
United States Department of State

**Bureau of International Narcotics
And Law Enforcement Affairs**

Fiscal Year 2009

Program and Budget Guide

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Program Overview and Budget Summary

Program Overview

Program Objectives

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime. Functioning democratic criminal justice systems strengthen international law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation in legal affairs, and support the rule of law and respect for human rights. Strong criminal justice systems are also essential to counternarcotics efforts and minimizing transnational crime. In addition to traditional counternarcotics activities, such as disrupting the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs, INL supports the development of capable police and competent judicial officials. In order for counternarcotics efforts to be sustainable, strong criminal justice systems must be developed. Similarly, minimizing transnational crime requires both specialized assistance and the overall development of criminal justice systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) and Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) funds support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically. To achieve these objectives, INL works closely with a broad range of other USG agencies, including ONDCP, Justice, Defense, Homeland Security, DEA, USAID, FBI, IRS, CIA, Treasury, and Commerce.

Within the Foreign Assistance Strategic Framework, the primary program areas and program elements that INL program funds target are:

Functional Objective: Peace and Security

Program Area 1.3: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Program Element 1.3.1: Operations Support

Program Element 1.3.6: Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Program Element 1.3.7: Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations

Program Area 1.4: Counter-Narcotics

Program Element 1.4.1: Eradication

Program Element 1.4.2: Alternative Development and Alternative Livelihoods

Program Element 1.4.3: Interdiction

Program Element 1.4.4: Drug Demand Reduction

Program Area 1.5: Transnational Crime

Program Element 1.5.1: Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

Program Element 1.5.2: Intellectual Property Theft, Corporate Espionage, and Cyber Security

Program Element 1.5.3: Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling

Program Element 1.5.4: Organized and Gang-related Crime

Functional Objective: Governing Justly and Democratically

Program Area 2.1: Rule of Law and Human Rights

Program Element 2.1.3: Justice System
Program Element 2.1.4: Human Rights
Program Area 2.2: Good Governance
Program Element 2.2.4: Anti-Corruption Reforms
Program Element 2.2.5: Governance of the Security Sector

INL strategies are:

Establish governmental control and rule of law in conflict and post-conflict areas; safeguarding human rights and increasing freedom-of-movement.

Strengthen law enforcement and the judicial systems to deter, investigate, and prosecute domestic crimes within identified nation-states.

Reduce the cultivation and production of drugs.

Restrict and remove trafficking options and capabilities of criminal organizations.

Prevent the resurgence of drug production and limit the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects.

Protect the homeland by enhancing the physical and procedural security at designated international sites.

Build institutional capacity for international cooperation in combating transnational crimes while correcting weaknesses in international and regional multilateral institutions, international financial markets and transnational law enforcement regimes.

INL programs produce:

Fewer illegal and dangerous drugs on America's streets;

Greater host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counterdrug, countercrime and counterterrorism operations;

Improved security and political stability in post-conflict situations;

Enhanced host nation capabilities to stem money laundering and interdict sources of terrorist financing, fight corruption, protect intellectual property rights, deter cybercrime, secure borders, and counter alien smuggling;

Greater host nation capacity to directly combat corruption and organized crime; and

Improved adherence to international human rights standards by the police and the prison systems.

INL counterdrug and law enforcement country programs are the primary vehicles for the provision of bilateral assistance. Country programs:

Are developed on the basis of country strategies coordinated at post by the Country Teams and/or Law Enforcement Working Groups and host nation officials;

Are formalized through bilateral Letters of Agreement that set out key objectives, program priorities, performance targets, and funding levels;

Strengthen relationships with various host country ministries and law enforcement authorities;

Support operational law enforcement cooperation between the host governments and the FBI, DEA, and others by providing valuable training/equipment/technical assistance platforms;

Are coordinated at post by Narcotics/Law Enforcement Section Officers directly linked to INL;

Are supported in Washington by INL subject and country experts and policy apparatus;

Are implemented by a wide variety of U.S. law enforcement and regulatory agencies, international organizations, NGOs, and international assistance agencies.

INL's centrally-managed programs complement country programs in key areas:

Interregional aviation provides aviation support to respective country programs for aerial eradication, mobility, interdiction, reconnaissance and logistical support.

Anticorruption programs strengthen the political will to reduce corruption and implement international standards in transparency and good governance;

Regional law enforcement training brings together professionals from neighboring countries and builds them into a network for future cooperation;

Demand reduction programs reach out to grass-roots constituencies with education and support, improving American's own image in the process;

Anti-money laundering/terrorist financing programs identify vulnerabilities in key countries and provide speedy assistance to create sound financial institutions;

Anti-alien smuggling and border security programs help extend our first line of defense against all forms of transnational crime;

Cybercrime, cybersecurity and intellectual property crime programs address the growing impact of criminal misuse of information technology.

Global recognition of the dangers of drugs and crime -- and the need for stronger international cooperation to fight those threats -- has steadily increased. The one-time divide between “producer” and “consumer” countries of illicit narcotics has vanished, replaced by understanding that all countries are vulnerable and that domestic drug problems are on the increase in drug producing and trafficking states around the world. Similarly, nations on all continents have begun to accept that corruption and money laundering associated with trafficking relentlessly undermine governments and national economies. U.S. leadership has galvanized support for new multilateral instruments, such as conventions against organized crime and corruption. Meanwhile, the international community continues to support strongly the ambitious antidrug commitments embodied in the three U.N. drug conventions.

Policy Goals

The fight against transnational crime and international narcotics is a national security and foreign policy priority. INL plays a key role in carrying out the President’s foreign policy agenda by coordinating U.S. international drug polices with the Office of National Drug Control Policy and leading in the development and coordination of U.S. international drug and crime assistance. For countries in transition from conflict, INL’s policies and programs promote stable environments, good governance and stronger public institutions. INL also uses technical expertise and capacity-building in developing and transforming nations in order to create reliable partners within a network of international legal cooperation. With sustaining partners, such as the United Nations, the European Union, the Group of Eight, the Organization of American States and others, INL works to strengthen the international legal network of laws and conventions against narcotics trade, international organized and gang-related crime, and corruption.

To deal with the increasing linkage and overlap among drug, crime, and terrorist groups, INL has an integrated law enforcement effort through a range of bilateral, regional, and global initiatives to build up the law enforcement capabilities of foreign governments so they can help stop these threats before they reach U.S. soil. This includes extending our first line of defense by strengthening border controls of other countries, enhancing the ability of foreign governments to work together cooperatively, closing off international safe havens for drug, crime and terrorist groups, helping to fight official corruption that thwarts the effective functioning of foreign criminal justice sectors, and responding to emerging crime challenges, such as cyber crime.

INL efforts center on two Department performance goals, which relate to the foreign assistance framework objectives of promoting peace and security, and governing justly and democratically:

Achieving Peace and Security: The United States promotes peace, liberty, and prosperity for all people; security is a necessary precursor to these worthy goals. The Department and USAID use a broad range of skills and other resources to achieve this goal: traditional and transformational diplomacy, both bilateral and multilateral; vigilant and informed consular operations; reformed and effective foreign assistance; creative and energetic public

diplomacy; and where appropriate, new technologies and operating constructs. State will directly confront threats to national and international security from terrorism, transnational crime and narcotics, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. State will strengthen the capability of the U.S. Government and of international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, protect civilians, and promote just application of government and law. Our diplomatic, consular, and foreign assistance activities will help shape the international security environment in ways that promote political and economic freedom and protect the dignity and human rights of all people.

For INL this means employing counternarcotics programs and combating transnational crime. For counternarcotics, this includes reducing drug crop cultivation through law enforcement, eradication, and alternative development programs in key source countries, and improving the capacity of host nation police and military forces to dismantle narcotics production and trafficking centers and to interdict drugs during shipment. It also includes strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations, arrest and imprison their leaders, and block and seize their assets.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States supports just and democratic governance for three distinct but related reasons: as a matter of principle; as a contribution to U.S. national security; and as a cornerstone of our broader development agenda. First, our political system and national identity are grounded in the belief that all people share fundamental rights that are best exercised and guaranteed by capable and democratic governance. Second, as outlined in the President's Freedom Agenda and the *National Security Strategy*, anticorruption, good governance and democracy promotion are central to our national security and global war on terror. Failed and authoritarian states that do not respond to the needs of their people or respect international human rights and democratic norms pose a long-term threat to the security of the United States and other democracies. Finally, U.S. support for anticorruption, good governance and democratization reinforces our development and transformational diplomacy goals of working with partners to help them build their own sustainable institutions of democratic governance. The U.S. Government's goal is to promote and strengthen effective democracies and move them along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

Since drug and crime groups tend to thrive best in developing nations where justice sector institutions are weak, institution building in the criminal justice sector is a core ingredient of INL programs. This includes training and technical assistance for judges, prosecutors, and police, assistance designed to modernize the management of justice sector institutions and to make them more transparent, and initiatives to make police and related agencies more publicly accountable and more responsive to human rights.

To carry out our institutional development and cooperation programs, INL works closely with, and draws on, the expertise of sixteen other USG agencies, including (but not limited to) USAID, Justice, Treasury, Commerce, Homeland Security (Customs, Immigration and Coast Guard) Defense, DEA, FBI and the CIA.

Program Performance

Although the FY 2009 INL counternarcotics budget represents only a small part of the federal drug control budget, INL bilateral and multilateral programs and diplomatic initiatives are currently strengthening counternarcotics and law enforcement efforts in more than 150 countries around the world in support of the President's 2008 National Drug Control Strategy and other strategies aimed at fighting crime and protecting our national security interests. INL's counternarcotics and criminal justice sector capacity building programs are focused on Afghanistan and on the countries of the Andean Region in South America, the world's primary source of the heroin and cocaine, respectively. INL is committed to combating the threat posed by criminal gangs from Central America and Mexico and to working in cooperation with other countries principally affected by it. INL is also giving increased attention the entry of synthetic drugs via the Western Hemisphere into the United States, particularly Mexico, which is a source country for methamphetamines as well as heroin and marijuana.

The International Law Enforcement Academies strengthen qualitative capabilities and regional cooperation by training 2,800 law enforcement officials from over 70 countries in topics such as counter-terrorism, corruption, criminal investigations, drug trafficking, and organized crime. INL also continues law enforcement advisory operations in Haiti, Iraq, and Liberia as the United States and its allies work to build stability, democracy, and economic progress in difficult post-conflict environments. Highlights of INL programmatic and diplomatic accomplishments over the year include the following:

ACP: Promoting peaceful stability by combating narcoterrorism.

In 2007, many of the seven ACP countries made good progress combating the cultivation and distribution of illegal narcotics. The Government of Colombia continued to set record levels in eradication of illegal crops, maintained a robust interdiction effort and close cooperation with the United States on extraditions. In Peru, despite violent ambushes of police and intimidation of alternative development teams in coca growing areas by the terrorist group Shining Path/Sendero Luminoso, the government of Peru exceeded its eradication goals. The Government of Bolivia exceeded its own eradication goal for 2007, however the eradication operations did not keep pace with the replantings of coca.

Colombia: Colombia continued its series of consecutive record-breaking years for eradication of illicit crops in 2007, spraying 153,133 hectares of coca and manually eradicating more than 66,000 hectares. Cooperation between the United States and Colombia on extraditions remains good. Colombia extradited a record 164 defendants in 2007. Since December 1987, when Colombia revised its domestic law permitting extraditions of Colombian nationals, more than 640 individuals have been sent to the United States to stand trial, including several key drug traffickers and ex-militants. Significant progress was also made in expanding Colombia's transition to a new, accusatory judicial system.

Peru: Eradicated 11,065 hectares of coca and over 1,000 hectares in voluntary eradication linked to alternative development. Port programs directed at interdicting maritime drug shipments contributed to the seizure of over 11 metric tons of cocaine and 800 metric tons of precursor chemicals in 2007. The U.S. supported alternative development program accelerated the implementation of infrastructure and productive activities in communities participating in voluntary eradication. In 2007 an additional 727 police officers with a three-year commitment to counternarcotics graduated from USG-supported police academies in March, reinforcing the 400 police who graduated in 2005. By the end of 2008, over 3,000 new police will be operating in the source zones. The influx of well-trained police in 2007 allowed the Peruvian National Police (PNP) to effect sustained interdiction in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys (VRAE) and to carry out eradication in areas of the Huallaga valley that have violently resisted programmed eradication in the past.

Bolivia: Estimated coca cultivation rose 14 percent in 2007 to 29,500 hectares and the Government of Bolivia (GOB) eradicated 6,269 hectares. However, the GOB also continued to push for policies that would expand coca cultivation in violation of its own laws and international agreements if implemented. The GOB continued a strong interdiction performance in 2007, seizing 17.8 metric tons of cocaine, destroying 4,076 cocaine base labs and detaining 4,268 suspects. Alternative development efforts contributed to licit family income increases. Assistance to farm communities and businesses helped generate 3,700 new jobs and new sales of AD products of \$16.5 million (a 45% increase over 2006). In FY 2007, 12,671 families benefited directly from USG assistance.

Other ACP Successes: Seizures of cocaine (22.45 metric tons (MT)) in 2007 were down in *Ecuador* from 2006 levels, however, the Government of Ecuador (GOE) destroyed cocaine laboratories capable of refining multi-ton quantities of cocaine, and police and military units destroyed several multi-hectare plots of coca plants near the Colombian border. Persistent narcotics activity by Colombian armed insurgent groups has rendered Ecuador's northern border region particularly vulnerable.

In 2007, *Brazil* seized 13.1 MT of cocaine HCl, 916 kg of cocaine base, 488 kg of crack cocaine, 153.1 MT of marijuana, and 16 kg of heroin. U.S.-Brazil cooperation helped bring about the capture in Sao Paulo of Juan Carlos Ramírez-Abadia, a notorious Colombian drug cartel leader whose multi-billion dollar drug and money laundering ring stretches from the United States to Europe.

In 2007, *Panama* seized a record 60 MT of cocaine in collaboration with the U.S. Coast Guard, including the largest on-record maritime seizure of cocaine (over 16 MT), and also seized 96 kg of heroin, 3.9 MT of marijuana, and made 207 arrests for international drug-related offenses. The joint Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-Department of Energy (DOE) Container Security Initiative (CSI), was launched in Panama in October to enhance container security from the threat posed by high-risk shipments.

Although the U.S. seeks better cooperation with *Venezuela* on stopping the flow of drugs through its territory, the impact of Venezuela's lack of cooperation goes well beyond its borders. Mexico, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic are among those who have seen the

largest increase in Venezuelan-sourced drug shipments. Seizures in Europe and Africa of cocaine which leaves South America via Venezuela are also on the rise. The President determined in 2007, as in 2006 and 2005, that Venezuela failed demonstrably to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements. The GOV has not signed a letter of agreement with the United States since 2004, which prevents the U.S. from making new funding available for projects.

Other Key Successes

Afghanistan: Total poppy cultivation increased by 17 percent over 2006 numbers due to an increasingly deteriorating security situation primarily in the southern provinces. However, the number of poppy-free provinces more than doubled from six to 13 among relatively stable and secure northern provinces. USG-supported eradication in 2007 increased by 25% from 2006 and continues to serve as a deterrent to poppy cultivation.

Although the political and economic situation in Afghanistan is improving, significant increases in poppy cultivation, processing, and trafficking over the past year undermines economic reconstruction, weakens the rule of law, and threatens regional stability. Proceeds from the drug trade also help fund the insurgency and the Taliban. The U.S. five pillar approach to the opium problem, which pillars are Eradication, Interdiction, Rule of Law, Alternative Livelihoods, and Public Information, continues to complement the Government of Afghanistan's (GOA) eight pillar approach and in 2007, the U.S. had significant success in each pillar.

The GOA's Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) has developed into a more flexible and mobile force, with INL air support increasing the central government's eradication capabilities. Aerial support for ground eradication efforts have increased the effectiveness of the program, and allowed for its expansion into areas otherwise inaccessible for security or logistical reasons. In 2007 eradication increased to 19,047 hectares, a 25% increase over 2006. The PEF initiated pre-planting campaigns encourage farmers to plant licit crops and to increase the awareness of alternative livelihood.

In 2007, the U.S. and UK mentored Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) stood up two vetted units with the assistance of INL, DOD, and DEA. The Sensitive Investigative Unit and the Technical Intercept Unit will work in conjunction with the existing National Interdiction Unit (NIU) to provide evidence leading to arrests and successful prosecutions of high value targets. The base for the NIU also opened in late 2007 which allows the 216 member force to forward deploy from that location. In 2007, CNPA also reported the following seizures: 39,304 KG of opium, 4,249 KG of heroine, and 617 KG of morphine base in 2007. Total arrests in 2007 were 760 for narcotics-related crimes offenders while 50 drug labs were destroyed. In April 2007, Taliban-linked Afghan heroin trafficker Mohammad Essa was removed to the U.S., where he was charged with conspiring to import approximately \$25 million worth of heroin in the U.S. and other countries. In November 2007, the CNPA NIU and DEA FAST in Nangarhar arrested and transferred Khan Mohammed to DOJ custody for drug trafficking. Mohammad is also under U.S. indictment

for Narco-terrorism (Title 21 USC 960a), representing the first Afghan charged with this offense and only the fourth 960a indictment charge in the U.S.

The Afghan Police Program (APP) has also made significant strides. INL has established police training centers in Kabul, Kandahar, Konduz, Jalalabad, Gardez, Bamiyan, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif; opened a Forward Operating Base (FOB) at Islam Qala; and trained over 88,000 police officers on basic police skills. Expansion of the field training program to all major provinces is currently underway, and more than 500 mentors and trainers have been deployed to over 24 provinces. Nearly 200 mentors are deployed on Police Mentor Teams (PMTs) at the district level and are engaging with local Afghan police officials. Ministry of Interior (MOI) Reform is also proceeding well. Rank reform, having started at the highest levels of the MOI, has now been completed through the field grade officer level. Pay reform is being implemented in tandem with rank reform, with each phase of the former following just after each phase of the latter. The international community agreed in October 2007 that ANP who have completed basic training at an RTC or the CTC (Central Training Center) should receive pay parity with ANA: \$100 per month of basic pay. The combination of these two reform measures has boosted morale and police loyalty.

In July 2007, the Rome Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan, attended by Afghan President Hamid Karzai and other world leaders, re-confirmed a political commitment to justice reform; and generated new donor funding for assistance programs. The U.S. committed funding at the Rome Conference to support justice and corrections salaries through multilateral mechanisms that will simultaneously implement civil service reforms. The U.S. also played a key role in encouraging the expansion of provincial justice, by developing the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM). The PJCM will deploy rule of law coordinators across Afghanistan to ensure that bilateral programs are complimentary and integrated.

Significant strides were made in alternative livelihoods for farmers to discourage them from planting poppy. Farmers were given in season licit seeds to plant instead of poppy and access to markets and arable land and the planting of high-value crops continued to be explored.

The Counternarcotics Advisory Team (CNAT) formerly known as the Poppy Elimination Program (PEP), has increased its effectiveness in dis-incentivizing poppy cultivation through year-round targeted public information campaigns to dissuade farmers from planting, the promotion alternative livelihoods programs to spur rural development, and supporting governor-led eradication of poppy crops. CNAT teams have fully deployed in the seven key provinces that produce over 80 percent of the opium in Afghanistan.

Iraq: INL has continued to provide hundreds of international police advisors, with DOD funding, to support the further development of the Government of Iraq's civil security forces under the leadership of the Multi-National Forces-Iraq (MNF-I). INL also is continuing to help the Iraqis strengthen their criminal justice and corrections capacities through technical and advisory assistance and ongoing prison construction efforts.

Pakistan: Pakistan is a key ally in the Global War on Terrorism and was named a Major Non-NATO Ally in early 2004. Since September 11, 2001, the GOP has taken into custody roughly 600 suspected al-Qaida (AQ) and/or Taliban militants. Pakistan's 1,600 km border with Afghanistan and 900 km border with Iran runs through rough, mountainous, and desert terrain that is remote and thus provides abundant hiding space for terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals. Commodities, infrastructure support, and training already provided by the USG, have improved the capabilities and will to fight of agencies operating on the border. INL-funded rural road construction programs begun in the FATA in opium poppy growing areas a decade ago continue to succeed in facilitating law enforcement access for eradication and interdiction activities. At the same time, this improved infrastructure opened these remote areas for legitimate commerce, counter-drug education efforts, economic development projects, and vital health and education facilities, and the development of civil society. In FY 2007, INL-funded programs in Pakistan produced significant results on multiple fronts.

The Ministry of Interior's Air Wing (50th Squadron) was established with INL funding in 2002. It currently has nine Huey II helicopters and three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft, two equipped with Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) night vision enhancement systems, operating from Quetta, Balochistan.

In 2007, the nine Huey IIs of the Air Wing executed 186 operational missions. These included transporting law enforcement forces to raid suspected drug compounds and drug processing facilities, poppy surveys, casualty evacuations (casevacs) for personnel injured during Frontier Corp (FC) and Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) operations, support for law enforcement agencies along the Afghan border, and border reconnaissance.

In terms of counternarcotics efforts, INL-supported GOP security forces reported seizing 10.9 metric tons of heroin/ morphine, 93.8 metric tons of hashish, and 15.3 metric tons of opium. The near doubling of opium seizures over 2006 reflects both the increase in the Afghan crop and success against traffickers in Balochistan.

One of the key elements of the Counternarcotics programs in Pakistan, has been the construction of roads into previously inaccessible areas. To date, 500 kilometers of counternarcotics roads have been completed in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies. An additional 60 kilometers are underway in the Khyber, as well as 50 kilometers in Kala Dhaka. In addition, construction of 113 kilometers of border security roads in FATA is complete, and ongoing construction of 266 kilometers continues to open up areas along the Afghan border.

Also in 2007, INL trained over 1,500 police personnel, totaling over 4,000 law enforcement officers since 2002. Police training focuses on crime scene investigations, leadership, management issues, and curriculum development, with a train-the-trainer approach.

Mexico: Protecting our Border and Partnering Against International Threats: In 2007, Mexico made unprecedented efforts in attacking the corrosive effects of drug trafficking and consumption during the first complete year of the Calderon Administration, including

launching aggressive operations across Mexico to reassert control over areas that had fallen under the virtual dominion of drug cartels. Mexican authorities extradited a record 83 fugitives to the United States, including the leader of the Gulf Cartel. Among the many important successes registered by law enforcement authorities was the seizure of over \$200 million in cash from a methamphetamine precursor operator, and the seizure of over 48 metric tons (MT) of cocaine (more than twice the amount seized during 2006). Although the Government of Mexico (GOM) continued to eradicate opium poppy and marijuana, total cultivation rose. The GOM greatly reduced the amount of imports of methamphetamine precursors in 2007, and implemented new regulations that will eliminate imports in 2008. Mexican law enforcement also interdicted 2,174 MT of marijuana; 292 kgs of opium gum; 298 kgs of heroin; and, 899 kgs of methamphetamine in 2007. The record interdiction of illicit drugs in 2007 was complemented by the seizure of 6,310 illegal firearms and the arrest of 19,384 persons on drug-related charges, including 19,120 Mexicans and 264 foreigners. According to the Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR), 26 drug processing laboratories were dismantled in Mexico during 2007; DEA reports that nine of these were classified as methamphetamine "super labs" (i.e., having a production capacity of 10 pounds or more per processing cycle). In October, the Presidents of Mexico and the United States announced the Merida Initiative, a historic plan to achieve deeper and stronger law enforcement cooperation.

The *Central Americans* also cooperated with USG law enforcement during 2007, successfully collaborating in seizures in international waters through the exercise of ship-rider agreements, rapid granting of permission to board flagged vessels, and turning over evidence to U.S. authorities. Both Honduras and Costa Rica participated in maritime operations that netted record seizures of 2 metric tons and 14 metric tons of cocaine respectively. Nicaragua interdicted 13 metric tons of cocaine and seized over \$6 million in currency following the disruption of trafficking efforts of the Mexican Sinaloa Cartel.

In the *Caribbean*, 2007 was notable for the continuing high level of cooperation between USG and Caribbean law enforcement. Dominican and Haitian drug police participated in "Operation Rum Punch," a three-month long operation led by DEA that successfully deterred drug smuggling flights from Venezuela to Hispaniola. In Jamaica, the police continued their participation in "Operation Kingfish" a multinational task force that brings together UK, U.S., and Canadian law enforcement to combat drug-trafficking and other criminal organizations. Operation Kingfish celebrated its third anniversary in 2007 and mounted 864 operations. In the Bahamas, the authorities seized \$7.8 million in drug-related assets, while in Haiti, the Central Financial Intelligence Unit was restructured to improve the transparency of money laundering and anti-corruption investigations and the effective prosecution of such cases.

Liberia: Using a combination of INCLE, Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), and Economic Support Funds (ESF) (INCLE and PKO funds for support of the Liberian National Police (LNP) and ESF funds for support of the Liberian justice sector), the INL Civilian Police (CIVPOL), Justice Sector Support (JSSL), and Emergency Response Unit (ERU) programs represented material and technical support to the Liberian government. Up to ten American CIVPOL police officers, working through the UN Police, provide mentoring, training, and

other technical assistance for the LNP while an additional four American CIVPOL police officers, also working through the UN Police, comprise the Senior Advisors Team (SAT) which mentors the LNP leadership. The JSSL team conducts training and mentoring activities outside of the capital and continues to supervise and fund the renovation of the main judicial building in Liberia. An international effort to create and advise an ERU within the LNP which helps maintain security while observing human rights and democratic principles is being spearheaded by INL with the use of PKO funds.

Lebanon: During 2007, a comprehensive police development program was launched in Lebanon to assist the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) by building their capacity to combat terrorist and other criminal threats in Lebanon through intensive training, essential equipment donations and law enforcement infrastructure development. This program has begun to instill a professional culture within the organization and is laying the groundwork for establishing the ISF as Lebanon's primary security sector institution responsible for addressing internal security threats, a role that has heretofore been carried out by the Lebanese army.

Fighting Corruption and Setting International Standards Against Crime: The fight against global corruption remains a top national security priority for the United States. In support of this objective, INL championed and helped deliver the first global and most comprehensive instrument against corruption – the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). In 2006, the United States became a party to UNCAC, and the Department played a key role in promoting international acceptance and implementation of UNCAC. Efforts included working with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other countries to promote ratification and acceptance of UNCAC and promoting UNCAC as a pillar in regional anticorruption groups in the Middle East, Asia and other parts of the world. As a result, UNCAC is increasingly incorporated in those policy arenas and used as a framework for technical assistance. The U.S.-led efforts to launch a pilot program to review convention implementation in which 16 countries participated; over the next year efforts will be made to expand the pilot. The U.S. is also championing and supporting the development of a formal monitoring process for the Convention, and secured a decision to that effect at the UNCAC 2nd Conference of States Parties. The U.S. also worked in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Organization of American States (OAS), and other fora to promote acceptance of the "denial of safe haven" policy related to corrupt officials and their assets. The United States continues to advance a strong anticorruption agenda in Asia Pacific, Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and the Americas. The U.S. also used INCLE funding to support two multilateral monitoring mechanisms – the Council of Europe's Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO), and the OAS Follow-up Mechanism – that promote implementation of anticorruption commitments in dozens of countries. INL is planning efforts to build capacity in developing countries in Africa and within Eurasia to address corruption and to combat high-level corruption by investigating and prosecuting corruption crimes as a precursor for recovering assets.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering: Terrorist groups, drug traffickers, and traditional transnational crime organizations share many traits, but none so compelling as the need to launder, hide, or secretly move their profits and operating funds. Over the past several years,

INL has implemented an aggressive program to combat international financial crime, with an increasing emphasis on terrorist financing. For example, in the past, INL funding has provided multi-agency training, bilaterally or through multilateral organizations, to more than 100 countries. To assist countries in combating money laundering, INL, in conjunction with DHS/ICE, has assisted in the development of Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) in South America. Developed as a bilateral mechanism to detect trade-based money laundering and customs fraud, TTUs have been established in Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. To promote global cooperation on anti-money laundering, INL provides support to the multilateral Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which has set the international standard through its 49 recommendations enveloping both anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, and to FATF-style regional bodies. Through INL funding, the Council of Europe's MONEYVAL Committee conducted a series of typology exercises in fall 2007, and the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) received assessor training as well as conducted the first of its mutual assessments in mid-2007. INL has also provided assistance to nearly half of the more than 24 states identified by the USG as most "at risk" for terrorist financing operations. INL's regional Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Program, designed to assist the development of viable anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist regimes to the fourteen non-FATF member states of the Pacific Islands Forum.

International Law Enforcement Academies: To date, the five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, New Mexico and El Salvador (includes the Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru) have trained approximately 28,000 officials from over 75 countries, including over 3,400 officials trained in 2007. ILEA curricula will continue to be modified to respond to emerging transnational criminal trends in terrorism, terrorist financing, organized crime, financial crimes and human trafficking.

Demand Reduction: Independent, science-based evaluations on the long-range impact of INL-funded training for drug treatment programs revealed that overall hard-core drug use in the target population in Peru was reduced from 90% to 34% in the target treatment population, while overall drug use in Thailand was reduced from 90% to 8% in the target population. Coca paste and cocaine use in Peru was reduced from 62% to 22% and 30% to 8%, respectively. Methamphetamine abuse in Thailand was reduced from 82% to 7% in the target treatment population and arrests for other crimes were reduced from 40% to 6%. A similar evaluation of drug prevention training in Colombia revealed drug use declined from 54% to 10% in eight target cities. "Best Practice" studies of INL-funded drug treatment initiatives in Southeast Asia reported success rates (percent of clients remaining drug-free after treatment) of over 70 % compared to 15 % in other developing countries.

Establishing Rule of Law in Post Conflict Societies: To meet urgent needs in countries in the post-conflict period, INL is taking measures to enhance the USG capacity to identify, train, equip, deploy and support civilian police and law enforcement and criminal justice advisors to participate in multilateral peacekeeping and complex security operations. Using INCLE, Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF), Afghanistan Security Forces Funds (ASFF), Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), Freedom Support Act (FSA) and Support for East European Democracy (SEED) money, INL currently deploys more than 1,000 police and

corrections advisors and justice experts in eight countries, including over 300 uniformed U.S. police to support law enforcement operations and reform in UN peacekeeping missions in Kosovo, Haiti, Liberia and Sudan. INL continues to implement programs that have helped establish, train, and equip 8,600 members of the new Kosovo Police Service as well as provide training for more than 3,000 Haitian National Police (HNP) cadets. Programs in Liberia provide mentoring, training and technical assistance for the 3,500-member Liberian police service and struggling court system. INL also deployed civilian police advisors to the UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and provided direct assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan through the provision of law enforcement and correctional experts to provide training and assistance to enhancing the capabilities in its criminal justice sector. In Iraq, INL provided approximately 700 international police liaison officers to support the reconstruction of the Iraqi police and the Iraqi Government's efforts to provide effective internal security. In Afghanistan, INL is managing police and justice programs designed to stand up and train 82,000 police in eight training centers in Kabul and the provinces, as well as assist with reform of the criminal justice system including the Attorney General's Office the Ministry of Justice and the Central Prisons Department.

Program Justification

The FY 2009 INL budget request of approximately \$1.609 billion is designed to support President Bush's comprehensive strategy for combating the global threat of narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. The ACP request will support counterdrug programs in the seven ACP countries, although the main focus will be on the three source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets.

The INCLE request supports country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gap between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak and corrupt. Many INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact. Resources are also focused in countries that have specific challenges to overcome to establish a secure, stable environment, such as Mexico, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, and Indonesia.

Country and Account Programs

Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) – \$406.8 million

Colombia (\$329.6 million): U.S. assistance has helped the government and people of Colombia make notable progress in combating the drug traffickers and narcoterrorists that only recently threatened the stability of this nation. Colombia remains the supplier of roughly 90 percent of the cocaine entering the United States and the primary source of heroin

east of the Mississippi River. Aggressive disruption of the illicit drug trade through a combination of eradication, interdiction and promotion of the rule of law remains a top USG priority. FY 2009 funds will solidify recent gains and ensure sustainability of counternarcotics and rule of law programs we are working to nationalize. The Government of Colombia (GOC) has already taken ownership of several important programs, and while we will continue close coordination with the GOC on transferring additional operational and financial responsibilities, U.S. support will continue to be needed for activities such as training local aviation personnel, training and equipping Colombian police and supporting vital aviation operations, which are essential to the GOC's ability to project its presence through the country and conduct aerial and manual eradication missions. In FY 2009, we seek to further Colombia's transformational process in the areas of Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically by continuing to support Colombia's successful counternarcotics, public security, and judicial reform programs.

Peru (\$37 million): FY 2009 plans include the continuing the enhancement capabilities of the Peruvian National Police Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO) to conduct advanced road interdiction, riot control, greater security for eradication teams, and interdiction in source-zone areas. There will be an expanded eradication effort by the Government of Peru's Coca Reduction Agency (CORAH) in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of coca expansion, and continual monitoring of new coca. An increased number of police and eradicators, and expansion of the area of operations will fully engage the Huey IIs, INL-owned fixed wing aircraft, and available Peruvian MI-17 helicopters. FY 2009 funds will also support fuel, aircraft maintenance, maintenance of hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for PNP Aviation (DIRAVPOL) personnel. Additionally, FY 2009 funds will support advanced training for prosecutors who oversee police and military drug enforcement operations and maintain the on-going media campaign to better inform the Peruvian public about the issues surrounding the illegal drug trade.

Bolivia (\$31 million): In FY 2009, counternarcotics assistance to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) will focus on continuing to fortify law enforcement cooperation and strengthen law enforcement capability in areas such as interdiction, building local support for coca control and eradication, and highlighting the damage to Bolivian society and Bolivia's neighbors caused by increased coca cultivation, cocaine, and human trafficking. Support will boost the presence and effectiveness of the police in the Yungas and replace obsolete equipment throughout Bolivia. Funding in FY 2009 is primarily directed towards interdiction, with sufficient eradication support for operations the GOB is willing to undertake, such as in the national parks, and to maintain sufficient eradication resources available for potential increased operations. Assistance will directly support the police units that conduct interdiction operations and security for the eradication operations, and the military counternarcotics units that provide ground, aviation and riverine support for the police. FY 2009 funding will continue maintenance support and fuel for vehicles, boats and aircraft deployed in interdiction and eradication operations. FY 2009 funds will also support demand reduction activities to enable civil society, through training and other interventions, to provide basic rehabilitation, diagnostic centers, and other services the public sector remains incapable of delivering. Support for the Law Enforcement Training and Development Program will continue training for the Bolivian National Police Force in basic

and advanced criminal investigation, advanced law enforcement techniques, and Human Rights.

Ecuador (\$7.2 million): Counternarcotics assistance for the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA), responsible for nearly all of the land-based drug seizures in Ecuador, will support port and canine operations and acquisition of law enforcement and communications equipment. Funds will support expanding police presence and counternarcotics operations to sensitive outlying locations inadequately protected against narcotics trafficking. USG support will extend and refine training for judges, prosecutors and judicial police in implementation of the new criminal code. Supporting the military and coastal control units on the border will further strengthen Ecuador's ability to protect its national territory against narco-terrorist incursions and to seize illicit international shipments of drugs and precursor chemicals. It will also give these forces the ability to rapidly deploy to remote areas in response to reports of drug trafficking activity. USG assistance will support the formation, training and operations of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), a key aspect of effectively implementing the money laundering law. Also FY 2009 demand reduction support for the Ecuadorian Ministry of Education and non-governmental organizations will increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and disseminate information about abuse prevention.

Brazil (\$1 million): Funds will contribute to the Government of Brazil's efforts to increase its intelligence and investigative reach throughout the country but especially in the major urban areas and at specific sites in the border areas with Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Guyana and Suriname. Funds will be directed primarily to the Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) for the purchase of equipment for the Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs) and the Joint Investigative Units (JICs) to support investigations and interdiction operations against major drug trafficking organizations present in and/or operating within Brazil.

Panama (\$1 million): Funds will enhance Panama's interdiction capability to disrupt the regional flow of illicit drugs, chemicals, weapons, and people by improving its law enforcement infrastructure, standing up a Coast Guard modeled after the U.S. Coast Guard, and control of its borders and international ports of entry and exit.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – \$1,194.3 million

Africa – \$37.4 million

Democratic Republic of Congo (\$1.7 million): Funds will continue sustainable improvements in the capacity of Democratic Republic of Congo law enforcement institutions. The program will focus on training and may include training on general policing skills and border control, as well as police academy development, and specialized training courses.

Liberia (\$4.1 million): Strengthening Liberia's law enforcement and criminal justice capacity remains a key priority of the USG. FY 2009 funds will continue to assist Liberia develop a credible and competent criminal justice system through provision of material

support and advisors for the Liberian National Police, the Emergency Response Unit, the Ministry of Justice, and the judiciary.

Nigeria (\$1.2 million): Nigerian organized crime groups dominate the African narcotics trade, transporting drugs to the United States, Europe, and Asia. Nigeria-based criminal organizations are engaged in advance-fee fraud, and other forms of financial crime, including identity theft, that defraud American citizens and businesses. Corruption is endemic in Nigeria and permeates all aspects of private lives and government. FY 2009 funding will be used for counternarcotics and interdiction training for Nigerian law enforcement and customs institutions, and the assistance to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission.

Sudan (\$24 million): Since the signing of the North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, the United States has been working to support the implementation of the agreement and to assist the development of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). To this end, INL programs in FY 2007 and FY 2008 continued to provide support to the UN Mission in Sudan through the assignment of 15 police, corrections, and judicial officers. Bilateral assistance to the GOSS criminal justice system included INL support for a newly opened law library, which is the most comprehensive legal collection in Southern Sudan. The GOSS recently signed an agreement with INL to begin a long term comprehensive criminal justice sector development program, which will include equipment, technical assistance and training.

Africa Regional (Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)) (\$2.5 million): The TSCTP is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, and promoting democratic governance. Developing general policing capabilities in TSCTP member states advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security Objective through supporting and building law enforcement and border control services with the capacity to investigate and dismantle criminal and terrorist groups, interdict trafficking and smuggling, manage crime scenes, and cooperate with regional and USG law enforcement agencies in investigations of complex transnational crimes. INL is working in conjunction with DS/ATA and the regional bureaus on this endeavor.

West Africa (\$1.8 million): Drugs transiting West Africa en route to Europe and other destinations are threatening the stability and law enforcement organizations of the region. Funds for programs in these countries will focus on training and equipping police to investigate and interdict drugs. Where possible, INL funding will be used to augment and bolster UN and European programs focusing on drug trafficking. INL funds will also address drug related corruption and money laundering.

Other Africa (\$2 million): Weak law enforcement institutions throughout Africa corrupt and weaken governments, undermine progress toward democracy and provide an attractive environment for terrorism and transnational organized crime. The Africa program supports states in the region with a demonstrated commitment to good governance and democratic policing, and the political will to achieve these goals. FY 2009 funds will be used for programs designed to upgrade basic policing and prosecutorial skills. Programs will improve

the capacity of governments to combat trafficking in narcotics and other contraband, illegal migration, public corruption, and financial fraud.

East Asia and the Pacific – \$15.9 million

Indonesia (\$9.5 million): Indonesia, the world's third largest democracy, with the largest population of Muslims in the world, is a key strategic partner in terms of fighting transnational criminal organizations and promoting regional stability. As an emerging democracy, Indonesia is an important nation in providing leadership to the Islamic world. Indonesia is also a center of criminal activity, including drug trafficking, cyber-crime, illegal migration, piracy, and is a home to terrorists. Corruption is endemic in Indonesia, including within Indonesia's National Police (INP), though lessening as a result of INP-INL efforts. Indonesia's maritime borders, which stretch across 17,000 islands and the strategically important Malacca Strait, are largely unprotected and undefended, leaving the country vulnerable to a range of criminal activities from narcotics smuggling to terrorist infiltration. With FY 2009 funds, INL-funded projects managed by the Senior Law Enforcement Advisor will continue to assist INP establish organization-wide mechanisms to root out corruption. INL projects will also enhance the Marine Police's effectiveness by providing both patrol craft and training. FY 2009 assistance will also continue efforts to assist Indonesian in building a well-trained police force based on democratic principles, community policing, and respect for rule of law and individual rights. INL-funded Resident Legal Advisor projects will assist and advise on prosecutorial and judicial reform, criminal code of procedure revisions, and the like.

Laos (\$1 million): Laos is one of the world's least developed countries, with an almost total lack of infrastructure such as roads and rail that isolates rural villages from the market economy and most government services and influence. Laos is also the second largest producer of opium in Southeast Asia. Opium crop control projects have been highly successful, with an estimated 83 percent drop in the area under cultivation between 2004 and 2006. During the same period, production declined from an estimated 49 metric tons to only 8 ½ metric tons. INL development projects reduce the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit opium by detoxifying and vocationally-training addicts and providing market-based income alternatives for farmers. Regionally produced amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) have eclipsed opium. With the nearly completed highways connecting China to Thailand through Laos, and Thailand to Vietnam, again through Laos, plus the Mekong River, Laos remains a transit route of choice for Burmese drugs going to China and other Southeast Asian states. Preliminary data from late February 2008 indicate a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation; TCAS and host country counternarcotics agency and provincial governor are meeting to address. With FY 2009 funding, INL development will continue efforts to stem production, and deter trafficking and abuse of illicit opium by providing market-based income alternatives for farmers. FY 2008 funding will also support INL's support of Lao law enforcement operations and reform, drug awareness and demand reduction programs.

Philippines (\$1.2 million): The Philippines is a strategic ally and a partner in the global war on terrorism. Enhancing the capabilities of Philippine law enforcement and criminal justice sector is central to strengthening our mutual security. FY 2009 funds will continue to

support law enforcement development, improve overall justice delivery in Jolo, with emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation.

Thailand (\$1.4 million): Thailand is a long-time U.S. ally in the fight against drugs and host to one of our regional International Law Enforcement Academies. It also plays a leading regional role in the fight against narcotics and transnational crime. At one time, a source country for heroin, Thailand's aggressive counternarcotics strategy kept opium poppy cultivation below 1,000 hectares in 2006, for the eighth year in a row, and at the lowest level since the mid-1980s. Even so, Thailand serves as a transit zone for heroin and the sharp increase in methamphetamines coming out of Burma and other states in the region. At U.S. urging and with INL assistance, Thailand is in the process of amending virtually all of its basic narcotics laws and all substantive and procedural criminal laws, including those that pertain to money laundering and official corruption.

TimorL'Este (\$1 million): Funds will be used in coordination with Australian assistance to develop the civilian-led national police service, focusing on organizational management, curriculum development, training and technical assistance that will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks.

Other East Asia and the Pacific (\$1.9 million): Funds will be used primarily for law enforcement reform and development, criminal justice institution development (including the RLA program in China), narcotics interdiction, and border security projects.

Europe – \$0.3 million

Turkey (\$0.3 million): Funding would also be used to build on joint Turkish-Afghan counterdrug training conducted in early 2007, bringing in other key partners as appropriate, for example, investigative agencies from Southeastern Europe. Training and technical assistance, provided by DEA and/or other training experts will be directed at Turkish counterdrug, customs and other law enforcement entities on border control and detection techniques at land and sea ports of entry.

Near East – \$112.3

Iraq (\$75 million): INL will continue key criminal justice programs vital to promoting security, stability and respect for the rule of law in Iraq. In support of DOD/CENTCOM's lead on Iraq security forces development, as prescribed in NSPD-36, INL will continue to contribute police expertise to that mission with funding from DOD. The INCLE budget will fund the further development of the other two essential components of the Iraqi criminal justice system – courts/judiciary and corrections. Specifically, INL will support justice advisors to work with Iraqi counterparts in Baghdad and in the provinces on capacity development. INL also will support protection for courts, witnesses and the judiciary through training, technical assistance, small scale equipment purchases and operation of witness security camps. Training, mentoring and technical assistance will expand the skills, professionalism, and efficiency of Iraqi judges, investigators, court administrators, prosecutors and corrections officers. INL will continue to fund the deployment of U.S.

federal law enforcement advisors working with Iraqi counterparts on the Major Crimes Task Force to enable them to investigate high profile crimes. INL will also use FY 2009 funds to develop, manage, and oversee its programs in Iraq as well as to monitor contracts that maintain a capacity in country to provide logistics, transportation, life support, and security for advisors and trainers deployed to Iraq.

Egypt (\$3 million): Egypt is a democratizing and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in the global war on terrorism. FY 2009 funds will build on ongoing efforts to assist Egypt's law enforcement agencies to improve the management and administrative skills of its officers, expand capacity for strategic planning, and promote organizational transparency. In FY 2009 we will continue a workshop series focusing on police best practices that support the migration of the Egyptian National Police (ENP) to more democratic organization. Workshops would include: Strategic Planning (Year II) tools, instruments and practical application, police selection, evaluation & motivation, crime trends, analysis and available technology, and train the trainer adult learning techniques for Police Academy senior staff. Also, workshops will build on the Community Policing concepts and initiatives discussed and presented at the Workshop in March 2008. We will conduct an International Study Tour of 6-8 select ENP senior leaders to visit, observe and interact with select proactive community policing agencies in the United States. The educational approach of this study tour would be a peer teaching & learning experience for ENP senior leaders and U.S. host country participants. The Study Tour would provide an up close and personal view of how an effective and successful community policing program works in practice.

Jordan (\$1.5 million): Jordan is a key U.S. ally, committed to progressive democratic reform, and in lockstep with the United States in the war on terrorism. However, Jordan's progress implementing reform is constrained by external threats and domestic economic and political challenges. Jordan suffered two serious terrorist attacks in 2005, and disrupted numerous other plots. Jordan is buffeted by conflicts and instability on most of its borders, and faces a critical terrorism threat. A deterioration of the security environment would damage the tourism sector and prompt foreign investors to retreat from Jordan's markets, devastating the economy, and creating political instability. The FY 2009 INL program will build on progress we made in the inaugural FY 2008 program by enhancing the capabilities of the Jordanian security sector institutions to combat transnational criminal threats and contribute to national counter-terrorism efforts, and thereby strengthening an important partner in the Middle East.

Lebanon (\$6 million): In the wake of the 2006 Hezbollah-Israel war, much of Lebanon lies in ruins, especially in the south. Lebanon had just recovered from decades of war and outside occupation and seemed headed for unprecedented economic growth and democratic development following the April 2005 withdrawal of Syrian military forces and the election of the first "made in Lebanon" government in nearly 30 years. However, Lebanon's democracy remains fragile due to sectarian tensions and continuing Syrian interference using local proxies, Hezbollah, and heavily armed Palestinian rejectionist (terrorist) groups. Despite the war, Hezbollah retains its arms and its dangerous state-within-a-state status. Lebanon's massive reconstruction program and the UN-supported deployment of Lebanese

security forces into hitherto-Hezbollah-controlled southern Lebanon provide the opportunity not only to restore Lebanon's economy but to rebalance its political system and help restore Lebanon's full sovereignty.

Supporting the democratic government of Lebanon, and the people of Lebanon, are urgent U.S. priorities. We are working toward the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701, the establishment of the full sovereignty of a Lebanese Government representing all its people, and Lebanese security forces capable of protecting Lebanon's borders, sovereignty and dignity. The FY 2009 program will build on the successes of the ongoing INL train and equip program to further enhance the capabilities of the Internal Security Forces (ISF). A more professionalized ISF will be prepared to absorb more specialized training and equipment in FY 2009, and INL will develop appropriate initiatives to build on the successes of the continued USG support through training, technical assistance, equipment donations and law enforcement infrastructure development that will assist the ISF in combating security threats posed by terrorist and other criminal groups who operate in Lebanon and cross its borders. The FY 2009 program will take into account especially the security challenges of working in Lebanon.

Morocco (\$1 million): Morocco is a liberalizing, democratizing, and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in the global war on terrorism. Morocco has relatively weak border control systems that could be exploited by terrorists and other transnational criminals. Due to its long and poorly controlled borders, extensive coastline, and proximity to Europe, Morocco has substantial problems with illegal migration, human smuggling, the movement of transnational terrorists through its territory, drug production and trafficking, and commercial smuggling. The profits from these illicit enterprises could provide revenue sources to terrorists. These criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law in Morocco, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Moroccan institutions. INL programs in FY 2009 will provide training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as border protection agencies and corrections facilities to enhance their ability to combat transnational criminal threats and develop the capacity of some of Morocco's previously trained legal professionals as trainers to implement anti-corruption and economic crimes training programs throughout the country.

West Bank/Gaza (\$25 million): Funds will support U.S. activities which complement broader international efforts, as called for in the Roadmap, to transform and strengthen security capabilities of the President of the Palestinian Authority (PA). Our efforts will enhance current and future operational effectiveness with the goals of: bolstering the capabilities of the National Security Forces to act as a Gendarmerie-like organization to maintain public order, confront major criminal activity, and support the civilian police when they encounter overwhelming resistance and fire power. The funds will also provide technical and other assistance to the newly created Strategic Planning Department in the Ministry of Interior which has the responsibility for conducting central planning, budgeting, and coordination of the PA's security forces, including being a central point of contact for assistance-related matters. A portion of the funds will be used to staff and manage the INL office in Jerusalem that oversees this program.

Yemen (\$0.8 million): Yemen has distinguished itself as a solid partner in the fight against global terrorism. In 2004, a Yemeni court sentenced two men to death for their roles in the bombing of the USS Cole, and four others were sentenced to prison terms of five to ten years for their involvement. Given threats to peace and security in Yemen, particularly from terrorist and other transnational groups, INL assistance in FY 2009 will be used to help enhance security by building the capacity of Yemeni law enforcement to combat these threats. Also, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) programs will work with Yemeni law enforcement to adopt anti-trafficking laws, improve the legal framework for addressing TIP, and/or strengthen the capacity of civil society to work effectively with justice systems to promote the rescue and protection of victims.

South Asia - \$293.6 million

Afghanistan (\$250 million): The U.S. will continue to work in cooperation with the United Kingdom in a joint effort to combat insecurity and narcotics proliferation in Afghanistan. Given these current challenges to establishment of fully functional democracy, INL will continue its efforts to improve national law enforcement capabilities, support a strong eradication program, strengthen the rule of law, and enhance public security in FY 2009. INL will fund efforts to reduce poppy cultivation through media outreach, province-based dissuasion against planting campaigns, robust eradication efforts, as well as drug control institution building that includes support for interdiction and demand reduction programs. There will be a new emphasis on relaying anti-drug messages through partnerships with local, tribal, and religious leaders. INL will also continue to work with the GOA and the international community in combined efforts towards strengthening the rule of law throughout Afghanistan. In particular, these efforts will focus on increasing the capacities of attorneys, judges, and others in the justice and corrections sectors; especially further out in the provinces.

The USG will continue and expand the Afghan Police training and mentoring program as well. In addition to continued support for current training programs at the eight Regional and Central Training Centers, INL will support the training of the Afghan Civil Order Police at the new Adraskan Facility, work cooperatively with CSTC-A at the new National Training Center, and focus on moving further forward with the Ministry of Interior reform program; especially the completion of the Pay and Rank Reform initiative.

FY 2009 funds will also continue support the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA). This effort will include expansion and training of the National Interdiction Unit (NIU), the Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU), and the Technical Investigative Unit (TIU). Funds will also be allocated to the operational support and maintenance of central and provincial facilities for the Afghan Ministry of Interior's drug enforcement and interdiction forces.

The Afghan demand reduction program will focus on addressing the growing drug abuse rates and an emerging HIV/AIDS epidemic fueled by intravenous drug use. Funds will be used to strengthen the operation of mosque-based prevention and aftercare programs; provide youth with preventive drug education programs; promote awareness among religious leaders

and district council members of drug abuse issues; strengthen the local community and faith-based organizations in demand reduction; train program operators in outreach and treatment skills; and establish treatment facilities for drug dependents, especially women.

Nepal (\$10 million): Law and order are prerequisites to the re-establishment of peace and security in Nepal, following the ten plus-year insurgency; the alternative being a failed state. Disenfranchised sizeable minorities are resorting to Maoist tactics of violent protest and strikes to seek inclusion in the political process in the run up to the Constituent Assembly elections, part of Nepal's constitution drafting and adoption, as well as the establishment of a new government. The Nepal Police (NP) and Nepal's Armed Police Force (APF), cannot as presently staffed, equipped and trained, fill the security sector gap left by the Nepal Army's confinement to barracks. The NP and APF, having been mostly focused on counterinsurgency efforts for the past ten years, are woefully under equipped and lack modern police training to enforce law and order throughout Nepal, let alone ensure safe and fair democratic elections. INL-funded assistance, be it training or logistical support, is focused on assisting the NP and APF in their efforts to reform into police organizations that are customer-focused, service-oriented and that understand the importance of human rights in law enforcement.

Pakistan (\$32 million): The events of September 11 shifted the focus of INL assistance to Pakistan from drug control and related programs to law enforcement, including security of the critical border with Afghanistan and Iran. The Border Security Project provides operational support, commodities, and training to the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) and other law enforcement agencies to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in Pakistan to secure the western border against terrorists, criminal elements, and narcotics traffickers.

U.S. assistance has enabled construction of additional Frontier Corps outposts along the porous Afghanistan-Pakistan border and of new roads to open up remote areas to law enforcement, allow forces to eradicate poppy, and facilitate farmer-to-market access for legal crops. Funding will also provide maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, based in Quetta. The Air Wing provides aviation support to several law enforcement agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Force, the Frontier Corps in NWFP and Balochistan, and the Pakistan Coast Guards, to increase surveillance capability, improve mobility in remote areas, and assist with aerial poppy surveys. INL will also continue to support law enforcement and development activities to help modernize Pakistan's antiquated crime prevention and investigation system.

Funds will be used to further enhance law enforcement capacities and to encourage more effective law enforcement cooperation within the Government of Pakistan, as well as with the United States and other countries. Funding will provide training, technical assistance, and equipment to expand investigative skills and forensics capacities, build accountability and internal control structures, enhance police training institutions, and improve managerial and leadership expertise. Due to the ever-increasing threat of opiates from Afghanistan, INL's counternarcotics program will begin to increase resources for interdiction, including disruption of transit routes, while maintaining resources devoted toward source disruption. Funding will also support construction of roads in opium poppy growing areas and will

include small water schemes to improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops and intensive farming.

On a more limited scale, we will continue to fund the introduction of alternative crops, such as off-season tomatoes, particularly in the non-traditional areas. We will also continue to fund drug demand reduction initiatives, including support for faith-based outreach centers and drug rehabilitation NGOs.

Other South Asia (\$1.6 million): Funds will be used primarily for money laundering and trafficking in persons assistance to Bangladesh, drug awareness and demand reduction activities in India, and law enforcement reform and development in Sri Lanka.

Western Hemisphere – \$605.6 million

Merida Initiative – Mexico (\$450 million): The FY 2009 program represents the second year of the multi-year \$1.4 billion Merida Initiative and builds on the FY 2008 Supplemental request consisting of \$500 million for Mexico and \$50 million for Central America. The proposed FY 2009 package is for \$450 million for Mexico and \$100 million for Central America, and is organized under the same categories as the Supplemental: Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security; Public Security and Law Enforcement; Institution Building and the Rule of Law. The overall objectives of the assistance also remain the same: break the power and impunity of criminal organizations; strengthen border, air, and maritime controls from the Southwest border of the United States to Panama; improve the capacity of justice systems in the region to conduct investigations and prosecutions; consolidate the rule of law, protect human rights, and reform prison management; curtail criminal gang activity; and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.

Mexico (base) (\$27.8 million): The FY 2009 funds will strengthen the Government of Mexico's (GOM) ability to control its borders, ports of entry, and choke points within its national transportation system through the detection and interdiction of illicit narcotics, contraband (including explosives, weapons and precursor chemicals), bulk cash shipments, trafficked/smuggled persons, and individuals seeking to enter the United States to conduct terrorist activities. The funding will enhance the GOM's capabilities to disrupt the command and control of Mexico's drug trafficking organizations. In order to maximize coordination of joint operations and investigations, INL will support GOM initiatives to improve its justice system and law enforcement capabilities by providing computers and communications equipment to establish a case-tracking system that will provide law enforcement officials access to a unified computer database, and enhance a project that identifies and facilitates the effective prosecution of violent human smugglers along the U.S./Mexico border. INL will also provide equipment and technical assistance to modernize the GOM's forensic laboratory capabilities. INL will also support the professionalization and modernization of Mexico's law enforcement institutions and criminal justice sectors. For example, INL will provide special investigative equipment, vehicles, and computers to support the new Federal Police Corps and its Special Investigative Units. INL will provide the GOM with equipment and specially trained canines for responding to drug-related crimes and work with DHS/CBP to assess security and recommend corrective action at Mexico's largest maritime ports. FY

2009 funds will be used to provide a wide variety of law enforcement training, including specialized training courses such as ethics in government, criminal investigative techniques, crime scene search and preservation of evidence, and anti-corruption training. Under social sector support, the funding would enhance demand reduction programs to educate the public about the harmful effects of drug abuse, as well as support initiatives taken by the GOM, state governments and NGOs in drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, particularly along the northern border with the United States.

Merida Initiative – Central America (\$100 million): FY 2009 funds will continue support to the seven countries of Central America in three areas of security: Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security, Public Security and Law Enforcement, and Institution Building and Rule of Law. The first area will concentrate on improving regional information sharing and actions against traffickers by providing training, technical assistance, computerized information exchange, and renovations to maritime interdiction equipment, coupled with limited amounts of new maritime and inspection equipment. The second line of action will focus on improving police performance and helping partner countries fight gang crime through improved law enforcement and prevention. The third area of intervention will be to strengthen justice sector institutions, primarily through training. This includes courts, prosecutors, community policing, prison management, and public oversight to fight corruption.

Haiti (\$15 million): The FY 2009 program is divided in three general categories: police programs (*crime control assistance*), corrections program (*criminal justice assistance*) and counterdrug programs. The U.S. will contribute up to 50 police officers to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) stabilization mission. U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field training, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills, police administration, and other specialized skills. Technical assistance on corrections issues will be provided, as well as support for refurbishing some corrections facilities. These programs will closely coordinate with the Haiti Stabilization Initiative (HSI) aimed at providing concentrated, comprehensive support to Cite Soleil, including a criminal justice component. Funding will support the operations of vetted units of Haitian police officers, established by DEA, with special authority to conduct drug investigations. Technical assistance and training by financial investigative mentors will be provided to the restructured Central Financial Intelligence Unit in support of anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funding will continue the ongoing effort aimed at restoring the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. The refurbishment of bases at Killick and Cap Haitien will continue and funding will be directed toward equipping and training the HCG for maritime drug interdiction operations.

Central America (\$8.5 million): Funding in FY 2009 will concentrate on land and maritime interdiction of drugs and drug-generated cash in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, and eradication of opium poppy in Guatemala. In Guatemala USG funding will also support special prosecutors and anti-corruption measures. To complement the Regional Gangs program, FY 2009 funds will support anti-gang programs in Central America, including extending the Guatemala Model Precinct program to Honduras and El Salvador.

FY 2009 funds will also provide programs supporting victims of Trafficking in Persons in Nicaragua.

Caribbean (\$3.7 million): The Caribbean accounts for an estimated 10 percent of the drug flow to the United States. FY 2009 funding will concentrate on the maintenance of Caribbean capabilities in interdiction, law enforcement and administration of justice. In the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica, technical assistance will be provided to support vetted counterdrug units supervised by DEA. Funding will also support the development and prosecution of money laundering and other financial crime cases.

South America (\$0.6 million): FY 2009 funding in Argentina will continue to support inter-agency interdiction operations along the northern border with Bolivia through training and upgrading of equipment as well as create a new north east task force that will target counternarcotics operations in the sensitive Tri-Border area. Additionally, FY 2009 funding in Argentina will provide trafficking-in-persons related training to judges and law enforcement officials. In Paraguay, FY 2009 funds will provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement officials conducting counternarcotics activities. Funds will also expand canine operations to new areas in Paraguay.

Centrally-Managed Programs – \$129.3 million

Anticrime Programs (\$14 million): INL will continue to support a range of diplomatic and programmatic anti-crime initiatives focusing on alien smuggling, border security, money laundering, various intellectual property theft and cyber-related threats, and corruption.

Alien Smuggling: The smuggling of illegal migrants, which can serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States, is a major national security concern. INL will address this concern by conducting fraudulent document training in South and Central America.

Border Security: Porous borders greatly enhance the ability of international criminals, smugglers, and terrorists to expand their operations and avoid apprehension. However, as the first line of defense for many countries, stiff border controls can be a substantial deterrent to such activity and be a vehicle for gleaning useful information for identifying, investigating, and dismantling crime syndicates. Funds will be used to support the counterterrorism staff of the Organization of American States in their efforts to provide police training to port and airport police and private security officials. A special effort will be made to provide practical training to customs officials on inspectional techniques. This training will be conducted in an operational environment to enhance the effectiveness of the training.

Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing: INL will promote the use of legislative, enforcement and regulatory tools to deny criminals and terrorists access to financial institutions and markets. Funding will support continuation of the regional technical assistance/training program in the Pacific Island region. Regional programs are particularly cost effective because they provide training and assistance to several

countries sharing similar terrorist financing and money laundering problems. Funding will also provide short- and long-term advisers to selected countries to help strengthen their overall anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes. Through the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering (UNGPMML), INL will fund an innovative “Financial Investigative Unit (FIU) in a Box” initiative that will develop scaled-down software that will enable small FIUs to collect, analyze and disseminate financial intelligence to domestic law enforcement and to other FIUs globally. This program will enable jurisdictions that lack fiscal and human resources to become active players in the global effort to thwart money laundering and terrorist financing at a fraction of the current start-up costs for a full-scale FIU. INL will continue to fund UNGPMML’s long-term residential mentoring program and innovative programs in the Western Hemisphere through the Organization of American States. INL will also continue to support multinational anti-money laundering organizations, such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and regional FATF-style bodies.

Cybercrime, Cybersecurity and Intellectual Property (IP) Crime: INL fills a key role in the overall USG strategy to combat criminal misuse of information technology through our ability to provide capacity-building training to foreign law enforcement. INL will continue to support law enforcement training and legislative-drafting workshops in critical IP countries. INL provides policy support and training assistance to our foreign partners to help them address cyber security concerns.

Fighting Corruption: Any effective anti-crime/anti-terrorism program must also attack corruption. Funding will support several international mechanisms – at the U.N., Council of Europe, OAS, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperative (APEC), MENA Governance for Development, and others – to monitor and assist implementation of anticorruption commitments by more than 100 nations. Funding will also support continued implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption, a comprehensive global framework to fight corruption that has been signed by 140 countries and ratified by 107. Attention will be paid to launching new initiatives in Africa and Eurasia. Funding will also support application of Presidential Proclamation 7750 (no safe haven denial of entry to corrupt foreign officials and those who bribe them) and its application to extraction of natural resources by newly adopted Sec. 699L.

Civilian Police Program (\$6 million): Funds will sustain the U.S. capacity to participate in international civilian police and criminal justice components of peacekeeping missions and respond to complex security operations. The FY 2009 program will sustain INL’s capacity to manage and oversee the recruitment, selection, training, equipping, deployment and support for uniformed and non-uniformed U.S. civilian police and law enforcement, justice and corrections trainers, advisors and experts overseas participating in and supporting peacekeeping missions and complex security operations. The program will also maintain a capacity to deploy these U.S. advisors, trainers and experts. Funds additionally support further development of relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement, justice and corrections associations, organizations and unions; promote high quality, standardized

civilian police peacekeeping training; maintain INL management and oversight capabilities, and support in-house law enforcement, justice and corrections expertise. Funds will allow us to improve our capacity to implement these programs through outreach to domestic law enforcement agencies and by supporting international effort to create and deploy formed police units. INL expects to continue managing post conflict operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Haiti, Liberia and Sudan as well as new missions as determined by policy makers. In late FY 2007, INL began a program to train and equip members of the Palestinian Authority (PA) National Security Forces and Presidential Guard, and to support capacity building in the PA's Ministry of Interior, as part of the Middle East Roadmap's plan to enhance security in the West Bank. More than 1,000 security forces from these organizations are being trained by Jordanian instructors, with oversight from INL-funded mentors, at the Jordanian International Police Training Center.

Criminal Youth Gangs (\$5 million): FY 2009 funding will continue supporting a regional advisor who will provide training and technical assistance to anti-gang units, other justice sector actors (including prisons) and community prevention groups in, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Activities, primarily prevention-related, will be extended to Belize, Nicaragua and Panama. The FY 2009 program will also promote regional sharing of law-enforcement information. Activities will complement country-specific bilaterally funded activities and programs funded under the Merida Initiative.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction (\$3.5 million): INL assistance will give particular attention to cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America, the recurring amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) epidemic in Southeast Asia, the drug-related HIV/AIDS epidemics in Southeast Asia and Africa, the gang problem in Central America, the shortage of treatment facilities for pregnant and addicted women, and address the heroin threat from Southwest Asia and Afghanistan. A continued area of focus will be the Middle East and South Asia where over 400 Muslim-based anti-drug programs are members of an INL-sponsored civil society/drug prevention network.

The FY 2009 program is divided into three general categories. A *training and technical assistance program*, begun in 1990, imposes a four-year limit on all countries for receiving such assistance. Experience has shown that this period of time is sufficient for countries to implement self-sustaining programs based on training concepts, in addition to allowing enough time for accomplishment of outcomes such as sustained reductions in drug use by target populations. The *research and demonstration program* initiative that began in 2000 has a three/four-year time limit in order to allow the program to become self-sufficient and perfect "best practices" that can be subject to rigorous scientific evaluation. The evaluation component of these programs (by independent sources) continues for at least two years after program funding terminates in order to reliably assess sustained, long-term change (outcome). The *coalition and network building program* has a three-year time limit per region.

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) (\$17 million): Funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador. Instruction will continue to focus on critical topics such as counter-terrorism,

financial crimes, drug trafficking, gang proliferation and human smuggling. Other activities will include continuing to modify curricula for core and specialized curriculum to address emerging international criminal activities, and also continue construction activities for the permanent facility. INL will also continue to develop the ILEA Regional Training Center (RTC) in Peru to augment the delivery of regional-specific training for Latin America.

International Organizations (\$4.5 million): In FY 2009, funds will be provided to support programs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD), and will provide for a senior counternarcotics and anti-crime policy officer to be stationed at the U.S. Mission to the European Union (USEU). UNODC programs support strict enforcement of drug control and anti-crime policies including Precursor Chemical Control, implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its supplementary protocols. Funds will also be provided to the UNODC's General Purpose Fund, which in part supports the field office infrastructure necessary to implement U.S.-funded projects. Assistance to OAS/CICAD will support the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), legal development projects, supply reduction efforts, demand reduction and youth projects, and the maintenance of a hemispheric data collection system. The officer assigned to the USEU will work to promote the rapidly expanding law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the European Union in the areas of counternarcotics, justice and security.

Interregional Aviation Support (\$55.1 million): In FY 2009, the Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate the current fleet of 165 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide substantial aerial eradication and Colombian Army (COLAR) aviation support while continuing responsibility and equipment hand-off to the host government; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to successful, mature aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; and will initiate a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone. This base of support is essential to sustain logistically depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. This budget will be augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local U.S. Embassy and cooperating host government missions.

Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (\$4 million): Funds for this program, which is closely coordinated with the Bureau for Political – Military Affairs (PM), will provide support to the Center of Excellence for Stability Policing Units (COESPU), an international training center located in Vicenza, Italy. COESPU uses a “train the trainer” approach and acts as a hub for best practices and international standards development for Formed Police Units (FPU). Funds would support training expenses and other related costs of third country students attending COESPU; and equipment used by COESPU students while attending COESPU training.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) (\$20.2 million): Funds will be used for the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL Staff. Funding covers the salaries and benefits of U.S. direct hire employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel. These funds also cover field travel necessary for program development, implementation, oversight and review, as well as for the advancement of international counternarcotics foreign policy objectives. PD&S funds are also used to maintain reliable and secure information resource management systems, and for office equipment rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, and the purchase of materials, supplies, furniture and equipment.

