

FY 2010 APPROPRIATIONS SPENDING PLAN
Central America – Central America Regional Security Initiative

Pursuant to section 7045(f)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Div. F, P.L. 111-117) (“the 2010 SFOAA”), which incorporates by reference section 7045(f)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (Div. H, P.L. 111-8), the Department hereby submits its detailed spending plan for funds appropriated in the 2010 SFOAA for the nations of Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama under the Administration’s Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI¹).

This report also serves as notifications required for these funds (excluding \$10,587,681 in centrally-managed INCLE being notified separately but still detailed in this spending plan document as required by section 7045(f)(1) of the 2010 SFOAA), including under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and sections 7015 and 7034(m)(3) of the 2010 SFOAA. Obligations may be incurred in fifteen days; however, to the extent that funds included in this report can only be made available after complying with additional specific conditions, such as certification requirements, such funds would only be made available after such conditions are fulfilled.

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¹ The Department has renamed the Merida Initiative – Central America the “Central America Regional Security Initiative” in recognition of the Congress’ intent to draw attention to the region and its issues. See Conference Report (111-366) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Div. F, P.L. 111-117). The Statement of Managers, Title IV – International Security Assistance – Department of State – International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, states “Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).— The conferees remain concerned with youth violence, criminal gangs, organized crime, drug trafficking and other forms of criminal activity and violence in Central America. The conferees support the budget request under the INCLE heading for the Central America portion of the Merida Initiative and direct that such funds shall be made available from Western Hemisphere Regional funds for CARSI.”

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CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL SECURITY INITIATIVE –
APPROPRIATED FUNDS UPDATE, FY 2010
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2008 Supplemental	FY 2009 Omnibus	FY10 Omnibus	FY10 Cap
Economic Support Fund	25,000	18,000	23,000	11,000
<i>Of which, Economic Social and Development Fund</i>	<i>25,000²</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>8,500³</i>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,800	70,000	65,000⁴	65,000
<i>Of which, INL Centrally Managed⁵</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,588</i>	<i>10,588</i>
<i>Criminal Youth Gangs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>8,000</i>
<i>International Law Enforcement Academy</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>2,100</i>
<i>Interregional Aviation Support</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining & Related Programs	6,200	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	17,000	7,000	7,000
Total, Foreign Operations	60,000	105,000	95,000	83,000

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ACCOUNT BY OBJECTIVE
(\$ in thousands)

	TOTAL	P&S	GJD	Program Support
TOTAL	95,000	55,038	35,462	4,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	-	23,000	-
<i>Of which, ESDF</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>-</i>
Int'l. Narcotics Control & Law Enforcement	65,000	48,038	12,462	4,500
<i>Of which, INL Centrally Managed</i>	<i>10,588</i>	<i>10,588</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-	-

² Of which, \$20 million for USAID and \$5 million for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (Section 1407(a) of the FY 2008 Supplemental Appropriation Act).

³ Program falls under Section 7045(f) of the 2010 SFOAA "ASSISTANCE FOR THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.-Of the funds appropriated under the headings "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Economic Support Fund", and "Foreign Military Financing Program", up to \$83,000,000 may be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America only to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security." Of the three USAID ESDF programs, less than 20 percent of the Community Action Fund, approximately 50 percent of the Community Crime and Gang Prevention Programs, and 100 percent of the Community Policing Program fall under Section 7045(f) ASSISTANCE FOR THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

⁴ This figure excludes \$6 million in Guatemala INCLE human rights programming; \$4 million for the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala and \$2 million for the Guatemalan Ministry of Interior.

⁵ Centrally-managed INCLE programs implemented by INL also provide assistance to the countries of Central America. The Department will submit separate Congressional Notifications for these Centrally-Managed programs, in accordance with Section 7015(f) of the SFOAA, 2010.

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SUMMARY

As the principal consumer of the illicit narcotics produced and trafficked by the drug cartels, the United States has a shared responsibility for combating the crime and violence that so gravely affect citizen safety throughout the region. Roughly ninety percent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States transits through Mexico, via Central American land, sea, or air corridors. Within the nations of Central America, a rapidly deteriorating security situation has led to significantly decreased levels of citizen safety and economic opportunity, and has led to social exclusion of large populations unable to fully participate in thriving, safe communities.

Narcotics traffickers and Mexican Zetas continue to establish trafficking routes to and through Central America, in part caused by U.S. successes in interdicting flows in the Eastern Caribbean, leading to rising domestic drug consumption by citizens of the region. The widespread availability of firearms, including those both trafficked into the region and sold by criminals from government stockpiles, has increased the use of firearms in the commission of crimes. The continued expansion of both national and transnational gangs in Central America has created communities of fear where gangs effectively control entire neighborhoods. Organized crime – which takes many forms, from the extortion of money from bus drivers, to corruption by government officials – robs citizens of their confidence in their ability to earn a livelihood and to trust their public officials for solutions to their problems.

