purposes. This explains why there are no entries for FY 2016.

4. Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP)
The Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is intended to help build partnerships in the struggle against violent extremism through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CBT) education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials. CTFP is funded from the Title 10 O&M account. Please see CTPF Report to Congress at: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/.

5. Commanders Emergency Response Program (CERP)
The Commanders Emergency Response Program (CERP) Enables commanders in Afghanistan, primarily at the tactical level, to immediately respond to emergent needs such as providing battle damage and condolence payments and undertaking small scale projects near U.S. facilities that assist the local community and enhance force protection. CERP is funded from Title 10 O&M.

6. Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)
The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), which provides DoD's core intellectual, technical, and operational support expertise for countering threats posed by weapons of mass destruction (Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear) and high-yield explosives, manages the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program which includes the following activities: Cooperative Biological Threat Reduction Project (BTRP); Weapons of Mass Destruction-Proliferation Prevention Initiative (WMD-PPI); Threat Reduction Defense and Military Contacts

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(DMC); Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD); and Other Assessment/ Administration Costs. CTR is funded from the DoD Cooperation Threat Reduction Account.

7. DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP)

The DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP) is intended to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among uniformed personnel across the globe by assisting in developing and implementing culturally focused military-specific HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs. DHAPP is integrated with similar programs offered by other US Government agencies as part of the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) initiative, allied governments, and organizations dedicated to HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. DoD contributions coordinated by DHAPP can also be viewed at the PEPFAR web site: http://www.pepfar.gov/about/agencies/c19397.htm. DHAPP is funded from the Defense Health Program account. The DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program Directive, DoDD 6485.02E, can be found at http://dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/dir.html.

8. Humanitarian and Civil Assistance (HCA)

The Combatant Commanders Civil Affairs' Humanitarian and Civil Assistance (HCA) program is conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. The four focus areas are: education support, health support, disaster preparedness, and basic infrastructure construction and repair. HCA is funded from Title 10 O&M.

9. International Counter-Drug Program (ICDP)

The International Counter-Drug Program (ICDP) provides defense articles and services to foreign counternarcotic (C/N) law enforcement agencies; including non-lethal equipment and services support to combat drug production and drug transiting in selected countries. ICDP is funded from a Title 10 ICDP transfer fund.

10. International Counter-Proliferation Program (ICP)

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency's (DTRA) International Counter-Proliferation Program (ICP) is a congressionally-mandated interagency Department of Defense / Federal Bureau of Investigation / Department of Homeland Security (DoD/FBI/DHS) program, which provides training to counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to participating countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa to enhance and improve foreign capabilities to combat the proliferation of WMD and related materials across international borders. The DoD joint program aids host country law enforcement agencies that deter, detect, identify, investigate and respond to crimes involving WMD proliferation and WMD terrorism, and assists in the continuing development of a professional cadre of border, customs and law enforcement personnel. ICP is funded from Title 10 O&M.

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11. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster & Civic Aid (OHDACA)
In order to build the capacity of a partner nation's civilian and military institutions to provide essential services to civilian populations through civil-military engagement, the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster & Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funds three programs:

1) Humanitarian Assistance Program: makes available non-lethal excess property; medical, dental, veterinarian services and supports minor construction projects; repair of roads, schools, clinics; well digging, and flood control.

2) Humanitarian Mine Action Program: trains host nation trainers in clearing existing landmines and explosive remnants of war, mine-risk education and awareness, medical and safety requirements, and organizing local programs.

3) Foreign Disaster Relief/Emergency Response: enables rapid response from geographic commanders to provide logistics management, airlift, search and rescue, humanitarian daily rations, emergency supplies such as plastic sheeting, tents, bedding, water and other essential materials and services. OHDACA is funded from the OHDACA account.

Programs Starting in FY 2016

The following section provides an overview of the DoD programs with a base reporting year of FY2016. The reporting of these programs brings the total number of reported programs by DoD to 24.

12. Attendance at Military Academies
DoD's three service academies' (the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy) Foreign Student Program allows up to 60 foreign students to attend each Service Academy at any one time as actual members of an Academy class (e.g., as full-time, four-year degree candidates). These activities expose future foreign leaders, at the beginning of their careers, to their U.S. peers in an environment that is designed to promote military professionalism and appreciation of democratic values and civil society. As foreign students from high income countries attend on a reimbursable basis, the reported costs cover attendees from developing nations. The Foreign Student Program is funded through each Service's O&M appropriations.

