



United States Department of State
*Bureau for International Narcotics
and Law Enforcement Affairs*

Program and Budget Guide

**Fiscal Year 2010
Budget**



United States Department of State

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And Law Enforcement Affairs**

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Program Overview and Budget Summary

Program Overview

Policy Goals

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is charged with promoting security from international criminal threats and illicit narcotics for Americans and key U.S. allies alike. To advance this mission, INL leads the Department in designing, managing, and evaluating counter-narcotics and rule of law programs; coordinates with international bodies to establish international anti-crime standards; and trains police and judicial personnel worldwide to build local law enforcement capacity and transparent governance in key countries.

INL plays a key role in carrying out the President's foreign policy agenda by coordinating U.S. international drug policies with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) 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, and the Organization of American States, INL works to strengthen the international legal framework of laws and conventions against the narcotics trade, international organized and gang-related crime, and corruption.

To deal with the increasing linkage and overlap among drug trafficking, criminal, and terrorist groups, INL has spearheaded integrated law enforcement reform efforts through a range of bilateral, regional, and global initiatives to cultivate the law enforcement capabilities of foreign governments. This includes extending the U.S. first line of defense against illicit threats by strengthening border controls of other countries, enhancing the ability of foreign governments to work together cooperatively, closing off international safe havens for drug, criminal and terrorist groups, helping to fight official corruption that inhibits the effective functioning of foreign criminal justice sectors, and responding to emerging transnational crime challenges.

INL efforts directly support two overarching Department foreign assistance objectives: Achieving Peace and Security; and Governing Justly and Democratically. To achieve these objectives, INL works closely with a broad range of partners across the USG, including ONDCP, the Department of Justice, the Defense Department, the Department of Homeland Security, USAID, the Internal Revenue Service, CIA, and the Departments of Treasury and Commerce.

- *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 leverage a broad range of skills and resources to advance peace and security: 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. Department of State programs strive to confront threats to national and international security posed by terrorism, transnational crime and narcotics, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. Department programs strengthen the capabilities of the USG 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.

INL counternarcotics assistance programs directly advance peace and security by discouraging 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. INL assistance also strengthens the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations, arrest and incarcerate their leaders, and block and seize their assets.

- *Governing Justly and Democratically:* The United States supports just and democratic governance to preserve U.S. national security and the security of our allies; and to broadly support global development. 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. U.S. support for anticorruption, good governance and democratization reinforces our commitment to working with partners to help them build their own sustainable institutions of democratic governance.

INL programs promote institution building within partner countries' law enforcement and criminal justice sectors. Key components of INL programs worldwide include training and technical assistance for judges, prosecutors, and police, and initiatives that modernize the management of justice sector institutions to make them more transparent, publicly accountable, and more responsive to human rights.

In FY 2010, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will continue to directly support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically. Within the Foreign Assistance Strategic Framework, the primary program areas and program elements targeted by INL program funds 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

Program Objectives

In FY 2010, the Bureau will continue to develop and implement programs that advance policy objectives in three priority areas: Counternarcotics; Transnational Crime; and Criminal Justice Systems:

- Counternarcotics: Disrupt the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs by means of targeted counternarcotics and anti-crime assistance and coordination with foreign nations and international organizations
- Transnational Crime: Minimize the adverse effects that transnational criminal networks and activities (e.g. corruption, cyber crime) have on the U.S. and its citizens and allies through enhanced international cooperation and foreign assistance
- Criminal Justice Systems: Develop and expand criminal justice systems to strengthen partner country law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, foster cooperation in legal affairs, and advance the rule of law and respect for human rights

On a global scale, INL programs work with key partner countries to:

- Establish governmental control and rule of law in conflict and post-conflict areas, safeguard human rights and increase freedom of movement
- Strengthen law enforcement and judicial systems to deter, investigate, and prosecute crimes within identified nation-states

- Reduce the cultivation and production of drugs
- Restrict and eliminate the capabilities of drug traffickers and other criminal networks to transport narcotics and other illicit substances
- Combat the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects
- Build institutional capacity for international cooperation in combating transnational crimes while strengthening international and regional multilateral institutions, international financial markets and transnational law enforcement regimes.

Across the countries in which the Bureau operates, INL programs directly result in:

- Fewer illegal and dangerous drugs on America's streets
- Greater host nation law enforcement capabilities, which enable stronger, sustainable cooperation with U.S. agencies on counterdrug, anti-crime 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
- Improved adherence to international human rights standards by police and corrections systems

INL counternarcotics and law enforcement programs provide critical bilateral assistance to countries of strategic importance to the United States. INL's country programs are executed using country-specific strategies developed by Country Teams, Law Enforcement Working Groups at U.S. Missions abroad, and host nation officials. INL programs are formalized through bilateral Letters of Agreement that stipulate key objectives, program priorities, performance targets, and funding levels. Each INL program is supported in Washington by INL subject matter and country experts who develop policy guidance, and overseen by Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) officers at Posts worldwide. Country programs are implemented by a wide variety of U.S. law enforcement and regulatory agencies, international organizations, NGOs, and international assistance agencies. Throughout the development and implementation process, INL country programs serve to:

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

- Support operational law enforcement cooperation between host governments and the FBI, DEA, and other USG agencies by providing valuable training, equipment, and technical assistance platforms

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

- Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) provides aviation assets to specific INL country programs to facilitate aerial eradication, mobility, interdiction, reconnaissance and logistical support
- Anticorruption programs strengthen host government political will to reduce corruption and implement international standards for transparency and good governance
- Regional law enforcement training, via the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs), brings together professionals from neighboring countries for specialized training and facilitates networking for future cooperation
- Demand reduction programs reach out to grass-roots constituencies in partner countries with education and support, improving bilateral relations with the host government 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, cyber security 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 illicit drugs producer and consumer nations has vanished, and has been replaced by a growing recognition that all nations are vulnerable to the negative effects of narcotics cultivation and trafficking, as well as the role that corruption and money laundering tied to the drug trade plays in undermining governments and national economies. U.S. leadership has galvanized support for new multilateral instruments that target organized crime and corruption, including those developed and endorsed by the United Nations.

Program Performance

The FY 2010 INL counternarcotics budget represents only a modest portion of the total federal drug control budget; however, INL bilateral and multilateral programs and diplomatic initiatives are fundamental components of U.S. counternarcotics and law enforcement foreign assistance efforts in more than 150 countries. INL's counternarcotics efforts faced challenges in 2008 due to sustained poppy and cocoa production, as well as overstretching of partner countries' resources in many ungoverned areas. The Bureau's counternarcotics assistance efforts have also faced challenges where the previously robust political will of partner countries to combat drugs and other criminal activities has been diverted to resolve other crucial security and governance crises. Nonetheless, INL's counternarcotics expertise and justice sector program management, as well as new bilateral and multilateral partnerships, have proven essential in slowing the spread of transnational crime and in protecting our national security interests around the world, from Afghanistan, the world's primary producer of opium poppy, to parts of the Andes in South America. INL remains committed to combating the threats to security posed by criminal gangs and drug trafficking organizations in Central America and Mexico by bringing fresh resources and know-how to bear, and in working in tandem with the countries principally affected by them. INL is also giving increased attention to threats stemming from the drug trade from the Western Hemisphere into the United States, particularly via Mexico, where INL is taking a leading role in the implementation of the Merida Initiative.

2008 Accomplishments

Afghanistan: In 2008, total poppy cultivation fell by 19 percent from 2007 levels, reflecting the influence of strong, governor-led counternarcotics campaigns, the sway of economic forces, and the physical impact of drought. Also in 2008, the number of poppy-free provinces increased to 18—up from 13 in 2007—with gains concentrated in the relatively stable and secure North and East. To combat ongoing challenges posed by non-permissive security in parts of Afghanistan's south and linkages between the narcotics trade and the insurgency, USG-supported poppy elimination efforts now focus on prevention through pre-planting public information outreach, the provision of quick-impact development incentives, and the continuation of law enforcement efforts, including eradication.

This year the focus has shifted to an intensive province-based dissuasion effort focusing on key poppy growing areas with the aim of proactively discouraging poppy cultivation through pre-planting campaigns and assistance. Governor-led poppy elimination efforts supported by Afghan-staffed Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT) have also assumed a pivotal role in promoting 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. Governor Sherzai of Nangarhar and Governor Mangal of Helmand have both proven that this approach can be effective, given an operational level of security and political will. Both governors have demonstrated, through their respective initiatives in eastern and southern Afghanistan, the efficacy of

integrating counternarcotics efforts into broader assistance and security programming, where eradication is the last - not the first - resort.

Nowhere has this strategy's potential for success been more dramatically realized than in Nangarhar, which in 2007 ranked as the second-highest poppy cultivating province in Afghanistan, but is now poppy free. We credit this positive development to a counternarcotics strategy that is integrated into security operations, a balance of incentives and disincentives, and strong provincial leadership from the governor. Helmand's leadership has also taken bold steps to curb the growth of poppy by mainstreaming counternarcotics into a comprehensive security and governance plan that includes public information messaging, alternative development assistance, and law enforcement. INL assisted in the public information and law enforcement stages of this plan as well as in overall planning and coordination efforts.

In 2008, the Technical Investigation Unit (TIU), stood up with U.S. interagency and U.K. assistance to the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) in 2007, began its first wire intercept case in Afghanistan and is expected to become fully functional on all cellular providers in 2009. In 2008, the CNPA reported 37,530 KG of opium, 4,936 KG of heroin, and 3,232 KG of morphine base in seizures, 703 offenders arrested for narcotics-related crimes, and 94 drug labs destroyed. In October 2008, Taliban-linked Afghan heroin trafficker Haji Juma Khan was removed to the U.S., where he is under indictment for narco-terrorism (Title 21 USC 960a), representing the second Afghan charged with this offense within 2 years.

The police training and mentoring program in Afghanistan has also made significant strides, having trained over 104,000 police officers on basic police skills. Expansion of the field training program to all major provinces is currently underway, and nearly 600 mentors and trainers have been deployed countrywide. Between 100 and 200 mentors are deployed on Police Mentor Teams (PMT) at the district level and are engaging with local Afghan police officials. Ministry of Interior (MOI) Reform is also proceeding well. The national Pay and Rank Reform is nearing completion; a U.S.-funded program to promote corrections salary reform process is expected to begin in Mid-2009. The U.S. also played a key role in encouraging the expansion of provincial justice, by launching the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM) in conjunction with UNAMA. The PJCM will deploy rule of law coordinators across Afghanistan to ensure that bilateral programs are complimentary and integrated.

Pakistan: INL manages the Ministry of Interior's Air Wing (50th Squadron) based in Quetta, Balochistan. It currently has nine Huey II helicopters and three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft, two of which are equipped with Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) enhancement systems. In 2008, INL completed poppy surveys and border surveillance, and provided support for law enforcement agencies along the Afghan border, including resupply, interdiction, casualty evacuations (casevacs), medevac, and command and control for Frontier Corps (FC) and Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) operations with these assets.

To date, more than 2,500 vehicles and substantial quantities of communications equipment have been delivered to the Frontier Corps Balochistan, the Frontier Corps NWFP, the Pakistan Coast Guards, the Anti-Narcotics Force, and other border security agencies. Under the Border Security Program, the USG has funded construction or refurbishment of 80 Frontier Corps outposts in Balochistan and NWFP, 62 Levy outposts in FATA, as well as 23 outposts for the Frontier Constabulary. The outposts give these personnel shelter in and access to remote areas, and improve coordination and communication among outposts.

Additionally, to date, nearly 1,000 kilometers of counternarcotics roads have been completed in FATA (Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies) and the Kala Dhaka and Kohistan districts of the NWFP. In addition, construction has been completed on 336 kilometers of border security roads in FATA. Approximately 955 accompanying agricultural schemes and alternative crops projects have also been completed.

INL programs, in partnership with the Department of Justice, have trained 2,800 law enforcement personnel in 2008, and over 8,000 law enforcement officers since 2002. Training focuses on crime scene investigation, leadership, management issues, and curriculum development. In 2008, an INL-funded effort trained over 50 police trainers from all five police training colleges in handling cases of civil disturbance.

Colombia: Colombia continued its series of consecutive record-breaking years for eradication of illicit crops in 2008, aerially and manually eradicating approximately 230,000 hectares of coca. The Colombian Government also surpassed its 2007 year total for the interdiction of cocaine and coca base by seizing over 223 metric tons in 2008. Cooperation between the United States and Colombia on extraditions remains productive. Colombia extradited 208 defendants in 2008, including 15 former senior leaders of the demobilized AUC. Significant progress was also made in expanding Colombia's transition to a new accusatory judicial system, and the United States continues to support local efforts to improve the investigation and prosecution of human rights cases. The United States will continue to work closely with Colombia in these and other areas to solidify the progress made under Plan Colombia, including the transfer of additional financial and operational responsibilities to local Colombian control for certain counternarcotics programs.

Peru: Peruvian authorities eradicated 10,143 hectares of coca, and interdiction programs directed at maritime drug shipments contributed to the seizure of over 28 metric tons of cocaine and almost 470 metric tons of precursor chemicals in 2008. Asset seizures of almost \$3 million and arrests of 49 violators-traffickers were credited to these efforts in 2008. In 2008 an additional 935 police officers graduated from USG-supported police academies, augmenting the 727 police that graduated the previous year. By the spring of 2009, 1,800 well-trained police officers were operating in the source zones east of the Andes. This increased capacity has allowed the Peruvian National Police to conduct sustained interdiction in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys (VRAE) and to provide security in support of eradication activities in parts of the Huallaga valley where eradication programs have faced violent resistance.

Bolivia: Estimated coca cultivation rose in 2008 to 32,000 hectares and the Government of Bolivia (GOB) eradicated 5,484 hectares. The GOB continued to push policies that effectively expanded coca cultivation, in direct violation of its laws and international conventions. The GOB seized 28.8 metric tons of cocaine and destroyed 4,988 cocaine base labs, compared to seizures of 13.8 metric tons of cocaine in 2007 and destruction of 3,087 cocaine base labs. In 2008, increased seizures are attributable to increased drug production in Bolivia and drug transshipment from Peru.

Other Andean Region Successes: In Ecuador, strong enforcement efforts produced record land-based seizures in 2008, totaling 14.51 metric tons. Maritime seizures in 2008 totaled more than 15 metric tons. Traffickers continued to diversify shipment methods such as, the use of go-fast and small fishing boats capable of carrying smaller loads and hugging the coastline, or self-propelled semi-submersibles (SPSS) capable of maintaining a low profile to avoid interdiction. Drug traffickers also appeared to be using containerized shipping to a greater extent than in the past.

In 2008, Brazil seized 18 metric tons of cocaine HCl, 514 kg of cocaine base, 430 kg of crack cocaine, 182 metric tons of marijuana, 12 kg of heroin, 125,706 dosage units of Ecstasy, and 95,653 dosage units of LSD. Juan Carlos Ramírez-Abadia, a notorious Columbian drug cartel leader, was extradited to the U.S. in 2008 following his capture in 2007 as a result of strong U.S.-Brazil cooperation. U.S. and Brazilian authorities have subsequently seized more than \$700 million in cash and other assets from Ramírez-Abadia's organization. The Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) also completed their investigation of a major Brazilian trafficker, Luis Fernando da Costa, in 2008. As a result, the DPF was able to arrest and indict 10 other individuals on charges of money laundering and narcotics and weapons trafficking.

In 2008, Panama continued its excellent interdiction track record, seizing 51 metric tons of cocaine and two metric tons of marijuana in collaboration with the U.S. Coast Guard. Panamanian National Police (PNP) also seized over \$3 million linked to drug trafficking, confiscated \$1.5 million from 42 bank accounts, and arrested 126 people for international drug-related offenses.

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 Government of Venezuela 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.