For the past several decades, the failure by Central American governments to adequately invest in citizen security and rule of law institutions has compounded the impact of rising crime rates. The global economic recession has reduced government revenues in the region, which has strained funding of critical citizen security capabilities, resulting in decreases in training for personnel and funding for equipment and facilities. Inadequate hiring rates have reduced the staffing of front line law enforcement and public safety organizations. Additionally, while government officials in the region continue to proclaim the need to address security challenges, leaders frequently fail to ensure that their words translate into action through integrated, whole-of-government security strategies. Limited efforts to combat corruption and impunity in the region have hindered the effective investigation and prosecution of criminals and organized crime.

The Administration's Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) responds to these security threats and builds upon existing strategies and programs, both on a bilateral and regional basis. CARSI is designed to supplement activities already underway in the region, including those initiated with the \$60 million in FY 2008 Supplemental and \$105 million in FY 2009 Merida Initiative – Central America funding. It is also designed to complement increased U.S. efforts at home to reduce drug demand; to stop the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales; and to confront gangs and criminal organizations. Furthermore, CARSI is coordinated with complementary programs being implemented by the Department in the hemisphere, including the Merida Initiative – Mexico, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), and the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative.

CARSI envisions strengthening and integrating security efforts from the U.S. Southwest border to Panama, including the littoral waters of the Caribbean. The desired end-state of

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CARSI and U.S. Government citizen safety initiatives in the Western Hemisphere are to produce a safer and more secure hemisphere where criminal organizations no longer wield the power to destabilize governments or threaten national and regional security and public safety, as well as to prevent the entry and spread of illicit drugs, violence, and transnational threats to countries throughout the region and to the United States.

Through CARSI, the U.S. Government seeks to break the power, violence, and impunity of the region's drug, gang and criminal organizations; strengthen law enforcement and judicial sector institutions to enable them to advance the rule of law, strengthen respect for human rights, resist corruption, and prevent any future resurgence of organized crime; foster community-based programs aimed at addressing the social and economic causes of crime and violence and increasing citizen participation with law enforcement and government institutions to address crime and violence at the local level; and increase collaboration and information sharing by, and among, these institutions with U.S. law enforcement agencies.

CARSI recognizes a sequenced approach to resolving these challenges, consisting of the immediate need to address the rapidly deteriorating security environment by combating criminal organizations and associated violence; the medium-term requirement of augmenting the capabilities of civilian law enforcement and other justice sector institutions to provide the deterrent necessary to re-establish control and exert the rule of law; and the long-term necessity of strengthening state institutions to resist corruption and create a framework based on the rule of law.

CARSI assistance broadly seeks to support the following U.S. Government programming areas in Central America: (1) Law enforcement assistance to confront narcotics and arms trafficking, gangs, organized crime, border security deficiencies, as well as to disrupt criminal infrastructure, such as money laundering and trafficking routes and networks; (2) Capacity enhancements for public security, law enforcement and justice sector actors and institutions, rule of law agencies and personnel to provide the skills, technology and systems expertise to address the threats of the region; and (3) Community policing, gang prevention and economic and social programming in areas adversely impacted by crime to address youth at-risk in the region.

CARSI assistance complements other U.S. initiatives in Central America, including the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) Global Centrally-Managed International Law Enforcement Academy, Demand Reduction, Criminal Youth Gangs, and Inter-regional aviation support programs.

In accordance with the FY 2010 appropriation, the Department of State is allocating \$83,000,000 in assistance for the countries of Central America (excluding Guatemala Human Rights and Commission Against Impunity) to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security under INCLE, FMF, and ESF accounts. Within the limitations of this assistance to Central America, the Department will make available \$52,412,319 in CARSI regional programs; \$500,000 for Costa Rica; \$1,500,000 for the Guatemala Bilateral Program; \$8,000,000 in INL Centrally-Managed INCLE Criminal Youth Gang program; \$2,100,000 in INL Centrally-Managed INCLE ILEA program; \$287,681 in INL Centrally-Managed INCLE

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Inter-regional Aviation Support program; \$200,000 in INL Centrally-Managed INCLE Demand Reduction program; \$7,000,000 in CARSI FMF programs; and \$11,000,000 in CARSI ESF programs.

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\$23,000,000 – ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

Governing Justly and Democratically (\$23 million)

USAID – Economic and Social Development Fund (\$20.5 million):

USAID will program a total of \$20.5 million for the Economic and Social Development Fund, including \$8.5 million in activities “only to combat drug trafficking and related violence, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, rule of law activities and maritime security” (2010 SFOAA, Section 7045(f)). Of the \$20.5 million for USAID, \$12 million – also for the ESDF – will be for other community and social development programming, separate from those activities named in the Section 7045(f) legislated cap.

The USAID managed Economic and Social Development Fund (ESDF),⁶ which supports the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), was first established in the FY 2008 Supplemental Appropriations Act, and included again in the FY 2009 and the FY 2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Acts. ESDF is designed to address the underlying economic and social conditions that lead to community vulnerability to crime and insecurity. ESDF activities directly contribute to achievement of CARSI objectives, and in particular to the second and fourth strategic goals set forth in FY 2008 Spending Plan – to improve the capacity of the justice sector in the region, and to *prevent* conditions leading to gang membership.

