



Counterterrorism Partners for the Future: Indicators of Effective Partner Relationships



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Agenda

- Our National Strategies
- Building Partner Capacity
- Partner Nation Characteristics
- African Counterterrorism Programs
- World Bank and African Development Indicators
- Data Outputs vs Terrorism Reports
- Failed States
- Relevance for the Future
- Recommendations





The Strategies

- National Security Strategy
- National Strategy for Counterterrorism
- Quadrennial Defense Review





Building Partner Capacity

- The effort to build the security and defense capabilities of partner countries, enabling them to make valuable contributions to coalition operations and to improve their own indigenous capabilities.

2006 QDR



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Partner Nation Characteristics

- The partner nation invests its own funds to support or sustain capacity
- The partner nation has sufficient absorptive capacity
- The partner nation has high governance indicators
- The partner nation has a strong economy
- The partner nation shares security interests with the United States





African Counterterrorism Partnerships

- Trans Saharan Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)
- Partnership for East African Counterterrorism (Preact)





World Bank and African Development Indicators

- Government Effectiveness
 - Rule of Law
 - Corruption Control
- } Governance
-
- % GDP on Military
 - % Government Exp on Military
 - Arms Imports
- } Capability and Intent
-
- Gross National Product
 - % Growth of GDP
- } Economic Strength





Data Outputs vs Country Reports on Terrorism

- State Department Country Reports

Country Reports on Terrorism 2012

May 2013

United States Department of State Publication
Bureau of Counterterrorism
Released May 2013

Country Reports on Terrorism 2012 is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f (the "Act"), which requires the Department of State to provide to Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of the Act.

Country Name	GDP (billions)	GDP growth (annual %)	Military expenditure (% of GDP)	Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)	Arms imports (millions)	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Control Corruption	Average Governance
TSCTP Nations									
Algeria	119.7	2.6	4.3	14.6	1085	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6
Burkina Faso	7.4	4.2	1.3	10.5	15	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5
Chad	8.4	0.082	2		10	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5
Mali	7.2	2.7	1.5			-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5
Mauritania	2.9	4			5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
Morocco	79.8	5.7	3.4	10.2	1405	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Niger	4.5	2.3				-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Nigeria	169.8	6.8	0.97		63	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Senegal	10.6	2.1			16	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4
Tunisia	39.3	-2	1.3	4.1	7	0.4	0.2	0	0.2
PREACT Nations									
Burundi	1.5	4.2				-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1
Comoros	0.4	2.2				-1.8	-1.1	-0.8	-1.2
Djibouti		2.22				-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6
Ethiopia	21.4	7.3	1.1	10.3	76	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6
Kenya	24.5	4.4	1.9	8.4	14	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9
Rwanda	4.1	8.2	1.2			-0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.3
Seychelles	1.2	8	0.81	3.1	8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Somalia						-2.3	-2.5	-1.7	-2.1
Sudan	34.6	-3.3			145	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2
Tanzania	21	6.4	1.1		69	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Uganda	14.2	6.6	3.7	19.7	270	-0.6	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6





Failed States

- Minimal results in BPC
- Governance is the most important aspect of BPC





Relevance for the Future

- Declining Budgets
- Declining Force Structure
- Pivot to the Pacific





Recommendations

- Focus resource efforts
- Evaluate potential partners
- Refrain, when possible, from failed states
- Invest in more bi-lateral agreements
- Better define each partnership – each one is not to build partner capacity. Some are relationship building for access, cooperation.





Questions



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