Mexico: Protecting our Border and Partnering Against International Threats: In 2008, the second year of the Calderon administration, Mexico made unprecedented efforts in

attacking the corrosive effects of drug trafficking and consumption, including launching aggressive operations across Mexico to reassert control over areas that had fallen under the dominion of drug cartels. Mexican authorities extradited a record 95 fugitives to the United States in 2008, including key members of all of the principal drug cartels. Among the many important successes registered by law enforcement authorities were the seizures of over 18 metric tons of cocaine and 921 metric tons of marijuana. The GOM implemented new regulations that eliminated methamphetamine precursor imports in 2008. Mexican law enforcement seized 39,437 illegal firearms and arrested 21,958 persons on drug-related charges, including 21,640 Mexicans and 318 foreigners. According to the Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR), 19 drug processing laboratories were dismantled in Mexico during 2008; DEA reports that five of these were classified as methamphetamine "super labs" (i.e., having a production capacity of 10 pounds or more per processing cycle). A Letter of Agreement was signed with the GOM in December 2008 concerning the Mérida Initiative, a historic plan to achieve deeper and stronger law enforcement cooperation.

Central America: Several U.S. partners in Central America also cooperated with USG law enforcement during 2008, 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. In 2008 the countries of Central America, in some cases in conjunction with U.S. forces, seized over 100 metric tons of cocaine and 110 kg of heroin. In 2008 traffickers ramped up their attempts to introduce or divert pseudoephedrine and other precursors to methamphetamine manufacture. Authorities also seized nearly \$21 million in smuggled cash or suspect funds.

In addition to the large seizures by Panama, Nicaragua seized over 19.5 metric tons of cocaine, 52.8 kg of heroin, and over \$4.7 million in smuggled U.S. currency. Nicaraguan authorities also seized 18,000 dosage units of pseudoephedrine as it was being smuggled out of the country. Costa Rica's cocaine seizures totaled 21.7 metric tons. They also seized over 157,234 doses of crack cocaine, 21.26 kg of heroin, 4.8 tons of processed marijuana, and eradicated over 1.4 million marijuana plants. Additionally, Costa Rican authorities confiscated more than \$4.4 million in U.S. and local currency. Guatemala eradicated a record 536 hectares of opium poppy and 33 hectares of marijuana; and seized 3.3 metric tons of cocaine and over \$6 million in cash seizures plus seven shipments of pseudoephedrine. Honduras seized 6.5 metric tons of cocaine, 19.6 kg of heroin, over 3 metric tons of processed marijuana and 3.5 million pseudoephedrine pills, plus over five tons of precursors (sodium sulphate and soda ash). An additional 13 metric tons of pseudoephedrine were seized in the United States en route to Honduras to be diverted to Mexican drug cartels. In 2008, Honduran authorities also seized \$4,324,446 in cash. El Salvador seized 1.35 metric tons of cocaine, 430 kilograms (kg) of marijuana, and 8.4 kg of heroin. The government also seized \$716,905 in suspicious bank accounts and cash transactions, as well as \$859,621 in undeclared bulk cash taken from narcotics-linked smugglers.

Caribbean: The Caribbean nations in 2008 saw continued strong cooperation between USG and Caribbean law enforcement agencies. Following 2007's "Operation Rum Punch", in 2008 "Operation Broken Bridge" was launched to broaden cooperation between USG and Dominican law enforcement to meet the challenges of the increase in suspect drug flights over and through Hispaniola, particularly the Dominican Republic. The objective of "Broken Bridge" was also to disrupt suspect aircraft flown from Venezuela and Colombia to the Dominican Republic, and to dismantle drug trafficking organizations using air drops over water and land and, on occasion, conducting landings in the Dominican Republic. The Bahamas participated actively as a partner in Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), a multi-agency international drug interdiction cooperative effort established in 1982.

West Bank/Gaza: The program has progressed quickly since becoming operational in August 2007. To date, three full NSF Special Battalions (1,630 personnel) and one PG battalion (420 personnel) have been trained in Jordan. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for a fourth NSF Special Battalion will begin one month of leaders' training in Jordan in July 2009, followed by 19 weeks of basic training for the full 500-man battalion in August. Specialized training is occurring in Jordan and the West Bank. Instructor development courses to eventually give the Palestinian Authority (PA) their own training capacity are also occurring in the West Bank. The first three iterations of an eight-week Senior Leaders Course, composed of mid- to senior-leaders from across the PA Security Forces, have been completed in the West Bank; a fourth course is scheduled for July 2009. Overall, approximately 3,500 members of the PA security forces have been identified and vetted for USG-provided training. The trained NSF and PG battalions are being fully equipped, and equipment is being purchased and delivered for the NSF battalions undergoing training. A newly built state-of-the-art PG training college in Jericho opened in March 2009, and the first NSF battalion to graduate from JIPTC has moved into its newly constructed base camp in Jericho. Ground has been broken for an NSF training complex in Jericho, and construction is scheduled to begin soon for another NSF base camp in Jenin. The PA has immediately deployed its newly trained battalions on tactical operations. They have been instrumental in providing law and order in four different security campaigns in 2008 and 2009. The Jenin, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Qalqilyah security campaigns have been widely praised by the local population, the Palestinian Authority, and Israeli officials. The across-the-board performance of the PASF throughout the West Bank during the December 2008/January 2009 Gaza war is particularly noteworthy: they maintained peace and public order at a time of great tension and potential instability.

Lebanon: Beginning in 2008, INL launched comprehensive police development program 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. To date this program has trained over 2,000 ISF officers, provided 360 police vehicles, and refurbished ISF training facilities in Beirut. Moreover, the program is instilling a professional culture within the organization and is supporting the ISF's growing role as Lebanon's primary security sector institution responsible for addressing internal security

threats throughout Lebanon, a role that has heretofore been carried out by the Lebanese army.

Liberia: The INL Civilian Police (CIVPOL), Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL), and Emergency Response Unit (ERU) programs have demonstrated tangible successes in FY 2009. The Senior Advisor Team (SAT) has helped the Liberia National Police leadership develop the capacity to lead and manage a professional police force. ERU advisors, as part of a United Nations program, have helped the ERU become operational in late 2008. Additionally, the ERU headquarters is nearing completion. The JSSL team continues to train and mentor counterparts in the formal justice sector. Among other concrete successes, the JSSL team supported the creation of the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Unit in the Ministry of Justice in early 2009.

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.

International Law Enforcement Academies: ILEAs administered by INL strengthen qualitative capabilities and regional cooperation by training law enforcement officials from over 70 countries in diverse law enforcement disciplines such as counter-terrorism, corruption, criminal investigations, drug trafficking, and organized crime. 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) train an annual average of 3,500 officials. 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.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering: Terrorist and insurgency 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. To promote and work toward comprehensive global policy and cooperation on anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) standards development and initiatives, INL participates in, and provides support to the multilateral Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which, with its 49 Recommendations, is the international standard-setting body, enveloping both anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, INL also provides support to FATF-style regional bodies to further their capacity to uphold and promote the FATF standards among member jurisdictions. INL also supports many of the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBS) including the APG, CFATF, ESAAMLG, GIABA, GAFISUD and MONEYVAL, for assessor training as well as conducting mutual evaluations and typologies exercises. INL has teamed with multilateral organizations such as the UN Global Program against Money Laundering, the Organization of American States, and the World Bank to provide mentors in vulnerable regions, as well to provide specific bilateral and regional training. In 2008, INL continued its support of mentors in South and Southeast Asia and southern Africa, and began a new mentorship program in West Africa. INL funding has provided multi-agency training, both bilaterally, with partner countries, and through multilateral organizations, to more than 100 countries in their efforts to develop the capacity to thwart all-source money laundering and terrorist financing. An example of an innovative approach to thwart money laundering and the funding of terrorism, INL, in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security, has funded 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. INL has also provided assistance to nearly half of the more than 25 states identified by the USG as most vulnerable to 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, began its fourth and final year of operation in 2008.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Rights: In intellectual property (IP) rights enforcement, 2008 saw INL advance intellectual property training and technical assistance programs for key developing nations. In Mexico, ongoing efforts of the USG to provide IPR training and technical assistance to the Government of Mexico – both in the capital and in regional cities throughout the country - stressed close cooperation between the private sector and Mexican authorities and encouraged the pursuit of the criminal organizations. In South Africa, DOJ and DHS carried out considerable INL-funded police and customs training with resultant increase in South African enforcement

efforts. In Indonesia, the INL-funded Department of Justice (DOJ) programs started in October 2006 become established with many government authorities, private companies, and rights holders, and are credited by the U.S. Mission with maintaining momentum for efforts to strengthen optical disc piracy enforcement. CAFTA-DR programs, notably in El Salvador, resulted in elevated IP enforcement activity in those countries, including new levels of coordination between the key institutions that fight IPR related crimes. In cybercrime enforcement, INL reinforced ongoing DOJ initiatives within the Organization of American States (OAS), a region that contains a mix of developed and developing nations that are in the midst of adapting to the spread of information technology, particularly broadband Internet use, and where it is crucial to prevent the creation of “safe havens” where weak rule of law allows cyber crooks to operate at will. Interagency USG law enforcement teams trained 40 senior prosecutors and investigators from Caribbean nations on basic computer forensics, international legal cooperation and how to establish a 24/7 high tech crime contact network, presented workshops to OAS senior prosecutors and justice ministry officials on creating special cybercrime prosecution units, and delivered regional seminars to audiences of policymakers, prosecutors, investigators and analysts from OAS member states to educate them on the latest developments in cybercrime law.

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 Colombia was reduced from 64% to 36% in the target treatment population, while overall drug use in Vietnam was reduced from 100% to 27% in the target population. In Vietnam, heroin use was reduced by 86% pre- and post-treatment in 20 demonstration treatment centers, while intravenous heroin use (a major vector for HIV/AIDS) was reduced by 85 percent. Among female clients in targeted Thai treatment programs, overall drug use and methamphetamine use was reduced from 92% to 10% and 90% to 10%, respectively. Among female clients in targeted Colombian treatment programs, overall drug use and cocaine use was reduced from 56% to 37% and 28% to 150%, respectively. Finally, criminal activity and arrest rates pre- and post-treatment were reduced by over 85% in targeted Colombian and Thai treatment programs.

Establishing Rule of Law in Post Conflict Societies: To meet urgent needs in countries transitioning out of conflict, INL programs identify, train and equip, deploy, and support civilian police, 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 2010 INL budget request of approximately \$1.947 billion is designed to support State Department initiatives for combating narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. The INCLE request will now support counterdrug programs in the seven Andean 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 FY 2010 request also 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 on countries that have specific challenges to overcome to establish a secure, stable environment, such as Mexico, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Haiti.

Country and Account Programs

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – \$1,947.45 million

Africa – \$48.125 million

Cape Verde (\$2 million): FY 2010 INCLE funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Cape Verde to combat narco-trafficking. INL will lead an interagency assessment team to develop a comprehensive USG-wide approach to counternarcotics assistance in Cape Verde. This assessment will inform FY 2010 plans. Generally, the FY 2010 INCLE funds will be used to support investigations and prosecutions of mid and senior level narco-traffickers. The assessment findings will inform specific program design and ensure proper coordination both within the USG and with other donors.

Democratic Republic of Congo (\$1.7 million): An emerging priority, as cooperation increases among the countries in the region, is assistance to the Congolese National Police and customs authorities on border controls. 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.

Guinea-Bissau (\$3 million): Funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to combat narco-trafficking through strengthening institutions in the judicial and law enforcement sectors and civil society. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, notably by the EU and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities in Guinea-Bissau to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers. To support investigating and prosecuting drug traffickers, the FY 2010 program will seek to build a more robust counternarcotics legal framework. Accountability within the judiciary and Public Ministry will be strengthened by working with the both the respective inspection offices and civil society. Technical assistance to the judicial system will also include enhancing prosecutors' abilities to oversee investigations and present effective prosecutions in court. Funds will complement other USG agencies in their efforts to build counternarcotics capacity in Guinea-Bissau's law enforcement community.

Liberia (\$8 million): After more than two decades of conflict and instability, Liberia's ability to enforce its own laws and maintain the peace remains tenuous. Strengthening the ability of the new Liberian government to address these and other rule of law and security sector problems is a key program priority. USG assistance supports the development of the Liberia National Police force and its Emergency Response Unit into a credible and competent police service that respects human rights and the rule of law. Assistance will also support the LNP's Police Support Unit. U.S. legal experts work as advisors and mentors to legal professionals in the Liberian formal justice system. Funds will be used to maintain an INL office at post.

Nigeria (\$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 2010 funding will be used for counternarcotics and interdiction training for Nigerian law enforcement and customs institutions.

Sudan (\$24 million): INL programs in Sudan support two primary U.S. foreign policy goals including consolidating the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and stabilizing Darfur. INL supports the CPA through bilateral programs with the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), which assist in developing institutional capacity of the criminal justice system in Southern Sudan and through multilateral programs, which support the efforts of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN/African

Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). As in previous years, the INL FY 2010 program will include both bilateral and multilateral components. The bilateral program will continue to focus on reform of criminal justice sector institutions in all three components of a functioning Criminal Justice system – law enforcement, justice, and corrections. Advisors will continue to assist the GOSS with training, which is expected to expand to further sites and include a greater number of graduates. The program will also involve equipment procurement and infrastructure development, including the establishment of a central training academy. The U.S. bilateral efforts will complement INL's multilateral efforts with UNMIS which supports the implementation of the CPA and development of security in Sudan. Through support to UNMIS and UNAMID, INL will continue to engage in the multilateral international police effort to maintain peace and stability in Sudan.

Africa Regional: (\$4.5 million): The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (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 USG objectives 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.

West Africa (\$0.86 million): Narco-trafficking through West Africa has increased dramatically and is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength. INL funding will build capacity in the law enforcement and judicial sectors to investigate and prosecute narco-trafficking.

Other Africa (\$2.065 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 2010 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 – \$20.645 million

Indonesia (\$11.57 million): Since the start of INL assistance in 2000, when the Indonesian National Police (INP) formally separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Government of Indonesia has embraced institutional reform of its law enforcement

organizations and its criminal justice system. Indonesia has made remarkable progress in the past decade, but the vast archipelago that stretches across 17,000 islands still faces significant transnational criminal activity, including maritime security, terrorism, corruption, and illegal smuggling of goods, wildlife, narcotics, and people, as it seeks to build institutions that support the rule of law. FY 2010 funds will support ongoing law enforcement development, criminal justice system, and counternarcotics programs. Under the law enforcement development program, INL assistance will focus on capacity building of the INP and other agencies responsible for maritime, port, and border security, strengthening institutional and investigative capabilities through training and expansion of forensic labs, and the development of inter-agency maritime security cooperation. FY2010 funds will also support two Resident Legal Advisors to assist and advise the Attorney General's Office on prosecutorial and judicial reform to move the criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent and evidence-based system with respect to rule of law and individual rights. In response to the growing threat of drug flows and manufacturing in the region, INL assistance will also provide counternarcotics and forensics training and technical assistance.

Laos (\$1.5 million): Although U.S.-funded opium crop control projects have been highly successful, Laos remains the second largest producer of opium in Southeast Asia. Stubbornly stable domestic demand and increasing regional demand, favorable growing conditions, and lack of alternative livelihoods are driving opium prices upward and serving as powerful incentives for farmers to renew opium production. Sufficient alternative development assistance is required for the next three to five years to counter the economic incentives to replant opium poppy, and sustain Laos' progress to date. Laos also remains a transit route of choice for Burmese drugs going to China and other Southeast Asian states, as well as an emerging route for international shipments of cocaine from the Americas destined for elsewhere in Asia. Asian and West African drug gangs operate in Laos, relatively unimpeded by under-trained and ill-equipped counternarcotics police units or other law enforcement agencies. The FY 2010 INL program will focus on bolstering alternative livelihood assistance programs, supporting demand reduction programs, and providing assistance and training to specific police units, prosecutors and customs officials to more effectively deter and deal with drug traffickers.