Crime and violence in Central America is at a catastrophic level, with Central American countries among the most murderous in the world. The impact of high crime rates on youth is significant, with young urban men as the primary victims and perpetrators of crime. Several countries also report high rates of violence against women and girls. This crisis in public safety undermines the region’s development efforts, erodes citizen confidence in the rule of law and democratic governance, and also undermines investor confidence, limiting job creation and income generation that should be part of the solution.

Youth gangs (*maras* or *pandillas*) are associated with these rising crime rates, and gang members are involved in a wide range of criminal activities. Although specific conditions vary by country, the root causes of gang violence are similar: high levels of youth unemployment; marginalized urban areas with minimal access to basic services; insufficient access to educational and economic opportunities; overwhelmed and ineffective justice and governance

⁶The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-252) stated that \$25 million under the ESF heading for the Central America portion of the Mérida Initiative “shall be made available for an Economic and Social Development Fund for Central America, of which \$20 million shall be made available through the United States Agency for International Development.” The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), again provided funds for the Economic and Social Development Fund, stipulating that \$12 million under the ESF heading “shall be made available through the United States Agency for International Development for an Economic and Social Development Fund for Central America.” The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), provided that funds appropriated under the ESF heading “shall be made available through the United States Agency for International Development for continued support of an Economic and Social Development Fund for Central America,” however no specific funding level was stated in the legislation or Statement of Managers.

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institutions; easy access to arms and an illicit economy; dysfunctional families; and high levels of intra-familial violence. The result is a high level of economic exclusion for at-risk youth, who see joining gangs as their only alternative. Gangs and youth violence problems are complex, and USAID supports an integrated and coordinated response that incorporates prevention, intervention, and law enforcement approaches. Also, a regional strategy with strong bilateral foundations is needed so that success in one area does not simply transfer the problem to another.

USAID will utilize FY 2010 funds to support multi-year programs that commenced with FY 2008 Supplemental funds and continued with FY 2009 funds. Three complementary programmatic areas will be supported:

- **Community Action Fund:** Programs target geographic areas vulnerable to crime, gangs, and drugs, and provide at-risk youth with basic or secondary education, vocational training, and job opportunities;
- **Community Crime and Gang Prevention Programs:** Programs emphasize strengthening the role of local government officials in leading, organizing, and mobilizing resources to improve security. Programs are carried out in targeted communities with serious gang or crime problems.
- **Community Policing:** Programs aim to improve collaboration between police and citizens and to facilitate community participation in crime prevention and detection. Programs may occur at the municipal, regional, and national levels.

Sustainability measures are integral to all programs; these will include invigorating local government ownership and capacity to play a greater role in community security, helping towns and communities to mobilize both private and public funding, and supporting local leaders as they design and develop their own anti-gang and community development initiatives.

Among the expected results are: networks of municipalities actively engaged in community-driven crime and gang prevention programs; establishment of processes and legal frameworks for gang and crime prevention activities; infrastructure improvements in low-income areas to increase accessibility and foster job creation; greater engagement of business leaders in the funding and operation of youth centers, job opportunity, and scholarship programs; an increase in the number, types, and reach of education and job-training programs for youth, including out-of-school and after-school programs; and the establishment of citizen boards and committees actively working with police and government actors to improve security in their towns and cities. USAID programs will also include a strong monitoring and evaluation component to measure program impact.

Funds are allocated for the following specific country and regional programs:

El Salvador (\$5,350,000): USAID/El Salvador is implementing a robust program to support CARSI and will utilize FY 2010 funds to launch the next phase, and to support program administration.

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- **Community Crime and Gang Prevention:** Funds will support USAID’s “Crime and Violence Prevention Project,” which builds local and national capacity to identify crime patterns, plan and implement crime and violence prevention projects, measure success of new initiatives, and replicate best practices. With FY 2010 funds, the program will be expanded to support one-stop shopping for prevention and social services, improvements in social services such as case management and mental health services, networking of crime observatories, and to further develop youth leadership opportunities. It will also provide grants to public-private partnerships supporting violence reduction initiatives.

- **Community Policing:** With the demonstrated commitment of the Government of El Salvador, and in support of its request to increase community policing assistance, FY 2010 funds will: expand community policing activities that were piloted in 5 municipalities; support the redesign of model “peace” courts and other systems to handle the workload created by the new criminal procedure code; expand pilots to address gender-based violence cases; and further engage civil society to monitor performance and provision of services of justice sector institutions. Funds will also support national police efforts to strengthen capacity to detect process and solve police corruption cases.

Guatemala (\$5,000,000): Funds will support USAID/Guatemala’s comprehensive “Youth Crime Prevention Program,” which will be implemented over five years commencing in the 3rd quarter of FY 2010. This program will support sustainable interventions for at-risk youth, community-based policing initiatives, and activities to strengthen municipal governments and services that reduce community vulnerability to organized crime and gangs.