Budget Summary

Program Overview and Budget Summary

INL Budget by Program (\$000)					
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
ACP Country Programs					
Bolivia Total	66,000	0	29,757	0	31,000
<i>Interdiction/Eradication</i>	35,000	0	29,757	0	31,000
<i>Alter.Dev./Inst.Building *</i>	31,000	0	0	0	0
Colombia Total ****	465,000	0	244,618	0	329,557
<i>Interdiction/Eradication</i>	299,684	0	244,618	0	298,970
<i>Alter.Dev./Inst.Building * **</i>	139,166	0	0	0	0
<i>Critical Flight Safety Program</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rule of Law</i>	26,150	0	0	0	30,587
<i>Program Development and Support</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador Total	17,300	0	6,943	0	7,200
<i>Interdiction/Eradication</i>	8,900	0	6,943	0	7,200
<i>Alter.Dev./Inst.Building *</i>	8,400	0	0	0	0
Peru Total	103,165	0	36,546	0	37,000
<i>Interdiction/Eradication</i>	56,000	0	36,546	0	37,000
<i>Alter.Dev./Inst.Building *</i>	47,165	0	0	0	0
Brazil	4,000	0	992	0	1,000
Critical Flight Safety Program ***	61,035	0	***	0	***
Panama	4,000	0	992	0	1,000
Venezuela	1,000	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Andean Counterdrug Program	721,500	0	319,848	0	406,757
* FY 08 Alt Dev of \$192,500 are in ESF Funding and are not included in the ACI total.					
** FY07 Alt Development transfer funding directly to USAID for Colombia includes previous \$10M commitment to Demob/IDP.					
*** CFSP funding of \$38.982M in FY 2008 and \$45M in FY 2009 allocated under Colombia's Interdiction/Eradication budget.					
**** FY08 Colombia funding total does not include the transfer of \$2.48 million to FMF (Colombia Armed Forces for manual eradication) and the transfer of \$2.48M to INCLE (Colombia National Police for manual eradication).					
INCLE Programs					
Africa					
Africa Regional		500 0	0	0	2,500
Burkina Faso		0 0	0	0	100
Cape Verde		0 0	496	0	500
Democratic Republic of Congo		0 0	1,488	0	1,700
Djibouti		0 0	298	0	300
Ethiopia		0 0	0	0	500
Ghana		0 0	496	0	500
Guinea		0 0	0	0	100
Guinea-Bissau		0 0	0	0	100
Kenya		0 0	0	0	100
Liberia		1,000 0	4,096	0	4,130
Mauritania		0 0	0	0	300
Mozambique		0 0	0	0	300
Nigeria		400 0	1,190	0	1,200
Sierra Leone		0 0	0	0	250
South Africa		500 0	0	0	0
Sudan		9,800 0	13,578	0	24,000
Tanzania		0 0	0	0	450
Uganda		0 0	0	0	350
Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative		7,500 0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Africa		19,700 0	21,642	0	37,380

INL Budget by Program (\$000)					
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
East Asia and the Pacific					
China	0	0	0	0	600
Indonesia	4,700	0	6,150	0	9,450
Laos	900	0	1,567	0	1,000
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	400
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	420
Philippines	1,900	0	794	0	1,150
East Asia and Pacific Regional	0	0	0	0	300
Thailand	900	0	1,686	0	1,400
Timor-Leste	0	0	20	0	1,010
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	200
Subtotal, East Asia and the Pacific	8,400	0	10,217	0	15,930
Europe					
Turkey	0	0	298	0	300
Subtotal, Europe	0	0	298	0	300
Near East					
Algeria	0	0	198	0	0
Egypt	0	0	1,984	0	3,000
Iraq	20,048	150,000	0	159,000	75,000
Jordan	0	0	1,488	0	1,500
Lebanon	0	60,000	496	0	6,000
Morocco	1,000	0	496	0	1,000
Tunisia	0	0	198	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
Yemen	0	0	496	0	750
Subtotal, Near East	21,048	210,000	5,356	184,000	112,250
South Asia					
Afghanistan *	209,740	42,000	272,574	0	250,000
Bangladesh	0	0	198	0	800
India	0	0	0	0	400
Nepal	0	0	30	0	10,000
Pakistan **	24,000	0	21,822	0	32,000
Sri Lanka	0	0	20	0	350
Subtotal - South Asia	233,740	42,000	294,644	0	293,550

Program Overview and Budget Summary

INL Budget by Program (\$000)					
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Western Hemisphere					
Argentina	0	0	198	0	305
Bahamas	500	0	496	0	500
Bolivia	0	0	397	0	0
Caribbean and Central America (Transit Zone)	1,700	0	0	0	0
Merida Initiative (Central America)	0	0	0	50,000	100,000
Merida Initiative (Mexico)	0	0	0	500,000	450,000
Chile	0	0	99	0	0
Colombia (Rule of Law/Judicial/Human Rights)	0	0	39,428	0	0
Colombia - Transfer from ACP for CNP Erad ***	0	0	2,479	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	992	0	1,150
Eastern Caribbean	0	0	496	0	500
Ecuador	0	0	99	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	744	0	800
Guatemala	2,200	0	3,472	0	5,320
Haiti	14,850	0	8,927	0	15,000
Honduras	0	0	744	0	750
Jamaica	900	0	992	0	1,010
Mexico	36,678	0	26,553	0	27,816
Nicaragua	0	0	972	0	1,600
Paraguay	0	0	278	0	300
Southern Cone	500	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	397	0	500
Subtotal, Western Hemisphere	57,328	0	87,763	550,000	605,551
Global					
Criminal Youth Gangs	0	0	7,935	0	5,000
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	8,000	0	11,903	0	3,500
International Organizations	5,400	0	3,967	0	4,500
<i>CICAD</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,407</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,430</i>
<i>UNODC</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,620</i>
<i>USEU</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>450</i>
Interregional Aviation Support	63,000	0	54,654	0	55,100
Trafficking in Persons ****	5,000	0	5,951	0	0
INL Anticrime Programs	13,500	0	11,903	0	14,000
<i>Alien Smuggling/Border Security</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>Cyber Crime, IPR and CIP</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,000</i>
<i>Fighting Corruption</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,967</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,500</i>
<i>Financial Crimes/Money Laundering/CT</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,000</i>
Global Peacekeeping Operations	0	0	0	0	4,000
Civilian Police Program	2,000	0	1,984	0	6,000
ILEA Operations	16,500	0	18,846	0	17,000
Subtotal, Global	113,400	0	117,143	0	109,100
PD&S	19,000	0	19,342	0	20,233
Subtotal, Global and PD&S	132,400	0	136,485	0	129,333
Subtotal, INCLE	472,616	252,000	556,405	734,000	1,194,294
TOTAL INL PROGRAMS	1,194,116	252,000	876,253	734,000	1,601,051

* FY09 DOD request is \$365 million for police.

** FY07 Pakistan allocation was \$24 million. However, \$2.65 million was reprogrammed to Haiti, resulting in a net allocation to Pakistan of \$21.35 million.

*** FY08 transfer of \$2.48 million to INCLE from ACP (Colombia National Police for manual eradication).

**** The breakout of Trafficking in Persons funding of \$7.767M in FY09 will be provided by the Office to Monitor and Combat the Trafficking in Persons or the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance.

Funds Transfers

In addition to implementing program funded through the INCLE and ACP appropriations, INL manages funding received or transferred from other agencies and bureaus, such as FREEDOM Support Act (FSA), Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act, Economic Support Fund (ESF), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), and Department of Defense funds, to implement programs on their behalf using INL project management personnel and infrastructure.

FREEDOM Support Act (FSA)

FSA is the primary source of USG funding to support the democratic and economic transition in the former Soviet Union. FSA assistance supports transition process by promoting economic and democratic reform at governmental and grassroots level, including in the area of good governance, secures against threats to regional stability by strengthening border security, improving capability of law enforcement and criminal justice sector institutions, trafficking in narcotics and humans, and redirecting weapons scientists to civilian work.

FSA assistance supports twelve bilateral INL programs and regional programs that support cross-border training and information sharing. INL programs supported by FSA assistance focus on reforming law enforcement institutions and the criminal justice system, and building the capacity of justice sector institutions and actors in Eurasia.

Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED)

The purpose of SEED assistance is to stabilize Southeast Europe, support the transition to market based democracies in the region, strengthen U.S. partners in the war on terrorism, and promote Euro-Atlantic integration. SEED assistance strengthens democratic governance and market reforms in Southeast Europe, builds the capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement and civilian police, supports local government, protects minority rights, and drives economic growth through policy reform and targeted technical assistance. SEED assistance is integral to U.S. efforts to fight against corruption, trafficking and organized crime in the Balkans.

SEED assistance supports eight bilateral INL programs and regional programs that support cross-border training and information sharing. INL programs supported by SEED assistance focus on combating organized crime in the Balkans, reforming law enforcement and criminal justice sector institutions, and building the capacity of justice sector actors and institutions in Southeastern Europe to uphold regional and international standards.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The purpose of ESF assistance is to promote economic and political stability by providing assistance including to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace negotiations, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in the multi-donor context. ESF advances U.S. foreign policy interests by supporting programs that develop effective, accessible, independent justice sector institutions that operate under and

promote the rule of law, increase the role of the private sector in the economy, and assist in the development of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy including civilian-based law enforcement and accountable criminal justice institutions.

INL uses ESF funds to support police reform, law enforcement training, and justice sector reform programs.

Department of Defense Funds for Iraq and Afghanistan

In Iraq, INL utilizes funds transferred from DOD to continue to develop the capacities of the Iraqi criminal justice system to support fair, efficient, and legitimate Iraqi Government institutions to promote peace and security, resolve disputes, and promote respect for the rule of law. National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 36 gave the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) primary responsibility for developing, organizing, training, and equipping Iraq's security forces, including the police. The mission has been tasked to CENTCOM's subordinate command the Multi National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and its Directorate of Interior Affairs (DoIA) – formerly known as the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT). INL, with DOD funding, supports MNSTC-I's efforts by providing up to 880 contracted International Police Advisors (IPAs) who assess, train, and mentor Iraqi police in training academies and in the field, as well as participate in the Ministry of Interior-Transition Team (MOI-TT) dedicated to building the capacity of the MOI; 57 contracted IPAs specializing in border security; an additional 12 IPAs specializing in border security through an interagency agreement with the Justice Department's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), which in turn employs contractors from MPRI; and related life, equipment, and security support for advisors. The FY 2009 Program assumes continued funding for the police development program from Iraq Security Forces Funds (ISFF) via DOD. These funds will support the continued deployment of U.S. police and border security advisors who are providing training and mentoring to Iraqi counterparts throughout Iraq.

Department of Defense Afghanistan Security Forces Funds (ASFF) transferred to INL are used to support the Afghan Police Program (APP). The APP can be broken down into a number of key components. The first is the operations and maintenance costs for seven INL Regional Training Centers (RTC) located throughout Afghanistan and a Central Training Center in Kabul, as well as salary support for the civilian police training advisors who staff them. The CTC and RTCs provide the core of basic training to the Afghan National Police through an 8 week program of instruction. Training is provided to the Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) which includes the Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP), the Afghan Border Police (ABP), and the specialized Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP). The RTCs and CTC also provide a range of advanced and specialized courses including in firearms, criminal investigative division, instructor development, field training, tactical training, medic training, and train-the-trainer instruction. Most recently, RTCs and the CTC have become the focal point for all training required in the newly-launched Focused District Development program which is intended to provide intensive reform of the Afghan National Police at the district level. The second main component of the program is the effort to expand and extend the reach of the civilian police field mentoring program through the

deployment of police mentor teams (PMTs) at provincial and district locations throughout Afghanistan. Intensive mentoring, particularly through FDD, is intended to ensure police throughout the country receive on-the-job training and guidance to enhance and reinforce training previously provided in the classroom. Specialized mentoring is also provided to Family Response Units, led by female ANP officers. A third key component of the APP is senior level mentoring at the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to effect institutional reform of the ANP.

Department of Defense 1207 Funds

Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 authorized the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Department of State up to \$100 million in articles, services, and funds per year in FY 2006 and FY 2007 to support reconstruction and stabilization operations. This authority was renewed for FY 2008, subject to the same limitations, in section 1210 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008. The authority is intended to improve U.S. capacity and interagency coordination for immediate reconstruction, security, or stabilization assistance to a foreign country for the purpose of restoring or maintaining peace and security in that country. State's Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization is charged with coordinating submissions for funding and monitoring programs implemented under Section 1207.

INL uses section 1207 funds to support programs to train and equip civilian police forces.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Funds

The purpose of PKO funds is to support peacekeeping operations and other programs to further the national security interests of the United States. INL assistance using PKO funds supports law enforcement development projects and police assistance programs to further peacekeeping operations goals.

Incoming Funds Transfer Summary (\$000s)

	Country	Brief	FY 2007 Actual Amount	FY 2008 Actual As of 3/20/08	FY 2008 Estimated Amount	FY 2009 Estimated Amount
ESF						
	African Countries	Trafficking in Persons	1,634	-	*	*
	Multiple East Asia, Middle East, and South Asia Countries	Trafficking in Persons	5,428	-	*	*
	Africa, East Asia/Pacific, Europe, South Asia, Western Hemisphere	G-TIP to carry out anti- trafficking in persons programs.	3,025	8,500	*	*
	Sudan Supplemental	Criminal Justice (UNMIS)	2,500	-	*	*
	Haiti	Development of a National Civilian Police	-	960	*	*
	Guatemala	Law Enforcement Development Program	1,650	-	*	*
	Egypt	Police Reform Program	1,300	-	*	*
	Liberia	Justice Sector Reform	3,700	2,000	*	*
	Palestine	Palestine National Security Forces and Presidential Guard	86,362	-	*	*
	Pakistan	Activities in the Federally- Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	-	17,000	*	*
	Mongolia	FBI Training Course for Mongolian Police	75	-	*	*
	Western Hemisphere Countries	Trafficking in Persons	1,794	-	*	*
TOTAL ESF			107,468	28,460	*	*
FSA						
	Armenia	Prosecuting Election Fraud	85	-	*	*
	Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	37,505	-	*	*
	Georgia	Police Reform Conference/Police Reform Program	25	-	*	*
TOTAL FSA			37,615	-	*	*
SEED						
	Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Southern Regional	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	16,762	-	*	*
	Kosovo	Provide support for CIVPOL	29,800	-	39,115	*
	Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	890	-	*	*
	Romania	SECI Center	1,505	-	*	*
	Other Countries	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	1,937	-	*	*
TOTAL SEED			50,894	-	*	*

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	Country	Brief	FY 2007 Actual Amount	FY 2008 Actual As of 3/20/08	FY 2008 Estimated Amount	FY 2009 Estimated Amount
DoD						
	Iraq		559,308	-	264,000	400,000
	Afghanistan		388,326	391,000	*	365,000
	Nepal	Law Enforcement Development	3,811	-	*	*
	Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia		3,300	-	*	*
	Haiti	Training, vetting & Mentoring Haitian Police	5,000	-	*	*
	Ukraine	DTRA	-	150	*	*
	Somalia		8,250	-	*	*
	Other Countries		500	75	*	*
TOTAL DOD			968,495	391,225	*	*
PKO						
	Liberia	Justice Sector Reform	5,000	-	*	*
TOTAL DOD			5,000	-	*	*
Other						
	DEA SIU Program		4,945	-	*	*
	DEA Other		1,898	-	*	*
	DOJ-U.S. Marshals Service Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	Afghanistan Counter-Terrorist Financing Programs	- 8,000	510 6,280	* *	* *
TOTAL Other			14,843	6,790	*	*

* To Be Determined

INL Aviation Program Summary

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Request	FY 2009 Request
543,965	405,537	204,000	589,735

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The overall INL Aviation Program supports objectives and performance indicators contained within respective country programs and the Interregional Aviation Support account, which are described in separate sections of the FY 2009 Program Budget Guide. This section presents a summary of INL’s total aviation program. INL has a fleet of 283 active aircraft operating in seven overseas countries and at two locations in the United States. One hundred sixty-five aircraft are actively managed under the INL Air Wing structure and operated in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Pakistan and Afghanistan under Chief of Mission guidance. Other smaller fleets of INL-owned aircraft, as well as some host government owned aircraft supported by INL, are managed under Narcotics Affairs Sections within the respective embassies (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico). Titles for some aircraft in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico are in the process of being transferred to host governments. Additionally, INL Office of Aviation (“Air Wing”, or INL/A) is managing the Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP), designed to address structural and technical shortcomings of the aging fleet, particularly Vietnam-era military aircraft needing refurbishment and extension of their useful life. The CFSP is also described in the Colombia chapter of the FY 2009 Program Budget Guide.

The Director of INL/A serves as the Department’s Senior Aviation Management Official and provides general oversight to all components of INL’s aviation fleet for compliance with technical aviation standards, contract management, and long range aviation planning and budgeting. INL recently undertook several initiatives to improve its overall aviation management, including: centralizing contract administration of all major aviation contracts under INL/A; conducting a fleet study using an outside consultant to produce an OMB Exhibit 300 for the aviation fleet; clarifying INL’s aviation planning and budget formulation for improved transparency with standardized cost elements; strengthening cost accounting for aviation programs; establishing an aviation management module to the Air Wing Information System to enhance total INL fleet asset accountability and reporting; and developing an aviation policy handbook for standardizing procedures, planning, coordination, and decision making.

Transformational Diplomacy

The INL Aviation Program supports transformational diplomacy by providing professional aviation services to counternarcotics programs overseas. These activities support both eradication and interdiction program elements in the counternarcotics program area of the Department's peace and security objective. Aviation efforts support the Department's objectives in the rebuilding countries of Colombia and Afghanistan by combating illicit drug enterprises that pose a threat to U.S. and global security and undermine good governance and economic growth. Similarly, aviation support to counternarcotics activities in Peru, Guatemala and Pakistan, as well as border security in Pakistan, bolster efforts to improve peace and security, good governance and economic growth in those developing nations. In Bolivia, the Air Wing has been instrumental in developing viable host nation institutional capabilities for counternarcotics operations and will continue to support peace and security in that transforming country. In Mexico, INL will facilitate the addition of aviation assets for counternarcotics and counter-terrorism missions to sustain our partnership with that Government as part of the Merida Initiative.

Program Justification

The aviation program provides airplanes and helicopters for eradication, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support that augment and facilitate ground operations and in many cases perform functions that would not be possible by any other means due to security conditions and poor road networks.

In the Western Hemisphere, the INL aviation program is critical to success in counternarcotics programs in the key source countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. INL assists these governments and others to locate and eradicate drug crops, interdict drug production and trafficking activities, protect borders, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics aviation capabilities. In Colombia, the program conducts aerial eradication and counternarcotics interdiction activities in hostile, remote and increasingly scattered regions involving both the Colombian National Police and Colombian Army. The successful Air Bridge Denial program has been effective in allowing the Government of Colombia to establish territorial control of its airspace to prevent air trafficking of drugs. In Peru and Bolivia, the program supports transportation and logistics support for manual eradication and interdiction efforts. Airplanes and helicopters transport law enforcement personnel, critical supplies, and equipment to remote, underdeveloped, and unsecured regions that would otherwise be inaccessible, as well as provide medical evacuation capability for eradicators and law enforcement personnel when needed. Air reconnaissance assets are essential in locating, identifying, and targeting drug activities and verifying operational results. In Guatemala, INL is now embarking on a new initiative involving a four helicopter aviation program to provide support to law enforcement officials for interdicting drug trafficking in the transit zone. With the implementation of the Merida Initiative, INL will be facilitating expanded counternarcotics, border control, and counterterrorism efforts by providing maritime patrol aircraft to the Mexican Navy, utility helicopters to the Mexican Air Force, and utility/assault helicopters and reconnaissance/surveillance airplanes to the Security Police.

In South/Central Asia, INL air assets also play an extremely critical role. In Afghanistan, aviation support to eradication and interdiction efforts is absolutely essential in conducting operations in this large, rugged country with poor road networks and widely dispersed areas of cultivation, production and trafficking. In Pakistan, fixed and rotary wing air assets are used for the monitoring of borders and interception of terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals operating in remote areas.

By working closely with host government personnel to instill aviation technical and management skills and technology transfer, INL supports the operational goal of enhancing political determination to combat illegal drug production and trafficking. This builds long-lasting institutions that have the trained personnel and demonstrated abilities to assume increased responsibility for counternarcotics air activities.

Program Accomplishments

Colombia

INL and the Colombian National Police (CNP) have collaborated in mounting an effective campaign using spray planes to eradicate coca cultivation. In 2007, over 153,000 hectares of coca were sprayed. From 2001 to 2007, we sprayed over 917,000 hectares of coca that would have produced 3,650 metric tons of cocaine. INL has assisted the CNP with training, maintenance, logistics, and operational support to make this effort possible. The program also provided logistical and operational support in the form of C-27 cargo airplanes and Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS) and Gyrocam equipment mounted on Cessna C-208 Caravans for targeting and verifying eradication of coca. INL-provided support also made possible the significant airmobility capability of both the CNP and Colombian Army (COLAR), resulting in successful interdiction operations, support to aerial eradication, and medical evacuations. The INL aviation program has also imparted considerable training and mentoring of CNP and COLAR to enable those institutions to assume increased responsibility for running these aviation operations. As a result of these nationalization efforts, INL successfully turned over complete responsibility for nine helicopters to the Colombian Army in 2007, as well as five Air Bridge Denial airplanes to the Colombian Air Force, with more transfers planned for 2008. A total of forty-two fixed wing and 130 rotary wing INL-owned aircraft continue to provide support to the various counternarcotics programs in Colombia.

Peru and Bolivia

INL aviation support to Peru and Bolivia has been instrumental in continued coca reduction operations. In Peru, twenty-three Huey-II helicopters and two fixed wing aircraft continue to transport manual eradication teams and Peruvian counternarcotics police in order to implement far-reaching counternarcotics operations. In Bolivia, ten INL-owned helicopters and three Bolivian-owned, INL-supported C-130 airplanes have enabled the government to project authority over vast areas where drug traffickers previously operated with impunity, and to establish mobile, forward operating bases. During times of violent attacks against

eradicators and law enforcement personnel, the air assets have conducted life-saving medical evacuations. The significant eradication of coca in the Chapare region of Bolivia would not have been possible without the helicopter support provided through the INL aviation program. INL provided aviation technical support and training, and logistical support was an essential ingredient of the success enjoyed by host nation personnel operating these helicopters. The aviation program has also continued to make progress in establishing self-sufficiency in host nation counternarcotics aviation organizations.

Pakistan

INL has provided nine Huey-II helicopters and three C-208 Cessna Caravan airplanes to the Ministry of the Interior in order to provide law enforcement personnel with the operational capability to perform border security operations and interdict drug trafficking and other illegal activities. Aircraft operated and maintained by the Government of Pakistan (GOP) personnel with technical and logistics assistance from an INL-funded contract to ensure standardization, safety, proper maintenance and quality control. During the past year, these aviation assets assisted the GOP in accomplishing many objectives, including aerial surveillance of opium poppy fields utilizing mounted cameras and GPS capabilities, medical evacuation and rescue operations, and counter-terrorism activities. These aircraft provide Pakistan with an Air Wing capability for integrated helicopter, fixed-wing, and ground forces operations in day and night, including use of night vision goggles (NVGs). This aviation unit constitutes the only NVG aviation interdiction force in Pakistan, and due to its unique capability and past performance, is considered to be the premier interdiction force.

Afghanistan

INL effectively employs ten Huey-II helicopters and several leased fixed and rotary wing aircraft in Afghanistan to support manual eradication and interdiction efforts. This support is critical to progress in eradicating poppy and interdicting production and trafficking activities as well as movement of police training program personnel due to security conditions and poor roads in Afghanistan.

FY 2009 Program

In FY 2009, the INL aviation program will continue to provide the technical support necessary to operate the current fleet of 283 fixed and rotary wing aircraft. The program will: continue to provide substantial aerial eradication and COLAR and CNP aviation support in Colombia while continuing hand-off of responsibility and equipment to the host government; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to successful, mature aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; initiate a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone, and; begin to implement aviation segments of the Merida Initiative, a major initiative to support the Government of Mexico in border control, counternarcotics, public security and counterterrorism.

Colombia

A primary concern will be the continued aerial eradication of Colombian coca. Further success in the coca eradication campaign is expected to reduce the target population of the illicit crops. The program is expected to be conducted in a hostile environment as narco-terrorists fight back against our spray and support aircraft. The program will also continue to provide extensive support to CNP and COLAR aviation programs, while continuing the gradual hand-off of responsibility to GOC under the nationalization program.

Bolivia and Peru

In Bolivia, INL air assets will continue to support efforts to eliminate residual coca and prevent new plantings in the Chapare region. INL aviation assets will also support interdiction operations along Bolivia's borders. In Peru, we will continue to support the reduction of coca cultivation, seek to aerially verify the extent of opium poppy cultivation, and support interdiction missions.

Guatemala

INL deployed four Huey-II helicopters to Guatemala in FY 2008 using reprogrammed funds. In 2009, we will continue to provide training, technical oversight, and logistical/maintenance support to host nation personnel who will perform counternarcotics missions with these helicopters to interdict trafficking and support eradication activities.

Afghanistan and Pakistan

In FY 2009, INL will continue to employ aviation assets in Afghanistan to support movement of personnel and cargo for eradication and other counternarcotics missions. INL aircraft are essential for reaching distant areas without roads and infrastructure, and provide security, reconnaissance, medical evacuation, command and control, logistics, and other capabilities that are invaluable to programs in the country. In Pakistan, INL will continue to refine operational procedures and provide logistical support for the helicopters and fixed wing, sensor-equipped aircraft performing border security operations.

Mexico

In cooperation with the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security, INL will provide aircraft, parts, technical support, and training to GOM institutions to conduct border security, law enforcement, counternarcotics, and counterterrorism missions. This will include four maritime patrol airplanes for the Mexican Navy, eight utility helicopters for the Mexican Air Force, and three utility/assault helicopters and three reconnaissance airplanes to the Security Police. INL will work closely through the Embassy and with partner agencies to ensure the effective use of this equipment.

INL Aviation Program

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Interregional Aviation Support (IAS)	63,000	54,654		55,100
Colombia *	352,565	233,656		301,576
Guatemala (reprogrammed funds)	10,000			
Bolivia	5,600	5,540		5,539
Peru	22,300	11,487		11,520
Afghanistan	82,500	85,000		105,000
Pakistan	8,000	15,200		11,000
Mexico (Merida Initiative)			204,000	100,000
TOTAL	543,965	405,537	204,000	589,735

* Includes CFSP. In FY 2007, \$61.035M separately programmed for CFSP; FY 2008 (\$38.982M) & FY 2009 (\$45M) amounts included within Colombia country program budget.

Country Programs

Andean Counterdrug Program

Bolivia

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008* Estimate	FY 2009 Request
ACP	66,000	29,757	31,000
INCLE	---	397	---
Total	66,000	30,154	31,000

*FY 2008 is the first year that funding for Alternative Development (AD) is not included in the ACP Account; AD funds will fall under the ESF account from FY 2008 onward.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Fortify law enforcement cooperation and strengthen law enforcement capability in areas such as interdiction, building local support for increased coca control, regulation and eradication, and highlighting the damage to Bolivian society and Bolivia's neighbors caused by increased coca cultivation, cocaine, and human trafficking.

Increased institutional capability to interdict narcotics and precursors produced within or transiting through Bolivia.

Increased control of the marketing of legal coca and eradication of illicit coca.

Interdiction of at least 16% of Bolivia's potential cocaine production and reduction in the amount of hectares of coca in the country as established by Law 1008.

Increased institutional capability to identify, prevent, and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons and increased public awareness of the threat of trafficking to vulnerable populations in Bolivia.

Strengthen the ministerial National Drug Prevention Coordinating Council (CONALTID) that coordinates the GOB's anti-drug strategy; develop the coordination and policy development capacity of the Vice Ministries of Social Defense and Integrated Development and Coca.

The Government of Bolivia's (GOB) policies lead to a net reduction in coca cultivation.

Transformational Diplomacy

Bolivia's Counternarcotics Program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed to reduce the production and distribution of illegal narcotics and precursors in Bolivia, encourage more effective coca control, and support initiatives to explain the dangers of excess coca production, drug production, and consumption to Bolivian society. Bolivia's weak institutions, history of political exclusion and corruption, endemic poverty and a succession of short-lived governments have created fertile conditions for narcotics traffickers, diverse criminal interests and trafficking in persons. While all three counternarcotics pillars (eradication, interdiction and alternative development) are critical to combating cocaine production and trafficking, the GOB's permissive coca cultivation policy undercuts one of the three pillars. Therefore, funding is primarily directed towards interdiction and pre-cursor chemical control. We will build local support for more effective coca control and eradication.

Program Justification

Bolivia remains the poorest nation in South America and the third largest producer of illicit coca and cocaine, with serious social and economic problems and regional fragmentation. The policies of President Evo Morales, raise concern over the expansion of coca cultivation in Bolivia and the extent to which the GOB intends to cooperate bilaterally on counternarcotics. Nonetheless, Bolivia's role in illicit drug production merits continued engagement.

The principal challenges facing Bolivia include: the control of coca cultivation especially near and in the Yungas; the need to develop new laws and regulations to control precursor chemicals; and the necessity of new laws to modify the current Code of Criminal Procedures, which handicaps drug case prosecutions. Bolivia has produced coca leaf for traditional uses for centuries, and current Bolivian law permits up to 12,000 hectares of legal coca cultivation (mostly in the Yungas) to supply this licit market. The GOB has proposed to increase this amount to 20,000 hectares, in violation of Law 1008 and the 1988 UN Convention. Significant quantities of cocaine from Peru and Colombia traverse Bolivia to enter Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. An increasing proportion of the cocaine both transiting and produced within Bolivia is destined for Europe, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Mexico (in the case of the last, probably for eventual sale in the United States).

Program Accomplishments

The GOB eradicated 6,269 hectares of coca in 2007 (360 hectares in the Yungas). The Counternarcotics Police Force 's (FELCN) interdiction results for 2007 improved over those of 2006, seizing 1,705 metric tons of coca leaf, 17.8 metric tons of cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), 423metric tons of marijuana, 1,435,419 liters of liquid precursors and 653 metric tons of solid precursor chemicals. The FELCN also destroyed 4,076 cocaine base

labs and detained 4,268 suspects. In the early part of 2007, USAID, in consultation with GOB counterparts, adjusted its Alternative Development (AD) programs to support the GOB's net coca rationalization strategy and diversified development more strategically with declining budget resources. USG assistance directly supported the cultivation of 11,475 new hectares of crops such as bananas, cocoa, and palm hearts and the annual value of USAID-promoted exports reached almost \$26 million.

In 2007, most USG-supported demand reduction efforts were coordinated with local municipalities and departmental governments. The GOB expanded the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program and implementation of a Drug Demand Reduction Decentralization Project in 20 municipalities which worked to coordinate demand reduction programs at a local level, and a project on accreditation of rehabilitation centers. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the USG supported the second phase of a master's degree program in drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation for 32 students, implemented a community based drug abuse prevention program reaching 30,000 people, and released a study on prevalence and characteristics of drug use in Bolivian jails.

FY 2009 Program

Interdiction

The Special Counternarcotics Police Force (FELCN) is a Bolivian National Police (BNP) entity (comprising approximately 1,500 personnel) which reports to the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and includes a command staff and UMOPAR (rural patrol units), plus various specialized police groups, including K-9 (drug detection dogs) units and the FOE (Special Operations Force). The FOE comprises some 463 personnel, incorporated from the former intelligence and special operations group, the chemical control group and the money laundering investigations group under one command. It also includes a vetted unit, GRIRMO (mobile roadblocks unit) and GICC (containers investigation group). The FOE provides coordination of counternarcotics operations and initiates action based on real-time intelligence. In FY 2009, funds will provide support for interdiction personnel, including field equipment and maintenance, operational expenses, medical care, and office rental costs. Funds will also go towards incentives, travel, and training, insuring that all interdiction forces have the support required to continue to be effective in the interdiction of illegal drugs and precursor chemicals.

The Garras del Valor School is an academy for training new counternarcotics personnel in basic criminal investigation procedures, the basics of the Bolivian legal system, human rights, and jungle survival skills. The Garras School (16 personnel) also serves as a regional training center for counternarcotics police from other Latin American countries, and thus, promotes regional cooperation. The interdiction project includes support for 71 counternarcotics prosecutors and legal assistants who lead the investigations undertaken by the FELCN elements. Funding will assist in enhancing the effectiveness of the GOB to prosecute narcotics-related cases by providing support for office rentals, computers, communication and other equipment, travel, incentive payments and training. Heretofore, the prosecutors did not have the capability to get out in the field when needed to conduct

investigations and related requirements, so funds will also provide 30 vehicles and 29 motorcycles throughout the country. Additionally, funds will support Bolivia's financial intelligence unit to investigate money laundering and other financial crimes by providing office equipment, communication equipment, and training. INL will also provide 21 vehicles and maintenance support for those and four other vehicles provided by the United Nations.

Eradication

The Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF) consists of approximately 2,000 military, police, and civilian personnel with separate units conducting eradication (including the provision of force protection) in the two zones. The Directorate General for Integral Development of Coca Producing Regions (DIGPROCOCA) supervises the destruction of coca crops and verifies the eradication by helping to measure the fields before and after eradication is to take place. The Ecological Police provide perimeter security for the JTF and locate coca fields to eradicate. Funds will be primarily directed towards interdiction with sufficient eradication support for operations that the GOB is willing to undertake, such as in the national parks, and to maintain eradication resources available for potential increased operations. Assistance will provide food for approximately 1,600 eradicators (including police) in the field, and equipment for 4,500 personnel (three rotations per year), such as uniforms and medical/hygienic supplies. Funds will also be used for medical care, ground transportation support, tents, cooking equipment, and aviation support.

Operational/Logistical Support

The entire range of USG counternarcotics projects rely upon a logistical infrastructure involving airplanes, boats, various land vehicles, helicopters, and a decentralized warehousing and supply system. This extensive support enables eradication and interdiction to operate effectively in the often primitive conditions that characterize Bolivia. FY 2009 assistance for the Operational/Logistical Project will provide the GOB with technical advice, equipment, and training for the Green Devil Task Force (GDTF), the Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF), and Infrastructure (INFRA).

The Green Devils Task Force (GDTF), a unit of 125 Bolivian Army personnel with a fleet of approximately 119 light, medium, and heavy-lift utility and other types of vehicles provided by the USG, provides ground transportation in support to interdiction and eradication operations. FY 2009 support will provide for the repair and maintenance of the fleet of vehicles, including the provision of motors, spare parts, and fuel, as well as personnel support, to include travel costs and economic incentives.

The Blue Devils Task Force (BDTF) is a special unit within the Bolivian Navy consisting of 170 members, six land bases, five mobile bases (each with a large supply ship and various patrol craft) responsible for interdiction across the country's extensive river system, collecting actionable intelligence, and controlling natural river chokepoints. While we reduced the scale of the project in FY 2008, in FY 2009 the project will need to continue some support for the maintenance and replacement of aged equipment to ensure operational

effectiveness of the BDTF. This includes 25 boat motors and 30 Zodiacs, as needed, along with an inventory of 30,000 spare parts.

The Field Support Program (INFRA) supports the operating expenses for Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) facilities located outside of La Paz (including field offices, procurement, accounting, vehicle maintenance facilities and warehouses in located Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Trinidad, Chimore, and Villa Tunari). This infrastructure provides a common support platform for NAS and DEA-supported activities throughout the country. Assistance in FY 2009 will support administrative and operating expenses not attributable to individual projects, such as personal services contract (PSC) and locally employed staff personnel salaries/benefits, travel, transportation expenses, real property rentals, office supplies, phones/utilities, and other contracted services needed in support of NAS-supported projects within their jurisdictions.

Aviation

This project provides fixed- and rotary-wing aviation logistical support to GOB interdiction and eradication operations. Funds will provide the GOB with technical advice, equipment, and training in support of the Red Devils Task Force and Black Devils Task Force.

Red Devils Task Force (RDTF): The RDTF provides rotary- and small fixed-wing general aviation support for the eradication and interdiction programs. American citizen contractors assist the RDTF with maintenance, quality control, logistics and training, with day-to-day contract oversight. In FY 2009, the project will provide support to GOB forced eradication in the National Parks, and continued limited eradication operations in the Yungas and Chapare. The project supports operations and maintenance for ten UH-1H helicopters and two light fixed-wing aircraft; and supports a qualified force of helicopter pilots, fixed-wing pilots, crew chiefs and support technicians, as well as qualification requirements for maintenance technicians as flying crew chiefs.

Black Devils Task Force (BDTF): The incorporation of a refurbished King Air aircraft into the project's assets in FY 2009 will enhance the GOB's effectiveness in carrying out interdiction and eradication activities. Other project assets include three C-130B aircraft, that transport project personnel and supplies throughout Bolivia and move RDTF and BDTF spare aircraft parts, supplies and other project equipment to and from the United States. Support includes all maintenance, repairs, spare parts, and required major inspections at U.S. facilities, as well as in-country costs for fuel and per diem, uniforms, equipment and economic incentives for 81 personnel (19 pilots, co-pilots and navigators, and 62 enlisted personnel who provide maintenance support). FY 2009 funds will enable the GOB to maintain a trained, reliable medium-lift-capable aviation unit that provides aviation support to counternarcotics projects, with an operational rate of 90 percent of requested missions; and support an American PSC who provides technical assistance, four technicians who supervise maintenance, and a locally employed staff warehouseman to maintain control of the multi-million dollar spare parts inventory.

Policy Development/Demand Reduction

The ministerial-level National Drug Control Council (CONALTID) is the GOB's central policy-making body for counternarcotics. The Vice Ministries of Social Defense and Coca, Foreign Affairs and Cultures Integrated Development are the most significant contributors towards these policies. This project supports the operations of these entities by providing technical advice, equipment, training, consulting and other support.

This project also supports demand reduction activities, focusing principally on enabling civil society, through training and other interventions, to provide basic rehabilitation, diagnostic centers, and other services the public sector remains incapable of delivering. The project also supports the DARE program, which will seek to reach more than 45,000 middle school students in a broader base of cities. FY 2009 assistance will also support technical schools in coca growing regions, and innovative departmental demand reduction programs such as training in drug abuse prevention, and university degree programs in demand reduction.

This project also has a public affairs component that promotes compliance with international standards on drug issues, provides accurate information on counternarcotics questions and policies to the media, enhances the professionalism of the media (especially on drug-related themes) and helps generate information useful to the interests of the USG. FY 2009 assistance will support national contests for preventive theater, programs for journalists, workshops, and a toll-free telephone hotline to field questions and requests for information.

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

INCLE funds will be used to assist the GOB in strengthening law enforcement and the rule of law to interrupt TIP national and transnational crime networks. Project funds will be allocated to prevention programs, including television and radio spots, and a telephone line; training for prosecutors, police, judges, and government and school officials; equipment; infrastructure such as shelters for victims and more police TIP units; and legal services support including tracking cases as they move through the Bolivian justice system.

Administration of Justice

The Law Enforcement Training and Developing Program will continue to provide both training and development to the Bolivian National Police (BNP) forces throughout the country. During 2007, as an example, this program coordinated the delivery of 56 courses, which provided training to just almost 3,000 BNP officers and drug prosecutors in areas such as basic and advanced criminal investigation, immediate action, advanced interview techniques, criminalistics, and human rights. In addition, funds provided technical assistance and equipment to the BNP to further developing their institutional capabilities. The Prosecutor Program will continue to develop the capabilities of the GOB's counternarcotics prosecutors. This program is being expanded to include support, training and technical assistance to the GOB's Public Ministry's Fiscals that will significantly approve this institution's capabilities to investigate and prosecute criminal cases.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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.

Bolivia				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction				
FELCN, UMOPAR, GIOE,	14,646	-	10,648	10,648
GISUQ, GIAEF, K9, Garras School, Prosecutors				
OPR, LEDP	1,000	-	-	-
Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)	2,872	-	3,533	3,533
Aviation (RDTF, BIKDTF, Helo Upgrade (if applicable))	3,324	-	3,957	3,957
Sub Total	21,842	-	18,138	18,138
Eradication				
JTF, Eco Police, DIRECO, DIGECO	4,200	-	4,175	4,418
Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)	2,128	-	1,467	1,467
Aviation (RDTF, BIKDTF, Helo Upgrade (if applicable))	2,216	-	1,643	1,643
Sub Total	8,544	-	7,285	7,528
Demand Reduction	600	-	534	534
VM/SD, Demand Reduction				
Money Laundering	214	-	-	-
LEDP, FIU Development				
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	808	-	808	808
Non-U.S. Personnel	1,287	-	1,304	1,304
ICASS Costs	800	-	800	800
Program Support	905	-	888	888
Sub Total	3,800	-	3,800	3,800
Administration of Justice * ** ***	3,000	-	-	400
Alternative Development * ** ***	28,000	-	-	-
Trafficking in Persons ****	-	-	-	600
Total	66,000	-	29,757	31,000

* In FY 2007, funds are transferred to USAID who manages these programs.

** Beginning in FY 2008 Alternative Development managed under Economic Support Funds (ESF).

*** In FY 2008, AOJ and AD funding comes out of the ESF Account.

**** In FY 2008, trafficking-in-persons is funded out of the INCLE account for \$397,000.

Brazil

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
4,000	992	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Assistance to the Government of Brazil (GOB) is focused on building up and strengthening Brazil's interagency law enforcement and drug interdiction operations. Support will also enhance federal, state, civil, and military law enforcement capabilities by providing operational support, training, and equipment to conduct more effective investigations and interdiction operations against international narcotics organizations. Specifically, assistance will:

Enable the GOB to dismantle and/or disrupt major drug trafficking organizations that operate in and/or through Brazil and have criminal ties to the United States;

Increase the number of bilateral and multi-lateral drug investigations that Brazil participates in, leading to an increase in drugs and assets seized by the Brazilian Federal Police;

Provide training to enhance GOB port and airport security which will be reflected by an increase in the number of arrests and drug seizures;

Improve the ability of federal and state law enforcement authorities to combat gang activities, such as drug and weapons trafficking, and prison violence.

Transformational Diplomacy

The counternarcotics program in Brazil advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by strengthening Brazil's ability to combat narco-trafficking and gang violence, and by promoting demand reduction. In pursuit of this goal, assistance to Brazil will focus on strengthening interdiction operations and enabling the Brazilian law enforcement authorities to operate more efficiently and eventually become self-sustaining. Assistance will also directly target state police forces and the Public Security Secretariat (SENASP) to combat the increasingly violent gang activity in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and other states.

Program Justification

Brazil is a transit country for cocaine and cocaine base originating from Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia and going to North America and Europe, as well as the Brazilian domestic market. Brazil cooperates with its neighbors in an attempt to control its remote and expansive border areas where illicit drugs are transported. Additionally, cocaine and marijuana are used among youths in the country's cities, particularly Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where powerful and heavily-armed organized drug gangs are involved in narcotics-related arms trafficking. By assisting Brazil to improve its law enforcement capabilities, the United States will diminish the flow of illicit drugs passing through Brazil to the United States, as well as have an impact on illegal arms shipments and money laundering in Brazil.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, the Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) seized 15.9 metric tons (MT) of cocaine and 566 kilograms (kg) of crack and 1.2 MT of cocaine base. Marijuana seizures totaled 161.1 MT in 2007. The DPF also seized 10 kg of heroin. The DPF had a number of successes in 2007 against foreign narcotrafficking organizations operating within Brazilian territory. The most significant of which was the capture in Sao Paulo of Juan Carlos Ramirez-Abadia, a notorious Colombian drug cartel leader whose multi-billion dollar drug and money laundering ring stretches from the United States to Europe. Several million dollars' worth of assets was seized in the raid. The GOB also broke up Mexican and Colombian groups involved in sending heroin to the United States and is now targeting groups that sell prescription drugs illegally, including those illegal sold via the internet. Following a six-month investigation, in February 2007 the DPF dismantled an ecstasy lab – believed to be the first in Brazil – in the state of Goias, and seized approximately 30,000 tablets estimated to be worth \$450,000. The DPF played a major role in "Operation Seis Fronteras," a multi-country operation aimed at disrupting the illegal flow of precursor chemicals in the region. The GOB also supported "Operation Alliance" with Brazilian and Paraguayan counterdrug interdiction forces in the Paraguayan-Brazilian border area.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement:

This project will contribute the additional resources and training needed to enhance BFP effectiveness in its counternarcotics efforts. Funding will support training by various USG agencies on arms trafficking. Additionally, funds will provide equipment, such as bullet-proof vests, communications equipments and GPS devices that will help protect Brazilian law enforcement personnel and improve their capabilities in remote areas.

State Security Law Enforcement

Funds from this project will assist SENASP and various state-level civil and military police forces by providing training and equipment for use in conducting investigations and interdiction operations against gangs and narcotics cartel leaders and their associates.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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.

Brazil				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction				
Federal Police Enforcement & Training	876	-	100	100
Northern Brazil Law Enforcement	943	-	100	100
State Security Law Enforcement	900	-	92	100
Sub-Total	2,719	-	292	300
Demand Control & Demand Reduction	581	-	-	-
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	176	-	160	180
Non-U.S. Personnel	160	-	160	165
ICASS Costs	170	-	185	180
Program Support	194	-	195	175
Sub-Total	700	-	700	700
Total	4,000	-	992	1,000

Colombia

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008* Estimate	FY 2009 Request
ACP	465,000	244,618	329,557
INCLE	---	41,907	---
CFSP	61,035	(38,982)**	(45,000)
Total	526,035	286,526	329,557

* FY 2008 is the first year that funding for Alternative Development (AD) is not included in the ACP account, AD funds will fall under the ESF account from FY 2008 onward.

** The Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) was merged into Colombia's ACP budget in FY2008.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Disrupt Illicit Drugs

Maintain operational tempo of aerial spraying while supporting the Government of Colombia's (GOC) increasing manual eradication efforts, particularly in areas where aerial spraying is not practical or possible; counter the rapid replanting and pruning of coca; and ensure that cultivation in border areas, national parks and indigenous reserves is addressed.

Reduction of coca cultivation and opium poppy to a non-commercial level.

Assist Colombia's fight against narcoterrorists, drug cartels and emerging criminal gangs.

Interdiction of cocaine and heroin at current high levels until production has been more severely reduced.

Drug producing laboratories are identified and destroyed to prevent the processing of cocaine and heroin and to deny funding to drug traffickers and narcoterrorists.

Increased GOC control in the Pacific coastal zones.

Provide technical assistance and training to GOC law enforcement.

The GOC is able to investigate, arrest, prosecute, and convict more narcoterrorists.

Extradition of more major narco-traffickers to the United States.

Strengthen Institutions

Enhance rule of law throughout Colombia and increase access and transparency of new accusatorial judicial system.

Police presence is enhanced in conflictive areas to reinforce government presence.

More judges, prosecutors and investigators trained to operate within the oral accusatory system of justice.

More former paramilitary and narcoterrorists are demobilized and reintegrated into society or prosecuted.

Improved asset forfeiture regime has a shortened period from seizure to liquidation and improved distribution of proceeds, particularly among law enforcement agencies.

Nationalization

Continue to transfer greater operational and financial responsibility to the GOC for counternarcotics and rule of law programs and continue to build local capacity to assume new tasks.

Ensured sustainability of programs nationalized.

Transformational Diplomacy

Peace and Security: In recent years, there have been a number of notable successes in the stabilization and growth of Colombia as a modern, economically developing democracy. Murder rates have declined over 40 percent since 2002, and kidnappings have plummeted 76 percent. Increased security has helped economic growth, which includes a 20 percent decline in poverty since 2002, and a Government presence in all 1,099 municipalities has improved freedom of movement and security along roads and highways. More than 45,000 combatants, mostly paramilitaries, have laid down their arms and most are participating in GOC reintegration programs.

INL assistance to Colombia's military, police and judicial institutions in FY 2009 will help provide the security and stability necessary for continued socio-economic development. Funds will be devoted to supporting Colombia's aerial and manual eradication of illegal crops, interdicting drugs and providing training for both the military and police so that local institutional capacity will allow a sustainable transfer and nationalization of many of these programs.

Governing Justly & Democratically: Colombia's transition to a new accusatorial judicial system was implemented country-wide in January 2008. U.S. programs will continue to support the effective implementation and operation of the new justice system, including training for police and judicial personnel. Training and technical assistance will also be

provided to support GOC investigation and prosecution of human rights abuse cases and complex forensic investigations.

Program Justification

Colombia remains a strong ally, and FY 2009 assistance will focus on supporting Colombia's fight against drug traffickers, narcoterrorists and criminal gangs. Colombia remains the supplier of roughly 90 percent of the cocaine and a large quantity of the heroin entering the United States. Aggressive disruption of the illicit drug trade, therefore, remains a top USG priority. The funding requested in FY 2009 will continue to consolidate the successes of the Plan Colombia Emergency Supplemental of 2000 and the subsequent funding programs. It will also be used to further develop and strengthen the GOC's institutions, a necessary prerequisite for Colombia's full ownership of USG-supported programs.

Program Accomplishments

Colombia's USG-supported aerial and manual eradication programs eliminated almost 220,000 hectares of coca in 2007, spraying 153,133 hectares of coca and manually eradicating another 66,396 hectares. While more resources were shifted towards manual eradication, total eradication remained at record levels. Colombia also eradicated about 375 hectares of opium poppy in 2007.

Colombia interdicted 191.3 metric tons of cocaine and cocaine base in 2007, an increase of over 7 percent versus 2006. Additionally, sustained actions against coca refining operations resulted in the destruction of 2,875 rustic cocaine base labs and 240 major cocaine HCl labs in 2007. Major cocaine HCl labs can produce tons of cocaine a year.

The USG continued to support the Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program, which has completed its fourth year of operations. The ABD program is responsible for the significant decrease in illegal flights over Colombia, from 637 suspected and known illegal flights over Colombia in 2003 to only 171 in 2007, a decrease of more than 73 percent. The program had six law enforcement actions in 2007, resulting in the capture of one aircraft, two boats and two vehicles, the seizure of 1.2 metric tons of cocaine, the destruction of an estimated two metric tons of cocaine, and seven arrests.

The GOC achieved significant success against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) leadership in 2007. Over a dozen mid-to-high level FARC commanders were killed or apprehended, including FARC 16th Front leader, Tomas Molina Caracas, alias 'Negro Acacio.' Molina Caracas was considered a Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) by the USG and was one of 50 FARC commanders indicted in the United States in March 2006 for allegedly running the country's largest cocaine smuggling organization. Several other notorious drug cartel kingpins were apprehended, including FBI Top Ten Fugitive Diego Leon Montoya Sanchez, alias 'Don Diego,' of the Norte de Valle cartel.

Colombia's justice system officially converted to an oral accusatorial system similar to that of the U.S. in January 2008. Although many cases already initiated must be adjudicated under the old system, the new system has allowed criminal cases to be resolved in months instead of years, and conviction rates have risen from less than three percent to over sixty percent under the new system. This new judicial system is strengthening Colombia's ability to bring to justice narcotraffickers, narcoterrorists, and other criminals.

The GOC extradited a record 164 defendants in 2007, including Luis Gomez-Bustamante, alias 'Rasguño,' Aldemar Rendon Ramirez, Hernan Prada-Cortes, Juan Manuel Bernal-Palacios, and CPOT Ricardo Mauricio Bernal-Palacios. In addition, the GOC extradited AUC leader Hector Rodriguez. Overall, since December 1987, when Colombia revised its domestic law to permit the extradition of Colombian nationals, 647 individuals have been extradited to the United States, 581 since President Uribe assumed office in 2002.

Since 2002, the GOC estimates over 45,000 persons have demobilized - 14,000 under the individual desertion program and over 31,000 AUC (paramilitary) under the collective program. AUC members who chose not to demobilize, as well as those who do not qualify for the demobilization program, will continue to be investigated and prosecuted under normal Colombian law. In 2007, FARC desertion increased over 50 percent compared to 2006.

FY 2009 Program

Colombian Army (COLAR) Counterdrug Mobile Brigade

Support to the Colombian Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade (COLAR CD) consists of rations, force protection material, ammunition, communications, weapons repair and maintenance, training, transportation, medical, canines, and mine detecting equipment. The COLAR CD Brigade directly supports aerial eradication missions in Colombia by increasing ground security in spray zones, which has greatly reduced ground fire targeting spray aircraft. The CD Brigade also conducts operations against high-value narcoterrorist targets in the areas to be sprayed, including attacking known FARC, ex-AUC, and National Liberation Army, Colombia (ELN) concentrations, conducting drug interdiction operations and destroying cocaine processing labs, storage facilities, and precursor chemicals.

Colombian Army Aviation Support (COLAR)

The ability to operate in remote regions of Colombia is an integral part of combating the growth of illegal drugs and assisting the GOC in its efforts to solidify its presence throughout the country. In FY 2009, funding for COLAR aviation will go toward providing the Colombian Army the air mobility to operate in remote locations and support interdiction, eradication, high-value target and humanitarian operations. There are currently 52 active INL-supported Plan Colombia helicopters within the Army's Aviation Brigade, which helps support counternarcotics operations conducted by the CD Brigade and other human rights vetted units. Funds for this program will provide maintenance and logistics support to COLAR aviation aircraft and continue nationalization efforts to train more Colombian pilots and mechanics.

Air Bridge Denial (ABD)

This program provides the logistical and technical support to assist the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) in monitoring its airspace and interdicting unauthorized flights in coordination with COLAR and CNP Aviation units. These funds will provide continued operational and maintenance support for five Cessna Citation 560 and two C-26 aircraft. It will also provide continued training for Colombian aircrews and ground and air safety monitors. Costs of replacement and refresher training of COLAF pilots are also included as are the required logistical support to upgrade and maintain locations where USG personnel are based. The nationalization of the ABD program is moving forward, and a two-year withdrawal of USG maintenance support should be completed by December 2009.

Navy Maritime Interdiction

Funds will support the expansion and operations of a special Colombian Navy unit developed to conduct clandestine coastal interdiction operations against narcotraffickers and narcoterrorists shipping illegal drugs from Colombia's seacoasts. The importance of a strong GOC naval interdiction unit remains a critical component to stopping drugs before they reach their destination, particularly as traffickers use more sophisticated means, such as semi-submersible vessels. Support for this unit is shared by the GOC, the United Kingdom and United States. The Colombian Navy provides personnel and operational and logistical support, and the U.S. and UK provide specialized training, logistical support, and equipment.

In FY2005, the three country partners began a five-year plan to expand this unit's ability to cover the entire Caribbean coast, as well as the Pacific coast where more than 50 percent of cocaine departs. The desired end state will be three units, with 50 personnel each, based in three locations throughout Colombia. Each unit will be capable of conducting independent reconnaissance and assault operations. The Caribbean coast portion of this program is in the sustainment phase and the primary focus is now on the Pacific theater.

Colombian National Police Aviation Support (ARAVI)

This program directly supports the counternarcotics and counterterrorism mission of the Aviation Wing (ARAVI) of the Colombian Antinarcotics Police (DIRAN). The USG-supported ARAVI program is one of the most flexible and responsive aviation programs in Colombia, providing transport aircraft, aerial and manual eradication escorts, logistical support, and intelligence platforms for interdiction and eradication operations. Funds will support a fleet of approximately 49 rotary-wing and 13 fixed-wing ARAVI aircraft. Funds for this program will cover ongoing logistical expenses and the maintenance of aircraft, and continue to improve the capabilities of DIRAN in the areas of communications, intelligence and data processing. Other assistance will be training for CNP mechanics and the purchase of spare parts, tools, contract labor maintenance, training, and aviation-related infrastructure costs. Funds will also supply ammunition and armament, communications, and facilities refurbishment, renovation, and improvement projects.

Colombian National Police Support for Eradication

Funds will provide for operations and maintenance for the eradication air fleet (13 AT-802 spray planes, 15 UH-1N helicopters, 4 C-27 cargo planes and 2 Cessna 208s) that support both aerial and manual eradication. Funds will also be used to purchase herbicide for the spraying of coca, support contract costs, conduct environmental monitoring, purchase equipment for manual eradication, and cover operational expenses associated with the detection and aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops as well as the verification of the efficacy of spray and manual eradication missions.

Resources will be used to contract spray pilots, helicopter crews, maintenance, operations, logistics and safety personnel, train host country pilots, contract host country national and American personal services contractors (PSC) to provide accounting, end use monitoring and oversight of the eradication program. Additional funding will be dedicated to enhancing aerial surveillance through cameras mounted on CNP aircraft, which will help increase eradication efficiency and provide better data on the habits of coca growers.

Colombian National Police Support for Interdiction

As with eradication, interdiction programs are a necessary component of making the illicit drug trade unsustainable in Colombia. The majority of expenditures under this program go directly to commodities and training that enhance the ability of the CNP to interdict illicit drugs inside Colombia. Funds will also be used to improve and strengthen bases that support interdiction operations throughout Colombia. USG assistance in FY 2009 will also continue to support training at U.S. military and commercial institutions for the CNP's Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DIRAN) 20 operational companies and three airmobile interdiction companies (Junglas). The project will also focus on integration of DIRAN's intelligence and communications architecture with that of the larger CNP, the Colombian military, and ensuring connections with the U.S. intelligence community. Support is also provided to DIRAN's air and seaport group that was formed to interdict drugs transiting through Colombia's commercial air and sea ports.

Carabineros (Rural Police)

The effect of a multi-year plan to reestablish government security in former conflict zones is producing positive results. Rural Colombia is a much safer place than it was in 2002. The movement and supply corridors of the FARC and other illegal armed groups have been disrupted, entire terrorist units have been dismantled, and internally displaced persons are returning to their towns and farms. In addition, 68 Carabinero squadrons (120-man mobile rural police units), which included 14 units assigned to DIRAN to protect manual eradicators, have been established. FY 2009 funds will be used to train and equip police to be stationed in new areas or dangerous areas as well as support the 120-man mobile "Carabineros" squadrons, which also provide significant protection for manual eradicators. Equipment purchases will include field equipment, light weapons and munitions, radios that will integrate Carabinero squadrons and police stations with the CNP network, medical supplies, and ongoing maintenance and replacement for mine detectors and bomb detection dogs.

Funds will also be used to improve base security for high-risk stations, which includes defensive walls, bunkers and sandbags. Funds will also provide for approximately 30 transport trucks and 270 motorcycles to improve police mobility. Additional funds will be needed to support training, including at the CNP national field training center near Espinal, and for U.S.-based training courses that provide instruction on human rights, tactics, officer and non-commissioned officer development, intelligence and logistics management. The Espinal training center houses both the Carabineros training course and various counternarcotics police training courses, including the Junglas course.

Judicial Reforms Program

Although Colombia has made the transition to the new accusatorial judicial system, additional training and technical assistance for police, judges and prosecutors in the new procedures will continue to be needed in FY 2009 to ensure the enormous effort to initiate the new system is solidified. This significant and dramatic change is a process which will need to be monitored, encouraged and assisted, particularly with respect to adjustments and focus on complex crimes. There has already been significant progress in shortening the length of time to resolve criminal cases and increasing conviction numbers and rates, and the Department of Justice (DOJ)-Administered Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP) will continue to assist the GOC in this process. FY 2009 funds will support provision of significant training and technical assistance in complex areas of criminal investigations, such as money laundering, asset forfeiture, and organized crime investigations. DOJ will also support the GOC's Fiscalía Human Rights Unit, which is tasked with investigating and prosecuting human rights cases, including labor cases. Assistance will include training in relevant international human rights law, managing crime scenes, investigation and prosecutorial techniques as well as enhancing forensic capabilities, particularly in the area of exhumations and the identification of victim remains. In addition to the training, equipment will be provided such as computers, vehicles, crime scene kits and forensic equipment. DOJ, USAID, and other USG agencies will provide the assistance needed to strengthen the justice system and its institutions.

Other Programs to Promote the Rule of Law

Rule of Law (ROL) programs cover a wide array of activities, including support for the reinsertion of demobilized militants, combating financial crimes, and increasing awareness of the dangers of illegal narcotics and importance of a lawful, democratic society. USG support for the Reinsertion of Armed Groups will help network the GOC's desertion and demobilization program by providing training and equipment for this GOC Ministry of Defense initiative. To increase the GOC's ability to go after the illegal proceeds of drug traffickers and other financial crimes, the U.S. seeks to increase its training and technical assistance to GOC investigative and prosecutorial units, focusing on combating money laundering and other financial crimes. To help Colombian officials educate their citizens about the dangers of illegal narcotics, funds will provide training, equipment and educational materials to GOC to support drug prevention programs. Additionally, the USG-backed Culture of Lawfulness initiative will continue its efforts to educate parents, teachers and Colombian police on the role of a citizen within a democratic, lawful society.

Critical Flight Safety Program

The primary objective of the multi-year Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is to ensure aircrew and aircraft safety, specifically structural integrity, of the aircraft operated by INL in Colombia. Upon completion of this program the Department will have ensured to the best of its ability that the INL aviation fleet will not suffer loss of life or valuable aviation resources due to structural fatigue and aging aircraft. The secondary objective of the Critical Flight Safety Plan is to refurbish 30-year old, Vietnam-era military aircraft to a modern commercially supportable standard, thereby making them less costly to operate, easier to maintain, more reliable and easier to nationalize. The CFSP will increase safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extend the service life of these aircraft, maximizing their value; control or potentially eliminate large increases in maintenance and part costs; make aircraft commercially supportable; and increase operational readiness and sustain mission success.

In FY 2009, funds will be used to perform at least four UH-1N service life extensions (major refurbishments), two Huey-II helicopter modifications, rewiring on selected Huey-II helicopters and initiate Depot Level Maintenance programs for UH-60, C-208, and C-27 aircraft. This extensive work, including labor, parts/components, and materials will be accomplished using INL's aviation support contract and subcontracts and will benefit the CNP aerial eradication and Colombian Army aviation programs.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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.

Colombia				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Support to the Colombia Military				
Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade	2,200	-	2,200	2,000
Army Aviation Support	104,080	-	51,898	93,892
Air Bridge Denial Program	15,800	-	10,048	10,000
Navy Maritime Interdiction Support	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Sub-Total	123,080	-	65,146	106,892
Support to Colombian National Police				
Aviation Support	69,000	-	52,520	60,446
Support For Eradication	81,950	-	63,980	64,232
Support For Interdiction	16,500	-	16,500	15,000
Administrative Support	1,000	-	-	-
Sub-Total	168,450	-	133,000	139,678
Carabineros	18,650	-	-	19,247
Judicial Reforms Program	6,754	-	-	9,500
Individual Deserter Program	500	-	-	500
Demand Reduction	500	-	-	211
Culture of Lawfulness	250	-	-	250
Money Laundering	250	-	-	879
Sub-Total	26,904	-	-	30,587
Program, Development & Support				
U.S. Personnel	1,915	-	2,252	2,300
LES	2,696	-	3,000	1,800
ICASS Costs	938	-	1,700	1,200
Program Support	1,851	-	538	2,100
Sub-Total	7,400	-	7,490	7,400
NAS Sub-Total	325,834	-	205,636	284,557
Critical Flight Safety	61,035	-	38,982	45,000
Alternative Development (USAID)				
Support for Democracy	24,774	-	-	-
Alternative Development	68,192	-	-	-
Support for Vulnerable Groups/IDP	31,050	-	-	-
Demobilization and Reintegration	15,150	-	-	-
AID Sub-Total	139,166	-	-	-
Counternarcotics Total	526,035	-	244,618	329,557
<u>INCLE Funding **</u>			41,907	
<i>Rule of Law Program</i>			39,428	
<i>CNP Manual Eradiction Support (transfer from ACP)</i>			2,479	
* Beginning in FY 2008 Alternative Development managed under Economic Support Funds (ESF)				
** Congress redirected ACP funds specifically for ROL programs under the INCLE account; of which all but \$496K (includes rescission) was earmarked limiting ability to continue funding the Carabineros program.				

Ecuador

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008* Estimate	FY 2009 Request
ACP	17,300	6,943	7,200
INCLE	---	99	---
Total	17,300	7,042	7,200

* FY 2008 is the first year that funding for Alternative Development (AD) is not included in the ACP account, AD funds will fall under the ESF account from FY 2008 onward.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Interdiction

Strengthen Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) and military forces in order to dismantle major drug trafficking organizations.

Increased ENP presence to ensure effective control of airports, seaports, and land routes used by traffickers to transport illegal narcotics and precursor chemicals;

Enhanced interdiction operations by the Ecuadorian military along land and maritime borders with improved mobility, communications and technical operations.

Criminal Justice Development

Strengthen the capacity of the Ecuadorian justice sector to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes and implement the comprehensive money laundering law.

Justice sector reforms are implemented to more efficiently prosecute cases;

Government institutions are able to better combat drug and other organized crime groups because Ecuadorian police and military personnel have the required knowledge and skills; police, prosecutors and judges have a common understanding of permissible and best-practice investigatory techniques; documentation and evidentiary requirements; and oral testimony and other necessary elements to conduct more successful investigations and prosecutions of significant drug cases under the new code of criminal procedures.

Money laundering and precursor chemical controls are implemented with greater specialized expertise, resulting in increased prosecutions and convictions for violations.

Transformational Diplomacy

Ecuador has been a cooperative partner in the fight against narco-trafficking, regional terrorism and trafficking in persons. Maintaining a military and police presence on the Northern Border has disrupted Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) logistical support and counternarcotics activities. The Government of Ecuador (GOE) has also cooperated with the Northern Border development programs which strengthen local governments and provide alternative sources of income to illicit, FARC-related activities. USG continued engagement with and support for Ecuadorian central and local governments and police and military forces are key to advancing our objectives of stability and security in Ecuador. Ecuador has become an increasingly important transit route for Colombian cocaine, but has so far avoided the growth in coca cultivation affecting its neighbors.

A majority of U.S. counternarcotics assistance will be allocated for interdiction efforts. Project funds will bolster police interdiction operations which are responsible for nearly all of the drug seizures in Ecuador, improve mobility for military units conducting counternarcotics operations, which is essential to discouraging and counteracting incursions by Colombian insurgents on the northern border, and support police and judicial training programs. Assistance will also combat alien smuggling and trafficking in persons. Because Ecuador has a dollarized economy, it is an attractive site for money-laundering by international criminal organizations. Assistance will help train Ecuadorian law enforcement authorities to detect money laundering and other illegal financial transactions. Judicial institutions will train police, prosecutors and judges for their roles under the revised criminal procedures, and USG programs seek to increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to disseminate proper information about abuse prevention through demand reduction programs.

Program Justification

Ecuador is a major transit country for illicit drugs trafficked to the United States and chemical precursors for drug production. While the GOE is actively combating illegal narcotics activities, drug traffickers from Colombia and Peru continue to take advantage of large, sparsely populated border regions and difficult-to-monitor maritime routes to move cocaine, heroin and precursor chemicals through Ecuador. In 2007, the GOE identified cocaine laboratories capable of refining multi-ton quantities of cocaine, and police and military units destroyed several multi-hectare plots of coca plants near the Colombian border. Persistent narcotics activity by Colombian armed insurgent groups has rendered Ecuador's northern border region particularly vulnerable.

In 2007, traffickers attempted to transport, by private aircraft, more than three tons of cocaine from northern Ecuador to Mexico. There was a significant increase in land seizures of cocaine in 2007 over previous years; maritime seizures of multi-ton loads of cocaine were

down from the previous two years but still well above historic levels. Protocols that streamline boarding procedures established between the United States and Ecuador in 2006 continue facilitated maritime interdictions. Uneven implementation of the criminal procedures code and a slow and sometimes corrupt judicial system hamper prosecutions, although there was some progress in this area in 2007.

While Ecuador generally cooperates with the United States in the fight against narco-trafficking and regional terrorism, drug trafficking has steadily increased in recent years. Ecuador's law enforcement and border control programs are inadequate to deal with this growing trend, and weak institutions, widespread corruption and an unstable government further impede progress. The ENP and military forces are inadequately equipped and trained to deal with international criminal or insurgent pressures.

Program Accomplishments

Under President Rafael Correa's administration, the GOE has taken a tougher stance on combating narco-trafficking by implementing new policies and programs and by increasing police and military operations, particularly on the northern border. The Ecuadorian Armed Forces conducted seventeen operations in 2007 compared to just nine in 2006. This led to the discovery and destruction of three cocaine producing laboratories, 47 FARC camps, the eradication of 36 hectares of coca, and the confiscation of weapons, communications equipment and other support equipment. Responding to higher levels of maritime seizures in recent years, drug traffickers are changing their tactics, resorting to alternative methods of transport, including by air and in liquid form, while also increasing their quantities per shipment. While total seizures by the GOE decreased slightly, land-based seizures hit record levels.

The National Drug Council (CONSEP) is implementing changes to improve the agency's drug abuse prevention programs and the management and disposal of seized assets. Shortly after taking office, President Correa appointed the previous Director of the Anti-Narcotics Police (DNA) as Commanding General of the National Police, which has helped give anti-narcotics higher visibility. The new Director of the National Postal System improved anti-narcotics controls at international postal facilities by installing USG-purchased screening equipment and signing an agreement with the DNA to ensure increased canine screening at the postal facilities.

USG assistance in 2007 included providing new counternarcotics facilities, such as a pier at an Ecuadorian Marine base and a provincial DNA headquarters; alternative crop development; helping facilitate the military and DNA's mobility and communications abilities; and promoting better cooperation between the military and the police. USG assistance to the judicial sector produced the first ever automated database of criminal cases in Ecuador. INL also continued to support the startup of a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and the formation and training of other police investigative units.

These increased efforts contributed to the discovery and destruction of three cocaine producing labs; the destruction of coca plants at two locations; and the confiscation of weapons, go-fast vessels, communications equipment and other auxiliary equipment. Total seizures for the GOE in 2007 were 22.45 metric tones of cocaine, 180 kg of heroin, and 740 kg of cannabis.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

Police Operations: This project is responsible for nearly all of the land-based drug seizures in Ecuador. USG assistance is helping to expand police presence throughout Ecuador by providing operational and administrative support. Project funding will support the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA), which includes the Special Mobile Anti-Drug Group (GEMA), port and canine operations; travel and investigative expenses of the anti-smuggling police unit; acquisition of law enforcement and communications equipment; vehicle acquisition, maintenance, repair and operational costs; and the cost of providing a port advisor from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency (DHS/CBP).