Philippines (\$1.365 million): The Philippines is a strategic ally and a key partner in the East Asia Pacific region. Enhancing the capabilities of Philippine law enforcement and criminal justice sector institutions is central to strengthening our 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. Despite these challenges, the Philippines National Police (PNP) are committed to reform, and INL assistance has been instrumental in supporting the PNP's ten-year plan for enhancing the professionalism of the police force. FY 2010 funds will be used to continue to develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, enhance maritime capability, improve police-prosecutorial cooperation, and support the Government of the Republic of the Philippines' efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law.

Thailand (\$1.74 million): Thailand is a long-time U.S. ally in the fight against drugs and hosts one of our regional International Law Enforcement Academies. Thailand also plays a leading regional role in the fight against narcotics and transnational crime. Thailand 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. INL's FY 2010 program will consist of two major components: Security Sector reform and Justice Sector reform. INL funding will continue to support U.S. experts and advisors to provide the Royal Thai Government and Law Enforcement Agencies with technical assistance and guidance in order to build capacity.

East Asia Pacific (EAP) Regional (\$1.3 million): Throughout the East Asia Pacific region, porous borders, expansive maritime routes, abundant natural resources, and under-funded law enforcement institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional and international criminals can flourish. In order to effectively counter these cross-border threats, police and other security forces in the region must work together, sharing information and supporting operational efforts. As part of the Shared Security Partnership Initiative, the FY 2010 INL funding will be used to enhance the capacity and capability of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to fight transnational crime. INL assistance will also focus on strengthening law enforcement cooperation between neighboring countries and throughout the region.

Other East Asia and the Pacific (\$3.17 million): Funds in other Asian countries will be used primarily for law enforcement reform and development, criminal justice institution development, narcotics interdiction, and border security projects. The FY 2010 INL program in Vietnam will include three components: building law enforcement capacity to handle trafficking in persons cases, developing counternarcotics and border patrol capabilities, and reforming the justice system. Funds in Timor-Leste will support a Resident Legal Advisor to continue to collaborate with the Government of Timor-Leste to improve prosecutorial training and skills development, case management, investigations, and implementation of legislative reform and to increase the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement institutions in Timor-Leste. In Cambodia, FY2010 funding will provide training and technical assistance, as well as basic police training, to develop law enforcement capacity. FY2010 funding in China will continue to promote criminal law reform, to provide information about the U.S. criminal justice system, and to promote U.S.-PRC law enforcement cooperation.

Europe – \$0.5 million

Turkey (\$0.5 million): Funds will support a counternarcotics program to promote more effective bilateral and regional cooperation, build on joint Turkish-Afghan counterdrug training initiated in 2007, and expand the outreach to other key partners as appropriate, e.g., 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 would also be made available for training and programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment of drug addiction, a growing problem in Turkey.

Near East – \$180.5 million

Iraq (\$52 million): INL will continue key criminal justice programs vital to promoting security, stability and respect for the rule of law in Iraq. INL has supported DOD/CENTCOM's work to develop Iraq's civilian security forces since the beginning of the mission. FY 2010 INCLE funds will build on FY 2009 Supplemental funds to establish a foundation for the inevitable transition of this work from DOD to State, pursuant to NSPD-36. The INCLE budget also will fund the further development of the other two essential components of the Iraqi criminal justice system – courts/judiciary and corrections. Specifically, INL will provide training and technical assistance to the Government of Iraq (GOI), particularly the Higher Judicial Council, to modernize its court administration systems, expand its capacity to protect judicial personnel and courthouses, and implement a continuing legal education system for judges and court personnel. INL-funded rule of law advisors on the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) will continue to identify impediments to the effective functioning of the criminal justice system and opportunities for the GOI/provinces to rectify those impediments and advance respect for the rule of law. 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. INCLE funds also will support ongoing anti-corruption assistance to Iraq's Commission on Integrity in the areas of investigations, training, and management. A cadre of corrections advisors will continue advising and mentoring the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS), ensuring that the ICS assumes full and effective responsibility for safely and humanely operating prisons the U.S. has built with prior year funds. INL also will provide advisory assistance to facilitate the GOI's development of comprehensive counternarcotics strategy. Finally, INL will use FY 2010 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 (\$1 million): 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 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.

Jordan (\$1.5 million): The U.S. is working with the Government of Jordan on initiatives to build capacity of law enforcement institutions. Programs are particularly targeted at

Anti-Money Laundering / Financial Intelligence Unit development, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement, and gender-based violence reduction. FY 2010 program funds will be used to continue USG initiatives to build capacity of the Jordanian criminal justice sector. Programs will focus on specialized training courses, equipment procurement, infrastructure development and technical assistance for the police and justice sectors.

Lebanon (\$20 million): Supporting the democratic government of Lebanon, and the people of Lebanon, are urgent priorities of the United States. We are working toward the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701 by helping establish the full sovereignty of a Lebanese Government representing its entire people, as well as an ISF capable of protecting Lebanon's borders, sovereignty and dignity. U.S. support for the ISF will help them meet this challenge.

The reform and enhancement of an effective ISF is critical for Lebanon to maintain a society based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. In order to achieve positive results in Lebanon, USG support to enhance ISF capabilities is currently being undertaken through a comprehensive train and equip program that is being implemented with \$60 million in FY2007 Supplemental funds. This program is being followed up by a smaller \$500,000 budget in FY2008 to fund specialized projects that will assist the ISF as they gain credibility, and the increased FY 2009 appropriation of \$6 million will continue to build on the initial successes of the FY 2007 Supplemental program. In FY 2010, INL enhanced programs to modernize and professionalize the ISF through basic and advanced training and operational upgrades will enable the ISF to re-assume its traditional policing functions and allow the Lebanese Armed Forces to focus on the threats posed by Hizballah and Palestinian rejectionist groups in the south of the country and in bases along the Syrian border. The pivotal issue for Lebanon in the region is government sovereignty over all Lebanese territory; however Hizballah and Palestinian rejectionist groups continue to act outside government authority. Hizballah's incursion into Israel in the summer of 2006 provoked an Israeli military response that devastated Lebanon's infrastructure and raised tensions across the Middle East. INL's current security assistance to the ISF will greatly enhance the government's ability to better address and deter the planned activities of terrorist and other criminal groups. Additional police training will bring the ISF up to international standards in crime investigation and crowd control, thus promoting internal stability and deterring destabilizing forces in Lebanon.

Morocco (\$2.03 million): Morocco is a liberalizing, democratizing, and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in fighting 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. Funds will provide

training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as the border protection agencies and corrections facilities to enhance their ability to combat transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking, and enhance coordination. Funds will also be used to develop the capacity of legal professionals to serve as trainers and to implement anti-corruption and economic crimes training programs throughout the country.

NEA Regional (TSCTP) (\$2 million): The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (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 USG 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 the Department of States' Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the regional bureaus on this endeavor.

West Bank/Gaza (\$100 million): The FY 2010 request reflects new security assistance requirements and opportunities owing to the progress the program has made since August 2007 and new challenges that are arising. Funding will continue to focus on training, equipping, and garrisoning the National Security Forces (NSF) and Presidential Guard (PG) and will begin to provide limited justice sector, civilian police, and civil defense assistance. Funds will train and equip two more NSF battalions, and to build two more NSF operations camps. It includes funds to sustain capacity-building efforts in the MOI's Strategic Planning Department and to expand specialized, advanced, and refresher training for the security forces in the West Bank. This will include a continuation of the Senior Leaders Course for representatives of all of the security forces, as well as further development of Instructor Development training for the NSF and PG.

Yemen (\$1 million): 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. Funds will assist Yemeni law enforcement to use democratic policing standards, protect its population and critical infrastructure from terrorist acts, conduct investigations and dismantle criminal and terrorist organizations that operate within its borders.

Algeria (\$1 million): The merger of Algeria's domestic terrorist group with Al-Qaeda at the end of 2006 and the subsequent adaptation of suicide bombings and similar tactics in Algeria gave additional impetus to the U.S. Government to continue to expand its partnership with Algeria in fighting global terrorism. Programming will focus on those areas where Algeria's capabilities are less fully developed; for example, in developing the capabilities to investigate international crimes, corruption controls, and stopping the flow of terrorism financing.

South Asia - \$609.75 million

Afghanistan (\$450 million): The U.S. will continue to work in cooperation with the international community to combat insecurity and narcotics proliferation in Afghanistan. Given these current challenges to the establishment of a fully functional democracy, INL will continue its efforts to improve national law enforcement capabilities, build the Afghan government's capacity to manage drug control programs, strengthen the rule of law, and enhance public security in FY 2010. INL will support programs for crop control through public information campaigns; alternative development assistance; province-based dissuasion against planting; eradication of planted poppy; and drug control institution building that includes support for interdiction, public outreach, alternative development, and demand reduction programs. INL will also continue to work with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community in combined efforts towards strengthening the rule of law throughout Afghanistan. In particular, these efforts will focus on a National Justice Program, which provides a detailed plan to meet goals set forth in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

The USG will expand the Afghan Police training and mentoring program under the direction of and funding from the Department of Defense. In addition to continued support for current training programs at the Central Training Center and seven Regional Training Centers, INL will continue to provide oversight of Italian-led training of the Afghan National Civil Order Police, continue to work closely with the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) and international partners on expanding the reach of Focused District Development, and maintain focus on moving further forward with the Ministry of Interior reform program.

INL will continue to support the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA). This effort will include expansion and training of the CNPA's operational and investigative units, 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 existing and new central and provincial facilities for the Afghan Ministry of Interior's drug enforcement and interdiction forces.

The Afghan drug demand reduction program will address growing drug abuse rates, especially among women and children, and an emerging HIV/AIDS epidemic fueled by injecting drug use. Funds will be used to strengthen the operation of mosque-based prevention and aftercare programs as well as providing training in outreach and treatment skills, support faith-based organizations by providing youth with preventive drug education programs, promoting awareness among religious leaders and district council members of drug abuse issues, and establishing treatment facilities for drug dependents.

Bangladesh (\$0.85 million): As Bangladesh returns to democracy after two years of an Army-supported caretaker government, INL assistance will support judicial reform and effective civilian law enforcement. Through the provision of appropriate legal experts, INL funds will be used to develop training programs, symposia and conferences on the

role of legislative reform in supporting judicial reform. Efforts may also assist the Parliament to develop the research and drafting capacity required to generate laws that will bring Bangladesh into compliance with UN anti-crime conventions and facilitate the prosecution of transnational

Nepal (\$3.7 million): Nepal has undergone tremendous changes in the past couple of years since the ten-year insurgency, and the challenges facing Nepal's security forces are significant. Against an already difficult political backdrop, Nepal's security sector lacks the resources for basic training and organizational development. The FY 2010 INL program will address those urgent needs through a law enforcement program working with the Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force (APF) to develop basic technical and investigative skills and improve the police department's organizational framework. Along with the law enforcement program, INL will also work with prosecutors and judges in order to improve and enhance Nepal's justice sector.

Pakistan (\$155.2 million): The Border Security Program provides commodities and training to law enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Interior (MOI), including the Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, the Tribal Levies, and the Pakistan Coast Guards. Border security roads open remote areas to law enforcement agencies, while along with counternarcotics roads, improve law enforcement mobility and border coverage, and allow forces to eradicate poppy and facilitate farmer-to-market access for legal crops.

The Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Program provides training, funding, and support to projects designed to enhance the GOP's law enforcement, counternarcotics, counterterrorism, and interdiction capabilities. Training, equipment, and mentoring assistance will enhance the modernization and capacity of Pakistani police nationwide, particularly through strengthened programs in the Northwest Frontier Province, Federally-Administered Tribal Areas, and Balochistan.

The Counternarcotics Program provides funding for projects designed to prevent and reduce drug abuse. To this end, the United States will continue to promote demand reduction programs, establish drug treatment and outreach centers, support crop control, eradication, alternative crop efforts, in addition to the farmer to market road projects mentioned above.

Western Hemisphere – \$888.958 million

Bolivia (\$26 million): In FY 2010, counternarcotics assistance to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) will continue to strengthen law enforcement cooperation and capability for interdiction operations, build 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 and cocaine production. Funding in FY 2010 is directed primarily towards interdiction, but with sufficient eradication support for operations the GOB is willing to undertake, such as in the national parks. Assistance will directly support the police units that conduct interdiction operations and provide security for eradication operations, as well as the military counternarcotics units that provide

ground, aviation and riverine support for the counternarcotics police. FY 2010 funding will continue logistics and maintenance support for vehicles, boats and aircraft deployed in interdiction and eradication operations. FY 2010 funds will also support drug prevention and treatment activities to enable civil society, through training and other interventions, to provide basic 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.

Brazil (\$1 million): Funds will contribute to the Government of Brazil's efforts to increase its intelligence and investigative reach throughout the country in accordance with its new intelligence-based approach to counternarcotics operations. Funds will be directed to the Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) for the purchase of equipment for the Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs) to support investigations and interdiction operations against major drug trafficking organizations present in and/or operating within Brazil. Funds will also maintain the Airport Interdiction program with the DPF, which is a strategic and necessary counterpart to the intelligence-based approach of the SIUs.

Colombia (\$237.76 million): U.S. assistance has helped the government and people of Colombia make notable progress in combating the drug traffickers and narcotics traffickers/terrorists that only recently threatened the stability of this nation. Roughly 90 percent of the cocaine entering the United States is processed in Colombia and the country remains the primary source of heroin used east of the Mississippi River. Aggressive disruption of the illicit drug trade through a coordinated counternarcotics, alternative/economic development and security approach is a top USG priority and is aimed at supporting the larger Colombian Government consolidation plan. FY 2010 funds will help move Colombia closer to sustainable nationalization in several important counternarcotics programs, while supporting the Colombian Government's integrated approach to building security and prosperity. While the Government of Colombia (GOC) has already taken ownership of several important programs, U.S. assistance 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 interdiction, high-value target, humanitarian and aerial and manual eradication missions. In FY 2010, 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.

Ecuador (\$7.6 million): Counternarcotics assistance for the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA), which is 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 narcotics-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 training and operations of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), a key to continued effective implementation of the money laundering law. Also, FY 2010 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.

Haiti (\$18.5 million): The FY 2010 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 and five corrections advisors 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. Counternarcotics funding will support maritime interdiction, drug intelligence/interdiction and anti-money laundering programs. Specifically, funding will support: the operations of vetted units of Haitian police officers, established by DEA, with special authority to conduct drug investigations. Also, 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. Finally, 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.

Merida Initiative – Central America (\$75 million): Funds will continue support to the seven countries of Central America in several areas of security: Counternarcotics; Counterterrorism; Border Security, Public Security and Law Enforcement; Institution Building and Rule of Law; and Transnational Crime. 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. The fourth area will focus on developing a strategic plan to implement an effective anti-money laundering regime. It will provide technical assistance to help Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) develop greater efficiency in their fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. This will also include the creation of investigative units within tax authorities and training programs to help build corruption free

investigative units, which will in turn support internal policing and effective prosecution of criminal offenses committed by employees and tax payers.

Merida Initiative – Mexico (\$450 million): The FY 2010 program represents the third year of the multi-year \$1.4 billion Merida Initiative and builds on the FY 2008 Supplemental and FY 2009 bridge funding of \$263.5 million, as well as FY 2009 base and supplemental funding of \$406 million. The proposed FY 2010 package is for \$450 million for Mexico and \$75 million for Central America. The overall objectives of the assistance are to 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) (\$9.325 million): The FY 2010 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. For example, INL will provide special investigative equipment, vehicles, and computers to support the new Federal Police Corps and its Special Investigative Units. FY 2010 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.

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, advancing law enforcement modernization, and increasing control of its borders and international ports of entry and exit.

Peru (\$40 million): FY 2010 plans include 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. The Government of Peru's Coca Reduction Agency (CORAH) eradication operations will enter several difficult areas such as Polvora-Pizana and northern Huanuco. This activity will support creation of a coca free corridor that will extend from Northern San Martin, through the Upper Huallaga Valley and northern

Huanuco along the Fernando Belaunde Terry Highway. 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 2010 funding will support fuel, maintenance, hangars and warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel. Additionally, FY 2010 funds will support advanced training for prosecutors who oversee police and military drug enforcement operations and maintain an on-going media campaign to better inform the Peruvian public about the issues surrounding the illegal drug trade.

