

# Algeria

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. bilateral foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria’s capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions in a rule of law framework that can further contribute to the security and stability of the nation and the region. Regional and centrally managed assistance aims to strengthen Algeria’s business climate by assisting Algerian government efforts to modernize trade, fiscal, and monetary policies, and strengthen civil society.

The Algerian government has made significant advancements in its struggle against terrorism but still faces considerable security issues along its borders with Libya, Tunisia, Niger, and northern Mali, requiring increased deployment of border security assets. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks continue to plague the mountainous areas to the east of Algiers (Kabylie region and eastern wilayas) and in the expansive Saharan desert regions of the south and southeast. For example, terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas along the border to engage in illegal activities including illicit trafficking. These ongoing threats highlight the need for further progress towards improved border security, weapons counter-proliferation cooperation, and information sharing among the North African states. Modest bilateral foreign assistance bolsters Algeria’s capacity to counter al-Qa’ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-affiliate Jund al-Khalifa, and other terrorist groups and hostile actors in the region. In addition to bilateral assistance, Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) expert seminars, workshops, and training. Taken together, these efforts help achieve the United States’ overarching assistance goals for Algeria.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,745	*	2,300	-445
International Military Education and Training	1,245	*	1,300	55
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,000	-500

### International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral cooperation, the need and demand for IMET training remains strong. This request will continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The courses also promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria’s future military leadership to U.S. values and systems and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States and multilateral exercises with regional neighbors.

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts

Key Intervention:

- \$1.3 million in IMET funds will be used to provide Professional Military Education for senior-, mid-, and junior-level officers and to provide English language training courses.

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)**

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will support targeted training and equipment specifically designed to improve the capability of Algerian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their country. Funds will allow for assistance related to community engagement, integration of women and gender issues, and regional cooperation with neighboring countries such as Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The ATA program will coordinate with and support Algerian law enforcement as they build counterterrorism capacity in neighboring countries in the Maghreb and/or Sahel regions through training and equipment grants.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program will complement other security sector assistance activities, such as ATA programming, and support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities. These enhancements to border operations will also encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in line with international norms.

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts

Key Intervention:

- ATA funding totaling \$0.5 million will enhance law enforcement agencies' counterterrorism capabilities and regional influence through training and workshops on trans-border crime, case management, and investigative techniques. The program will build Algeria's response capacity to manage critical incidents and manage and investigate terrorist attacks.

Algerian Security Forces Disrupt and Dismantle Terrorist Networks Fostering Greater Domestic and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funding totaling \$0.5 million will be used to support a number of border security courses, which may include international maritime and land border security courses.

**Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. Priorities agreed at the December 2014 JMD, including information sharing, training on lessons learned, and addressing emerging needs, are informing current programming. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint military exercises and review prior year activities.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer evaluates progress on NADR-ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. and Algerian government goals.

U.S. government and Algerian counterparts continue to discuss the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. After positive meetings with the government of Algeria law enforcement leadership, the U.S. completed a capabilities assessment review in 2015 of our ATA program, which will continue to guide U.S. assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs and priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in April 2015. The U.S. government will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program reviews to adapt programs to Algeria’s evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2017 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

### Detailed Objective Descriptions

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts: Algeria’s law enforcement and judicial sector services face an evolving and increasingly complex threat environment. U.S. assistance provides training to help more effectively detect and disrupt terrorist and criminal networks and investigate and prosecute terrorist and criminal cases, as well as exchange information and benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts.

Algerian Security Forces Disrupt and Dismantle Terrorist Networks Fostering Greater Domestic and Regional Stability: U.S. interests are best served when Algeria as a key security partner can identify, investigate, and prosecute terrorists in ways consistent with international financial standards, rule of law, and human rights. Through an improved legal framework to enhance financial controls, Algeria will be better able to counter terrorism and exhibit leadership in international fora.

### Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability.</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>500</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500
<b>Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts.</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,300</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>500</b>
1.1 Counterterrorism	500