- **Community Action Fund:** Strengthening municipal government and services reduces community vulnerability to crime. Funds will support local economic development initiatives in targeted geographic areas, such as Alta Verapaz, including infrastructure projects to improve basic services and community security, and activities to promote community participation in local decision-making.

- **Community Crime and Gang Prevention:** Funds will continue to expand youth facilities and activities in marginal urban areas to provide safe spaces for at-risk youth and vocational and educational opportunities, as well as rehabilitation for youth who have left gangs. Interventions will be prioritized based on community and youth decisions. Support for at-risk youth is an important priority for the Government of Guatemala, as expressed in their social cohesion and crime prevention programs.

- **Community Policing:** Funds will support expansion of community-based policing programs to additional communities in Guatemala City, and help to address community conditions that contribute to violent crime.

Honduras (\$5,500,000): FY 2010 funds will help to mitigate the sharp increase in violent crime and the flow of illegal narcotics since last year’s coup d’état. In FY 2010, USAID will continue to utilize an integrated approach to support: (1) community gang prevention and municipal responses; and (2) education and job opportunities. USAID will partner with the Government of Honduras, local governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to target urban

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areas facing gang problems (e.g., Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba) and the most vulnerable rural communities with the highest incidence of drug trafficking (e.g., border towns with Guatemala).

- **Community Action Fund:** USAID will expand gang prevention activities, including long-term integrated prevention, reintegration of former gang members, job training and placement, and small quick impact grants. At the national level, this program will facilitate broad participation in implementation of a national crime prevention policy. At the local level, the program will strengthen alliances with municipalities, civil society, and the Government of Honduras' Gang Prevention Program.
- USAID will also support the development and implementation of approximately 20 community-led infrastructure projects in areas impacted by gangs and drug trafficking. Activities will be implemented using the well-established *projects executed by the community* (PEC) model, increasing security while improving important community infrastructure. Illustrative projects include educational facilities, health clinics, street lighting, and safer community spaces.
- Finally, USAID activities will help provide at-risk youth in drug trafficking and gang hot spots with an alternative means to achieve basic education and vocational training linked to real job opportunities. These activities will be implemented in conjunction with U.S. and Honduran civil society organizations, private sector training providers, the Ministry of Education, and the Center for the Development of Human Resources.

Nicaragua (\$1,000,000): FY 2010 monies will incrementally fund USAID's education program for at-risk youth, which will be implemented over five years commencing in the 3rd quarter of FY 2010.

- **Community Action Fund:** Gangs and vulnerable youth are a particular concern in the Atlantic Coast region of Nicaragua, due in part to increasing drug trafficking and drug consumption. Primary and secondary school completion rates are much lower than the national average. USAID will work with local governments and the private sector to provide scholarships for children in grades 4-6 (preventing early drop-out), high school students, and to fund scholarships in vocational and other courses for out-of-school youth. The program targets those youth of the southern Atlantic Coast region who are especially vulnerable to the lures of narcotics and trafficking. The scholarships cover a combination of academic programs and stand-alone, adjunct, or integrated skills training programs. FY 2010 monies will fully fund three years of scholarships for an estimated 880 youths, resulting in an least a 3% increase in school retention rates in target areas. USAID will also promote public-private partnerships, so that local governments will absorb the program over time. This activity is carried out as part of an ongoing education activity to improve the quality of basic education in Nicaragua.

Panama (\$2,350,000): FY 2010 funds will incrementally fund USAID's "Community Youth at Risk Program," which will be launched in the 3rd quarter of FY 2010. This program aims to expand opportunities for at-risk youth in priority urban and rural communities and support

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improvements in government and civil society capacity to respond to the needs of at-risk youth. Funds will also be used for program administration.

- **Community Action Fund:** Funds will expand programs aimed at both direct service provision for at-risk youth and the strengthening of institutions and networks to ensure continued impact over time. This activity will specifically address the individual and environmental risk factors most strongly associated with youth involvement in criminality and gangs by promoting effective, coordinated action by governmental and non-governmental actors (i.e., social services, education, police, NGOs, community organizations, and the private sector) and by incorporating state of the art principles, approaches, and programs in youth and gang violence prevention.

Regional Program (\$1,300,000): FY 2010 monies will incrementally fund USAID regional initiatives that commenced in the 1st quarter of FY 2010.

- **Community Crime and Gang Prevention:** Funds will expand on a municipal best practices component, to promote comprehensive municipal level violence prevention strategies and programs, including peer knowledge networks. Funds will also support a regional youth outreach program with the OAS, which will utilize media and innovative partnerships to reach at-risk youth. Finally, funds will support a significant regional evaluation plan to measure the impact of USAID programs under CARSI; this plan will provide for citizen surveys in a specified number of treated and control communities, at baseline, mid-term, and after program implementation, as well as qualitative case studies.