Central America (\$14.615 million): Funding in FY 2010 will concentrate on land and maritime interdiction of drugs and drug-generated cash in El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala, along with eradication of opium poppy, strengthening of prosecutors and technical assistance in legal reform in Guatemala. To complement the Regional Gangs program, FY 2010 funds will support anti-gang programs in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize and Nicaragua, including community policing, improved investigation and prevention.

Caribbean (\$7.16 million): The Caribbean accounts for an estimated 10 percent of the drug flow to the United States. FY 2010 funding will concentrate on the improvement of Caribbean capabilities in interdiction, law enforcement and administration of justice, with new additional focus on helping the Bahamas, Dominican Republic (DR) and Jamaica strengthen their maritime interdiction capabilities and cross-border cooperation (in the case of the DR and Haiti). To assist the DR in countering a significant increase in airborne and maritime drug trafficking activity, funds will be requested to establish an operation known as “Sovereign Skies” to build up the DR’s capabilities to maintain and operate existing air assets owned by that government. Also 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 (\$1 million): FY 2010 funding in Argentina will continue to support inter-agency interdiction operations through training and upgrading of equipment as well as sustaining the northern and eastern border task forces that target counternarcotics operations along the Bolivian border and in the sensitive Tri-Border area. Additionally, FY 2010 funding in Argentina will provide technical expertise in judicial reform and Intellectual Property Rights. In Paraguay, FY 2010 funds will support the narcotics detection canine program and provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to the anti-narcotics secretariat in order to boost its ability to conduct counternarcotics enforcement activities. Funds for Paraguay will also support an ongoing drug abuse awareness program. FY 2010 funding in Chile will provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies to disrupt major trafficking organizations and support border enforcement and port security. In addition, funds will also support Chilean efforts to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes. In Uruguay, funds will be used to provide software and technical operations training to law enforcement as well as support for demand reduction activities.

Centrally-Managed Programs – \$189.711 million

Anticrime Programs (\$14.65 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.

Border Security/Alien Smuggling: INL works with our interagency and international partners to combat cross-border crimes including to interdict and halt alien smuggling as far from our borders as possible. INL provides law enforcement training to recipient governments in developing countries on ways to combat international migrant smuggling and illegal migration. INL assistance courses that focus cooperation on cross-border crimes provide technical, legal, and managerial training to enhance the participating foreign officials' ability to implement border security professionally and effectively. Because of international crime and human smuggling and trafficking ignore or exploit national borders, INL programs promote international cooperation between the U.S. and our partners

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. 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, Cyber security 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 to combat IP crime in priority countries. INL also provides policy support and training assistance to our foreign partners to help them address criminal misuse of information technology.

Fighting Corruption: Effective efforts against crime and terrorism are bolstered by assisting countries to combat corruption. Funding will support several international mechanisms – at the U.N., Council of Europe, Organization of American States (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 136. Recent initiatives in Africa and Eurasia that provide platforms for regional dialogue and training will continue to ramp up. 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 per Congressional mandate.

Civilian Police Program (\$4 million): Funds will 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 2010 program will expand 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 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, Lebanon and Sudan as well as new missions as determined by policy makers.

Criminal Youth Gangs (\$7 million): FY 2010 funding will continue support for 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. Prevention programs will continue in Belize, Nicaragua and Panama and will be extended to Panama. The FY 2010 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 (\$12.5 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 addicted women and children worldwide,

the dearth of prevention/treatment services in Africa, and the heroin threat and addiction problems in 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 2010 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) and the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative (\$36.7 million): Funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs (\$19.5 million) in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador. Instruction will continue to focus on such critical topics as counter-terrorism, financial crimes, drug trafficking, gang proliferation, human smuggling, and rule of law. 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 in San Salvador. FY 2010 is the first year of the SSP (\$17.2 million), a new multi-year Administration initiative to expand bilateral, regional and multilateral partnerships focused on enhancing capabilities to address a wide array of common threats involving terrorism, drug trafficking, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, transnational crime, and other criminal activities. INL will work to establish a Regional Security Training Center (RSTC) for West Africa to serve as a venue to help strengthen law enforcement and broad security capabilities and partnerships in the region. In addition to RSTC, expert mobile training teams will be used to deliver training in selected countries and will focus on delivering specialized courses tailored to regional security needs. SSP funds will also support the transition of the Regional Training Center in Lima into a permanent ILEA for countries in the Southern Cone and Andean Regions; develop an internet-based ILEA Global Network that will establish a database of ILEA participants to encourage bilateral and regional law enforcement cooperation among ILEA alumni and USG counterparts; and to support program management and oversight responsibilities.

International Organizations (\$4.5 million): In FY 2010, funds will be provided to support the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), its affiliated quasi-judicial International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the OAS (CICAD). UNODC, INCB, and CICAD are issue-specific international organizations that leverage U.S. contributions with those of

other donors to conduct capacity-building programs and treaty implementation activities that directly support USG objectives. UNODC is the primary international organization that supports implementation of the three international drug control conventions, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention against Corruption. The United States was a primary architect of all five conventions. They mirror and globalize U.S. counternarcotics and anti-crime policies and establish the first ever global framework for international legal cooperation to investigate and prosecute serious transnational offenses. Funding to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) supports the implementation of a U.S.-initiated system to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine, as well as other precursor chemical control operations. CICAD is the leading regional multilateral organization in the Western Hemisphere. Funding for 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.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) – (\$20.75M): CFSP is a multi-year program to modernize the INL air fleet and then provide ongoing life cycle fleet management (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades and programmed depot level maintenance). The primary objectives of the CFSP are to (1) ensure the structural integrity and airworthiness of all aircraft operated by the INL Air Wing, and (2) guarantee that Air Wing aircraft are maintainable, commercially supportable, and reliable. This program was previously funded under individual country program accounts but is now centrally managed (with the exception of Colombia, which remains under the country program for FY 2010). Ultimately, the CFSP will:

- Increase the safety margin for aircrews and personnel flying aboard Air Wing aircraft.
- Extend the service life of aircraft, thus maximizing their value to the USG.
- Control or potentially eliminate excessively high maintenance and replacement parts cost growth rates by making aircraft more supportable through the use of Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) resources.
- Increase operational readiness and sustain mission success.

Interregional Aviation Support (\$60.088 million): In FY 2010, the Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate the current fleet of over 140 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide aerial eradication aviation support in Colombia while continuing to promote the transition of additional responsibilities to local control; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; and will continue the new 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 (GPOI) (\$5 million): Funds will be used to further enhance the development of stability policing/formed police unit capabilities for peace support operations. Funds will support ongoing activities at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), a joint Italian-U.S. initiative to train formed police unit trainers. Assistance to CoESPU will include administrative and instructional support for training, curriculum aids, and support for students to attend programming at the school. Funds may also be used to staff a USG billet at CoESPU. Funds may be used to support training and equip activities as well as facilities refurbishment, and to build partner countries' indigenous capability to train and deploy formed police units. Additional funding will be used to support ongoing efforts to develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards for FPU to enhance global capabilities to deploy well-trained FPUs capable of a range of activities in support of critical peace support operations, such as the UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

Program Development and Support (PD&S) (\$24.523 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

FY 2008 - 2010 Budget by Program (\$000)						
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 President's Budget Request
Africa						
Africa Regional (TSCTP)	0	0	0	3,000	0	4,500
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	100	0	100
Cape Verde	496	0	0	500	0	2,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	1,488	0	0	1,500	0	1,700
Djibouti	298	0	0	300	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	500
Ghana	496	0	0	500	0	500
Guinea	0	0	0	100	0	110
Guinea-Bissau	600	0	0	100	0	3,000
Liberia	4,096	0	0	4,130	0	8,000
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	330
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	300
Nigeria	590	0	0	720	0	2,000
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	250	0	250
Sudan	13,578	10,000	0	15,400	0	24,000
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	450
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	385
Subtotal, Africa	21,642	10,000	0	26,600	0	48,125
East Asia and the Pacific						
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	670
China	0	0	0	600	0	850
East Asia and Pacific Regional	0	0	0	0	0	1,300
Indonesia	6,150	0	0	6,150	0	11,570
Laos	1,567	0	0	1,000	0	1,500
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	140
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	100
Philippines	794	0	0	800	0	1,365
Thailand	1,686	0	0	1,400	0	1,740
Timor-Leste	20	0	0	20	0	860
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	550
Subtotal, East Asia and the Pacific	10,217	0	0	9,970	0	20,645

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	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 President's Budget Request
Europe						
Turkey	298	0	0	300	0	500
Subtotal, Europe	298	0	0	300	0	500
Near East						
Algeria	198	0	0	0	0	970
Egypt	1,984	0	0	2,000	0	1,000
Iraq	0	85,000	0	0	20,000	52,000
Jordan	1,488	0	0	1,000	0	1,500
Lebanon	496	0	0	6,000	0	20,000
Morocco	496	0	0	1,000	0	2,030
NEA Regional (TSCTP)	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Tunisia	198	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	0	25,000	50,000	25,000	109,000	100,000
Yemen	496	0	0	0	0	1,000
Subtotal, Near East	5,356	110,000	50,000	35,000	129,000	180,500
South and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	272,574	35,000	101,000	250,000	133,000	450,000
Bangladesh	198	0	0	200	0	850
Nepal	30	0	0	330	0	3,700
Pakistan	21,822	0	0	22,000	65,500	155,200
Sri Lanka	20	0	0	20	0	0
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	294,644	35,000	101,000	272,550	198,500	609,750
Western Hemisphere						
Argentina	198	0	0	305	0	310
Bahamas	496	0	0	500	0	2,000
Bolivia	30,154	0	0	26,000	0	26,000
Brazil	992	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Chile	99	0	0	0	0	100
Colombia	289,005	0	0	275,128	0	237,760
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	500
Dominican Republic	992	2,500	0	3,650	0	1,950
Eastern Caribbean	496	0	0	500	0	900
Ecuador	7,042	0	0	7,500	0	7,638
El Salvador	744	0	0	0	0	800

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 President's Budget Request
Guatemala	3,472	0	0	8,320	0	5,850
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	100
Haiti	8,927	2,500	0	17,500	0	18,500
Honduras	744	0	0	0	0	800
Jamaica	992	0	0	1,010	0	1,610
Mexico	26,553	0	0	0	0	9,325
Merida Mexico	0	215,500	48,000	246,000	160,000	450,000
Merida Central America	0	24,800		64,680	0	75,000
Nicaragua	972	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	992	0	0	2,200	0	1,000
Paraguay	278	0	0	300	0	500
Peru	36,546	0	0	47,671	0	40,000
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	100
Trinidad and Tobago	397	0	0	400	0	500
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	500	0	0
Western Hemisphere Regional	0	0	0	0	0	6,665
Subtotal, Western Hemisphere	410,091	245,300	48,000	703,165	160,000	888,958
FY 08 and FY 09 Amounts for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Panama were originally appropriated in ACP						
Centrally-Managed						
Criminal Youth Gangs	7,935	0	0	5,000	0	7,000
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	11,903	0	0	10,000	0	12,500
International Organizations	3,967	0	0	4,900	0	4,500
Interregional Aviation Support	54,654	0	0	52,420	0	60,088
Critical Flight Safety Program	0	0	0	0	0	20,750
Trafficking in Persons	5,951	0	0	8,400	0	9,262
INL Anticrime Programs	11,903	0	0	14,441	0	14,650
<i>Alien Smuggling/Border Security</i>	992	0	0	1,347	0	1,000
<i>Cyber Crime and IPR</i>	3,472	0	0	5,000	0	3,750
<i>Fighting Corruption</i>	3,967	0	0	4,347	0	4,750
<i>International Organized Crime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
<i>Financial Crimes/Money Laundering</i>	3,472	0	0	3,747	0	4,150
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	0	0	0	3,000	0	5,000
Civilian Police Program	1,984	0	0	5,400	0	4,000
ILEA Operations	18,846	0	0	17,000	0	36,700
PD&S	19,342	0	0	21,854	0	24,523
Subtotal, Centrally-Managed	136,485	0	0	142,415	0	198,973
TOTAL INCLE	878,733	400,300	199,000	1,190,000	487,500	1,947,451

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	Description	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual As of 8/20/09
ESF			
Africa, East Asia/Pacific, Europe, Near East, South & Central Asia, Western Hemisphere, Global	Trafficking in Persons	8,300,000	11,903,000
Philippines	Philippines National Police	-	4,000,000
Guatemala	Development of National Civilian Police Law Enforcement, Police Assistance & Resident Legal Advisor	960,000	-
Indonesia		4,498,918	823,000
Egypt	Police Reform Program	1,000,000	-
Liberia	Justice Sector Reform	-	-
Pakistan	Activities in FATA	17,000,000	-
Pakistan	North West Frontier Province Police Elite Force	-	15,000,000
Pakistan	Road construction in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan	-	15,000,000
Thailand	Transnational Crimes Affairs Section	-	1,200,000
Liberia	Justice Sector Support	3,000,000	2,500,000
Haiti	UN Stabilization Mission	-	7,550,000
TOTAL ESF		34,758,918	57,976,000
FSA			
Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	22,308,000
Russia and Armenia	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	1,249,400
Russia	To protect and reintegrate TIP victims	187,000	-
Armenia	To strengthen anti-fraud capability	220,000	-
Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	345,000

Program Overview and Budget Summary

Country	Description	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual As of 8/20/09
Georgia	Civilian Reconstruction and Stabilization	-	25,465,000
Ukraine	To bring Customs regimes closer to international norms	-	1,500,000
Central Asia Region	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	12,518,000
TOTAL FSA		407,000	63,385,400
SEED			
Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Europe Regional	Law Enforcement Assistance Program	2,643,633	30,901,000
Kosovo	Law Enforcement Assistance Program	-	22,525,000
Kosovo	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	6,816,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	1,384,106
Croatia	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	-	314,700
Serbia	Anti-Crime Training & Technical Asst.	1,850,000	1,200,000
TOTAL SEED		4,493,633	63,140,806
DoD			
Iraq	Police Program	268,629,533	220,000,000
Afghanistan	Police Program	391,000,000	266,292,035
Ukraine	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	150,000	-
Ukraine	DoD-USEUCOM	-	2,448,129
Bangladesh, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, Indonesia, Haiti, Somalia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines	Civilian Reconstruction and Stabilization	-	21,001,250
	Civilian Reconstruction and Stabilization	7,298,000	-
Other		49,900	1,692,101
TOTAL DOD		667,127,433	511,433,515

Country	Description	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual As of 8/20/09
Other			
DEA	Sensitive Investigative Unit/Andean Initiative	8,654,441	9,175,545
	Proceeds of Sale	18,251,295	6,258,166
	Miscellaneous	948,188	13,154,300
	TOTAL Other	27,853,924	28,588,011
	Grand TOTAL	734,640,908	724,523,732

INL Aviation Program Summary

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp Actual	FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp Request	FY 2010 Request
411,615	2,800	477,456	88,500	448,035

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 2010 Program Budget Guide. This section presents a summary of INL’s total aviation program. INL has a fleet of 230 active aircraft operating in seven overseas countries and one location in the United States. Over 130 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 described elsewhere in a separate section of the FY 2010 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.

Program Justification

The INL Aviation Program supports 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 such efforts. 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.

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 utility/assault helicopters and reconnaissance/surveillance airplanes to the Security Police and coordinating with DoD to provide maritime patrol aircraft to the Mexican Navy and utility helicopters to the Mexican Air Force.