Police Facilities Support: Funds will give the DNA much greater presence in critical areas of the country by maintaining and upgrading DNA bases located in sensitive outlying locations. Funding will upgrade inspection facilities and living quarters, which will enable the GOE to maintain units at key interdiction points on the northern, southern and maritime borders as well as major roadways connecting the border with Ecuadorian ports.

Police and Judicial Training: Law enforcement training is essential to improving the detection and seizure of drugs and drug-related contraband. There is a continuing need to professionalize the anti-narcotics police with basic and advanced training emphasizing ground and airborne field operations, intelligence methods, and cargo and personnel inspection techniques. This training will include to the extent possible inter-operational courses with military forces having counternarcotics-related missions. Funds will build on the experience and the trained personnel base developed in the foregoing years to extend and refine training for judges, prosecutors and judicial police in implementation of the new criminal code. It will emphasize practical application of the criminal code in areas such as chain of evidence, forensic science, and oral trial practice. Strong emphasis will also be given to training in proper implementation of the comprehensive money laundering law.

Money Laundering and Chemical Control: Ecuador's dollarized economy and weak banking controls allows for the bulk currency to enter and leave the country with little or no control. In order to combat this problem, the GOE approved a draft comprehensive money laundering law in 2005. USG assistance will support the formation, training and operations of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), a key aspect of effectively implementing the money laundering law. The country also produces chemical precursors and is a transit corridor for diverted chemicals. U.S. law enforcement officials generally believe that the illicit traffic in chemicals in Ecuador is greater than indicated by the relatively small volume of chemicals

seized. In FY 2009, USG support will assist the GOE establish chemical control units through training and provision of equipment.

Border and Coastal Control

To discourage and counteract production and trafficking of narcotics by armed insurgents, particularly on the northern border, the Ecuadorian armed forces, which is often the only official presence, must be able to effectively react to illegal activities and strike targets based on developed intelligence. FY 2009 funding will provide operational support, vehicles, and field equipment to the Ecuadorian Coast Guard and military units conducting counternarcotics missions. This support will increase mobility and also give these forces the ability to rapidly deploy to remote areas, particularly along the northern and maritime borders. A priority will be placed on integrating anti-narcotics police into military operations against counternarcotics targets in order to initiate judicial proceedings from evidence obtained in the operations.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

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.

Ecuador				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction				
Police Operations	3,000	-	2,693	3,300
Police Facilities Support	500	-	1,600	855
Police and Judicial Training	1,100	-	770	855
Military Border and Coastal Control	3,000	-	950	1,360
Sub-Total	7,600	-	6,013	6,370
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	60	-	40	-
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering				
Money Laundering/Chemical Control	440	-	90	200
Sub-Total	440	-	90	200
Alternative Development Program Development and Support	8,400	-	*	*
Counter narcotics Total	17,300	-	6,943	7,200
*Alternative Development now managed under Economic Support Funds (ESF)				
<u>INCLE Funding</u> **				
<i>Trafficking in Persons</i>				
** In FY 2008, trafficking-in-persons was funded out of the INCLE account for \$99,000.				

Panama

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
4,000	992	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the Government of Panama's (GOP) interdiction capability to disrupt the regional flow of illicit drugs, chemicals, weapons, and people by improving its law enforcement infrastructure and control of its borders and international ports of entry and exit.

Assistance to increase operational readiness of the Panamanian National Police (PNP), the K-9 unit, airport groups, and special operations units within the Directorate of Information and Intelligence (DIIP) will result in a 10 percent increase in seizures of illegal drugs by PNP components over FY 2008.

Strengthen GOP coastal/interdiction capabilities with better interagency communications and augment anti-terrorism capability for specialized units.

Seizures of illicit drugs in Panama's border regions will increase by 10 percent over FY 2008 levels.

Support the newly formed GOP Coast Guard.

Maritime seizures of drugs and other illegal contraband in Panamanian waters will increase by 10 percent.

Transformational Diplomacy

Panama's Interdiction Program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed to reduce the flow of illegal narcotics and other contraband through Panama and its surrounding waterways to the United States. Panama is a major global air traffic, financial, communications, and world commerce hub. This makes Panama a natural nexus for transnational crime, including drug and precursor chemical trafficking, money laundering, arms trafficking, and illegal immigrants. The flow of illicit drugs has contributed to increasing domestic drug abuse, encouraged public corruption, and undermined the GOP's criminal justice system.

Program Justification

By virtue of its geographic position and well-developed transportation infrastructure, Panama is a major drug transshipment point to the United States and Europe. Panama's containerized seaports, the Pan-American Highway, an established international hub airport, numerous uncontrolled airfields, and unguarded coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific facilitate drug movement. Drugs are moved in fishing vessels, cargo ships, small aircraft, and go-fast boats. Illegal airplanes utilize hundreds of abandoned or unmonitored legal airstrips for refueling, pickups, and deliveries. Panama's budgetary constraints limit its law enforcement efforts, so U.S. support to Panama's law enforcement agencies remains crucial to ensure fulfillment of agency missions.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, the GOP seized a record 60 metric tons of cocaine in collaboration with the U.S. Coast Guard. This included a 16 metric ton maritime seizure of cocaine in March, which was the largest on record. Several sensitive vetted units continue to operate with impressive results. The former head of the National Maritime Service (SMN) was arrested and jailed on charges of corruption and illegal enrichment. In another high profile case, Colombian trafficker Jose Nelson Urrego Cardenas was arrested and his numerous properties confiscated.

GOP authorities seized 96 kg of heroin, nearly 3.9 metric tons of marijuana, and made 207 arrests for international drug-related offenses. Several USG-supported GOP vetted units expanded operations in 2007. The joint Department of Homeland Security -Department of Energy Container Security Initiative (CSI) to enhance global container security from the threat posed by high-risk shipments was launched in Panama in October.

FY 2009 Program

Interdiction/Border Control

Panamanian National Police (PNP): The PNP (Division of Judicial investigations) bears the principal responsibility for disrupting the large volume of Colombian narcotics being transshipped to the United States as well as other contraband being smuggled along this principal trafficking corridor. FY 2009 support will provide operational assistance and training to enhance the PNP's ability to respond to these threats. Support will also include equipment (including vehicle spare parts for vehicles previously donated by the Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS)), training, and operational expenses for the PNP mobile interdiction team and the PNP's K-9 unit.

Border Enhancement: This project assists GOP law enforcement agencies with controlling trafficking of narcotics, arms, illegal migrants, and other contraband along the country's major transportation routes. FY 2009 funds will support training, provision of equipment, such as outboard motors and two vehicles, as well as minor improvements to existing

infrastructure on PNP operating bases along the Panama/Costa Rican border and at the Meteti in the Darien. Funds will also support provision of technical assistance on enhancing security controls at Panama's major airports and choke points along the Pan-American Highway.

Coast Guard: The Coast Guard provides law enforcement and security for Panama's territorial waters (including the Panama Canal), a major smuggling corridor for drugs and other contraband. FY 2009 funds will support provision of equipment (including two new vehicles that will be used to support mobile boat maintenance teams), training, maintenance on previously USG-donated 82 ft patrol boats, minor infrastructure improvement (including floating piers, boat ramps, and maintenance facilities) for two forward operating posts in the Chiriqui province, and operational support for the Coast Guard's small boat unit. Since the SMN and the National Air Services (SAN) recently merged to create the Coast Guard, funds would also provide training to pilots, mechanics and aircrew to operate a King Air medium range aircraft that will be used for aerial surveillance and target detection; and help the GOP establish a spare-parts logistics infrastructure to support previously donated USG equipment; as well as improve the Coast Guard's communications inter-operability with other Panamanian Public Forces

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, field travel, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Panama				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction/Border Control				
National Police	635	-	292	300
National Air Service	150	-	-	-
Border Enhancement	300	-	100	100
National Maritime				
Service	560	-	200	200
Joint Intelligence				
Coordination				
Center (JICC)	75	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,720	-	592	600
Law Enforcement Restructuring				
Technical Judicial				
Police	425	-	-	-
Law Enforcement				
Modernization	300	-	-	-
Sub-Total	725	-	-	-
Financial Investigations Unit	150	-	-	-
Anti-Corruption Initiatives*	300	-	-	-
Drug Awareness/Demand				
Reduction	50	-	-	-
Justice Systems**	300	-	-	-
Program Development and				
Support				
U.S. Personnel	347	-	200	200
Non-U.S. Personnel	45	-	45	45
ICASS Costs	242	-	155	155
Program Support	121	-	-	-
Sub-Total	755	-	400	400
Total	4,000	-	992	1,000
* A portion of these funds will be administered by USAID.				
** This is an INL funded and USAID administered program in FY 2007				

Peru

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2009 Request
103,165	36,546	37,000

*FY 2008 is the first year that funding for Alternative Development (AD) is not included in the ACP account, AD funds will fall under the ESF account from FY 2008 onward

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Peru (GOP) institutionalizes policy-making and coordination and begins to take over management of certain counternarcotics programs. Indicators include:

The maintenance and operation of Peruvian National Police (PNP) air wing is performed 100 percent by Peruvian nationals. USG contractor provides oversight on maintenance, training, and operations of equipment and helicopters.

Improved coordination and capabilities of Peruvian agencies involved in counternarcotics law enforcement lead to effect action against illicit drug trafficking.

Graduate at least 1,000 new counternarcotics police to spread the Peruvian National Counternarcotics anti-drug police (DIRANDRO) presence and ability to enforce law, provide security for legal activity and deny freedom of action for narcotics trafficking activities.

Maintain a comprehensive maritime and port interdiction program to diminish substantially the exploitation of Peru's northern ports by drug traffickers through an increase of seizures by 10 percent and the inclusion of the National Cargo Manifest Review Unit.

Reciprocal maritime operational procedures are established and employed with the USG to expedite communications and decisive interdiction action between USG and GOP maritime operations centers.

Improvements in the efficiency of the Peruvian judicial sector allow it to effectively prosecute drug cases.

Increased number of arrests/prosecutions of major criminals and narco-traffickers.

Asset forfeiture legislation is implemented and mechanisms are established to provide forfeited narco-assets to counternarcotics and other law enforcement efforts.

Peru reduces illegal cultivation of coca and opium poppy and becomes a marginal rather than major source of illicit drugs and drug trafficking.

The GOP establishes a reliable tracking system of the production of traditional licit coca.

The GOP, with the help of the USG, develops a reconnaissance capability to identify and eradicate opium poppy cultivation.

The number of port and road counternarcotics interdiction checkpoints east of the Peruvian Andes is increased by ten percent in FY 2009, resulting in a ten percent increase in the number and amount of cocaine seizures over previous years.

An increased awareness of the dangers of drug trafficking and drug abuse increases public support for counternarcotics policies and leads to a reduction in the demand for illicit drugs.

Peru conducts surveys that generate statistical data on public concerns about drug abuse and related criminal activity. The survey results are used to design, implement, and evaluate public awareness campaigns.

Public support buttress GOP political will for increasing law enforcement efforts against illegal drug cultivation and trafficking are realized and maintained at high levels.

Both survey results and GOP actions indicate that Peruvians do not tolerate illegal drug cultivation and trafficking and that a vast majority of the Peruvian population recognize coca cultivation and drug trafficking as a threat to national wellbeing.

Transformational Diplomacy

U.S. assistance will serve to strengthen governance and create space for legal lifestyles in isolated areas where drug traffickers and terrorists operate, using aggressive eradication, interdiction and chemical control to reduce drug production, in conjunction with alternative development that reduces dependence on illicit coca cultivation. It will help the government improve its counter-terrorism efforts and publicize the links between drug production and common crime, so that Peruvians understand that their quality of life (and not just that of United States citizens) is degraded by drug-trafficking. This is the most resource-intensive objective because it requires high operational cost; equipment such as helicopters and labor-intensive manual eradication that requires significant security.

Program Justification

Peru is the second largest cocaine producing country in the world and a major exporter of cocaine and cocaine base to markets in South America, Mexico, the United States, and

Europe. According to a United Nation's assessment, the 51,400 hectares of coca under cultivation in Peru could produce a potential annual harvest of approximately 114,000 metric tons of coca leaf yielding up to 280 metric tons of cocaine. The price of coca leaf has steadily increased, particularly over the past five years. While the number of hectares under cultivation has stabilized with programmed eradication, the density of planting and efficiency of alkaloid extraction has increased substantially. According to the Peruvian Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), approximately 4 million Peruvians use up to 9,000 metric tons of coca leaf each year for legal purposes such as chewing and making tea, leaving approximately 105,000 metric tons of coca leaf available to produce an estimated 230 metric tons of cocaine HCl annually. A relatively small percentage of Peruvians are involved in growing coca, processing coca leaf and trafficking cocaine and cocaine base. Despite these obstacles, the Peruvian Government made significant progress in 2007 in funding and implementing Peru's National Drug Plan 2007-2011 that emphasized the nexus between interdiction, including eradication, alternative development and prevention.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, positive developments by the GOP included anti-terrorism sweeps that led to arrests of Sendero Luminoso (SL) collaborators. The Peruvian Congress passed a package of laws addressing organized crime, drugs and terrorism. The Congress strengthened provisions of the Precursor Chemical law of 2004 with passage of Law 29037 and Law 28305, which modified the Penal Code to impose stiffer penalties and strengthened procedures to ensure proper handling of controlled chemicals. In September, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction and 20-year sentence of drug "kingpin" Fernando Zevallos.

After a decade of impressive reductions of coca cultivation, the price for Peruvian coca leaf has hit 12-year highs, creating a strong economic incentive for greater production. Using a Cocaine Production Averted (CPA) formula developed by the GOP and USG, eradication of 12,000 hectares of coca prevented over 56 metric tons of cocaine from being produced in 2007. The Ministry of Interior's coca eradication group (CORAH) eradicated 12,073 hectares in 2007 (11,057 programmed, 1,016 voluntary). Additionally, the GOP conducted operations on land, sea, and air to disrupt the production and transshipment of cocaine. Peruvian law enforcement authorities seized 7.9 metric tons of cocaine HCl and 7.5 metric tons of cocaine base in these CY 2007 operations.

Aside from its eradication efforts, INL support assisted the GOP in successfully accomplishing a number of strategic drug control goals. In 2007, Peru made significant progress in strengthening police capacity east of the Andes with 1,552 new police officers dedicated to counternarcotics law enforcement, reinforcing the approximately 400 police who have graduated since 2005 to reach a 2007 total of 1,938. In 2008, an additional 1,000 counternarcotics police recruits are anticipated to graduate from area police academies and begin assignments in the East Andes. Their entry on duty has allowed the PNP to effect sustained interdiction in source zones and to carry out eradication in valleys where coca growers have violently resisted programmed eradication in the past.

The GOP also made progress in addressing the smuggling of cocaine through its air and sea ports, which is becoming the primary method of exporting multi-ton loads of cocaine. At the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima, interdiction operations netted 4.2 metric tons of cocaine, leading to more than 750 arrests in 2007. Also in 2007, seven drug-detection canines and their Peruvian handlers were trained in the United States, doubling Peruvian Customs canine capacity and resulting in the seizure of over 10 metric tons of cocaine HCl since their first deployment in 2006. In the ports of Callao and Paita, Peruvian Customs continued to improve its interdiction efforts through better intelligence collection and by using technologically advanced equipment to conduct more effective searches that included USG-provided non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE), such as ion-scanners, density detectors, fiber-optics, mobile x-ray units and CAB-2000 container scanners. In 2007, 54 percent of all containerized cargo exported from Peru received XRAY scanning and at least three percent received intensive inspections. Both major ports now provide electronic manifests to Peruvian Customs and all Port Captains can track and report suspect vessels and cargo electronically.

There was a remarkable push by non-governmental organizations, universities and the mass media to heighten the Peruvian public's concern about the extent of influence of narco-trafficking and the connection between coca growing and drug production. As a result, many Peruvians have lost their sympathy for "oppressed" coca farmers, and there is widespread recognition of the link between coca leaf cultivation and drug consumption.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Support: FY 2009 funding will provide operational support for interdiction deployments, security for eradication operations, as well as training and field exercises to enhance the capabilities of the Peruvian National Police Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO). The goal is to drive down coca leaf and cocaine base prices by disrupting the market as well as to interdict drugs and chemicals. Support for enhanced law enforcement efforts in the Eastern Andes, including for the DINANDRO taskforce established in 2007, will include some renovations and refurbishment of existing infrastructure to house graduating officers from the NAS-supported Basic Police Academies, planned refurbishment of two Peruvian Army bases that are being turned over to the DIRANDRO in the Monzon Valley (Cachicoto and Monzon City), support for pre-academies, 38 additional vehicles for police transport, updated communications equipment, field gear, emergency/safety reaction gear, support to the drug detector canine unit, as well as the special operations and eradication security forces. This support will also enable the Taskforce interdiction teams to operate roadblocks with canines to detect narcotics and bulk cash shipments in the Monzon Valley and Ene-Apurimac River Valleys (VRAE) operating from the old base in Ayacucho.

Maritime and Port Security Support: Peru has achieved significant success in detecting drug shipments in Pacific ports and the Lima airport. This program will continue to improve the GOP's capacity to examine cargo and passengers through facilities improvements; equipment acquisitions, such as ion scanners and palate scanners; training; and technical assistance to

bolster operational planning and execution. Emphasis will be placed on the development of additional Manifest Review Units (MRUs), interdiction infrastructure, and the training and equipping of units based on the NAS-sponsored model MRU and Special Operations Brigade established at Peru's largest seaport of Callao.

Peruvian Customs: The Peruvian Customs Service inspects arriving and departing passengers and cargo at Lima's air and maritime terminals, at other air and maritime ports of entry, and at land border checkpoints. The Customs Service's drug enforcement section interdicts narcotics, principally at the country's airports and seaports. FY 2009 support will enable the Custom's drug enforcement section and DIRANDRO to bolster their programs at the country's principal airport and seaport, as well as expand law enforcement support to other airports, seaports and land ports of entry used by trafficking organizations.

Eradication

Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication: In FY 2009, coca eradication will continue to focus on consolidating advances made by voluntary eradication in Tocache and Aucayaco, initiated eradication operations in the Monzon and continue programmed eradication in difficult areas such as Polvora-Pizana and northern Huánuco. This activity will support creation of a coca free corridor that will extend from Northern San Martin, through the Upper Huallaga Valley and northern Huánuco along the Fernando Belaunde Terry Highway. This corridor will, in turn, connect with the Federico Basadre Highway through Aguaytia leading to Pucallpa. The GOP eradication goal for CY 2009 is 10,000 hectares.

Aviation Support: Aviation support for narcotics law enforcement funds operating and maintenance costs for the National Police Aviation Division (DIRAVPOL), which provides airlift for interdiction, eradication, and logistical support to counternarcotics operations. Funding supports pilots, aircrews, and support personnel for 23 USG-owned UH-2 helicopters, four fixed-wing aircraft (including two C-26s which are used for counternarcotics missions), and limited operational support for Peruvian MI-17 helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft -- all of which support coca eradication and law enforcement activity east of the Andes. Funding also supports fuel, maintenance, hangars and warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel.

Crop Monitoring and Research: A branch of CORAH called CADA (Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development) monitors and maps coca and poppy cultivation and provides a means to verify the extent of coca eradication within communities to determine whether alternative development programs can be provided to those communities. In FY 2009, this project will focus on developing a business plan to market CADA services in order to sustain operations. Demand for CADA expertise has been high, and information is shared with the USG, GOP and international organizations to guide counternarcotics efforts. CADA is collaborating with the police, the UN and GOP to develop a methodology to detect and map opium poppy that can overcome terrain and weather obstacles.

Alternative Crop Research & Extension (ICT): A joint USG-Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (OAS/CICAD) Alternative Crop

Research and Extension (ICT) project provides a research arm for Embassy Lima's Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS). This project will continue to help NAS refine the Cocaine Production Averted formula, assist in determining the best methodology to measure coca plant density, perform field research into alternative development projects supported by NAS, rather than USAID, such as research into coffee and cacao diseases to find ways to increase production yields, and disseminating practical research results to farmers. The ICT project also incorporates a five-year strategic plan containing a strong marketing component to achieve self-sufficiency in 2010.

Administration of Justice

Narcotics Prosecution: 16 dedicated prosecutors are assigned to oversee police and military drug enforcement operations, interrogate suspects and witnesses, secure evidence, supervise the destruction of illegal facilities such as laboratories or airstrips, and prepare cases for trial. Prosecutors also accompany eradication teams in confrontational areas to serve as impartial witnesses to ensure that rights are not being violated and to defuse protests. FY 2009 funds will support advanced training for prosecutors already in the program and entry-level training for new prosecutors and for other prosecutors in many localities throughout Peru, who, while not dedicated to counternarcotics cases exclusively, will be able to support DINANDRO when needed.

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Demand Reduction: The Demand Reduction Program has moved away from the more traditional programs that focused on educational workshops, epidemiological research, treatment, and the training of teachers and health professionals. Instead, FY 2009 continues initiatives from FY 2008 to use the community anti-drug coalitions (CAC) model that has been so successful in the United States and that have been adapted to the social realities in Peru. There are currently 11 CACs in eight municipalities. Initial drug use can be avoided and occasional drug abuse can be halted by providing social services to the community and establishing supervised facilities, like community centers to provide young people with alternative productive activities. Many community sectors (e.g., local government, schools, police, business, youth groups, health, and civil-society organizations) have committed to coordinate their efforts and share resources to fight drug abuse. Already more than 50 percent of the cost for CAC activities comes from local sources. Support from local stakeholders is already affecting drug-related municipal policies and norms. Through a social marketing and communications campaign, the successes of the municipal-level policies should positively influence the national political discourse on demand reduction and counternarcotics.

East of the Andes, NAS is working with regional and local governments, community leaders and NGO's as well as private sector enterprises in Southern Peru (Ayacucho and the Valley of the Ene and Apurimac Rivers - the VRAE) where drugs are produced and trafficked and where for the past two decades there has been a violent onslaught of SL terrorism. The project's main objective is to create bonds between these groups and the young leaders, promoting an inter-generational dialogue and injecting optimism and a positive attitude

towards change that will lead to a culture of legality and generate jobs in the fields of tourism, cultural gastronomy, art, and others. Local youth leaders and local authorities will act as “launching points” and agents to achieve change that are targeted to benefit 15,000 young people.

Public Relations and Media Engagement: Among some sectors in Peruvian society, the attitude has been that coca cultivation, which occurs far from major urban areas, does not adversely affect most Peruvians, particularly in Lima and on the coast. While the public are becoming more aware of the danger of narco-trafficking, too few public figures speak out against the nexus between coca cultivation, narcotics and terrorism in the local media, hindering the ability of the GOP to carry out its anti-drug program. FY 2009 funds will support an on-going campaign undertaken by NGO partners to better inform the Peruvian public of the nexus between the national security implications from indigenous terrorist involvement in the illegal drug trade and the effects to society from crime, corruption, and increased local drug use. This initiative is especially important in light of the narco-trafficking-financed attempts to position coca as the "sacred leaf" and producers as "poor farmers."

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

Program Development & Support (PD&S): Funds will cover salaries, benefits, and allowances for U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Peru				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Eradication				
Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication	8,000	-	8,000	8,140
Crop Research and Extension (ICT)	700	-	332	500
Aviation Support	22,300	-	11,264	4,760
Crop Monitoring and Research	1,500	-	900	1,000
Sub-Total	32,500	-	20,496	14,400
Interdiction				
Law Enforcement Support	10,000	-	7,200	7,600
Port Security Program	2,450	-	1,800	1,750
Peruvian Customs	3,500	-	1,800	1,723
Public Relations and Media Administration of Justice/Prosecution	750	-	500	500
Support to Armed Forces	500	-	200	200
Aviation Support	-	-	-	6,727
Sub-Total	17,700	-	11,500	18,500
Demand Reduction	1,400	-	500	300
Money Laundering	400	-	250	-
Program Development & Support				
U.S. Personnel	758	-	585	824
Non-U.S. Personnel	1,220	-	1,244	1,404
ICASS Costs	925	-	955	920
Program Support	1,097	-	1,016	652
Sub-Total	4,000	-	3,800	3,800
NAS Sub-Total	56,000	-	36,546	37,000
Alternative Development (USAID)				
Alternative Livelihood Program Support	47,165	-	-*	-*
	-	-	-*	-*
AID Sub-Total	47,165	-	-*	-*
Counternarcotics Total	103,165	-	36,546	37,000

* Beginning in FY 2008 Alternative Development managed under Economic Support Funds (ESF)

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Africa

Burkina Faso

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Burkina Faso to combat drug trafficking, including the trafficking of Latin American cocaine. Such assistance will help Burkina Faso's drug enforcement authorities to be effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African and other international law enforcement partners.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of personnel and units trained in counternarcotics investigative and interdiction skills, (b) the increase in interdiction activities, including arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, and (c) the degree of enhanced ability to plan and cooperate with other partners in combating drug trafficking.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 INCLE counternarcotics assistance to Burkina Faso will bolster efforts of the Government of Burkina Faso to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

The United States in its relations with Burkina Faso has an interest in promoting democratic governance and human rights, regional stability and security, and economic growth and development. Combating drug trafficking, while respecting human rights and the rule of law, is an important part of the role of civilian law enforcement agencies. An INCLE assistance program can help to foster professionalism in law enforcement, including respect for human rights and rule of law in a democratic society. Burkina Faso has received some funding from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Burkina Faso has a very low capacity to conduct interdiction at airports, ports and land borders to identify drug carriers, search suspicious luggage or containers, and preserve seized drugs for chemical testing and evidence in criminal charges.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 will be the first year of funding for Burkina Faso. The modalities of final program implementation have not yet been finalized.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 INCLE program funds for Burkina Faso will assist the Government of Burkina Faso to enhance its law enforcement counternarcotics capabilities to interdict drug trafficking, including of Latin American cocaine transiting through West Africa to European and other destinations. This assistance will be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance. Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of the Burkina Faso authorities to investigate, arrest and prosecute those involved with drug trafficking. Assistance may include basic police investigative skills, drug related money-laundering and corruption training.

Burkina Faso**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	100
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	100

Cape Verde

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	496	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Cape Verde to combat drug trafficking, in particular the trafficking of Latin American cocaine. Assistance will help Cape Verde's drug enforcement authorities to be effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African and other international law enforcement partners.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of personnel and units trained in counternarcotics investigative and interdiction skills, (b) the increase in interdiction activities, including arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, and (c) the degree of enhanced ability to plan and cooperate with other partners in combating drug trafficking.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 INCLE counternarcotics assistance to Cape Verde will bolster efforts of the Government of Cape Verde to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

The United States has excellent relations with Cape Verde, a democracy with strong historical ties to the United States and Western Europe. The group of islands constituting Cape Verde, a nation of about a half million people, lies 300 miles off the coast of West Africa and is strategically located in relation to North and South America, Europe and Africa. Because of its geographic location between Latin America and Europe, its expansive territorial waters and many isolated inlets and landing sites, its lack of ability to police such a large territory and its weak judicial system, Cape Verde is very vulnerable to transnational crime, particularly the trafficking of cocaine from Latin America to Europe. Drug trafficking, drug corruption and related crimes have the potential to undermine the progress that Cape Verde has made as a democracy and a free market economy.

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has a multi-year law enforcement assistance program with Cape Verde that is primarily supported by the EU and some of its key members, including Portugal and Spain. The European Union is in the process of establishing a Special Partnership with Cape Verde that includes closer ties across a broad

range of common interests, including combating narcotics trafficking and illegal immigration. U.S. counternarcotics assistance will bolster the efforts of Cape Verde and of the other international partners to combat the trafficking of narcotics through Cape Verde.

Program Accomplishments

Country-specific INCLE funding for Cape Verde was requested for the first time in FY 2008. The modalities of the final program implementation have not yet been finalized.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 INCLE program funds for Cape Verde will assist the Government of Cape Verde to enhance its law enforcement counternarcotics capabilities to interdict drug trafficking, particularly of Latin American cocaine. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, notably by the European Union and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities of Cape Verde to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers. Assistance may include basic police investigative skills, anti-corruption, and money laundering training.

Cape Verde

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics	-	-	450	500
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	-
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS	-	-	-	-
Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	46	-
Sub-Total	-	-	46	-
Total	-	-	496	500

Democratic Republic of Congo

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	1,488	1,700

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

To build the capacity of law enforcement services in the Democratic Republic of Congo to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes, as well as provide security in urban areas.

Assistance will emphasize skills-based training, but also may include technical assistance, and equipment delivery. Police academy development and training on general police skills will improve the capacity of DRC police to prevent crime and use developed techniques in criminal investigations. INL assistance will also focus on developing capacities in border control, customs, and related policing efforts that are complementary and reinforcing to efforts by other donors.

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in the DRC will be achieved through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement services in the DRC.

Transformational Diplomacy

Developing policing capabilities in the DRC advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security Objective through supporting and building law enforcement and border control services capable of improving security in the DRC, assisting the emergence of the DRC from conflict and transition into a democratic and stable state.

Program Justification

The DRC is emerging from a brutal and complex conflict, which severely impaired, among other things, any capability to foster the rule of law. The DRC is a resource rich country, but widespread insecurity has impeded its development. A 2002 peace agreement improved security and provided space for a transitional government, which held elections in late 2006 and early 2007. It is imperative to support the new government's ability to provide security and rule of law, especially as the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) peacekeeping force begins to draw down its presence.

Developing the capacity of DRC law enforcement to provide security, deter and investigate crime, and provide modern training for its officers will greatly improve the DRC ability to fill the security gap that MONUC may leave behind.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2008 funds represent the first year for INL assistance to the DRC. INL assistance in DRC is set to begin in summer 2008, which will include collection of general baseline data and the development of law enforcement training plan to be implemented with FY 2008 and FY 2009 INCLE resources. All activities will be closely coordinated with the host government and other international donors.

FY 2009 Program

INL funds will be used to continue sustainable improvements in the capacity of DRC law enforcement institutions. The program will focus on training and may include training for general policing skills, border guards, as well as police academy development, and specialized training courses. The program may also include technical assistance and equipment procurement.

Democratic Republic of Congo

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009 Request
Crime Control				
Civilian Police	-	-	1,300	1,500
Sub-Total	-	-	1,300	1,500
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	188	200
Sub-Total	-	-	188	200
Total	-	-	1,488	1,700

Djibouti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	298	300

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program for Djibouti will strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector to investigate and arrest criminals engaged in trafficking-in-persons crimes, and to assist victims of trafficking.

Progress will be measured by: steps taken toward enforcing the trafficking-in-persons legislation; the number of host government-civil society partnerships implementing cooperative anti-trafficking programs as a result of U.S. Government efforts; and the number of government and NGO personnel who receive training on trafficking-in-persons related issues.

Transformational Diplomacy

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a growing transnational crime that undermines peace and security and the goal of transformational diplomacy. Through force, fraud, and coercion, TIP deprives people of their most basic human rights; people are bought and sold into prostitution, coerced into indentured servitude or bonded labor, and captured to serve as child soldiers and camel jockeys. High profits subvert the rule of law by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. Human trafficking is a global problem that has country-specific, regional, and transnational elements.

Program Justification

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is an egregious abuse of human rights that is also a public health menace and a global threat to the rule of law. This modern-day form of slavery involves both sexual and labor exploitation, and takes many forms. Around the world, people are sold into prostitution, coerced into indentured servitude or bonded labor, and captured to serve as child soldiers and camel jockeys. The U.S. Government estimates that hundreds of thousands of persons are trafficked across international borders each year for labor and sexual exploitation.

The lead government advocate on the issue is the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) at the Department of State, established in October 2001 pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. This office is responsible for developing, monitoring and overseeing USG anti-trafficking policy and programs; compiling the largest

government-produced annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (the TIP Report); and advancing public awareness and advocacy involving practical solutions to governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, Djibouti national authorities, and the media, toward the goal of eradicating this form of modern-day slavery.

Program Accomplishments

Country-specific funding for Djibouti was requested for the first time in FY 2008. The modalities of the final program implementation have not been decided.

FY 2009 Program

Djibouti was included in the annual TIP report for the first time in 2006, and was ranked in the Tier 2 Watch List. The 2007 TIP report continued to place Djibouti on the Tier 2 Watch List for failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to comply fully with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The 2007 TIP report indicated that Government of Djibouti should further its anti-trafficking efforts by (a) passing, enacting and enforcing a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute; (b) improving documentation of cases of detained minors; (c) educating further all levels of government and the general public on the issue of trafficking in persons; and (d) establishing, in partnership with local NGOs, a mechanism for providing protective services to trafficking victims. In late 2007, Djibouti passed a trafficking-in-persons statute.

Due to its location between Ethiopia, Yemen, and Somalia, Djibouti is particularly vulnerable to both labor and sex trafficking. The levels of INCLE assistance in FY08 and FY09 were recommended for Djibouti for the purpose of enforcing the anti-trafficking statute, encouraging prosecutions, and increasing awareness of the TIP issue among government and law enforcement officials, and the general public. To date, the Djiboutian Government has shown minimal understanding of TIP, but recent actions demonstrate that interest in the issue is forming. The recent passage of a trafficking-in-persons statute is a positive development. The government also provided the Embassy with statistics for inclusion in the 2007 TIP report and published an editorial piece about child prostitution in a national newspaper. Our INCLE assistance in 2009 will continue to support this growing recognition of TIP realities by funding capacity-building activities.

Djibouti

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	280	300
Program Development and Support	-	-	18	-
<i>Total</i>	-	-	298	300

Ethiopia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The capacity of the criminal justice sector of Ethiopia to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes of concern to the U.S. will be strengthened. Programs will enhance capacities to improve border security and deny money laundering.

Skills-based training will be emphasized; specialized law enforcement and border security units will receive training and implement modern procedures and training methods; increased numbers of criminal and financial investigations conducted by trained units; improved capability of border security to deny use of borders and points of entry for illicit activity with a focus on narcotics trafficking.

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Ethiopia will be achieved through the modernization and professionalization of select law enforcement and border guard units.

Increased numbers trained at training facilities; development and implementation of modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select training facilities;

Transformational Diplomacy

Denying funds and cross border movements to international criminal organizations advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by mediating the negative effect of transnational crime on Ethiopia's development and controlling threats to Ethiopia's population, the second largest in Africa.

Program Justification

Nearly half of Ethiopia's the population lives in poverty (45%). Literacy is low (42%) infrastructure is inadequate, and there is high infant mortality, widespread food insecurity, and minimal access to healthcare. The on-going tensions stemming from the still-unresolved Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict, several domestic insurgencies, and continuing instability in Somalia all negatively impact economic development in Ethiopia. All these factors make Ethiopia's population vulnerable to transnational crimes such as trafficking in small arms or in persons.

At the same time, the capital, Addis Ababa is a modernizing city of increasing financial importance in the region. Unregulated financial and cash courier networks in Addis and elsewhere in Ethiopia are vulnerable to abuse by criminal and terrorist organizations looking to launder money and transfer funds.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 will represent the first year of funding for this program.

FY 2009 Program

INL funds will be used to achieve sustainable improvements in the capacity of select Ethiopian law enforcement and border institutions to interdict narcotics trafficking, through training and assistance in narcotics risk assessment profiling and selection, passenger examination, surveillance and intelligence, investigations, dog handling (where appropriate), and drug testing kits. Programs will also provide assistance to enhance Ethiopia's efforts to combat illegal migration and trafficking in people and other illegal contraband; and to promote human rights.

The FY 2009 program will provide much needed training and technical assistance to law enforcement agents and prosecutors in applying and enforcing existing anti-money laundering laws. Training will focus on investigative techniques, collection of information, and information sharing.

Ethiopia			
INL BUDGET			
(\$000)			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Border Control Development	-	-	350
Anti-Money Laundering	-	-	100
Program Development and Support			
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	50
Sub-Total	-	-	50
Total	-	-	500

Ghana

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	496	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program for Ghana will focus on the implementation of a police training program with particular emphasis on Ghanaian agencies involved in counternarcotics activities.

Previous police training programs, including community policing initiatives, have been positively received. Continued training will encourage the further implementation of policing reforms and expand training to respond to increasing threats to the rule of law, including the threats posed by narcotics trafficking, drug related corruption and money laundering.

Progress will be measured by the number of law enforcement units and personnel trained in counternarcotics investigations, and by the degree of cooperation across law enforcement agencies and with prosecutors.

Transformational Diplomacy

Embassy Accra is the fourth largest U.S. Mission in Sub-Saharan Africa. FY 2009 assistance is designed to continue support for establishing and sustaining effective, professional and accountable law enforcement services bolstering democracy under rule of law.

Such assistance will help to combat narcotics trafficking through training to improve coordination and enhance drug and crime interdiction capabilities. INL programs will bolster efforts of the Government of Ghana to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

Ghana is a stable, pro-U.S., market-oriented democracy that has been playing an increasingly important regional leadership role, as a two-time chair of ECOWAS, as the world's fourth largest contributor of UN peacekeeping forces, and as a recent non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. Ghanaian President Kufuor also recently finished a term as President of the African Union. Ghana is committed to democracy, civilian control of the military and

rule of law, with a lively media and an independent judiciary and Electoral Commission. Ghana has been a strong partner for the United States in the Global War on Terrorism and could serve as an anchor of stability and democracy in West Africa.

Meanwhile, Ghana's security challenges are growing. Ghana has a rising and significant problem with transnational crime, including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and financial crime.

Program Accomplishments

Previous police training and community policing initiatives have been accepted and adopted by the Ghana Police Service. Continued training will encourage the further implementation of reforms and expand training to respond to increasing threats to the rule of law, namely narcotics trafficking, corruption and related financial crimes.

In recent years, INL funds have helped to increase the capacity of the Ghana Narcotics Control Board to participate in increased narcotics seizures. INL funds have been used to support a successful 14- week basic police training course as well as intermittent 8-week police courses run by ICITAP. This training had the strong backing of the Inspector General of Police and the course was subsequently replicated by Ghana independently.

INL funded the establishment of a bicycle patrol program in Accra, Ghana to advance the concept of community policing. After the launch of the program in Accra in 2002, a similar initiative was undertaken to duplicate the bicycle patrol concept in Kumasi, a regional capital in the southern part of Ghana. In August 2004, 40 patrol bicycles were donated to the Ghana Police Service (GPS) to create a new community policing patrol unit in Kumasi. The Ghanaians have also incorporated into their police training programs the "train the trainers" concept used by INL-funded ICITAP police trainers.

In July 2005, ICITAP instructors presented a comprehensive 18-week train-the-trainer program to thirty members of the Ghanaian Police Force. The instructors successfully used Problem Based Learning (PBL) techniques, which have proved to be extremely effective throughout Africa. The instructors worked with the students to tailor a Basic Recruit Training (BRT) curriculum to meet the needs of the Ghanaian police. Topics included: First Responder, Gender/Sex Crime Issues, Force Protection and Civil Disorder Management. The tailored curriculum was created in order to be institutionalized into the police academy.

The BRT training has reportedly had a positive impact on the investigative capabilities of the GPS. In October 2005, the GPS requested that two officers who were participating in the INL training report to Headquarters to investigate a politically sensitive crime committed against a foreign-national female by a Ghanaian citizen. The GPS leadership has reported that the training the officers received in crisis intervention and techniques of interviewing victims of sexual assault has been critical in solving serious incidents and in conducting professional criminal investigations.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program will focus on continuing assistance for the implementation of a modern police training program with particular focus on providing training for various Ghanaian agencies on counternarcotics measures.

Counternarcotics

The program will provide training and advice to support the efforts of the Government of Ghana to institutionalize a modern police training program that includes strong counternarcotics efforts. Training may focus on air and sea port interdiction, international control deliveries, conspiracy investigations, and operational planning. Some training may also include participation by other states in the region to encourage regional cooperation. The program may also include targeted training for mid-level narcotics enforcement supervisors to increase the management and supervisory skills of mid-level supervisors in law enforcement agencies in Ghana. Assistance may also include more specialized training on police investigations, including drug related corruption, financial crimes and money laundering. There may also be assistance for developing a public awareness campaign involving law enforcement and civil society.

Ghana

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Development	-	-	450	-
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	500
Program Development and Support	-	-	46	-
<i>Total</i>	-	-	496	500

Guinea

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Guinea to combat drug trafficking, including the trafficking of Latin American cocaine. Such assistance will help Cape Verde's drug enforcement authorities to be more effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African and other international law enforcement partners.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of personnel and units trained in counternarcotics investigative, interdiction, and anti-corruption skills, (b) the increase in interdiction activities, including arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, and (c) the degree of enhanced ability to plan and cooperate with other partners in combating drug trafficking.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 INCLE counternarcotics assistance to Guinea will bolster efforts of the Government of Guinea to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

Located in West Africa adjacent to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, Guinea is strategically important to the stability of the region. The United States wants to encourage democratic progress in Guinea and discourage backsliding into authoritarian rule. We seek to encourage a more democratic Guinea to join its neighbors in playing an effective and helpful role in the region across a range of issues. Combating drug trafficking, while respecting human rights and the rule of law, is an important part of the role of civilian law enforcement agencies. An INCLE assistance program can help to foster professionalism in law enforcement, including addressing the major problem of public corruption.

Program Accomplishments

Country-specific INCLE funding for Guinea was requested for the first time in FY 2009. The modalities of final program implementation have not yet been finalized.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 INCLE program funds for Guinea will assist the Government of Guinea enhance its law enforcement counternarcotics and drug related anti-corruption capabilities including the transiting of Latin American cocaine through West Africa to European and other destinations. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, such as from the European Union and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities of Guinea to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers. Assistance may include basic police investigative skills, anti-corruption and money-laundering training.

Guinea				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	100
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	100

Guinea-Bissau

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Guinea-Bissau to combat drug trafficking, in particular the trafficking of Latin American cocaine. Such assistance will help Guinea-Bissau's drug enforcement authorities to be more effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African and other international law enforcement partners.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of personnel and units trained in counternarcotics investigative, interdiction, and anti-corruption skills, (b) the increase in interdiction activities, including arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, and (c) the degree of enhanced ability to plan and cooperate with other partners in combating drug trafficking.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 INCLE counternarcotics assistance to Guinea-Bissau will bolster efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

The United States has good relations with Guinea-Bissau but there is currently no U.S. Embassy in Bissau, the capital of Guinea-Bissau. The U.S. Ambassador to Senegal is also accredited to Guinea-Bissau and Embassy Dakar covers our relations with Guinea-Bissau. There is a decades-old history of armed conflict associated with the war for independence and post-independence that has devastated the country's economic and social infrastructure and left Guinea-Bissau among the poorest countries in the world. Geographically located on the west coast of Africa, Guinea-Bissau also consists of an off-shore archipelago of 90 islands that adds substantially to the challenge of controlling its borders. Poverty, weak institutions of government and corruption create an environment particularly conducive to exploitation by transnational criminal elements. Trafficking of cocaine from Latin America through Guinea-Bissau to European destinations is a major problem that has captured the attention of the international community. Drug trafficking, drug-corruption and related crimes pose a serious challenge to the capability of Guinea-Bissau to progress on a path of democracy and legitimate free market development.

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has a 5-year, 2-phased justice sector and prison reform assistance program with Guinea-Bissau (planned budget of \$20 million) that has received some initial financing in the first phase for the assignment of an anti-narcotics consultant and a law enforcement adviser to Guinea-Bissau. On February 12, 2008, the Council of the European Union (EU) established an EU mission in support of security sector reform in Guinea-Bissau. With more than \$8.0 million in funding, the EU mission will consist of approximately 15 military and civilian (including police and justice) advisers. Objectives for the 12-month mission include: (a) supporting the development of plans for reorganization of the police, including “mainstreaming the counternarcotics efforts”), (b) advising on an effective criminal investigations capacity, (c) advising on the Interpol National Central Bureau in Bissau, and (d) assisting in planning for the organization of short-term training activities for the Judicial Police.

U.S. counternarcotics assistance will bolster the efforts of Guinea-Bissau and of the other international partners to combat the trafficking of narcotics through Guinea-Bissau to West African, European and other destinations.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 is the first year in which INCLE funding for Guinea-Bissau has been requested. The detailed modalities of program implementation have not yet been finalized.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 INCLE program funds for Guinea-Bissau will assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau to enhance its counternarcotics capabilities, particularly the interdiction of Latin American cocaine transiting through West Africa to Europe, and other destinations. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, notably from the European Union and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities of Guinea-Bissau to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers. Assistance may include basic police investigative skills, anti-corruption and drug-related money-laundering training. INL may program its FY 2009 INCLE assistance for Guinea-Bissau through the UNODC.

Guinea-Bissau**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	100
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	100

Kenya

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program for Kenya will strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector to investigate and arrest criminals engaged in trafficking-in-persons crimes and to assist victims of trafficking.

Progress will be measured by steps taken toward enforcing and strengthening trafficking-in-persons legislation, particularly legislation against labor trafficking; an increase in the number of investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of human trafficking; an increase in public awareness about the extent and severity of human trafficking promoted through television and radio; trained law enforcement, social services, and diplomatic staff to recognize and document trafficking cases; and, an increase in penalties for public officials or law enforcement authorities who are complicit with trafficking or hamper efforts to bring traffickers to justice.

Transformational Diplomacy

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a growing transnational crime that undermines peace and security and the goal of transformational diplomacy. Through force, fraud, and coercion, TIP deprives people of their most basic human rights; people are bought and sold into prostitution, coerced into indentured servitude or bonded labor, and captured to serve as child soldiers and camel jockeys. High profits subvert the rule of law by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. Human trafficking is a global problem that has country-specific, regional, and transnational elements.

Program Justification

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is an egregious abuse of human rights that is also a public health menace and a global threat to the rule of law. The U.S. Government estimates that hundreds of thousands of persons are trafficked across international borders each year for labor and sexual exploitation. Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Kenyan children are trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, and commercial sexual exploitation, including involvement in the coastal sex tourism industry.

The Government of Kenya does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. In the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report, Kenya was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for a second consecutive year, due to the lack of evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking over the last year. The Kenya Police Service's Human Trafficking Unit conducted no investigations into trafficking cases during the reporting period. There were no trafficking prosecutions or convictions reported over the prior year.

In Kenya, corruption among law enforcement authorities and other public officials hampers efforts to bring traffickers to justice. In August 2006, two police officers in Trans-Nzoia were suspended from duty for complicity in trafficking, but were reinstated without further disciplinary action.

Kenya also lacks laws against labor trafficking. Currently, the Attorney General's Office is reviewing a draft comprehensive anti-trafficking bill but more efforts must be taken to ensure that proposed legislation is enforced and traffickers brought to justice.

Program Accomplishments

No country-specific funding was allocated for Kenya in FY 2008.

FY 2009 Program

The lead government advocate on the issue is the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) at the Department of State. This office is responsible for developing, monitoring and overseeing USG anti-trafficking policy and programs; compiling the largest government-produced annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (the TIP Report); and advancing public awareness and advocacy involving practical solutions to governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, Congress, and the media, toward the goal of eradicating this form of modern-day slavery.

FY 2009 INL funds will help sensitize law enforcement officials to trafficking crimes by pushing for greater numbers of investigations and prosecutions of traffickers. In particular, Kenya needs assistance in passing, implementing, and enforcing comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, while pushing for stricter penalties for public officials that are complicit or hamper investigations and prosecutions of trafficking cases. Special attention will be paid to expanding efforts to address child sex tourism in the coastal regions and instituting trafficking awareness training for Kenya diplomats posted overseas.

Kenya

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	100
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	100

Liberia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
1,000	4,096	4,130

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

U.S. police advisors provide training and technical assistance to the Liberian National Police (LNP) to continue the development of the LNP as a professional police service. Non-lethal equipment for carrying out their policing duties is procured and donated to the LNP. Support is also given to strengthening the LNP's physical plant. \$2.0 million is requested to support these activities.

U.S. justice advisors, including prosecutors, a public defender, court administrators, and a corrections specialist, provide technical training and support to the justice sector in Liberia. In addition, equipment for carrying out their justice roles is procured and donated to the various justice sector organizations. Support is also given to strengthening the justice sector's physical infrastructure. \$2.13 million is requested to support these activities.

Transformational Diplomacy

The Civilian Police (CivPol) project advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective, specifically Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform, by funding U.S. police advisors to the LNP. Rule of law is a keystone for the continued stability, security, and future development of Liberia. As one of the primary guarantors of rule of law in Liberia, the LNP's successful transformation is crucial to ensuring the country's overall future. Continued technical and material support, through providing U.S. advisors, donating equipment, and developing the LNP's infrastructure, will strengthen the LNP and thereby contribute to Liberia's peace and security.

The Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) project advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Governing Justly and Democratically objective, specifically Rule of Law and Human Rights, by funding justice sector advisors, training activities, and developing and strengthening its infrastructure. This support is focused not only on the judicial system, but also the Ministry of Justice, the corrections system and other organizations contributing to the justice sector and rule of law in Liberia. Without a properly functioning judicial system, prosecutors, able defenders, and trained corrections personnel, the goals of rule of law and respect for human rights cannot be achieved in Liberia. All the JSSL activities go directly to improving the quality of justice and observance of human rights in Liberia.

Program Justification

After more than two decades of conflict and instability, Liberia's ability to enforce its own laws and maintain the peace remains tenuous. The November 2005 election of Ellen Johnson –Sirleaf as President of Liberia, the first female president on the African continent, brought a new sense of hope to the Liberian people. Maintaining peace and stability by ensuring enforcement of Liberian laws is a top priority of the new President. LNP infrastructure and capabilities remain weak, posing significant challenges to effective law enforcement. Additional challenges include rising domestic violence and trafficking in women and children. The Liberian public views the LNP with skepticism and mistrust. Strengthening the ability of the new Liberian government to address these and other law enforcement problems is a key program priority.

Since December 2003, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been providing security and maintaining the peace with a UN Police component of approximately 1,015 officers from 37 different nations. The U.S. contribution to UNMIL, which reached a high of 76 officers in early 2004, is critical to U.S. interests in maximizing effectiveness of UNMIL. There are 14 U.S. civilian police officers currently assigned to UNMIL. UNMIL delivered a draw-down plan to the Security Council in early 2006 linked to the security situation, an evaluation of progress on developing Liberian police and armed forces, and a forward-look assessment of Liberian capabilities to establish and maintain the rule of law. The UN is expected to remain in Liberia until at least mid-2008.

Program Accomplishments

With the assistance of U.S. police provided to UNMIL, training of the Liberian police continues. There are approximately 750 trainees at the police academy, 500 trainees undergoing in-field training, 2,300 graduates from the academy in total, and an additional 250 LNP employees who underwent in-service training. U.S. police advisors are continuing to provide technical advice and support to the LNP. Uniforms and other basic supplies for the planned 3,500 strong LNP force were donated to them in the spring of 2007.

Training of justice sector personnel continues. Aside from the improved quality of their Liberian counterparts' work, concrete successes include the creation of the first public defender program in Liberia's history, renovations to the main judicial building in Monrovia, the Temple of Justice, creation of a case-numbering system that will eventually be replicated nationally, the donation of two buses to the Temple of Justice, training of the prosecutor's office, and fostering ties between the LNP and the prosecutor's office.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 CivPol program will provide several high-level U.S. police officers to serve as technical advisers to the LNP. These officers will continue mentoring, advising and monitoring the LNP to encourage better police-community relations and discourage human

rights violations. Police experts in the areas of community policing, anti-trafficking and domestic violence will train LNP officers in the most up-to-date police techniques in order to increase the capacity of the LNP in these high-priority areas. Program funds will also be used to purchase non-lethal equipment. The donation of basic equipment and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure will also continue.

The FY 2009 JSSL program will continue to provide justice sector personnel to serve as technical advisers to the various organs of the Liberian justice sector. These advisers will mentor, advise, and monitor their counterparts to encourage a more consistent and smoothly functioning Liberian justice process. Various activities will be undertaken to train, equip, and improve the physical infrastructure of all aspects of the justice sector, including the courts, prosecutors' and defenders' offices, and corrections facilities.

Liberia				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Crime Control				
Civilian Police	1,000	-	1,650	1,500
Police Development and Reform	-	-	350	500
Criminal Justice Development				
Justice Reform	-	-	2,096	2,130
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1,000	-	4,096	4,130
<i>Total</i>	1,000	-	4,096	4,130

Mauritania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program for Mauritania will help to develop the capacity of law enforcement personnel and units to cooperate and coordinate efforts in addressing terrorism affecting the country and the region.

Progress will be measured by increased collaboration among various law enforcement entities as well as by increased counter-terrorism investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds will build on previous Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Anti-Terrorism Assistance (DS/ATA) assessments and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) programs and will provide technical assistance and training to develop the capability for counter-terrorism planning and coordination. INL programs will help Mauritania effectively establish the conditions and capacity for achieving peace, security, and stability and for responding effectively against rising threats to national and international security and stability.

Program Justification

It remains vital for the United States to maintain our good relations with Mauritania, a country with an almost exclusively Muslim population that is a partner in the Global War on Terrorism. The government's capacity for action remains limited, however, and we need to continue our efforts to strengthen it.

Program Accomplishments

This is the first year of INL funding in Mauritania.

FY 2009 Program

INL funds will build on previous DS/ATA assessments and TSCTP programs and provide technical assistance and training for law enforcement personnel and units to strengthen their capacity to address terrorism affecting Mauritania and the region.

Mauritania				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counterterrorism	-	-	-	300
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	300

Mozambique

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improved border control at land border and seaports of entry.

A strategic plan for border control is implemented; improved detection techniques and training lead to a reduction in illegal migrants and human trafficking leaving and entering Mozambique; increased seizures of drugs and other contraband; increased customs revenue collection; and reduced processing time for international travelers and commercial shipments.

Transformational Diplomacy

Mozambique is a potential transit country for terrorists due to porous borders, corruption, and weak law enforcement. The INL program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding a border security project designed to improve the capacity of customs and border security forces at points of entry. Well-equipped and trained law enforcement personnel will contribute to the country's ability to secure its borders and prevent criminal activities, thereby strengthening the rule of law.

Program Justification

East and Southern Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, and Mozambique) comprise a transit route for African and Asian criminal activities including: trafficking in narcotics, persons, and other contraband; alien smuggling; money laundering; financial crime; and terrorist attacks.

Mozambique is the southern African "middleman," providing a vital outlet for landlocked countries such as Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Congo. Although South Africa boasts the longest coastline of any country on the continent, it also relies heavily on Mozambican ports because—for many of these countries—the ports in Mozambique are the closest and easiest for transshipment of goods.

A major challenge at ports of entry (POE) in Mozambique is the circumvention by immigrants of the designated official crossing points. The use of Mozambique as a thoroughfare for illegal aliens from the Horn of Africa and the Indian Sub-continent, who continue to South Africa (Mozambique and South Africa signed a bilateral agreement to lift

visa requirements in early 2005) and further destinations, is detrimental to security and stability in the region.

Program Accomplishments

Programs to promote institutional law enforcement development in Mozambique have met with success despite limited funding and brief histories. A Border Security Program started in 2005 continued to progress. Specifically, INL funding was being used to enhance the capability of point of entry-based immigration, customs, and law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies. Under this program, a comprehensive port assessment of all the land borders in the country identified areas that would benefit from additional assistance. In addition, the Government of Mozambique recently formed the Institution of Sea and Borders to create a collaborative effort to secure its borders.

The Academy of Police Sciences (ACIPOL) in Mozambique was established in 2000 in order to train a class of new leaders to carry-on the anti-corruption efforts of the police. INL introduced several courses in instructor development and criminal investigations to ACIPOL cadets, select members of the Mozambican law enforcement community, and a handful of prosecutors, engendering greater cooperation between police and prosecutors. INL continued to provide training for police officers in basic skills and community policing for officer candidates at the Academy during the year.

A Community Policing Program expanded upon previous INL-funded activities, incorporating additional actors in Mozambique's law enforcement community. As a result of the success of this program—specifically the bicycle patrol program—the Government is looking to expand the community policing program nationwide. The community-policing program allowed the police to begin gathering criminal intelligence and has assuaged some of the mistrust felt between the police and the community in which they serve.

Past INL funds were also used for an anti-corruption program to improve the performance of the recently restructured Central Office for the Combat of Corruption, formerly the Anti-Corruption Unit, in the Attorney General's office. INL funded training for prosecutors in investigative and case management skills. INL funds also supported a scholarship program for degree training in law and auditing for Attorney General personnel.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 funding continue to support Mozambique's efforts to improve its capacity to control its borders. Equipment and training will strengthen Mozambique's virtually nonexistent ability to patrol its extended coastline, making Mozambique a less inviting country for clandestine movement across borders of people and contraband. Fighting trafficking in persons is a key objective for the government, who has identified actors, both within and outside the government, to fight human trafficking and increase arrests. Technical assistance will be directed at Mozambican customs and other law enforcement entities on border control and detection techniques at land ports of entry. Funds will provide for train-the-trainer

courses and seminars covering issues such as integrity, interdiction, and document fraud. Continued improvements to border security at these outlying posts will help make Mozambique a more difficult operating environment for cross-border crime, as well as bring it closer to international standards for border controls.

Mozambique

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Border Security	-	-	-	300
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	300

Nigeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
400	1,190	1,200

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The objectives for INL’s program in Nigeria are to 1) strengthen Nigeria’s law enforcement capacity in drug interdiction and counternarcotics skills; 2) help Nigerian drug enforcement authorities become effective and reliable partners with the U.S. and other West African law enforcement agencies; and 3) train law enforcement authorities in new interdiction skills to increase the number of drug traffickers detected and arrested at entry points, including airports.

Performance indicators for the Nigerian program are: a) The Nigerian Police Force (NPF) conducts financial crimes and money laundering investigations; b) Nigerians have restored public faith in their law enforcement and cooperate with the security services; c) the NPF maintains an electronic database of police records; and d) there is an increase in arrests and prosecutions in financial crimes cases.

Transformational Diplomacy

INL programs in Nigeria are designed around the Department of State’s Transformational Diplomacy objectives of Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically. As the most populous country on the continent, a prosperous and democratic Nigeria is vital to Africa’s growth and stability and to U.S. interests in the region. The USG in its development partnership with Nigeria seeks to address pervasive corruption and ineffective governance, while promoting social stability through strengthening transparent and accountable governance in Nigeria. This partnership will help further political, economic, and social progress as Nigeria continues to embark on a meaningful democratic transition.

Program Justification

Nigeria is our most important strategic partner in Africa – an African leader in peacekeeping and conflict resolution. The U.S. has a strategic interest in ensuring a stable, democratic and prosperous Nigeria. Instability would lead to profound repercussions in the region and globally.

Following seriously flawed elections in 2007, Nigeria's new leadership faces a crisis of legitimacy. Nigeria is in great need of programs that are aimed at advancing good governance and anti-corruption reforms, strengthening civil society, increasing economic productivity, and stimulating investment and job growth. The corrosive impact of corruption in Nigeria is evident at every level of government and limits what government can achieve. Worse still, many individuals seek government office either with the objective of maintaining their personnel access, or the access of their group, to this system of corruption. Years of military rule and economic decline also contributed to the expansion of narcotics trafficking and criminality in Nigeria. Nigerian organized crime groups dominate the African narcotics trade, transporting narcotics to markets in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Africa. Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin smuggled through Nigeria amounts to a significant portion of the heroin smuggled into the U.S., resulting in Nigeria being placed on the U.S. list of major drug producing and drug-transit countries.

At least 5% of Nigeria's export output is regularly stolen and sold on the black market. This illicit trade underscores Nigeria's most serious problem -- corruption -- and helps explain why 70% of its population lives on less than a dollar a day. Severe unemployment and widespread corruption punctuate the incentives and the means for Nigerian criminal organizations to make Nigeria a major transit point in the international narcotics trade.

Some of these criminal organizations are engaged in money laundering and other forms of financial crime that defraud U.S. citizens and businesses. Professionalism and reform of the security services are critical components of INL's partnership with Nigeria, along with providing support to institutions involved in counternarcotics work. Success in this effort is critical to strengthening democratic institutions in Nigeria.

Program Accomplishments

Since its return to democratic government, Nigeria has demonstrated its commitment to cooperating with the U.S. in combating international crime emanating from Nigeria, including narcotics trafficking and financial fraud. With the continued assistance of the U.S., the GON is also focusing on combating public corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing.

Nigeria earned full certification in the past five years for its counternarcotics efforts. Under the direction of its new chairman, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has undergone a re-organization in an attempt to eliminate corruption and promote a core system of values within the agency. The NDLEA has reconstituted the Joint Task Force and has expressed a renewed commitment to cooperation. The DEA country attaché maintains daily communication with the NDLEA Chairman and the INL Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor in Abuja consults with key NDLEA officials weekly. In addition, INL donated equipment to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). EFCC has been used to maintain EFCC records and track cases, resulting in a higher percentage of arrests and prosecutions of financial fraud.

In addition, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) conducted investigations involving 14 governors, several National Assembly members and at least three current and former cabinet ministers. Since May 2005, an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA) has had an office at the ICPC. The ILA has been advising and providing training to the prosecutors of the ICPC, the EFCC, and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP). In July 2005, the ILA organized a public corruption training program for over 50 prosecutors in Lagos and over 60 prosecutors in Abuja. The prosecutors were representative of five different law enforcement agencies in Nigeria: the ICPC, EFCC, NAPTIP, the NDLEA, and the Government of Nigeria's Ministry of Justice. The program concluded with a mock trial in which all the prosecutors participated. Training and technical assistance continued in 2006 and 2007

In 2004, an INL-funded technical advisor continued to provide assistance working with the civilian oversight body, the Police Service Commission (PSC), in Abuja to enforce its mandate to oversee the recruitment, promotion, and discipline of members of the NPF. The advisor assisted the PSC in drafting standard operating procedures and advised them on developing a working relationship with the NPF. The advisor assisted the Commission in developing a code of conduct, mission statement, a code of ethics, civilian complaint forms, a system for classifying complaints, guidelines for investigative staff, rules of evidence collection and storage, and procedures for filing complaints. A two-week Basic Criminal Investigation Course was also offered in Abuja to selected members of the PSC's Department of Investigations, representatives from all other departments within the PSC, and the Commissioner and chairman of the PSC.

FY 2009 Program

INL program objectives include strengthening democratic governance in Nigeria, particularly in the criminal justice sector, and protecting the U.S. against international crime. FY 2009 programs will build the capacity of the Government of Nigeria to continue its anti-corruption programs, increase the use of community-based policing, investigate and monitor financial crimes and money laundering, and interdict and investigate drug trafficking. Programs will also focus on building capacity of key Nigerian law enforcement agencies, such as the Nigerian Police Force, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, and the Nigerian Drug and Law Enforcement Agency, through training, technical advising and equipment.

INL is working with the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to promote and enforce the rule of law by depriving corrupt individuals and institutions of the financial proceeds of their crimes. Many Nigerians are growing increasingly intolerant of the corrosive effects corruption has had on Nigeria's ability to govern itself.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds will cover salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, travel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the narcotics and law enforcement affairs programs.

Nigeria				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support				
Counternarcotics Support	-	-	200	300
Police Modernization	-	-	200	-
Financial Fraud	-	-	200	300
Sub-Total	-	-	600	600
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	150	-	290	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	25	-	100	100
ICASS Costs	200	-	-	-
Program Support	25	-	200	200
Sub-Total	400	-	590	600
Total	400	-	1,190	1,200

Sierra Leone

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Sierra Leone to combat drug trafficking, including the trafficking of Latin American cocaine. U.S. assistance will help Sierra Leone's drug enforcement authorities to be effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African and other international law enforcement partners.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of personnel and units trained in counternarcotics investigative, interdiction and anti-corruption skills, (b) the increase in interdiction activities, including arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, and (c) the degree of enhanced ability to plan and cooperate with other partners in combating drug trafficking.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 INCLE counternarcotics assistance to Sierra Leone will bolster efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to assert the rule of law and contribute to the development of sustainable peace and security.

Program Justification

The United States in its relations with Sierra Leone has an interest in promoting democratic governance and human rights, regional stability and security, and economic growth and development. Combating drug trafficking, while respecting human rights and the rule of law, is an important part of the role of civilian law enforcement agencies. INCLE assistance will help to foster professionalism in law enforcement, including respect for human rights and rule of law in a democratic society.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 will be the first year of funding for Sierra Leone to combat drug trafficking.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 INCLE program funds for Sierra Leone will assist the Government of Sierra Leone to enhance its law enforcement counternarcotics capabilities to interdict drug trafficking, particularly South American cocaine transiting through West Africa to Europe. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, such as by the European Union and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities of Sierra Leone to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers. Assistance may also include basic police investigative skills, anti-corruption and money laundering training.

Sierra Leone

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	250
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	250

Sudan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
9,800	13,578	24,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL assistance in Sudan is aimed at two program objectives; the comprehensive development of criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan, and support for the implementation and operation of policing missions (CIVPOL) in the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN/African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

The bilateral criminal justice development program for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) is augmented through increased support for police, justice, and corrections components. International technical experts and trainers are deployed and assist the GOSS in building a democratic police force, developing and implementing strategies for police and criminal justice reform, and training and equipping police and criminal justice sector personnel.

A cadre of GOSS high ranking police officials will continue implementation of a strategy for police including planning for officer and recruit training, records management and the absorption of ex-combatants. U.S. technical experts advise on ongoing police and criminal justice reform and anti-corruption activities, monitor the creation and use of a records management and accountability system in the police and prisons, and provide training and equipment support to criminal justice sector institutions in up to five pilot areas. GOSS further develops a legal framework for governing criminal justice, including a legislative and policy framework that is widely understood and available throughout the South, and includes associated training programs for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel on new laws and procedures.

The CIVPOL program provides multilateral assistance that advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding U.S. police advisors to work under the command of UNMIS. The U.S. currently provides integrated support to UNMIS, including 11 police officers, who are helping Sudan transform its police into a credible and competent service that respects human rights and the rule of law, and 4 judicial and corrections advisors, who mentor and monitor counterparts to develop a more consistent and smoothly functioning Sudanese justice process. U.S. police deployed with UNMIS demonstrate U.S. support for UNMIS and the CPA. The deployment of U.S. officers to UNMIS supports the UN's efforts in developing rule of law throughout Sudan.

The U.S. has also begun providing support to the AU-UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). INL intends to deploy up to 10 U.S. police advisors to advise, mentor and monitor Sudanese police in Darfur. Support is also being contemplated to help train and equip the police of contributing countries to Darfur.

In addition to its traditional programs, INL is working closely with the Department of State's Bureau for Political-Military Affairs (PM) to support the deployment of Formed Police Units (FPU) to Darfur, a critical precursor to the safe and secure establishment of the UN-AU mission. INL may leverage its funding toward the deployment of COESPU Mobile Training Teams (MTTs), which first train and evaluate FPUs prior to the donation of equipment.

Transformational Diplomacy

Like other rebuilding and developing countries, Sudan faces critical barriers to transformational diplomacy goals due to instability and a lack of governance. INL FY 2009 programs advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objective of improving Peace and Security by supporting the capabilities of UNMIS, UNAMID and Southern Sudanese criminal justice institutions to foster the rule of law and improve security in the Sudan. Furthermore, INL FY 2009 assistance supports the Governing Justly and Democratically objective by providing capacity building assistance to judicial systems and facilitation for cooperation between formal and customary justice systems in Southern Sudan. INL programs seek to promote security and stability, and to provide a platform for social, economic, and political progress in Sudan, which is essential to regional stability.

Program Justification

The "North-South Conflict" in Sudan is Africa's oldest conflict, beginning in 1956 and lasting until the signing of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). In 2005, the UN Security Council mandated deployment of 10,000 peacekeepers and 700 civilian police to staff the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The United States, a leader in pressing for strong international action by the United Nations and its agencies in both the creation of the CPA and in the crisis in Darfur, pledged support for the CPA and UN mission.

INL programs in Sudan will support the implementation of the CPA by assisting the GOSS in developing the institutional capacities of the police and criminal justice system. Challenges to the provisions of public and personal security for the Sudanese people impede international humanitarian efforts, peaceful return of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), reintegration of ex-combatants, and long-term development goals in Sudan. Creation of a democratic police force and transparent and accessible criminal justice system in Southern Sudan is essential to generate public confidence in the GOSS and the CPA. The INL program is critical to the U.S. and international commitments to support demilitarization and security sector reform in Sudan.

UNMIS police advisors funded through INCLE provide key resources towards the establishment of public security in Sudan. UNMIS presence further helps to mitigate localized conflict and monitor geographic flashpoints while GOSS security and rule of law capabilities are stood-up.

Rapid and effective deployment of UN police to the Mission in Darfur has taken on increased urgency and may prove a critical component of UNAMID's success. The U.S. is committed to deploying U.S. civilian police advisors as well as assisting in pre-deployment training and equipping efforts for other Police Contributing Countries deploying to Darfur. Training and equipping of foreign FPU's will also enhance security in the region.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 represents the third year of INCLE funding for INL in Sudan. INL received PKO funds in FY 2005 to support the assignment of one U.S. police officer to UNMIS. In FY06, INL received ESF funds to deploy 13 officers to UNMIS, of which, two judicial officers and two corrections officers were deployed, creating the first Integrated Criminal Justice Contingent. This model contingent served as a facilitator for comprehensive criminal justice sector development in Southern Sudan through the aegis of the UNMIS Policing Mission. FY 2006 ESF also funded a law enforcement development program in Southern Sudan to begin training and advising of senior GOSS law enforcement officials in election security policing and riot response.