Department of State – Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs ESF Fund (\$2.5 million):

Please note: These funds will support activities “only to combat drug trafficking and related violence, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, rule of law activities and maritime security” (2010 SFOAA, Section 7045(f)).

In addition to the \$20.5 million in ESDF resources that will be implemented by USAID throughout the region, the Department’s Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs will manage the disbursement of \$2.5 million in Regional ESF. These funds will be allocated as follows:

- **Belize (\$300,000):** Funding will provide the U.S. Embassy in Belmopan with the ability to develop a range of rule of law projects, in coordination with the Government of Belize and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, to supplement the range of law enforcement and rule of law programs being implemented under CARSI in Belize.
- **Costa Rica (\$700,000):** Funding will provide the U.S. Embassy in San Jose with the ability to develop a range of rule of law projects, in coordination with the Government of Costa Rica and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, to supplement the range of law enforcement and rule of law programs being implemented under CARSI in Costa Rica.
- **WHA Small Grant Program (\$1,500,000):** The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs intends to utilize these funds, on a competitive basis, to identify and support small

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projects identified by U.S. Embassies in Central America, in coordination with the Government of Costa Rica and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, that represent best practices in rule of law, community action and at-risk youth programming and that are capable of being modeled and replicated throughout the region. Programs will be selected after consulting with other U.S. Government CARS I implementing partners to ensure projects are sustainable, and either complement other USG CARS I activities, or address a gap in USG programming for which other CARS I funds are not available.

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\$7,000,000 – FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Peace and Security (\$7,000,000)

FMF funding in support of the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) seeks to improve the individual and collective capability of partner nations to address the transnational threats that are at the root of instability and insecurity in the region. FMF programs will focus on enhancing the ability of regional forces to work independently and together to better control their national territory, airspace, and waters.

Enhancing maritime security in the region is essential to meeting our CARSI goals. FMF funds will be used to support maritime security in Central America, particularly with respect to the on-going regional maritime security program. Funding will be used to refurbish existing patrol and interdiction boats; provide radios, radio spares packages, communications equipment, and related training; and provide maritime operations and maintenance training to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

In addition to enhancing the ability of CARSI partners to deny Central American waters to transnational criminals, including narcotics traffickers and potential terrorists, FMF will be used to enhance the capabilities of the partner nations' Air Forces and Armies to control their national territory in order to extend effective government control to remote regions within their boundaries and deny use of sovereign territory by transnational criminals and potential terrorists. The assistance provided to the CARSI countries varies based on different tactical and operational requirements in each country. Panama requires support for its Frontier Force for operations along its border with Colombia, while Honduras needs assistance to better control its remote Mosquito Coast. FMF assistance to Nicaragua and Costa Rica will be used to support aerial operations to improve control over remote regions and support maritime interdiction. While the equipment provided is different for these countries, it – as well as our assistance to Belize and El Salvador – shares the common goal of extending the reach of our partner nations' security forces.

- **Belize (\$200,000):** Funding for Belize will be used to acquire weapons for the Belizean Defense Force to support efforts to control its national territory by deterring and resisting transnational threats.
- **Costa Rica (\$325,000):** Funding for Costa Rica will be used for maintenance support and flight crew safety equipment for Costa Rica's air surveillance unit to support a variety of missions, including counterdrug and search-and-rescue. Funding will also be used to procure weapons for its security forces responsible for securing national territory from transnational criminal organizations which are taking advantage of the hard to reach locations along Costa Rica's borders and coasts.
- **El Salvador (\$1,000,000):** Funding for El Salvador will be used to provide spare parts, repair, maintenance, and training support for El Salvador's existing boats in order to maintain a maritime patrol capability; vehicle sustainment, including spare parts and maintenance, to support border and territorial control, and disaster relief; and communications equipment to upgrade joint services communications capability to strengthen border security.

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- **Guatemala (\$1,775,000):** Funding for Guatemala will be used to provide radios, radio spares, and other communications equipment; interdiction boat refurbishment and boat spares; maritime operations and maintenance training; and aircraft spares/upgrades. This equipment will help strengthen Guatemala's ability to control its national waters and airspace against transnational threats, including drug trafficking.
- **Honduras (\$1,375,000):** Funding for Honduras will be used to provide radios, radio spares and other communications equipment; boat spares; interdiction boats refurbishment; maritime operations and maintenance training; and equipment for a unit assigned to La Mosquitia region of Honduras, including weapons, night vision goggles (NVGs), vehicles, vehicle spares, and radios. This equipment will help to strengthen Honduras' ability to control its national waters and territory against transnational threats, including drug trafficking.
- **Nicaragua (\$925,000):** Funding for Nicaragua will be used to provide radios: radio spares: boat spares; and maritime patrol aircraft spares. This equipment will help to strengthen Nicaragua's ability to control its national waters and airspace against transnational threats, including drug trafficking.
- **Panama (\$1,400,000):** Funding for Panama will be used for sustainment of the capability acquired through the regional maritime security program; to support the provision of EDA boats, boat spare parts and maritime security-related training; and support, including communications, vehicle spares, boat spares, weapons, NVGs, global position systems, individual equipment, and training for the border/frontier units working along the Colombian and Costa Rican borders. This equipment will help to strengthen Panama's ability to control its national borders, both maritime and land, against transnational threats, including drug trafficking.