In South and 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 aimed at eradicating coca in that country. In 2008, 133,496 hectares of coca were aerielly sprayed, which kept more than 200 metric tons of cocaine from being produced. 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 air mobility capability of both the CNP and Colombian Army (COLAR), resulting in successful interdiction operations, support to aerial eradication, medical evacuations and high-value target operations. The INL aviation program has also provided considerable training and mentoring to CNP and COLAR personnel to enable them to assume increased responsibility for operating some of these aviation programs. As a result of these nationalization efforts, INL has successfully transferred title for several aviation packages and turned over responsibility for all aviation fuel costs. A total of 19 fixed-wing and 114 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 key drug trafficking areas, 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. INL provided aviation technical support and training and logistical support were essential ingredients of the success enjoyed by host nation personnel operating these helicopters. The aviation program has also continued to build capacity 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 enhance the operational capability of law enforcement personnel to perform border security operations and interdict drug trafficking and other illegal activities. These aircraft are operated and maintained by 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 to places that would otherwise be unreachable due to security conditions and poor roads in Afghanistan.

FY 2010 Program

The INL aviation program will continue to provide the technical support necessary to operate the current fleet of 230 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. The program will: continue to provide aerial support to COLAR and CNP programs while promoting sustainable nationalization; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; continue a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone, and; begin to implement the Security Police aviation segment of the Merida Initiative, a major initiative to support the Government of Mexico in border control, counternarcotics, public security and counterterrorism.

Colombia

An important component to our counternarcotics efforts in Colombia is the sustained eradication of illicit crops through both manual and aerial means, which seeks to work in a complementary approach. INL-supported aviation assets will continue to provide the

necessary mobility and security support for both of these types of operations, as well as enhance the capability of interdiction missions.

Bolivia and Peru

In Bolivia, INL air assets will continue to support efforts to eradicate coca and prevent new plantings in the Chapare and Yungas regions. INL aviation assets will also support interdiction operations. 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. 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

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 provide operational and 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, including three utility/assault helicopters for 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 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Request
Interregional Aviation Support	54,654	52,420	-	60,088
Critical Flight Safety Program (centrally-managed)	-	-	-	20,750
Colombia *	217,428	188,628	-	180,786
Guatemala **	10,000	-	-	TBD
Dominican Republic **	10,000	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,600	3,650	-	3,650
Peru	11,264	17,350	-	17,000
Afghanistan	94,500	100,000	-	95,000
Pakistan	15,022	11,000	26,000	62,000
Mexico (Merida Initiative)	-	-	160,000	TBD
TOTAL	418,468	373,048	186,000	439,274

* Includes CFSP: FY 2008 (\$38.982M), FY 2009 (\$43M), & FY 2010 (\$28.68M) included within Colombia country program budget.

** The FY 2008 Guatemala and Dominican Republic aviation programs were funded through a reprogramming action.

Country Programs

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Africa

Burkina Faso

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
---	100	100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2010 INCLE program will strengthen the law enforcement capability of Burkina Faso to combat trafficking in persons and to deal sensitively with victims of trafficking. INCLE assistance will help Burkina Faso's government and NGOs be effective and reliable partners with U.S., West African, and other international law enforcement partners in the battle against trafficking in persons.

Progress will be measured by (a) the number of individuals and groups apprehended and convicted for trafficking in persons offenses; (b) we will also be checking for better treatment of victims by government officials.

Broader Policy Considerations

FY 2010 INCLE trafficking in persons 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 trafficking in persons, 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 a very low capacity to enforce its laws, and in the case of trafficking in persons, it lacks an appropriate legal framework so even modest INCLE assistance will have a very positive impact on Burkina's ability to protect trafficking victims and develop an approach to deter trafficking in persons through more effective law enforcement.

Program Accomplishments

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

FY 2010 Program

INCLE funds for trafficking in persons will be used in Burkina Faso to take action against trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements, and/or support for protection and assistance services to victims, and/or trafficking prevention programs. Specifically, the funds will help to: develop comprehensive legislation; strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies; train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them; and/or develop victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices; and/or provide shelter and comprehensive protection and assistance services to victims.

Burkina Faso				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Trafficking in Persons Program Development & Support	-	-	95	100
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	5	-
SubTotal	-	-	5	-
Total	-	-	100	100

Cape Verde

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	500	2,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

FY 2010 INCLE funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) to combat narco-trafficking. The program will work to develop GOCV counternarcotics capacity in the law enforcement and judicial sectors to investigate and prosecute complex narcotics crimes.

Program effectiveness will be measured through a combination of output and outcome indicators. The number of law enforcement and judicial officials trained will be tracked. In addition, judicial and police experts will develop indexes to measure the institutional progress of law enforcement agencies that conduct effective investigations and judicial systems able to convict guilty traffickers.

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 thus strategically located in relation to North and South America, Europe and Africa. Because of its geographic location and the underdeveloped 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. At present, the extent of drug trafficking and money laundering in Cape Verde it is unknown.

Narco-trafficking through West Africa is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence in an already unstable sub-region with a history punctuated by civil wars and coups. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength.

Program Accomplishments

Country-specific INCLE funding for Cape Verde was requested for the first time in FY 2008. INL is presently implementing two projects: an FBI Training project to improve the capacity of local enforcement officers to deal with narcotics-trafficking street gangs, and a cooperative project with the U.S. Coast Guard which will permit Cape Verde law enforcement to patrol their territorial waters while embarked on U.S. Coast Guard vessels. The Coast Guard project should also develop Cape Verde's capacity and assets to eventually be able to patrol territorial waters without Coast Guard assistance.

FY 2010 Program

In FY 2009 INL will lead an interagency assessment team to develop a comprehensive USG-wide approach to counternarcotics assistance in Cape Verde. This assessment will inform FY 2010 plans. Generally, the FY 2010 INCLE funds will be used to support investigations and prosecutions of mid and senior level narco-traffickers. The assessment findings will inform specific program design and ensure proper coordination both within the USG and with other donors.

Cape Verde				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics	450	-	475	1,900
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	46	-	25	100
SubTotal	496	-	25	100
Total	496	-	500	2,000

Democratic Republic of Congo

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,488	1,500	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. Enhance police performance to positively impact the ability of the state to provide security service delivery and to support broader conflict mitigation.

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.

Program Justification

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a “rebuilding country” that has made some progress in addressing pressing political, economic and social challenges since completing historic democratic elections in 2006. The government has begun building state institutions accountable to the people and rebuilding professional police and judicial institutions that protect civilians and have the authority and willingness to combat crime and corruption. Ongoing conflict in the eastern provinces, however, points to the continuing need for international engagement and support for the transition to stability, and these challenges will test the government’s capacity to consolidate and build on democratic gains.

An emerging priority, as cooperation among the countries in the region increases, is providing assistance to the Congolese National Police and customs authorities on border controls. Japan, the only other international donor funding border management programs in the east besides the United States, recently announced in Kinshasa it had no follow-on year funds to continue its work in the Kivus.

Program Accomplishments

INL assistance in the DRC began in October 2008, with work to establish the Border Directorate in the Ituri District. Selection and training of Congolese command leaders and border police trainers is set to begin in summer 2009, and will provide the organizational structure and capacity necessary for institutional development and sustainment. Further development of the Congolese National Police and customs authority's border control capability will be implemented with FY 2009 and FY 2010 INCLE funds. All activities will be closely coordinated with the host government and other international donors.

FY 2010 Program

Funds will 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Crime Control/Civilian Police	1,438	-	1,450	1,650
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	50	-	50	50
SubTotal	50	-	50	50
Total	1,488	-	1,500	1,700

Ethiopia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL programs will enhance border security in Ethiopia and strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes of concern to the U.S., including drug trafficking. Initiatives will focus on skills-based training for specialized law enforcement and border security units to improve their capability to deny use of borders and points of entry for illicit activity. Performance indicators will include increased numbers trained at training facilities as well as the development and implementation of modern curricula and teaching methodologies in select training facilities.

Program Justification

The on-going tensions stemming from the still-unresolved Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict, several domestic insurgencies, and continuing instability in Somalia negatively impact economic development in Ethiopia. These factors make Ethiopia's population vulnerable to transnational crimes such as trafficking in small arms or in persons.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2010 represents the first year of funding for this program

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program will aim to achieve sustainable improvements in the capacity of select Ethiopian law enforcement and border institutions to interdict narcotics trafficking through training and assistance in such things as narcotics risk assessment profiling and selection, passenger examination, surveillance and intelligence, investigations, 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. Training and assistance will also focus on investigative techniques, collection of information, and information sharing among law enforcement and border agents.

Ethiopia				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Border Control Development	-	-	-	450
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	50
SubTotal	-	-	-	50
Total	-	-	-	500

Ghana

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	500	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2010 INCLE program for Ghana will focus on improving skills within the criminal justice sector to assemble and present evidence in sophisticated crime cases, such as narcotics trafficking and laundering the proceeds of crime. This will be done through the intermittent presence of onsite U.S. advisors, who will employ various methods for building skills which could include formal training workshops, on the job advice, and informal mentoring.

Progress will be measured by the number of complex crime cases brought to court and convictions secured.

Program Justification

Ghana is a leader in promoting peaceful conflict resolution in Africa and is a major contributor of troops to UN peacekeeping missions. Currently, Ghana has troops serving in missions in Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Lebanon. Ghana is also a key U.S. partner on counterterrorism and economic development. Within the African Union, Ghana projects substantial influence on issues of importance to the United States. Ghana is a significant transshipment point for illegal drugs, however, and this threatens both national security and Ghana's ability to be a regional leader.

Narco-trafficking through West Africa is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence in an already unstable sub-region with a history punctuated by civil wars and coups. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength.

Program Accomplishments

Previous INCLE funded programs in Ghana have focused on community policing and countering trafficking in persons. In 2008, INCLE funds supported an intermittent legal

advisor who worked with the Ghana Police Service to strengthen investigations into cases of trafficking in persons. In recognition of the rise in narco-trafficking through Ghana, INCLE funds have begun to focus on building counternarcotics capacity. An interagency assessment team visited Ghana in 2008 and developed a comprehensive plan for USG counternarcotics assistance to Ghana.

FY 2010 Program

Funds will be used to develop skills within the criminal justice sector to assemble evidence in sophisticated crime cases, such as narcotics trafficking and laundering the proceeds of crime, and to prosecute these complex crimes. This will be done through the intermittent presence of onsite US advisors, who will employ various methods for building skills which could include formal training workshops, on the job advice, and informal mentoring.

Ghana				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics	450	-	500	475
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	46	-	-	25
SubTotal	46	-	-	25
Total	496	-	500	500

Guinea

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
---	100	110

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

FY 2010 INCLE funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Guinea (GOG) to combat narco-trafficking. A portion of the FY 2010 program funds will support a comprehensive assessment of the counternarcotics capacity in Guinea's criminal justice sector. Guided by these findings, INCLE funds will support the development of investigation and intelligence capacity in Guinea's counternarcotics agencies. No INCLE funding for assistance to Guinea, however, will be obligated until the military junta, currently in power, organizes and conducts free and fair elections for transition to an elected administration.

Program effectiveness will be measured through a combination of output and outcome indicators. The number of law enforcement and judicial officials trained will be tracked. In addition, judicial and police experts will develop indexes to measure the institutional progress of law enforcement agencies that conduct effective investigations and judicial systems able to convict guilty traffickers.

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 the development of democracy 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.

Narco-trafficking through West Africa is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence in an already unstable sub-region with a history punctuated by civil wars and coups. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength.

Program Accomplishments

Country-specific INCLE funding for Guinea was requested for the first time in FY 2009. The modalities of final program implementation in Guinea have not been decided pending free and fair elections, transition to an elected administration and an assessment of needs by INL and the interagency.

FY 2010 Program

FY 2010 INCLE program funds will allow for an assessment of needs, and will assist the Government of Guinea to enhance its law enforcement counter-narcotics and drug related anti-corruption capabilities including against 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 by 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics	-	-	100	104
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	6
SubTotal	-	-	-	6
Total	-	-	100	110

Guinea-Bissau

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
600	100	3,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

FY 2010 INCLE funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) to combat narco-trafficking. The program will work to develop GOGB counternarcotics capacity in the judicial and law enforcement sectors.

Within the judicial sector, the program will address the laws, judicial accountability, and prosecutorial skills. Program objectives include strengthening the GOGB's counternarcotics legal framework, developing a culture of judicial accountability, and improving prosecutors' ability to present effective cases in court. FY 2010 INCLE funds will also support development of Guinea-Bissau's counternarcotics law enforcement agencies' investigation and intelligence capacity.

Program effectiveness will be measured through a combination of indicators. The number of law enforcement and judicial officials trained will be tracked. In addition, judicial and police experts will develop indexes to measure progress towards judicial accountability, prosecutorial effectiveness, and law enforcement investigation capabilities.

Program Justification

Guinea-Bissau is a major transshipment point for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Narco-trafficking is a grave threat to Guinea-Bissau's stability and the risk of the country degenerating into a narco-state is a real possibility. The value of the cocaine being trafficked through Guinea-Bissau is likely greater than the entire national income. Guinea-Bissau has a long history of instability, most recently manifesting in the assassination of the Chief of the Army and killing of the President.

Narco-trafficking through West Africa is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength. As a major hub for drug trafficking in the region, Guinea-Bissau is central to the United States' interests in regional stability and defeating the criminal organizations that threaten health and security in the United States.

The United States has good relations with Guinea-Bissau but there is currently no U.S. Embassy in Guinea-Bissau. The U.S. Ambassador to Senegal is also accredited to Guinea-Bissau and Embassy Dakar covers our relations with Guinea-Bissau.

Program Accomplishments

No FY 2008 INCLE funding was initially requested for Guinea-Bissau but as the urgency of the need to engage became clear, INL reprogrammed \$600,000 from other sources. This money will be used to second a US prosecutor to the European Union (EU) Security Sector Reform Mission in Guinea-Bissau.

FY 2010 Program

INL led an interagency team to develop a USG-wide strategy for counternarcotics assistance to Guinea-Bissau. The FY 2010 INL program has been designed as part of this larger effort. INCLE funding will support institution building in the judicial and law enforcement sectors and civil society. This assistance will be designed to be supportive of and complementary to other international law enforcement assistance, notably by the EU and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Assistance will aim to increase the capabilities of authorities in Guinea-Bissau to investigate drug trafficking cases and to arrest and successfully prosecute drug traffickers

To support investigating and prosecuting drug traffickers, the FY 2010 program will seek to build a more robust counternarcotics legal framework. Accountability within the judiciary and Public Ministry will be strengthened both by working with the both the respective inspection offices and civil society. Technical assistance to the judicial system will also include enhancing prosecutors' abilities to oversee investigations and present effective prosecutions in court. FY 2010 INCLE funds will complement other USG agencies in their efforts to build counternarcotics capacity in Guinea-Bissau's law enforcement community. INL funds will also be used to support Washington based personnel's effective monitoring and implementation of the program.

Guinea-Bissau				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics	600	-	50	2,850
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	50	150
SubTotal	-	-	50	150
Total	600	-	100	3,000

Liberia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
4,096	4,130	8,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

USG assistance supports the development of the Liberia National Police (LNP) force and its Emergency Response Unit (ERU) into a credible and competent police service that respects human rights and the rule of law. U.S. police officers work with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) as trainers, mentors, and advisors to the LNP and the ERU. U.S. police officers work with the LNP and ERU to encourage better police-community relations and discourage human rights violations. Members of the Senior Advisory Team (SAT) work with UNMIL to help the LNP leadership improve and establish personnel policies, internal affairs, logistics, payroll, discipline, promotion, and civilian oversight. Bolstering the operational and administrative capacity of the LNP is a critical precursor to the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia. USG assistance also provides non-lethal equipment and improves police infrastructure. Assistance will also be given to the LNP's Police Support Unit (PSU).

U.S. legal experts work as advisors and mentors to legal professionals in the Liberian formal justice system. In addition, supplies and equipment are procured and donated to the various formal justice sector institutions. Support is also given to strengthening their physical infrastructure.

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. The Liberian public views the police and other formal justice institutions with fear, skepticism, and mistrust. Strengthening the ability of the new Liberian government to address these and other rule of law and security sector problems is a key USG priority.