13. Aviation Leadership Program (ALP)
The Aviation Leadership Program (ALP) provides Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) to 15-20 select international students per year from less-developed partner nations. ALP consists of English-language training, Introduction to Flight Training, UPT, and other necessary related training, as well as programs to promote increased awareness and understanding of U.S. democratic institutions and society. The duration of ALP is one to two years depending on the amount of English-language training required to bring the student up to entry-level and the student's progression through the UPT program. ALP is a U.S. Air Force-funded program authorized pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 9381-9383.

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14. Authority to Conduct Activities to Enhance the Capability of Foreign Countries to Respond to Incidents Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction
This authority authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide training, equipment, and supplies to military and civilian first responder organizations of countries that border Syria to enhance their capabilities to respond effectively to potential incidents involving weapons of mass destruction; DOD may provide such assistance to other countries after providing written notification to Congress, using Title 10 O&M funds made available to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA).

15. Defense Institution Building Program (DIB)
The Defense Institution Building (DIB) Program is designed to establish responsible defense governance in order to help partner-nations build effective, transparent, and accountable defense institutions that can manage, sustain, and employ their forces and the capabilities developed through U.S. security cooperation programs. DIB efforts advance the American ideals of democracy and the rule of law, and strategic interests, in addition to securing security cooperation investments. More information on this program can be found at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency web site: http://www.dsca.mil/programs/institutional-programs.

16. European Training Initiative (ETI)
The European Training Initiative (ETI) provides training for Eastern European national military forces in the course of multilateral exercises and pays the incremental expenses incurred by a country as the direct result of participation in such training. Incremental expenses are expenses incurred by the operating forces, such as fuel and ammunition, and not normal personnel expenses such as pay and per diem. Service and DoD O&M support ETI. Due to delays in legislation and planning requirements, none of the $50,000,000 obligated for FY 2016 was expended.

17. Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF)
The Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) is a pilot program, currently authorized through September 30, 2017, that permits the Department of State (DOS) and DoD to pool money and expertise to address emergent challenges and opportunities to a partner countries' security and (in some instances) justice sectors important to U.S. national security and foreign policy. It is a bridging mechanism to provide assistance in the near- to mid-term. Through the GSCF, DOS and DoD can provide training, equipment, supplies, and minor military construction:

1. To enhance the capabilities of national military and other national -level security forces (and government oversight agencies) that conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, CT operations to:
    a) conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, CT operations; or
    b) participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests;

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2. For justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts in a country when the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, determines that conflict or instability in a country or region challenges the existing capacity of civilian providers to deliver such assistance.

Congressional Authorization and Funding Sources:
The GSCF is authorized as a pilot program under Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2012 (P.L. 112-81), as amended. Per the authorizing legislation, DoD may contribute no more than 80 percent of the funding for any program, and DOS must contribute at least 20 percent for each program. DOS and DoD currently do not have directed appropriations for the GSCF. Rather, Congress authorized DOS to transfer its' "at least 20%" contribution from the Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) programs. DoD is authorized to transfer its "no more than 80%" contribution from its Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Defense-wide account. While the total, combined annual amount may be as high as $250 million annually, it could be lower in any given year depending on the amount Congress authorizes the respective Departments to transfer annually. While GSCF is a Title 10 program and a DOS/DoD joint effort, the DOS has agreed to report program details in the DOS section of FA.gov.

18. Inter-European Air Force Academy
The Inter-European Air Force Academy's mission is to strengthen NATO and partner air force capabilities and interoperability through military education, training and support to advanced exercises. The Academy is funded from U.S. Air force O&M. Its web site is:
http://www.usafe.af.mil/Units/Inter-European-Air-Force-Academy/.

19. Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)
The IRAQ Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) provides equipment and training to assist the military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, to include Kurdish and tribal security forces and other local security forces with a national security mission, to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. ITEF is funded from Title 10 O&M and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.

20. Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative (MSI)
The Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) provides assistance and training to national military and security forces for the purpose of increasing maritime security and maritime domain awareness of foreign countries along the South China Sea. The authority underpins the initiative of the same name, announced by Secretary of Defense Carter at the 2015 Shangri-La Dialogue held annually in Singapore. MSI is funded from Title 10 O&M.

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21. State Partnership Program (SPP)
The State Partnership Program (SPP) authorizes a program of activities to support the security cooperation objectives of the United States between members of the National Guard of a State or territory and the military forces, or security forces or other government organizations whose primary functions include disaster response or emergency response, of a foreign country. The SPP has been successfully building relationships for over 20 years that includes 70 unique security partnerships involving 76 nations around the globe. The program is funded from National Guard appropriations. For more information go to:
http://www.nationalguard.mil/Leadership/Joint-Staff/J-5/International-Affairs-Division/State-Partnership-Program/.