INL also participated in an interagency criminal justice sector assessment in 2007. This report guided the development of an INL strategy for future program design and implementation in Sudan.

FY 2007 was the first year of INCLE funding for Sudan. FY 2007 and FY 2008 programs formed a comprehensive program for criminal justice sector development in Sudan, including multilateral and bilateral components. The multilateral component supported the deployment of 15 officers to UNMIS. These deployments continued to include law enforcement, judicial and corrections officers. The bilateral component deployed senior law enforcement, judicial and corrections advisors to actively assist and support development in the three tenets of the criminal justice system in Southern Sudan, with a specific focus on three target areas. INL and the GOSS signed agreements to begin assistance for quick impact projects such as the development of a law library and a project to provide training and equipment to allow the GOSS justice sector to print and disseminate important legal documents.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program has both a multilateral and bilateral component. Through support to UNMIS and UNAMID the U.S. engages in the multilateral international police effort to maintain peace and stability in Sudan. The U.S. bilateral program complements the UNMIS efforts and supports development of GOSS law enforcement and criminal justice capacities. The bilateral program, developed in consultation with the GOSS and U.S. interagency,

continues to cover all three components of a functioning criminal justice system – police, courts, and corrections.

Civilian Police (CIVPOL)

INL funds will support up to 15 U.S. police officers to UNMIS. U.S. officers will provide expertise in training, mentoring, and curriculum development. Activities will include patrols and monitoring in key areas in Sudan, and providing presence to encourage and support CPA implementation.

Increased funding in FY 2009 will enable INL to increase its support for Darfur. The size of the U.S. contingent could increase to 15-20 officers, thereby increasing the opportunity to impact enhanced security in IDP camps and other locations where CIVPOL will be deployed. U.S. advisors will also help to develop and monitor rule of law in Darfur.

GOSS Police Development

INL will provide equipment, training and advisors to develop the institutional capacities of the Southern Sudanese Police Service. Programs will develop and support police training, accountability, management and the promotion of human rights. Police advisors will implement comprehensive police development projects in up to five pilot areas. Previous year INCLE funding will have assisted in the establishment of accountability and records management systems needed for significant donations of equipment. An increase in funding under this project from FY 2008 to FY 2009 will greatly enhance INL efforts to meet critical SSPS equipment shortfalls in each pilot and across the South.

Criminal Justice Reform

Coordinated closely with ongoing USG and international donor programs, INL will support justice sector reform in Southern Sudan to ensure that police are operating within the proper legal framework of a functioning criminal justice system, that the judicial system meets the basic legal needs of communities, and that the formal judicial system can function in tandem with customary legal systems to mediate conflicts and deter crime. The program will include a range of activities such as the provision of up to two legal advisors to focus on development and implementation of pertinent laws; advocacy training for prosecutors, defense counsel, and paralegals; and development of adjudicative skills for judges. Targeted infrastructure, such as refurbishment and construction of courtrooms and offices for justice personnel, and equipment support will also be provided.

INL will also provide assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Southern Sudanese criminal justice system to support secure elections in Southern Sudan. INL will facilitate election security planning and provide training and equipment to criminal justice institutions to enhance their ability to effectively contribute to safe and fair elections in 2009 and 2011.

Correctional Development

INL will support the GOSS in developing a corrections system that is secure and meets international human rights standards. Activities will include targeted equipment donations, technical advice for the GOSS on strategic development and institutional reform, as well as training for corrections administrators and guards to improve security and human rights performance. Funds will also be available for refurbishment of select facilities and procurement of essential equipment for corrections officers.

Program Development and Support

PD&S funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct-hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, management and evaluation.

Sudan				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009 Request
Crime Control				
Civilian Police	3,800	-	4,900	6,000
Police Development and Reform	1,850	-	4,878	12,150
Criminal Justice Development				
Justice Reform	1,850	-	1,850	1,850
Correctional Services Development	1,250	-	1,450	3,000
Sub-Total	8,750	-	13,078	23,000
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	250	-	150	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	200	-	100	200
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	100
Program Support	600	-	250	400
Sub-Total	1,050	-	500	1,000
Total	9,800	-	13,578	24,000

Tanzania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Tanzania will continue through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement groups within the region.

Increased numbers trained at select police training facilities; development and implementation of modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities; development and implementation of strategic plans for improving law enforcement training; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation result in more effective law enforcement.

The capacity of the criminal justice sector within Tanzania to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes of concern to the U.S., such as illegal immigration and border security, will continue to be strengthened.

Skills-based training will continue to be emphasized; technical assistance, training and equipment delivered to and effectively utilized by recipients; increased numbers of criminal investigations conducted by police; improved quality of evidence used in criminal court cases; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation and information sharing.

Transformational Diplomacy

The FY 2009 INL program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objective of Peace and Security by developing Tanzania's police force as it evolves into a modern, democratic, and responsive law enforcement institution. With improved internal controls against police corruption, professional development opportunities for the police force, and forensic capabilities to increase successful prosecutions, the police will be better equipped to control illicit activities and maintain stability.

Program Justification

Tanzania is a key U.S. ally in East Africa that has maintained a stable government since independence. The 1998 terrorist bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam brought the governments of Tanzania and the United States into an even closer economic, political, and security alliance.

While the situation in Tanzania has improved, the threat of terrorism remains at a critical level, partly due to porous borders and the perception that terrorists can act with impunity and little risk of detection in the country. The crime environment is permissive, as indicated by the increasing frequency of criminals carrying firearms. Tanzania's long and poorly controlled border fails to prevent would-be criminals and bandits from other countries from entering it.

Tanzania is located along trafficking routes linking Latin America, the Middle East and Asia as well South Africa, Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States. According to the 2007 INCSR, drugs like hashish, cocaine, heroin, mandrax, and opium have found their way into and through Tanzania's porous borders. Tanzanian institutions have minimal capacity to combat drug trafficking, and corruption reduces that capacity still further.

Program Accomplishments

Though fairly new and with limited funding, the law enforcement development program in Tanzania has flourished. During the past few years, the Tanzanian Police Force (TPF) has received civil disorder management training (CDM), including the development of a riot deployment strategy designed by command-level officers with the assistance of a U.S. advisor. Having institutionalized CDM training at its basic academy in Masindi, the TPF has trained an additional one thousand TPF members in CDM. In June 2006, INL funded a one-week CDM course to TPF personnel to review lessons learned from the 2005 election.

INL assistance in forensic lab development has continued with excellent results. Since 2003, INL has funded a senior forensic technical advisor to the TPF to develop a forensic laboratory. Equipment, including a superglue chamber, computer equipment for a computerized fingerprint database, firearms equipment, and a comparison microscope with a 35mm camera, has been donated. Technical procedures are at various stages of completion, and the TPF have incorporated the uses of the new instruments and equipment that have been provided. Training of laboratory personnel continued in Crime Scene Investigation, Laboratory Safety, and Quality Assurance. Government of Tanzania cooperation has been exceptional, resulting in host government-funded upgrades to existing lab space completed ahead of schedule.

FY 2009 Program

Building on prior successes, FY 2009 INL funds for Tanzania will further sustain effective, professional and accountable law enforcement services to improve the government's capacity to protect persons, property, and democratic institutions against criminal and other extralegal elements. Assistance will help advance the Mission's long-term strategy of modernizing Tanzania's law enforcement system and strengthening Tanzania's border security. Specifically, INL funds will provide technical assistance and training to the Tanzanian Police Force (TPF) in various areas, such as counternarcotics, financial investigative techniques, and border security, to develop a wide range of professional skills.

In addition, FY 2009 INL assistance will continue developing the USG-sponsored forensic laboratory to better facilitate evidence-based investigations and prosecutions. Technical advisory services in the form of more expert training and lab equipment are needed in order to bring the TPF's forensics laboratory up to par with other crime labs worldwide.

The Government of Tanzania has been receptive to INL programs in the past, as demonstrated by the replication of the basic skills training and the success of the forensic lab. Steps have been taken to incorporate INL programs into the daily operation of law enforcement institutions, and the police force in particular will benefit from additional assistance.

Tanzania

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Police Development and Reform	-	-		450
<i>Total</i>	-	-		450

Uganda

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The capacity of the Ugandan criminal justice sector to detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes of concern to the U.S. will continue to be strengthened, particularly in the areas of illegal migration and terrorism.

Skills-based training will continue to be emphasized; technical assistance, training and equipment delivered to and effectively utilized by recipients; increased numbers of criminal investigations conducted by police; improved quality of evidence used in criminal court cases; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation and information sharing.

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Uganda will continue through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement agencies. Training will focus on further development of community policing techniques, particularly in Northern Uganda, when feasible.

Increased numbers trained in community-based policing; development and implementation of community engagement by police; development and implementation of plans to improve law enforcement responsibility and rule of law; an increase in investigations conducted as a result of community involvement and cooperation with police; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation result in more effective law enforcement.

Transformational Diplomacy

INL assistance in Uganda advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objective of improving Peace and Security by developing Ugandan criminal justice institutions' capabilities to maintain the rule of law and improve community security, especially with regard to northern Uganda. The biggest obstacle facing the country is recovering from the armed insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which has killed and abducted thousands of civilians, including children. INL crime and drug programs will support the development of professional and sustainable law enforcement institutions capable of detecting and deterring criminals operating in their territories and adequately respond to such security threats.

Program Justification

Uganda, one of America's key partners in Africa, has established itself as a regional leader advancing efforts to resolve conflicts in Congo, Sudan, Burundi, Somalia and in its own northern region. Conflicts in the north have furthered Uganda's struggle to transition into a fully representative, multiparty democracy. The needs in northern Uganda include better security, continued reintegration of ex-combatants, and increasing steps towards national reconciliation. As northern Uganda transitions from a conflict emergency to more traditional development assistance, increasing support will be needed to ensure stability. By making Uganda less attractive to criminal elements, INL programs foster the rule of law that forms the bedrock upon which the USG's broader strategic goals of democracy, prosperity, and peace and security are established.

Program Accomplishments

Programs aimed at institutional law enforcement development in Sub-Saharan Africa have met with success despite limited funding and brief histories. Notable among these successes has been the investment by the government of Uganda, which has maximized INL assistance by replicating USG training and methods, and funding laboratory upgrades beyond that provided by INL.

Beginning in 2004, the Ugandan government began applying the U.S.-developed training curriculum to train over 500 Ugandan Police Force (UPF) recruits. In February 2004, instructors taught a 16-week Basic Skills Development Program using a "train-the-trainer" curriculum with 24 instructors from the UPF: twelve officer and twelve basic recruit instructors. In May 2005, INL funded management training for field training officers in the UPF, which built upon the basic skills training development program conducted in 2004. Case management training took place during the year.

Forensic training for the Uganda Police Force, which began in 2004, continued during the following years. A Senior Forensic Advisor (TA) advised on the lab design during the renovation of the building to house the forensic lab. INL-funded trainers also provided training to the laboratory staff in Crime Scene Investigation, Basis and Advanced Fingerprint Examination, Digital Photography and specialized Computer Software Programs. Additionally, INL funds were used to provide equipment and advanced training in Forensic Autopsy Procedures to the forensic pathologists at Mulago Hospital, which performs autopsies for the Ugandan Police Force. The success of the forensic program is noteworthy.

Recently, a student of a 2005 INL-funded fingerprint course was called to a crime scene involving major fraud of U.S. currency. Using a specific technique (never used in Uganda) and advice offered by the TA, a fingerprint was successfully lifted and subsequently identified as belonging to a suspect who had been arrested. This was the only direct evidence that the police had obtained that linked the suspect to the package.

FY 2009 Program

Building on previous cooperation with the Ugandan police, the FY 2009 program will focus on strengthening the law enforcement sector by professionalizing the UPF and improving police-community relationships. When feasible, training will include the northern part of the country as well. Specifically, assistance will involve further development and support of a forensic laboratory to facilitate evidence-based investigations and prosecutions of criminal activity. Funds will be used to provide technical advisory services, training, and appropriate lab equipment. The forensic advisor will continue to work with the director of the UPF forensic laboratory to provide management and supervisory training, review and enhance policy manuals, and identify the most pressing technical training needs. Professionalization of the police will help improve Uganda's capacity to deter regional and internal threats and suppress crime without violating human rights or interfering with appropriate political activities.

Uganda

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Police Modernization	-	-	-	350
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	350

Africa Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
500	---	2,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Our strategic vision is to build the capacity of Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) member governments to prevent and respond to terrorism.

INCLE funds will assist in the development of the capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and other Maghreb state partners in combating terrorism. Assistance will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP member law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in general policing skills, and possibly border security.

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in TSCTP member states will be achieved through the modernization and professionalization of select law enforcement and border guard units.

Performance will be measured by the numbers of law enforcement officials trained; the development and implementation of modern police curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select training facilities; and the increased capacity of law enforcement officials to detect, investigate and dismantle terrorist groups and other crimes.

Transformational Diplomacy

Developing general policing capabilities in TSCTP member states advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security Objective through supporting and building law enforcement and border control services with the capacity to investigate and dismantle criminal and terrorist groups, interdict trafficking and smuggling, manage crime scenes, and cooperate with regional and USG law enforcement agencies in investigations of complex transnational crimes.

Program Justification

The TSCTP is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing

cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral military ties with the United States.

The FY 2009 program would provide regional INCLE funds to focus on developing the capabilities of partner law enforcement institutions through training, equipment and technical assistance with the aim to help build strong foundations for ongoing and planned law enforcement training activities in counterterrorism under the TSCTP. Programming will focus on counterterrorism and seek to build a base for other TSCTP programs.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 funds represent the first year for INL assistance in TSCTP. All activities will be closely coordinated with the interagency partners, host governments and other international donors. Implementation will be coordinated with the Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security activities and training already underway as part of TSCTP which enhance counterterrorism focused law enforcement capabilities in the region.

FY 2009 Program

In FY 2009 INL will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in general policing skills. Programs will be designed in coordination with Posts, interagency implementers and host governments. Assistance may include training and technical advising on investigatory techniques, surveillance, crime scene management and evidence collection. Other options include police equipment support, train and equip programs for specialized police units, police academy development, technical assistance in border control and training in general and advanced policing skills, such as anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing.

Africa Regional

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009 Request
Counterterrorism				
Building government capabilities	-	-	-	2,500
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	-	2,500
Law Enforcement				
Development	150	-	-	-
Forensic Laboratory Development	250	-	-	-
Counternarcotics	100	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	500	-	-	2,500

East Asia and the Pacific

China

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Resident Legal Advisor Program (RLA) will further assistance to criminal justice and law-enforcement sectors and facilitate criminal legal reform in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The RLA's primary goal is to promote criminal law reform, to professionalize the criminal justice system, to promote U.S.-PRC law-enforcement cooperation, and to enhance law-enforcement efforts to combat a range of domestic and transnational crimes.

The RLA also promotes professional responsibility among investigators, prosecutors, and judges and advances respect for rule of law and civil liberties in the context of China's criminal justice system. Improvements in these areas directly benefit the U.S. government and add protections for American businesses and U.S. citizens in the PRC. The benefits include reductions in transnational drug trafficking and other forms of criminal activities, greater legal protections for American citizens and business entities in China, and protections of American intellectual property rights (IPR) while prosecuting IPR infringements.

Transformational Diplomacy

Funds will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement for this developing country, focusing on the rule of law.

Program Justification

The bilateral relationship between China and the United States on criminal justice and law enforcement issues continues to develop and grow. In 2000, there were several significant advances in that relationship. First, China hosted an American prosecutor for three months in early 2000 to study China's criminal justice system and to introduce Chinese legal experts to the American criminal justice system. Second, in June 2000, China and the United States signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement, which went into effect in March 2001. Third, for the first time, the National People's Congress Legal Affairs Commission hosted an American delegation in China to provide technical assistance in drafting a new criminal evidence law. Finally, the Department of State initiated a U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group in 2000 to meet annually in Washington, DC and in Beijing, China, in alternate years, to discuss

rule of law issues of mutual interest. The most recent plenary was held in Beijing in June 2007; working groups meet regularly during the year.

Program Accomplishments

In 2001, when the Chinese government expressed an interest in hosting an RLA in China, the Department of State provided reprogrammed INCLE funds to the Department of Justice, Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) to establish that position. Since the position's inception, the RLA has functioned as regularly sought out and highly valued resource for the U.S. Embassy, for U.S. Government visitors to China, and for Chinese jurists seeking to deepen their knowledge of American jurisprudence. In March 2004, the National People's Congress amended China's Constitution to guarantee human rights for China's citizens. The next step is for the government and the Chinese Communist Party to create the legal mechanisms necessary to implement this and other constitutional guarantees. The Chinese government continues to detain and imprison its citizens for peacefully exercising their rights of freedom of expression, association and belief. Coerced confessions, lack of access to defense counsel, intimidation of defense counsel, and pervasive presumption of guilt by law enforcement officials continue to pervade the criminal justice system. Although the Chinese government has made the 2008 Olympics a centerpiece of its international affairs program, it faces serious challenges of properly hosting them (i.e., providing security, civil disorder management, crime control, corruption control, intellectual property rights enforcement, and media protections).

Since 2005, the RLA program has made significant progress. For example, Chinese government officials have treated their legislative drafting efforts as internal information whose disclosure may be punishable by severe criminal sanctions. In August, 2005, however, the RLA seized an opportunity to comment on draft regulations on the transfer of cases from administrative organs to the public security organ and the Procuratorate. In other words, the RLA spoke to a joint committee headed by the Supreme People's Procuratorate about the establishment of a clearly defined standard for the initiation of criminal proceedings. In September 2005, Chinese and American prosecutors across the Pacific Ocean engaged in telephone depositions of Chinese witnesses in connection with a federal fraud case in Nevada. Tense moments that almost aborted the proceedings were smoothly guided back on track by the RLA who explained and interpreted for the Chinese officials the nature and purpose of cross-examination.

These developments and others demonstrate the continued receptivity of the Chinese to the work of criminal justice reform. It is important to note, however, that the PRC accepts foreign assistance only on its own terms. For example, the RLA has been frustrated in attempts to observe criminal trials by officials who change their minds and close the proceedings without notice. Hence, the change in China to a system that respects due process and human rights is likely to occur incrementally. A number of RLA activities, such as facilitating contacts between the United States and China, and acquainting Chinese officials with U.S. justice sector values and practices, are designed to serve preliminary goals of fostering more openness and dispelling distrust between the two countries, while simultaneously serving secondary goals of inculcating fairer criminal justice procedures in

China. Additionally, the RLA serves as one of the Embassy's most important public diplomacy tools as the RLA has frequent consultations with local law enforcement and speaks frequently with up-and-coming Chinese lawyers.

FY 2009 Program

Resident Legal Advisor

Information Sharing on Best Practices in Criminal Cases: The RLA will establish regular roundtable events on issues of prosecutorial decision-making and procedure. These events aim to develop relevant information about the Supreme People's Procuratorate and ways of successfully engaging with them. They will also identify Chinese prosecutors who are interested and willing to partake in discussions of prosecutorial procedure with U.S. prosecutors and create opportunities for such discussions. These roundtables will increase U.S. knowledge of the Chinese criminal justice system by observing criminal trials and proceedings. They will also identify scholars and reformers in China who are studying criminal trial procedural reforms and create opportunities to provide them with information about U.S. law and procedures. The RLA will encourage and promote reform of the Chinese criminal trial system to include protections for defendants that are consistent with internationally accepted standards of fairness, such as the right to effective counsel, to silence, and to confront evidence against him.

Cooperation on Law Enforcement Issues of Mutual Interest: Counter-Terrorist Financing, Money Laundering, and Computer Crime: The RLA will seek opportunities to create and facilitate exchanges between U.S. law enforcement officials, including Department of Justice officials and their Chinese counterparts, on issues of mutual interest, such as counter-terrorist financing, money laundering, and computer crime. The Advisor will also develop relevant knowledge of the Chinese law enforcement structure and its methods of combating corruption, money laundering, computer crime, and terrorist financing. The RLA will identify law enforcement agencies and officers in China whose goals are compatible to those of U.S. law enforcement and create opportunities for exchanges, cooperation, coordination, and familiarization.

Prevention, Detection, and Interdiction of violations of Intellectual Property Rights: The RLA will assess the Chinese legal framework, commitment and response to violations of intellectual property rights while creating opportunities to discuss intellectual property rights issues with Chinese government counterparts. Finally, the RLA will identify law enforcement agencies and officers in China whose goals are compatible to those of U.S. law enforcement and create opportunities for exchanges, cooperation, coordination, and familiarization.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

Funds will cover salaries, benefits, and allowances for foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service

(ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

China				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Resident Legal Advisor	-	-	-	502
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	43
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	40
Program Support	-	-	-	15
Sub-Total	-	-	-	98
Total	-	-	-	600

Indonesia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
4,700	6,150	9,450

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Indonesian National Police (INP) will continue its transformation into a skilled, professional, civilian-led police force predicated on respect for the rule of law, human rights and professionalism.

Performance indicators include the establishment of an internal disciplinary system; the institutionalization of anti-corruption practices and professional standards, the development, implementation, and integration of contemporary police investigative methods, policies, and standards of operations for the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the INP, including the Major Crimes Unit and the Economic and Special Crimes Unit, development of standard operating procedures for all major divisions of the INP commensurate with internationally accepted standards, and the completion of the Police Instructor Institute. Progress will also be indicated by increased public confidence in INP's ability to uphold the law as measured by governmental and/or NGO indices.

The Marine Police's ability to patrol ports, harbors and waterways will be improved.

Performance indicators will include the deployment of an additional squadron of the Marine Police Special Boat Unit (SBU), and the development of standard operations procedures and sustainable training capacity for maritime interdiction and security.

Indonesia will improve its legal framework to counter organized crimes and terrorism; will develop the competencies of investigators, prosecutors and judges to handle complex counter terrorism and other organized crimes cases; and establish a culture of institutional integrity within the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors.

Performance Indicators include the prosecution of significant cases by a task force on terrorism and transnational crimes within the Attorney General's Office, the enactment of witness protection procedures, the enactment of money laundering legislation to strengthen Indonesia's Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regime, and the introduction in the Attorney General's Office of the recruitment, retention and operational policies to address corruption.

Indonesia's drug intelligence analysis and interdiction capacities will be strengthened.

Performance indicators will include an increase in the number of drug and contraband cases presented to the procuracy for prosecution by the Indonesian National Police Drug Enforcement Unit and the National Narcotics Board; the development of advanced investigative skills to interdict narcotics shipments, the dismantling of clandestine drug labs, and the disruption of narcotics trafficking networks.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advance the Secretary of State's Transformational Diplomacy goal for this developing country by helping to build and sustain a democratic, well-governed Indonesia that responds to the needs of its people and conduct itself responsibly in the international system. This will be done by focusing on law enforcement program and a Rule of Law program.

Program Justification

Indonesia is a key strategic partner in terms of fighting transnational criminal organizations and promoting regional stability. It is the largest Muslim country in the world. As an emerging democracy, Indonesia is an important nation in providing leadership to the Islamic world. Indonesia is also a center of criminal activity, such as cyber-crime, illegal migration and piracy, and home to terrorist groups, including Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). In its transition to democracy and facing an increasingly sophisticated criminal threat, the Government of Indonesia has recognized the need for institutional reform of its police organizations and within its criminal justice system.

For thirty-three years during the reign of authoritarian President Suharto and for two years under the leadership of President Habibie, the INP was a part of the armed forces of Indonesia. During those thirty-five years, the police definition of domestic security was, "Protection for the State (i.e., its elite) from its citizens." Until the democratic election of President Abdurahman Wahid in 2000, all but the most routine domestic security/public safety tasks were conducted by the Indonesian military (TNI) or the police paramilitary Mobile Brigade (BRIMOB), which had been trained to use military tactics to preserve law and order.

In 2000, President Wahid sought assistance from several international donors, among them the United States, Australia, Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands, to support Justice Sector reform, including police reform. The USG was willing to participate and provide substantial resources, but not until the police were formally separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces. On July 1 2000, President Wahid signed Presidential Decree 02/00, formally separating the INP from the TNI. USG assistance to support the decree commenced in August 2000.

Indonesia is a center of cyber-crime, and its social development is hindered by the prevalence of transnational criminal organizations. Communities handle village crimes within the

community with their own sense of restorative justice due to either a lack of police responsiveness, lack of police presence, or incompetence. International narcotics trafficking is a serious and growing problem in Indonesia. Syndicated drug traffickers from countries in and beyond the region have targeted operations in Indonesia. Domestic availability and use of illicit narcotics are escalating. In addition, Indonesia is home to terrorist groups and has been the target of several deadly terrorist bombings. The skill level of INP must be enhanced to address effectively both criminal and terrorist activities and demonstrate its abilities to the public. Corruption is endemic in Indonesia, including within INP. The Police Assistance Program has made significant progress in establishing INP-wide mechanisms to root out corruption by developing a code of conduct and internal disciplinary system.

Indonesia's maritime borders, which stretch across 17,000 islands, are largely unprotected and undefended, leaving the country vulnerable to a range of criminal activities from narcotics smuggling to terrorist infiltration. The strategic importance of the Malacca Strait to global economic security makes it imperative that Indonesia has the capacity to monitor and police criminal activity along the maritime borders, which are largely unprotected. A comprehensive assessment of Marine Police capabilities and needs was conducted in January 2004. This assessment was used as a basis for implementing a program to address Indonesia's multi-jurisdictional maritime policies, responsibilities and complexities. Training, technical assistance, and equipment programs developed from the assessment will be enhanced using funding and continue until the Marine Police Directorate has the capacity to effectively fulfill its mission. Since INP was separated from the TNI in mid-2000, the Marine Police Directorate has lacked the training, equipment, and leadership to perform enforcement duties efficiently. The Marine Police will need to be modernized over the next several years. The Marine Police need a new strategic plan and modernization of current operational units. Marine Police personnel will require training as well as equipment and technical assistance to patrol ports and waterways effectively and to combat numerous forms of local and transnational crimes.

In addition, criminal justice sector reform is crucial to effective democratic reform and goes hand-in-hand with police reform. Creating an effective, well-trained police force based on democratic principles, community policing, and respect for rule of law and individual rights must be complemented by prosecutorial and judicial reform. Effective law enforcement efforts must culminate in bringing criminals to justice through an evidence-based system as opposed to the ineffective and abuse-prone inquisitorial system currently in place. USG efforts are in process to help with the significant paradigm shift required for this transition for police, prosecutors, and the court system. When cases are developed, prosecutors must be skilled in using evidence to try cases successfully. Defense attorneys must know how to protect the rights of the accused, and judges must be personally above reproach to ensure a fair trial. Corruption must be rooted out at all levels of the system. If the judicial system is not reformed, police soon become demoralized, and the public loses confidence in the system.

To ensure that Indonesia's transition to democracy is meaningful and takes root within its institutions, the democratization and professional development of all levels and units of INP as well as the prosecutorial and judicial sectors must be realized. The Police Assistance

Program, Marine Police development program, Drug Law Enforcement assistance, and Criminal Justice Sector Reform programs are designed to achieve those goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments

The separation of the police and military into two separate institutions and INP's transition to a civilian-controlled, democratic police force is a work-in-progress; yet, since the implementation of the Police Assistance Program in mid-2000, significant successes have been realized. INP reform and training have enhanced police investigative skills and police counternarcotics training and technical assistance have resulted in seizures of illicit narcotics and the closing of synthetic-drug production labs within Indonesia.

Reorganizing and reorienting INP is a substantial undertaking, requiring a change in the structure, culture, management style, and training of the entire 300,000 member national police force. FY 2008 funds would continue the Police Assistance Program (begun in 2000) by implementing programs to address management issues at the highest level. To date, such programs have been very well received and implemented by INP. Contemporaneously, a combination of technical assistance, training, and equipment donations have been provided to assist the police in handling civil disorder in a manner that maintained order while respecting human rights and the rule of law. As a result of this initiative, the INP made significant changes in their handling of demonstrations and were the recipients of laudatory comments from various members of the NGO community. Importantly, since this training took place there have been no reported civilian deaths related to the INP's handling of civil disturbances. INL continued to work with the INP Chief and officials at national and regional levels to continue the development and implementation of management plans that incorporate principles of leadership and management into the operation and administration of INP throughout Indonesia. Further, the program is developing managerial skills for mid-level officers. The program includes a media outreach project to share information with the public and build confidence in the police within the populace.

In conjunction with the State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Anti-terrorism Training Assistance Program, INL's Police Assistance Program includes training and technical assistance projects to give INP officers and units enhanced technical and investigative capabilities needed to address specialized crimes and terrorist activities. We have already seen success from our training activities, as Indonesia has arrested over 130 terrorist suspects and successfully prosecuted over 100 terrorists. Our training also provides forensics training and equipment, enabling both enhanced investigations and successful prosecutions. Drug enforcement training and drug forensic training and equipment are also contained within the program to ensure counternarcotics units can recognize illicit narcotics and discover and dismantle illicit drug labs.

There have been several areas of accomplishments of the Indonesia Police Assistance Program, including:

Transition to Democratic Policing

In order to better maximize the delivery and implementation the program concepts, as well as accentuate the INP ownership aspect, the project was modified to become a total train-the-trainer, curriculum and training integration initiative. The INP's decision to integrate these concepts into the organization's curricula had helped ensure the principles of democratic policing are being taught throughout the police organization. This project has received consistent support from the heads of the INP, GOI's National Center for Training and Education and the Human Resources Office. By having INP members provide the training exclusively there is a much greater likelihood individual members will accept and embrace these ideas and a much greater likelihood that the lessons and instruction will be sustainable after our project is completed. However, successes within this project have to be measured incrementally in light of the fact that total organizational transition and transformation will need to continue.

Civil Disturbance Management Project

The measurements of success for the Civil Disturbance Management project include: (1) an increase in the level of public confidence regarding INP performance during civil disturbances; (2) a substantial reduction in the number of civilians and police injured in disorderly or riotous demonstrations; and (3) a reduction in the amount of property loss during demonstrations. As a result of the training, INP personnel have effectively controlled large demonstrations and defused emotional situations to resolve conflicts peacefully. The Indonesian government, the general public, and the NGO community have recognized the success of the program. The program has made a major impact on INP leaders and police in improving their relations with the public. Prior to the training, INP had limited understanding of the concept of conflict avoidance or the continuum of force options.

Instructor Development Workshops (IDW)

This project was designed to strengthen the skills for Indonesian police instructors. Measurements of success for this project include: (1) an increase in the number of instructors who are able to demonstrate their knowledge of and ability to impart adult learning methodologies to students, and (2) to have the graduates of INP Training Schools demonstrate they are routinely performing the tenets of community policing learned in training. Over 249 INP instructors have successfully completed the IDW and have been observed successfully using their new training techniques. However, this encouraging statistic must be tempered by the fact that many instructors within the INP cadre have not yet received training in adult learning methodologies, nor does the INP currently have the requisite in investigations and other specialty areas to replicate qualitative USG provided training and curriculum.

Cyber Crime Project

Indonesia's law enforcement has been provided with computer forensic capacities through specialized training and equipment donation. This highly successful initiative was developed

to prevent, interdict and investigate cyber-crime. Now that the unit is operational, the cyber-crime unit has begun supporting regional requests for computer forensic analysis from other criminal investigatory units, including law enforcement units concentrating on bank fraud, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorism units. The Cyber Crime Investigation Unit (CCIU) has recently been credited with developing critical evidence in recent high-profile counter-terrorism. INL has also provided funding for the development of the Cyber Crime forensic Laboratory, the Cyber Crime Training Center at Megamendung (CID School) and the Child Exploitation Tracking system.

Marine Police Project

During this period we developed a two-year assistance plan to address and evaluate: Marine Police Headquarters; Marine Police Operational Commands and Units; Marine Police Training Center; and Ports and Waterways Security Stakeholders. A working group consisting of the Department of Justice's International Criminal Justice Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Marine Police representatives was formed to plan an Operational Units Training Needs Survey.

Further, the program worked to coordinate with the Indonesian Maritime Committee Senior Technical Advisor for the National Planning Board for Security and Social Welfare (BAPPENAS). The BAPPENAS is responsible for debating and making recommendations to the national government on issues related to security and social welfare. The Planning Board has worked for over a year on a proposal to reinvent the Coordinating Agency for Maritime Security (BAKORKAMLA), which was created in 1971. On December 29, 2005, the INP signed into effect the restructured Coordinating Agency for Maritime Security, on which the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta collaborated with the GOI to redevelop and actualize.

Additionally, the director of the Marine Police Training Center invited the USG to establish a permanent office at the school, which was done shortly thereafter. Marine Police Training Center instructors consult ICITAP Technical Advisors (TAs) on lesson plan development and instructional techniques. Additionally, ICITAP established the Marine Police Resource Center for training development, which has resulted in the Marine Police developing internal basic and in-service curriculum. ICITAP TAs have completed the entire basic curriculum for Marine Police recruits, and the new curriculum is currently being infused into the basic training program. Commencing in late 2006, all instruction at the Marine Police Training Center will be delivered using lesson plans developed with skills taught by ICITAP. Five classrooms at the Marine Police Training Center were refurbished and outfitted, which significantly improved the teaching and learning and environment for staff and students. ICITAP has also delivered Basic Criminal Investigations training to 107 MP officers that has resulted in an increase of over 300 percent in case loads in the last six months, and delivered internationally accepted non-lethal baton techniques training to a cadre of MP baton instructors that has been replicated and delivered to an additional 1,000 MP officers.

Donation and Implementation of Patrol Boats

Following the donation of 15 patrol boats to the Indonesian National Police in January 2008, these boats have been used to make subsequent arrests while on patrol. Recent arrests include one case of illegally harvested fish totaling 9 tons, another of \$1 million worth of illegally harvested mangrove timber. Donation of these boats has given INP the capacity to conduct 24/7 patrol operations in areas prone to illegal smuggling.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 Police Assistance Program for Indonesia has three central components—(1) continue capacity building to support the INP Marine Police and Major Criminal Investigations Unit; (2) increasing illicit drug and contraband interdictions; and (3) the completion of the Police Instructor Institute. These are ongoing programs designed to create effective, democratic, civilian-led and skilled law enforcement institutions in Indonesia. The Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program, implemented in FY 2006, will continue to address the prosecutorial and judicial side of law enforcement democratization and reform. The Drug Law Enforcement program will focus on the prevention of the manufacture and shipment of synthetic drugs. Some assistance will be given to combating environmental crimes (e.g., illegal logging), and to maritime and border security management, forensics, and trafficking-in-persons.

Police Assistance Program

Funds will be used for INP technical assistance and training, including INP's Criminal Investigation Division's (CID) Major Crimes Unit and the Economic/Special Crimes Unit; equipment donation and technical assistance; training and technical assistance to judges to advance investigations and prosecutions of crimes, and enforcement of environmental laws; a technical advisor to finalize the Police Instructor Institute in preparation for continued INP sustainability and final turnover; and classroom and training equipment such as computers and education materials.

Marine Police Development Program

Funds will be used to continue the development and deployment of the MP Special Boat Unit (SBU); to continue to provide advanced in-service training to commanders, first-line officers, and Marine Police trainers; to teach standard operating procedures; to provide investigative equipment; and to furnish intermittent technical advisors to implement training program addressing the capacity to patrol ports, harbors, and adjacent waterways. If given more FY 2009 funds, will include maritime security training, operational, and infrastructure development support efforts will focus on Central Sulawesi or Maluku islands. This area was chosen based on information received and analysis of transnational crime patterns.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program

Funds will be provided to support a Resident Legal Advisor to continue to assist the drafting team of the new criminal procedure code to move the Indonesian criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent and evidence-based system that promotes professional investigations involving real police/prosecutor cooperation and undercover investigative techniques, and uses adversarial and evidentiary trial principles that establish the neutrality of the judiciary and the equality of the parties; promote trial advocacy skills for prosecutors; provide substantive knowledge on counterterrorism, corruption, money laundering, cybercrime, witness protection, and trafficking in persons; provide drafting assistance for cybercrime and money laundering legislation; and assisting the Indonesian Attorney General's Office (AGO) in developing written professional conduct standards for prosecutors.

Counternarcotics Assistance Program

Funds will be used to provide counternarcotics and forensics training, leadership and management training, and instructor training, aimed at halting the flow of illegal drugs; prevent the manufacture and shipment of synthetic drugs through technical assistance on planning and operations, intelligence analysis, tactical instruction, interdiction skills training; to provide equipment such as computers, and software to assist Jakarta narcotics units dismantle narcotics organizations; to offer a Tactical Instructor Program that will train 45 police instructors to teach the principles of tactical operations; and to provide train-the-trainer support to the Interdiction Task Force to address major ports of entry (air and seaport).

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Indonesia

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support	3,110	-	3,350	6,600
Criminal Justice Reform Program	515	-	1,500	1,600
Interdiction	475	-	450	400
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	450	-	300	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	40	-	30	30
ICASS Costs	80	-	110	110
Program Support	30	-	410	410
Sub-Total	600	-	850	850
Total	4,700	-	6,150	9,450

Laos

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
900	1,567	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Laos ceases to be a major producer of opium.

Alternative livelihood projects will provide former opium growers throughout Northern Laos the ability to replace income they lost when poppy cultivation ceased. Assistance will be sustained until cultivation is reduced below 1,000 hectares and the reductions become permanent.

The destabilizing effects of illicit trafficking and drug abuse are mitigated to the extent that Laos does not pose a significant transnational crime threat to its neighbors or the region.

Law enforcement projects will assist Laos to develop a deterrent to illicit trafficking organizations at least comparable to other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) nations. Demand reduction projects will focus on developing Laos' domestic drug treatment capacity so as to bring it on par with regional norms, while simultaneously enhancing the nation's drug education programs.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement for this developing country, focusing on narcotics law enforcement, drug demand reduction, and alternative livelihoods.

Program Justification

Laos, until recently the world's third largest producer of opium, has reduced cultivation to the extent that it is no longer exporting significant quantities of opium. However, these gains remain tenuous, as the majority of former opium growers have yet to receive the alternative development assistance they need to replace the cash income that they lost. In addition, after years of steady declines in opium addiction, the number of addicts has stabilized, and with a steady decline in supply, domestic demand is driving opium prices upward. This is a powerful incentive to former growers to renew production. However, if sufficient alternative development assistance is sustained for the next three to five years, the gains achieved can be made permanent. When opium poppy cultivation in Laos is estimated by the USG as less

than 1,000 hectares, the country will be removed from the President's list of major illicit drug source countries.

Alternative livelihood programs in Laos are reorienting their focus on rapid income substitution and have been restructured to expand their reach into the increasingly remote and dispersed locations where opium is still cultivated. Very limited eradication is employed only in rare cases where alternative development alone has not completely eliminated the problem. Opium demand reduction projects are also being modified to assist the remaining addicts who have proven to be more resistant to effective treatment.

Laos is also a transit route for Burmese drugs going to China, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, and other nations in the region, and is also a conduit for chemical precursors. Laos is increasingly coming under siege by drug traffickers who can easily exploit the country's vulnerabilities. Law enforcement capabilities in Laos are far below regional standards and under-funded: Laos is earning a reputation within ASEAN as a haven for traffickers. More training, better support, and enhanced international cooperation can help Laos provide an effective deterrent to major trafficking organizations.

INL law enforcement projects address this problem by providing capacity-building training, limited operational support, and specialized police equipment appropriate for the local operational environment.

A consequence of the growth in trafficking in Laos has been an explosion of domestic methamphetamine abuse. In addition, injected heroin has begun to appear in some provinces. The effects of the crime and corruption that have accompanied this epidemic of addiction have made Laos even more vulnerable to traffickers and undermined social development.

In response, INL demand reduction projects support addiction treatment and drug education that will help to bring methamphetamine abuse under control.

Program Accomplishments

Opium crop control in Laos has been an unqualified success, producing a 97.4 percent decline in cultivation from program inception in 1989, and a parallel reduction in opium gum production. More than 41,000 hectares have been taken out of cultivation. Only the failure to follow these programs through to completion could threaten this success.

Both the Vientiane DEA country office and the Narcotics Affairs Section have noted a significant improvement in law enforcement cooperation in FY 2008.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program has three major components:

Alternative Development/Crop Control

FY 2009 funds continue to assist the Government of Laos (GOL) to provide scores of former opium growing villages in Northern Laos with licit crop and livestock alternatives to poppy cultivation, a tactic that has proven to be highly successful. FY 2009 funding will attempt to prevent loss of the gains made in previous years.

Narcotics Law Enforcement Assistance

FY 2009 funds will continue to provide limited operational assistance, training, and modest equipment enhancements to Lao counter drug agencies including the Customs Department. Projects will focus on critical border regions where the flow of methamphetamine and heroin into Laos (primarily from Burma) is the worst, but also where it can most easily be interdicted.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

FY 2009 funds will be used for the support of drug treatment centers nationwide, with a special emphasis on building staff capacity, enhancing vocational training opportunities, and improving center habitability. In addition, limited support will be provided for drug-awareness outreach.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Laos

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement	100	-	300	300
Crop Control/Alternative Development	189	-	500	100
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	100	-	100	100
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	270	-	375	255
Non-U.S. Personnel	50	-	38	50
ICASS Costs	140	-	162	160
Program Support	51	-	92	35
Sub-Total	511	-	667	500
Total	900	-	1,567	1,000

Malaysia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Strengthen the Government of Malaysia's (GOM) capacity to successfully address transnational organized crime.

Improved police-prosecutorial working relationships will be demonstrated through the establishment of joint task forces leading to successful case collaboration; increased capacity building among foreign border and customs officials, investigators, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent these crimes; an increase in the number of successful investigations and prosecutions of terrorist financing and money laundering cases; as well as the number of jurisdictions in compliance with international anti-money laundering standards.

Develop an effective civilian-led police force in Malaysia.

Training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Malaysian Police. Training and technical assistance provided to the rank and file members will help improve the police's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key challenges to security and law enforcement in Malaysia by supporting the strategic U.S.-Malaysian partnership by addressing security, counterterrorism, weapons of mass destruction and counternarcotics efforts. The program will focus on law enforcement restructuring, reform and operations, as well as strengthening the government's capabilities in the fight against organized crime and terrorism..

Program Justification

Financial crime, terrorist financing, and money laundering pose a significant national security threat not only to the United States, but also globally. These activities have the

power to corrupt officials, distort economies, undermine the integrity of financial systems, and destabilize governments. Criminals seek to access the financial systems of countries to fund their operations and launder funds stemming from a variety of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, corruption, arms trafficking, theft of state assets, and a variety of other financial crimes.

Malaysia's financial sectors are vulnerable to abuse by narcotics traffickers, financiers of terrorism, and criminal elements. Malaysia's relatively lax customs inspection at ports of entry and free trade zones, and its offshore financial services center serve to increase its vulnerability. Though the GOM as part of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has established a "drug-free by 2015" policy, and cooperation with the U.S. on combating drug trafficking is excellent, Malaysia's proximity to the heroin production areas and methamphetamine labs of the Golden Triangle leads to smuggling across Malaysian borders, destined for Australia and other markets.

Enhancing the capacities of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems remains a top priority and is central to strengthening security. Malaysian law enforcement could benefit from an increase in resources and professionalism. Problems in the broader Malaysian criminal justice system that provide fertile ground for transnational criminal activity and terrorism need to be addressed by a long-term, comprehensive program of training and technical assistance in areas such as drafting laws, rules and regulations concerning criminal law and procedure; developing sustainable training programs; facilitating interagency and police-prosecutor cooperation; devising judicial administration and case management systems; and developing task force capability.

Program Accomplishments

INL has provided limited assistance for Malaysia in the past. U.S. counternarcotics training continued in 2006 via the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok and the "Baker-Mint" program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense. Baker-Mint aims to raise the operational skill level of local counternarcotics law enforcement officers. In September 2006, U.S. officials from the Department of Justice, DEA, and FBI presented a training workshop for Malaysian prosecutors on conspiracy prosecutions in an effort to enhance Malaysia's utilization of existing laws as a deterrent to organized crime.

FY 2009 Program

Law Enforcement Assistance

Funds will be used to assist Malaysia achieve sustainable improvements in the capacity of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit activities such as illegal migration and trafficking in persons, narcotics and other contraband; and to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. Assistance will develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation, and support the GOM's efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law. Funds will provide for training and technical assistance, with an emphasis on "train-the-trainer" courses.

Malaysia**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	400
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	400

Mongolia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Mongolia (GOM) will enhance the effectiveness of its civilian-led police force:

Training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Mongolian National Police, and improved criminal investigative skills among the rank and file. At all levels, it will promote integrity and professionalism. INL will work with U.S. law enforcement agencies to develop and implement a strategic policing reform plan.

The Mongolian criminal justice system will be strengthened and modernized toward greater impartiality, efficiency, and transparency.

Assistance will concentrate on conducting criminal investigations, combating financial crimes and counterfeiting, anti-smuggling, forensics, and professionalism. The program will promote better cooperation between police and prosecutors.

Transformational Diplomacy

Mongolia faces many development challenges in its transition to democracy and a market-oriented economy. Mongolia's continued democratic and economic success hinges on its ability to manage a series of "good governance" issues, including establishment of greater accountability, transparency and anti-corruption measures. Rule of law reform is absolutely critical. In addition, Mongolia must also be able to protect and maintain its own borders and cooperate with its neighbors and regional partners to combat transnational crime and terrorism. The proposed INL programs will support transformational diplomacy in many of these areas, especially policing reform and anti-corruption.

Program Justification

Mongolia's long unprotected borders with Russia and China are vulnerable to all types of illegal trade, including drug trafficking. Most smuggled drugs come from China. Border controls are very weak, and this is a GOM priority. U.S.-sponsored projects to promote cooperation among security forces and training are helping, but GOM security and border

forces lack both the resources and technical capacity to combat smuggling. Likewise, police and prosecutors lack the capacity to investigate and prosecute transnational crime. Widespread corruption within the law enforcement agencies, the procuracy, and the judiciary as well as other parts of government further hinder GOM efforts. The weakness of the legal system and financial structures and the absence of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing legislation leave Mongolia vulnerable to exploitation by drug traffickers and international criminal organizations, particularly those operating in China and Russia.

U.S. law enforcement assistance will focus on fostering the development of an impartial, efficient, and transparent law enforcement system. This year's assistance will concentrate on: conducting criminal investigations, combating financial crimes, interdicting illegal narcotics, and improving professionalism. Training in forensics and evidence gathering will bolster Mongolia's ability to conduct transparent criminal investigations. To aid Mongolia in inhibiting the use of its financial systems by terrorists and organized crime, the U.S. will provide supplemental training in detecting counterfeit currency and money laundering. The U.S. will also be used to send selected Mongolian law enforcement officers for advanced professional training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest to increase the knowledge and professionalism of Mongolian law enforcement organizations.

Program Accomplishments

U.S. government assistance in the past has been largely limited to some international visitor programs on transnational crime and counternarcotics and limited training by U.S. law enforcement agencies. A more robust program is clearly needed.

FY 2009 Program

The two major components to the FY 2009 program are Law Enforcement Support and Administration of Justice. FY 2009 funds will be used to develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation, and support GOM efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law.

Law Enforcement Support

Training and technical assistance provided to mid-level and senior managers will focus on sound management practices, strategic planning, promoting modern, civilian law enforcement practices through training of trainers, strategic planning, and combating corruption. Assistance to the rank and file members will help improve their criminal investigative skills, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force. Selected Mongolian law enforcement officers will be sent for advanced professional training at the ILEA in Budapest. INL will work with U.S. law enforcement agencies to develop and implement a strategic policing reform plan.

Administration of Justice

The effectiveness of law enforcement's working relationship with the prosecutors continues to be an important component of this program. The FY 2009 program is designed to improve police-prosecutor cooperation to better manage crime scenes, preserve evidence and bring criminals to justice. Assistance will concentrate on: conducting criminal investigations, combating financial crimes, interdicting illegal narcotics, and improving professionalism. Training in forensics and evidence gathering will bolster Mongolia's ability to conduct transparent criminal investigations. An additional goal will be to improve police-prosecutorial working relationships and successful case collaboration. To aid Mongolia in inhibiting the use of its financial systems by terrorists and organized crime, and building on its membership in the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering, the U.S. will provide supplemental training in detecting counterfeit currency and money laundering. U.S. anti-corruption assistance will focus on education and civil society and development of new anti-corruption laws.

Mongolia**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Police Assistance Programs	-	-	-	200
Financial Crimes	-	-	-	20
Anti-Corruption/Procuracy Assistance	-	-	-	200
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	420

Philippines

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
1,900	794	1,150

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) will develop an effective civilian-led police force.

Training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Philippine National Police (PNP). Training and technical assistance provided to the rank and file members will help improve the PNP's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force.

The Philippine criminal justice system will be strengthened to successfully address transnational organized crime.

Improved police-prosecutorial working relationships will be demonstrated through the establishment of joint task forces leading to successful case collaboration. Increase prosecutorial and judicial skill at handling complex criminal cases (including forensic evidence), transparency vis-à-vis the community, rule of law, and ethics training.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds will further the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objectives for this developing state. The INL programs are focused on building the country's law enforcement community capacity and capabilities and to achieve its organizational transformation goals, and building the justice system to better and more transparently try criminal cases.

Program Justification

The Philippines, a Major Non-NATO Ally that straddles important air and sea lanes, is one of the region's most important partners in the Global War on Terror. Enhancing the capacities of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems remains a top priority and is central to strengthening mutual security.

Philippine law enforcement suffers from a lack of resources and professionalism, low capacity and ineffectiveness, corruption, and widespread behavior inconsistent with the rule

of law. The result is a criminal justice system with minimal legitimacy that paves the way for the excesses of local political strongmen, former separatists-turned-bandits, traditional warlords, and militias.

Problems in the broader Philippine criminal justice system that provide fertile ground for transnational criminal activity and terrorism need to be addressed by a long-term, comprehensive program of training and technical assistance in areas such as drafting laws, rules and regulations concerning criminal law and procedure; developing sustainable training programs; facilitating interagency and police-prosecutor cooperation; devising judicial administration and case management systems; and developing task force capability.

During FY 2005, a USG Interagency team conducted a larger assessment of the PNP to determine overall capacity and organizational effectiveness. The assessment identified similar deficiencies articulated in the FY 2003 assessment, but also pinpointed weakness in the areas of budget, internal affairs, training, prison management and the general absence of links between police and prosecutors.

Cooperation received from the PNP leadership and INL program momentum and successes realized to date in the challenging southern area of the Philippines have now expanded into a more far reaching program of institutional development of both the PNP at the central level and the Philippine criminal justice system. A comprehensive assistance program is necessary to achieve long-term and sustainable results. Addressing PNP's weaknesses at the central level will maximize efforts undertaken in the southern Philippines. The program will further enable the PNP to increase its competencies and capabilities in order to become a fully functional partner with other entities of the Philippine criminal justice system, and a stronger and effective partner with other international law enforcement entities, particularly U.S. law enforcement agencies.

In 2008, assistance was given to PNP on the development of model police stations. The aim has been to assist them with the establishment of ten model stations spread throughout the country. As each station meets defined criteria, it has received a certificate of verification from U.S. Embassy Manila, signifying it has achieved certain training, policy implementation, and operational practice standards.

Building on this project, over the course of 2009 it is expected that USG sponsored training and advisement activities will be delivered to strategic and unsettled population centers in the southern Philippines, and will cover a broad spectrum of topics, from fundamental courses concerned with human rights, rule of law issues and civil disturbance management to more advanced topics such as strategic planning, crime analysis, critical incident response, and financial planning. Courses will include elements addressing extra-judicial killings and witness protection.

Program Accomplishments

In September 2003, a law enforcement training and technical assistance program was launched to focus primarily on Basilan and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao

(ARMM), based on the assessment conducted by INL, ICITAP and OPDAT. The program focused primarily on the delivery of training courses in fundamental police tasks. Emphasis was also placed on providing training in the areas of contemporary police supervision.

A significant element of all the training provided has been an intensive instructor development component aimed at creating “train-the-trainer” capabilities that will strengthen institutional capacities through replication and sustainability. Lesson plans used for all of the courses were provided to the PNP and graduates of the instructor development courses were subsequently used to deliver the courses. The PNP has adopted the course lesson plans and integrated them into their existing investigative training curricula. This will guarantee the perpetuation of the skills as they are taught to future classes.

The Public Relations and Media Course presented to PNP commanders has become a requisite training course for all graduates of the PNP Academy before they are assigned to the field. To date, over 300 personnel have attended this course. This training has resulted in a more professional interaction between the PNP commanders and the media. Previously, many commanders simply refused to speak to the press or avoided attempting to develop a working relationship. This training has had a positive impact on the development of improved media relations.

The USG funded Crime Scene Courses have trained and equipped nearly 200 criminal investigators in the identification, preservation and collection of crime scene evidence. These investigators have returned to their respective station houses to utilize these skills to help investigate and solve a wide variety of crimes. These lesson plans have also been adopted by the PNP and made a permanent part of the PNP’s investigative training curricula.

In November 2006, a two-week Crime Scene Specialist course was delivered in Zamboanga, producing 29 graduates. The PNP has conscientiously employed these graduates at high-profile crime scenes in Zamboanga and Jolo, and they were responsible for collecting evidence that led to the identification of the remains of Kadaffy Janjalani, and Abu Sulaiman, both on the FBI’s Most Wanted Terrorist list. Assistance to the PNP Region IX Crime Laboratory was provided with the development of additional training materials. In January 2007, the lab trained 23 police first responders with a one-week course of instruction on basic crime scene protection and evidence collection. Over the months of February – March 2007, the lab is scheduled to train approximately 250 additional first responder personnel from outside PNP on the importance of crime scene preservation, through a two-day training course.

Starting February 18, 2008, two New Zealand Federal Police officers were assigned by the New Zealand Embassy in Manila to assist the USG staff in the delivery of the INCLE funded training program for PNP officers. The New Zealand trainers are assisting the USG in the delivery of training at the Baguio model police station. Although the U.S. Mission in the Philippines maintains a close working relationship with numerous other foreign donors in the Philippines, this is the first time that foreign police trainers have been directly assigned to the USG effort to assist in the delivery of training. With the help of the New Zealand officers,

the INL plans to deliver via its implementers a series of five courses leading to tier one certification for the Baguio model police station.

Overall to date, approximately two thousand police officers and supervisors have been trained by the USG in the various courses offered. Students have included members of the PNP Criminal Investigation Unit, Forensics Unit, Crime Laboratory Unit, Special Action Force (Special Forces), Maritime Group, Airport Security Group, Public Safety College Staff, and Regional Academy Staff of the PNP.

FY 2009 Program

The two major components to the FY 2009 program are Law Enforcement Support and Administration of Justice. FY 2009 funds will be used to continue to develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation, and support GRP efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law.

Law Enforcement Support

FY 2009 program will focus on providing resident technical advisors and training programs for targeted groups of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and jurists. Programs to improve the quality and transparency of civilian rule of law through assisting the PNP with strategic planning, competency-building, and sustainable training programs of PNP personnel will continue.

Administration of Justice

The effectiveness of law enforcement's working relationship with the prosecutors continues to be an important component of this program. The FY 2009 program is designed to improve police-prosecutor cooperation to better manage crime scenes, preserve evidence and bring criminals to justice. The strengthening of the working relationship between police and prosecutors through the implementation of policies and procedures — will require the police to consult with prosecutors during investigations – will further establish corruption-fighting mechanisms and initiate improvements in judicial administration and criminal case management. Funding will be used to provide technical assistance and training.

Philippines

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support	1,500	-	600	550
Administration of Justice	300	-	194	600
Counternarcotics	100	-	-	-
Total	1,900	-	794	1,150

Thailand

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
900	1,686	1,400

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Build regional law enforcement capacity through comprehensive skill-building training for police and other law enforcement personnel. Build cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors. Enhance regional law enforcement cooperation and produce more effective coordination among countries in the region on efforts to prevent transnational crime, including drug trafficking, intellectual property rights (IPR) violations, money laundering, terrorism, trafficking in persons, and other crimes.

Improve the Royal Thai Government's (RTG) law enforcement ability to govern its institutions, build capacity and capability and manage change to international standards, with advice and coaching by a senior law enforcement advisor, who will conduct bilateral programs of technical assistance and supervisory training using U.S. and regional experts. Build Royal Thai Police and Ministry of Justice forensic science crime solving capabilities, which are also directly applicable to successfully combating terrorist activity.

Promote the integrity of and improve the effectiveness, fairness, accountability and transparency of the Thai judicial system through training, seminars and conferences with internationally renowned jurists and scholars. Build cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement.

Heighten respect for the rule of law and due process, as well as urge timely and committed investigation of extra-judicial killings or other abuses in measures to suppress drug trafficking. Promote professional expertise and experience of U.S. enforcement and criminal justice institutions among Thai legislators, political and opinion leaders, and criminal justice system practitioners. Promote public ethics, transparency and internal oversight to enable RTG institutions within the justice system to reduce tolerance for public corruption and to investigate and prosecute public corruption cases.

Promote Thai criminal laws that facilitate investigation and prosecution of corruption cases. Deliver comprehensive training programs of comparative ethics for members of the judiciary, lawyers and prosecutors in order to prevent, identify and punish public corruption, and to promote integrity among public officials.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement for this developing country, focusing on Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations and on the Rule of Law.

Program Justification

Thailand is victim to a variety of transnational crimes conducted by criminal organizations, including trafficking in narcotics, weapons and persons. The country has achieved significant success in its comprehensive, long-term strategies against illegal drug abuse, trafficking, and production; however, its criminal laws, criminal justice institutions, and regulatory and investigative capabilities require improvement in order to respond more effectively to transnational and organized crime in the 21st century. The corrosive effects of public corruption further impair effective RTG response to these threats.

The RTG considers illegal drug trafficking and abuse as one of its most serious national security problems. The use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) creates serious public health and social problems, and requires modification and expansion of demand reduction programs that were originally tailored for heroin abuse. A national campaign in 2003 to suppress the drug trade had some success, but was also criticized for serious human rights abuses. Thailand has been a leader in programs for prevention and treatment of drug abuse. Its effort to reduce and eliminate opium poppy cultivation and heroin production is one of the most successful in the world. U.S. Department of State drug control assistance to Thailand dates to the 1970's, but is being gradually phased out in recognition of the success against opium production and in response to evolving patterns of international drug smuggling. After decades on the list of Major Narcotics Producing and Trafficking Countries, Thailand was removed from the list in September 2004.

The RTG is making a systematic effort to review its criminal justice system and to develop and implement new or modified substantive and procedural criminal laws, procedures and practices that respond appropriately to organized and transnational crime, and implement obligations of the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Drug Trafficking, the 2000 Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), and the 2003 Convention Against Corruption.

Thailand is a regional leader in international cooperation against drugs and transnational crime. It has agreements for cooperation with the United States, its neighbors and others, and takes a leading role in regional and multilateral drug and crime control organizations. Under a bilateral agreement concluded in 1998, the RTG and USG jointly operate the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, which has thus far provided training to 4,500 law enforcement officials from Southeast Asia and China.

As traditional forms of U.S. Department of State counternarcotics assistance are eliminated, "value-added" assistance by the United States in fighting corruption and other areas will

remain crucial elements in Thailand's efforts to reform and modernize law enforcement institutions.

Program Accomplishments

Despite the political uncertainties caused by the September 2006 coup, INL-funded programs have supported a wide range of activities that have resulted in tangible accomplishments. Thailand's evolution from a major source country for opium to a net importer of heroin constitutes a significant strategic success and was a factor in removing Thailand from the list of major narcotics producing or trafficking countries in 2004.

With U.S. support and encouragement, Thailand is in the process of amending many of its basic narcotics and other substantive and procedural criminal laws. During 2006, Thailand continued to employ legal authorities authorizing use of wiretap evidence in drug investigations and allowing reduction of sentences for convicted drug offenders who cooperate with prosecutors and investigators. Legislation on plea-bargaining in criminal cases, controlled deliveries, establishment of a witness protection program and other improvements in substantive and procedural criminal law remain under active discussion and consideration by various Thai legal institutions and the Parliament. Thailand is a signatory to both the UN Convention Against Corruption and the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Convention. The Thai Criminal Law Institute expanded its ongoing review of criminal laws to include the Convention Against Corruption.

INL-funded programs contributed materially to Thai law enforcement agencies' ability to conduct investigations by providing equipment, training and institutional building blocks that expand Thai counternarcotics professionalism. However, in 2003 INL suspended most forms of counternarcotics assistance and training to the Thai Provincial Police due to reports of police involvement in unexplained killings of drug suspects during the government's anti-drug campaign. That suspension remains in place pending investigations of the killings, including prosecution of anyone found responsible for wrongful extra-judicial killings. (No FY 2007 funds were provided to Provincial Police absent such investigations; law enforcement funding will support counternarcotics assistance to other Thai law enforcement agencies.)

Thailand continues to play a leading regional role in counternarcotics and fighting other transnational criminal threats. The RTG has cooperated with China, Burma, and other nations on significant drug investigations, resulting in numerous seizures of significant quantities of heroin and methamphetamine tablets. Thailand participated in several regional conferences on the suppression of precursor chemicals in 2005. Thailand has encouraged China and India to take stronger action to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine. Thailand increased counternarcotics cooperation with Burma, and continued its pilot alternative development projects in Burma, based on its own successful experience. Thailand plays a leading role in the UN-sponsored ACCORD plan of action designed to promote regional cooperation on drug and crime control efforts. Thailand also continued to demonstrate regional and international leadership in law enforcement affairs. With INL support, the RTG-affiliated Royal Projects Foundation began in 2005 to

provide alternative crop development assistance to Burma and Afghanistan, and is looking at assisting Colombia.

Thailand's regional efforts at border interdiction and law enforcement coordination include improved policing of the Thai-Lao borders in the north and northeast regions of the country. Markedly improved cross-border operational communications along the Mekong River has developed within the past year, fostered in part by the inauguration of scheduled joint Lao-Thai river patrols using U.S. Government-purchased boats and other non-lethal equipment. Lao and Thai border law enforcement authorities now benefit from improved contacts and better communications tools, including cellular telephones and handheld radios that facilitate cross-border operational communications.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program consists of two major components.

Law Enforcement Support

Funds will continue to support a Senior Law Enforcement Advisor, to provide the RTP and other law enforcement agencies with advice and guidance on governance, capacity and capability building, and managing organizational change to meet international standards. FY 2009 funding may be used to offer training courses and technical assistance with organizational development by U.S. federal law enforcement agencies.

FY 2009 funds will help build subregional multilateral projects with the Thai and neighboring countries, build capacity for dealing with new cross-border threats resulting from liberalized regional trade and globalization, and continue support for projects like the Thai-Lao joint cooperation to interdict narcotics trafficking along the Mekong River. The nearly completed north-south highway connecting Thailand to China, and the nearly completed east-west highway connecting Thailand with Vietnam via Laos will raise exponentially the volume of licit and illicit trafficking in goods and services as well as migration, thus posing threats as well as benefits to Thailand and neighboring nations.

Resident Legal Advisor

With FY 2009 funds, the Resident Legal Advisor program will continue projects designed to further support RTG efforts to fight corruption within the criminal justice system—particularly within the judiciary—by developing and conducting seminars and workshops throughout Thailand for sitting judges, prosecutors and public/private attorneys, as well as funding training visits by U.S. judicial experts. Specific goals are to improve understanding of comparative ethics regimes, encourage development of solutions to judicial misconduct and improve professional ethics education and training in Thai judicial institutions as these institutions evolve following the September 2006 coup.

Expansion and refinement of regional programs at ILEA Bangkok will continue, as well as development of bilateral programs to Thai law enforcement agencies that will both further

U.S. interests in combating transnational criminal activity as well as threats to Thai security that are posed by the continuing terrorist incidents in southern provinces.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will cover salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for law enforcement, judicial assistance, counternarcotics and anticrime training program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Thailand

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
	FY 2007	Supp		
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	450	405
Resident Legal Advisor	214	-	550	405
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	400	-	400	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	100	-	100	100
ICASS Costs	100	-	100	100
Program Support	86	-	86	90
Sub-Total	686	-	686	590
Total	900	-	1,686	1,400

Timor-Leste

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	20	1,010

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of East Timor (GOET) will develop an effective civilian-led national police service (PNTL) that is effective in enforcing law and order, promotes peace and stability within the country, is professional, and respects human rights.

Organizational management reform, curriculum reform, training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the PNTL. Training and technical assistance provided to the rank and file members to build the PNTL's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force. Coordination between the PNTL Professional Ethics Office, the Ministry of Interior's Office of the Inspector, and the GOET's Office of the Inspector General is firmly established. Allegations of police misconduct are promptly investigated and adjudicated.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key challenges to security and law enforcement for this developing country, focusing on Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations and Rule of Law.

Program Justification

East Timor is a small and relatively newly independent nation whose government and people are eager for a close relationship with the United States. East Timor views the United States as an honest broker that can be trusted to balance the competing interests of other countries which, for reasons of history or geography, seek to influence the country politically and economically. Even more important, most Timorese leaders and citizens want for themselves, the region, and the world the same things Americans want: freedom, democracy, security, economic opportunity and stability.

East Timor has the potential to serve not only as a powerful advocate for the values it shares with the United States, but also as living proof that these values are just as important for developing nations as they are for the rest of the world. East Timor's potential will not be fulfilled, however, unless the Timorese state can continue to develop its capacity to govern

effectively, to expand economically, to maintain law and order, to defend its borders, and to do all these things in ways that protect and promote human rights.

Although it is at peace with its large neighbors, Australia and Indonesia, East Timor continues to face threats to its peace and security. INL programs that provide training and support to the country's police will help East Timor manage these threats.

Program Accomplishments

Due to the civil upheaval in 2006, assistance was put on hold and the INL-funded program manager's contract was not renewed. The U.S. and Australia are looking at how to coordinate assistance for FY 2009.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 funds will be used to deploy a resident legal advisor who will assist the GOET in developing regulations and updating its criminal procedure codes to international standards. Funds will be used to assist the GOET develop the PNTL, focusing on organizational management, curriculum development, training and technical assistance that will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the PNTL. Training and technical assistance will be provided to the rank and file members to build the PNTL's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force. These are necessary building blocks to create law enforcement capabilities necessary to preserve public order while respecting human rights and protect East Timor's borders. United States police assistance programs will be an important element in the process of ensuring that the fledgling PNTL becomes a professional force that will deal effectively with crimes while respecting the rights of citizens and dealing promptly and effectively with police misconduct, particularly when such misconduct violates human rights.

Timor-Leste

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	390
Prosecutorial Assistance	-	-	-	600
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	-
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	20	20
Sub-Total	-	-	20	20
Total	-	-	20	1,010

Vietnam

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	200

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Vietnam (GVN) will strengthen its abilities to improve border security.

Training and technical assistance will focus on the interception of contraband at border points and to create highly specialized contraband enforcement teams to enforce restrictions on international passengers and cargo.

The GVN will improve its abilities to restrict the contraband of narcotics.

Basic training and technical assistance in counternarcotics will advance Vietnam's narcotics interdiction capabilities.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds for a counternarcotics program in Vietnam will continue to support and further the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals for this developing state. Funding a border control program will benefit not only the GVN, but the surrounding countries and U.S. national security interests in denying safe havens and transit routes for terrorists and traffickers in illicit goods and in persons.

Program Justification

Vietnam is located close to drug-producing countries and has limited capacity to combat drug trafficking. Therefore, Vietnamese border security plays an integral part in U.S. efforts to thwart traffickers in illicit goods and in persons. The vulnerability and lack of trained law enforcement officers make this a threat in the region. The GVN recognizes the need for assistance to improve its law enforcement's capacity to control its borders and intercept narcotics and other contraband. Since the signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) by the GVN in 2003, the USG has focused on providing assistance to improve the effectiveness of Vietnam's counternarcotics efforts. Therefore, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) provided a Contraband Enforcement Team (CET) to design training, customized for the international airport environment, to be delivered in three phases.

During Phase I, five Vietnamese officers from border control and civil aviation security agencies traveled to the U.S. to observe a successful CET team in an airport operational

environment. In Phase II, three Control Border Protection (CBP) officers comprised an airport CET training team delivered a specialized course in Hanoi to 24 officers from 3 major geographic regions in Vietnam. For Phase III, one CET international instructor remained in Vietnam for three additional days to reinforce lessons learned during Phase II in an airport operational environment. In 2004, a country assessment was conducted and Post recommended additional training. The plan included training and equipment deliveries over the medium term. Training will consist of three additional iterations of CET training for seaport officers in Haiphong, DaNang, and Ho Chi Minh City. The program will include appropriate equipment, such as basic inspection tools and test kits, to support program objectives.

Program Accomplishments

INL received Asia Regional funds in FY 2004 to support the Contraband Enforcement Team training conducted by CBP focusing on interception of contraband at border points and basic and targeted DEA counternarcotics training to improve Vietnam's narcotics interdiction capabilities.

FY 2009 Program

The major components to the FY 2009 program are counternarcotics training with the U.S. DEA and CBP. The bilateral FY 2009 funds will be used to continue training that focus on interception of contraband at border points and training to improve Vietnam's narcotics interdiction capabilities.