Since December 2003 the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been providing security and maintaining the peace with a UN Police (UNPOL) 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 15 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 2011. It is crucial for the continued stability and development of Liberia that the LNP be able to provide peace and security upon UNMIL's departure and that all justice institutions provide quality justice to all Liberians.

Program Accomplishments

In FY 2009 LNP employees underwent in-service training. U.S. police advisors continued providing technical advice and support to the LNP at the same time.

The Senior Advisor Team (SAT) has helped the LNP leadership draft and implement various management tools, such as an updated Police Duty Manual, new traffic codes and process for handling traffic violations, and a personnel verification and ID system in FY 2009.

The ERU trainers and advisors have trained the first several classes of ERU candidates and have helped the unit become operational in late 2008. The unit has also received assistance from other international donors. By the end of FY 2009 the ERU trainers and advisors will graduate 211 ERU candidates. Throughout FY 2009, the ERU trainers and advisors mentored ERU command staff and monitored daily operations. INL procured lethal and non-lethal equipment in February 2009 (the former with PKO funds) and it is being utilized effectively and responsibly by the ERU. The ERU headquarters is near completion. By July 2009 six ERU armorers received training and are securing and maintaining lethal equipment.

Development and reform of the formal justice system through the creation of human and institutional capacity continues. Through advising, mentoring, and training the competency of targeted Liberian legal professionals has improved markedly. Additional specific successes include the establishment the first public defender institution in Liberia, supporting the creation of the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Unit in the Ministry of Justice, working with the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary to develop strategic plans, and the drafting for and adoption by the Chief Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court of a case management reform plan.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 CivPol program will continue the previous year's activities. USG assistance has supported the development of the Liberia National Police (LNP) since 2003, and the LNP Emergency Response Unit (ERU) since 2007 through UNMIL. U.S. police officers will continue to work with the LNP as trainers, mentors, and advisors.

The Senior Advisor Team (SAT) will increase and continue to support the LNP leadership improve and establish personnel policies, internal affairs, and civilian oversight. Additional ERU advisors will implement a field training and mentoring program for the ERU. Training and equipping of the Police Support Unit (PSU) within the LNP, the unit responsible for low-grade civil disorder management, will begin. USG assistance will also provide non-lethal equipment and improvements in police infrastructure.

The FY 2010 JSSL program will continue to provide legal experts to work with justice institutions, including the judiciary and Ministry of Justice. JSSL advisers will foster institutional reform, build capacity and encourage a more consistent and effective justice process. Technical assistance, training, equipping, and physical infrastructure development will be provided throughout Liberia. Among other specific areas of focus, JSSL advisers will provide assistance for counties outside of Monrovia, the corrections system, and the institution of the public defender. Various activities will be undertaken to advise, train, equip, and improve the physical infrastructure of all aspects of the formal justice system.

Funds will be used to maintain an INL office at post, staffed by a Foreign Service Officer and local staff or eligible family members. INL personnel from Washington will travel to Liberia to assist in program design and learning.

Liberia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Stabilization Ops & Security Sector Reform	4,096	3,730	7,550
Program Administration	-	400	450
Total	4,096	4,130	8,000

Mauritania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The FY 2010 INCLE program for Mauritania remains circumscribed by legislative and policy constraints of U.S. funding triggered by the August 2008 coup and thus is intended to provide direct but limited counterterrorism training to law enforcement officials, such as port and airport security, where U.S. security interests are directly supported.

Progress will be measured by increased collaboration between operational U.S. and Mauritanian law enforcement agencies as well as by increased counterterrorism investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.

Program Justification

It remains vital for the United States to maintain some level of cooperation with Mauritania on direct terrorism threats. The government's capacity for action remains limited and it is in U.S. interests to strengthen the government's ability to control its borders and deal with direct threats. Mauritania is the only Islamic Republic, and one of only three Arab League states, to recognize Israel. Although there is strong public opinion against such recognition, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has not yet completely ended its relationship with Israel. As an area of operation for Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the site of numerous recent terrorist attacks against Western targets, Mauritania is critically important for U.S. counterterrorism goals in the region,

Program Accomplishments

This is the first year of INL funding in Mauritania.

FY 2010 Program

INL funds will build on previous INL and Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security assessments and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) programs and provide technical assistance and training for law enforcement personnel and units to strengthen their capacity to address direct terrorist threats affecting Mauritania and the region. Projects will focus on enhancing airport, port and border

security through the training of police and gendarmes to build capacity to interdict terrorist movements and other illicit activities taking place in Mauritania such as drug trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Mauritania**INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support				
<i>Border Control</i>	-	-	-	330
SubTotal	-	-	-	330
Total	-	-	-	330

Mozambique

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL’s objective in Mozambique is to improve border control at land borders 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.

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 Africa “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 aimed at 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 develop and utilized INL funding 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 identified areas that would benefit from additional assistance. In addition, the Government of Mozambique recently formed the Institution of Sea and Borders as a collaborative effort to secure its borders.

The Academy of Police Sciences (ACIPOL) in Mozambique was established in 2000 to train a class of new leaders to continue 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 between the police and the community which they serve.

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 2010 Program

FY 2010 funding will be used to continue improving Mozambique's capacity to control its borders and general law enforcement institutional capacity building. 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 which has identified actors, both within and outside the government, to aid the fight against human trafficking and increase arrests. Technical assistance on border control and detection techniques at land ports of entry will be directed at Mozambican customs and other law enforcement entities. 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. Funds will also be used for Washington based personnel to effectively implement and monitor the program.

Mozambique

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Border Security	-	-	-	300
Total	-	-	-	300

Nigeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
590	720	2,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL objectives in Nigeria are to strengthen the capacity of Nigerian law enforcement agencies to combat organized crime such as drug trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes. Over the middle-term, Nigerian enforcement should be able to target, investigate and convict the leadership elements of drug trafficking organizations.

Performance will be measured by the specific actions taken by Nigerian law enforcement agencies, including through cooperation with the United States and other partners, in investigating, arresting and prosecuting high level offenders among drug traffickers and perpetrators of other crimes such as money laundering and financial fraud.

Broader Police Goals

INL designs its assistance programs in Nigeria around the Department of State's broad policy objective for Nigeria of Peace and Security. As the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa, a prosperous and democratic Nigeria is vital to Africa's growth and stability and is important as a strategic partner of the United States in Africa. Peaceful, democratic development in Nigeria depends on strengthening good governance and rule of law and combating corruption. Better managed, more capable law enforcement agencies will add to public faith in government and promote economic and social progress.

Program Justification

Nigeria is in great need of assistance programs advancing good governance and anti-corruption reforms through more effective and capable law enforcement and prosecution of criminals. Improvements in the capacity of the judicial sector will help strengthen civil society, increase economic productivity, and stimulate investment and job growth. The corrosive impact of corruption in Nigeria is evident at every level of government and limits what government can achieve. 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. Low average per capita income, severe unemployment and widespread corruption accentuate the incentives and the means for Nigerian criminal organizations to make Nigeria a major player in the

international narcotics trade. Nigeria, as a drug-transiting crossroads, is on the U.S. list of major drug producing and drug-transit countries.

Criminal organizations in Nigeria are also engaged in money laundering and other forms of financial crime, such as Advance Fee Fraud, that defraud U.S. citizens and businesses. The Nigerian law enforcement agencies require increased training and professional enhancement in order to combat the threat of widespread criminality and to increase the faith of the public in rule of law under democratic government. Providing support to institutions involved in counternarcotics efforts and combating financial fraud is important for strengthening democratic institutions in Nigeria.

Program Accomplishments

Since its return to democratic government in 1999, Nigeria has taken some measures to strengthen efforts combating international crime emanating from Nigeria, including narcotics trafficking and financial fraud. It has also taken some steps focused on combating public corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, but more is necessary.

Nigeria has been “certified” in recent years as cooperating with the United States in counter narcotics efforts. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has undergone a re-organization in an attempt to reduce corruption and promote a core system of values within the agency. The NDLEA has reconstituted the Joint Task Force and expressed a renewed commitment to continued cooperation with the United States. The DEA country attaché maintains close communication with the NDLEA Chairman and the INL Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor in Abuja also often consults with key NDLEA officials.

Between 2002 and 2007, INL conducted a number of specialized assistance programs for various agencies of the Nigerian Government concerned with law enforcement and criminal justice. Between 2002 and 2005, INL-funded training and equipment for components of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF), initially including election security and subsequently basic recruit training, as well as curricula for police academies and community policing techniques intended to assist in the reform and development of policing capabilities. INL also funded a technical advisor to the Police Service Commission (PSC) in order to promote civilian oversight of policing in a democracy.

INL provided training and equipment to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) for augmenting Nigerian capability to combat financial crimes, including Advance Fee Fraud and money laundering. INL provided training and equipment to the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) to assist in the investigation of corrupt public sector officials. An INL-funded U.S. Department of Justice prosecutor assisted by other TDY U.S. prosecutors and experts from U.S. law enforcement agencies provided advice and training to investigators, prosecutors and other officials of the ICPC, the EFCC, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP), the NDLEA, and the Ministry of Justice.

FY 2010 Program

Program objectives include continued strengthening of democratic governance in Nigeria through support for improved law enforcement capabilities, including protecting the United States against crimes emanating from Nigeria such as drug trafficking, money laundering and financial fraud. A key focus will be on supporting efforts of the NDLEA in investigating high level drug criminals and prosecuting kingpins. Efforts will also explore options for appropriate ways of assisting in the capacity building of those Nigerian institutions combating money laundering and financial fraud.

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. Funds will also be used for Washington based personnel to effectively monitor the program.

Nigeria				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support				
<i>Counternarcotics Support</i>	-	-	120	1,000
<i>Police Modernization</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial Fraud</i>	-	-	-	400
SubTotal	-	-	120	1,400
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	170	-	170	170
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	90	-	90	90
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	160	-	160	160
<i>Program Support</i>	170	-	180	180
SubTotal	590	-	600	600
Total	590	-	720	2,000

Sierra Leone

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Funds will strengthen the ability of the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) to combat narco-trafficking. The program will work to develop GOSL counternarcotics capacity in the law enforcement and judicial sectors.

In the law enforcement sector, FY 2010 funds will support the development of investigation and intelligence capacities in Sierra Leone's counternarcotics agencies. These agencies will improve the collection and analysis of counter-drug intelligence and conduct investigations that support prosecutions. In the judicial sector, FY 2010 funds will enhance the judicial sector's ability to prosecute and adjudicate complex narcotics cases.

Program effectiveness will be measured through a combination of output and outcome indicators. The number of law enforcement and judicial officials trained will be tracked. In addition, judicial and police experts will develop indexes to measure the institutional progress of law enforcement agencies that conduct effective investigations and judicial systems able to convict guilty traffickers.

Program Justification

Sierra Leone is a transshipment point for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Narco-trafficking is a threat to Sierra Leone's security and the overall stability of the country. A brutal, 11-year civil war ended in 2002 and Sierra Leone is still a fragile, post-conflict nation. Diamond smuggling, with profits of tens of millions dollars a year, played a significant role in Sierra Leone's civil war but is waning due to decreased demand and supply. It is estimated that the wholesale value of cocaine transiting West Africa is \$1.8 billion a year. The potential for cocaine trafficking through Sierra Leone to increase and be destabilizing is significant, particularly with the export of diamonds diminishing.

Narco-trafficking through West Africa is of serious concern to the United States for two primary reasons. The first is its potentially destabilizing influence in an already unstable sub-region with a history punctuated by civil wars and coups. The second is that the proceeds of drugs trafficked through West Africa and sold in Europe flow to the same

drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States and reinforce their financial strength.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2009 was the first year Sierra Leone receives INCLE funding.

FY 2010 Program

In FY 2009 INL will lead an interagency assessment team to develop a comprehensive USG-wide approach to counternarcotics assistance in Sierra Leone. This assessment will inform FY 2010 plans. Generally, the FY 2010 INCLE funds will be used to support investigations and prosecutions of mid and senior level narco-traffickers. The assessment findings will inform specific program design and ensure proper coordination both within the USG and with other donors. A significant cocaine case is currently in the courts. Analysis of this case, the first to be prosecuted under the 2008 Narcotics Control Act, will reveal GOSL strengths upon which to build and highlight areas of weakness FY 2010 funds can address.

Sierra Leone

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics Program Development & Support	-	-	200	237
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	50	13
SubTotal	-	-	50	13
Total	-	-	250	250

Sudan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
13,578	10,000	15,400	24,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The two primary objectives of the INL Sudan program are: (1) the development of Criminal Justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan, and (2) support for the implementation and operation of policing missions (CIVPOL) in the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) as well as the UN/African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

The Criminal Justice Development program with the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) is implemented in the form of support for police, justice, and corrections components. Technical experts and trainers are deployed to assist the GOSS in developing and implementing strategies for criminal justice reform, and training and equipping criminal justice sector personnel.

Support for the Southern Sudanese Police Service (SSPS) will be measured in terms of the number of trainers trained by U.S. police advisors and the expansion of training into areas outside of Juba, Bor and Rumbek. Performance of justice sector assistance will be measured in terms of case disposition time in courts assisted by INL and the number of laws passed to the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. The corrections program will be measured in terms of the number of prison service officers and trainers trained by corrections advisors.

The CIVPOL program provides funding for U.S. police advisors working under the command of UNMIS. INL support to UNMIS includes 11 police officers that are helping Sudan transform its police into a credible and competent service that respects human rights and rule of law. It also includes 4 judicial and corrections advisors that mentor and monitor Sudanese counterparts to develop a more consistent and better functioning justice process. The deployment of U.S. police with UNMIS demonstrates U.S. support for the CPA and for 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. INCLE funds also support the deployment of Formed Police Units (FPU) to Darfur, a critical precursor to the safe and secure establishment of the UN/AU mission.

The performance of the CIVPOL program will be measured by the number of Sudanese officers trained and mentored by U.S. advisors, as well as by the number and success of ad hoc activities conducted by the U.S. advisors such as development of training curriculum. Support for UNAMID will be measured by the number of PFUs supported and deployed and the number of Sudanese police trained and mentored.

Program Justification

INL programs in Sudan support two primary U.S. foreign policy goals including consolidating the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and stabilizing Darfur. INL supports the CPA through bilateral programs with the GOSS which assist in developing institutional capacity of the criminal justice system in Southern Sudan, and through multilateral programs which support the efforts of UNMIS and UNAMID. Strengthening criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan will help generate public confidence in both the GOSS and the CPA and will help to provide the security needed to carry out peaceful elections in February 2010 and a democratic referendum in 2011. U.S. Police Advisors working under UNMIS and funded through INCLE provide key resources towards the establishment of security in Southern Sudan. Furthermore, assistance to UNMIS helps to mitigate localized conflict and monitor geographic flashpoints while GOSS security and rule of law capabilities are stood-up. INL assistance to UNAMID involves providing U.S. Police Advisors as well as equipping other countries that contribute Police Advisors. U.S. Police Advisors may prove to be a critical component to UNAMID's ability to bring stability to Darfur. Security in Darfur will be further enhanced by INL through careful training and equipping of foreign FPU's.

Program Accomplishments

INL bilateral programs have deployed more than five senior advisors to assist and support development of Southern Sudan's Law Enforcement and Judicial systems under the oversight of an INL Director in Juba. A Resident Legal Advisor provides assistance to the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development (MOLACD) in drafting and printing legislation. INL will soon add a Justice Officer to the program to assist with issues pertaining to Customary Law. Among other initiatives, Police Advisors have been assisting with curriculum development and training. INL expects to add three additional Police Advisors in order to expand the reach of the training to sites beyond Juba, including Bor and Rumbek as well as a Police Training Consultant to provide further assistance in curriculum development. In FY 2009, INL successfully carried out two Instructor Development courses, which included approximately 18 individuals among the Southern Sudanese Police Service (SSPS) and members on the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development (MOLACD). In order to support the reformation of Southern Sudanese Corrections institutions, INL partnered with UNODC to carry out workshops and training as well as to assist the GOSS with improvements in prison infrastructure buildup.