22. Training of Security Forces and Associated Security Ministries of Foreign Countries to Promote Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights (Section 1206 of the NDAA for FY 2015)
In-country training defined to include training for the purpose of directly improving the conduct of foreign security forces to:
   a) Prevent gross violations of human rights and support accountability for such violations,
   b) Strengthen compliance with the laws of armed conflict and respect for civilian conduct of the military,
   c) Promote and assist the establishment of a military justice system and other mechanisms for accountability, and prevent the use of child soldiers.
This program is funded from DoD O&M. This program should not be confused with # 2 above.

23. Transfer of Excess Equipment to Afghanistan (Section 1222 of the NDAA for FY 2013)
This program is designed to allow transfers of excess military equipment to the Afghanistan armed forces. Since the current military situation in Afghanistan is still fluid, no excess equipment has been transferred. As this is an equipment transfer program, it does not have a budget.

24. Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI)
USAI provides security assistance and intelligence support, including training, equipment, and logistics support, supplies and services, to military and other security forces of the Government of Ukraine to enhance the capabilities of the government's military and other security forces. USAI is funded from its own appropriation and from special Overseas Contingency Operations funding.

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Programs No Longer Reported

DoD has been reporting foreign assistance program data since 2011. To-date, five programs have been removed from the list. A description and justification can be found in the table below.

PROGRAM	JUSTIFICATION
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund	Authorization expired at the end of FY15
Coalition Readiness Support Program funded by Coalition Support Fund	No longer considered a foreign assistance program or conducting foreign assistance activities
Iraq Security Forces Fund	Authorization expired at the end of FY12
The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund	Authorization transferred to State under the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund at the end of FY12
Yemen Ministry of Interior Counterterrorism Train and Equip Program	Authorization expired at the end of FY13

2. Data Reporting

To date, data from the reported programs has been collected manually from individual program managers and from the DoD Comptroller's office. An effort is underway to internally automate the data collection process and to improve the consistency of collected data to endure better compliance with ForeignAssistance.gov reporting standards.

3. Data Reporting Limitations

DoD program managers have designed their reporting systems to comply with Congressional reporting requirements, which often predate the establishment of ForeignAssistance.gov and are generally unique to the particular program. These vary from quarterly, semi-annually, annually, and bi-annually. As a result, depending on the program, as DoD moves to implement quarterly reporting for ForeignAssistance.gov, budget information between hard reporting dates will likely be estimates. For example, if a program has an annual Congressional reporting requirement, the budget data for the three prior quarters will be best-estimates.

Operations and Maintenance
Unlike dedicated program funding that most Agencies enjoy, most DoD programs are funded through O&M. O&M is either DoD-wide or a specific Military Service general account that provides funding for ALL operations and maintenance requirements for the FY. A portion of this funding is "fenced" off for the use of a particular program and is drawn on as needed. However, O&M money can be shifted between requirements as priorities change, which is why obligation authority for programs dependent on O&M funding can change significantly during the fiscal year making precision reporting difficult.

A key limitation in DoD reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov is that fact that the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) code values for certain fields reflect an "aid community" bias that prevents DoD from entering meaningful data. DoD's business model is very different from aid

agencies and that difference is reflected in field values and level of detail. DoD programs are bilateral and focus mostly on military related sectors, whereas the aid community naturally is not so focused. For example, the IATI required data field "DAC Sector Code" has no values that reflect military-related sectors. Therefore DoD military related programs can only enter "99810 - Sectors not Specified." While technically accurate, this field value is useless in promoting transparency. Another example is Excess Defense Articles. Since these items are donated, there is no monetary transaction to be recorded. DoD is awaiting a response from IATI on these and other issues.

NOTE: DoD Country Strategy and Planning Documents are classified and will not be reported on FA.gov.

Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation (AM&E)
To date, DoD has not included evaluations in its reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov because there has been no DoD standard AM&E process, each command undertaking its own version. Current methods of performance measurement and defining measures of success can be found in DoD's 2016 1211(a) Report to Congress which can be found on the Security Cooperation page at the DoD Open Government web: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/. In the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017, the U.S. Congress directed that DoD establish an AM&E process, Section 383:

> Section 383: AM&E: A new statutory requirement for the Department to maintain a program of assessment, monitoring, and evaluation (AM&E) of security cooperation programs. Under the provision, the Department is required to provide public summaries of the evaluations it conducts, and to provide Congress an annual report on the AM&E program and the lessons learned and best practices identified by the program.

DoD has published its initial AM&E guidance framework in DoD Instruction 5132.14 -- Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Policy for the Security Cooperation Enterprise, also available at: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/.

Security assistance program development and performance management guidance issued by the National Security Council can also found at: http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/Security-Cooperation/. However, it will take time for DoD to stand-up an AM&E structure and train its personnel. Therefore AM&E reporting to FA.gov should not be expected earlier than 2018.