Vietnam

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement	-	-	-	200
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	200

East Asia and Pacific Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	---	300

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The U.S.-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partnership will collaborate on developing a regionally coordinated trafficking interdiction strategy and operations for member nations to meet ASEAN's goal of becoming drug-free by 2015.

The U.S. will fund development of an implementation strategy, based on the 2007 UNODC study of illicit synthetic drug trafficking, which documented the degree and growth of non-opiate illicit drugs, their production methods and sites, distribution channels, and consumption. The ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN member countries in conjunction with the U.S. will then use the recommendations in the study to coordinate sub-regional efforts and assistance. USG assistance will include participating in the provision of assistance and training. Training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and operational capabilities along the Mekong River, the China-Thailand Highway, and the Thailand-Vietnam Highway, as well as sea lane and air traffic in Maritime South East Asia.

Transformational Diplomacy

Funds will be used to advance border security and counternarcotics coordination and operations for ASEAN-member developing and transforming countries.

Program Justification

The United States and ASEAN have formed a partnership to address common issues. At the ministerial in 2006, the U.S. Secretary of State committed the USG to assisting ASEAN in its goal to become drug-free by 2015.

Program Accomplishments

This program is new. The USG has contacted the ASEAN Secretariat to propose the funding of the UNODC study, and expects to follow up with assistance and training coordinated with ASEAN members countries to implement the study's recommendations.

FY 2009 Program

The major component to the FY 2009 program will be developing an implementation strategy based on the the UNODC study as studied by the ASEAN member states' Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies.

East Asia Pacific Regional

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction	-	-	-	285
Program Support (Narcotics)	-	-	-	15
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	300

Europe

Turkey

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	298	300

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improved drug seizures and dismantling of criminal networks.

Reduction in flow of illicit drugs and other contraband to and through Turkey – both through increased seizures and active deterrence.

Transformational Diplomacy

Turkey, as one of the major crossroads of international trade and transportation, remains one of the principal drug transshipment routes in the world. The flow of significant quantities of illicit drugs and other contraband to and through Turkey poses an ongoing threat to its security as well as to the expansion of legitimate trade and investment. The corrupting influence of the drug trade threatens the integrity of customs, law enforcement and security personnel. Enhanced professionalism and technical capabilities, likewise, help to reduce or eliminate other abuses of authority, aiding in promoting human and civil rights. Improved cooperation with other countries affected by drug flows to and through Turkey will likewise enhance the government's ability to stem those flows, attack and dismantle the trafficking organizations involved, and to identify emerging criminal threats.

Improved investigative and enforcement capacity and enhanced cooperation with key international partners will directly advance Transformational Diplomacy's Peace and Security objectives. As a major ally in the war on terrorism, the integrity and professionalism of Turkey's security and law enforcement agencies are critical to the ability of U.S. counterpart agencies to work effectively with them and exchange information. In addition, these programs indirectly support Democracy and Good Governance and Economic objectives by promoting rule of law, combating corruption, and facilitating legitimate economic growth and investment – both essential to Turkey's goal of eventually joining the European Union (EU).

Program Justification

Turkey is a moderate, Muslim nation with a secular state and growing economy. It is an active member of NATO, a committed partner in the global war on terrorism and long-time U.S. partner in combating international drug trafficking. In July 2006, Secretary of State

Rice and Turkish Foreign Minister Gul agreed to a shared vision of developing a more structured framework to enhance the effectiveness of the U.S.-Turkey relationship, including in the security arena. Due to its strategic geographic location, its extensive coastline, active ports and proximity to Europe, Turkey is a major transshipment point for illicit drugs heading to Europe both from the east – principally Afghan heroin – and from Africa and Latin America. Turkey also faces substantial problems relating to commercial and other forms of smuggling, illegal migration – including the movement of transnational terrorists - through its territory. The profits from these illicit enterprises may provide revenue sources to terrorists. These criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law in Turkey, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Turkish institutions. The future stability, security and economic development of Turkey rests, in great measure, on how the fight to strengthen the rule of law proceeds, and on its effectiveness in confronting drug trafficking. The prospect of EU membership increases both the opportunity for improvements and the need for such advances as soon as possible.

The Government of Turkey (GOT) continues to advance its political and economic reform agenda as it moves towards becoming a member of the European Union. Turkey also distinguished itself as a solid partner in the fight against global terrorism. U.S. support for Turkey's political and economic transition and its continued development as a moderate, Muslim state is consistent with our National Security Strategy.

Program Accomplishments

The U.S. and Turkey have a long history of close cooperation in combating transnational organized crime, especially drug trafficking. Turkey has among the world's highest rates of drug seizures. With the support of the U.S. and the United Nations, Turkey established in 2000 the Turkish Academy to Combat Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) which not only serves as a training center for Turkish law enforcement personnel, but has been opened by the GOT to support training for personnel from other countries in the region. In early 2007, TADOC hosted a pilot training activity involving counter-drug unit commanders from both Turkey and Afghanistan aimed at establishing a closer working relationship between the two countries to combat the flow of heroin from Afghanistan through Turkey to Western Europe and the Americas.

FY 2009 Program

While the U.S. has provided limited training and technical assistance to the GOT in recent years, e.g., through the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest or at the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC), the Department of State has not had a formal cooperative program in place since 2000.

Within the framework of a bilateral agreement reached in 2006 to enhance the effectiveness of the U.S.-Turkey relationship, the two governments pledged to work together on countering terrorism and crime. The two governments agreed to institute regular, annual meetings to establish expert groups on law enforcement issues of mutual concern. The Department proposes to use these FY 2009 resources to support that engagement, including

reestablishment of a counternarcotics program to promote more effective bilateral and regional cooperation.

Funding would also be used to build on joint Turkish-Afghan counterdrug training initiated in 2007, as well as expand the outreach to in other key partners such as investigative agencies from Southeastern Europe. Training and technical assistance, provided by DEA and/or other training experts will be directed at Turkish counter-drug, customs and other law enforcement entities on border control and detection techniques at land and sea ports of entry. Funding will cover TDY training costs, travel costs for trainee travel for third-country trainees or for Turkish personnel where training is not provided in-country.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used for TDY assistance, travel, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Turkey

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics - Interdiction	-	-	263	265
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	35	35
Sub-Total	-	-	35	35
Total	-	-	298	300

Near East

Egypt

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request
---	1,984	3,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Modernized approaches to policing will be instituted and police-public relations will be improved through institutional reforms, strategic planning, personnel and other management reforms, and updated curricula and training methods implemented at training academies.

Reduction in incidents of excessive use of force by police, particularly with respect to peaceful demonstrations or other events relating to the exercise of democratic freedoms by civil society or expressions of judicial independence. Indications of improved police-public trust and cooperation, such as increased police responsiveness to public requests for assistance and decreased public complaints of abuses of authority.

Transformational Diplomacy

By assisting the Government of Egypt (GOE) in modernizing the management of its national police force, the USG would support two major goals of the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy strategy. Improved technical skills to investigate criminal and terrorist threats will advance the Peace and Security goal. Promoting an institutional shift in Egypt's police force towards public service will advance Good Governance and Democracy. Measures to combat these threats will assist Egypt in enhancing peace and security. In parallel, assisting Egyptian police entities to establish a more positive relationship with Egyptian society – through professionalism, improved responsiveness and organizational transparency – is critical to promote democracy, rule of law and protection of civil and human rights.

Program Justification

Egypt is a democratizing and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in the global war on terrorism. Egypt has long coastal and land borders, including an extensive border in the desert of the Sinai Peninsula that is easily exploited by terrorists, drug traffickers, alien smugglers, and other transnational criminals. Egypt has substantial problems with illegal migration, human smuggling, the movement of transnational terrorists through its territory, drug trafficking, and smuggling of weapons and other contraband. Law enforcement personnel lack many of the sophisticated tools and training required to combat these threats. In addition, the profits from these illicit enterprises could provide revenue sources to terrorists. These criminal activities lead to corruption of

public officials, and could weaken Egyptian institutions, undermining the rule of law in Egypt.

Democracy and good governance are top USG priorities in Egypt, and we have supported a broad range of programs to strengthen civil society and to promote judicial independence. Policing reform efforts will likewise focus on the key roles that law enforcement plays in support of the rule of law, notably ensuring public safety and bringing criminals to justice. Egypt's traditional military-style approach to policing has provided a high level of security – important given both domestic and external terrorist threats, but it has impeded its ability to build a strong, positive relationship with the Egyptian public or to respond appropriately to situations that reflect growing public demands for a more open society.

With FY 2006 Economic Support Funds (ESF), the Department initiated a pilot project to assist the Egyptian National Police and Ministry of Interior to develop curricula to improve administrative and management capabilities of top law enforcement personnel in order to support development of the values, knowledge and skills necessary for police to confront contemporary challenges. The initiative also included training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, strategic planning and fostering police support of democratic governance.

Program Accomplishments

Through a new pilot program, INL initiated in 2007 a series of technical exchanges with senior Egyptian law enforcement officials on strategic planning, modern approaches to law enforcement training, and issues relating to improving cooperation between police forces and the public.

The project implemented a series of senior leadership workshops to select leaders of the Egyptian National Police (ENP). The first of these workshops discussed and presented a number of contemporary leadership and supervisory issues in an open, transparent and non-judgmental manner. The most recent of these workshops, Strategic Planning was completed January 2008. The USG-ENP Project will follow the Strategic Planning workshop with a Community Policing Workshop (CPWS) scheduled for March 2008.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 funds assist Egypt's law enforcement agencies to improve the management and administrative skills of its officers, to expand capacity for strategic planning, and to promote organizational transparency. Funds will continue the workshop series focusing on police best practices that support the migration of the Egyptian National Police (ENP) to more democratic organization. Workshops would include: Strategic Planning (Year II) tools, instruments and practical application, police selection, evaluation and motivation, symposium on the latest crime trends, analysis and available technology, and train the trainer adult learning techniques for Police Academy senior staff. Also, workshops will build on the Community Policing concepts and initiatives discussed and presented in the Workshop in

March 2008. We will conduct an International Study Tour of 6-8 select ENP senior leaders to visit, observe and inter-act with select pro-active community policing agencies in the United States. The educational approach of this study tour would be a peer teaching and learning experience for ENP senior leaders and U.S. host country participants. The Study Tour would provide an up close and personal view of how an effective and successful community policing program actually works in practice.

A technical advisor will work with the ENP to assist in arranging leadership seminars, workshops, international visits, training in strategic planning, and to provide advice on curriculum development and the adoption of modern teaching techniques and methodologies, including approaches to combating complex or emerging threats such as trafficking in persons.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used to pay for the salaries, benefits, and allowances of foreign national direct-hires and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Egypt

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support Police				
Professionalization	-	-	1,800	2,815
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	50	50
ICASS Costs	-	-	50	50
Program Support	-	-	84	85
Sub-Total	-	-	184	185
Total	-	-	1,984	3,000

Iraq

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp Request	FY 2009 Request
20,048	150,000	---	159,000	75,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The objective of the Iraq Criminal Justice Program is to continue to develop the capacities of all elements of the Iraqi criminal justice system (police, justice, corrections) to support fair, efficient, and legitimate Iraqi Government institutions to promote peace and security, resolve disputes, and promote respect for the rule of law.

National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 36 assigned the mission of training, equipping, and developing all of Iraq's security forces (military and civilian) to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM). CENTCOM in turn tasked its subordinate unit the Multi National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and its Directorate of Interior Affairs (DoIA) with the development of Iraq's civilian security forces. INL, with DOD funding, supports this mission by embedding a Foreign Service Officer in DoIA's senior staff and providing hundreds of police advisors to DoIA who help train, assess, and mentor Iraqi police and border police in training academies, in the field, and at the Ministry of Interior. The FY 2009 Program assumes continued funding for the police development program from Iraq Security Forces Funds (ISFF) via DOD. These funds will support the continued deployment of U.S. civilian law enforcement advisors who are providing training and mentoring to Iraqi civil security forces throughout Iraq, under the direction of MNSTC-I.

During the period 2003 - 2006, INL received Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds (IRRF) directly transferred from the Iraq Reconstruction Management Office (IRMO) to support justice and corrections programs in Iraq. Beginning with \$91.4 million in the FY 2006 Supplemental, INL has assumed funding for these programs from the INCLE budget.

With already appropriated funds, INL is funding up to 26 Department of Justice and INL Rule of Law/Justice Advisors who mentor and assist the judiciary in criminal cases and help conceive and monitor INL-funded programs in Baghdad and the provinces. In addition, we are supporting court and judicial security efforts (including security upgrades at courts, operation of witness security camps, training provided by the U.S. Marshals Service). We are helping to modernize the skills and capacities of the Iraqi courts and judiciary, which is coping with a massive influx of cases, in part as a result of the surge and expanded capacities of Iraq's security forces. We are promoting cooperation and coordination of police-justice-corrections institutions through both procedural and technological means. INL also supports up to 16 ICITAP trainers to advise and train Iraq's Commission on Public Integrity (CPI). In

addition, we are funding 80 ICITAP corrections advisors who are helping to further professionalize the Iraqi Corrections Service and facilitate a large expansion of the service to cope with the large influx of pre-trial detainees and prisoners. Through our contractor, INL also is providing necessary logistical, security, and life support for police, corrections, and judicial advisors.

The FY 2009 Programs to be implemented with INCLE funds will address:

Rule of Law Advisors: Continue to provide expert technical assistance and mentoring to Iraqi courts by:

Funding INL Justice Advisors to continue and expand the scope of criminal justice system development, advise and mentor the Government of Iraq (GOI) on coordination among justice sector actors, and help conceive, design, implement, manage, and provide oversight for USG-funded rule of law programs in Baghdad and the provinces.

Funding Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in Baghdad and at the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to mentor, advise, and train judges, prosecutors, and court officials in criminal cases and to work with the GOI to expand the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court of Iraq to Iraq's provinces.

Courts: Continue support begun in prior years to judicial and court institutions, so that the judiciary and courts function as strong, independent institutions that process cases transparently and effectively and gain the confidence of Iraqi citizens in their courts, thereby decreasing the potential that citizens will turn to violent militias or other "alternative" means of justice, by:

Bolstering court and judicial security through expert technical assistance to GOI judicial and court security entities; continued training of the Iraqi Judicial Protection Service; and funding witness security camps to serve as safe temporary locations for witnesses, judges, and court officials involved in trials of insurgents and other major criminals;

Helping to build the capacity of the Iraqi judiciary by providing training, technical assistance, and mentoring to judges, court investigators, and prosecutors in criminal investigations, substantive and procedural law, trial advocacy skills, relationships between police and judiciary, and human rights;

Educating judges, prosecutors, and court administrative personnel on the necessity for close cooperation with civilian police, investigative judges, court administrators trial judges, and corrections officials;

Assisting court personnel with court administration practices, rules, and processes, administrative best practices, case flow and case management techniques, information

technology, personnel management, and file storage and security, so as to accelerate and streamline the processing of criminal cases through the court system.

Major Crimes Task Force: Continue to build Iraqi capacity to investigate complex and serious crimes and to bring transgressors to justice, thereby helping to stabilize the GOI and secure the population by:

Continuing to support a cadre of advisors from U.S. law enforcement agencies who train, mentor, and advise the Major Crimes Task Force, comprised of specially vetted Iraqi law enforcement personnel and investigators, on how to conduct investigations of high-profile crimes (such as assassinations of government officials and their families or kidnappings) that threaten Iraq's stability and undermine reconstruction efforts.

Corrections: Continue to work with the Ministry of Justice and Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) to help ensure that criminal suspects are detained and, if convicted, incarcerated in a safe and secure manner that meets basic human rights standards by:

Continuing to supply and support (security and life support) advisors to the ICS to: facilitate the continued development of the service to meet the challenges associated with the ongoing transfer of Ministry of Interior jails to the ICS and the expected increases in convicted terrorists, who pose special security problems; enhance the basic skills and effectiveness of ICS personnel; improve middle and senior management capacities to manage a complex corrections system; support organizational development, especially in best practices related to start up operations for new facilities, which will be coming on line throughout the year; and help the ICS and MOJ to identify and ameliorate corruption and sectarianism that has the potential to adversely impact the effectiveness and integrity of the Iraqi corrections system.

FY 2009 funds directed at Program Development and Support (PD&S) will enable INL to develop, implement and oversee effectively these myriad programs and their associated budgets, interagency agreements, and contractual arrangements.

Transformational Diplomacy

The Iraq Criminal Justice Program advances the Transformational Diplomacy objectives for peace and security and for governing justly and democratically. This program specifically works with the Iraqis to build Iraqi criminal justice institutions that are sufficiently fair and efficient that the Iraqi people will turn to them, instead of militias or other forms of alternative justice, to keep them safe and resolve their disputes. The requested funds will expand current efforts to enhance the security and capacities of judges, courts, and those involved in the justice system, thereby limiting the extent to which they can be intimidated by individuals who seek to thwart the criminal justice process. These funds will support efforts to get all elements of the criminal justice system to work more cooperatively, effectively, and efficiently – e.g., to gather better evidence so that criminals can be legitimately charged with crimes and prosecuted, to accelerate judicial review of cases, to

keep records of individuals who are detained as they move through the criminal justice system to better ensure that guilty persons remain incarcerated and the innocent are released, and to reinforce respect for human rights throughout the system. By enhancing Iraqi capacities to identify, investigate, and prosecute corruption, these funds will promote greater public confidence in the GOI and build greater government accountability to the public.

Program Justification

The development of a fair and effective criminal justice system in Iraq (including civilian police, judicial, prosecutorial, and corrections functions) is essential to establishment of a stable society in which Iraqi citizens trust in and turn to their courts to resolve disputes, rather than to violent militias and other forms of “alternative” justice. We seek to support twin goals through our rule of law and corrections programs: to help the Iraqis develop the institutional and societal frameworks on which the rule of law rests while simultaneously addressing more immediate problems that impede the effective functioning of the justice system and thus undermine the confidence of the Iraqi people in their government and their future.

Program Accomplishments

In the past two years, justice integration advisors helped launch an Iraqi Commission on Integrated Justice, which has since been transformed into an expanded all-encompassing Ministerial Committee on the Rule of Law and Detention (MCROLD) (this committee is chaired by the Chief Prosecutor and has the full support of the prime minister); completed a comprehensive assessment of the Iraqi justice sector; created a pilot database capable of tracking an accused individual from time of arrest or detention through adjudication to acquittal, conviction, incarceration and/or release; proved the database viable (INL is now assessing the results to determine the extent, location and duration of a rollout of this system); trained Iraqi personnel from the police, courts, corrections, and juvenile justice sectors in integration/coordination policies and procedures and use of the automated database; generated a comprehensive policy and procedure guide identifying integration points and corresponding procedures for every step of the criminal justice system; and presented options for deploying the approach to additional jurisdictions in Baghdad and/or the provinces.

The Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors have continued to provide support to the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI), which has conducted trials resulting in a significant number of convictions; mentored dozens of Iraqi judges in Baghdad and the provinces; was instrumental in the development of Major Crimes Courts (MCCs) in Kirkuk, Tikrit, and Mosul and now working to develop the MCC in Anbar; and helped bring the fifth panel of Baghdad trial judges to Mosul to preside over terrorism prosecutions.

The Iraqi Commission on Public Integrity (CPI) has undertaken over 3,500 investigations and referred over 1,800 of them to Investigative Judges, leading to the issuance of over 1,000 arrest warrants. CPI investigations have led to the arrest of 10 employees of the Ministry of Oil and the conviction and sentence of four officials from the Ministry of Planning.

The Iraqi Corrections Service has assumed responsibility for training its corrections officers and with the help of the U.S. advisors has begun to develop the capabilities and capacities needed to open new prisons, including creating budgets, staffing patterns, procuring and installing furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and to design and construct its own facilities using modern project management techniques. With assistance from U.S. advisors, the ICS continues to take on responsibility for pre-trial detention facilities previously operated by the Ministry of Interior.

The U.S. Marshals Service has renovated four witness security sites and a judicial housing compound in the International Zone for judges and witnesses involved in serious insurgent and major crime cases; trained and equipped guard forces for those sites; provided security upgrades to four courthouses in Baghdad and the provinces and completed security assessments with plans to upgrade security at up to 17 additional courthouses; and trained at least 3,000 Facilities Protective Service and Personal Security Detail personnel to protect courts and judges.

INL-funded programs have also provided for the training of 100 Judicial Investigators (court officials similar to magistrates in the U.S., who direct the police in criminal investigations) in criminal investigations procedures, including interrogations, crime scenes, evidence collection, forensics, bomb blasts, and legal issues. This initial effort has been followed by the development of a refined, more comprehensive curriculum being administered to 50 additional Judicial Investigators and will be expanded to all provinces in Iraq.

Legislative advisors generated 15 detailed legislative drafting guides for the Iraqi Council of Representatives (CoR), mentored and advised CoR and Higher Juridical Council (HJC) officials on constitutional requirements and legislative drafting, and created a nationwide advisory network of Iraqi attorneys to serve as informal advisors on Iraqi law.

The Major Crimes Task Force initiated an investigation regarding the theft, illegal possession and sale of ancient Iraqi artifacts, initiated an investigation regarding the production of counterfeit U.S. and Iraqi currency, adopted a Minister of Interior-initiated investigation regarding high-level militia members in the Ministry of Interior and undertook investigations of other high-profile cases.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 programs will sustain the number of U.S. advisors to the Iraqi Corrections Service. It will support the continued effort to assist the ICS with managing increasingly complex prisons and systems that will contribute to the peace and security of Iraq. The FY 2009 Criminal Justice Program will continue and expand on the work being done to provide judicial security, bolster judicial capacity, and further the successful investigation and prosecution of the most serious crimes.

Iraq
INL BUDGET
(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009
Corrections Services	8,992	20,400	-	80,000	41,000
Criminal Justice Development					
Human Rights	-	-	-	2,000	-
Justice Integration	1,741	25,000	-	9,000	-
Public Integrity	2,447	21,000	-	16,300	-
Rule of Law Outreach	506	5,600	-	-	8,000
Courts	1,174	58,000	-	44,700	13,500
Legal Framework	520	2,000	-	1,000	-
Major Crimes Task Force	1,168	11,000	-	6,000	2,500
Subtotal	7,556	122,600	-	79,000	24,000
Program Development and Support	3,500	7,000	-	-	10,000
Total	20,048	150,000	-	159,000	75,000

Note 1: Beginning in FY07 Supp. we have folded judicial security, and public prosecutors into the "Courts" Project

Note 2: There may be some changes to the distribution of funds for projects within the FY07 Supp. criminal justice development program.

Jordan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	1,488	1,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

U.S. advisors provide bilateral training, technical assistance and equipment to Jordanian law enforcement services to help them develop their capacity to combat terrorist and other transnational threats.

U.S. advisors conduct courses on specialized topics and supervise Jordanian security services personnel as they attend and complete courses. Basic equipment for training purposes is procured and donated to the Jordanian security services.

Transformational Diplomacy

The FY 2009 INL program in Jordan will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding security service professionalization projects designed to enhance the security of the Jordanian people and the region. The need for enhanced law enforcement capabilities is evidenced by the various terror attacks and terrorist threats that have occurred in Jordan over the last several years, including the November 9, 2005 triple hotel bombings in Amman. Jordan plays an important role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts and works closely with the U.S. on regional reform and stabilization efforts.

Program Justification

Jordan is a key U.S. ally, committed to progressive democratic reform and in lockstep with the United States in the war on terrorism. However, Jordan's progress implementing reform is constrained by external threats and domestic economic and political challenges. Jordan faces security challenges involving counter-terrorism, border security, counter-proliferation, instability in Iraq, and regional instabilities like the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian and broader Arab-Israeli conflicts. Jordan suffered two serious terrorist attacks in 2005, and disrupted numerous other plots. Jordan is buffeted by conflicts and instability on most of its borders, and faces a critical terrorism threat. Our programs will enhance the capabilities of the Jordanian security sector institutions to combat transnational criminal threats and contribute to national counter-terrorism efforts, thereby strengthening an important U.S. ally in the Middle East.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2008 funds represent the first year of bilateral INL programming to Jordan and is scheduled to begin in summer 2008. This program will seek to modernize and strengthen Jordanian law enforcement institutions through technical assistance, equipment procurements, and specialized training.

FY 2009 Program

Law Enforcement Support

FY 2009 program funds will be used to continue USG initiatives to strengthen the capacity of Jordanian law enforcement institutions. The program will focus on training and equipping Jordanian law enforcement and may include training for general policing skills, border security skills, and specialized training courses. The program may also include technical assistance and equipment procurement.

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

The FY 2009 program will be designed to assist the Government of Jordan to strengthen law enforcement and the rule of law to interrupt national and transnational TIP crime networks. Funding will be used to adopt anti-trafficking laws, improve the legal framework for addressing TIP, and strengthen the capacity of civil society to work effectively with justice systems to promote the rescue and protection of victims.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used to pay for the salaries, benefits, and allowances of foreign national direct-hires and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Jordan				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	1,388	900
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	500
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	40	40
ICASS Costs	-	-	10	10
Program Support	-	-	50	50
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	100	100
<i>Total</i>	-	-	1,488	1,500

Lebanon

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	60,000	496	6,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

U.S. police advisors provide bilateral training and technical assistance to the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) to help continue their development as a competent, professional police force capable of protecting the Lebanese people and territory.

U.S. police advisors conduct courses on specialized topics and supervise ISF personnel as they attend and complete courses. Basic equipment for training purposes is procured and donated to the ISF.

Transformational Diplomacy

The FY 2009 police program in Lebanon will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding police professionalization projects designed to enhance the security of the Lebanese people and assist the democratically elected Government of Lebanon (GOL) in implementing UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1701. U.S. assistance remains vital to counter or blunt the remaining Syrian interference in Lebanon and to help build the capacity of the ISF to protect Lebanon's sovereignty, dignity and security.

Program Justification

In the wake of the July-August, 2006 Hizballah-Israel war, much of Lebanon lies in ruins, especially in the south. Lebanon had just recovered from decades of war and outside occupation and had seemed headed for unprecedented economic growth and democratic development following the April 2005 withdrawal of Syrian military forces and the election of the first "made in Lebanon" government in nearly 30 years. Lebanon's democracy remains fragile due to sectarian tensions and continuing Syrian interference using local proxies, Hizballah, and heavily armed Palestinian rejectionist (terrorist) groups. Despite the war, Hizballah retains its arms and its dangerous state-within-a-state status. Lebanon's massive reconstruction program and the UN-supported deployment of Lebanese security forces into previously-Hizballah-controlled southern Lebanon provide the opportunity not only to restore Lebanon's economy but to rebalance its political system and help restore Lebanon's full sovereignty.

Supporting the democratic government of Lebanon, and the people of Lebanon, is an urgent priority of the United States. We are working to see the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701 to establish the full sovereignty of a Lebanese Government representing all its people, and Lebanese security forces capable of protecting Lebanon's borders, sovereignty and dignity. U.S. support for the ISF will help them meet this challenge.

As a result of the movement of 15,000 Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to the south of Lebanon as part of the cease fire agreement with Israel, the LAF has had to abandon its policing functions in many parts of rural Lebanon. This situation has resulted in the ISF backfilling very quickly, and as a result, the ISF needs equipment and training to build their capacity. Through a comprehensive train and equip program launched in 2007, the ISF has begun to build its capacity to combat terrorist and other criminal threats in Lebanon. The GOL continues to advance its political and economic agenda as it moves towards full sovereignty. U.S. support for Lebanon is consistent with our National Security Strategy, strikes at the root causes of terrorism, and improves America's credibility in Lebanon as well as the region.

Program Accomplishments

To address Lebanon's immediate needs following a spate of terrorist assassinations, the FY 2006 INL program facilitated the Lebanon Evidence Response Team Training Initiative. This proved to be a successful training program for the Lebanese judges and police officers who attended. In addition, INL funded the purchase of 60 unarmored SUVs with police packages to enhance the ISF's mobility and patrol capabilities as well as the procurement and distribution of 2,000 sets of civil disorder management equipment to the ISF to assist them in responding to civil disturbances.

In FY 2007, INL launched the Lebanon Police Program which is designed to build the capacity of the ISF to protect Lebanon's people and territory through extensive training, equipment and vehicle donations, and refurbishment of academy and command and control facilities. Though in its early stages, ISF cadets and officers have responded to training positively, with two classes of ISF instructors graduating and the first class of cadets set to begin training at the ISF police academy in early 2008.

FY 2009 Program

Law Enforcement Support

The FY 2009 program will build on the successes of the ongoing train and equip program to further enhance the capabilities of the ISF. A more professionalized ISF will be prepared to absorb more specialized training and equipment in FY 2009, and INL will develop appropriate initiatives to build on the successes of the continued USG support through training, technical assistance and equipment that will assist the ISF in combating security threats posed by terrorist and other criminal groups who operate in Lebanon and cross its borders. The FY 2009 program will take into account especially the security challenges of working in Lebanon.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used to pay for the salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hires and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Lebanon				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Support				
Training	-	23,000	396	4,500
Equipment	-	16,000	-	1,000
Facilities	-	8,000	-	-
Sub-Total	-	47,000	396	5,500
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	12,000	44	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	40	-	40
ICASS Costs	-	50	17	50
Program Support	-	910	39	110
Sub-Total	-	13,000	100	500
Total	-	60,000	496	6,000

Morocco

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request
1,000	496	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2009 Morocco program will seek to provide training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as border protection agencies and correction facilities to enhance their abilities to combat transnational criminal threats; address corruption in Morocco, focusing on Moroccan anti-corruption laws, the development of a training program on anti-corruption issues; and build the capacity of legal and judicial sector professionals.

Reduction in illegal migrants and contraband leaving Morocco; increased seizures of drugs and other contraband; increased customs revenue collection; and reduced processing time for international travelers and commercial shipments.

Transformational Diplomacy

Improving the border control at land and sea ports of entry advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding training, technical assistance and equipment designed to strengthen border security. The criminal activities that arise out of porous borders serve to undermine the rule of law in Morocco, and weaken the Moroccan institutions that assist the U.S. in the war on terrorism. The continuation of the exchange of information and the provision of the requisite training and equipment needed for Morocco to secure its borders will lead to a more secure Morocco. The illicit trade of drugs and weapons, and the smuggling of humans are destabilizing factors which can be exploited by terrorists and other criminals. Measures to combat these threats will assist Morocco in enhancing peace and security.

Program Justification

Morocco is a liberalizing, democratizing, and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in the global war on terrorism. Morocco has relatively weak border control systems that could be exploited by terrorists and other transnational criminals. Due to its long and poorly controlled borders, extensive coastline, and proximity to Europe, Morocco has substantial problems with illegal migration, human smuggling, the movement of transnational terrorists through its territory, drug production and trafficking, and commercial smuggling. The profits from these illicit enterprises could

provide revenue sources to terrorists. These criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law in Morocco, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Moroccan institutions.

The 2003 terrorist bombings – carried out by an indigenous group – and the arrests and prosecutions of a number of al-Qa’ida terrorists and their Moroccan accomplices are indicative of underlying social tensions throughout the region. In 2006, Moroccan authorities disrupted groups seeking to attack U.S. or Western-affiliated targets, making numerous arrests of individuals associated with international terrorist groups.

The Government of Morocco (GOM) continues to advance its political and economic reform agenda as it moves towards becoming a market-oriented democracy. In 2003, Morocco held free and fair local government council elections and concluded a Free Trade Agreement with the U.S., which was implemented in 2006. Morocco also distinguished itself as a solid partner in the fight against global terrorism. U.S. support for Morocco’s political and economic transition and its continued development as a moderate, Muslim state is consistent with our National Security Strategy, strikes at the root causes of terrorism, and improves America’s credibility, critical at a time when King Mohammed VI is providing significant support for the President’s reform agenda.

Program Accomplishments

INL has provided training in fraudulent documents to Moroccan customs officials focusing on procedures for conducting enforcement operations and passenger assessment, detection of fraudulent travel documents (passports, visas, etc), facial recognition, and roles and procedures of the U.S. National Targeting Center. Moroccan customs officials participated in a narcotics identification course to enhance their ability to identify and interdict illicit goods crossing the borders. The Moroccans also received a train-the-trainer course to provided participants with a relevant adult-learning education model and opportunities to practice lesson development and presentation skills in a supportive small-group environment.

FY 2009 Program

Security Sector

FY 2009 assistance will provide training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as border protection agencies and corrections facilities to enhance their ability to combat transnational criminal threats and support Morocco’s development of an effective, multi-unit law enforcement plan to execute nonproliferation and anti-smuggling missions. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is actively engaged with the Royal Moroccan Navy and the Royal Gendarmerie to deliver training and technical assistance. FY 2009 Assistance will establish a layered maritime security approach with a focus on enhancing Moroccan interagency cooperation.

Justice Sector

Following the development of the course module and implementation of the trainings in the previous year, programs will develop the capacity of some of the previously trained legal professionals as trainers to implement this anti-corruption and economic crimes training program throughout the country. Following these train-the-trainers programs, the trainers would implement the training program for deputy prosecutors of Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeals, and other appropriate law enforcement officials. Assistance will help launch a public awareness campaign on anti-corruption efforts undertaken by the Moroccan government and the judiciary. One of the issues discussed will be the ethical standards of judges and court personnel. Other anti-corruption initiatives will be featured, providing citizens with resources on how to tackle corruption when faced with it.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used to pay for the salaries, benefits, and allowances of foreign national direct-hires and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, and evaluation.

Morocco				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Security Sector	550	-	200	545
Judicial Sector	350		200	350
Sub Total	900	-	400	895
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	40	-	40	45
ICASS Costs	10	-	10	10
Program Support	50	-	46	50
Sub-Total	100	-	96	105
Total	1,000	-	496	1,000

West Bank/Gaza

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Request	FY 2009 Request
*	---	25,000	25,000

* In FY 2007, a total of \$86.362M was transferred to the INCLE account from the FY 2006 Economic Support Fund account for law enforcement programs.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhanced effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority (PA) National Security Forces (NSF):

The NSF instead serve as a "Gendarme-like" organization and a back-up for the Palestinian civilian police if the latter encounter overwhelming forces with heavier weapons than the police possess. The NSF is expected to function in small unit or company-size formations, in a military fashion, to support civilian police to subdue civil disorders and address situations in which police SWAT teams would ordinarily be used in our country. Training and provision of non-lethal equipment for the National Security Forces (NSF) will increase its overall operational capabilities.

Program success will be measured by: trainees meeting academic performance standards, outlined in the Program of Instruction (POI); each NSF battalion having the ability to conduct tactical operations from squad to company sized elements in accordance with the POI; NSF unit leaders provide effective command and control of their respective elements commensurate with their appointed position; and other agreed-upon measures of performance.

Enhanced effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority Presidential Guard.

Training and provision of non-lethal equipment for the Presidential Guard (PG) in order to increase its overall operational capabilities to provide enhanced personal security for PA leaders, key installations, and foreign visitors in the pursuit of improved law and order in the West Bank.

Program success will be measured by increased PG operational capabilities.

Transformational Diplomacy

Activities under this program complement U.S. and international efforts by transforming and strengthening security capabilities of the PA Security Forces, as called for in the Roadmap. Funds will support programs under the auspices of the U.S. Security Coordinator (USSC).

Program elements fall under the Peace and Security objective and are critical to supporting the PA President's ability to implement the U.S.-brokered 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access.

A critical component of bolstering peace and security within West Bank/Gaza is supporting law enforcement reform, including improvement of the capabilities of the Ministry of Interior, Presidential Guard and National Security Force in order to fight international criminal and terrorist organizations, as well as expand law and order. The program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by developing robust security sector institutions.

Program Justification

The USSC mission, under LTG Keith Dayton, has helped the Palestinians develop a plan to improve the capabilities of the Ministry of Interior, National Security Forces and the Presidential Guard to build skilled, competent and professional security forces that can establish rule of law in the West Bank and help the Palestinian Authority serve as a reliable security partner for Israel. Currently, one battalion of the NSF is being trained with US assistance.

Funds in FY 2008 Supplemental will support the training of a second National Security Force battalion for one of the key West Bank cities such as Jenin, Jericho, Hebron or Nablus, and funds requested for FY 2009 would train a third NSF battalion.

Program Accomplishments

Program implementation began in August 2007, with the signing of a "Framework Agreement" between Secretary of State Rice and PA President Abbas. INL obligated \$4.6 million to the State Department's Diplomatic Security Anti-Terror Assistance (DS/ATA) training program, and DS/ATA has conducted several courses aimed at improving VIP protection capabilities. In January 2008, over 600 NSF members (one battalion) began training at the Jordan International Police Training Center (JIPTC), followed in February 2008 by over 400 Presidential Guard members.

Several infrastructure projects, which will upgrade PG and NSF training centers, are in planning stages and contracts are expected to be awarded by early 2008 with completion dates by the end of the calendar year. Specifically, over \$20 million has been obligated through a variety of instruments, including a grant agreement with the UN, to renovate a PA training complex in Jericho and other security force infrastructure elements.

Program activities also began in the area of creation and sustainment of a Strategic Planning Directorate within the Ministry of Interior in order to establish a long-term capacity for planning oversight, to effectively manage the security forces and to promote security sector reform. The INL section at post and the team under the USSC has hired local and international staff, and opened an office within the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah.

FY 2009 Program

The funds will support U.S activities which complement broader international efforts, as called for in the Roadmap and endorsed by the Quartet, to transform and strengthen security capabilities of the PA. Our efforts will enhance current and future operational effectiveness with the goals of improving law and order under the National Security Forces in the West Bank, by training further NSF battalions for Jenin, Jericho, Hebron or Nablus.

Training and equipping requirements will be administered by one of INL's CIVPOL contractors (currently DynCorps International). The four-month course includes basic and tactical training, rapid reaction, crowd control, civil disarmament management, cordons, high-risk arrest, human rights/ethics and medical treatment. A Mobile Training Team of up to 25 senior U.S. and foreign police (and some military) training specialists will mentor, guide and oversee host nation training. Training will take place at the Jordan International Police Training Center, and some funds will be used to pay the Jordanian Government for the use of JIPTC and the services of instructors.

Non-lethal equipment will make each 700-person battalion fully operational, and includes items such as uniforms, field gear (tents, tarps, canteens, etc), vehicles, surveillance equipment (scopes, binoculars, radio scanners), first aid/medical gear, riot control gear, computers and other standard items. The funds also provide for warehousing, inventory and other logistics and procurement support. In addition, funds provide administrative support to the INL office in Jerusalem and contribute to a DS Personal Security Detail contract to cover employees who must travel to the West Bank to conduct project oversight functions.

West Bank-Gaza

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007 *	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009
Training	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
Non-Lethal Equipment	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Capacity Building	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Development	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	25,000	25,000

* In FY 2007 \$86.362M was transferred from the ESF account to the INCLE account.

Yemen

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request
---	496	750

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The program will be designed to enhance the capabilities of the Yemeni security and criminal justice sector institutions to combat transnational criminal threats through training, technical assistance and equipment procurements. Assist the Government of Yemen (GOY) to strengthen law enforcement and the rule of law to interrupt national and transnational trafficking in persons (TIP) crime networks.

U.S. advisors conduct courses on specialized topics and supervise Yemeni security services personnel as they attend and complete courses. Basic equipment for training purposes is procured and donated to the Yemeni security services.

Transformational Diplomacy

The FY 2009 program in Yemen will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding security service professionalization projects designed to enhance the security of the Yemeni people. The need for enhanced law enforcement capabilities is evidenced by the various terror attacks and terrorist threats that have occurred in Yemen over the past several years.

Program Justification

Given threats to peace and security in Yemen, particularly from terrorist and other transnational groups, INL assistance will be used to help enhance security by building the capacity of Yemeni law enforcement to combat these threats. Yemen has distinguished itself as a solid partner in the fight against global terrorism.

Program Accomplishments

Bilateral INCLE funding for Yemen is being programmed for the first time in FY 2008. The FY 2009 program will build on the accomplishments of that pilot program.

FY 2009 Program

Security Sector

The FY 2009 program will be designed to enhance the capabilities of the Yemeni security services. INL has not had a program in Yemen in the past, but we will use our vast experience initiating programs elsewhere to develop initiatives that address Yemen's most immediate security needs, while taking into account especially the security challenges of working in Yemen.

Trafficking in Persons

TIP programs will work with Yemeni law enforcement to adopt anti-trafficking laws, improve the legal framework for addressing TIP, and/or strengthen the capacity of civil society to work effectively with justice systems to promote the rescue and protection of victims.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used for general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Yemen				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Security Sector	-	-	446	450
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	250
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	50	50
Sub-Total	-	-	50	50
Total	-	-	496	750

South and Central Asian

Afghanistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
209,740	42,000	272,574	250,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL's objectives are to work with the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and the international community to reduce poppy cultivation and narcotics trafficking, improve law enforcement capabilities, and reform the Afghan criminal justice system to enhance public security and the rule of law. INL program objectives in Afghanistan are consistent with the broader USG goal of creating stability to prevent the country from again becoming a haven for terrorists and criminals. The following programs are based upon an integrated approach. All of these objectives will be pursued simultaneously on a holistic basis to achieve success.

Counternarcotics

INL programs will seek to reduce poppy cultivation through an integrated program of eradication, the strengthening of counternarcotics law enforcement and interdiction efforts, and continuing public information and demand reduction programs. These efforts will be coordinated to work in conjunction with USAID alternative livelihood programs. Included in our counternarcotics efforts are the following:

Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT, formerly Poppy Elimination Program), comprised of Afghans and international advisors, will support governor-led counternarcotics efforts in the provinces that will focus on urging farmers to eradicate poppy and to abstain from cultivating poppy. CNAT teams will also verify and report cultivation and eradication results to central authorities when external assistance is required.

Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) teams under the direction of the central government will conduct manual and mechanical eradication in areas where provincial eradication efforts are weak or ineffective, in order to reduce the poppy harvest and deter planting next year.

An aerial support component will continue to increase the effectiveness of the ground eradication program, and allow its extension into areas currently inaccessible for security or logistical reasons. These air assets will also continue to provide interdiction support to missions conducted by the DEA-mentored Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) and the Afghan police training program.

An aggressive and ongoing public information campaign will contribute to additional reductions in poppy cultivation by increasing Afghan farmers' perceptions of the risks associated, and by informing the Afghan public at large about the Government of Afghanistan's counternarcotics programs, and the negative impact of the poppy trade on the country.

The CNPA and its drug intelligence, investigation, and interdiction units will expand out to the provinces to dismantle narcotics processing operations and trafficking networks.

Working with the Ministries of Public Health, Information and Culture, Education, and Telecommunications, the Ministry for Counter Narcotics will coordinate a national drug abuse, prevention, and treatment program with INL demand reduction assistance.

Administration of Justice

INL rule of law programs in Afghanistan will continue to work with the Government of Afghanistan and our international allies to strengthen the criminal justice system throughout the country, as well as to provide support for the development of the corrections system. In doing so, our justice programs also support police and counternarcotics initiatives by improving police-prosecutor coordination and helping to arrest, try, and punish narcotics offenders. Our administration of justice programs:

Provide advisory and technical support to Afghan justice administrators to improve management, operation, and coordination in the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Attorney General's Office, and Supreme Court.

Provide infrastructure assistance to key justice institutions, including the Attorney General's Office, to help modernize outdated systems, provide efficient work environments, and support organizational reform goals.

Conduct standardized training for justice personnel (including prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges) focusing on Afghan and international law, human rights, and criminal justice procedures. We will place a particular emphasis on training that increases cooperation between key justice ministries, such as joint police-prosecutor training.

Mentor Afghan justice personnel on improving investigations, police-prosecutor coordination, case management, trial advocacy, and the adjudication of criminal cases.

Provide advisory services and technical support to the MOJ Prison Directorate to improve the capacity of the nationwide corrections system.

Conduct standardized corrections training in Kabul and key provinces with an emphasis on human rights, and corrections management and operations.

Provide assistance to the Ministry of Justice in developing an engineering office to repair dilapidated correctional facilities, as well as develop plans for new correctional facilities.

Organize and mentor key correctional initiatives such as data management, transportation, and prison industries.

Provide equipment and infrastructure support to justice and corrections facilities near U.S.-funded police Regional Training Centers (RTCs) and courts in provincial locations and in major poppy growing and drug trafficking regions.

Support development of legal professional organizations and institutions including a licensing regime as well as legal training and aid centers. Reintegrating women into the legal sector is a key component of the program.

Support specialized training and mentoring for judges, prosecutors, and investigators on issues such as counternarcotics, trafficking, corruption, and prosecutorial investigations.

Support a specialized, secure facility to contain offices and secure courtrooms for counternarcotics prosecutors and investigators, and Counternarcotics Tribunal judges. Facility will also contain secure detention center for narcotics defendants.

Civilian Law Enforcement

The main goal of the USG police assistance mission is to assist the Afghan Ministry of Interior to rapidly develop an Afghan capacity to provide public security. Our goal is to help Afghanistan develop a competent, professional, democratic police force with the necessary training, equipment, infrastructure, institutional capacity and organizational structure to enforce the rule of law in Afghanistan. To reach that goal, in FY 2009 we will continue to enhance our basic training program with specialized training and mentoring, technical assistance, and institutional capacity building and reform. Training, mentoring, and reform activities taking place in FY 2009 are funded by an expected transfer of an estimated \$365,000,000 of FY 2008 Department of Defense funds to the Department of State, and will be used to implement the following:

Continued efforts to support operation and maintenance costs for eight INL Regional Training Centers located throughout Afghanistan and the salary support for the police training advisors who staff them. The operational objective of the RTC efforts is to expand the basic training program with an increased focus on field training and mentoring for police officers, as well as the provision of advanced and specialized courses as appropriate.

Continued efforts to support, expand and extend the reach of the field mentoring program through the deployment of police mentor teams throughout Afghanistan at

the district level. Intensive mentoring, particularly through the newly-launched Focused District Development (FDD) approach is intended to ensure police throughout the country receive on-the-job training and guidance to enhance and reinforce training previously provided in the classroom.

Complete Ministry of Interior (MOI) reform efforts, including the conclusion of the Pay and Rank Reform Initiative which restructures, reorders and reforms the MOI organizational and payroll systems.

Provide continued support for community policing initiatives, revenue-generation initiatives, and the establishment of specialized police units such as the Afghanistan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP), Family Response Units (FRU), and anti-corruption efforts across the police sector.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objectives of "Peace and Security" and "Governing Justly and Democratically" in the following ways:

(1) **The opium poppy crop control and eradication program** reduces Afghanistan's illicit opium economy (\$4 billion) and related violent conflict, corruption, and political instability. Afghanistan's illicit opium economy accounts for 1/3 of its total estimated licit and illicit GDP, and fosters corruption that prevents the government from governing justly and democratically. The opium-financed Taliban resurgence that is beginning to erode hard-won peace and security gains, demonstrates the need for eradication. Opium-financed corruption also undermines economic development, social and political stability, and security.

(2) **The public information program** promotes engagement on counternarcotics issues with all sectors of Afghan society, including federal, provincial, local, tribal, and religious leaders as well as farmers and the general public. This engagement is facilitated by expanding community outreach activities. In the long term, these programs will serve to build lasting partnerships between Afghanistan and the United States, create common ground on shared values, and promote a self-sufficient federal communications function within the Government of Afghanistan.

(3) **Drug Enforcement and Interdiction Programs** will continue to provide operational and infrastructure support to projects designed to enhance the GOA's counternarcotics law enforcement and interdiction capabilities in FY 2009. Training, mentoring, and investigative assistance will also continue to focus on developing capacity for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan within the Ministry of Interior. These projects address key security challenges within the country, as the insurgency is increasingly linked to narcotics trafficking.

(4) **The Demand Reduction Program** advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. This complies with a key objective of *the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD # 25)* on International Drug Control Policy, which urges the

Secretary of State to “expand U.S. international demand reduction assistance and information sharing programs in key source and transit countries.” The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health and welfare of all countries, in addition to undermining economic development, social and political stability, and security in developing countries that are strategic U.S. allies.

(5) **The Administration of Justice Program** will play a central role in helping the GOA establish a solid criminal justice framework to support security, governance, economic development, counternarcotics and anti-corruption efforts. Funds will enhance the professionalism of prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys and prison guards; reform and build the justice institutions; and promote fairness and equity in the criminal justice realm including criminal defense, human rights and women’s rights. This program will help build public confidence in the rule of law and the central government.

(6) **The Civilian Law Enforcement Program** is critical to the GOA’s ability to provide peace and security for its people. Professional, capable, well-trained and equipped police to secure Afghanistan’s borders and interior, and to sustain the rule of law, are necessary to the success of a self-governing Afghanistan. Funds transferred from the Department of Defense will provide critically needed training and mentoring to Afghan police. This includes continued training for elements of the Afghan National Police (ANP) such as the Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP), Afghan Border Police (ABP), and Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP). The recently developed and implemented Focused District Development approach to holistic training and mentoring of the Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) is also a crucial element to achieving the Secretary’s Transformational Diplomacy objectives. Funds will support the completion of pay and rank reform, and the implementation of other related reform efforts at the Afghan Ministry of Interior as well.

Program Justification

INL programs in Afghanistan reflect that country’s centrality in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). INL programs in Afghanistan support U.S. counterterrorism, counterdrug and anti-crime goals. The FY 2009 INL program will continue to enhance the three main components that began with FY 2002 supplemental funding and continued with FY 2004, FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007, and FY 2008 foreign assistance and supplemental appropriations: counternarcotics activities, criminal justice sector (including corrections) reform, and police training and reform. INL programs are coordinated closely with U.S. coalition partners.

Although the political and economic situation in Afghanistan is improving, opium poppy production and trafficking still account for roughly one-third of Afghanistan’s total GDP, licit and illicit. The huge drug trade undermines economic reconstruction, weakens democratic governance based on the rule of law, and threatens regional stability; and partly funds the attempted Taliban resurgence. Dangerous security conditions and rampant corruption constrain efforts to combat the drug trade and provide alternative incomes.

Programs in 2007 also provided mixed news: the total cultivation of opium poppy increased by 17 percent (from 172,600 hectares to 202,000 hectares according to U.S. Government

sources), but the number of poppy-free provinces more than doubled from six to thirteen among relatively stable and secure northern provinces. The increase in nationwide cultivation figures was fueled by growing insecurity in southern provinces, which were alone responsible for 70% of the total crop. USG-supported eradication in 2007 increased by 25% (from 15,300 to 19,047 hectares) and continues to serve as a deterrent to poppy growth. The GOA has committed itself to reducing the 2008 harvest by 50,000 hectares. The public awareness campaign has contributed to a growing recognition among Afghans that poppy cultivation is illegal and immoral. Prosecution of counternarcotics offenders continues, and increasingly high value traffickers are being prosecuted by the Criminal Justice Task Force (CJTF).

Restoration of the rule of law is vital to increasing security, ensuring stability, promoting economic growth, and protecting human rights. A transparent and fair justice system is critical to ensuring that the people of Afghanistan respect the authority and decision-making of the central government. In particular, a criminal defense system that affords due process and respects international human rights standards is a cornerstone of a society functioning under the rule of law. U.S. law enforcement must have the ability to work with Afghanistan in the future on crucial law enforcement issues. Despite Afghan progress on a Constitution and the development of governmental mechanisms and agencies that support justice reform, much work is still needed. Critical tasks include establishment of a functioning judiciary, training prosecutors to build effective cases, establishment of a defense bar, reintegration of women legal professionals, and a reliable penal system.

Training and support provided to the CNPA is a critical factor in creating criminal investigations that can produce the reliable and valid evidence necessary for successful prosecution of drug traffickers and the effective dismantling of narcotics trafficking organizations and processing operations. By facilitating the expanded capacity GOA drug investigation units, improving the enforcement of current drug laws, increasing the number of violators successfully prosecuted, and boosting the disruption of drug activity significant gains can be made towards the establishment rule of law and stability in Afghanistan.

FY 2009 funding will continue to work with the GOA and the international community to improve law enforcement capabilities by strengthening the rule of law and enhancing public security throughout the country. Professionalization of the MOI and development of advanced policing skills are critical to ensuring the long-term capability of the Afghan MOI to address such critical law enforcement issues as narcotics, corruption and organized crime. While basic training of the police force is important, it is imperative that such training is reinforced in the field, and enhanced with additional instruction in operational policing skills as well. Equally important is the goal of developing the criminal justice system to prosecute offenders after arrest by the police.

Program Accomplishments

Counternarcotics

The U.S., in concert with the UK, has worked to ensure that counternarcotics is at the forefront of Afghan policy initiatives. With U.S. and UK support, the GOA established the Counternarcotics Advisory Team (CNAT) in May of 2005. CNAT is designed to reduce poppy cultivation through year-round targeted public information campaigns to dissuade farmers from poppy planting, promote alternative livelihoods programs to spur rural development, and support governor-led eradication of poppy crops. CNAT teams have fully deployed in the seven key provinces that produce over 80 percent of the opium in Afghanistan. These teams, comprised of public information, alternative livelihoods and monitoring/verification officers, work with Afghan governors in the above efforts. The GOA's Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) has also developed into a more flexible and mobile force, with air support increasing the central government's eradication capabilities. The PEF initiated pre-planting campaigns to encourage farmers to plant licit crops and to increase awareness of alternative development initiatives. During the eradication season, PEF is pursuing a forced eradication policy as a deterrent to cultivation within targeted areas.

A public information and media campaign complemented CNAT team activities by relaying key counternarcotics messages to poppy farmers, local leaders, and the general public via radio, television, print materials, and community events in the Dari and Pashtu languages. In 2006, a new program was also launched to better engage local, tribal, and religious leaders on counternarcotics themes. Cultivation was down in 2006 and 2007 in some northern provinces due, in part, to these kinds of public information and community outreach efforts. The public information program funding also enabled communications capacity building in Afghanistan's Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and Ministry of Agriculture.

Development, expansion, and capacity building of the CNPA continue apace with the establishment of specialized vetted units such as the Sensitive Investigative Unit and the Technical Investigative Unit. Such units will be a great asset in effort to strengthen the overall investigative capacities of the CNPA. Mentors have also been assigned to provide training to these vetted units, as well as to the existing National Interdiction Unit teams.

On the legal front, the Criminal Justice Task Force (CJTf) continues to prosecute narcotics traffickers under the Counternarcotics Law adopted in December, 2005. As their prosecutorial skills develop, the Criminal Justice Task Force is able to prosecute higher value targets, and will branch into narcotics related crimes, such as corruption, during FY 2009. The CJTF and Central Narcotics Tribunal will benefit from the opening in 2008 of the Counter-Narcotics Justice Center (CNJC) in Kabul, which will provide a secure facility to detain, prosecute and try narcotics offenders. INL will provide operations and maintenance support to the GOA for the overall facility, and provide U.S. corrections mentors for the CNJC detention center, for the first two years of operation.

Our demand reduction efforts in Afghanistan have resulted in the issuance of major fatwas and resolutions (by leading Islamic clerics and organizations) that lend strong support to U.S. policies/programs designed to reduce drug production, trafficking and abuse. Additionally, our collaboration with the Afghan Religious Affairs Ministry (3,000 mullahs) has provided us with rare access to mosques, allowing us to establish prevention and outreach centers in these institutions.

The INL section at Embassy Kabul is now fully staffed with 11 U.S. personnel, covering the counternarcotics, police, justice, and aviation sectors. In contrast with a single American Director's position in 2004, the program has expanded to include personnel responsible for various projects, including a Director, Deputy Director, Administrative Officer, Counternarcotics Program Officer, Public Information Coordinator, Aviation Advisor, Rule of Law and Law enforcement Advisors, and an Office Management Specialist to manage this growing program. In addition, INL supports the Counternarcotics Task Force Coordinator's Office.

Administration of Justice

The Afghan government adopted a Constitution that respects human rights, the rights of women, and adheres to due process standards. The July 2007 Rome Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan, attended by Afghan President Hamid Karzai and other world leaders, re-confirmed a political commitment to justice reform; and generated new donor funding for assistance programs. Following the conference, the GOA embarked on an ambitious plan, together with the international community, to draft a National Justice Sector Strategy (NJSS) along with a National Justice Program (NJP) to implement the strategy. Both the strategy and the program are nearly finalized half a year later, and lay the foundation for reform and development of the justice sector in the coming years. The USG committed funding at the Rome Conference to support justice and corrections salaries through multilateral mechanisms that will simultaneously implement civil service reforms. The USG also played a key role in encouraging the expansion of provincial justice, by developing the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM). The PJCM will deploy rule of law coordinators across Afghanistan to ensure that bilateral programs are complimentary and integrated. The PJCM was endorsed at the Rome Conference and is on-track to be established in early 2008, with funding from five donors including the U.S.

INL's justice program has directly supported the Afghan government in its judicial and corrections sector reform processes, while expanding our assistance programs in Kabul and key provinces during 2007. The expansion to the Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) created four sections, each staffed with a combination of Afghan and U.S. attorneys. These sections are focused on: (a) the Attorney General's Office (AGO); (b) the Ministry of Justice; (c) Access to Justice; and (d) provincial training and mentoring. The JSSP now supports over 30 U.S. and 30 Afghan attorney advisors who implement dozens of training, mentoring, capacity-building and equipment projects related to rebuilding and reforming the criminal justice system. Notably, the JSSP has also started mentoring Afghan prosecutors on anti-corruption cases, now plays a central role in revising the criminal procedure that governs investigations and prosecutions, is implementing organizational reforms of the AGO and

MOJ, and has established a Policy and Strategy Unit staffed by six Afghans to support the Minister of Justice in management and policy development.

INL has also expanded its other major justice sector reform program, the Corrections System Support Program (CSSP). The CSSP now supports over 30 U.S. corrections advisors who have: (a) trained over 1,300 corrections personnel to date and launched several specialized training programs; (b) launched a program to improve prison management and operations; (c) developed a hybrid prison design that will be used to build numerous prisons over the coming year; and (d) implemented numerous detention center refurbishment projects. The CSSP has also worked closely with the GOA and the U.S. Department of Defense in finalizing the Counter-Narcotics Justice Center (CNJC), which will open in 2008.

We have entered into an agreement with the United States Institute of Peace to focus on the linkages with the non-state system of dispute resolution, working with the U.S. Embassy, the GOA, and the international community. Additionally, INCLE funding will continue to support the Master's of Law (LLM) Program, based on a grant with the University of Washington – Seattle which has allowed more than 20 Afghan law professors to come to the U.S. and earn certificate degrees in Law, as well as LLM degrees. In late 2007, INL launched a Public-Private Partnership for Justice Reform to allow U.S. law firms to contribute funding to Afghanistan's justice sector.

Finally, INL is also supporting the expansion of the U.S. Department of Justice program in Afghanistan, adding two senior federal prosecutor positions at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul that will focus on narcotics-related corruption cases which can be tried at the Central Narcotics Tribunal.

The U.S. is making significant strides in advancing the establishment of the rule of law in Afghanistan, and working with the GOA and international community to finalize strategic plans, while simultaneously expanding bilateral programs as they gain traction. These efforts are being integrated into the U.S. Rule of Law Strategy for Afghanistan, which also includes USAID and military rule of law initiatives that will directly support the National Justice Program over the next four years.

Despite the relative success described above, however, these programs have also exposed gaping holes in the current Afghan justice sector, and the concomitantly tremendous need for improvement and strengthening of that sector. There is critical need for equitable, informed, and transparent justice services that continues to go unmet. Personnel are paid extremely low salaries, and are often illiterate or poorly trained. There is widespread corruption, the infrastructure is often in a very poor state of repair, current organizational structures are inefficient, and there is an overwhelming lack of necessary equipment and supplies throughout the system. The central reach into the provinces remains limited, and provincial capacities are underdeveloped. U.S. justice programs are balancing these needs with available resources, and working closely with the Afghan Government and the international community.

Civilian Law Enforcement

Since the inception of the program over four years ago, INL has established police training centers in Kabul, Kandahar, Konduz, Jalalabad, Gardez, Bamiyan, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif; opened a Forward Operating Base (FOB) at Islam Qala; and trained over 88,000 police officers on basic police skills. Expansion of the field training program to all major provinces is currently underway, and more than 500 mentors and trainers have been deployed to over 24 provinces. Nearly 200 mentors are deployed on Police Mentor Teams (PMTs) at the district level and are engaging with local Afghan police officials. Advanced training courses in defensive driving, firearms, crowd control, literacy, computer skills, anti-corruption, domestic violence and other critical courses are being developed and implemented at all of the Regional Training Centers (RTCs) and in the field.

Ministry of Interior (MOI) Reform is also proceeding well. Rank reform, having started at the highest levels of the MOI, has now been completed through the field grade officer level. Pay reform is being implemented in tandem with rank reform, with each phase of the former following just after each phase of the latter. By fall 2007, pay reform had been completed for the ranks of general, brigadier general, and major; and had begun to be implemented at the captain and lieutenant levels. The international community agreed in October 2007 that ANP who have completed basic training at an RTC or the CTC (Central Training Center) should receive pay parity with ANA: \$100 per month of basic pay. The combination of these two reform measures has boosted morale and police loyalty, as they are seen as equitable measures to reduce corruption and recognize merit. At the same time, systems have been established in many locations for electronic funds transfer (EFT) and Electronic Payment System (EPS) for the payment of salaries to the ANP, resulting in their receipt of salaries in-full and on-time. In such locations, EPS and EFT have resulted in a notable increase in salary accountability, decreased corruption, and increased ANP morale. The issuance by the MOI of tamper-proof ID cards has also enabled the MOI and ANP officials to better track their ranks. Approximately 69,000 police are registered in the related ID card database, and nearly 46,000 police have received these ID cards. In addition to assisting in the verification of ranks, this measure has greatly enhanced the ability of police to be accurately identified at banks and other financial institutions that pay out salaries upon presentation of proof of identity.

FY 2009 Program

Continued insecurity and increased challenges to democratic stability in Afghanistan require the acceleration and substantial expansion of the three main INL programs: counternarcotics, civilian law enforcement, and administration of justice. FY 2008 INCLE and FY 2007 Supplemental DOD funding will increase support of programs to improve national law enforcement capabilities, support a strong eradication program, strengthen the rule of law, and enhance public security throughout the country. INL programs in FY 2009 will continue these expanded and enhanced programs.

Counternarcotics

INL funding for counternarcotics in FY 2009 will support programs for poppy crop reduction through public information, province-based dissuasion against planting and robust eradication, as well as drug control institution building that includes support for interdiction, public outreach, and demand reduction.

Elimination/Eradication: This program is aimed at reducing large-scale poppy cultivation through: (a) an intensive province-based dissuasion effort focusing on key poppy producing regions with the aim of proactively discouraging poppy cultivation, combined with aggressive, governor-led eradication supported by seven CAT monitoring and verification teams; (b) robust application of a central government directed national eradication program that began in FY 2004 and matured into four, 150-person mobile eradication teams by 2006; and (c) intensified support and incentives for province-based, governor-led eradication (GLE). FY 2009 funds will be provided to pay for salaries and support to PEP teams as well as providing the Counternarcotics Advisory Team (CNAT) with logistic support; fuel and supplies; vehicles and equipment; transportation, training, evaluation, and monitoring of the program; and contractor overhead and costs. These funds will also support continuation of the Good Performers Initiative (GPI), which provides high-impact development assistance to reward provinces for successful counternarcotics performance. FY 2009 funds will also be used to provide increased air support for poppy elimination and eradication programs. Support to a small fleet of U.S.-owned rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft for security, reconnaissance, resupply, medevac, and search and rescue will be provided through INL's aviation support contract. Additional funds will lease airlift support for police training, PEF and CNAT teams. Aircraft will also provide support for interdiction operations when not engaged in supporting police training, elimination/eradication activities. Funds will be used for shipping, support infrastructure, fuel, ammunition, personnel, repair and maintenance, contractor overhead, and flying hour operational costs.

Drug Enforcement: This program is aimed at disrupting drug trafficking and associated criminal activity, along with the consequent dismantling of drug trafficking organizations within Afghanistan. The main goal is to improve the enforcement of drug laws and ultimately increase the number of drug offenders prosecuted successfully. Funds will continue U.S. support to the CNPA, including expansion and training of the National Interdiction Unit (NIU), the Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU), and the Technical Investigative Unit (TIU). Funds will also be allocated to the operational support and maintenance of central and provincial facilities for the support of the Afghan Ministry of Interior's drug enforcement and interdiction forces. The CNPA will also continue to be supported through special training in case management, investigations, and police/prosecutor coordination, and will be focused on arresting those involved in the drug trade and providing efficient, effective, and fair trials.

Demand Reduction: FY 2009 funds will combat rising Afghan drug abuse rates and an emerging HIV/AIDS epidemic fueled by intravenous drug use. Funds will be used to strengthen the operation of mosque-based prevention and aftercare programs; provide youth with preventive drug education programs; promote awareness among religious leaders and

district council members of drug abuse issues; strengthen the local community and faith-based organizations in demand reduction; train Mosque-based program operators in outreach and treatment skills; and establish treatment facilities for drug dependents, especially women.

Public Information: Funding for the counternarcotics public information program in FY 2009 will continue to emphasize the anti-planting message, coupled with the threat of government-led eradication and enforcement activities. Public Information messages work to promote not only awareness of the issues, but behavior change on the individual level. The campaign will focus attention on the connections between the drug trade and crime, corruption, public health, insecurity, and conflict. Messages will continue to be channeled through radio, television, and print media, but will increasingly be relayed through partnerships with local, tribal, and religious leaders, including the CNAT. As Ministry of Counternarcotics (MCN) is able to expand their staff at the provincial level, CNAT will assist in training and mentoring provincial MCN staff in working with local political, religious and media entities to spread messages and coordinate counternarcotics efforts at the District and Provincial level. Public information activities will continue to highlight the progress made by the GOA in its national drug control program, alternative development assistance and justice sector reform over the past four years. Our activities will continue to promote increased capability for Afghan ownership over public information programs by training MCN staff. In order to ensure that training and capacity building is undertaken in a responsible and sustainable fashion, INL will continue to work with the Colombo Plan to promote internal capacity building within the MCN.

Administration of Justice

FY 2009 resources will enable INL to continue to work with the GOA and the international community in combined efforts towards strengthening the rule of law throughout Afghanistan. Creating enhanced linkages between police, criminal justice, and corrections, and expanding these efforts to more provincial population centers will continue to be a priority. In this context, supporting the arrest, prosecution, and punishment of narcotics offenders will also be a major focus. Three strategic objectives form the foundation of INL's justice program in Afghanistan: the development of institutional capacity of the permanent justice institutions; the development of the operational capacity of criminal justice sector actors (including law enforcement) to fairly and transparently investigate crimes and prosecute/punish offenders; and the professionalization of justice sector personnel and promotion of human rights.

Funds will be used to cover operational costs to maintain the justice and corrections programs, including program support and security as well as direct assistance to the Afghan government. These resources will:

Improve institutional capacity of the justice institutions, including the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office, by providing technical support and standardized training for justice administrators, assisting in organizational reform, assisting in the development and nationwide implementation of policies and procedures, and the training and mentoring practitioners in each ministry.

Provide infrastructure assistance to key justice institutions to help modernize outdated systems, provide efficient work environments, and support organizational reform goals.

Enhance leadership, managerial, and administrative skills of police, prosecutors, defense counsels, and judges through criminal justice training and mentoring, including courses on investigation, criminal procedure, human rights, and fair trials.

Improve the operational capacity of the Afghan corrections system through a comprehensive program in Kabul and key provinces that will consist of corrections training and mentoring, capacity-building, and infrastructure and equipment support.

Support and mentor the development of key corrections initiatives such as data management, transportation, and prison industries.

Support the professionalization of justice personnel through legal education and training, and assist in the establishment of legal professional organizations and associated facilities.

Help identify, draft, and implement key legislation and procedures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Assist in the translation of key international treaties and standards, ratified by the Government of Afghanistan, into Dari and Pashtu; with special focus on those related to human rights, rule of law, and due process in criminal cases.

Identify and provide equipment and infrastructure support to justice institutions and facilities in Kabul and the provinces.

Develop measures of effectiveness for the criminal justice system as a whole.

INL funding for counternarcotics prosecution will also be used to deploy and support mentors to train the Criminal Justice Task Force made up of prosecutors and investigators specifically dedicated to narcotics cases. Funds will also support the Counternarcotics Tribunal, comprised of judges assigned to only hear cases related to narcotics offenses. A special focus of training will be investigator-prosecutor relations and specialized counternarcotics issues. Funds will also be used to support the Counternarcotics Justice Center, a secure facility that will contain office space for the task force and judges, courtrooms, and secure detention space for narcotics defendants.

Civilian Law Enforcement

Assistance to train and mentor police in FY 2009 will continue to be funded through the transfer of funds from the Department of Defense. Funds will be used to:

Support maintenance and operation costs for eight INL Regional Training Centers and to continue to fund our police trainer-advisors whose mission is to expand and improve the training program with advanced courses in specialized skills; as well as to expand the implementation of Focused District Development for Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) in all provinces;

Continue to provide basic training for the Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) and the Border Police, in addition to FDD training for AUP;

Support increased deployment of experienced U.S. law enforcement professionals as mentors to Afghan police throughout Afghanistan;

Complete the MOI reform efforts that focus on organizational development, including the conclusion of the Pay and Rank Reform Initiative that restructures, reorders, and reforms the MOI organizational and payroll systems.