Multilateral programs have supported the deployment of 15 officers to UNMIS. These deployments continued to include law enforcement, judicial and corrections officers. In

addition to its traditional programs, INL is using FY 2008 Supplemental funds and working closely with the Political and Military bureau (PM) to support the deployment of Formed Police Units (FPU) to Darfur. INL may leverage its funding toward the deployment of Mobile Training Teams (MTTs), which first train and evaluate FPUs prior to the donation of equipment and deployment.

FY 2010 Program

As in previous years, the FY 2010 program will include both bilateral and multilateral components. The bilateral program will continue to focus on reform of criminal justice sector institutions in all three components of a functioning Criminal Justice system – law enforcement, justice, and corrections. Advisors will continue to assist the GOSS with training, which is expected to expand to further sites and include a greater number of graduates. The program will also involve equipment procurement and infrastructure development, including the establishment of a central training academy. The U.S. bilateral efforts will complement INL multilateral efforts, which will continue to support UNMIS. Through support to UNMIS and UNAMID, INL will continue to engage in the multilateral international police effort to maintain peace and stability in Sudan.

Civilian Police (CIVPOL)

INL funds will continue to support the deployment of 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 of key areas in Sudan, and providing an official presence to encourage and support CPA implementation.

Additionally, increased funding in FY 2010 will enable INL to strengthen its support for Darfur. The size of the US contingent will increase to 15-20 officers, thereby expanding 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

The GOSS Police Development program will build the institutional capacities of the Southern Sudanese Police Service to better support the CPA and maintain security needed to carry out peaceful elections and a democratic referendum. Projects will include infrastructure development, equipment donations, training and the deployment of U.S. law enforcement experts to build criminal justice and election security capacity in Southern Sudan. Specifically this will include infrastructure development projects for police stations, equipment donations and an expansion of training of Southern Sudanese Police to 1,500 officers and to additional sites outside of Juba, Bor and Rumbek. Police Advisors will continue to design training curriculum and carry out instructor development training as well as comprehensive police development projects.

Criminal Justice Reform

INL will continue to support Justice Sector reform in Southern Sudan to ensure 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. Increased funding will allow an expansion of training for judges, prosecutors, judicial staff, Legal Affairs staff, and customary justice officials. INL will implement projects to improve and speed up case management and harmonize the relationship between long existing customary legal systems and the formal justice system in Southern Sudan. The program will also support infrastructure development for Southern Sudan's Judiciary and MOLACD, including the refurbishment or construction of state courts, judicial training facilities and a training center for the MOLACD. INL assistance in FY 2010 will strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system to support a democratic referendum in 2011.

Correctional Development

INL will deploy additional Corrections experts in order to continue supporting the GOSS in further developing a Corrections system that is secure and meets international human rights standards. Activities will also include technical advice and additional training and workshops for Corrections administrators in order to improve security and human rights performance. Additional funds will also support the refurbishment of prison facilities and the 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. INL funds will also be used to support Washington-based personnel's effective monitoring and implementation of the program.

Sudan				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Crime Control/Civilian Police	4,900	10,000	5,000	6,000
Police Development and Reform	4,878	-	6,100	11,000
Criminal Justice Development				
<i>Justice Reform</i>	1,850	-	1,850	3,000
<i>Correctional Services Development</i>	1,450	-	1,450	3,000
SubTotal	3,300	-	3,300	6,000
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	150	-	300	300
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	100	-	200	200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	100	100
<i>Program Support</i>	250	-	400	400
SubTotal	500	-	1,000	1,000
Total	13,578	10,000	15,400	24,000

Tanzania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improve law enforcement capabilities in Tanzania through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

Increase numbers trained at select police training facilities; develop and implement modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities; develop and implement strategic plans for improving law enforcement training; and improved bilateral law enforcement cooperation results in more effective law enforcement.

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 served to bring the governments of Tanzania and the United States into a 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. 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

Prior to 2008, the law enforcement development program in Tanzania flourished with limited funding. During those years, the Tanzanian Police Force (TPF) 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 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.

FY 2010 Program

The program in Tanzania will be based on an in-country assessment, and FY 2010 INL funds will be used for programs recommended in the assessment. We anticipate that the assistance will help advance the Mission's long-term strategy of modernizing Tanzania's law enforcement system through programs such as training, advice and mentoring.

Tanzania**INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Police Development and Reform	-	-	-	450
Total	-	-	-	450

Uganda

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Sustainable improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Uganda will continue through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement agencies. Support police performance to positively impact the ability of the state to provide security service delivery and to support broader conflict mitigation. 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.

Program Justification

Uganda 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 to 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 and enhancing the stature and legitimacy of police authorities, 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 those provided by INL.

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. Furthermore, a G/TIP funded police training program was widely successful, reaching 2000 officers in two months.

Forensic training for the UPF, which began in 2004, continued in subsequent years. A Senior Forensic Advisor 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, Basic 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 UPF. A student of a 2005 INL-funded fingerprint course was called to a crime scene involving major U.S. currency fraud. Using a specialized technique (never before 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 obtained linking the suspect to the package.

FY 2010 Program

Building on previous cooperation with the Ugandan police and a country assessment that will be conducted by INL, the FY 2010 program will focus on strengthening the law enforcement sector by professionalizing the UPF, improving police-community relationships, and supporting law enforcement institutional capacity building. Other potential areas for collaboration may include first responder, crime scene protection, criminal procedures, evidence handling, case analysis, trial preparation, and/or trial advocacy.

In addition, funding should be used to help government of Uganda to take action towards the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements including training of law enforcement and the judiciary, providing support for protection and assistance services to victims, and trafficking prevention programs.

Uganda

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Modernization	-	-	-	150
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	235
Total	-	-	-	385

Africa Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
---	3,000	4,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

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

INCLE funds will assist in the development of the capacities of law enforcement organizations in the pan-Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, and Niger, as well as 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 could provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP member law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement based on needs.

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

Program Justification

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership 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 2010 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. INL will launch projects in Mali and Niger to begin police training and technical assistance planning and implementation through the deployment of policing advisors and trainers. 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's Bureau of Diplomatic Security activities and training already underway as part of TSCTP which enhance counterterrorism focused law enforcement capabilities in the region.

FY 2010 Program

Funding will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in general policing skills, based on needs. 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. Funds will also be used for Washington-based personnel to effectively monitor and implement the program.

Africa Regional

INL BUDGET

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Stabilization Operations	-	-	-	-
<i>Security Sector Reform (TSCTP)</i>	-	-	2,200	4,170
Sub-Total	-	-	2,200	4,170
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	475	-
Program Development and Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	200	230
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	125	100
Sub-Total	-	-	325	330
Total	-	-	3,000	4,500

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will improve its Law Enforcement Capacity.

Some possible performance indicators include: the number of Cambodian law enforcement officials who complete INL-funded training and apply their enhanced knowledge on the job; increased cooperation with neighboring security forces, including joint investigations or training exercises; an increase in the number of criminal cases investigated and filed outside of emergency ordinances; and the law enforcement sector's incorporation of programs and/or mechanisms received from the law enforcement advisor and/or programmatic trainers.

Program Justification

Although Cambodia has moved beyond its recent history of conflict to a period of relative political stability and peace, the country continues to face many institutional weaknesses that threaten to undermine its progress. Cambodian law enforcement capacity remains low, and the country faces growing narcotics production, trafficking, and consumption problems.

Corruption remains pervasive in Cambodia, making it highly vulnerable to penetration by drug traffickers and foreign crime syndicates. Senior Cambodian government officials assert that they want to combat trafficking and illicit drug production; however, corruption, low salaries for civil servants, and an acute shortage of trained personnel severely limit sustained advances in effective law enforcement. On April 22, 2008, a municipal anti-drug police officer was shot dead and four fellow officers were seriously injured during a raid on an alleged methamphetamine dealer. The drug dealer himself was an Interior Ministry policeman.

Cambodia signed the UN Convention against Corruption in September 2007. The Convention is currently pending ratification by the National Assembly. However, there is no anticorruption law, and only a few provisions of other laws provide criminal penalties for official corruption. The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators reflected that corruption was a severe problem in Cambodia in 2008. Cambodia remains at the bottom of the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency

International (TI). Public officials are not subject to financial disclosure laws. Meager salaries contributed to "survival corruption" among low-level public servants, while a culture of impunity enabled corruption to continue among senior officials. Public perception that corruption in Cambodia is rampant was widespread.

A recent survey conducted by Transparency International illustrated that the impact of corruption extends to all aspects of daily life. The survey showed that Cambodians view the judiciary and the police as being the most corrupt institutions in the country, with 72 percent of Cambodians stating they paid a bribe to receive a public service in 2007. In 2008, a petition calling for the passage of an anti-corruption law in accordance with international standards, containing the signatures and thumbprints of over 1.1 million voting age Cambodians, was presented to the National Assembly. The draft Law on Anti-Corruption, which was originally drafted in 1993, was raised at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the new government in September, but has yet to be presented to the National Assembly for approval.

Cambodia also currently serves as a major transit point for heroin made in Burmese and Laotian drug labs, which often enters overland or via the Mekong River through Cambodia's poorly controlled northern border. Drug traffickers also exploit weak law enforcement at Cambodian international airports to import and transit cocaine, ecstasy, and heroine. Cambodian narcotics policy and law enforcement agencies lack the resources, training, and coordination to combat this growing threat.

In addition to Cambodia's significant and growing role as a narcotics trafficking transit country and narcotics producer, it also faces increasing domestic demand and drug abuse problems. In recent years, Cambodian drug use has exploded, both in terms of numbers of users and in terms of types of drugs used. Many of the methamphetamine tablets produced in Cambodia are consumed domestically, heroin is becoming increasingly prevalent in Cambodia's urban areas, and cocaine and ecstasy are gaining popularity among the wealthy, urban youth and foreign visitors. There are few existing drug treatment programs in the country, and many of the existing programs exhibit serious shortcomings and fail to meet international standards. Demand reduction programs are extremely limited and of variable quality.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program will allow for a Law Enforcement Advisor who will provide technical assistance and training in country. This advisor will work with Embassy Phnom Penh's Law Enforcement Working Group, the Political section, the Regional Security Office, the FBI's resident Legal Attaché, and the Office of Defense Cooperation Chief, as well as INL's Regional Transnational Crime Affairs Office (TCAS) in the American Embassy, Bangkok to coordinate USG assistance. The Advisor will provide technical assistance and advice to the Government of Cambodia on law enforcement restructuring and reform operations. Fundamental capacity and capability-building for Cambodian law enforcement will be the core of this program, with a specific focus on basic police training. INL may also use FY 2010 funds to support governmental and non-

governmental demand reduction efforts by providing training and guidance on demand reduction programs and mechanisms which have been effective elsewhere in the region.

Cambodia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	670
Total	-	-	-	670

China

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
---	600	850

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Resident Legal Advisor Program (RLA) will further assistance to the 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 U.S. intellectual property rights (IPR) while prosecuting IPR infringements. Performance indicators include: the number of participants reached by the RLA's outreach activities and enhanced cooperation between U.S. and PRC law enforcement agencies on specific criminal cases facilitated by the RLA.

Program Justification

The bilateral relationship between China and the United States on criminal justice and law enforcement issues continues to develop and grow. There is limited awareness and understanding of the U.S. criminal justice system and the principles underlying it in China. There are increasing opportunities, however, to share information about the U.S. system and to increase cooperation on particular law enforcement cases.

There are a number of areas where USG advice or experience may be relevant to the PRC. 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.

The Department of State and Department of Justice and their respective PRC counterparts initiated a U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group (JLG) for Cooperation on Law Enforcement in 1998 and held the most recent plenary in Washington, D.C. in October 2008. The JLG plenary meets annually and the associated working groups meet throughout the year, as needed, to discuss rule of law issues of mutual interest. The JLG has been a valuable forum for exchanging information and building working relationships across U.S. and PRC law enforcement agencies. The Resident Legal Advisor in Beijing has played a key role in facilitating the JLG working group and plenary discussions.

Program Accomplishments

In 2001, when the Chinese government expressed an interest in hosting a Resident Legal Adviser (RLA) in China, the Department of State provided reprogrammed INCLE funds to establish that position. Since the position's inception, the RLA has become a 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.

The RLA lectures and meets with law school students and professors, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, and other government officials, and has visited a dozen provinces in China. The RLA has also been instrumental in facilitating cooperation between the U.S. and China on specific cases. The current RLA recently assisted with a joint investigation into a major fraud case involving Bank of China officials who laundered money through Las Vegas casinos. After years of investigation and some tense moments that required the RLA's hands-on assistance, the joint investigation resulted in the conviction of two Chinese nationals in a Nevada court in 2008.

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; e.g., 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 and law students.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program consists of three major components.

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.

China

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Resident Legal Advisor	-	-	600	850
Total	-	-	600	850

Indonesia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
6,150	6,150	11,570

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 will include the development and integration of institutional law enforcement management practices and policies that will equip the INP to develop standard organizational and operational procedures to better govern the organization and respond to the public's needs. Progress will be indicated by the development, implementation, and integration of contemporary police investigative methods, policies, and standards of operation for all investigative directorates of the Criminal Investigations Division (CID).

The Maritime Security Project will enhance the ability of the Marine Police to patrol and secure ports, harbors, and waterways.

Performance indicators will include the implementation of curriculum, standard operating procedures, and interagency operability and cooperation for sustainable maritime interdiction and security. Progress will be indicated by increased interdictions of transnational criminal activities and smuggling syndicates.

The INP will continue to enhance interagency and transnational cooperation to protect Indonesia from the threats presented by transnational criminal activities, such as narcotics and terrorism.

Performance indicators will include the deployment of officers to border areas who are trained and skilled in border management and patrol; and the interagency operability with Immigrations and Customs.

The INP will continue to develop and accredit its regional forensic laboratories to expand their capacity to transition to evidence-based investigations.

Performance indicators will include upgrades to and accreditation of two (2) additional regional forensic laboratories.

The INP will continue to develop and institutionalize modern law enforcement training management and curriculum for all levels of training institutions throughout the archipelago.

Performance indicators will include the integration and institutionalization of learning domains, performance objectives, and standardized lesson plans.

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

Performance indicators will include the prosecution of significant cases by the Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force and the Anti-Corruption Task Force within the Attorney General's Office (AGO); the enactment of witness protection procedures; the submission of an effective asset forfeiture law to parliament to strengthen Indonesia's anti-money laundering regime; the enactment by parliament of the new criminal procedure code to move Indonesia to a more evidence-based system; and the implementation of peer training, distance learning, mentoring, and internships at the AGO Training Center.

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 for prosecution by the INP Drug Enforcement Unit and the National Narcotics Board; the development of advanced investigative skills to interdict narcotics shipments; the dismantlement of clandestine drug labs; and the disruption of narcotics trafficking networks.

Program Justification

As the world's fourth most populated, third largest democracy, and largest Muslim-majority nation with growing regional and global influence, Indonesia is a key strategic partner for the United States. Since the start of INL assistance in 2000, when the Indonesian National Police (INP) formally separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Government of Indonesia has embraced institutional reform of its law enforcement organizations and its criminal justice system. Indonesia has made remarkable progress in the past decade, but the vast archipelago that stretches across 17,000 islands still faces significant transnational criminal activity, including terrorism, corruption, and illegal smuggling of goods, wildlife, narcotics, and people. International narcotics trafficking is a serious and growing problem in Indonesia and the domestic availability and use of illicit narcotics are escalating. Criminals are destroying Indonesia's natural resource inheritance with more devastating effects than ever before. Massive illegal logging, forest burning, fishing, and wildlife smuggling, facilitated by public corruption, rob the Indonesian people of their natural resources, raise worldwide greenhouse gases, and support other criminal enterprises. In addition, Indonesia is home to the terrorist group

Jamaah Islamiyah, and has been the target of several deadly terrorist attacks over the past decade. The abilities of the INP must be enhanced through professional training, as well as provision of equipment and technical assistance, to effectively police criminal activity throughout Indonesia and bring criminals to justice.