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\$54,412,319⁷ – INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INCLE)

INCLE Central America Regional Security Initiative Programs (\$52,412,319)

Peace and Security (\$35,530,319)

Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform (\$7,900,319)

- *Central America Fingerprint System (CAFÉ) (\$700,000)*: Building on the basic systems installed with FY 2008 and FY 2009 funding, FY 2010 CAFÉ projects will provide multiple remote entry stations and maintenance support for countries in Central America. CAFÉ assesses existing fingerprint programs within a country and provides automated fingerprint technology, basic and advanced fingerprint training, and technology, procedure, and policy support. These records are searched in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System with resulting matches shared with the contributing country for investigative lead purposes, with an eventual capacity for partner governments to share the information with each other.
- *Central America Firearms Interdiction, Training and Destruction (\$1,100,000)*:
 - *Firearms Interdiction Training*: Will provide law enforcement training in Central America in areas such as firearms serial number restoration, Spanish language eTrace implementation and training, firearms investigative training, and support for host nation firearms interdiction activities.
 - *Regional Firearms Advisor*: Will continue to support the presence of a Regional Firearms Advisor to enhance the capacity of the seven governments in the Central American region to combat arms trafficking in the region. The Advisor will continue to manage a program of assistance to police, and other justice sector entities involved in reducing firearms crime and violence. Such funding will also support the deployment of U.S. federal law enforcement agency personnel to the region on a temporary duty basis to support the emerging firearms trafficking needs of the region.
 - *Stockpile Management and Destruction*: Will provide stockpile management training to nations in Central America whose small arms stockpiles do not meet international standards for safety and security as the diversion of weapons from national stockpiles poses a serious threat to security in the region. The activity will also support the destruction of excess government weapons that serve no national security purpose, as well as confiscated small arms used by criminals.
- *Borders and Ports (\$3,550,000)*: Panama and Guatemala are key transit points at the northern and southern ends of Central America and have significant traffic in narcotics,

⁷ This figure represents \$65 million less the \$10,587,681 in centrally managed FY 2010 INCLE which will be notified separately.

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improperly documented individuals, bulk cash and other contraband. As traffickers exploit new routes along Central American coastlines, across land, and through porous borders, it is vital to enhance support for border and port security in all Central American countries. FY 2010 funds will support targeted assistance in all countries in the region. Assistance will expand upon DHS assessments initiated in FY 2009, which provide on-site training and technical support by DHS officers at checkpoints and mobile units, including formal presentations on the identification of hidden compartments, fraudulent document interdiction, techniques for intercepting smuggled narcotics, weapons, bulk cash and other contraband. Additionally, based upon requests from host nations, U.S. Embassies in the region and the availability of funding and programmatic priorities, the Department may utilize other potential international implementers, such as the Organization of the American States/Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, etc.

- *Regional Equipment and Training for Law Enforcement (\$2,550,319)*: This program will provide targeted equipment, technical assistance and training to Central American law enforcement officials. Equipment purchases will be determined in conjunction with host country governments. Examples include improved communications; law enforcement tools including contraband inspection kits, narcotics identification kits, and metal detectors; personal protection kits (ballistic vests and eye protection); and support for maritime interdiction not covered by Enduring Friendship, such as spare parts, repairs and repurposing of seized vessels.

Counternarcotics (\$20,430,000)

- *Vetted Units (\$5,400,000)*: Will support DEA, DHS, and INL vetted unit programs throughout Central America. Funds will support operating costs, such as rent, utilities, maintenance and fuel; investigative and office equipment; and training for host nation vetted counternarcotics investigative and enforcement units in the region. These vetted units will conduct complex multinational and multidiscipline investigations in areas such as firearms and narcotics trafficking, bulk cash smuggling, kidnapping, human trafficking and smuggling, child sex tourism, and money laundering.
- *Demand Reduction (\$330,000)*: Drug abuse is growing throughout Central America, in particular among gang members. This project will continue training, prevention, and treatment programs conducted in the region.
- *Aviation Support (\$10,000,000)*: In FY2010, support will continue refurbishment, training, and maintenance support for a four year aviation program in Guatemala, initiated in FY 2009. This program is vital to combating trafficking throughout Guatemala and reducing trends in Central America by limiting sanctuaries provided to drug trafficking organizations. Aviation assets provide law enforcement rapid access to areas of Guatemala that would otherwise be too dangerous or too difficult to access. As part of the nationalization of the program, the Government of Guatemala has committed its resources for such costs as fuel, petroleum products, all salaries and benefits, including per diem and authorized specialty pay for all the Guatemalan staff.