Continue to support community policing initiatives, revenue-generation initiatives, and the establishment of specialized police units such as a Criminal Intelligence Unit, and the expansion of the Family Response Unit.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, ICASS costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Afghanistan INL BUDGET

(\$000s)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 #	FY 2009
Counternarcotics Support				
Crop Control/Eradication	146,740	20,000	178,339	187,000
<i>Poppy Eradication Force</i>	45,000	-	46,841	45,000
<i>Poppy Elimination Program</i>	12,240	-	16,168	12,000
<i>Air Wing</i>	85,000	-	94,500	105,000
<i>Verification</i>	4,500	-	5,952	5,000
<i>Good Performers Fund / Initiative</i>	-	20,000	14,878	20,000
Public Information	4,000	2,000	1,992	1,000
Drug Enforcement- Interdiction *	7,000	5,000	14,242	16,000
Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	-	-	496	-
Demand Reduction	2,000	-	1,984	2,000
Sub Total	159,740	27,000	197,053	206,000
Administration of Justice **				
Justice Sector Training Program	32,000	15,000	51,587	-
Corrections Reform & Infrastructure	8,000	-	16,862	-
Sub Total	40,000	15,000	68,449	34,000
Program Development and Support **				
U.S. Personnel	6,000	-	4,243	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	1,200	-	849	-
ICASS Costs	1,800	-	1,273	-
Program Support	1,000	-	707	-
Sub-Total	10,000	-	7,072	10,000
Total Drug Control Programs	209,740	42,000	272,574	250,000
Civilian Law Enforcement ***				
Training and Mentoring of Afghan Police	***	-	*****	*****
PD&S	***	-	*****	*****
Total Law Enforcement Programs	388,000****	-	391,000##	365,000
Total Drug Control and Law Enforcement Programs	597,740	42,000	663,574	615,000

* FY2007 SUPP Interdiction funds are for "Regional Interdiction Cooperation" (Tajik-Afghan border posts, and CARICC).

** The Administration of Justice and Program Development and Support provide support to both counternarcotics and crime activities.

*** The FY 2007 Civilian Law Enforcement Program is being funded through a transfer of funds from FY06 DOD Supplemental.

**** It should be noted that the original funds transfer from DOD totaled \$399M, but that \$11M was remitted to the DOD.

***** The FY 2008 Civilian Law Enforcement Program is being funded through the transfer of FY07 Supplemental DOD ASFF funds.

***** It is anticipated that the FY 2009 Civilian Law Enforcement will be funded through a transfer of funds from the DOD.

The FY08 numbers have been revised to reflect a .81% recession.

Of this amount, \$318M currently has been allocated, with expected allocation of the remaining \$73M to be completed Feb 2008.

Bangladesh

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Deny funds to terrorist organizations and other international criminal organizations.

The number of successful investigations and prosecutions of terrorist financing and money laundering cases; as well as the number of jurisdictions in compliance with international anti-money laundering standards.

Support the criminal justice system to strengthen the role of legislative reform.

Placement of a resident legal advisor to provide training programs, symposia and conferences on the role of legislative reform in supporting the justice system and the rule of law.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funding expands the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key remaining challenges focusing on financial crimes and judicial reform in Bangladesh. Recognizing these challenges urges the Secretary of State to expand U.S. international technical assistance and information sharing programs in key source and transit countries.

Program Justification

Financial crime, terrorist financing, and money laundering pose a significant national security threat not only to the United States but also globally. These activities have the power to corrupt officials, distort economies, undermine the integrity of financial systems, and destabilize governments. Criminals seek to access the financial systems of countries to fund their operations and launder funds stemming from a variety of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, corruption, arms trafficking, theft of state assets, and a variety of other financial crimes. Experts estimate that global money laundering exceeds three to five percent of Global Domestic Product – or \$1.5-\$1.8 trillion per year – and continues to grow through a variety of new innovative schemes only limited by the imagination of criminals and their organizations. Terrorists, on the other hand, appear to be relying less on the formal

financial sector than to alternative remittance systems, such as hawala and cash couriers, that pose significant challenges to law enforcement. Our ability to conduct foreign policy, promote our economic security and prosperity, and safeguard our citizens is hindered by these threats to democracy and free markets.

In addition, funds will support a resident legal advisor, training programs, symposia and conferences on the role of legislative reform in supporting the justice system and the rule of law. Funds will support a resident legal advisor and staff who will assist the National Assembly to develop the research and drafting capacity required to generate laws which will bring Bangladesh into compliance with UN conventions on corruption and illicit drugs, facilitate the prosecution of money laundering, and protect the rights of Bangladesh citizens who may be vulnerable to human trafficking.

Program Accomplishments

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

FY 2008 funds are to be used to assist the government to strengthen law enforcement and the rule of law to interrupt TIP national and transnational crime networks. Training and technical assistance for law enforcement on how to identify and rescue victims, investigate cases, coordinate and prepare prosecutions, and collaborate with nongovernmental organizations are imperative. Funding is also be used to adopt anti-trafficking laws, improve the legal framework for addressing TIP, and strengthen the capacity of civil society to work effectively with justice systems to promote the rescue and protection of victims. Some FY 2009 funds may be used to continue this work.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 will be the first year of funding for the programs:

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

The funding for the financial crimes and money laundering program will allow for INL to support the new innovative Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) concept that responds to the increasing propensity of criminals and terrorists to move funds outside of formal financial sectors through use of alternative remittance systems and falsified trade data. The concept borrows from the international network of Financial Investigative Units that examine financial intelligence. The establishment of TTUs in Bangladesh will improve efforts in detecting money laundering and terrorist financing.

Justice Sector

FY 2009 funds will be used for the support of a Resident Legal Advisor to provide technical assistance to improve the legal framework and assist the National Assembly to develop the research and drafting capacity required to generate laws which will bring Bangladesh into compliance with UN conventions on corruption and illicit drugs, facilitate the prosecution of

money laundering, and protect the rights of Bangladesh citizens who may be vulnerable to human trafficking.

Bangladesh

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Financial Crimes & Money Laundering	-	-	-	400
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	198	-
Justice Reform	-	-	-	400
<i>Total</i>	-	-	198	800

India

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Drug addiction treatment and awareness will be the main focus for the Government of India (GOI).

To combat the abuse of opiate, heroin and other narcotic drugs, support will provide technical assistance and equipment to the narcotics treatment center. Demand reduction education programs will significantly reduce drug use and delay onset of first use in target populations.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key remaining challenges to Drug Demand Reduction.

Program Justification

Newspapers frequently refer to ecstasy and cocaine use on the Mumbai and New Delhi "party circuit," but there is little information on the extent of their use. There has been a considerable amount of reporting in local newspapers indicating that the use of cocaine and ecstasy are on the rise. While smoking "brown sugar" heroin (morphine base) and cannabis remain India's principal recreational drugs, intravenous drug use (IDU) of licit opiate/psychotropic pharmaceuticals (LOPPS) is rising in India, replacing, almost completely, "white" heroin. In parts of India where IDUs have been denied access to LOPPS, IDUs have turned to injecting "brown sugar" heroin. Various licitly produced psychotropic drugs and opiate painkillers, cough medicines, and codeine are just some of the substances that have emerged as the new drugs of choice.

In 2004, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE) released a drug abuse study conducted in partnership with UNODC in 2001. The study found that licit opiate abuse accounted for 43 percent of Indian drug abuse. Although drug abuse cuts across a wide spectrum of Indian society, more than a quarter of drug abusers are homeless, nearly half are unmarried, and 40 percent had less than a primary school education. Itinerant populations (e.g., truck drivers) are extremely susceptible to drug use.

Program Accomplishments

In 2006, the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) continued issuing microprocessor chip-based cards (Smart Identity Cards) to opium poppy cultivators. The card carries the personal details of the cultivator, the licensed area, the measured/test measured field area and the opium tendered by him to the CBN. The card also stores the previous years' data. The information stored on the card is read with handheld terminal/read-write machines that are provided to field divisions. CBN personnel will enter cultivation data into the cultivators' cards and the data will be uploaded to computers at CBN HQs and regional offices. The cards are delivered to cultivators at the time of licensing. For crop year 2005/2006, the project was expanded to include all of the 17 Opium Divisions, the three State Unit Headquarters and the Central Headquarters in Gwalior.

The GOI periodically raises the official price per kilo of opium, but illicit market prices are four to five times higher than the base government price. Farmers who submit opium at levels above the MQY receive a premium, but premium prices can only act as a modest positive incentive. In the 2005/2006 opium harvest year, CBN significantly decreased the number of hectares licensed from 8,771 in 2004 and 2005 to 6,976 in 2005 and 2006, and the number of farmers licensed from 87,682 in 2004 and 2005 to 72,478 in 2005 and 2006. Much of this reduction took place in Uttar Pradesh, where CBN is in the process of phasing out opium cultivation. The estimated yield for the 2006 crop year was 372 metric tons of opium.

Although there is no reliable estimate of diversion from India's licit opium industry, clearly, some diversion does take place. It is estimated that between 20 and 30 percent of the opium crop is diverted. However, it is not possible to pinpoint the amount accurately and there is no evidence that significant quantities of opium or its derivatives diverted from India's fields reaches the United States. In 2006, the GOI reported it seized 142 kilograms of licit opium and closed down three morphine manufacturing facilities.

FY 2009 Program

Demand Reduction

FY 2009 funds will be used for the support INL-funded narcotics treatment center. INL assistance will give particular attention to address the recurring opiate abuse in India and address the heroin threat from other regions in Asia. A continued area of focus will be in anti-drug programs that are members of an INL-sponsored civil society/drug prevention network.

The program will be divided into three general categories, a coalition and network building program; training and technical assistance program, and research and demonstration program. Experience has shown that this period of time is sufficient for countries to implement self-sustaining programs based on training concepts, in addition to allowing enough time for accomplishment of outcomes such as sustained reductions in drug use by target populations. The research and demonstration programs initiative will allow the

program to become self-sufficient and perfect “best practices” that can be subject to rigorous scientific evaluation. The evaluation component of these programs (by independent sources) continues for at least two years after program funding terminates in order to reliably assess sustained, long-term change (outcome).

India**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	-	-	-	400
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	400

Nepal

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	30	10,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Nepal (GON) will develop effective civilian-led police forces.

Organizational management reform, curriculum reform, training and technical assistance will lead to the development of management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Nepal Police (NP) and the Armed Police Force of Nepal (AFP). Training and technical assistance provided to the rank and file members will help improve the NP's criminal investigative skill, promote integrity and instill a sense of professionalism in the force.

The judicial system will become the default means of resolving conflict among and between the various groups and parties in Nepal.

Improved justice systems will seek to overcome the use of evidence, chains of evidence, admissibility of evidence, admission of expert testimony, sophistication of judges, police-prosecutor cooperation and feedback, and incorporation of continuing education requirements for legal professionals into the licensing of said professionals. Aspects of this program will include enhancing coordination between prosecutors and law enforcement agencies.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds will advance the Secretary of State's Transformational Diplomacy goal for Nepal, a state emerging from and rebuilding after internal conflict, specifically to prevent or mitigate a state failure or a resort to renewed violent conflict. The program will focus on Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations Justice System, Good Governance, and Human Rights.

Program Justification

Law and order are prerequisites to the re-establishment of peace and security in Nepal, following the ten plus year insurgency; the alternative being a failed state. Disenfranchised sizeable minorities are resorting to Maoist tactics of violent protest and strikes to seek inclusion in the political process in the run up to the Constituent Assembly elections, part of

Nepal's constitutional drafting and adoption as well as the establishment of a new government.

Formerly, the Nepal Army was an integral part of the security sector, and provided logistics support during country elections. Per the settlement with the Maoists, Nepal Army forces are now confined to their barracks, and thus removed from the equation. The other two elements in the security sector, the NP and AFP, cannot as presently staffed, equipped and trained, fill the security sector gap left by the Nepal Army's confinement to barracks. The NP and AFP, having been mostly focused on counterinsurgency efforts for the past ten years, are woefully under equipped and lack modern police training to enforce law and order throughout Nepal, let alone ensure safe and fair democratic elections. Another challenge to the ability of the NP and AFP to enforce the law is a lack of political will and leadership to re-establish law and order; the current government must equally and fairly enforce the laws irrespective of the political stripe of the perpetrator.

An interagency assessment completed in 2007 emphasized the need for law and order as a prerequisite to fair, safe and democratic elections, to a return to a rule of law based civil society in which security and visible presence and actions by the NP, and support of the NP by the GON. The most common fear expressed by the stakeholders during the interagency assessment was intimidation and violence during the elections at the hands of the Maoists. Furthermore, the assessment revealed that Nepal is experiencing some unique challenges regarding the rule of law. Any training or logistical support must not only help the election effort, but needs to add to the overall ability of the NP to reform itself into a police organization that is customer-focused, service-oriented and that understands the importance of human rights in law enforcement.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, INL funded the deployment of a Senior Law Enforcement Advisor to build relationships with the Home Ministry, the Nepal Police and the Armed Police, review the NP's and APF's organizational structure and needs, and prepare the way for the joint inter-agency assessment team. He also advised on election security, how to identify a new mission for the APF (formerly solely-focused on counter-insurgency efforts), and developing community policing concepts.

In 2007, INL funded a joint interagency assessment, covering not only the Central District and Kathmandu valley (interviewing or meeting with officials from the Home Ministry, the Election Commission, members of Nepal's parliament, the head of the Nepal Police and his direct reports, the head of the Armed Police Force and his direct reports, the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy, Indian diplomats, members of human rights organizations and other non governmental organizations, members of the EU Commission's delegation, UK representatives as well as the U.S. Ambassador and many of his mission team), but also visiting regional and district centers in the Far West District, and the West District.

FY 2009 Program

The major components of the FY 2009 program are assisting in security sector reform, coordinating assistance for and directly aiding law enforcement restructuring, reform and operations, incorporating human rights into basic curriculum and into the continuum of appropriate force used in the rules of engagement, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation as well as assisting in the incorporation of modern evidentiary rules of evidence into the judicial system, and supporting GON efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law.

Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform, and Operations

FY 2009 funds will focus on improving the quality and transparency of civilian rule of law through assisting the NP and APF with strategic planning, competency-building, development of a continuum of appropriate applied force, and sustainable training programs for the two organization's respective personnel. The program will achieve these assistance goals by providing resident technical advisors and training programs for targeted groups of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and jurists.

Improving the Justice System

The effectiveness of law enforcement's working relationship with the prosecutors will be an important component of this program. The FY 2009 program will include efforts to improve police-prosecutor cooperation to better manage crime scenes, preserve evidence and bring criminals to justice. Strengthening the working relationship between police and prosecutors through the implementation of policies and procedures – that will require the police to consult with prosecutors during investigations – will further establish corruption-fighting mechanisms and initiate improvements in judicial administration and criminal case management. Additionally, funds will incorporate human rights into basic curriculum and into the continuum of appropriate force used in the rules of engagement.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the foreign national direct-hire and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nepal				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement				
Stabilization Operations and Security Reform	-	-	-	8,200
Senior Law Enforcement Advisor	-	-	-	800
Sub Total	-	-	-	9,000
Justice Sector				
Resident Legal Advisor	-	-	-	400
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	200
Good Governance	-	-	-	200
Sub-Total	-	-	-	800
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	30	200
Sub-Total	-	-	30	200
Total	-	-	30	10,000

Pakistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
24,000	21,822	32,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Pakistani control over the border with Afghanistan and Iran is further strengthened.

Ability to monitor the 2,500 km border with Afghanistan and Iran to interdict the passage of terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminals will be improved. Access to previously inaccessible territory and the presence of security forces will be expanded through road construction. The Government of Pakistan's (GOP) border security surveillance and interdiction capabilities will be increased through continued air support, ongoing training activities, increased mobility, intelligence sharing, and expanded provision of communications and other equipment (e.g. surveillance equipment).

The capability of the GOP to investigate and prevent criminal and terrorist activity is improved.

Technical assistance, training, and equipment will augment the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement and security agencies. Institutional police reform programs will expand, emphasizing investigations, leadership and management skills, and academy development. Continued programs from FY 2008 include training modules in explosive response training and civil disturbance management courses. Police reform programs will also include the provision of model policing projects and support for a national dialogue among law enforcement agencies.

The ability of the GOP to deter and eradicate opium poppy cultivation and interdict narcotics trafficking is expanded.

Poppy crop surveys will result in the detection of poppy sown in remote areas. Cultivators will be subject to fines, arrest, and the loss of essential services such as electricity. The tribal government's Narcotics Control Cell will work together with the Frontier Corps (FC) and Tribal Levies to warn cultivators to self-eradicate or face forced eradication campaigns. Poppy cultivation will decline as alternative crop programs and road infrastructure projects expand. Demand reduction and narcotics awareness public education efforts will be expanded to prevent drug abuse.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds will advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy objectives of "Peace and Security" and "Governing Justly and Democratically" by addressing the challenges that the Government of Pakistan faces in the following ways:

(1) **The Border Security Project** provides operational support, commodities, and training to law enforcement agencies, primarily the FC, the Frontier Constabulary, the Tribal Levies, the Pakistan Coast Guards (PCG), and the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF). U.S. assistance goes to build or refurbish outposts for the Levies and FC close to the Afghanistan-Pakistan border and new roads, which open up remote areas to law enforcement agencies and allow forces to eradicate poppy, while facilitating farmer-to-market access for legal crops.

(2) **Drug Enforcement and Interdiction Program** provides funding and support to projects designed to enhance the GOP's law enforcement and counternarcotics interdiction capabilities. Training, mentoring, and prosecutorial and investigative assistance support the ANF. In the long-term, this assistance will increase the number of cases and prosecutions of high-level drug traffickers by the ANF and will build capacity in Pakistan's justice sector as a whole.

(3) **The Demand Reduction Program** advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. To this end, the United States will continue its partnership with the ANF to promote demand reduction awareness workshops and to establish drug treatment and outreach centers.

Program Justification

Pakistan is a key ally in the Global War on Terrorism and was named a Major Non-NATO Ally in early 2004. The GOP has demonstrated a commitment to combat transnational threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. Since September 11, 2001, the GOP has taken into custody roughly 600 suspected al-Qaida (AQ) and/or Taliban militants. In addition, the United States, Afghanistan, and Pakistan are working together through a Tripartite Commission to promote mutual understanding and stability in the region.

Pakistan's 1,600 km border with Afghanistan and 900 km border with Iran runs through rough, mountainous, and desert terrain that is remote and thus provides abundant hiding space for terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals. Monitoring and maintaining control over this border has long posed a challenge for the under-equipped and under-trained Pakistani security agencies. Pakistani law enforcement is under-equipped and under-trained to combat both drug traffickers and AQ/Taliban insurgent groups financed by massive opium cultivation and a lucrative arms/narcotics trade that have prevailed in Afghanistan since 1996. Commodities, infrastructure support, and training already provided by the USG have improved the capabilities and will to fight of agencies operating on the border, but still do not come close to meeting operational requirements of approximately 80,000 personnel.

Ongoing assistance over a period of years, at a rate at which the GOP can absorb, will be necessary.

Large areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) along the border with Afghanistan are virtually inaccessible, including to law enforcement agencies. This renders frontier areas attractive to terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals who seek refuge. INL-funded rural road construction programs begun in the FATA in opium poppy growing areas a decade ago continue to succeed in facilitating law enforcement access for eradication and interdiction activities. At the same time, this improved infrastructure opened these remote areas for legitimate commerce, counter-drug education efforts, economic development projects, and vital health and education facilities, and the development of civil society. INL-funded roads are accompanied by small infrastructure projects, including water and electrification schemes that improve the lives of the people and help gain their support for the entry of law enforcement into these areas. In addition to counternarcotics road construction, additional roads and bridges are being constructed in areas along the Afghan border where AQ and Taliban militants may otherwise find safe haven, as part of the Border Security program. An extensive road network is planned by Embassy Islamabad for the entire FATA region, although actual construction will take place where security conditions permit access to road crews and engineering teams.

In 1990, Pakistan was a major producer of opium poppy. With assistance from the USG, Pakistan embarked on a 10-year plan to become poppy free. It essentially achieved that goal by 2001. However, Pakistan experienced a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in 2004-2005, mainly in areas where INL assistance had never reached, deep in the Khyber agency and adjacent to the Nangahar opium producing area in Afghanistan. There was also an expansion of cultivation to non-traditional areas along the western border in Balochistan. It is important that opium poppy cultivation first be contained, and then eliminated as soon as possible, before its economic impact becomes too deeply rooted. Crop control efforts, including enhanced poppy monitoring, increased economic alternatives, and infrastructure projects will decrease opium production. Since the GOP is committed to this effort, but lacks the resources necessary to implement effective anti-poppy efforts, INL programs seek to fill the gap by continuing to assist the GOP in reaching its goal of regaining poppy-free status.

GOP seizures of narcotics – primarily heroin, opium and hashish – are significant but undoubtedly represent only a small fraction of what is actually transiting the country. Arrests of traffickers in the remote border areas are difficult, as traffickers generally are far better equipped than law enforcement agencies. The continued provision of vehicles, radios, and surveillance equipment as part of the Border Security Program is expanding the capacity of law enforcement agencies to monitor and interdict narcotics trafficking. With 55 percent of Pakistan's land mass to cover and less than 20 percent of the country's law enforcement personnel to do it, more personnel and better equipment will be required to wage effective battle against the rampant Afghanistan narcotics trade, and spreading the influence of the Taliban.

Pakistan is also combating its own growing drug addiction problem that threatens the welfare and economic stability of its society. In 2007, the GOP, in coordination with the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC,) completed a drug use survey. The survey indicates that Pakistan has approximately two to three million drug addicts, including about 628,000 opiate abusers. The number of injecting drug users almost doubled from the last survey, to an estimated 125,000. With the growing number of intravenous drug users, we expect to see an increase in the numbers of HIV positive, hepatitis, and tuberculosis cases. The GOP needs additional resources in demand reduction to complement its supply-side efforts.

Law enforcement institutions in Pakistan have been neglected for decades, predominantly in favor of intelligence agencies with collection capabilities. This has resulted in a very weak capacity to investigate even basic crimes, such as stolen vehicles, and much less the far more serious threats posed by terrorists and narcotics traffickers. GOP capacity to combat terrorism and other serious forms of criminality successfully requires not just an infusion of resources, but also comprehensive reform and improvements to law enforcement institutions countrywide. These reforms include better cooperation and coordination among law enforcement organizations, more focus on service to the community, and overall enhancement of technical skills.

In October 2002, Pakistan promulgated Police Order 2002, a roadmap for reform. Two boards, the National Police Management Board and the National Police Training Management Board, have been convened to oversee reform efforts and to facilitate coordination and standardization of law enforcement training, policies, and procedures across the country. Pakistan needs expert assistance and resources to implement these reforms fully. In support of this effort, INL assistance is providing leadership and management training at senior law enforcement levels, in addition to furnishing training in basic and advanced criminal investigation techniques. Emphasis is placed on curriculum development, promotion of organizational change, and development of high accountability and public awareness standards.

Program Accomplishments

The Ministry of Interior's Air Wing (50th Squadron) was established with INL funding in 2002. It currently has nine Huey II helicopters and three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft, two equipped with Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) night vision enhancement systems, operating from Quetta, Balochistan. The program has provided training to FC platoons from the Rapid Interdiction Force (RIF), as well as ANF units, and is now capable of integrated air-ground operations, with deployment of both fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. In addition, 50th Squadron Air Wing crews are night vision capable and have a higher operational rate than counterpart military Aviation Squadrons. In 2007, the nine Huey IIs of the Air Wing executed 186 operational missions. These included transporting law enforcement forces to raid suspected drug compounds and drug processing facilities, poppy surveys, casualty evacuations (casevacs) for personnel injured during FC and ANF operations, support for law enforcement agencies along the Afghan border, and border reconnaissance. The three fixed-wing Cessna Caravans, equipped with FLIR surveillance equipment, executed 132 operational missions, including surveillance, casevacs, and command and control support for large operations. The Air Wing executed another 384 vital training missions.

More than 1,500 vehicles and hundreds of pieces of communications equipment have been delivered so far to the FC Balochistan (FCB) and FC Northwest Frontier Province (FC-NWFP), the PCG, the ANF, and other border security agencies.. Under the Border Security Project, the USG has finished construction or refurbishment of 64 FC outposts in Balochistan and NWFP, in addition to 62 Levy and 11 Frontier Constabulary outposts in the NWFP. Another 39 new outposts are under way in NWFP and Balochistan, for a total of 176 facilities. These resources give border security personnel shelter in and access to remote areas of the western border, and improve coordination and communication among those agencies.

In 2007, GOP security forces reported seizing 10.9 metric tons of heroin/morphine, 93.8 metric tons of hashish, and 15.3 metric tons of opium. The near doubling of opium seizures over 2006 reflects both the increase in the Afghan crop and success against traffickers in Baluchistan. The FC attributes its record seizures to assistance received under the Border Security Program. Arrests of narcotics traffickers, although many being low-level couriers, increase annually. The DEA is working closely with the ANF and other appropriate law enforcement organizations with the aim of disrupting and dismantling trafficking organizations.

To date, 500 kilometers of counternarcotics roads have been completed in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies. An additional 60 kilometers are underway in the Khyber, as well as 50 kilometers in Kala Dhaka. In addition, construction of 113 kilometers of border security roads in FATA is complete, and ongoing construction of 266 kilometers continues to open up areas along the Afghan border. Some 820 agricultural schemes and alternative crops projects have been completed in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber Agencies with more under way.

The GOP has a strong commitment to combating opium poppy cultivation. The NWFP local government, with INL support, monitors the crop and mounts eradication campaigns. Pakistan's story of transition from being a major world supplier in the 1980's, to being declared poppy free in 2001 by the UN, is used as a model in promoting counterdrug efforts around the world. Opium poppy cultivation increased significantly to 7,571 hectares in 2004, but monitoring and eradication efforts brought the crop down to 1,701 hectares in 2007, just shy of the UN standard "poppy-free" status (cultivation below 1,000 hectares.) Crop substitution programs, begun over a decade ago, have created a number of alternative economic opportunities.

For the first time, Pakistan participated in the Paris Pact expert meetings under the UNODC in Vienna in October 2004, and hosted a Paris Pact expert roundtable in Islamabad in early 2005, underscoring GOP interest in working in a multilateral context to counternarcotics production and trafficking. With assistance from UNODC, Pakistan is also part of an Intergovernmental Technical Committee with Iran and Afghanistan to block the flow of drugs across borders. In addition, Pakistan is part of the Counternarcotics Working Group (CNWG), composed of senior diplomatic and military representatives from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States to increase regional cooperation and offer a forum for the in-

depth exchange of views on topics of mutual concern, including security of the Pakistan and Afghanistan border region.

The Police Order 2002 established a broad framework for police reform. In order to institutionalize change and reach a larger audience of police personnel, emphasis was placed on working with provincial and national training institutions to adopt a standard training curriculum. All five provincial Police Colleges, Sihala (Punjab), Hangu (NWFP), Quetta (Balochistan), Saeedabad (Sindh), and Shadadpur (Sindh) have integrated several USG courses into their basic course curriculum.

Police training programs trained over 1,500 personnel in 2007, and over 4,000 law enforcement officers since 2002. Police training focuses on crime scene investigations, leadership, management issues, and curriculum development, with a train-the-trainer approach. The National Police Academy and all five police colleges, which train over 10,000 personnel per year, have integrated USG investigations course materials into their curricula. The training schedule expanded again in 2007 and includes all the provinces.

Other training courses involving personnel from fourteen different agencies have begun to improve skills in basic criminal investigations, small unit tactics, port of entry operations, first response at crime scenes, use of continuum of force, building organizational capacity, instructor development, and executive management. INL-funded technical assistance has been provided in the development of an organization and structure for the Federal Investigation Agency Special Investigative Group (SIG), including 153 standard operating procedures (SOPs) for police management and operations. Assistance has also been provided to adapt these SOPs to Pakistan police organizations and a Police Reform Study has been provided to the Minister of Interior and the President.

Hardware and software installation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), a computerized fingerprint system, is complete, with 52 remote terminals throughout Pakistan. With the help of the USG, Pakistan converted to the 10-print card in 2003 and began using the AFIS system in 2005 at the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) headquarters and the Islamabad Capital Police. Data entry of 140,000 out of 440,000 GOP criminal fingerprint records has been completed and the rest are scheduled for completion in 2008.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program has three major components that build on efforts undertaken in previous years, particularly since 9/11.

Border Security Program

FY 2009 funds will build on the successful implementation of commodity support (vehicles, communications equipment, and surveillance equipment), training, and technical assistance that started with FY 2001 Supplemental funding. The Border Security Program expands law enforcement capacity to secure the borders with Afghanistan and Iran against terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. Beneficiaries include the Ministry of

Interior, ANF, FCB, FC-NWFP, the Frontier Constabulary, the FIA, PCG, Customs, and Home Departments. INL support is coordinated with DOD and other USG assistance through an Embassy Border Security Coordinator, as well as other coordinating mechanisms in Washington and in Pakistan.

Funds will be used to provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, which includes three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft and nine Huey II helicopters based at Quetta, Balochistan. These aircraft are a powerful tool for Pakistani law enforcement. They perform a critical border surveillance function, support ground forces operations against traffickers, criminals, and terrorists, and play a key role in interdictions of illegal drug and weapons shipments. The operational tempo in 2007 was the highest in the history of the program and will continue to increase as law enforcement capabilities improve.

Law Enforcement Program

Funds will be used to strengthen law enforcement institutions and capacities. Rule of Law funds will strengthen judicial reform, a judicial security program, and Anti-Money Laundering efforts. Law Enforcement Reform funds will be used to continue providing training, technical assistance, and equipment to expand investigative skills, build accountability and internal control structures, enhance police training institutions, and improve managerial and leadership expertise. Resources will also be used for police reorganization efforts and will include technical assistance, training, and executive travel to observe modern and progressive law enforcement organizations in the United States. Funds will support new initiatives in Civil Disturbance Management and Explosives Recognition Training in response to a changing security threat. Funds will also be used to support continuing community policing and professional standards pilot projects through training, technical assistance, and equipment. Funds will be used to continue the police leadership institute program at the National Police Academy for superintendent-level personnel, the police supervision academy curriculum at the Police College level for inspector training, and training facility upgrades at the National Police Academy, Police Colleges, and Police Training Centers to accommodate proficiency skills training. A component of all these programs is to encourage more effective law enforcement cooperation within the GOP, as well as with the United States and other countries.

Counternarcotics Program

INL's success in curbing poppy cultivation in Pakistan showed that rural development must accompany law enforcement efforts against the drug trade, from cultivation to trafficking. This is no time to abandon that strategy as Pakistan confronts the twin spread of drugs and Talibanization from Afghanistan. Funds will be used to support the construction of roads and bridges in current and former opium poppy cultivation areas. These roads projects will include small water schemes to improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops and intensive farming. On a more limited scale, funds will continue to support the introduction of alternative crops.

Pakistan's interdiction efforts against drugs and arms trafficking are hampered by too few resources for the vast terrain and a failure to adopt more effective tactics. In an effort to increase aid to law enforcement agencies focused on narcotics interdiction, we will provide operational support to law enforcement agencies willing to address performance issues. We will boost in-service training opportunities to increase tactical capabilities to those willing to implement them. To enhance interdiction efforts, INL will provide resources to improve ground and air mobility and communication capabilities. INL will also assist with aerial poppy surveys, poppy eradication efforts, and demand reduction activities.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

These funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Pakistan

INL Budget

(\$000s)

	FY 2007 *	FY 2008	FY 2009
Border Security Program			
Aviation	8,000	15,022	11,000
Infrastructure/Commodities	2,202	500	2,700
Training/Training Materials	1,000	-	1,000
Sub Total	11,202	15,522	14,700
Law Enforcement/Judicial System			
Law Enforcement Reform *	3,148	1,000	6,000
Rule of Law	-	1,000	2,500
National Criminal Data/AFIS	1,000	-	-
Sub Total	4,148	2,000	8,500
Counternarcotics Program			
Crop Control	2,300	1,000	3,000
Interdiction	-	-	1,500
Demand Reduction	500	500	1,000
Ops support to LE agencies	1,700	1,000	1,500
Sub Total	4,500	2,500	7,000
Program Development and Support			
U.S. Personnel	590	637	700
Non-U.S. Personnel	180	320	320
ICASS Costs	380	485	380
Program Support	350	358	400
Sub-Total	1,500	1,800	1,800
Total	21,350	21,822	32,000

* For FY 2007, \$24M was allocated for Pakistan. However, \$2.65M has been reprogrammed to the Haitian Security Unit, which resulted in a net allocation to Pakistan of \$21.35M.

Sri Lanka

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	20	350

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

To improve the law enforcement capabilities of the Sri Lanka National Police (SLNP).

The institutionalization of modern police training curricula and adult teaching methodologies, community policing program for the national police reserve, training in investigative skills, and organizational development, including establishment of a steering committee to develop a strategic plan for the police department.

Transformational Diplomacy

FY 2009 funds promote the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy goals of addressing key challenges to security and law enforcement for this country, focusing on Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations.

Program Justification

Since 1983, the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has fought the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a terrorist organization fighting for a separate ethnic Tamil state in the north and east of the country. During this period the police command structure in northern and eastern provinces was closely integrated with the other security organizations under the authority of the Joint Operations Command. Many police stations in the east were overrun and numerous police officers were killed. In December 2001, the Government and the LTTE each announced unilateral cease fires. As a result of the peace process, there has been a sharp reduction in roadblocks and checkpoints around the country. At the present time the cease fire is still in place and the police are no longer functioning as an extension of the military arm of the government.

About 74 percent of the population of Sri Lanka is of Sinhalese descent. The largest minority groups are the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils, which together make up about 18 percent of the population. Over 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas of the Island. The official languages of Sri Lanka are Sinhala and Tamil. Sinhala is spoken by three fourths of the population. Tamil is a Dravidian language of northern and eastern provinces of the country. English, the former official language of the country until 1957, is still widely spoken. In working with such a diverse population that speaks multiple

languages, the SLNP must perform police services while avoiding the perception of favoritism in the forms of language and ethnicity.

The SLNP is headed by an Inspector General of Police (IG), who reports to the Minister of the Interior. Prior to January 2002, the police reported to the Minister of Defense and were an integral part of the nation's security forces, holding primary responsibility for internal security. Specially trained commando units of the police were regularly deployed in joint operations with the armed forces.

FY 2008 funds are scheduled to be used for an S/CRS-led interagency pre-assessment to form the basis for a field-based review process that results in the articulation of a U.S. Government stabilization strategy in East Sri Lanka. The assessment examined the gaps in law enforcement development to determine where to focus meaningful assistance.

INL has been assisting in the transition of the Sri Lankan police to a civilian force after 25 years of civil war. Therefore, INL programs that provide training and support to the country's police will improve Sri Lanka to manage such threats.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 will see a resumption of law enforcement assistance program after a three-year gap in funding.

FY 2009 Program

Law Enforcement Assistance

FY 2009 funds will be used to assist the SLNP in developing better governance and organizational reform management skills, and strategic planning and officer skills enhancement.

Sri Lanka

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	350
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	20	-
Total	-	-	20	350

Western Hemisphere

Argentina

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	198	305

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance existing law enforcement and judicial capabilities to investigate and prosecute criminal cases, including those involving intellectual property rights.

Improved interoperability among federal law enforcement agencies.

Strengthen the Government of Argentina's (GOA) judicial branch's capacity to prosecute human trafficking (TIP) cases and provide victim assistance.

Increased human trafficking cases are brought to trial.

Increased prosecutions of individuals and government officials involved in human trafficking.

Increased number of trafficking victims are reintegrated into society.

Improve coordination among NGOs dedicated to fighting human trafficking.

Increased number of joint activities sponsored by NGOs working on anti-TIP programming.

Transformational Diplomacy

The program's objectives advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed increase the capacity of Argentine federal and provincial law enforcement agencies to reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics through Argentina via land, commercial air and maritime routes. There are indications that there is more cocaine passing through Argentina than previously believed, particularly in containerized cargo. Although most of these drugs remain in Argentina or are trans-shipped to Europe, some make their way to the United States. Drug trafficking and related transnational crimes are a direct threat to democratic institutions and regional stability.

Program Justification

Argentina is not a major drug producing country. However, because of its advanced chemical production facilities, it is one of South America's largest producers of precursor chemicals. Law enforcement authorities believe that the amount of cocaine passing through Argentina continued to increase in 2007. Marijuana remains the most commonly smuggled and consumed drug, with cocaine and inhalants ranked second and third, respectively.

Focused analytical and technical training will enhance the institutional capabilities and interoperability of the Argentine law enforcement agencies to enable them to act more effectively against narcotics trafficking and other trans-border crime, and will help counter spillover of cultivation, trafficking and/or processing operations from Bolivia.

Program Accomplishments

In the first 10 months of 2007, Argentine federal and provincial law enforcement agencies seized nearly 8 metric tons of cocaine, 45.6 metric tons of coca leaf, 74.6 metric tons of marijuana and 5 kilograms (kg) of heroin. Although coca leaf is used almost exclusively for chewing by the indigenous population in a number of Argentina's Northern provinces, seizures of this size are unusual. The ongoing transition from an inquisitorial legal system to an oral accusatorial system will lead to positive reforms in the process of indicting, prosecuting and sentencing of major drug offenders. A principal reform will place responsibility for investigations with prosecutors, which will make the adjudication process more efficient than the current system which places responsibility for conducting investigations with overburdened judges. The USG-funded Northern Border Task Force (NBTF) was responsible for a significant portion of overall 2007 seizures by the GOA, and the recent establishment of the Northeast Border Task Force (EBTF) should produce similarly positive results as it becomes fully operational at the border area with Paraguay and Brazil.

FY 2009 Program

Northern Border Task Force

The 85 law enforcement personnel attached to the NBTF operate in Argentina's Northeastern province of Salta along the sensitive Bolivian border, which is the primary focus of USG counternarcotics assistance. Funding will continue to support this interagency operation involving federal and provincial law enforcement through training and upgrading of equipment, such as computers and two vehicles; and training in intelligence gathering, law enforcement tactics, firearms and investigative techniques.

North East Border Task Force

USG support will help the GOA replicate the success of the interagency NBTF model in the Northeastern province of Misiones, which forms the Argentine portion of the sensitive Tri-

border Area adjoining Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. Working with the Gendarmeria, Prefectura and Misiones Provincial police, funding will be used to purchase two vehicles and provide office equipment, including computers, a printer, internet server and secure communications equipment. Training for the new Task Force would include basic narcotics and contraband investigations and tactical training, for as many as 70 federal and provincial law enforcement officers.

Law Enforcement Support

Support will focus on providing intelligence-based training, equipment and software to improve GOA law enforcement agencies' capacity to conduct complex investigations and support successful prosecutions. This will include training on computer-based intelligence analysis and charting software that will allow law enforcement to track organizations, money flow and communications. USG funds will provide training in the use of Real-Time Analytical Intelligence Database (RAID) software, a data base that allows for the systematic study and exploitation of massive evidence data from large narcotics-related arrests.

Trafficking in Persons

The GOA, in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has dedicated considerable effort to raising public awareness of human trafficking and has made anti-trafficking education a part of its training for law enforcement and judicial officials. In recent months a number of bills seeking to criminalize trafficking in persons have been introduced in the Argentine Congress, and many are optimistic that anti-TIP legislation will pass in 2008. Funding TIP-related training to judges and law enforcement officials will help build on this positive momentum, and strengthen institutional capacity to effectively prosecute human trafficking.

Argentina

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction	-	-	97	100
Northern Border Task Force	-	-	42	25
North East Border Task Force	-	-	55	75
Intellectual Property Rights			-	25
Trafficking in Persons/Migrant Smuggling	-	-	97	180
Program Developemnt & Support	-	-	4	-
<i>Total</i>	-	-	198	305

Bahamas

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
500	496	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) significantly disrupts the movement of illicit drugs through Bahamian territory to the United States.

The number and amount of seizures of cocaine and marijuana will increase, along with the number of arrests of narcotics traffickers.

Bahamian law enforcement, with U.S. assistance, conducts sophisticated criminal and financial investigations and effective maritime interdiction operations that will result in a reduction in narcotics trafficking activity.

Cooperation and coordination with U.S. law enforcement will increase and several major Bahamian drug trafficking organizations will be dismantled.

The number of narcotics trafficking and money laundering cases successfully prosecuted will increase.

Judicial institutions are modernized so that drug traffickers and money launderers are successfully prosecuted in an expeditious manner and their assets seized and forfeited.

The value of assets seized and forfeited will increase significantly and the government will respond expeditiously to U.S. extradition requests.

Transformational Diplomacy

The program advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by supporting interdiction efforts, such as OPBAT, a multi-national, multi-agency drug interdiction effort that brings together personnel from the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Homeland Security (including the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs), the Department of State, the Royal Bahamas Police Force, and the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands Police. OPBAT will continue to spearhead U.S. and Bahamian efforts to protect our South East border from international drug trafficking into and through The Bahamas.

Program Justification

Cocaine from South America arrives in The Bahamas via go-fast boats, small commercial freighters, or small aircraft from Jamaica, Hispaniola and Venezuela. During the 1980s, it was estimated that 70 percent of the drug flow from South America transited the islands, whereas in recent years, the estimated flow has declined to less than 10 percent. OPBAT is the largest, most effective, and longest-existing interdiction effort in the Caribbean. One of the dividends of this long history of cooperation is that the Bahamian drug police are among the best in the Caribbean. Because The Bahamas is a small country with limited assets, it depends upon U.S.-funded equipment and training to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated drug trafficking organizations. U.S. funds provide maintenance and communications for Bahamian fast-boats that provide OPBAT with its interdiction capabilities.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) of the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) cooperated closely with U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies on drug investigations. During 2007, including OPBAT seizures, Bahamian authorities seized 630 kilograms of cocaine and approximately 50 metric tons of marijuana. The DEU arrested 527 persons on drug-related offenses and seized \$7.8 million in cash, five vessels and an airplane.

FY 2009 Program

Law Enforcement Investigations

This project will focus on improving the ability of the Royal Bahamian Police Force to detect, investigate, and prosecute drug smugglers through training and technical assistance.

Operation Bahamas Turks and Caicos (OPBAT)

This project will support the maintenance of OPBAT bases by purchasing generators and provide equipment, such as refurbished boat engines for interdiction operations.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

These funds will be used to pay salaries, benefits, and allowances of U.S. personnel and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs.

The Bahamas			
INL BUDGET			
(\$000)			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement			
Law Enforcement Investigations	70	75	75
OPBAT	30	25	25
<i>Sub-Total</i>	100	100	100
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction			
Program Development and Support			
U.S. Personnel	300	296	300
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	
ICASS Costs	100	100	100
Program Support	-	-	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	400	396	400
<i>Total</i>	500	496	500

Dominican Republic

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
395 *	992	1,150

* FY 2007 funding for the Dominican Republic is accounted for in the Caribbean and Central America Regional account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance existing law enforcement targeting of drug-trafficking organizations.

Increased number of interdictions and quantity of drugs seized.

Improve the ability of the Dominican Government (GODR) law enforcement officials/agencies to successfully investigate and prosecute criminal cases.

Increased number of arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers.

Transformational Diplomacy

Counternarcotics assistance advances the Peace and Security objective of strengthening the rule of law by enhancing the ability of law enforcement to dismantle international narco-trafficking organizations. Dominican police will receive training and technical assistance aimed at building/improving their capacity to intercept drug shipments and to conduct investigations that lead to the arrest and prosecution of narco-traffickers and money launderers.

Program Justification

The Dominican Republic is a major drug transit country in the Caribbean and Dominicans operate major trafficking organizations in the United States – particularly on the East Coast. According to the U.S. Joint Interagency Task Force –South (JIATF-S) the number of suspect drug flights from Venezuela to Hispaniola increased by 38 percent from 2006 to 2007 – approximately two thirds of the flights went to the DR.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, Dominican authorities seized approximately four metric tons of cocaine, 102.5 kilograms (kg) of heroin, 17,902 units of MDMA, and 511.7 kg of marijuana. In November, the National Drug Control Directorate (DNCD), in coordination with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), interdicted an airdrop of drugs, seizing more than 220 kg of cocaine. The DNCD made 12,841 drug-related arrests in 2007. Of these, 12,510 were Dominican nationals and 331 were foreigners. The DEA executed a joint, interagency-coordinated counter-drug operation called “Rum Punch” with U.S. Mission agencies, the DNCD and other Dominican military branches focusing on the movement of drugs, money and chemicals between source zones and the United States. The operation included maritime and air assets from the U.S., British and Dominican militaries. The operation succeeded in temporarily stopping flights from Venezuela.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

This project will focus on improving the ability of the GODR to gather intelligence on, investigate, and prosecute drug smugglers through training, technical assistance and support to the DNCD vetted unit and the canine unit. Funds will also be used to improve data collection and analysis capabilities of the Port police and to provide surveillance equipment for port security.

In addition, funds will be used to provide training and technical assistance to the Dominican National Police in capacity building. Police personnel will be trained to properly investigate complex criminal cases such as organized crime, money laundering, and related crimes.

Anti-Money Laundering

Training and mentoring in the development and prosecution of complex financial investigations will be provided to police investigators and prosecutors.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds are used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire U.S. and foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Dominican Republic			
INL BUDGET			
(\$000)			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement			
Port Security	-	50	100
Domestic Violence		30	60
Police Reform	-	200	275
Illegal Migration	-	62	90
Vetted Unit	-	150	225
Sub Total	-	492	750
Money Laundering	-	100	-
Program Development and Support			
U.S. Personnel	-	200	200
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	50	50
ICASS Costs	-	150	150
Program Support	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	400	400
Total	-	992	1,150

Eastern Caribbean

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
---	496	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Augment ability of responsible agencies to investigate, prosecute, seize criminal assets, interdict illicit drug and chemical shipments, and control money laundering.

Increased number of interdictions and quantity of drugs and contraband seized.

Increased number of arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers and money launderers.

Increased amount and value of illicit assets seized and forfeited.

Transformational Diplomacy

In the area of interdiction, INL funding contributes to the Peace and Security objective by enhancing the capacity of Eastern Caribbean law enforcement to counter drug trafficking and related crimes such as money laundering, arms trafficking and corruption. The Eastern Caribbean remains a vulnerable platform from which transnational criminals can threaten the security interests of the U.S. Funds will be used for specialized training and technical assistance for criminal and money laundering investigations and also support the maritime drug interdiction operations of the Regional Security System (RSS) defense and police forces.

Program Justification

The principal U.S. interests in the seven countries of the Eastern Caribbean – Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines – are preventing and combating transnational criminal activity against the United States, including terrorism, narcotics trafficking, alien smuggling, and financial crimes. These Eastern Caribbean countries make up a significant portion of the “third border” of the United States which is a transit zone for drugs -- mostly cocaine and marijuana products, going from South America to the United States, Europe and other markets.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, Antigua and Barbuda forces seized 5.7 kilograms (kg) of cocaine and 464 kg of marijuana, arrested 134 persons on drug-related charges, and prosecuted six traffickers. Barbados reported seizing 228.6 kg of cocaine and 4,194 kg of marijuana and arrested four major traffickers. Grenadian authorities reported seizing approximately 935.8 kg of cocaine, 9,824 marijuana plants, 260 kg of marijuana, and 1,686 marijuana cigarettes. They arrested 382 people on drug-related charges, 356 men and 26 women, including two major traffickers. Dominican law enforcement agencies reported seizing 353 kg of cocaine and 181 kg of marijuana – down substantially from 2006. Dominica Police arrested 217 persons on drug-related charges, and prosecuted eight major drug traffickers. The Government of St. Lucia (GOSL) Police reported seizing 792.5 kg of cocaine in 2007, up from 50.7 kg in 2006. The GOSL also seized 793 kg of marijuana in 2007, up from 515.8 kg in 2006.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement/Interdiction

The DEA-led “Operation Reef Shark” targets trafficking organizations using specially selected and vetted law enforcement personnel from the islands to conduct investigations aimed dismantling their operations. In FY 2009, funding will provide technical assistance and training to the police participating in Reef Shark. FY 2009 funding will also support the maintenance of the boats donated in previous years and training for the maritime interdiction units.

Money Laundering

Funding will be used for the mentoring of financial investigators and prosecutors involved in developing and prosecuting money laundering cases. Department of Treasury financial mentors will make periodic visits to the seven Financial Investigative Units in the Eastern Caribbean.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay salaries, allowances, and benefits of foreign national direct hire employees in the Narcotics Affairs Section. In addition, funds pay for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Eastern Caribbean

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement			
Law Enforcement/Interdiction	-	200	230
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	200	230
Money Laundering		96	70
Program Development and Support			
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	50	50
ICASS Costs	-	150	150
Program Support	-	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	200	200
<i>Total</i>	-	496	500

El Salvador

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
250 *	744	800

* FY 2007 funding for El Salvador is accounted for in the Caribbean and Central America Regional account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the abilities of the Government of El Salvador (GOES) law enforcement agencies to detect and interdict trafficked drugs.

Increased number of interdictions.

Increased quantity of seized drugs.

Increased arrests and convictions for gang related crime.

Deter gang crime through improved investigations and improved prison management.

Decrease in gang-related prison violence.

Decrease in prison-based crime.

Transformational Diplomacy

El Salvador is a Transforming Country, as it a low-income country that meets the Millennium Challenge goals. The program in El Salvador supports the Peace and Security Goal, addressing Narcotics Interdiction and Organized and Gang-Related Crime by improving the ability of the GOES law enforcement capacity to combat narcotics trafficking and transnational gangs.

Program Justification

El Salvador is a transit point for cocaine and heroin that flow through the Eastern Pacific and by land. El Salvador's public security is threatened by criminal youth gangs that commit extortion, murder and other violent crimes, including some committed from within prisons. The Salvadoran police, prosecutors and prevention agencies do not have the training or

equipment to adequately prevent gang crime or to apprehend and successfully prosecute gang criminals. They also need to amplify the exchange of information with neighboring countries and the United States to detain criminals who slip between countries unimpeded. Prison officials need training in management of prison populations to separate out vulnerable juveniles and control hardened criminals.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007 the GOES targeted maritime trafficking along its coastline and overland transit routes, as well as narcotics-related money laundering operations. The Anti-Narcotics Division (DAN) of the National Civilian Police (PNC) focused on overland transportation, commercial air, package delivery services, and maritime transportation in the Gulf of Fonseca resulting in the seizure of four metric tons of cocaine. The Financial Investigative Unit (FIU) of the Attorney General's office monitored suspicious financial activity and investigated suspected instances of money laundering and associated financial crime resulting in the seizure of assets valued at \$1.4 million.

FY 2009 Program

Interdiction

Funds will strengthen land interdiction programs to increase detection capacity and complement Salvadoran collaboration with USG maritime operations. Funds will support the purchase of additional canines for the DAN, as well as USG law enforcement agency-sponsored certification, refresher training, and spot purchases of equipment such as radios and dog training tools for the DAN K-9 unit. INL will also work with DHS and DEA to provide customs and border security training to Salvadoran counterparts.

This project complements Merida Initiative requests which, in El Salvador, will enhance border security and interdiction by providing inspection equipment and training. Merida projects will support interdiction by providing technological tools for information development and exchange (fingerprint analysis, vetted units, drug and INTERPOL networks) and support maritime interdiction through repairs and new patrol boats and communications and safety equipment. Police will receive protective equipment, communications equipment, and vehicles. Training will also be provided for asset forfeiture, court personnel and prosecutors, and for arms control.

Merida funds have also been requested for the International Law Enforcement Academy located in El Salvador to construct barracks for students who currently must stay in hotels, and to cover training courses in a wide variety of police and anti-gang topics for the region.

Transnational Gangs

Funds will focus on investigation of gang-related crime, and on improved management of prison populations to complement the Criminal Youth Gangs Program and requested funding for the Gangs Strategy Implementation under the Merida Initiative. Support will fund El

Salvador-specific equipment and training for the GOES Transnational Anti-Gang Unit (TAG), including case management software, protective gear for police, and law enforcement operations training. The requested funding complements regional anti-gang program initiatives to provide training and technical assistance designed to address gang problems common to El Salvador's neighbors.

Funds will also expand the pilot Prison Management Training Program initiated at the end of FY 2007 to improve the level of security in Salvadoran prisons where transnational street gang members are incarcerated. Training and mentoring of prison staff will significantly improve staff operations and professionalism. Work with prison officials will improve management of the system and mechanisms to separate youthful offenders from gang leaders. Training will focus on basic security and control operations in the prisons and strategic and tactical planning for prison managers. It will also include training and equipment for quick reaction forces.

This program complements requests for training and technical assistance in the Merida Initiative to enhance gang prevention and law enforcement, including prisons, as well as community prevention activities to dissuade youth from joining gangs, juvenile rehabilitation and a related regional drug demand reduction program through the Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (OAS/CICAD).

Program Development and Support:

Funds will support general administrative and operational expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

El Salvador

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement				
Port and Airport Security	-	-	100	-
Border Security	-	-	178	-
Intelligence Fusion and Analysis	-	-	200	-
Interdiction	-	-	-	200
Sub Total	-	-	478	200
Transnational Crime				
Gangs	-	-	-	435
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	61	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	60	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	145	-
Program Support	-	-	-	165
Sub-Total	-	-	266	165
Total	-	-	744	800

Guatemala

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
2,200	3,472	5,320

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Build the investigative and operational capacity of Guatemalan law enforcement agencies capacity to effectively disrupt drug trafficking, trans-border crime, and illicit crop production in Guatemala.

Improved drug seizure levels.

Increased prosecution and investigation of money laundering cases.

All Guatemalan law enforcement officers in supported units will be vetted.

Increased arrests, prosecution and conviction of narcotraffickers.

Surveys show a declining rate of drug use in populations served by demand reduction programs.

Gang-related crime drops in areas served by the Government of Guatemala (GOG) integrated gang program.

Anti-Gang program is expanded to additional areas.

Youth enrolled in gang-prevention programs remain uninvolved in gangs.

Transformational Diplomacy

Guatemala falls in the developing country category--it is a low-income country not yet meeting Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) performance criteria. The goal for Peace and Security is to address two key challenges in Guatemala, both of which have a direct impact on the United States: interdiction of drugs flowing through Guatemala to the United States; and stopping transnational gang crime by improved law enforcement and prevention. For Governing Justly and Democratically, INL supports legislative and judicial reforms leading to improved law enforcement and less corruption.

Program Justification

Guatemala sits at a crucial position on the transit corridor for drugs flowing from South America to the United States. The USG estimates indicate that 90 percent of drugs reaching the United States are shipped by land, air and sea through the Central American corridor to Mexico and the United States. Widespread poverty and economic inequality complicate the fight against drug transshipment, alien smuggling and other transnational crimes, and the concomitant corruption. Transnational youth gangs are a large component of the public security crisis that dominates public concern. Gang crime affects the region and the United States.

The new administration of President Colon has vowed to reduce poverty and crime, and has taken a public stand against corruption. However drug seizures lag. Youth gangs continue to spread beyond the capital to regional cities and rural areas, bringing extortion, crime and violence. There has been a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in small plots in remote areas which the GOG eradicates regularly. GOG narcotics control police carry out manual eradication, interdiction, port control operations, narcotics investigations, and road interdiction and inspection functions. INL funds help support all of these activities.

Program Accomplishments

There have been a number of policy advances, as well as law enforcement accomplishments. The GOG strengthened the rule of law through ratification of the Commission Against Impunity (CICIG), established an autonomous forensics lab, put the Organized Crime bill into effect, drafted a comprehensive extradition law, and appointed special judges to issue warrants in sensitive cases.

In September 2007, the Guatemalan Supreme Court approved the appointment of twelve itinerate judges with nation-wide jurisdiction to issue sensitive search warrants in narcotics and money laundering cases. This will provide the timely issuance of search warrants and reduce the threat of leaks of information and corruption that had previously undermined narcotics investigations.

Land interdiction is still not satisfactory--seizures in 2007 totaled 730 kg of cocaine. However, the GOG has attempted to correct some of this problem by purging the police of corrupt officers. A total of 1,215 police officers were removed from the police in 2007, primarily for corruption. In late 2007, the GOG changed the leadership of their counternarcotics effort, the drug police and the ports police.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Project

In 2007, the anti-drug police unit, the SAIA, was fully vetted and polygraphed. In 2009, the USG will support the SAIA with training; technical assistance; and equipment, such as field

drug test kits, computers, radios, several replacement vehicles; and operational support/oversight. Funds will also support training for police investigators, prosecutors and judges in modern techniques of gathering and analyzing data to increase evidence-based seizures, arrests and convictions.

The vetting process has also been applied to the ports police (DIPA) program and FY 2009 funding will continue support for vetting, 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. The USG will also assist the government of Guatemala to expand inspection and analysis operations to other strategic areas of the country on the long border with Mexico used by drug traffickers by providing logistical support for bilateral and multi-lateral counternarcotics missions, such as “Mayan Jaguar” and “Central Skies,” as well as technical and logistical support for opium poppy reconnaissance and eradication operations.

Guatemala will also participate in regional programs funded by the Merida Initiative. This request complements Merida Initiative requests for border and ports security; interdiction support, including technological tools for information development and exchange (fingerprint analysis, vetted units, drug and INTERPOL networks); maritime interdiction support through repairs to existing boats, new patrol boats and communications and safety equipment; and police protective equipment, communications equipment, vehicles, asset forfeiture training and training in methods to combat arms trafficking by the Regional Firearms advisor.

Law Enforcement Development Project

This project works with a model precinct to develop better policing to combat crime, especially gang-based crime and violence. Funding will support replicating the program in additional municipalities. The program improves police and prosecutor skills and coordination, involves communities in crime monitoring and reporting, and strengthens police accountability and transparency.

The funding also complements the regional anti-gang program which provides training and technical assistance to address gang problems common to Guatemala’s neighbors as well as the Merida Initiative request, which seeks to replicate the Villa Nueva model in other countries of the region, and enhance gang prevention and law enforcement, including prisons.

The newly implemented CRADIC information system will provide the necessary information to improve patrolling coverage, improve the quality of investigations, more reliable statistical data for deployment of police personnel and strategic planning. 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. Funds will pay for maintenance and upgrades for equipment, computer hardware and software and training for police who will use the system.

Demand Reduction Project

Domestic drug use continues to be growing threat. Traffickers supply drugs as payment for services, increasing domestic supply, and gangs have become involved in retail drug sales. The Guatemala Demand Reduction Project will work with a re-vitalized SECCATID (the GOG demand reduction agency) to refocus efforts towards closer cooperation with the police. This will be complemented by OAS-CICAD regional demand reduction training requested under the Merida Initiative. The newly-formed Police Athletic League program will move past the trial stage during the course of the year, replicating the program in at least three additional areas by year-end. This program targets youth at risk for drug use and gang membership. USG support will enable SECCATID to work more closely with eradication teams to provide anti-cultivation and anti-drug abuse messages along with school and sports supplies to rural communities affected by poppy eradication missions.

Rule of Law/Prosecutors Project

Guatemala has advanced in the prosecution of money laundering and narcotics cases and in enacting the legal framework needed to strengthen investigations and prosecutions. Nevertheless, no major drug traffickers or perpetrators of money laundering crimes have been investigated or convicted. 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 enhance investigative methods, complex case development and processing, through specialized inter-agency training. This includes technical assistance in applying best practices to ensure effective and transparent procedures for special investigators and their assistants. Guatemalan courts and prosecutors will benefit from regional training requested under the Merida Initiative.

Anti-Corruption Reform (Good Governance)

Funds will provide training, technical assistance, and computer hardware and software for the anti-corruption and anti-money laundering prosecutors units of the Public Ministry. This assistance will help them implement better interagency coordination and resource allocation procedures.

Program Development and Support

Funds will support salaries, benefits and allowances of U.S. and foreign national direct hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs and general administrative and operational expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Guatemala

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Counternarcotics/Interdiction			
Narcotics Interdiction	300	600	1,010
Institutional Development	590	550	1,010
Sub Total	890	1,150	2,020
Eradication	100	250	250
Transnational Crime			
Financial Crime	-	-	50
Organized/Gang Related Crime	-	1,072	2,000
Sub Total	-	1,072	2,050
Administration of Justice	350	250	250
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	130	100	100
Program Development and Support			
U.S. Personnel	*320	250	150
Non-U.S. Personnel	110	113	200
ICASS Costs	270	187	270
Program Support	30	100	30
Sub-Total	730	650	650
Total	2,200	3,472	5,320

* Transfer Cost of Incoming Director included.

Haiti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
14,850	8,927	15,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Effective law enforcement and public order in Haiti significantly reduces the attractiveness of illegal migration and the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the United States, while promoting economic development and long-term stability.

Existing and 1,000 newly recruited Haitian National Police (HNP) will continue to be vetted and trained to democratic policing standards to form the core of a credible, competent police force. Haitian police will be able to respond to reports of crime in a timely manner, conduct effective patrols, direct traffic, communicate effectively, and conduct internal and criminal investigations, with crime reducing over time. Incidences of human rights abuses by police will decrease.

Up to 50 U.S. police officers and three U.S. corrections officers continue to serve in Haiti under the auspices of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), helping to maintain law and order, and advising, training, vetting, restructuring, and monitoring the HNP.

As citizens begin to have confidence in the police as an institution, reporting of crime will increase, as will police capability to respond. Security on the streets will improve, as measured by a return to normal business and reduction of daily gunfire.

The HNP counterdrug unit investigates and makes arrests of drug traffickers in cases that lead to prosecutions.

Drug seizures and drug trafficking arrests increase. The flow of drugs through Haiti declines.

Financial Investigative Unit (FIU) investigations lead to prosecutions and convictions, of money launderers, corrupt individuals and government officials.

The volume and the value of assets seized increases.

Transformational Diplomacy

Improved security is critical to strengthening democracy, providing stability, establishing an environment for economic growth and investment, improving respect for human rights, and reducing drug trafficking, illegal immigration, and other transnational crime. The INL police reform, corrections reform and counternarcotics assistance program supports the Peace and Security objective by focusing on the development of an honest, professional and effective police and corrections force. INL funds 50 police officers and three corrections officers in support of the UN Mission who train, mentor and provide operational support for the HNP and Haitian Prison Administration. To stem the drug flow through Haiti, we have partnerships with Haitian authorities and are creating institutions to fight both drug trafficking and related money laundering. We will continue to support DEA's vetted counterdrug units and the development of the Haitian Coast Guard's interdiction capability, as well as the efforts of the government's Financial Investigative Unit to combat money laundering and corruption. The criminal justice program supports the Governing Justly and Democratically objective by improving the infrastructure and management of the prison system.

Program Justification

Strengthening Haiti's law enforcement capacity and supporting the HNP's on-going reform efforts are key U.S. priorities. The HNP has little real capacity to investigate or respond to crimes, patrol, keep public order or even communicate internally. These basic prerequisites are lacking throughout Haiti, but particularly in Port-au-Prince slums which are the epicenter of anti-government and criminal activity. It is estimated that eighty metric tons of cocaine from South America transits the island of Hispaniola on its way to U.S. markets. Cocaine arrives in Haiti by go-fast boats, other vessels and by small aircraft. It is then shipped onward by sea in vessels or containers or by land through the Dominican Republic. In addition to posing problems for the U.S., the drug trade in Haiti undermines the rule of law in that fragile country by fostering corruption and fomenting armed violence perpetrated by criminal gangs.

Stability in Haiti will contribute to its economic growth, enhancing security in the region and diminishing the attractiveness of illegal migration to the United States. To help achieve stability, INL will continue to support peacekeeping operations, including by providing U.S. police and corrections officers to the civilian police and corrections component of MINUSTAH, the lead player in HNP and corrections reform and retraining. U.S. support for MINUSTAH is pivotal to the mission's success.

Program Accomplishments

To become a credible and competent police force, the HNP requires extensive training, mentoring and vetting. The U.S. assisted MINUSTAH and the GOH in providing training and vetting support for over 2,000 new recruits and existing officers in 2007. The U.S. provided operational support to the police academy as well as basic non-lethal personal equipment and uniforms for recruits upon graduation. The U.S. provided forensics training

and equipment, as well as training on, and provision of, appropriate non-lethal means of responding to crisis situations.

The U.S. also greatly enhanced the operational capacity of the HNP, with the provision of communications links at individual police stations throughout Haiti to enable communications between officers in stations and the field, along with motorcycles and trucks for officers to patrol and respond to crisis situations. The U.S. began negotiating with the HNP to support reform efforts in Cite de Soleil, including refurbishment and construction of up to three critical police stations, and provision of equipment and vehicles for police.

This assistance enabled the HNP to achieve some success in the counternarcotics area. During 2006, DEA vetted and trained the HNP counter drug unit (BLTS), conducted limited drug interdiction operations, and selected the members of a Sensitive Investigative Unit that became operational in 2007. The Haitian Coast Guard conducted patrols and participated in a drug interdiction operation from its Killick base in Port-au-Prince. It also reestablished operations at its renovated based in Cap Haitien. DEA-provided air assets working with JIATF-S air and maritime assets assisted the GOH in stopping air deliveries to Haiti. Through October 10, 2007, 914 kilos of cocaine and marijuana were seized.

In April 2007, the Center for Information and Joint Coordination (French acronym CICC), under the Ministry of Interior, became fully operational. The Center is tasked with conducting investigations, research, data collection, information sharing and international and regional coordination related to drug trafficking in/through Haiti. It has 26 staff personnel assigned, including 16 investigators. It has established the Anti-Drug Task Force consisting of all the agencies within the Government of Haiti (GOH) that deal with aspects of drug trafficking, money laundering, border control and law enforcement. It is also working to establish greater bilateral cooperation with the Dominican Republic, signing a joint agreement in November to fight drug trafficking and other crimes.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program focuses on police reform (crime control assistance), corrections (criminal justice assistance), and counternarcotics. These programs began in 2004 and are proceeding in cooperation with the Haitian Government, MINUSTAH, and other donors.

Crime Control

Civilian Police: INL will continue support for up to 50 U.S. police and three corrections officers the U.S. is contributing to the MINUSTAH stabilization mission. U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field training, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills, police administration, and other specialized skills. U.S. CIVPOL officers will continue to monitor the HNP to discourage and report human rights violations. They will also continue to co-locate with Haitian officers in their stations and engage in joint patrols, to increase public confidence in the police.

Training and Equipment: The U.S. and our donor partners estimate that 14,000 HNP are needed to provide public order in Haiti and believe a force this size is sustainable over the long term. Funds will be used to continue assisting the HNP to recruit, select and train a minimum of 1,000 qualified officers in FY 2009. Specialized units, including forensics, SWAT, and traffic will be strengthened by provision of technical assistance and trained. HNP supervisory, management, and human rights training will be provided as well as periodic in-service training for existing HNP officers. Together with that training, we will provide appropriate equipment, including uniforms, basic personal gear, office supplies and training aids to support the HNP academy.

Police Accountability and Reform: Corruption is a major problem within the HNP. Targeted assistance will be given to support modernization of the Administration Department of the HNP to permit computerized inventory control and transparency in the procurement, usage and disposal of equipment.

Crime Control/Forensics: Upgrades to existing police infrastructure and equipment combined with targeted training and vetting will continue. Training will be provided on the operation of police stations and on the basics of community policing. The U.S. will also provide support to assist the HNP in establishing a maintenance garage to enable them to maintain equipment donated by the U.S. and others. The U.S. will continue to assist in forensic training and the development of HNP capacities for crime analysis. The U.S. will also help train the HNP to be able to respond to civil disturbances in a manner that takes advantage of non-lethal police tactics.

Criminal Justice

Corrections: FY 2009 funds will continue efforts to renovate deteriorating structures that present security and disease threats to detainees, and to alleviate the serious human rights violations currently presented by jail conditions. The corrections effort also includes the development of a program to equip and train Haitian prison personnel to operate a pre-trial diversion program and to educate and rehabilitate some of the criminal population.

Counternarcotics

Special Counterdrug Units: The HNP counterdrug unit (BLTS) currently has 45-50 officers vetted by DEA. Funds in FY 2009 will be used to expand the unit and provide additional training and equipment, such as a radio for each officer. DEA also supervises a Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) of specially selected and trained officers who conduct special operations and collect intelligence against the major traffickers in Haiti. FY 2009 funding will provide operational support such as fuel for deployment of elements of both units throughout the country.

Haitian Coast Guard (HCG): FY 2009 funds will provide specialized training in port security and maritime interdiction operations at the HCG bases at Killick and Cap Haitien. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funds will continue the ongoing effort to restore

and upgrade the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. Additional vessels will be provided consistent with HCG capacity to maintain and operate them.

Central Financial Intelligence Unit (UCREF): In 2007, the UCREF was reorganized into separate intelligence gathering and investigative entities. FY 2009 funds will provide technical assistance and financial investigation mentors to support the anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts of the UCREF.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds are used for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Haiti				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Civilian Police Program	6,500	-	3,450	9,000
Police Development and Reform				
Training and Equipment	3,500	-	1,650	1,090
Police Accountability and Reform	800	-	500	500
Crime Prevention/Forensics	800	-	700	500
Sub Total	5,100	-	2,850	2,090
Criminal Justice Development				
Corrections	1,000	-	177	920
Sub Total	1,000	-	177	920
Counterdrug Support				
Marine Interdiction	650	-	600	930
Anti-Money Laundering	350	-	400	380
DEA Vetted Unit	500	-	750	930
Sub-Total	1,500	-	1,750	2,240
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	510	-	411	500
Non-U.S. Personnel	60	-	60	70
ICASS Costs	145	-	224	145
Program Support	35	-	5	35
Sub-Total	750	-	700	750
Total	14,850	-	8,927	15,000

Honduras

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
250 *	744	750

* FY 2007 funding for Honduras is accounted for in the Caribbean and Central America Regional account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the abilities of the Government of Honduras (GOH) law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept shipments and detain traffickers.

Increased number of interdictions and quantity of drugs and contraband seized.

Increased number of arrests of drug traffickers and money launderers.

Improve GOH ability to prevent gang crime through improved policing.

Decreased gang-related crime.

Reform management of prisons to separate out youthful offenders and prevent prison-based crime.

Consistent implementation of prison management reforms and procedures.

Transformational Diplomacy

This assistance advances the Transformational Diplomacy goals of Peace and Security. Honduras is a Transforming Country as it is a low-income country, but has met Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) performance criteria for policy reforms. Under the Peace and Security Objective, INL will address key challenges to security and law enforcement that affect both Honduras and the United States: interdiction of drugs flowing through Honduras by air, sea or land, and the lack of public security because of gang-related and other organized crime.

Program Justification

Honduras's geographic location makes it a transit point for narcotics trafficking, alien smuggling, trafficking in persons, and other organized crime activities that overwhelm law enforcement and judicial systems. Honduras does not have adequate police per capita, and

existing forces are inadequately trained and equipped. This contributes to Honduras's inability to interdict the transshipment of drugs or to address the increase in violence fueled by gangs. Transforming the police is the first required step to asserting control. Honduras also requires country-specific assistance to anti-gang units to complement the regional training provided under the regional gangs program. Honduras's two major cities are wracked by gang-related violence, and authorities only marginally control prisons where gang members are incarcerated.

Program Accomplishments

As part of a plan to improve the National Police, the force added 2,000 police officers, decentralized some police commands, and began conducting polygraph tests on all applicants to the police academy. During 2007, the National Police of Honduras seized almost four metric tons of cocaine and collaborated with USG programs detecting maritime shipments. With INL seed-funding gang prevention activities were initiated in five communities of Tegucigalpa.

FY 2009 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

The program will focus on basic police abilities through improved new-entry and in-service training of police. This will complement the separately-funded program to provide technical assistance to the police academy in 2008. Training and technical assistance will focus on first responders to crimes, narcotics detection, and investigative techniques.

This complements inspection equipment and training support requested for Honduras under the Merida Initiative to enhance border security and interdiction. The Merida Initiative request for Honduras also includes technological tools for information development and exchange (fingerprint analysis, vetted units, drug and INTERPOL networks), as well as maritime interdiction support through repairs of existing boats, new patrol boats, and communications and safety equipment. It also requests protective equipment, communications equipment, and vehicles for police, asset forfeiture training, training for court personnel and prosecutors, and anti arms trafficking training by the regional firearms advisor.

Transnational Gangs and Organized Crime

Funds will complement the regional gangs program by supporting Honduras-specific gang prevention and law enforcement initiatives. This includes provision of equipment such as police protective wear, communications and computers, and training for anti-gang and other units that target organized and transnational crime, as well as related justice sector institutions such as juvenile justice systems. FY 2009 funds will also provide additional training to complement the proposed Merida Initiative prison management reform project and anti-gang assistance in the form of training and technical assistance and community prevention activities.

Program Development and Support

Funds will support salaries, benefits and allowances of two foreign national personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs and general administrative and operational expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Honduras			
INL BUDGET			
(\$000)			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement/Operations			
Interdiction	-	608	385
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	608	385
Transnational Crime			
Gangs	-	-	200
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	200
Program Development and Support			
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	28	30
ICASS Costs	-	92	119
Program Support	-	16	16
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	136	165
<i>Total</i>	-	744	750

Jamaica

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
900	992	1,010

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the abilities of Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept shipments and detain traffickers.

Increase interdiction activities by making key arrests of drug traffickers and dismantling at least one major trafficking organization.

Participate in at least one regional drug interdiction exercise, to promote counternarcotics cooperation in the Caribbean.

Sustain improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Jamaica through the modernization and professionalization of the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF), while maintaining a strong and corruption-free law enforcement institution.

Implement reform recommendations of the Ministry of National Security's Strategic Review of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, including the ability to dismiss and prosecute corrupt police officers regardless of rank; and the vetting of both current officers and new recruits.

Undertake thorough investigations into allegations of police corruption, regardless of rank, and create a special prosecutor for public corruption cases.

Transformational Diplomacy

Jamaica faces the pressures of narcotics trafficking, money laundering, corruption and crime that undermine the rule of law and democratic governance. The FY 2009 program will advance the Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by promoting law enforcement cooperation and reinforcing Jamaican police and military drug interdiction capabilities. The program will advance the Governing Justly and Democratically objective by supporting anti-corruption reforms within the Jamaican police and by providing training and technical assistance to the Public Prosecutor's office.

Program Justification

Jamaica is a transshipment point for South American cocaine to U.S. and European markets. It is the largest marijuana producer and exporter in the Caribbean. Traffickers use Jamaica's offshore waters, ports and airstrips to move drugs to the United States. In 2007, an increase in murder and other violent crime coupled with a thriving "guns for ganja" trade between Jamaica and its neighbors, continued to tax a law enforcement and judicial system burdened by inefficiency and corruption. The Jamaican government is publicly committed to combating all illegal drug-related criminal activity. USG and other donors assistance is essential for the GOJ to develop and sustain counter-drug/crime capability.

U.S. counternarcotics assistance seeks, through the provision of equipment, technical assistance and training, to help the JCF, the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF), Jamaica Customs, and other GOJ agencies reduce the flow of illegal drugs from Jamaica to the United States; to enhance Jamaica's ability to disrupt and dismantle international criminal organizations; and to identify, target and eliminate those threats that pose the greatest danger to US national security interest. The program also provides assistance to strengthen the GOJ's ability to counter public corruption and help facilitate the extradition of traffickers and other criminals to the United States.

Program Accomplishments

There is robust cooperation between U.S. and GOJ officials. The Jamaica Fugitive Apprehension Team (JFAT) received specialized training, equipment, guidance and operational support in 2007, enabling it to work with U.S. Marshals stationed in Kingston on a daily basis. In 2007, the JFAT closed 63 cases regarding U.S. fugitives, made eight arrests and facilitated 10 extraditions and two deportations.

The GOJ participated in joint deployments with the USG in Jamaican waters during 2007 under the auspices of "Operation Riptide," which allow both nations to conduct law enforcement operations within each other's maritime zones and is authorized under the Joint Jamaica-United States Maritime Cooperation Agreement. The JDF also continued to work with the USG's Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S) in 2007 to disrupt maritime trafficking. JDF and JCF elements participated in the DEA-led regional exercise "All-Inclusive".

While hampered by internal corruption and a lack of sufficient resources, the JCF and JDF continued to give priority to counternarcotics missions in 2007 and seized 41.4 metric tons (MT) of cannabis and 98 kilograms of cocaine.

Operation Kingfish, a multinational task force (GOJ, U.S., United Kingdom and Canada) to attack the core of drug-trafficking and other criminal organizations, celebrated its third anniversary in 2007 and mounted 864 operations.

FY 2009 Program

Funds will permit the GOJ to undertake an integrated set of counter-drug, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts:

Law Enforcement

These projects strengthen the GOJ law enforcement capability to interdict the shipment of illegal drugs and identify, investigate and prosecute drug traffickers, money launderers and other international criminals and dismantle their criminal organizations. The focus of efforts will be to decrease the use of Jamaican territory as a transit point for cocaine and to stop the “guns for ganja” trade. Funds will provide training; equipment, such as night vision goggles for the JDF Airwing to increase its capacity to fly nighttime interdiction missions, communications and surveillance equipment, and a mobile x-ray scanner for the Customs Contraband Enforcement Team. INL will also provide ten vehicles to Jamaican law enforcement entities engaged in port and border security operations. Interdiction funding will also support vetting and training of the Airport Interdiction Task Force Teams in Kingston and Montego Bay. Funds will also be used to purchase a surveillance vehicle for the vetted unit and the JDF Military Intelligence Unit and to purchase computers for the Narcotics Police.

Good Governance

Funds will support the Tripartite Anti-Corruption Initiative, a U.S.-led initiative which partners with the United Kingdom and Canada to bolster the Government of Jamaica’s ability to root out corruption. Funds will provide operational and technical assistance and training for the JCF’s Anti-Corruption Division. Similar assistance will also be provided to the Ombudsman National Anti-Corruption Agency and the Anti-Corruption Special Prosecutor.

Rule of Law

Funds will provide training to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) to prosecute complex drug cases. Funds will go towards case management software and equipment and computer equipment. A particular focus will be on increasing the GOJ’s capacity to prosecute money laundering and financial crimes and to develop skills to collect, preserve and use forensic evidence in criminal cases and in support of the forfeiture of criminal assets.

Transnational Crime

To improve Jamaica’s ability to investigate and prosecute financial crimes and stem the loss of government revenue due to corruption, funds funding will be used for training and commodity assistance such as computers and software upgrades for the Financial Investigations Division (FID) and the Revenue Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Finance. In addition, funds will support for the Jamaica Fugitive Apprehension Team

(JFAT) by providing specialized training, operational support from U.S. Marshals stationed in Kingston, and one replacement vehicle.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds cover the cost of salaries, benefits, and allowances of U.S. and foreign national direct hire personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Jamaica				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law				
Enforcement/Operations	500	-	300	200
Eradication	-	-	-	-
Interdiction	500	-	200	200
Border Control and Port Security	-	-	100	-
Transnational Crime	-	-	42	60
Money Laundering	-	-	42	60
Organized and Gang Crime	-	-		
Rule of Law	-		50	50
Justice Reform	-	-	50	50
Good Governance	-	-	250	350
Anti-Corruption			250	350
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	100	-	100	117
Non-U.S. Personnel	50	-	50	45
ICASS Costs	200	-	165	140
Program Support	50	-	35	48
Sub-Total	400	-	350	350
Total	900	-	992	1,010

Mexico

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Request	FY 2009 Request
36,678	26,553	500,000	477,816*

*Includes Merida Initiative request of \$450M

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Border and Port Security

Strengthen the Government of Mexico's (GOM) ability to control its borders, ports of entry, and choke points within its national transportation system through the detection and interdiction of illicit narcotics, contraband (including explosives and weapons), trafficked/smuggled persons and individuals seeking to enter the United States to conduct terrorist activities.

More effective and rapid screening of cargo and vehicles (cars, trucks, trains) for contraband, illicit drugs and smuggled aliens; reduced delays of legitimate traffic moving north towards our common border.

Interdiction

Enhance the GOM's capabilities to target the disruption of the command and control of Mexico's drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). Expand the capacity of Mexican law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to interdict trafficked narcotics and precursors and the illicit proceeds that derive from them. Help Mexican authorities to develop their own means to handle HAZMAT associated with methamphetamine labs.

Increases in the volume of seized drugs and precursor chemicals, in the number of meth labs discovered and destroyed, in the amount of bulk cash seizures and in the number of trafficking-related arrests.

Establish interconnectivity between the respective command and control centers of Mexico's LEAs, to maximize coordination of joint operations and investigations.

Seamless use of information between the different databases supporting each of the operations centers will lead to more effective investigations and prosecutions.

Strengthening of intelligence efforts against criminal organizations.

Institution Building

Support the complete restructuring of the federal police force into a solitary command and promote the professionalization and modernization of Mexico's law enforcement institutions and criminal justice sectors with a full range of training (courses for new recruits, specialized investigative and technical training, and management training) and support the development of federal police institutions and infrastructure.

Improved GOM capacity to conduct credible investigations based on forensic evidence to successfully prosecute criminal organizations.

Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice systems in the region to conduct credible investigations and successfully prosecute criminal organizations.

Promote the rule of law and protection of human rights through specialized investigative, technical, and management training.

Provide the GOM with means to build upon foundation laid in its creation of a Unified System of Crime Reporting (linking all police and prosecutors across entire country), of enhancing Office's Operation Against Smugglers (and Traffickers) Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS) project, of expanding its "digitalization" of cases within Office of the Attorney General (PGR)

Improve GOM capacity to apply advanced digital technologies to share, analyze and otherwise utilize and apply a variety of data, including crime reporting information.

Social Sector Support

Support demand reduction programs to educate the public about the harmful personal and societal effects of drug abuse and the growing gang problem. Support initiatives taken by the GOM, state governments and NGOs in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, particularly along the northern border with the United States.

National surveys identify those requiring assistance.

Expansion of demand reduction programs to educate the public about the harmful and societal effects of drug abuse and the growing threat of gang activity.

Transformational Diplomacy

The United States shares a broad commonality of interests with Mexico -- politically, economically and with regard to our own national security. Mexico long ago became the principal transit route for cocaine and is an important producer in its own right of the heroin, marijuana and methamphetamine consumed in the United States. The enormously corruptive influences of Mexico's narcotics cartels touch the communities on both sides of our shared border. The absence of a transparent, readily accessible system of justice affects Mexico's

democratic stability and governability. The Calderón Administration has made enormous progress in reforming Mexico's juridical system from the ground up, diminishing its opaqueness and increasing its efficiency, and the years ahead offer significant opportunities to work together to attack our common foe. It is the highest priority for the United States to support Mexico's own efforts to build a dependable system of rule of law, to improve the security along our shared border and to create a stable society with the economic means that encourages job-creating investment. The Calderón Administration is eager to cooperate closely with the United States to achieve these ends.

Peace and Security: The extensive shared border, and the poverty that motivates millions to cross it illegally each year, places "peace and security" at the top of the list of U.S. transformational diplomacy priorities with regard to Mexico. Counternarcotics activities (including support for Mexico's interdiction and demand reduction activities, as well as Mexico's evolving anti-money laundering regime) are crucial, not only due to the damage that illegal drugs cause to both our societies, but also due to the threat that uncontrolled, well-financed criminality poses. U.S. long-term support for Mexico's restructuring of its police and prosecutorial institutions is key to enhancing Mexico's ability to address the security issues of greatest concern to the United States. U.S. support to Mexico's law enforcement entities will be oriented towards investments in their infrastructure and in training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Our pursuit of transformational diplomacy will focus resources on strengthening Mexico's ability to govern justly and democratically. The proposed reform of the justice sector (including the expansion of an accusatorial system and the revamping of Mexico's code of criminal procedure) is key for effectively fighting crime.

U.S. support will also train and provide technical support to reform and professionalize federal, state and local police personnel. These efforts should help address the escalating drug-related violence across the country, especially in the border region.

Program Justification

The Calderón Administration has amply demonstrated the strongest commitment to attack the criminal organizations and their illicit trafficking in arms, drugs, precursors and persons. It is also undertaking a fundamental restructuring of the Mexican justice system and its law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and to improve the access by its citizenry to rule of law. Its LEAs have provided an unprecedented level of cooperation. Mexico itself is gravely concerned about the production, trade and consumption of methamphetamines within its territory and USG support will help enable Mexico to attack its production and trafficking, as well as to educate the public of the inherent threat. Gang activities are also increasingly encroaching on Mexico's borders and pose a security threat to the United States. INL assistance will help the GOM disrupt this activity and prevent the movement of gang criminal activity through Mexico into the United States.

Mexico has made significant advances in meeting its long-term law enforcement goals. During the Fox Administration, the PGR invested significant resources in its units dedicated

to investigation (AFI - Federal Investigative Agency), intelligence (CENAPI - Counternarcotics and Anti-Crime Intelligence Center) and prosecution (SIEDO - Deputy Attorney General's Office on Organized Crime). The Calderón Administration seeks to modify the Constitution and Code of Criminal Procedure to provide for oral trials under an accusatorial system, as well as to restructure the entire federal police force to make it more efficient and responsive to the needs of preserving public security. INL support is needed to help Mexico accomplish these truly historic goals.

Program Accomplishments

In the first weeks of his administration, President Calderon launched aggressive operations across Mexico to reassert control over areas that had fallen under the virtual dominion of drug cartels. Mexican authorities extradited a record 83 fugitives to the United States, including the leader of the Gulf Cartel. Among the many important successes registered by law enforcement authorities was the seizure of over \$200 million in cash from a methamphetamine precursor operator, and the seizure of over 48 metric tons (MT) of cocaine (more than twice the amount seized during 2006).

INL's prior support has helped Mexico harden its northern border (and protect the U.S. southwest border) against trafficking in narcotics, bulk cash, arms and other contraband through improvements in its physical inspection infrastructure using non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE). SENTRI (Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection) traffic lanes at six major border crossings were also constructed to expedite the crossing of pre-cleared, low-risk commuters, allowing authorities to concentrate more inspection resources on high-risk travelers.

Every year Mexico expends significant resources on its own interdiction and eradication efforts. Annually the GOM destroys thousands of hectares of illicit poppy and marijuana cultivation, seizes tons of illicit drugs (heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, synthetics and marijuana), intercepts millions of dollars of criminal proceeds, arrests and prosecutes thousands of criminals and extradites record numbers of criminals. The quality of these extraditions rose significantly in January 2007, when the Calderón Administration delivered narco-kingpin Osiel Cardenas into U.S. custody.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 program activity seeks to balance short-term operational objectives (which can yield immediate results in the form of improved seizures of illicit drugs) with long-term institutional development (which will strengthen the GOM's institutional capacity to fight DTOs and provide for a political-economic system based on rule of law).

The proposed FY 2009 package under the Merida Initiative is for \$450M for Mexico (and \$100M for Central America), and is organized under the same categories as the FY 2008 Supplemental request: Counternarcotics, Counter-terrorism, and Border Security; Public Security and Law Enforcement; Institution Building and the Rule of Law. The overall objectives of the assistance also remain the same: break the power and impunity of criminal

organizations; strengthen border, air, and maritime controls from the Southwest border of the United States to Panama; improve the capacity of justice systems in the region to conduct investigations and prosecutions; consolidate the rule of law, protect human rights, and reform prison management; curtail criminal gang activity; and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.

The Merida Initiative is a new paradigm for regional security cooperation among the United States, Mexico, and the countries of Central America. We have far-reaching geographic, economic, and demographic links to Mexico and Central America and a compelling national security interest in helping the governments in this region succeed in the battle against crime and insecurity. The U.S. has a shared responsibility for combating crime and violence that so gravely affect citizens throughout the region. Roughly 90 percent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States transits Mexico. Central American officials have identified gangs, drug trafficking, and trafficking of arms as the most pressing security concerns in that region. The Merida Initiative will respond to those security threats and build on existing strategies and programs. A multi-year proposal, it is designed to build on activities already underway in the region and to complement U.S. efforts here at home to reduce drug demand, to stop the flow of arms and weapons, and to confront gangs and criminal organizations.

This is an important moment in the fight against transnational drug-trafficking and organized crime. The U.S. has an unprecedented opportunity to confront these criminal elements, and to develop a comprehensive and integrated regional effort to disrupt and dismantle organized criminal networks, and to help fortify state institutions to ensure these groups can no longer operate effectively. In Mexico, the Calderón Administration has amply demonstrated strong commitment to attack the cartels and their illicit trafficking in arms, drugs, precursors and persons. It is also undertaking a fundamental restructuring of the Mexican justice system and its law enforcement institutions which will improve the access by its citizenry to rule of law. Its law enforcement agencies have provided an unprecedented level of cooperation. These initiatives will not quash the threat of narcotics trafficking overnight, and for many years to come Mexico will continue to require extensive U.S. support to confront the mutual threat we both face from the cartels.

Peace and Security

Government Capabilities

INL will support the development of the GOM's institutional capacity to detect and interdict *inter alia* illicit drugs, explosives and weapons, trafficked/smuggled persons and individuals seeking to enter the United States to conduct terrorist activities. The support will focus principally on two sets of activities: the provision of informatics to raise the technological underpinnings of the GOM's law enforcement establishment; and, the provision of training and equipment (for example, additional non-intrusive inspection equipment that will reinforce the impact of previous USG investments, and which is outside the scope of Merida Initiative purchases and addresses the changing profile of the threat) to support the further enhancement and security of Mexico's law enforcement personnel, who daily risk their lives to protect their country.

Through the Merida Initiative, INL will build on these programs, such as providing support to the National Migration Institute (INAMI) to expand and modernize its immigration databases and document verification systems, to digitalize its immigration forms, and to equip and train its border rescue/safety personnel. Additional support will be provided to improve inspection and security systems for key mail facilities to the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation (SCT), and enhanced data management and analysis capabilities to the Mexican intelligence service (CISEN). The Initiative will also provide funding to CISEN for anti-terrorism training and specialized equipment for handling and defusing explosive devices.

The Initiative will also build on existing programs in support of the Attorney General Office's Operation Against Smugglers (and Traffickers) Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS) project that prioritizes prosecutorial resources against violent human smugglers operating along the U.S./Mexico border.

Eradication

INL will provide a limited amount of support, contracting for studies and analysis of imagery data, to enhance the GOM's ability to deploy its eradication assets most effectively and to estimate potential yields more accurately.

Interdiction

INL will assist the GOM's effort to disrupt international crime and narcotics trafficking, by improving its overall law enforcement infrastructure. For example, the provision of information technology (IT) equipment that complement GOM-developed software will enable it to establish the new Unified Crime Information System (SUIC). INL will also provide special investigative equipment, such as communications and field drug testing equipment, up to 12 armored vehicles to be used by vetted units liaising with USG law enforcement agencies, and computers to support the new special investigative units within the Federal Police. It will also work with DHS/CBP to assess security and recommend enhancements in Mexico's largest maritime ports. INL will procure additional protective, detection and testing equipment to assist the GOM in combating the production and trafficking of methamphetamines. INL will provide equipment and specially trained canines for responding to drug-related crimes involving drugs, bulk cash, firearms and explosives.

The Merida Initiative calls for funding to the Mexican Navy (SEMAR) for two surveillance planes (CASA CN-235-300) with a full logistics/spare parts/training package, and outfitted with a sensor array similar to that used by the U.S. Coast Guard. In addition, mobile non-intrusive inspection equipment will be provided to the Mexican military and Customs services for use at interior checkpoints, and training will be provided to canine handler teams. Similar support will be provided to the newly restructured federal police force (SSP), including three UH-60 medium-lift utility helicopters to create a rapid-response counternarcotics capability; three Cessna Caravan light surveillance and utility aircraft; and non-intrusive inspective equipment and training for additional canine handler teams.

Demand Control and Reduction

INL will support such demand reduction activities as the GOM's collection and development of better epidemiological data relating to drug abuse in Mexico and NGO involvement in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, particularly along the northern border. Acquisition activities will consist mainly of grants to NGOs, as well as computer hardware and software equipment.

Funds will be provided for an informatics infrastructure that will allow the Secretariat of Health to expand its demand reduction activities nationwide by creating a computer network of state governments, NGOs and other non-state actors in issues related to demand reduction and rehabilitation, including long-distance training.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

INL will help the GOM to disrupt money laundering *inter alia* by facilitating the bilateral sharing of strategic and tactical information relating to ongoing investigations. Support will include consultancies, specialized equipment such as money counting and x-ray machinery, hardware/software packages and specialized training. The expected outcomes are an enhanced GOM capability to initiate investigations autonomously and to cooperate with those of USG agencies, as well as an increase in asset seizures and forfeitures.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Justice Systems

Law Enforcement Training: INL will provide training *inter alia* to the PGR, to the newly restructured federal police force within the Secretariat of Public Security (SSP) and to the Secretariat of Public Function (Mexico's version of the General Accounting Office), as well as to various offices of State Attorneys General. These activities will often mix personnel from a variety of entities, providing the side benefit of fostering increased interaction and teamwork among personnel at the federal and state levels. Specialized training will include such courses as: Ethics in Government; Supervision and Management; Criminal Investigative Techniques; Crime Scene Search and Preservation of Evidence; Anti-Corruption; and, Train-the-Trainer (which includes curriculum development for instructors).

Training will be provided to the courts and PGR in prison management and evidence preservation as conceived in the Merida Initiative.

Police and Justice System Restructuring: The Calderón Administration has launched a package of changes that will significantly improve Mexico's justice system and its law enforcement capabilities. INL will support these initiatives by:

- providing IT equipment and software that expands an existing case-tracking system used by PGR officials with access a national database for use in administrative, investigative and operational matters;
- providing IT equipment and software, systems design and programming support for the Center for Analysis, Planning, and Intelligence Against Organized Crimes (CENAPI); and
- providing IT equipment and software, as well as other forms of technical support, to modernize and sustain the capabilities of the PGR Forensic Laboratory.

The Merida Initiative foresees funding to assist the PGR in completing its computerized case tracking system, providing maintenance services for the many IT systems contemplated under the Initiative, and providing additional sophisticated equipment to the PGR Forensic Laboratory.

Anti-Corruption Reform

Culture of Lawfulness: The Culture of Lawfulness Project partners with governmental and nongovernmental leaders to develop, evaluate and institutionalize sustainable rule of law education programs. INL support provides for consultancies and the production of educational and promotional materials for distribution through four channels: schools, state police, mass media and community and faith-based groups.

Support for GOM Anti-Corruption Initiatives: INL support will help the Calderón Administration identify and root out corruption in the federal bureaucracy, but with a special focus on law enforcement agencies. INL support will include, *inter alia*, computer and polygraph equipment, training and technical support in such areas as ethics, anti-corruption and internal affairs for the PGR, SSP and SFP. Training will often be provided by U.S. LEA personnel.

The Merida Initiative calls for augmenting these existing programs, with programs promoting anticorruption, transparency, judicial reform and human rights, including funding for civil society human rights NGOs which support justice reforms, support for bar associations and law schools involved in reform efforts, and human rights training for police, prosecutors and corrections officers.

Program Development and Support

PD&S funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, for residential leasing, for ICASS funding and for other administrative and operating expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Mexico					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Merida
Peace and Security					
Governments' Capabilities					
Non-Intrusive Inspectional Equipment	6,653	3,000	-	-	-
Data sharing	1,000	500	-	-	-
Sub-Total	7,653	3,500	-	-	-
Counternarcotics					
Eradication	200	-	-	50	-
Interdiction	12,916	16,108	365,105	17,221	381,356
Drug Demand Reduction	790	400	15,157	1,000	10,950
Sub-total	13,906	16,508	380,262	18,271	392,306
Transnational Crime					
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	625	500	5,000	500	-
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,000	500	4,500
Sub-total	625	500	7,000	1,000	4,500
Governing Justly and Democratically					
Rule of Law					
Justice Systems					
Professionalization and Training Police & Justice System Restructuring	5,000	3,000	62,738	5,545	23,379
Human Rights	-	-	5,529	-	-
Sub-total	12,112	3,645	68,267	5,545	23,379
Good Governance					
Local Government and Decentralization	-	-	6,971	-	-
Anti-Corruption Reform	782	400	500	1,000	7,315
Total Sub-Operational Support	35,078	24,553	463,000	25,816	427,500
Program Development and Support					
U.S. Personnel	450	750			
Non-U.S. Personnel	220	800			
ICASS	430	50			
Program Support	500	400			
Sub-Total	1,600	2,000	37,000	2,000	22,500
Total	36,678	26,553	500,000	27,816	450,000

Nicaragua

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
200 *	972	1,600

* FY 2007 funding for Nicaragua is accounted for in the Caribbean and Central America Regional account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the abilities of the Government of Nicaragua's (GON) law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept shipments, detain traffickers, and stop the laundering of illegal profits from the drug industry.

Increased number of interdictions and quantity of drugs and contraband seized.

Increases in the number of arrests and successful prosecutions of drug traffickers and money launderers.

Declining rates of drug abuse.

The program will also support preventative programs to protect youth from drugs and recruitment into gangs.

Continued low rates of youth membership in transnational gangs.

The Trafficking in Persons funding will support services for trafficked persons.

Trafficking victims rescued in Nicaragua will receive shelter, food, psychological support and repatriation assistance.

Transformational Diplomacy

Nicaragua is a "transforming country," a low income country that meets the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) policy and democracy guidelines. It faces threats of drug trafficking, money laundering and organized crime under the Peace and Security element, and weak and corrupt justice systems under the Governing Justly element

Program Justification

Nicaragua is the second poorest country in the Americas, with a daunting set of political, economic and social problems that hinder the country's growth. Nicaragua's geographic location makes it a significant sea and land transshipment point for cocaine and heroin and it has an ineffectual, corrupt, and politicized judicial system. The GON is making a determined effort to fight both domestic drug abuse and the international narcotics trade, and to prevent establishment of the criminal youth gangs. USG foreign assistance to Nicaragua is needed to improving the GON's capacity to respond to trans-national threats, particularly drug trafficking.

Program Accomplishments

In March 2007, the GON created a Vetted Unit within the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP) which conducted investigations of international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations operating in Nicaragua. During 2007, Nicaragua authorities were successful in their enforcement operations, seizing over 13 metric tons of cocaine, 153 kilograms of heroin, and arresting 192 individuals for international drug trafficking, including Nicaraguan, Colombian, Mexican, Guatemalan, and Honduran nationals, and seizing over \$6 million in smuggled U.S. currency. This included disrupting trafficking efforts of the Mexican Sinaloa Cartel.

FY 2009 Program

Interdiction

Funds will be used to provide computer equipment for information exchange, and operational support for the GON Anti-Corruption Unit. This vetted police unit is responsible for developing intelligence on money laundering and drug trafficking that can be used for interdiction, arrests, and, asset seizure and forfeiture. FY 2009 interdiction project funds will also be used to provide maintenance, spare parts and facilities upkeep to the Nicaraguan Navy for maritime interdiction efforts and training in maritime vessel maintenance.

This request complements the Merida Initiative requests to enhance border security and interdiction; provide technological tools for information development and exchange (fingerprint analysis, vetted units, drug and INTERPOL networks); maritime interdiction support through repairs to patrol boats and communications and safety equipment; and protective equipment, communications equipment, and vehicles for police, training in asset forfeiture and for court personnel and prosecutors, and anti-arms trafficking training by regional firearms advisor.

Demand Reduction

The principal demand reduction programs supported in Nicaragua are the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and Second Step program, both of which are oriented to

young people. Funds will provide materials such as books and sporting equipment, and operational support for training seminars and promotional events to these demand reduction efforts in Nicaragua, particularly in the Atlantic coast region.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

Funds will be used to support the creation and operation of a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for Nicaragua to complement the work of the vetted anti-corruption police unit. Support will include provision of computers, a database server, office furniture, training, and leasing office space. The FIU will be an independent unit that conforms to Egmont Group standards for FIUs, and consist of personnel with finance, banking, police and prosecutorial backgrounds. Other personnel with expertise may be seconded to the FIU from other government agencies, such as the National Police.

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Social stigma prevents many victims from assisting in the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers. Funds will support the increase in services such as shelter and psychological treatment for adult victims of TIP. Additionally, funds will support comprehensive services (trauma, counseling and shelter), vocational training, and economic opportunities for women who have been sexually exploited. The USG will also support training for the NNP Women Women's Unit, and other specialized police units which focus on cracking down on TIP crimes and assisting TIP victims.

Organized and Gang-related Crime

Funds will support the NNP's successful community policing model in preventing gang formation and violence, particularly through the NNP's Juvenile Affairs division. Supported activities will include gang-member outreach events and reintegration programs for former gang-members. This also complements the requests for support to community gang prevention activities and training in prison management under the Merida Initiative

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of 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.

Nicaragua				
INL BUDGET				
(\$000)				
	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction				
Border Security	-	-	69	20
Intelligence Fusion and Analysis	-	-	400	200
Marine Interdiction	-	-	-	220
Land Interdiction	-	-	-	210
Sub Total	-	-	469	650
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction			75	85
Transnational Crime				
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	-	-	-	100
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	228	465
Organized and Gang-related Crime	-	-	-	100
Sub Total	-	-	228	665
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	81	81
ICASS	-	-	90	90
Program Support	-	-	29	29
Sub-Total	-	-	200	200
Total	-	-	972	1,600

Paraguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
579 *	278	300

* FY 2007 funding for Paraguay is accounted for in the Southern Cone Regional account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enable the Government of Paraguay (GOP) to strengthen its technical and operational ability to interdict narcotics, conduct complex criminal investigations, and arrest traffickers.

Increased quantity of cocaine seized by 10 percent; increased presence of National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) in areas where it previously had little or no presence; expanded SENAD operations.

Assist the GOP in reaching out to students, teachers and parents, to reduce and prevent the consumption of illegal drugs.

GOP updates its national study of the prevalence of risk factors, and tracks the effectiveness of its school-age demand reduction programs.

Transformational Diplomacy

The counternarcotics program in Paraguay advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by providing training, equipment and operational support designed to enhance the GOP's ability to investigate narcotics-trafficking organizations and interdict drug shipments, as well as control demand for illicit drugs.

Program Justification

Paraguay is attractive to international narcotics traffickers due to its strategic position between Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. Cocaine from Bolivia is shipped overland into Paraguay and into Argentina and Brazil for transshipment to Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Traffickers also take advantage of the lack of law enforcement presence in much of Paraguay's national territory. A number of individuals and groups involved in financing Mideast terrorism from criminal activities undertaken in the Tri-Border Area (TBA) are also involved in drug trafficking. In 2007, as SENAD expanded its operations in Pedro Juan Caballero and other areas, it arrested several drug traffickers, and made three record-high weapons seizures. Although SENAD enjoys solid support from the highest levels of the

GOP and the Paraguayan public, its operational effectiveness is hampered by the limited financial resources of the GOP. USG assistance is necessary for SENAD to continue achieving the kind of results it has repeatedly produced.

Paraguay is surrounded by countries (Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay) that have serious problems with consumption of illicit drugs. Paraguay has an extremely low rate of cocaine consumption, but a serious demand reduction effort will prevent cocaine consumption from increasing.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, SENAD seized 820 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, 100 metric tons (MT) of marijuana and 18 vehicles. SENAD also arrested several well-known drug traffickers, including Edmar Dois Rei Almeida, Jesus Hernando Gutierrez and six members of his cartel, and confiscated their assets. SENAD detained 170 persons and extradited two, one each to Argentina and Brazil. In late December, the Paraguayan Congress finally passed an improved version of the penal code which became law in early 2008. The new code makes money laundering an “autonomous” crime (one in which no predicate offense conviction is required), punishable by a prison term of up to ten years. It also improves Paraguay’s legislative framework for intellectual property and trafficking in persons’ violations.

Since the opening of the new SENAD regional office in Pedro Juan Caballero (PJC), Paraguay has expanded its counternarcotics and investigative activities in the region, producing more arrests and seizures. In addition, SENAD opened two new regional offices in Salto la Guaira and Pilar. All these regional offices will enhance SENAD’s presence as they are strategically located near Paraguay’s borders with Brazil and Argentina.

FY 2009 Program

SENAD Equipment and Commodities Assistance

This project enhances SENAD’s ability to conduct counternarcotics enforcement activities, by providing training and technical assistance for SENAD agents. Funds will be used to train SENAD agents in investigative methods, provide computers and software, and purchase equipment such as uniforms, GPS units, and bullet-proof vests.

SENAD Operational Support

This project provides funding to support SENAD investigations of major narcotics traffickers. Funds will be used to provide operational expenses, such as gasoline, helicopter fuel, and vetting of investigators and prosecutors from the Public Ministry.

Narcotics Detection Canine Program

Support will enhance the GOP's narcotics enforcement activities through the use of narcotics detection canines. Funds will be used to purchase several dogs locally and train them, as well as to upgrade the dog kennels. The canine unit supports SENAD drug inspections and interdiction operations. FY 2009 funds will assist SENAD to expand its operations into new areas in Paraguay.

Demand Reduction Program

The goal of this project is to continue and expand the GOP's drug abuse awareness program and will build on the achievements of previous years. Funds will be used to assist SENAD with travel and administrative costs in conjunction with its demand reduction outreach program, and to enable the GOP to update its national study of the prevalence of risk factors in order to track the effectiveness of its demand reduction programs.

Program, Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay the salary, allowances, and benefits for one part-time contract employee supporting the INL program. In addition, PD&S will support International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Paraguay

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Interdiction	-	-	272	215
Program Development and Support	-	-	6	85
<i>Total</i>	-	-	278	300

Trinidad and Tobago

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	397	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improve mobility, communications and technical operations for Government of Trinidad and Tobago's (GOTT) law enforcement agencies.

Increase drug seizures by ten percent.

Transformational Diplomacy

The USG's counternarcotics efforts in Trinidad and Tobago advance the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by strengthening the ability of GOTT law enforcement to detect and interdict drug shipments, and to detect and prosecute money laundering crimes. In addition, funding for demand reduction efforts will support the GOTT's efforts to curb drug-related gang violence and criminal behavior.

Program Justification

As a result of Venezuela's lack of cooperation with the U.S., there has been an increase in the transshipment of cocaine and heroin to Trinidad and Tobago, via Venezuela. The majority of the cocaine that arrives on Trinidad is via commercial vessels, sailing vessels and small fishing vessels, in amounts upwards of several thousand kilogram quantities. These loads are generally coordinated by organized Colombian and Venezuelan drug trafficking organizations, and are often facilitated and protected by members of the Venezuelan military. The cocaine is then stored and broken up into smaller loads for smuggling into the U.S., Canada and Europe. The GOTT has faced an escalation in violent crime in which the Colombian drugs-for-arms trade has provided many of the weapons fueling the violent crime.

Program Accomplishments

The GOTT, during joint operations with foreign law enforcement counterparts, made 110 drug trafficking arrests in 2007, an increase of 92 persons compared to last year. Also in

2007, the GOTT seized approximately 167 kilograms (kg) of cocaine and 3,792 kg of cannabis in various forms. The GOTT also conducted 148 eradications, destroying 162,210 marijuana plants, 15,500 seedlings and 194 kilograms of cured marijuana.

The Organized Crime Narcotics and Firearms Bureau (OCNFB) reported an increase in seizures of various types of illicit drugs and disruption of the drug trade in 2007. The OCNFB arrested 85 persons, seized over 100 kilos of cocaine and over 2,193 kilos of marijuana from January to October 2007. The GOTT Incident Coordination Center established in 2006, and staffed by personnel from a number of specialized agencies, facilitated information sharing and more effective response by law enforcement to counter-drug and financial investigations in 2007. The GOTT also completed six drug related extraditions in 2007, an increase from two in 2006.

FY 2009 Program

The key U.S. policy objective is to assist the GOTT to eliminate the flow of illegal drugs through Trinidad and Tobago to the United States. Joint efforts focus on strengthening the GOTT's ability to detect and interdict drug shipments, bring traffickers and other criminals to trial, attack money laundering, and counter drug-related corruption. Funds will support the enhancement of the Special Anti-Narcotics Unit, by providing the necessary training and technical support to ensure the increased seizures of drugs. Funding to support operations of the Organized Crime Narcotics and Firearms Bureau (OCNFB) will help increase seizures of various types of illicit drugs and disruption of the drug trade.

Interdiction

FY 2009 funds will support training and technical assistance to GOTT's counter-drug/crime units, including the Police, Defense Force, and SAUTT to improve their capability to conduct interdiction operations on land and at sea. Training includes crime scene investigation, evidence handling, terrorism detection, narcotics interdiction, narcotics detection, infrastructure protection, suspect tracking and other topics.

Money Laundering

The GOTT lacks the expertise to create and implement effective anti-money laundering policies. FY 2009 funds will support technical expertise and training provided by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force's (CFATF) to assist the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT). This will help the GOTT to fully implement all of the CFATF recommendations to combat terrorist financing as well as support the GOTT's efforts to adopt and implement financing regulations preventing a rapidly growing economy from becoming a safe haven for money launderers.

Demand Reduction

FY 2009 funds will support drug demand reduction and crime prevention programs that complement other counternarcotics efforts. This includes provision of training to

organizations that give youth alternatives to criminal activities and support for GOTT re-integration and rehabilitation efforts.

Program Development and Support

PD&S funds cover the cost of salaries, benefits, and allowances of foreign national direct hire personnel, field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Trinidad and Tobago

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Narcotics Law Enforcement	-	-	150	-
Border Control and Port Security	-	-	50	-
Interdiction	-	-	27	210
Money Laundering	-	-	-	100
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	-	-	50	60
Program Development and Support				
U.S. Personnel	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	69	74
ICASS Costs	-	-	51	56
Program Support	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	-	120	130
<i>Total</i>	-	-	397	500

Western Hemisphere Regional (Central America Merida)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Supplemental Request	FY 2009 Request
---	50,000	100,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security

Strengthen the region's ability to interdict air, land and sea drug shipments; and control its borders, ports of entry, and choke points within its national transportation system through the detection and interdiction of illicit narcotics, contraband (including explosives and weapons), trafficked/smuggled persons and individuals seeking to enter the United States to conduct terrorist activities.

Increases in the volume of seized drugs; the amount of bulk cash seizures; and in the number of trafficking-related arrests.

More effective and rapid screening of cargo and vehicles for illicit drugs and contraband.

Public Security and Law Enforcement

Enhance Central American capabilities to target the disruption of the command and control of drug trafficking organizations. Expand the capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficked narcotics and the illicit proceeds that derive from them.

Increased frequency, accuracy and speed of information-sharing between law enforcement agencies will lead to more effective investigations and prosecutions.

Strengthened of intelligence efforts against criminal organizations.

Institution Building and Rule of Law

Promote the professionalization and modernization of Central American law enforcement institutions and criminal justice sectors.

Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice systems in the region to conduct credible investigations and successfully prosecute criminal organizations.

Promote the rule of law and protection of human rights through specialized investigative, technical, and management training.

Expand demand reduction programs to educate the public about the harmful personal and societal effects of drug abuse and the growing threat of gang activity.

Transformational Diplomacy

The countries of the region are at different levels in the Transformational Democracy Framework. Panama, Belize and Costa Rica are sustaining partners in transformational democracy. El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua are Transforming (low to middle income, meeting the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) performance criteria) and Guatemala is developing (low to middle income, not meeting MCC criteria). The majority of the programs support Peace and Security, especially counternarcotics and organized and transnational crime. There is also significant support to the Governing Justly and Democratically objective. This includes strengthening the justice system and anti-corruption measures.

Program Justification

The Merida Initiative will establish a new paradigm for regional security cooperation among the United States, Mexico, and the countries of Central America. We have far-reaching geographic, economic, and demographic links to Mexico and Central America and a compelling national security interest in helping the governments in this region succeed in the battle against crime and insecurity. The U.S. has a shared responsibility for combating crime and violence that so gravely affect citizens throughout the region. Central American officials have identified gangs, drug trafficking, and trafficking of arms as the most pressing security concerns in that region. A multi-year proposal, the Merida Initiative will respond to those security threats and build on activities already underway in the region and to complement U.S. efforts here at home to reduce drug demand, stop the flow of arms and weapons, and confront gangs and criminal organizations.

The Merida Initiative represents an unprecedented opportunity to confront these criminal elements, and to develop a comprehensive and integrated regional effort to disrupt and dismantle organized criminal networks, and to help fortify state institutions to ensure these groups can no longer operate effectively. The Central American countries have taken important steps through the Central American Integration System (SICA) to clearly express the political resolve to join forces to strengthen regional security; however they lack the necessary tools and capacity to execute such a will. Despite these challenges, national authorities remain committed to the fight; using their own limited resources and outdated equipment to interdict narcotics, arrest narcotics trafficking members, and putting their own police officers' lives on the line.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 request of \$100 million builds on the FY 2008 Supplemental request of \$50 million and is organized under the same categories: Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security; Public Security and Law Enforcement; Institution Building and the Rule of Law. The overall objectives of the assistance also remain the same: break the power and impunity of criminal organizations; strengthen border, air, and maritime controls from the Southwest border of the United States to Panama; improve the capacity of justice systems in the region to conduct investigations and prosecutions; consolidate the rule of law, protect human rights, reform prison management; curtail criminal gang activity; and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.

Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security

Assistance will promote information sharing and collection, including enhancement of crime and fingerprint databases, provision of communication equipment, and expansion of sensitive investigation police units focused on counternarcotics. Funds will also be used for port, airport and border security, including low-tech inspection equipment and training through the OAS Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism. Assistance will also combat trafficking in drugs and arms, including by upgrading maritime interdiction assets in Central America and technical assistance on firearms tracing, interdiction, and destruction.

Public Security and Law Enforcement

Funds will be use to implement the anti-gang strategy, including diplomacy, the electronic travel document system, capacity enhancement for anti-gang units, and community-based prevention programs. Assistance will also provide specialized police training and equipment, including, vehicles, and communication equipment.

Institution Building and Rule of Law

Funds will improve courts management and prosecutorial capacity, providing prison management expertise, and to support community policing programs.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used for salaries, allowances, and benefits of U.S. and foreign national direct hire employees and contract personnel working in Narcotics Affairs Sections or Offices in the region. In addition, funds pay for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Central America - Merida

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009
Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism and Border Security				
Information sharing and collection, fingerprint databases	-	-	7,500	10,000
Port, airport, and border security, support for OAS CT program	-	-	3,843	4,234
Trafficking in drugs and arms	-	-	5,270	25,750
Sub-total	-	-	16,613	39,984
Public Security and Law Enforcement				
Implementation of anti-gang strategy	-	-	12,552	13,016
Provide specialized police training and equipment	-	-	13,122	19,000
Sub-total	-	-	25,674	32,016
Institution Building and Rule of Law				
Improve courts and prison management, community policing	-	-	7,713	23,000
Sub-total	-	-	7,713	23,000
Program Development and Support				
Sub-Total	-	-	-	5,000
TOTAL	-	-	50,000	100,000

Centrally-Managed Programs

Anti-Crime Programs

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request
13,500	11,903	14,000

Includes: (1) *Financial Crimes and Money Laundering*, (2) *Fighting Corruption*, (3) *Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection*, and (4) *Border Security and Alien Smuggling*.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
4,000	3,472	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Denying funds to terrorist organizations is a national security priority. Thwarting terrorist financing requires the development of robust anti-money laundering regimes that contain the legislative, enforcement, and regulatory tools to deny criminals and terrorists access to financial institutions and markets. INL will continue to promote and develop activities and programs that will strengthen global cooperation against financial crime and terrorist financing. We will work with foreign governments to establish or update enforcement and regulatory tools and to implement international anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) standards. INL will continue to support the Financial Action Task Force and many of the FATF-style regional bodies, which set the international AML/CTF standards, as well as international and regional organizations with programs devoted to combating money laundering and terrorist financing, such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States. INL will encourage and assist with the formation of financial intelligence units (FIUs), and enhance their ability to share critical financial intelligence by providing technical assistance to those countries that have adequate and appropriate anti-money laundering laws and regulations in place, and by encouraging them to become members of the Egmont Group of FIUs. INL plans to continue funding the Pacific

Island Anti-Money Laundering Program (PALP), a regional technical assistance and training program, and develop a similar program for West Africa, using intermittent rather than resident advisors. We will continue to work jointly with partner countries that have complementary objectives, such as the anti-corruption and border security programs.

Indicators of our work include the following:

- 1) increased numbers of successful investigations and prosecutions abroad of important terrorist financing and money laundering cases;
- 2) an increase in the number of jurisdictions in compliance with international anti-money laundering standards, including the FATF Forty Recommendations and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, determined by mutual and other evaluations conducted by FATF and other international standard-setting and peer review bodies;
- 3) an increase in the number of countries that have criminalized terrorist financing, and an increase in the number of effective FIUs;
- 4) increase the number of intermittent term mentors provided to the regional PALP initiated in FY 2005, and identify intermittent mentors for the West Africa Anti-Money Laundering Program

Transformational Diplomacy

INL's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing programs directly accomplish the Transformational Diplomacy goal of supporting peace and security through building the capacity of the international community to address transnational crimes such as money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes. Criminals and terrorists involved in all sorts of illicit activities rely on money laundering to facilitate their illicit activities and for the purpose of enjoying the benefit of such activities. Government and private sector efforts to counter money laundering will be more effective if the international community works in tandem and toward commonly accepted goals.

Program Justification

Financial crime, terrorist financing, and money laundering pose a significant national security threat not only to the United States but also globally. These activities have the power to corrupt officials, distort economies, skew currency markets, undermine the integrity of financial systems, and destabilize governments. Criminals seek to access the financial systems of countries to fund their operations and launder funds stemming from a variety of illegal activities, including drug and arms trafficking, corruption, theft of state assets, and a variety of other financial crimes, that until very recently has frequently eluded law enforcement. Experts estimate that global money laundering exceeds 3 to 5 percent of Global Domestic Product, or \$2.17 - \$3.61 trillion per year, and continues to grow through a variety of new innovative schemes, such as the use of the internet and "e-money" only limited by the imagination of criminals and their organizations. Terrorists appear to rely less

on the formal financial sector than on alternative remittance systems, such as hawala and cash couriers. The Internet and “e-money” also poses significant challenges to law enforcement. Our ability to conduct foreign policy, promote our economic security and prosperity, and safeguard our citizens is hindered by these threats to democracy and free markets.

Program Accomplishments

In the past several years, INL has implemented an aggressive program to combat international financial crime and money laundering, with an increasing emphasis on terrorist financing. Between FY 2002 and FY 2007, INL provided approximately \$19 million in training and technical assistance programs that delivered courses to bank regulators, bankers, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial personnel, and financial intelligence unit personnel from 120 governments. INL-funded training and technical assistance played a key role in FATF’s removing 21 of the 23 jurisdictions on its Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories list. We draw upon a multi-agency team of experts representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, and Homeland Security, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to deliver the training and technical assistance to most of these countries. INL’s contributions to Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control (OAS/CICAD), the Pacific Islands Forum, and the UN Global Programme Against Money Laundering also played a significant role in providing assistance to many of these countries. INL also provided \$2 million to support the President’s East Africa Counter-Terrorism Initiative. In addition, INL provided contributions to multilateral organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs): the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the Council of Europe (MONEYVAL), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), to support anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing efforts. The members of these FSRBs have made a commitment to meet international AML/CTF standards and undergo mutual evaluations by their peers. Our contributions support the ongoing operations of these bodies and fund special programs, such as mutual evaluation training seminars.

INL and the Department of State’s Office of the Coordinator of Counterterrorism (S/CT) co-chair the interagency Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG), which has cooperatively developed a process to identify and assist the countries most vulnerable to terrorist financing activities around the world. INL is a central contributor to assessing the counter-terrorist financing needs of these countries, developing implementation plans for them, and funding counter-terrorist financing technical assistance programs so countries can combat this threat. INL also participates in some of the training programs.

FY 2005 INL funding enabled DHS/ICE to establish Trade Transparency Units in Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. In 2006, as a result of this initiative, DHS/ICE agents teamed with Brazilian authorities to target a scheme involving the under valuation of U.S. exports to Brazil to evade more than \$200 million in Brazilian customs duties over the past five years.

The scheme involved tax evasion, document fraud, public corruption and other illegal activities in Brazil and the United States. In an excellent example of the long-reach of law enforcement, more than 128 arrest warrants and numerous search warrants were simultaneously served in 238 locations in Brazil. In 2007, Argentina's TTU was also able to initiate cases based on trade-related data. Additionally, in 2007, INL funding enabled DHS/ICE to establish a nascent TTU in Mexico.

FY 2009 Program

In 2009, INL will fund the fourth year of the Pacific Island Anti-Money Laundering Program. This program, modeled on the Caribbean Anti-money Laundering Program (CALP), is an economical way to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to fourteen countries in a region that share similar terrorist financing and money laundering problems. The program has installed resident advisors and support staff to work in key areas needed to bring the anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing regimes in the region up to international standards by assisting in drafting laws and regulations, and by training regulators and law enforcement officials, including prosecutors and judges. INL will also initiate a regional program in West Africa in 2009.

INL is committed to assisting countries that want to establish new financial intelligence units (FIUs), particularly countries that have the requisite legal framework but lack the funds to purchase the necessary but expensive software and hardware. In FY 2009, INL will, through UNODC, continue to fund the innovative "GoAML" project- expandable software that can be used by FIUs of any size and eliminates the need for new FIUs to purchase several different software programs to accomplish their mission of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating financial intelligence to domestic law enforcement and to other FIUs globally. "GoAML" will enable jurisdictions that lack fiscal and human resources to become active players in the global effort to thwart money laundering and terrorist financing at a reasonable. INL's goal in FY 2009 is to establish at least two financial intelligence units that will meet the qualifications for membership in the Egmont Group within two years of being established.

INL will also provide funding for the placement of intermittent and long-term mentors in countries to assist in the development of legislative frameworks, regulatory schemes, and FIUs. INL will continue to work closely with other USG agencies to provide this assistance, including the FBI, Justice, Treasury, FinCEN, DHS/ICE, Internal Revenue Service, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and the OCC. INL will continue to provide funding to the UNODC's Global Programme against Money Laundering and OAS/CICAD -- organizations that are able to attract experts from a global pool of applicants. INL will also continue to jointly fund mentors with World Bank. It is expected that training will focus on lesser developed countries considered to be most vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing. Efforts will also be directed at other strategic jurisdictions that need resources and assistance to develop anti-money laundering laws to protect their economy and financial services sector against financial crime and terrorism.

INL will continue to support multinational anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing organizations. In addition to supporting multilateral organizations such as OAS/CICAD, and

the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering as well as the FATF and the FATF-style regional bodies, such as the APG, MONEYVAL, CFATF, GAFISUD, and ESAAMLG, Resources permitting, INL also would support the Intergovernmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG). INL wants to ensure that the FSRBs incorporate counter-terrorist financing training into their anti-money laundering criteria, conduct a steady stream of accurate and factual mutual evaluations of their members, and train assessors to conduct these evaluations.

Fighting Corruption

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
4,500	3,967	4,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL has in recent years pursued a mix of diplomatic, policy, and programmatic efforts designed to achieve the following anticorruption objectives: increasing the number, comprehensiveness, and effectiveness of regional and global international standards to address corruption; increasing the commitment of governments to implementing comprehensive regimes to address their corruption problems and to prevent kleptocracies from developing; increasing international cooperation among governments in the fight against corruption; increasing the number of countries where political will exists to pursue high-level corrupt actors and problems; and developing innovative methods to tackle corruption that show measurable effect.

INL advances these objectives through a four-pillar approach. These four pillars, articulated in various Department reports to Congress over the past few years pursuant to the International Anticorruption and Good Governance Act (IAGGA), include the following:

Governments Increasingly United under Common Anticorruption Commitments

The USG opens the door to enhanced cooperation through the promotion of shared global anticorruption goals and standards. This, in turn, encourages the sharing of best practices, builds trust and relationships between cooperating countries, and ultimately increases the effectiveness of U.S. government and other aid programs that assist these efforts.

Related objectives:

Increase number of States Parties of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

Promote the design and acceptance of a mechanism for review of implementation for the UNCAC.

Increase number of countries participating in a pilot review mechanism for the UNCAC and in other efforts to help governments implement the Convention's commitments.

Increase and strengthen regional frameworks for collaboration in setting and meeting anticorruption standards.

Governments Increasingly Meet or Exceed Those Commitments

The fight against corruption begins at the national and local levels. Where pockets of political and/or popular will exist, the USG can assist governments in taking effective action against corruption. This includes, *inter alia*, helping governments take a wide range of actions to address corruption, such as enforcing anticorruption laws and instituting preventive measures within the public administration. The U.S. is also beginning through the USAID Anticorruption Strategy, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), and other multilateral initiatives to reward those countries that are committed to effectively rooting out corruption.

Related objectives:

Increase the number of countries that publicly adhere to and enforce the “No Safe Haven” policy and make efforts to combat kleptocracy.

Enhance implementation of the Convention and other multilateral commitments through technical assistance and cooperating country actions resulting from mutual evaluations.

Mobilizing Popular Will and Private Sector Action

Popular will is the best expediter of political will against corruption. The USG can help enhance popular will in other countries by encouraging civil society, the media, and the private sector to be active in the fight against corruption, increase transparency in governments, and increase integrity in the private sector.

Related objectives:

Civil society/media access to results of multilateral anticorruption reviews, eg, CoE GRECO; UNCAC; OAS.

USG participation in civil society/private sector fora related to corruption.

Increased focus on the private sector to include targeting the “supply side” of corruption and by fostering public-private partnerships.

Leading By Example

The USG has been a leader in the fight against corruption by promoting integrity within our own country and making our actions an example for the world. The international community can benefit from our examples, particularly regarding efforts to deny safe haven in the U.S. to corrupt officials, prevent U.S. multinational business from bribing overseas, enforce

corruption laws, promote good public/corporate governance, and build tools and institutions to prevent corruption.

Related objectives:

Implementation and balanced use of the new presidential proclamation to deny entry into the United States by corrupt officials, those who corrupt them, and their dependents.

Participating as an evaluated party in four (OAS, OECD, COE, and UNCAC pilot review) multilateral anticorruption monitoring mechanisms.

Increased use of public diplomacy tools to share the U.S. story, to share good practices in combating corruption domestically, and sanctioning kleptocracy internationally

Transformational Diplomacy

Fighting corruption helps to strengthen the goals of Transformational Diplomacy as good governance, transparency and accountability measures are a critical component of government's efforts to govern justly and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. FY 2009 funds will promote efforts that promote international cooperation to prosecute high-level corruption, deny safe haven to corrupt officials, and, through the UN Convention Against Corruption, enhance commitment to recover and return assets that can be used to promote development and accountability.

Program Justification

The Administration has made the international fight against corruption one of its top foreign policy priorities. The USG has clear foreign policy and national security interests in seeing corruption addressed on an international scale. Corrupt interests continually hamper global economic activity of American firms, interfere with the objectives of USG foreign assistance development and democracy/rule of law goals and programs, facilitate the continuing growth of transnational crime and international criminal organizations, and threaten stability and democracy. Corruption facilitates a wide range of transborder crime such as trafficking in persons and narcotics. Terrorists thrive on corruption, using it to facilitate the laundering of funds and the illicit trade of weapons, passports, drugs, and persons; obtain sensitive information from government sources; and move money and themselves across borders to find safe havens.

Program Accomplishments

Over the past several years, INL has helped negotiate and develop several significant regional multilateral anticorruption commitments, including the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), the Council of Europe conventions, the Stability Pact Anticorruption Initiative for South

Eastern Europe, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Initiative to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency, and, most recently, the OECD/UNDP Middle East and North Africa (MENA) “Good Governance for Development for Arab States” Initiative. INL continues to make it a top priority to encourage other governments to accede to and ratify the UNCAC. In just over two years since its entry into force in December, 2005, the UNCAC now has 107 States Parties (a number that constitutes over 75% of the signatory states). The United States became a party to the UNCAC in November 2006. INL will continue to promote the National Strategy to Internationalize Efforts Against Kleptocracy and international cooperation related to the UNCAC including recovery of stolen assets.

As a result of INL leadership, the Conference of States Parties of the UNCAC agreed to design a mechanism to review implementation of the Convention, with recommendations to be considered for 2009. INL has provided or led USG experts and assistance to help over 60 countries implement anticorruption commitments through mechanisms within the Organization of American States (OAS), Council of Europe, Stability Pact Anticorruption Initiative for South East Europe, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation’s (APEC) Anticorruption Initiative, OECD Eurasia Anticorruption Network for Economies in Transition, and OECD/UNDP “Good Governance for Development for Arab States” Initiative. INL has also targeted anticorruption advisors and technical assistance to help governments address weaknesses and continues to provide U.S. law enforcement-related anticorruption assistance to help countries build capacities to investigate and prosecute corruption cases.

INL has led recent USG interagency participation, including the Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, Office of Government Ethics, and others, in key multilateral mechanisms to observe U.S. anticorruption institutions and activities, and has helped effectively showcase our efforts as a model for other countries. INL works closely with USDOJ Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section to foster the return of stolen assets, reinforcing the framework of the UNCAC asset recovery chapter. INL also leads efforts to advance the “No Safe Haven” policy through implementation of a Presidential Proclamation to deny entry to the corrupt, those who corrupt them, and their dependents, signed in early 2004. The G-8 member countries, in the 2003 Evian Declaration and reinforced in the 2004 Sea Island Declarations, committed to the “No Safe Haven” policy. World leaders at the Special Summit of the Americas and APEC made a similar commitment in January and November 2004, respectively. With INL’s leadership, the U.S. worked with other G8 countries to make high-level corruption a top priority at the 2007 G8 Leaders’ St. Petersburg Summit.

FY 2009 Program

FY 2009 funds will be used to promote ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Funding will be provided through the United Nations or relevant regional organizations to help countries that have ratified to implement Convention chapters on prevention, asset recovery, and criminalization. Funding will also be provided to support discussions of the design of a mechanism to review compliance with the Convention to promote implementation.

FY 2009 funds will be used to sustain the Middle East Governance for Development (GfD) Network, an Arab-led effort which was launched in the Dead Sea, Jordan in February 2005, with the G-8, UNDP, OECD and World Bank, to create an intergovernmental anticorruption forum. The forum will work towards developing capacity, tools, and systems – such as national action plans, stronger laws, codes of conduct, and better trained investigators, prosecutors, and judges – to detect, prosecute and enforce corruption cases. The Network will also promote implementation of the UNCAC in the MENA region. As part of the GfD Initiative, President Bush pledged to help Arab nations that embrace clear standards of economic, political, and social reform.

FY 2009 funds will also be used to help APEC developing economies implement their commitments related to the APEC Leaders' Santiago Commitment and Anticorruption Course of Action. The "Santiago Commitment and APEC Course of Action" requires member countries to: deny safe haven to officials and individuals guilty of public corruption, those who corrupt them, and their assets; implement anticorruption policies and practices consistent with the UN Convention Against Corruption; implement the APEC Transparency Standards, with particular emphasis on government procurement and customs procedures; encourage collaboration to fight corruption and ensure transparency, including through cooperation with other multilateral and regional intergovernmental institutions; and develop innovative training and technical assistance programs to fight corruption and ensure transparency. Funding will be provided to maintain a regional anticorruption advisor program and targeted workshops.

With FY 2009 funds, INL will also continue to support implementation of the President's Strategy to Internationalize Efforts against Kleptocracy, through projects to help countries bring focused attention to high-level, large-scale corruption by public officials, increase public-private partnerships, and facilitate targeting of the proceeds of grand corruption through international cooperation in law enforcement and asset recovery.

FY 2009 funds will additionally be used to pay contributions/dues to support two multilateral monitoring mechanisms – the Council of Europe's Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO) and the Follow-up Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption – that promote implementation of anticorruption commitments in over 70 countries. The U.S. will promote that the results of the reviews are publicized and that civil society views are taken into consideration.

FY 2009 funds will also help sustain new initiatives launched 2008. INL is developing a pilot project for select African countries to build investigative and prosecutorial capabilities for pursuing corruption cases, laying the predicate for seeking recovery of stolen assets, and broaden regional cooperation. Also, INL plans to strengthen initiatives in Eurasia, starting with Central Asia in FY 2008, to foster good governance, encourage regional cooperation, and promote strong preventive and criminal justice regimes against corruption.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Rights

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
3,750	3,472	4,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL training and technical assistance programs facilitate USG assistance to and cooperation with key foreign nations on matters involving cybercrime and intellectual property rights (IP) crime. INL's training and technical assistance programs assist foreign nations to draft effective laws and build strong enforcement capacity. INL also continues to participate in a range of USG diplomatic initiatives aimed at strengthening international standards and cooperation in combating transnational high tech and IP crime.

In the area of cybercrime, INL continues to build the capacity of foreign law enforcement partners through training and technical assistance programs targeted at identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and preventing crimes committed through the criminal misuse of information technology (IT). Improved cooperation between the USG and foreign law enforcement officials and increased successful domestic and foreign prosecutions of criminals misusing IT demonstrate the program's success. In the area of IP enforcement, INL training and technical assistance programs combat IP violations by building capacity among foreign border and customs officials, investigators, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent these crimes.

Transformational Diplomacy

INL programs to counter IPR theft and cybercrime fit well into the continuum of Transformational Diplomacy. These programs directly contribute to the goal of strengthening international peace and security through building the capacity of governments and the international community to address transnational crime. IPR violations and cybercrime are specific transnational crimes that are priorities for international attention and our peace and security objective.

Program Justification

Intellectual Property (IP) Crime

IP crime presents a growing threat to the most innovative sectors of the U.S. economy. Losses to the U.S. copyright, patent, and trademark industries in areas such as hard goods, optical media, and pharmaceuticals have been staggering. One particularly troubling

phenomenon is the growing involvement of transnational crime groups in IP crime. These groups have the potential to outstrip the capabilities of hard-pressed law enforcement to counter them. As a signatory to the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, the USG is committed to a global enforcement effort to eliminate safe havens for online pirates and other IP criminals. Although INL has long been engaged on issues related to protection of IP, the explosion in IP crime and the growing sophistication of IP criminals has led INL to ramp up its resources dedicated to this issue. The rise of the IP organized crime threat prompted the President to order the development of the new Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP) initiative. Under the overall policy guidance of STOP, as co-chair with EEB of the inter-agency training coordination group (TCG), which includes both government and industry participation, INL promotes foreign training and technical assistance projects targeted to foreign nations where IP violations are most severe. INL's assistance includes seminars on developing TRIPS compliant laws, training police officers, investigators, prosecutors, and judges to combat IP crime, and providing direct technical assistance, such as forensic equipment to allow foreign law enforcement to successfully identify counterfeit items. Since much of the growth of violations of IP rights is fueled by the criminal misuse of IT (e.g., online piracy) there is a significant overlap with INL's mission to fight cybercrime. More recently, INL and EEB have begun to coordinate their training activities with the G8 and EU, whose Member States have indicated an interest in closer coordination with the USG.

Cybercrime

The criminal misuse of IT has increased exponentially in the last several years. Cybercrimes can include activities such as fraud, child pornography, and extortion, through which IT is a means for carrying out the elements of the crime, and also activities such as hacking, intrusion, and denial of service attacks, in which information networks are themselves targeted. As one of the first nations to sign and ratify (in September 2006) the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime - the first multilateral treaty dedicated to cybercrime - the USG is one of the international leaders in promoting mutual cooperation, effective laws, and strong enforcement institutions. INL provides training and technical assistance to foreign law enforcement personnel to identify, investigate, prosecute, and prevent high-tech crimes. Given the nascence of cybercrime in many developing nations, INL's assistance includes enabling USG subject matter experts to give key nations legislative drafting advice. INL also participates in developing USG policy positions on cybercrime in organizations such as the G-8, the Council of Europe, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations, where INL is working alongside DOJ on issues related to Identity Theft. INL has also provided assistance to help stand up a new G8-Interpol Child Sexual Exploitation Database, which will help international law enforcement investigate and prosecute those who use information technology to prey on children.

Program Accomplishments

As the State Department's designated coordinator for federal law enforcement overseas assistance, INL is the funding source for almost all USG "cop-to-cop" law enforcement training and maintains the State Department lead on law enforcement with respect to IP rights. With respect to intellectual property rights, INL funds training and technical

assistance programs to investigators, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, judges, and other foreign officials and policy makers who investigate, prosecute, punish, and prevent violations of intellectual property rights.

INL works closely with State's Economic and Business Affairs Bureau (EEB) to select the training and technical assistance programs through the consideration of criteria and metrics designed to identify gaps in countries/regions where inadequate laws or weak enforcement fail to protect intellectual property rights. More particularly, INL determines the needs necessary to reduce intellectual property violations and identifies a strategy to fill in the gaps through training and technical assistance programs. In making funding decisions, INL considers input from STOP, the TCG, USTR's Special 301 Report, U.S. industry, U.S. missions and Congress to ensure the assistance is targeted to fit long-range planning goals.

Similarly, in the field of cybercrime, INL was able to support stepped-up activities by the Department of Justice in advising key nations in the APEC and OAS regions in designing effective laws, in training foreign police and prosecutors in cyber investigations. INL has also continued to help advance our diplomatic objectives through participation in bilateral discussions with close allies, and with multilateral organizations like the OAS, the Council of Europe, APEC, the G-8, and the United Nations. INL also stepped up to provide USG support for creation of a new G8-Interpol International Child Sexual Exploitation Database.

FY 2009 Program

As co-chair of the State Department Training Coordination Group (TCG), along with our partner the Economic and Business Affairs Bureau (EEB), INL will continue to fight IP crime through funding for foreign law enforcement training and technical assistance. INL will be consulting closely with the USG interagency community, U.S. Missions and industry groups to ensure that INL's assistance does not duplicate or overshadow industry efforts. In particular, we note that the industry groups have urged INL to provide additional law enforcement training to fill critical gaps in their own efforts to assist foreign countries in fighting IP crime. As such, INL will seek not only to increase the numbers of such programs, but also to better integrate input and participation from private industry into our long term IP assistance plans. The countries INL is particularly likely to work with to build institutions to address IPR challenges include the Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia and India, as well as programs in cooperation with regional bodies like APEC and ASEAN. IP should continue to have a high profile among multilateral organizations such as the G8, which is in the process of implementing a new initiative on IP enforcement, and in discussions between the U.S. and EU Justice and Home Affairs Ministers

On cybercrime, INL will assist by providing training to fight either cybercrime itself or substantive crimes such as money laundering and child pornography that are furthered through use of IT. In particular, INL expects demands for assistance from developing nations to increase in response to the success of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime as a global model. The USG is now in a stronger position to urge nations to accede to the COE Convention now that we ourselves have ratified the instrument. INL will also work to meet the demand from APEC and OAS member states as they advance their

regional strategy to fight criminal misuse of information technology. INL expects to work closely with DOJ in assessing existing cybercrime training offerings for their effectiveness, and with State Department Diplomatic Security (DS/ATA) in determining how our crime fighting and anti-terrorist cyber training can complement each other. Finally, INL expects to continue our close coordination with DOJ on the UN Crime Commission as it considers further actions in the area of identity theft.