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- *Regional Maritime and Land Interdiction (\$4,700,000)*: Drug trafficking organizations are pushing closer to the territorial waters of Central American nations and often switch trafficking routes between rivers and land. To complement on-going Enduring Friendship maritime assets, FY 2010 funds will provide training, logistics, and equipment support for maritime interdiction. These efforts may include training riverine police units, providing for spare parts and on-going boat maintenance for boats purchased or refurbished in prior years, support for maritime advisors, and basic equipment and logistics support to improve maritime interdiction in the region, such as cell phones and radios.

Transnational Crime (\$7,200,000)

- *Diplomacy US-SICA Dialog (\$50,000)*: Funds will support follow-up and continued coordination with SICA, including support for a combined technical and ministerial meeting.
- *Capacity Enhancement (\$7,150,000)*: FY 2010 assistance will seek to build the capacity of security and justice sector actors throughout Central America to combat transnational crime and address citizen safety in Central America. Funds will continue FBI training for the Transnational Anti-Gang Units (TAG), including polygraph expenses, and the officer exchange program. Funds will also provide anti-gang training at the operational police/prosecutor/community level needed to complement managerial level training offered at ILEA. U.S. personnel managing anti-gang programs and host country counterparts will review current programs and their results to identify additional training needs. Training may include street level police and mixed units of police, prosecutors, and prevention workers. While some training may only include one partner country, most will be regional to maximize sharing of information on approaches. Basic and in-service training in investigation, operations, officer safety, community policing, and other courses provided to operational-level police and other justice sector actors will be provided. The training will complement the management-level training provided by ILEA and will introduce or reinforce concepts that are taught to new recruits in the academies.

Governing Justly and Democratically (\$12,382,000)

Rule of Law (\$12,382,000)

- *Justice Sector Reform: (\$5,182,000)*: FY 2010 funds will support justice sector reform efforts, such as courts management, prosecutorial capacity, and juvenile justice systems. FY 2010 funds will support technical assistance that will address justice sector administration, case management, and tracking systems. The projects will emphasize anti-corruption, judicial transparency and accountability of justice and security sector institutions. FY 2010 funds will continue support training in investigating and prosecuting complex financial crimes, gang-related crime, money laundering, asset forfeiture and corruption. Funds will build the capacity of police, judicial investigators, and prosecutors to address cases related to narcotics and transnational crime. Programs may support targeted technical assistance and training to police, prosecutors, and judicial investigators, as well as assistance to enhance coordination between the entities. FY 2010 funds will continue technical assistance for juvenile detention, including the development of coordinated programs outside of detention

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facilities to help host governments with their planning. Programs may include technical assistance for developing strategic plans for juvenile detention; provision of rehabilitation and treatment through job skills, vocational or emotional intelligence training, or drug and alcohol treatment activities; provision of alternatives to incarceration through juvenile courts or alternative sentencing programs; and provision of reintegration support.

- *Prison Management (\$1,100,000)*: This program will build on prison management training and support expanded in FY 2008. FY 2010 funds will extend training, train trainers, provide management training for prison directors and policy makers, and work with senior officials on strategic planning for the prison systems. Teams of experienced prison advisors/mentors will oversee vetting of foreign government personnel, procurement and installation of necessary equipment and repairs/modifications and implement training, including training of trainers. Training topics will include: classification of inmates and separation of at-risk juveniles, control of prisoners, excluding contraband (especially cell phones), riot control, and other issues as identified. Executive level training will be provided to top administrators in subjects to include: strategic planning, appropriately classifying inmates according to level of threat (which determines the cost of incarceration), budget preparation and execution, as well as how to work with news media and community leaders to enhance the corrections process. Advisors will also provide technical assistance in identifying appropriate technologies to conduct prison surveillance, search, and contraband control to improve security.
- *Forensics (\$1,500,000)*: FY 2009 funds supported an assessment to determine forensic laboratory capabilities throughout Central American and to develop a plan for sharing existing facilities to avoid expensive duplication. Based upon the assessment, FY 2010 funds will support short- and long-term training and equipment needs in select countries of Central America.
- *Community Policing (\$4,600,000)*: FY 2010 funds will support efforts to build the capacity of Central American police units to become a more modern, community-based police service that works within communities to effectively police and lower crime, while combating serious crimes such as drug trafficking, gangs, and money laundering. Efforts will also strive to increase local support and confidence in the police and improving police structures and policies. Funds will be used to bring instructors and advisors to provide oversight and training to the police in community style policing, executive police decision making, and institutionalization of a community police-based philosophy. Additional training, mentoring, and equipment as identified will be provided, to include criminal investigations and tactical training for special groups to combat growing crime and gang problems.

Program Development and Support (\$4,500,000)

Funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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INCLE Guatemala Bilateral Program (\$1,500,000)

In line with the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Div. F, P.L. 111-117), Statement of Managers, Title IV International Security Assistance – Department of State – International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, the Department will fund the \$7.5 million directive for Guatemala. Of those funds, \$6 million not notified in this document will support the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (\$4,000,000) and the Ministry of Interior’s Institute for Attacks Against Human Rights Defenders, officers within the Criminal Investigation Division of the Police, and the Department for the Protection of Personalities of the Police (\$2,000,000).