INL believes that its efforts, as outlined above, are making a significant contribution to the United States' fight against cybercrime and IP violations. In each of the areas cited, INL is maintaining its efforts in recognition of the growing importance of these issues to U.S. interests.

Border Security and Alien Smuggling

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
1,250	992	1,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL will continue to assist selected countries to strengthen their border control regimes and make it more difficult for criminals and terrorists who threaten the interests of the United States to pass through without being detected and apprehended. INL will also work with our international partners to interdict and halt alien smuggling as far from our borders as possible.

INL border security programs help priority countries improve their port and airport security practices, through education initiatives, training, and technical assistance. The strengthening of security at ports and airports will help to prevent criminal and terrorist acts that could have an adverse impact on trade and transportation with the United States. INL has set goals for border security to include: conducting training to improve the proficiency of customs, immigration, and other border control officials; installing entry/exit systems at selected airports and seaports; assisting in the development of passport issuance systems with biometric capabilities; purchasing computers and software for immigration authorities at the international airports; providing funding to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for capacity building programs; and providing funding to the Organization of American States (OAS) counter-terrorism subcommittee to improve port security practices through a program of technical assistance. INL helps improve integration and coordination among various law enforcement entities at the borders. Border security improvements will enhance law enforcement cooperation, reduce corruption, increase revenue collections, and strengthen rule of law in developing countries.

Performance measures will include better law enforcement controls and intelligence; increased identification and apprehension of criminals; and less illegal movement of aliens destined for the United States. INL's attention to alien smuggling will focus on helping coordinate the activities of the interagency anti-smuggling community in their efforts to disrupt major alien smuggling rings which operate both domestically and overseas.

Transformational Diplomacy

INL's programs on border security and to counter alien smuggling directly facilitate the Transformational Diplomacy goal of strengthening peace and security through building capacity to address transnational crime. Strong border controls help deter transnational crime

such as migrant smuggling, and make it more difficult for criminals and terrorists to operate on a transnational scope.

Program Justification

Porous borders are a threat to developing countries, as well as to the United States. Lax border controls greatly enhance the ability of international criminals, smugglers, and terrorists to expand their operations and avoid these controls, suborn them through corruption, negate them with falsified documentation, or overwhelm them. In many countries, effective control of the movement of persons, vehicles, and cargo across national borders is non-existent. Border control officials are poorly trained and equipped and inspections facilities are substandard.

As the first line of defense for many countries, stiff border controls provide substantial deterrence to smugglers and other criminals. They can force them into other, less attractive, routes, provoke traffickers into taking measures that raise their operational costs, and make traffickers more vulnerable to law enforcement countermeasures. Borders are also the points at which to collect important intelligence. Information gleaned from seizures, arrests, and documents can provide leads useful to making even bigger cases that help dismantle major international criminal syndicates. Successful enforcement at the border is also a powerful instrument for generating greater public support for fighting transnational crime.

The smuggling of illegal migrants, which can serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States, is a major national security concern. Identifying, disrupting and dismantling criminal networks, especially those that can be used by extremist groups, has become a high priority for U.S. authorities. An important aspect of the U.S. government's approach to deterring and preventing the flow of illegal aliens into the United States involves disrupting alien smuggling organizations as far from our shores as possible. This means that the fight against alien smuggling must begin in foreign lands where our influence and law enforcement authorities are more limited. Weak foreign law enforcement institutions, corrupt public officials, and inadequately trained police make it imperative that guidance and technical assistance be provided to illegal alien source and transit countries. Without adequate technical assistance many of these countries will continue to contribute to the stream of illegal aliens entering the United States. This stream, if uncontrolled, will allow foreign nationals with terrorist links to slip into the United States undetected.

Program Accomplishments

Our goal is to strategically utilize funding to ensure the most impact in this critical area. INL's critical border security program accomplishments include:

St. Kitts and Nevis: Customs classroom and practical training provided to customs officials on both islands.

Antigua, Grenada and Barbuda: Port security assessment and training for the above Customs Service and Port authorities.

Belize: Port security assessment and training

Airport security training in Guyana, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Panama.

Ecuador: Funded an International Civil Aviation Security Training (ICAO) Program

Funding provided to the OAS counter terrorism subcommittee to improve security practices in the Caribbean tourism and recreation industries, in preparation for the 2007 Cricket World Cup. The training was conducted in Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia.

Funding provided to the Department of Justice for the purchase of additional APHIS fingerprinting equipment for the Government of El Salvador (GOES). The FBI and the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) are actively working with the GOES on the White House gang initiative dealing with the MS-13. The utilization of the equipment will help US and GOES law enforcement better identify gang members and share vital identifying data and intelligence.

The INL funded OAS Fraudulent Document Training, conducted by ICE Fraudulent Document Lab (FDL) in Argentina was met with extremely positive results.

FY 2009 Program

INL will continue to support the OAS counterterrorism committee in its efforts to improve law enforcement training and border controls in the Western Hemisphere. This will be done through a series of initiatives including airport and seaport security training, law enforcement workshops, border and port security vulnerability assessments, and document security programs. Strengthening entry-exit controls at selected foreign airports, land border points, and seaports will also be a priority. Programs designed to improve document security will also receive attention. These programs may focus on identity documents and passport issuance systems. The ICE/ FDL will be working in conjunction with OAS on Fraudulent Document training in Brazil in FY 2008. In addition, ICE/FDL training has tentatively been scheduled for Honduras, Southern Mexico border and El Salvador.

OAS is currently planning a Port Assessment of the Jamaican Government Ports. The Jamaican Government has been cooperating with US law enforcement and is making major strides in working with the USG on Port Security as well as Narcotics, Human Trafficking and Human smuggling investigations.

Effective border control programs depend on having adequate training, visa regimes, and equipment, including automated systems to track the movement of cargo and people through ports of entry. Through our border assessments, INL will identify vulnerable countries and will work with them to upgrade their border control systems, including assisting them to improve travel document issuance systems and customs controls. Funds will also support conferences and organizations working to improve and enhance border security in the Pacific Rim. INL will also continue to build a regional network in the Pacific Rim to discuss issues

related to Human Trafficking, Human Smuggling, Counterfeit Travel Documents, Money Laundering, Narcotics and Corruption. The network will deal with capacity building and synergizing a multi-government law enforcement working environment.

INL plans to fund additional ICE/FDL training in the Western Hemisphere to support USG priorities and interests.

Anti-Crime Programs

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Fighting Corruption	4,500	-	3,967	4,500
Border Security/Alien Smuggling	1,250	-	992	1,500
Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights	3,750	-	3,472	4,000
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	4,000	-	3,472	4,000
Total	13,500	-	11,903	14,000

Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and Justice Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
2,000	1,984	6,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The overall program objectives are to sustain the U.S. capacity to participate in international civilian police, justice sector and corrections components of peacekeeping missions and respond to complex security operations involving U.S. and international coalitions; and to assist in strengthening the capabilities of the USG, United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and other international regional organizations to address police, justice, and prison development issues in countries emerging from conflict.

The FY 2009 program will sustain INL's capacity to manage and oversee the recruitment, selection, training, equipping, deployment and support for uniformed and non-uniformed U.S. civilian police, trainers and advisors overseas participating in and supporting peacekeeping missions and complex security operations. The program will also support training and equipping of Formed Police Units who provide crowd/riot control and other capabilities which fill the existing security gap between Civilian Police and the military.

Activities will include:

- Maintain a capacity to deploy U.S. police and other law enforcement specialists; justice and corrections experts.

- Facilitate high quality, standardized civilian police, justice sector and corrections pre-deployment selection and training.

- Improve INL management and oversight capabilities by further developing in-house law enforcement and other criminal justice expertise and options to address peacekeeping and complex security operations.

Transformational Diplomacy

These funds support the objective of peace and security, program area of stabilization operations and security sector reform, law enforcement reform, restructuring and operations. The funds ensure that there are qualified and available individuals to serve in peacekeeping and complex security missions anytime there is a need; and standardized, comprehensive pre-

deployment training to prepare those individuals for the challenging tasks and environments to which they will be assigned. It also supports senior-level in-house expertise in law enforcement, corrections and criminal justice systems to assist with program development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. These efforts raise the quality and effectiveness of all INL programs as this in-house expertise will be available bureau-wide.

Program Justification

U.S. participation in complex security operations and international civilian police missions overseas is expected to continue in FY 2009 and beyond. INL will sustain a capacity to deploy and support experienced U.S. police, justice and corrections personnel assigned to countries and areas of operation as determined by policy makers, and to support foreign Formed Police Units. The world-wide support contracts awarded in 2004 provide a mechanism to conduct rapid competition and deployment of experienced law enforcement and corrections officers and criminal justice experts to support U.S. foreign policy interests in post-conflict regions around the world.

Deployment of U.S. police, other law enforcement and criminal justice advisors can range from short-term assessments, training and advisory activities requiring only a few weeks, to long-term secondments of a year or more, to operational missions in dangerous and volatile environments that may include authority to carry weapons and perform the full range of law enforcement functions. To prepare for such operations, U.S. law enforcement personnel are given a standard course of training applicable to all missions with special equipment and materials, briefings, training and medical precautions needed to accommodate a particular operating environment provided immediately prior to actual deployment.

The FY 2009 program sustains logistical capabilities to ensure a rapid and timely U.S. response and requests from the UN or other international organizations to contribute American police and/or other criminal justice advisors to address a special circumstance or participate in an international effort to assist a country emerging from a crisis situation. It would help create and sustain greater international capabilities in the area of Formed Police Units, which help fill a security gap between the police and the military in post-conflict environments. Support would take the form of training and provision of non-lethal equipment, as well as certain deployment costs.

FY 2009 funds will also sustain ongoing outreach efforts to U.S. local, state, and federal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and professional associations for the purpose of attracting and encouraging more interest and participation in international police and criminal justice missions. In-house senior-level expertise will increase our ability to train U.S. participants in complex security operations and international peacekeeping missions, and assess, conceptualize, plan, prepare, implement, manage, and evaluate such participation.

Program Accomplishments

INL manages three contractors to support program implementation and funds, police training advisors, and senior corrections and police advisors.

CIVPOL have become a vital tool of U.S. foreign policy. Today, more than 1,600 U.S. police are deployed along with their international counterparts, from a start of only 50 American police officers participating (in the Haiti CIVPOL mission) in 1994. During this period, more than 7,000 experienced U.S. law enforcement officers and experts have participated in CIVPOL missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1996-2002); the Eastern Slavonia region of Croatia (1996-2003); Jericho (2002); the Palestinian Authority (2003); Sierra Leone (2003-2004); East Timor (1999-2007); OSCE Headquarters in Vienna (2002-2004); Haiti (1996-2000; 2004-present); Kosovo (1999-present); Serbia & Montenegro (2001-present); Macedonia (2002-2004); Afghanistan (2002-present); Iraq (2003-present); Sudan (2005-present); and Liberia (2003-present).

INL provides 690 International Police Liaison Officers (IPLOs) and 191 police trainers to support the Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and international efforts to re-establish, re-organize and train Iraqi police. INL also supports approximately 80 prison advisors and 13 justice advisors in Baghdad and on the Provincial Reconstruction Teams to assist with reform and reconstruction efforts and help implement specific criminal justice and anti-corruption projects. INL also is expanding jail/prison capacity through construction projects with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

In Afghanistan, INL supports maintenance and operation costs for seven INL Regional Training Centers (RTCs) in Kandahar, Konduz, Nangarhar, Paktya, Bamiyan, Herat and Balkh; a Central Training Center in Kabul for police; and a Forward Operating Base in Islam Qala. Support includes salary and all logistical support for more than 500 police training advisors and mentors deployed throughout Afghanistan and at the Ministry of Interior. The Bureau provides continued support for community policing initiatives, law enforcement, revenue-generation initiatives and the establishment of specialized police units such as the Family Response Unit and the Afghan National Civil Order Police.

Mentors are deployed to more than 24 provinces and engage with local Afghan police officials to develop skills and capacity to extend the rule of law throughout Afghanistan. Training advisors work with Afghan police instructors to provide basic, advanced and specialized training at the RTCs. The basic eight-week course addresses core skills and knowledge required for general policing functions. Advanced and specialized training courses including firearms, crowd control, literacy, computer skills, anti-corruption, and domestic violence are also implemented at the Regional Training Centers.

This dramatic climb in U.S. participation in CIVPOL missions reflects the U.S. Government's recognition of the importance of criminal justice development to restoring stability in post-conflict situations. While international military forces often are necessary to restore a secure environment following a major conflict, they generally are not, in

themselves, sufficient for the long-term reestablishment of civil order where local institutions have broken down. CIVPOL not only assist international military forces in the short term by addressing and resolving civilian law enforcement issues, but also help develop the local democratic policing institutions that ultimately will be responsible for integrating with the host country's criminal justice system (prosecutor, courts and correctional services) and providing law and order functions once the military and CIVPOL depart.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 budget sustains INL's capacity to identify, train, equip, pre-position, deploy and support law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel who participate in an overseas mission. Three companies provide the capabilities to support INL worldwide police, justice, and corrections programs as a result of full and open competition. The FY 2009 program will sustain standardized organizational structures, operating procedures, code of conduct, ethics standards, and systems needed to effectively manage this complex program. Through these efforts, U.S. police will receive basic and advanced pre-deployment instruction that is unique to the organizational and operational challenges presented by international missions. The FY 2009 program funds sustain an INL training coordinator, and senior police and corrections advisors. The FY 2009 program maintains personnel and resources dedicated to supporting INL capabilities to address peacekeeping and complex security matters and provide management and oversight of police, justice and prison programs.

Two new initiatives account for the increase from previous years to the funding request. The first initiative actively helps to meet the need for the increased demands for Formed Police Units (FPU) in peacekeeping missions. This need already exists, as UN peacekeeping planners for missions such as Darfur envision as many as 19 of those units per mission. INL funds will be used primarily to train and equip a 120-person foreign FPU. Working with a cooperating host nation, we would create a unit that is able to immediately deploy in service to U.S. or UN-led operations. The Deputies Committee tasked the State Department last year to lead reconstruction/stabilization efforts and specifically requested that the U.S. explore ways to create a stability policing capability, a crucial element of maintaining order during the post-military phase of operations when neither a military response, nor unarmed civilian police, are appropriate.

The second initiative would be to create an independent, consolidated training process for American Civilian Police participants in U.S. or UN-led stability operations. While we already pay for training, consolidation would give us direct oversight and control and make the training more U.S. Government mission-focused, versus the multiple contractor overlay that currently exists. Managing a training program that is on one contract, in one place and that is standardized to the extent possible allowing for mission differences is also administratively easier, and permits greater oversight. The consolidated training process would be supported by a core staff of police and criminal justice experts. These experts also would be trained, equipped and available to deploy in a surge capacity basis, to support planning and assessments for new and existing INL civilian policing/stabilization and reconstruction missions.

Civilian Police Program

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Civilian Police Program	2,000	-	1,984	
Oversight and Outreach	-	-	-	1,200
Training Program	-	-	-	1,800
Foreign Stability Police Unit	-	-	-	3,000
Total	2,000	-	1,984	6,000

Criminal Youth Gangs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
---	7,935	5,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the capacity of governments in the Central American Region to combat youth gang crime and prevent youth from being drawn into gangs by integrating law enforcement and prevention.

Program activities extended to Belize, Panama, and Nicaragua.

Reduced gang-related crime in areas served by the program.

Stable or declining rates of gang membership in areas served by the program.

Increased regional collaboration and information sharing on gang prevention and law enforcement.

Transformational Diplomacy

This program addresses Peace and Security-Transnational Crime, with program element “Organized and Gang-Related Crime.” The countries included represent three stages in the framework. Panama and Belize are Sustaining Partners, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua are Transforming (low to middle income, meeting the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) performance criteria) and Guatemala is developing (low to middle income, not meeting MCC criteria). A regional approach to gang crime is needed because it not confined by country borders, and because the justice sector and communities can benefit from common procedures and shared knowledge. This problem is also closely tied to “Investing in People” program elements, as improved education and employment are related to gang prevention.

Program Justification

Criminal gangs, such as the notorious 18th Street and Mara Salvatrucha/MS-13, pose significant public safety and security threats to the countries in which they operate, including the United States. The threat is most severe in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but gang violence is a threat in other countries of Central America as well, including Belize, Panama and Nicaragua. These gangs engage in organized criminal activities (such as

extortion, drug trafficking, robbery and kidnapping) and resort to extreme acts of violence to both protect their business and as retribution. They move easily between countries of the region and the United States.

This program was designed based on field experience and international studies of gangs. It provides a multi-disciplinary approach to identify and detain criminals, prevent vulnerable youth from becoming members, and prevent prisons from becoming gang strongholds. The FY 2009 program complements funding requested for anti-youth gang activities under the proposed Merida Initiative, the Villa Nueva Model Precinct in Guatemala, and training provided by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in El Salvador.

Program Accomplishments

The program was initiated in late 2007. Computer equipment, software and surveillance vehicles were provided to the Salvadoran Anti-gang unit (TAG) and a Regional Gangs Advisor was hired and posted to El Salvador to serve the three country region (Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras). A prisons management training program began in El Salvador in 2007 and will be extended to Honduras and Guatemala in 2008.

FY 2009 Program

In FY 2009 the program will focus on institutionalizing the pilot programs in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, continuing regional collaboration, and expanding programs to Belize, Panama and Nicaragua. These programs will focus on prevention of gang crime by providing better knowledge of gang members and operations, structured patrolling to deter crime in at-risk areas, and alternative activities such as stay-in-school, employment and activities for youth. Bilateral programs will provide additional technical assistance in areas that are specific to the individual countries' crime patterns and abilities of the police, and will provide some equipment for each country's forces, such as communications and protective gear.

Regional Training

Members of anti-gang police units will be brought together for regional training, including refresher training and advanced techniques.

Coordinated Country Programs

FY 2009 funding will continue support to coordinated in-country programs in six countries. This includes the landmark Villa Nueva Model piloted in Guatemala which involves work with anti-gang police units, improved preventative policing, and work with community organizations targeting at risk populations. The program will share lessons learned and best practices among the countries.

Equipment

Maintenance contracts and, if needed additional remote units, will be purchased for the fingerprint database systems in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador to continue tracking gang criminals.

Prevention Activities

Monitoring and support will be provided to the prevention activities established in FY 2008 such as youth activities, school retention, employment and public education.

Technical Assistance

Personnel, travel and support costs are covered by program funds as a regional program for the Regional Gangs Advisor and an assistant in El Salvador and one locally contracted assistant each in Honduras and Guatemala.

Program Administration

FY 2009 funds will support International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala for program personnel.

Criminal Youth Gangs

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Transnational Crime			
Organized/Gang Related Crime			
Regional Training	-	800	535
Country Programs	-	3,800	2,700
Equipment	-	1,370	500
Technical Assistance	-	665	665
Prevention	-	1,000	300
Sub Total	-	7,635	4,700
Program Administration		300	300
Total	-	7,935	5,000

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Budget Summary

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request
8,000	11,903	3,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Select foreign countries will be able to apply “best practices” and evidence-based drug prevention and treatment technologies that are scientifically sound and effective at the national, community, and regional levels.

Bilateral/regional training and technical assistance delivered and effectively utilized by public/private sector demand reduction organizations in Central/South America, Africa and Southeast Asia, resulting in new or enhanced programs that significantly reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and delay onset of first use in target populations.

Multilateral alliances will be established to build public support and political will to combat drug trafficking and abuse, develop support for U.S. foreign anti-drug policies and initiatives, and improve America’s image overseas.

Drug-free community coalitions among public/private sector organizations in Latin America and Africa and outreach/aftercare centers in Southwest/Southeast Asia that reduce drug use and delayed onset of first use.

Transformational Diplomacy

The International Demand Reduction Program advances the Secretary’s Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding counternarcotics projects designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health and welfare of all countries, in addition to undermining economic development, social and political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries that are strategic U.S. allies. As such, drug abuse hinders successful transformation from rebuilding or developing countries to transforming or sustained partnership countries. In reducing the demand for illicit drugs, these funds enable recipient countries to create a secure and stable environment for development to flourish. These funds also empower marginalized and vulnerable populations such as women, children, minorities, and victims of violence to take part in the development of their communities.

Program Justification

The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health, welfare, stability, security, and economy of all countries. At the same time, the role of demand reduction in addressing global drug consumption has become more readily apparent as a relatively small percentage of chronic drug users consume the majority of drugs in many foreign countries. The President's National Drug Control Strategy highlights this fact and the benefits of drug treatment by noting that getting drug users into treatment not only reduces drug consumption, but also helps to undermine local drug markets and reduce the profitability of drug dealing. The Strategy further notes that changing the behavior of chronic drug users can have enormously beneficial consequences for society, not the least of which is to deprive illegal drug traffickers of their largest source of revenue – the addicted, frequent, high-volume drug user. Removing chronic users' demand for drugs has the potential to cripple drug profits. As such, healing drug users through effective treatment programs can lead to long-term reductions in drug profits which can shrink local drug markets to levels that can be more easily managed by local authorities.

Finally, foreign countries recognize the vast U.S. experience and efforts in reducing drug demand. As part of their cooperation with supply reduction efforts, many drug producing and transit countries request U.S. assistance with demand reduction technology, since drug consumption also has debilitating effects on their society and children. Demand reduction assistance thereby helps secure foreign country support for U.S.-driven supply reduction efforts, while at the same time reducing drug consumption in that country and thereby cutting-off a potential source of terrorist financing.

Program Accomplishments

Independent, science-based evaluations on the long-range impact of INL-funded training for drug treatment programs revealed that overall hard-core drug use in the target population in Peru was reduced from 90% to 34% in the target treatment population, while overall drug use in Thailand was reduced from 90% to 8% in the target population. Coca paste and cocaine use in Peru was reduced from 62% to 22% and 30% to 8%, respectively. Methamphetamine abuse in Thailand was reduced from 82% to 7% in the target treatment population and arrests for other crimes were reduced from 40% to 6%. A similar evaluation of drug prevention training in Colombia revealed drug use declined from 54% to 10% in eight target cities. "Best Practice" studies of INL-funded drug treatment initiatives in Southeast Asia reported success rates (percent of clients remaining drug-free after treatment) of over 70 % compared to 15 % in other developing countries.

FY 2009 Program

INL assistance will give particular attention to cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America, the recurring amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) epidemic in Southeast Asia, the drug-related HIV/AIDS epidemics in Southeast Asia and Africa, the gang problem in Central America, the shortage of treatment facilities for pregnant and addicted women, and address the heroin threat from Southwest Asia and Afghanistan. A continued area of focus

will be the Middle East and South Asia where over 400 Muslim-based anti-drug programs are members of an INL-sponsored civil society/drug prevention network.

The FY 2009 program is divided into three general categories. A *training and technical assistance program*, begun in 1990, imposes a four-year limit on all countries for receiving such assistance. Experience has shown that this period of time is sufficient for countries to implement self-sustaining programs based on training concepts, in addition to allowing enough time for accomplishment of outcomes such as sustained reductions in drug use by target populations. The *research and demonstration program* initiative that began in 2000 has a three/four-year time limit in order to allow the program to become self-sufficient and perfect “best practices” that can be subject to rigorous scientific evaluation. The evaluation component of these programs (by independent sources) continues for at least two years after program funding terminates in order to reliably assess sustained, long-term change (outcome). The *coalition and network building program* has a three-year time limit per region.

Training and Technical Assistance

Regional Training: INL funding will provide support for sub-regional demand reduction training that disseminates the latest science-based information and “best practices” on effective methods to prevent and reduce drug use and related violence. Training will specifically target methamphetamine abuse and intravenous drug use that leads to increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS, methamphetamine abuse, and unique addiction problems affecting women. Target sub-regions include Africa, Latin America, and Southeast/Southwest Asia. Success will be measured by reductions in overall drug use, including high-risk behavior (e.g., intravenous drug use) that contributes to HIV/AIDS. These centers (co-funded by other international organizations and donor countries) are an economical way to provide comprehensive assistance to several countries in a region that suffer and share similar drug abuse problems.

Research and Demonstration Programs

Women’s Drug Treatment Initiative: This initiative supports research-based prevention and treatment programs in key drug producing/using countries and disseminates the most promising results within the U.S. and overseas to improve demand reduction service delivery worldwide. INL will continue support for model residential drug treatment programs for high-risk female youth in Brazil and Peru whose technology is now being disseminated worldwide.

Muslim-based Anti-Drug Demonstration Programs: INL will continue to fund model outreach and aftercare centers in volatile Muslim regions where the U.S. needs to increase access to civil society such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Indonesia. These centers (co-located in mosques and madrassahs) serve as a prevention component to the “War on Terror” and are designed to reduce drug consumption whose proceeds are a potential source of terrorist financing; cut into the recruitment base of terrorist organizations; enhance America’s image in Muslim countries; provide youth in at-risk areas with alternatives to radical or

terrorist indoctrination centers; and reduce the high rates of drug use, relapse, and drug-related violence in their target populations. Demand reduction assistance has subsequently evolved as a key foreign policy tool to address the inter-connected threats of drugs, crime and terrorism.

Coalition and Network Building

Drug-Free Community Coalitions: Funds will support the enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs (in Mexico, Central America, the Andean sub-region of South America, and Africa) that assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs. These public/private sector coalitions work towards reducing substance abuse among youth, enhancing intergovernmental collaboration, and strengthening collaboration among organizations and agencies in both the private and public sectors across countries. Funds will provide four training/technical assistance sessions each in the four target regions. The planned life of this initiative is three years, after which the coalitions will be effective vehicles for reducing drug consumption and related violence in the respective countries of each region.

Demand Reduction

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Coalitions and Networks	1,000	-	1,500	1,000
Research & Demonstration Programs	500	-	1,000	500
Training and Technical Assistance	6,500	-	9,403	2,000
Total	8,000	-	11,903	3,500

International Law Enforcement Academies

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
16,500	18,846	17,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

National law enforcement capabilities will be strengthened and stronger linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities, foreign law enforcement authorities, and future criminal justice leaders will be established through training at the five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs): Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador (includes the Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru) and Roswell, New Mexico. This will result in greater cooperation between U.S. and foreign law enforcement authorities, and more effective investigations and successful prosecutions of cases abroad.

ILEA curricula will encourage graduates to interact regionally and internationally to address law enforcement issues.

ILEA graduates will apply methods and technologies learned at the academies to conduct successful criminal investigations.

ILEA alumni will be encouraged to actively engage in training others, either at their national academies or on-the-job.

ILEA curricula will continue to include topics of growing international interest, including counterterrorism, anti-corruption, trafficking in persons, financial crimes, cyber crime and intellectual property rights, and transnational organized crime.

The total number of students' trained at all five academies will be approximately 3,000.

Transformational Diplomacy

The ILEA program helps advance transformational diplomacy by supporting emerging democracies through strengthening criminal justice institutions and further developing relationships with new decision makers to work with U.S. and regional counterparts in the fight against transnational crime while promoting social, political, and economic stability. The network of ILEA alumni will become tomorrow's leaders and agents of change in their respective countries and will be instrumental in the pursuit of peace and security through the rule of law and respect for human rights.

The ILEAs provide high-quality training and technical assistance, support law enforcement institution building, strengthening enforcement capabilities, and foster relationships between U.S. law enforcement agencies, other regional counterpart agencies and organizations. FY 2009 funds will be utilized to support the administration, academy infrastructure and U.S. trainer costs for the existing academies in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador (includes the RTC in Peru) and Roswell. Training will target international criminal activities such as terrorism, financial crimes, organized crime, corruption, cyber crime, illegal drug use and trafficking, and human trafficking.

Program Justification

ILEAs help advance U.S. interests by developing international cooperation and promoting social, political, and economic stability. To achieve these goals, the ILEAs provide training and technical assistance, support institution building and developing law enforcement capabilities, and foster U.S. law enforcement relationships with counterpart agencies. ILEAs encourage strong regional partnerships to address common problems resulting from criminal activities. The ILEAs also encourage and strengthen extensive networks of alumni – many of whom will become law enforcement leaders and decision-makers in their respective countries – that can be used to in cooperation with U.S. and other counterpart agencies to assist in transnational criminal investigations.

The Department of State works with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Treasury, and many cooperating governments to implement the ILEA program. The regional ILEAs offer three different types of programs: the Core program, specialized training courses, and regional seminars, all targeted at mid-level police and other criminal justice personnel in over 75 countries. State's primary roles are to provide foreign policy guidance to the ILEA Directors, seek funding to support ILEA operations, and provide oversight to ensure that ILEAs continue to support and complement U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The ILEAs will continue to be a dynamic training program, providing relevant, timely, and quality training within broader contexts involving diverse regional economic, social and political environments and circumstances that may be subject to rapid change. The ILEA program will seek to anticipate such constantly changing international crime-related challenges, including terrorism, financial crimes, organized crime, corruption, cybercrime, illegal narcotics and trafficking in persons.

Program Accomplishments

INL has established ILEAs in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, El Salvador (includes RTC) and New Mexico. To date, these ILEAs have trained over 23,500 officials from over 75 countries.

The ILEA in Budapest, Hungary, opened in 1995 and has trained over 11,000 officials from Central, Southern European countries as well as Russia and the former Soviet Union. ILEA Bangkok in Thailand opened in 1999 and has trained over 6,000 officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). ILEA Gaborone in Botswana opened in 2001 and has since trained over 3,200 officials from

the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other Sub-Saharan countries. INL opened a graduate-style ILEA in Roswell, New Mexico in 2001 and has trained over 2,500 international criminal justice officials who had graduated from the regional academies. The newest ILEA in San Salvador, El Salvador, opened in 2005 at a temporary location and is now progressing to construct a permanent facility, has trained over 850 students from Central and South America and the Caribbean.

FY 2009 Program

INL will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador (includes the Lima RTC). INL will also continue to encourage ILEA alumni to engage in training other instructors and mentors in methods and technologies learned at the academies, either at their national academies or on-the-job. This in turn will open and strengthen lines of communications to conduct joint investigations, and to share information with U.S. counterparts.

INL will continue the development of ILEA San Salvador. As part of this effort, funds will be used to construct an administrative/academic building on land donated by the Salvadoran government. Similar to the other regional ILEA curricula, the ILEA San Salvador will offer a mid-level management core program for law enforcement and criminal justice officials as well as specialized courses for police, prosecutors, and judicial officials. The training program will concentrate on attacking the most salient crime threats in the region, including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, gang proliferation, money laundering, terrorist financing, and financial crimes and accountability in government, as well as enhancing the ability of law enforcement to anticipate and respond to terrorist threats. These courses will be designed to conform to regional nuances of these criminal activities as identified by ILEA needs assessment mechanisms.

INL will continue taking steps to develop the ILEA Regional Training Center located in Peru, to augment the delivery of region-specific training for Latin America. This center will concentrate on specialized courses on critical topics for countries in the Southern Cone and Andean Regions.

International Law Enforcement Academy

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Bangkok, Thailand	2,700	-	3,000	2,800
Budapest, Hungary	1,900	-	2,500	2,600
Gaborone, Botswana	3,600	-	3,500	2,800
Roswell, New Mexico	5,500	-	5,000	4,900
San Salvador, Latin America	2,500	-	3,350	2,800
RTC Lima	-	-	350	150
San Salvador -Const new admin/classroom facilities	-	-	300	200
Program Administration	300	-	846	750
Total	16,500	-	18,846	17,000

International Organizations

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
5,400	3,967	4,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The international organizations account supports the counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts of the following international organizations: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the Organization of American States' (OAS) Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). U.S. multilateral support to these organizations not only complements our bilateral programs, but also generates increased buy-in from other countries for our overall counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts. Funds through the international organizations account also provide for a senior policy advisor for anti-crime and counter-drug issues to be placed at the US Mission to the European Union (USEU).

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Utilize resources through the international organizations account to enable the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to develop and implement counternarcotics and crime-control projects in countries where ongoing criminal activities, the production and transit of illicit narcotics, and illegally-diverted precursor chemicals threaten U.S. interests. Project aims include:

Promoting implementation of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

Strengthen criminal justice infrastructure through upgrading essential legislation, justice system training, improvement of judicial cooperation, and on-site operational support to prosecution and judicial services. UNODC will also continue to advise on the drafting, adoption and application of all necessary legislation, strengthen the technical and operational skills of professionals in States that have adopted such legislation, and provide practical tools to help them undertake their day-to-day work.

Enhancing precursor chemical controls used in the production of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine type stimulants, notably methamphetamine:

Maintain, through the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the practical application of a databank for preventing diversion of precursor chemicals and provide support to the intergovernmental, international operations known as "Project Prism" and "Project Cohesion". Through these operations, the INCB assists governments

with real-time prevention of diversion of precursor chemicals by monitoring international shipments for suspicious transactions.

Inhibit international organized crime and its impact on society and individuals through increased implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its supplemental Protocols against human trafficking and migrant smuggling:

Strengthen the legal framework and law enforcement capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime. The UNODC will continue to facilitate the assessment and revision of national legislation, including through the development of model laws, ensure compliance with the Convention and its Protocols; collect, assess and disseminate best practices in combating organized crime; facilitate international cooperation; and strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime related offences.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

Strengthen counternarcotics capacity and performance by countries in the Western Hemisphere:

Encourage support of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), a peer review system created as part of the Summit of the Americas process, which identifies gaps and weaknesses in the anti-drug efforts of the 34 OAS Member States and provides them substantive recommendations to address shortcomings in country anti-drug programs. The findings from the MEM rounds also provide guidance to CICAD's Executive Secretariat in prioritizing its assistance and training resources, and permits the OAS to measure progress being made by individual countries and by the Hemisphere as a whole. Endorse CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), which strengthens the National Observatories on Drugs in the Member States, and develops standardized methodologies to produce high quality information on drug demand and supply, in addition to other key areas of research that are important to developing drug programs and policies.

Increase counternarcotics collaboration among OAS Member States:

Promote active and practical cooperation among the countries of the Western Hemisphere against drug production, trafficking (cross-border and maritime smuggling), money laundering (including terrorist financing), arms trafficking, chemical diversion, and youth gangs by actively participating in the regular thematic experts working group meetings. Ensure that Member States are equipped with appropriate modern legal tools to confront drug-related crime and to share common legal definitions and standards to be able to work effectively together by producing and periodically updating hemispheric model regulations and best practices guides. Encourage Member States to have robust demand reduction programs and to prioritize prevention in national drug plans.

Continue progress in the inter-American region to curb money laundering, terrorist financing, and chemical diversion:

Execute technical assistance training programs to improve and enhance implementation of money laundering and chemical control legislation, to strengthen investigative and prosecutorial procedures in these two areas, and to increase countries' institutional capability to interdict narcotics and precursors produced within or transiting through the Western Hemisphere.

Transformational Diplomacy

The FY 2009 international organizations account advances the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy Peace and Security objective by funding projects that counternarcotics, international crime and terrorism around the globe. By actively supporting the work of these international organizations, assistance is provided that not only helps to build societies that respect the rule of law and promote good governance, but the United States also engages with its partners in a collaborative, multilateral setting. There are limits to what bilateral initiatives can achieve. In some cases, operations carried out by just one or two countries will be overwhelmed by expanded trafficking elsewhere if other countries are not brought into the effort. A failure to consider broader multilateral approaches results in missed opportunities to pool resources and information that could result in more cost effective and successful operations. The keys to success will continue to be ensuring that countries have both the ability and will to confront the most critical, and politically challenging, targets.

Program Justification

UN Office on Drugs and Crime – Drug and Crime Program

Located in Vienna, Austria, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the major multilateral organization providing assistance to combat drugs and crime on a global scale. It enhances countries' bilateral programs worldwide and also implements projects that are politically infeasible on a bilateral basis. U.S. support to UNODC complements INL bilateral programs and leverages U.S. funds by promoting increased buy-in and support from a broader array of donor countries. UNODC is the only multilateral institution providing technical assistance on a global basis for the development of modern law enforcement, financial regulatory and judicial institutions and practices. It has a unique role in assisting states in ratifying and implementing international conventions including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the three UN anti-drug conventions as well as the universal instruments against terrorism. It is also the only multilateral organization that maintains the global reach and credibility necessary to deliver technical assistance in relation to these aforementioned instruments. The United States will remain a strong advocate of these important international documents in bilateral dialogues and offer direct USG assistance to promote implementation where appropriate. The organization is a steadfast ally in support of strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs, organized crime, and terrorism, as required under international law.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the drug control arm of the Organization of American States (OAS), is the premier counterdrug forum for the Western Hemisphere. It is also one of the most effective entities within the OAS. CICAD combines a policy-level Commission that meets twice a year with a technical Executive Secretariat that supports the Commission and conducts programs and training throughout the year. CICAD's technical sub-groups facilitate valuable exchanges of information and experience among national experts on topics ranging from money laundering to drug abuse treatment and prevention and lay the basis for action plans. The Secretariat provides a central resource and coordination point for hemispheric statistics and information, training and technical support, legal standards, national experiences and research. The Secretariat, using funds from INL and other donors, provide a wide array of technical assistance to Member States, some on an individual basis (e.g., national drug strategies) but most often in sub-regional groupings (e.g., Central America, the English-speaking Caribbean, the Andes). With INL funding, CICAD has been a useful and effective forum to address emerging threats in the counternarcotics area like internet-based drug sales and methamphetamine trafficking. CICAD has been instrumental in developing hemispheric solidarity on the drug issue and ended finger pointing between "supplier" and "consumer" nations, and has encouraged member states that have been identified as "producer" countries to realize that they too are becoming "consumer" states and that drug use is also increasing in their own countries. Hemispheric efforts are guided by the Summit of the Americas-mandated "Anti-Drug Strategy in the Americas."

Much of CICAD's success has been due to sustained U.S. foreign policy efforts to promote a strong anti-drug coalition and sense of shared responsibility among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Active participation by the U.S. interagency community in specialized CICAD activities has been critical to achieving high standards of performance as well as keeping CICAD's efforts relevant to U.S. counterdrug agencies. In fact, at the most recent Regular Session meeting in November 2007, the U.S. delegation announced that the U.S. will run for the CICAD Vice Chairmanship in the fall Regular Session in 2008. That would automatically make the U.S. the CICAD Chairman for the 2009-2010 fiscal year, a position never held by the United States.

Program Accomplishments

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Funding from the international organizations account supports priority UNODC technical assistance and legal reform projects, particularly those focused on precursor chemical control and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In 2007, UNODC implemented chemical control projects in South Asia and Southeast Asia, a major drug transit region for precursor chemicals intended for illicit drug production. U.S. funding supported the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) Database for Precursor Chemical Control, which plays a vital role in the INCB's two projects that focus on

precursor chemicals. In 2006, the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) passed a U.S.-sponsored resolution requesting that States provide the INCB with their legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals used to make synthetic drugs, as well as the pharmaceutical preparations containing these precursor chemicals. U.S. financial support for the INCB helped continue to support implementation of this resolution. The data collected pursuant to this resolution serves as a baseline for authorities in importing and exporting countries, facilitating quick “reality checks” on the chemicals and the quantities proposed in commercial transactions and to determine whether importation is warranted.

During 2007, the INCB achieved particular success in identifying new methods and routes of diversion being employed by traffickers to circumvent existing controls in the major manufacturing and exporting countries. In particular, the INCB launched a time-bound operation called “Crystal Flow”, which targeted shipments of ephedrine destined to Africa, the Americas and West Asia. The initiative made use of the INCB online system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online), which was used for the real-time exchange of information on precursor shipments between exporter and importer governments. Under the operation, the INCB monitored 1,399 individual shipments in international trade, which were destined to 119 countries/territories and involved 153.43 tons of ephedrine and 652 tons of pseudoephedrine. Of those consignments, INCB launched inquiries into the legitimacy of 187 shipments with the governments of 54 countries, which led to the identification of 35 suspicious transactions. Shipments of 53 tonnes of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine were either stopped or seized. Those quantities of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine prevented from diversion were capable of producing approximately 48 tonnes of methamphetamine. The operation resulted in at least 3 controlled deliveries, the identification of Mexican trafficking organizations operating in Africa and the Middle East, and 14 arrests.

In addition, operational activities continued under the INCB’s “Project Cohesion” focusing on acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate used in the production of heroin and cocaine, respectively. During 2007, 413 shipments, involving 77,690 tonnes of acetic anhydride and 617 individual shipments, involving 15,319 tonnes of potassium permanganate were reported to INCB and monitored. The INCB stopped one shipment of 80 tons of acetic anhydride.

Since September of 2003, UNODC has performed a crucial role in promoting the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its supplementary Protocols to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In 2007, the UNODC project charged with promoting implementation of the UNTOC continued its intensive focus on witness protection. Following up on regional expert group meetings held between 2005 and 2006, the UNODC finalized its Good Practices Manual on Witness Protection and released it in late 2007. The manual covers procedural protections as well as information regarding the establishment of covert witness protection units. UNODC also finalized a model witness protection law for Latin America and drafted a model agreement on international cooperation in the area of witness protection. In addition, UNODC continued its capacity building efforts by holding multiple seminars throughout Latin America for practitioner training, including one regional train the trainer’s course on counter-kidnapping.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

While CICAD has been well known in anti-drug circles for years, it rose to presidential attention at the Santiago and Quebec Summits through its development of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). The MEM is considered one of the most successful programs of the OAS in general. Mandated by the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere, it has become a diagnostic tool in all drug-related matters in most countries of the Hemisphere. The MEM serves as a tool to guide policy and programs. CICAD's Executive Secretariat has increasingly used MEM Recommendations as a determining factor when deciding on the technical and financial assistance given to countries. The MEM process has matured in its evaluative component over its four evaluation rounds. CICAD published the report entitled *The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Achievements, 1997-2007* that assesses the MEM's performance through the first three evaluation rounds, both on a country-by-country and regional basis. CICAD assisted the UNODC with how to incorporate evaluative information from regional organizations into the United Nations' own statistical information process.

CICAD provides technical support on epidemiological surveillance, research, and drug prevention and treatment for OAS Member States. CICAD developed and supervised drug use prevalence studies, through its standardized methodology, in multiple member states and coordinated this research with UNODC. Through this, it has been possible to measure drug consumption in the Americas, and using the standardizing methodology it is possible to analyze trends over time, and compare consumption behaviors across the countries of the Hemisphere. In November 2007, CICAD inaugurated an online country profile data bank of drug information on all 34 Member States. CICAD also launched an online certificate program on substance abuse prevention and treatment aimed at the English-speaking Caribbean. CICAD has encouraged the introduction of Life Skills and Culture of Lawfulness curricula for school-based drug prevention, following the Hemispheric Guidelines for School-based Prevention approved by the CICAD Commission.

Through the Supply Reduction and Anti-Money Laundering programs, drug law enforcement officers throughout the Americas have been trained in diverse techniques to control drug shipments, money laundering, and related crimes. In 2007, 37 regional or national training seminars for nearly 1,000 law enforcement and customs officers covering a range of subjects such as the control of chemicals, officer safety, maritime cooperation, profiling of suspicious containers and passengers, port security and vessel inspection. In addition, CICAD conducted a training program to involve private sector participation in port and airport security. CICAD has also trained judges and prosecutors to try money laundering cases, and instructed bankers and regulators in techniques to prevent and detect money laundering schemes. In conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank, CICAD undertook the program to create and strengthen, as necessary, Financial Intelligence Units to control money-laundering activities in South American countries. Given the success of this program in South America, it was extended to include the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic in 2007-2008. In December 2007, CICAD launched a specialized on-line database of money laundering typologies that will pool and catalog information from the entire hemisphere.

Because of its recognized expertise in areas such as money laundering and arms trafficking control, CICAD has emerged as an important player in the hemispheric response to terrorism, partnering with the OAS' Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) to confront terrorist financing. CICAD has also become increasingly active in law enforcement policy development and institution building. CICAD's supply reduction and control activities are aimed at helping member states improve their capacity to reduce the production, distribution and availability of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical products used in the manufacture of drugs. CICAD has also been a leader in developing chemical control regimes (laws, regulatory bodies, investigations). In response to the growing use of the Internet for illicit sales of controlled substances (both legitimate and counterfeit), CICAD partnered with Microsoft in 2007 to deliver a series of five seminars on the tools, resources and techniques needed to investigate the sale of drugs over the Internet.

CICAD also seeks to support member states in carrying out development projects to reduce, eliminate or prevent the illicit cultivation of coca, poppy and cannabis. In November 2007, the CICAD-supported Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO) program, aimed at promoting improvement in the quality, quantity and marketing of cacao production in traditional coca-growing areas, completed its first year of operations in Peru. At 34 farmer field schools, 796 producers were trained, 65 of whom were certified as trainers. The ACCESO program is a public-private partnership among World Cocoa Foundation (private business interests), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA) and CICAD. CICAD also launched the Alternative Development Knowledge Network (ADKN) both in English and Spanish, an on-line knowledge-sharing and communication tool for people working in rural development, especially drug-crop producing highland areas. ADKN is an interactive means for sharing development information, allowing users to contribute their own knowledge via simple but powerful tools for uploading documents, making announcements, having discussions and making their own web pages.

CICAD works closely with a number of international organizations, and has gained prestige in forging partnerships in order to build a strong and united front against the constantly evolving trends in substance abuse and international drug markets.

FY 2009 Program

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

In FY 2009, funding will be provided to the following longstanding programs of the UNODC that support strict enforcement of drug control and anti-crime policies:

Precursor Chemical Control: Funds will be used to continue support for INCB activities, including its global database of precursor chemical shipments and legitimate industrial needs, as well as support for its "Project Prism" and "Project Cohesion" operations. In addition, funding will allow the INCB to support implementation of the U.S.-sponsored resolution that requests countries to provide their legitimate needs with regard to those precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine.

Implementation of the UNTOC: This project provides assistance in the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its supplementary protocols. Funds will be used to expand and deepen the activities related to witness protection and joint investigative techniques. Overall activities will include the development and implementation of a witness protection project for African states, development and implementation of modules on special investigative techniques for prosecutors, creation of informal and formal networks of witness protection authorities, and mentoring in witness protection and in other areas related to countering organized crime.

General Purpose Fund: Funding will be provided to the UNODC's General Purpose Fund, which in part supports the field office infrastructure necessary to implement U.S.-funded projects. The Fund also allows UNODC to maintain its drug control center of excellence that has developed through its core programs based out of its Headquarters in Vienna. Such programs focus on implementation of the three UN Drug Control Conventions and involve strengthening criminal justice infrastructure through upgrading essential legislation, justice system training, improvement of judicial cooperation, and on-site operational support to prosecution and judicial services.

US Mission to the European Union

Counternarcotics and Anti-Crime Policy Position: Funding will also provide for a senior counternarcotics and anti-crime policy officer to be stationed at the U.S. Mission to the European Union. This officer will work to promote the rapidly expanding law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the European Union (EU) in the areas of counternarcotics, justice and security. The officer leverages EU support for U.S. policy and foreign assistance objectives, particularly related to counternarcotics assistance provided in Afghanistan and Latin America, and serves as the front line of communication and coordination with the EU on drug and crime issues.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

In FY 2009, sustained funding to CICAD is needed to advance the objectives of the *Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere*, and will be used for CICAD projects, training and technical assistance. CICAD programs complement INL's bilateral programs and fill gaps in multinational support efforts. INL has encouraged close collaboration between CICAD technical staff and U.S. Embassy program managers. INL funding will be used to support programs in the following priority areas:

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM): The MEM is a peer review system that provides governments with recommendations on how to strengthen their anti-drug efforts (staff, travel, and processing costs) with follow-on training and technical support. In 2008, the MEM will begin its fifth round of evaluation with a newly streamlined review process adopted by an inter-governmental group that reduced costs of the mechanism to permit more funding to be directed towards implementing recommendations.

Legal development: INL will continue to support the updating of a regional model legislation (money laundering and chemicals), orientation for legislators and judges; communications systems to facilitate regional exchange of information and cooperation; and programs relating to the control of money laundering and chemical diversion; training for regulators (financial and chemical) and investigators. CICAD will provide advanced training for specialized technology-based law enforcement investigations for illegal internet drug sales to augment the basic training offered in 2007. Funds in FY 2009 will also allow for the creation of a regional money laundering training center in South America and to offer an online graduate program on the investigation and prosecution of money laundering.

Supply Reduction Efforts: This program intensifies/expands work in promoting maritime and port security, customs controls, and cooperation/communication among law enforcement entities throughout the Americas through training, technical assistance, best practices guidelines, building public-private partnerships.

Demand reduction and youth programs: CICAD assists Member States to build effective national drug awareness/education programs, conduct epidemiological surveillance (according to hemispheric standards), and upgrade the skills of counselors and support staff at non-governmental drug abuse treatment centers and juvenile detention centers (through unprecedented certification programs). This program will continue to work with countries on a sub-regional basis to develop comprehensive national plans for addressing youth gangs. In parallel, CICAD is pursuing a partnership with the National Strategy Information Center (NSIC) to promote “Culture of Lawfulness” as a regional “best practice.” This approach seeks to stimulate young people to be good citizens and work to promote a corruption/crime/drug-free society. CICAD also plans to expand its demand-side programs to include workplace prevention by initiating a two-year effort to draft hemispheric guidelines on substance abuse prevention in the workplace, similar to the school-based prevention guidelines that CICAD approved in 2005.

Maintenance of a hemispheric data collection system: Continued support will be provided for CICAD’s Hemispheric Observatory on Drugs, the hemispheric statistical systems (demand and supply side) to maintain a centralized, dependable source of statistics to track progress in hemispheric anti-drug programs. The unit has developed and is training governments in a standardized approach to estimating social and economic costs of the drug problem to assist decision makers in determining budget priorities and to better inform the public, legislatures and media about the impact of drugs on a society and its economy.

International Organizations

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
UNODC	4,000	-	2,110	2,430
OAS/CICAD	1,400	-	1,407	1,620
USEU	-	-	450	450
Total	5,400	-	3,967	4,500

Interregional Aviation Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
63,000	54,654	55,100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Interregional Aviation Support budget provides coordinated core-level services necessary to operate the Air Wing's fleet of 165 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential to sustain logistics, depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. Centrally administered oversight includes: setting, implementing and monitoring uniform safety and training standards consistent with aviation industry practices; compliance with standard operational procedures; a logistics support system for acquiring, storing and shipping critical aviation parts and components worldwide; fleet-wide maintenance management; management of the Critical Flight Safety Program; and administration of the aviation support contract. INL aircraft are employed in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Afghanistan, and Pakistan and are also available, as needed, to support other temporary deployment locations. This budget is augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local Embassy and cooperating host government missions.

In FY 2009, INL will continue to assist the Government of Colombia in conducting an aggressive aerial eradication program to reduce coca cultivation to minimum levels, as well as support the Colombian Army in its counternarcotics aviation operations.

In cooperation with the Government of Colombia, areas of coca cultivation in Colombia will be aeri ally sprayed with herbicide, and cocaine production will be reduced as a result of this eradication.

Successful interdiction missions will be conducted against narco-terrorists and their infrastructure.

The Governments of Peru and Bolivia (with INL provided air transportation support to move people and materials) will continue to conduct manual eradication efforts in outlying areas of their respective countries.

In Bolivia, coca cultivation will be reduced and new plantings will be prevented in the Chapare region (subject to the cooperation of the host government).

In Peru, coca cultivation will be reduced as evidenced by the eradication/ abandonment of remaining coca fields (subject to the cooperation of the host government). Opium poppy field surveillance will be increased.

INL will support missions to transport host government law enforcement or counternarcotics military personnel by air in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, and other countries for the purpose of destroying cocaine and heroin processing laboratories and interdicting drug trafficking activities to the extent possible using current assets.

The number of interdiction and eradication missions flown in Peru will continue at a high level using the helicopter fleet which has been upgraded to Huey-II configuration and expanded to 23 aircraft. Aerial reconnaissance missions will be conducted to locate drug crops and production facilities, and verify eradication program results.

Drug production areas and facilities will be successfully identified and mapped year-round in Colombia and on an as-needed basis in other countries.

Border security reconnaissance and interdiction operations in Pakistan will be effective against trafficking of narcotics and weapons, illegal border crossings, and terrorism.

Operations, training, and logistical support provided to the Pakistani border security aviation program will result in more frequent and effective surveillance and interdiction missions.

The aerial eradication and interdiction programs will be performed to the highest standards of safety and efficiency with due regard for increased security risks.

Technological innovations will be developed and implemented to improve the effectiveness and safety of aerial eradication and interdiction efforts.

Afghanistan illicit poppy cultivation figures continue to be daunting. Afghanistan tops the world in opium production. INL will continue to provide aerial support to Afghan manual eradication and interdiction efforts in FY 2008, and will continue into FY 2009.

Transformational Diplomacy

The interregional aviation program supports transformational diplomacy by providing centralized professional aviation services to counternarcotics programs overseas. This activity supports both eradication and interdiction program elements in the counternarcotics program area of the Department's peace and security objective. INL's efforts support the Department's objectives in the rebuilding countries of Colombia and Afghanistan by combating illicit drug enterprises that pose a threat to U.S. and global security and undermine good governance and economic growth. Similarly, aviation support to counternarcotics activities in Peru, Guatemala and Pakistan, as well as border security in Pakistan, bolster efforts to improve peace and security, good governance and economic growth in those developing nations. In Bolivia, the Air Wing has been instrumental in developing viable host nation institutional capabilities for counternarcotics operations and will continue to support sustainment of peace and security in that transforming country.

Program Justification

The INL aviation program is the backbone of our counternarcotics objectives in the key source countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. INL assists these governments and others to locate and eradicate drug crops, interdict drug production and trafficking activities, protect borders, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics aviation capabilities. FY 2009 funding will provide for continuation of core activities with the existing fleet.

The aviation program provides eradication, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support that augment and facilitate ground operations and in many cases perform functions that would not be possible by any other means. In Colombia, the program conducts aerial eradication in hostile, remote and increasingly scattered regions. In Peru and Bolivia, the program supports transportation for manual eradication. Airplanes and helicopters transport law enforcement personnel, critical supplies, and equipment to remote, underdeveloped, and unsecured regions that would otherwise be inaccessible, as well as provide medical evacuation capability for eradicators and law enforcement personnel when needed. Air reconnaissance assets are essential in locating, identifying, and targeting drug activities and verifying operational results. In Guatemala, the INL Air Wing is establishing a new air interdiction capability consisting of four Huey-II helicopters, available to conduct operations against drug trafficking in the transit zone.

Afghanistan represents a tremendous challenge in the international fight against drugs. Aviation support to eradication and interdiction efforts is absolutely essential in conducting operations in this large, rugged country with poor road networks and widely dispersed areas of cultivation, production and trafficking.

In all assisted countries, the assets are also employed for interdiction efforts. In Colombia they are also used to conduct operations against narco-terrorists under expanded authorities. In Pakistan, the assets are used for the monitoring and interception of terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals operating in remote areas.

By working closely with host government personnel to instill aviation technical and management skills and technology transfer, INL supports the operational goal of enhancing political determination to combat illegal drug production and trafficking. This builds long-lasting institutions that have the trained personnel and demonstrated abilities to assume increased responsibility for counternarcotics air activities.

Program Accomplishments

In 2007, INL-owned aircraft flew 52,174 flight hours (13,854 fixed-wing and 38,320 rotary-wing), an average of approximately 1,003 flight hours per week.

Colombia – Eradication

The Interregional Aviation Support program has made possible the conduct of aerial eradication in Colombia that, along with alternative development, has been the backbone of that country's counternarcotics strategy. INL and the Colombian National Police (CNP)

have collaborated in mounting an effective campaign using T-65 Turbo Thrush, OV-10D Bronco, and AT-802 Air Tractor spray planes to eradicate coca cultivation. In 2007, over 153,000 hectares of coca were sprayed. From 2001 to 2007, we have sprayed over 917,000 hectares of coca that would have produced 3,650 metric tons of cocaine. INL has assisted the CNP with training, maintenance, logistics, and operational support to make this effort possible. The program also provided logistical and operational support in the form of C-27 cargo airplanes and Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS) and Gyrocam equipment mounted on Cessna C-208 Caravans for targeting and verifying eradication of coca. In 2007, INL Air Wing aircraft supporting aerial eradication and the Colombian Army (COLAR) helicopter program sustained 196 hits from hostile ground fire which, up from 181 hits in 2006, causing downtime due to extensive maintenance repairs.

Colombia – COLAR.

Besides supporting Colombian National Police aerial eradication activities, the Interregional Aviation Support program initiated and helps sustain the Colombian Army (COLAR) Aviation Brigade that provides rotary wing air mobility to the Counter Drug Brigade (CD Brigade). Most of the aviation support and maintenance for the Colombian Army Aviation Program, also known as the “Plan Colombia Helicopter Program” (PCHP), is part of a contract administered by INL Air Wing. The Air Wing’s contractor provides pilots, maintenance technicians, trainers, and logistics support to the PCHP, since the Government of Colombia is not yet able to provide all the resources necessary to support these operations. The current PCHP helicopter fleet consists of 21 Huey-II helicopters, 18 UH-1N helicopters, and 13 UH-60L “Blackhawk” helicopters. The result of this effort, a fully trained COLAR aviation unit capable of conducting air mobile operations, is yielding results in terms of interdiction and ground support to aerial eradication. That unit has flown 162,946 hours since its inception, including over 1,000 medical evacuations. PCHP assets have been instrumental in the takedown of a number of major narco-terrorist targets.

Peru and Bolivia

INL aviation support to Peru and Bolivia has been instrumental in continued coca reduction operations. In Peru, INL-owned Huey-II helicopters and fixed wing aircraft (C-208 and B-1900D) continue to transport manual eradication teams and Peruvian counternarcotics police in order to implement far-reaching counternarcotics operations using a mobile-basing strategy. In Bolivia, INL helicopters have enabled the government to project authority over vast areas where drug traffickers previously operated with impunity, and to establish mobile, forward operating bases. During times of violent attacks against eradicators and law enforcement personnel, the air assets have conducted life-saving medical evacuations. The significant eradication of coca in the Chapare region of Bolivia would not have been possible without the helicopter support provided through the INL aviation program. INL provided aviation technical support and training, and logistical support was an essential ingredient of the success enjoyed by host nation personnel operating these helicopters. The aviation program has also continued to make progress in establishing self-sufficiency in host nation counternarcotics aviation organizations.

Pakistan

INL established in 2002, and now supports, a project in Pakistan to assist the host government in securing its border with Afghanistan. This project provides nine Huey-II helicopters and three C-208 Cessna Caravan airplanes to the Ministry of the Interior in order to provide law enforcement personnel with the operational capability to interdict drug trafficking and other illegal activities. Due to the receptiveness of the host nation team towards the operational and mechanic's training program, we were able to reduce aviation mechanic contractor presence in 2003. During the past year, these aviation assets assisted the GOP in accomplishing many objectives, including aerial surveillance of opium poppy fields utilizing mounted cameras and GPS capabilities, medevac and rescue operations, and counter-terrorism activities. These aircraft provide Pakistan with an Air Wing capability for integrated helicopter, fixed-wing, and ground forces operations in day and night, including use of night vision goggles (NVGs). These aircraft make up the only NVG aviation interdiction force in Pakistan, and due to its unique capability and past performance, this unit is considered to be the premier interdiction force. The aircraft provide surveillance along the porous Afghanistan-Pakistan border area. The unit participates in the interdiction of trafficking in persons, narcotics, arms, and other contraband, as well as in assisting in monitoring areas where opium poppy is cultivated to permit eradication efforts.

Afghanistan

INL effectively employs ten Huey-II helicopters and several leased fixed and rotary wing aircraft in Afghanistan to support manual eradication and interdiction efforts. This support is critical to progress in eradicating poppy and interdicting production and trafficking activities as well as movement of police training program personnel due to security conditions and poor roads in Afghanistan.

Self-sufficiency

INL continues to support helicopter operations in Peru, Bolivia, and Pakistan. Training and institution building efforts will allow us to continue to reduce the number of American contractor personnel at these locations.

Technology

INL has put into place many technological innovations to enhance the safety and effectiveness of its programs. INL has continued to modify its aircraft to provide appropriate armoring and night vision goggle capability in addition to state-of-the-art, satellite-guided spray systems. This has provided more protection and safety for crews while delivering herbicide precisely. The aviation program continues to improve and expand the use of a technologically advanced system for identifying, plotting, and targeting coca cultivation, known as the Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS).

FY 2009 Program

In FY 2009, the Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate the current fleet of 165 fixed and rotary wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide substantial aerial eradication and COLAR aviation support in Colombia while continuing hand-off of responsibility and equipment to the host government; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to successful, mature aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; and will initiate a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone. This base of support is essential to sustain logistically depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. This budget will be augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local U.S. Embassy and cooperating host government missions.

Colombia

A primary concern will be the continued aerial eradication of Colombian coca and poppy. Further successes in the coca and poppy campaigns are expected to reduce the target population of the illicit crops. The program is expected to be conducted in a hostile environment as narco-terrorists fight back against our spray and support aircraft. Funding in FY 2009 does not cover replacement of destroyed assets.

Bolivia, Peru, and Pakistan

In Bolivia, INL will continue to support (with continuing GOB cooperation) the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) efforts to eliminate residual coca and prevent new plantings in the Chapare region. INL aviation assets will also support interdiction operations along Bolivia's borders. In Peru, we will continue to support the reduction of coca cultivation, seek to aerially verify the extent of opium poppy cultivation, and support interdiction missions. In Pakistan, INL will continue to refine operational procedures and provide logistical support for the helicopters and fixed wing, sensor-equipped aircraft.

Guatemala

INL deployed (with the cooperation of the GOG) four Huey II helicopters in FY 2008 using reprogrammed funds. In 2009 we will continue to support the training of host nation personnel to support counternarcotics aviation activities in country.

Afghanistan

In FY 2009, INL will continue to employ aviation assets in Afghanistan to support movement of personnel and cargo for eradication and other counternarcotics missions. INL aircraft are essential for reaching distant areas without roads and infrastructure, and provide security, reconnaissance, medevac, command and control, logistics, and other capabilities that are invaluable to programs in the country.

Self-sufficiency

The establishment of host country self-sufficiency in counternarcotics and border security aviation programs will continue to be a priority. In 2009, we will operate with the minimum number of contractor and INL Air Wing staff in Bolivia, Peru and Guatemala required, effectively monitoring, and assisting as necessary, the daily operations and maintenance activities of the RDTF and the Peruvian National Police. In Colombia, we expect to begin to see results in this area with the COLAR aviation program, as personnel we have trained gain experience and maturity, allowing the gradual reduction of contractor presence. We expect that these advances will begin to permit greater host nation management of the assets. We will continue to emphasize technological improvements to maximize productivity and safety of spray platforms while maintaining cost effectiveness.

The Interregional Aviation Support program, augmented by country program funds for location-specific requirements, will continue to provide safe, professional aviation support to counternarcotics and border security programs worldwide.

Interregional Aviation Support

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Aviation Support Services Contract	50,260	-	42,360	42,050
Eradication	44,080	-	37,149	36,877
Interdiction	6,180	-	5,211	5,173
DOD-Source Parts				
Maintenance and Overhaul	2,000	-	1,900	2,000
Operations Support				
Salaries and Benefits	7,000	-	7,000	7,500
Field				
Travel	350	-	450	450
Administrative Services and Program				
Support	1,400	-	1,144	1,300
GSA Warehouse Lease	850		850	850
ICASS Support	550		650	650
Base Support at Patrick AFB	590	-	300	300
<i>Sub Total</i>	10,740	-	10,394	11,050
TOTAL	63,000	-	54,654	55,100

Global Peace Operations Initiative

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
*	*	4,000

* This program was previously funded from the Peace Keeping Operations (PKO) account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The overall FY 2009 program objective is to support the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU), an international training center located in Vicenza, Italy. COESPU was created in response to the 2004 Sea Island G8 Action Plan for *Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations*, and is also part of the U.S. Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). COESPU uses a “train the trainer” approach to substantially increase the number of trained and interoperable stability police units (SPU) or formed police units (FPU) available for peace operations activities around the world. COESPU also acts as a hub for best practices and international standards development for FPU.

These funds would primarily be used to support training expenses at COESPU, including costs related to lecturers, teachers, or trainers; the travel, per diem, and other related costs of third country students attending COESPU; and equipment used by COESPU students while attending COESPU training. Some funding may also be used for mobile training teams (MTTs) to provide direct training for FPUs deploying to a peace support operation.

Transformational Diplomacy

These funds support the objective of peace and security, program area of stabilization operations and security sector reform, law enforcement reform, restructuring and operations.

Program Justification

U.S. participation in complex security operations and international civilian police missions overseas is expected to continue in FY 2009 and beyond. INL will support the increased capacity of governments that seek to participate in UN peacekeeping missions by deploying police contingents to post-conflict regions around the world.

Program Accomplishments

To date, U.S. State Department support to COESPU has been provided solely through \$15M appropriated in Fiscal Year 2005 through the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account as

part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). In FY 2005, those funds were appropriated with the proper authorities necessary to provide police training; in subsequent years, no PKO funds were appropriated with that authority. FY 2009 funds are being requested for COESPU support through the INCLE account, which has the necessary authorities for police training.

As of December 31, 2007, COESPU has trained 1,045 graduates from 25 countries, including:

- 986 participants through the high-level and middle management courses from 11 countries (Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Jordan, Serbia, Ukraine, Pakistan, India, and Indonesia).
- 59 participants in a Command Leadership Development Seminar from 21 countries (Canada, US, UK, France, Germany, Portugal, Senegal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, China, Philippines, Australia, and Indonesia).

Furthermore, five mobile assistance team visits have been conducted to provide technical assistance to Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, Jordan, and India.

FY 2009 Program

The FY 2009 GPOI program sustains USG development of Formed Police Units (FPU), which provide an important element of security for peacekeeping missions. FPUs are an exciting and relatively new concept in the world of international peacekeeping, allowing the UN and other peacekeeping missions to control violence, conduct high-risk arrests, and in the case of Darfur, protect internally displaced persons, without using military assets and risking an escalation of civilian conflict. In Darfur, the UN anticipates needing 19 such units since FPUs, as opposed to the introduction of a foreign military presence, which may incite nationalism and greater violence or unarmed police, which are unable to control militia violence, provide a specialized response to the security gap. In order to achieve this objective, FPU's must be developed to a professional standard.

Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	-	-	-	4,000

Program Development and Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
19,000	19,342	20,233

Program Justification

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is charged with developing strategies and programs to achieve international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign-policy objectives. INL maintains a cadre of both domestic and overseas program and technical experts to carry out a wide range of initiatives. Washington personnel functions include, but are not limited to: international narcotics control and law enforcement policy formulation and implementation; coordination of policies and programs with other USG agencies and with other governments and international organizations; budget and financial management activities; program administration and analysis including development, implementation, oversight and evaluation of overseas programs; contract, procurement and information systems support; field assistance visits to Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections and Law Enforcement Sections to review, analyze and make recommendations on programs, funds control and procurement; sponsoring regional policy and program management conferences and seminars; and, developing and providing training programs both domestically and overseas for embassy and INL personnel.

The Program Development and Support (PD&S) account funds the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff. The vast majority of the PD&S budget request is programmed for salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel.

Field travel for the INL personnel based in Washington is funded from the PD&S account. This is an essential component of the bureau's program, needed for program development, implementation, oversight and review, as well as for the advancement of international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign policy objectives. PD&S funds are utilized to maintain a reliable and secure information resource management system and operating infrastructure to enable bureau employees to pursue policy objectives and complete work requirements effectively and efficiently. In addition, funding for the following expenses ensure an adequate level of administrative support to allow the bureau to function effectively: office equipment rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, miscellaneous contractual services (Information Management non-personal services contractor personnel, INL office renovation expenses, etc.), materials, supplies, furniture, furnishings and equipment.

FY 2009 Program

The PD&S request will cover the annual, government-wide cost of living increase, in-grade step increases and promotions that occur during that fiscal year. It will also cover the annualized portion of wage increase for positions that INL plans to fill during FY 2009 to improve program oversight and expanded programs. In addition, funds will cover costs for field travel and transportation costs; equipment rentals, communications and utility expenses; printing and reproduction; miscellaneous contractual services; and furniture and furnishings.

Program Development and Support

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2007	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personnel Compensation	12,114	-	12,332	12,900
Personnel Benefits	2,812	-	2,863	2,995
Field Travel and Transportation	768	-	782	818
Equipment Rentals, Communications and Utility Expenses	281	-	286	299
Printing and Reproduction	254	-	259	271
Miscellaneous Contractual Services	2,627	-	2,674	2,797
Materials and Supplies	103	-	105	110
Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment	41	-	41	43
<i>Total</i>	19,000	-	19,342	20,233