Guatemala – Peace and Security (\$1,420,000)

- *Narcotics Interdiction (\$905,000)*: USG support for the Guatemalan Narcotics Police will include training; technical assistance; and equipment, such as field drug test kits, computers, radios, several replacement vehicles; and operational support/oversight. FY 2010 funds will support training for police investigators, prosecutors and judges in modern techniques of gathering and analyzing data to increase evidence-based seizures, arrests and convictions. FY 2010 funding will also continue vetting for port police, as well as provide equipment, such as x-ray cargo scanners and computers. Training and technical assistance will be provided in areas such as port security, cargo inspection, electronic manifest review, document analysis, passenger screening, border interdiction operations and related airport, seaport and border operations. Support will also assist the government of Guatemala expand operations on the long border with Mexico by providing logistical support for bilateral and multilateral counternarcotics operations, such as “Mayan Jaguar” and “Central Skies.”
- *Eradication (\$233,000)*: An on-going program of monitoring and eradicating opium poppy is essential to keep cultivation in check. FY 2010 funds will provide logistical support to the Government of Guatemala (GOG) manual eradication program for aerial assessments and approximately four eradication campaigns a year.
- *Transnational Crime (Organized and Gang-Related Crime) (\$282,000)*: Funding will support operating expenses for the current Villa Nueva Model Precinct program and replication in additional municipalities, beginning in Mixco. Training and technical assistance will improve police and prosecutor skills and coordination, involve communities in crime monitoring and reporting, and strengthen police accountability and transparency. Support for expansion of the program will include vetting, training, technical assistance, and police equipment such as computers and office equipment, phones for the tip line, materials for community outreach such as municipal events, and crime mapping to guide patrolling. Equipment and operational support for the GOG’s crime information system (CRADIC) will improve patrolling coverage, improve the quality of investigations, and provide more reliable statistical data for deployment of police personnel and strategic planning. Funds will pay for maintenance and upgrades for equipment, computer hardware and software and training for police who will use the system. CRADIC is also the platform from which information will be disseminated nationally and internationally and is the key to coordinating the investigation of transnational crimes.

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Guatemala – Governing Justly & Democratically (\$80,000)

- *Administration of Justice (\$80,000)*: The Prosecutor Assistance project will continue working with the Public Ministry's (Attorney General) special prosecutors units (counternarcotics, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption units) to improve capabilities to conduct investigations that would lead to the prosecution of major trafficking organizations. The program will provide specialized interagency training to enhance investigative methods and complex case development and processing. This assistance will apply best practices to ensure effective and transparent procedures for special investigators and their assistants, and implementing better interagency coordination.

INCLE Costa Rica (\$500,000)

In line with the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Div. F, P.L. 111-117), Statement of Managers, Title IV International Security Assistance – Department of State – International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, the Department has funded the \$500,000 directive for Costa Rica.

Costa Rica – Peace and Security (\$500,000)

- *Interdiction (\$250,000)*: In FY 2010, funds will maintain equipment, and support U.S. counternarcotics and law enforcement interests in Costa Rica. Funds will support interdiction operations at border and mobile checkpoints to seize drugs flowing north and cash and weapons flowing south, as well as improve communications between Costa Rica and Nicaragua along their shared border. Funds will also support technical maintenance requirements for maritime vessels, radar systems, and spare parts to ensure patrol boat readiness.
- *Police Professionalization (\$250,000)*: Funds will assist the Costa Rican Government's effort to disrupt international crime and narcotics trafficking, by improving its overall law enforcement infrastructure. Funds will assist the Costa Rican police to transition to a community-oriented police force and contain key integrity initiatives to root out corrupt practices by police officers. Support for community-based policing will include training, equipment, provision of modern police management tools such as a COMPSTAT-like database for mapping crime statistics, and support for on-going police academy reforms.

INCLE Centrally-Managed Programs (\$10,587,681)

The following Centrally-Managed INCLE programs implemented by INL also provide assistance to the countries of Central America. These programs complement the CARSI activities described in this spending plan. The Department will submit separate Congressional Notifications for these Centrally-Managed programs.

Criminal Youth Gangs – Peace and Security (\$8,000,000)

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- *Transnational Crime*: Funds will build regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating in Central America and the United States.

International Law Enforcement Academy – Peace and Security (\$2,100,000)

- *Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform*: Funds will support Central American participation in programs to be conducted at ILEA San Salvador.

Interregional Aviation Support – Peace and Security (\$287,681)

- *Counternarcotics*: Funds will provide aviation support to Guatemala.

Demand Reduction – Peace and Security (\$200,000)

- *Counternarcotics*: Funds will support demand reduction training, knowledge exchange forums, drug-free community coalitions, research/demonstration program development, and initiatives to increase and improve drug treatment services.