The creation of an effective, well-trained police force based on democratic principles, community-based strategies, and respect for rule of law and individual rights must be complemented by prosecutorial and judicial reform. 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 and 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, Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program, and the Counternarcotics Assistance Program are designed to achieve those goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments

Law Enforcement Support

The division 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.

Marine Police and Maritime Security: In 2009, the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) convened a working group that included representatives from the INP Marine Police, the Department of Sea Transportation, the Port Authority, the Ministry of Fisheries, and Customs and Immigration to plan and develop interagency operational cooperation on maritime police and port management issues. The interagency working group will evaluate roles and responsibilities, joint operations, and information sharing to respond more effectively to maritime security issues. The pilot areas will be in Tarakan, Kalimantan, Bitung/Manado North Sulawesi, and Batam-Riau Sumatra at the east end of the Malacca Strait.

The INL-funded ICITAP program developed and implemented the Marine Police basic training and in-service curriculum, and trained and equipped a Marine Police dive team that currently responds to search and rescue operations and underwater forensic needs. Additionally, ICITAP established the Marine Police Resource Center for training development. Five classrooms at the Resource Center were refurbished and outfitted, which significantly improved the teaching and learning environment for staff and

students. ICITAP also delivered Basic Criminal Investigations training to 107 Marine Police officers that has resulted in an increase of over 300 percent in case loads in 2007 and 2008.

Following the donation of 15 high speed patrol boats to the INP, the Marine Police Special Boat Units (SBUs) became operational in January 2008. ICITAP provided specialized training to all of the crew members and a master crew instructor cadre in boarding techniques, search and seizure, navigation, boat maintenance, and patrol operations. These boats have increased Marine Police seizures by over 300 percent and, within the first year of operations, the SBUs have seized over \$10 million in smuggled cargo, illegal laborers, fuel and illegal logging and fishing caches, and have also thwarted a piracy attempt. Arrests include one case of illegally harvested fish totaling 9 tons and another case of \$2 million worth of illegally harvested mangrove timber. Donation of these boats has given INP the capacity to conduct extensive patrol operations in areas prone to illegal smuggling in five strategic locations.

As a result of the SBUs' successes, the INP has seen greater cooperation within the Indonesian government and with its international partners. Recently, after identifying new smuggling routes into Batam, the Batam SBU intercepted and seized a quarter million dollars' worth of smuggled electronics from Malaysia. As a result of the seizure, two Batam SBU officers have been deployed to nearby islands to participate in a multi-agency anti-smuggling task force. In addition, INP SBUs are experiencing unprecedented regional cooperation, with the Singapore Coast Guard now engaging the Batam Marine Police in joint operations.

Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS): INL funds enabled the Management Development project to develop the INP Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) for disaster and crisis management. The SEMS Project has become the national model for Indonesia and has been utilized by the INP to monitor elections, respond to ferry and airplane accidents, and manage security for VIP visits and international conferences. Other sectors of government are now adopting and integrating this INP SEMS model for security and emergency crisis management, as well as planning for natural disasters and pandemic crises, including Avian Influenza.

Code of Ethics and Discipline: INL funds assisted in the development of internal ethics, discipline, and corruption investigations that have transformed the INP Internal Affairs' investigations process. ICITAP assisted in the revision of the INP Code of Ethics and Discipline and internal investigation protocols between INP internal affairs (PROPAM) and the Criminal Investigations Division (CID). In 2006, the INP conducted 4,700 internal investigations of which 73 percent of the cases were sustained against the officers. In contrast, in 2007, the INP managed 19,459 internal affairs cases in which 83 percent of the allegations were sustained resulting in the discipline, termination, or incarceration of the offending officers.

Use of Force Policy: The INL-funded program provided resources for the development, design, and successful implementation of a Use of Force Policy that meets all

international standards. The INP Use of Force Policy was signed into law by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in January 2009 – a significant achievement for the ICITAP program and a major step forward for the INP. The policy includes a Resistance Control Form that is required to be completed whenever a citizen is injured by a police action, a first in all of Asia. ICITAP will be working with the INP to train all 350,000 police personnel in the newly established policy.

Forensics Development: Funded by INL, the first forensic INP DNA laboratory in Surabaya became operational in August 2008 and immediately began processing evidence on a serial murder case that assisted in identifying a previously unknown victim. The regional lab in Makassar, South Sulawesi, is currently going through renovations and upgrades, with Medan lab upgrades to begin soon. All INP forensic labs and personnel are currently undergoing international accreditation, with Indonesia being one of the few countries in the Asia region to undertake this process.

Cyber Crime: Specialized training and equipment donation funded by INL facilitated the development of Cyber Crime Investigative Units (CCIUs) in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Medan. The units are now operational and are 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 CCIUs have been credited with developing critical evidence in recent high-profile counter-terrorism, gambling, and on-line transnational fraud cases. 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.

Master Instructor Development: Over 249 INP instructors have successfully completed the Master Instructor Development Course (MIDC) 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 currently do not have the requisite background in investigations and other specialty areas to replicate qualitative USG provided training and curriculum.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program

Several noteworthy accomplishments have been achieved in the prosecutorial and judicial sectors, including:

AGO Terrorism and Transnational Crimes Task Force (SATGAS): Since 2006, INL funds have supported a Resident Legal Advisor in Indonesia who has assisted the Attorney General's Office (AGO) develop a Terrorism and Transnational Crimes Task Force (SATGAS) and provided the necessary equipment, training, and case support to establish the task force as an elite unit for prosecuting transnational crimes in Indonesia. The program has led to quantifiable results; SATGAS has successfully prosecuted 64 Indonesian terrorists, including 46 Jamaah Islamiyah members, as well as approximately 70 human trafficking and money laundering cases in less than three years of operation.

AGO Anti-Corruption Task Force: In 2008, the INL-supported Resident Legal Advisor assisted the AGO to establish its Anti-Corruption Task Force to investigate and prosecute high-level corruption cases. The program has already achieved results, with over two dozen arrests of high ranking government officials in various government institutions. The concept is expanding nationwide with local-level task forces being established in each of the 31 Indonesian High Prosecution offices, thereby committing over 1,000 prosecutors to the fight against corruption.

AGO Training Center (PUSDIKLAT): INL has supported the reform of the AGO Training Center that trains 450 new Indonesian prosecutors each year. The Resident Legal Advisor has co-taught trial advocacy training programs to showcase interactive teaching methods and has organized teaching workshops with instructors to promote adoption of systematic lesson plans and curriculum development. Program improvements include the AGO implementing distant learning approaches; a curriculum shift from a largely theoretical approach to one based on case studies and other practical exercises; using current prosecutors as teachers rather than retired instructors; and establishing a mentoring program at the training center to provide greater guidance for new prosecutors.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Support

The FY 2010 Police Assistance Program for Indonesia will have five central components: 1) capacity building to support the INP and other agencies responsible for maritime, port, and border security; 2) technical assistance, limited equipment donation, and training to assist the INP in actualizing the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) development initiatives and sustainable capacity to address transnational and environmental crimes and terrorism concerns; 3) leadership and management capacity and development of the senior and mid-level officers of the INP to better govern their organization and respond to the needs of the people of Indonesia; 4) national training and curriculum reform, standardization, and integration that will develop highly skilled entry-level officers at all positions; and 5) continued expansion and development of the INP regional forensics labs. These are ongoing programs designed to create effective, democratic, civilian-led and skilled law enforcement institutions in Indonesia. Increased funding for the law enforcement support program in FY 2010 will institutionalize the program's core competencies and integrate and sustain initiatives that promote inter-agency cooperation, human rights and the rule of law.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program

Funds will be provided to support two Resident Legal Advisors who will work to achieve the following objectives: 1) support the passage 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; 2) advocate for prosecuting all new Jamaah Islamiyah terrorists, human traffickers, and other transnational criminals through continued support to the AGO Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force; 3) advocate for prosecuting high-level corruption cases and repatriate stolen government assets through the AGO Anti-Corruption Task Force; 4) implement the new curriculum at the AGO Prosecutor Training Center with a focus on internships, distance learning, mentoring, peer trainers, and professional skills development, particularly in the area of trial advocacy; 5) share substantive knowledge on counter terrorism, corruption, money laundering, environmental crimes, cyber crime, intellectual property rights, witness protection, human trafficking, and mutual legal assistance with AGO prosecutors; 6) provide technical assistance to the asset forfeiture drafting team; and 7) assist the AGO in its overall implementation of its Bureaucratic Reform initiative.

Counternarcotics Assistance Program

Funds will be used to provide counternarcotics and forensics training and technical assistance on topics that may include, but are not limited to, intelligence analysis, interdiction skills training, a Tactical Instructor Program that will train police instructors to teach the principles of tactical operations, and leadership training. The INL program may also facilitate limited equipment donation, such as computers and software or forensics equipment, for counternarcotics units.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover TDY assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. PD&S funds may also be used for Washington based personnel to monitor and implement the program

Indonesia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support	3,350	-	4,180	8,595
Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	1,500	-	1,500	2,500
Counternarcotics Assistance Program	450	-	450	450
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	300	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	30	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	110	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	410	-	20	25
SubTotal	850	-	20	25
Total	6,150	-	6,150	11,570

Laos

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,567	1,000	1,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Laos ceases to be a major producer of opium.

Indicators include: the implementation of alternative livelihood and crop control projects to provide former opium growers throughout northern Laos with the ability to replace income they lost when poppy cultivation ceased; as well as the number of hectares of cultivated opium. We aim to sustain assistance until cultivation is reduced below 1,000 hectares, reductions become permanent and sustainable alternative incomes are in place and related staple food supplies provided.

Raise Laos' capacity to provide a more effective deterrent to drug transit.

Indicators include: the provision of training to law enforcement officials, including but not limited to, the Vientiane Capital Counternarcotics unit, selected provincial counternarcotics units, and Customs Department offices.

Increase Laos' capacity to treat addicts and reduce the demand for amphetamine-type stimulants and other drugs.

Indicators include: the development and implementation of public education and media campaigns that discourage the abuse of methamphetamine, opium, heroin, and other synthetic drugs, especially among urban youth; and the provision of training and technical assistance to drug treatment centers.

Program Justification

Laos, until recently the world's third largest producer of opium, has reduced cultivation to the extent that it is no longer a major regional producer of opium, although hundreds of pounds of opium from Laos are interdicted in the U.S. each year. The gains in reduced opium poppy cultivation remain tenuous, however, as the majority of former opium growers have yet to receive assistance that would allow them to establish alternative livelihoods. In addition, after years of steady declines in opium addiction, the number of addicts has doubled, and with a steady decline in supply, domestic and regional demand

is driving opium prices upward. This is a powerful incentive to former growers to renew production. Sufficient alternative development assistance is required for the next three to five years to counter the urge to replant and sustain Laos' progress to date. 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 sustainable income substitution and have been restructured to expand their reach into the increasingly remote and dispersed locations where opium is still cultivated. Limited eradication is employed in cases where alternative development alone has not been sufficient. Opium demand reduction programs are also being modified to assist the growing number of addicts for whom effective detox and rehabilitation methods are being developed.

Laos is 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 international drug traffickers who can easily exploit the countries' vulnerabilities. Cocaine shipments from Latin America are now frequently shipped to Laos via the United States, often transiting Thailand, for onward trafficking in the region. West African drug gangs operate openly in Laos, unimpeded by under-trained and ill-equipped counternarcotics police units. A consequence of the growth in trafficking in Laos has been a related explosion of domestic methamphetamine abuse and some limited injected heroin use in the provinces. This epidemic of addiction has made Laos even more vulnerable to traffickers and has undermined social development. More training and enhanced international support can provide Lao law enforcement agencies with the required skills to deter, disrupt, and detect major trafficking organizations and help develop demand reduction programs.

Program Accomplishments

Opium crop control in Laos has been an unqualified success, producing a 97.4 percent decline in poppy 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, for an investment of just over \$35 million. Only the failure to follow these programs through to completion could threaten this success. INL assistance will continue to focus on sustainable alternative livelihood assistance in 2009.

In 2009, INL law enforcement projects will also provide capacity-building training, limited operational support, and specialized police equipment appropriate to law enforcement officials. INL demand reduction projects will support addiction treatment and drug education campaigns to help bring methamphetamine abuse under control.

FY 2010 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement Assistance

FY 2010 funds will continue to provide technical assistance on organizational support, equipment, and training to police in Vientiane, strategic provincial counternarcotics units and Customs Department offices in critical locations. The main focus will be where the flow of methamphetamine and heroin enter into Laos and can be most easily interdicted. The primary goals of these programs are to interdict international drug trafficking gangs, and disrupt the use of Lao territory for regional drug smuggling (e.g. methamphetamines, chemical precursors, heroin) and opium shipments to the United States. The border areas with Burma, China, Vietnam and Thailand will be the strategic areas of our law enforcement assistance efforts.

Alternative Development/Crop Control

FY 2010 funds will provide alternative livelihood assistance for 100-200 villages in opium regions of northern Laos which formerly grew opium and have not yet received prior or sufficient assistance. Past funding has not provided sufficient funding to sustain alternative development programs or reach remote areas, which continue to expand poppy production. Additional funding will deliver assistance to provide sufficient assistance to former opium growing farmers so they do not resume poppy cultivation

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

FY 2010 funds will continue to support programs that will implement a modern media campaign and innovative materials to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. In addition there will be an expansion of school based drug education programs in Vientiane and in strategic provinces. Assistance may be used for continued training for Lao drug treatment center staff, increased and improved occupational therapy programs, development of urban drop-in centers for youth at risk of addiction to methamphetamines, and implementation of an improved rehabilitation treatment program for relapsed opium addicts.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will cover the salaries, benefits, allowances, and training of U.S. and locally engaged direct-hire and contract personnel. This will include travel, administrative, operational, maintenance, and equipment costs for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Some funds will also be used to re-establish a small northern regional work station to increase INL's field presence and establish a faster response to issues in that region.

Laos				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement	300	-	300	200
Crop Control/Alternative Development	500	-	100	600
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction Program Development & Support	100	-	100	150
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	375	-	255	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	38	-	50	150
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	162	-	160	150
<i>Program Support</i>	92	-	35	50
SubTotal	667	-	500	550
Total	1,567	-	1,000	1,500

Malaysia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

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

Some possible performance indicators include: the number of Malaysian law enforcement officials who complete INL-funded training and apply their enhanced knowledge on the job; increased cooperation with neighboring security forces, including joint investigations or training exercises; and an increase in the number of criminal cases investigated and filed outside of emergency ordinances.

Program Justification

Sitting astride the world's busiest maritime trade routes and in close proximity to the opium fields and methamphetamine production areas of the Golden Triangle, Malaysia is a key strategic partner in Southeast Asia. Malaysia's porous maritime and land borders create significant security challenges, including cross-border trafficking of arms, people, and narcotics, as well as terrorism threats. Though the GOM has established and promoted a "drug-free by 2015" policy as a member of ASEAN, domestic drug abuse is on the rise and Malaysia is increasingly being used a regional hub for methamphetamine production. Malaysian Police rely heavily on the Internal Security Act (ISA) and the Special Preventive Measures Act (SPMA), which allow for detention without trial, and rarely investigate complex conspiracy cases. Enhancing the capacity of Malaysia's law enforcement and criminal justice systems is central to strengthening security and infusing human rights norms into Malaysia's transitioning democracy.

Program Accomplishments

Past and current U.S. government assistance has included training and technical assistance on transnational crime, maritime security, and counter narcotics from various USG law enforcement and security agencies. FY 2010 will be the first year of a more robust INL program.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Assistance

Funds may be used for training, technical assistance, and limited equipment donation in areas including, but not limited to, improving the capacity of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit activities, such as illegal migration and trafficking in persons, narcotics and other contraband; developing maritime security capabilities; building police skills to investigate conspiracy criminal cases; and enhancing police-prosecutor cooperation. INL assistance will encourage Malaysia to cooperate and share information with other countries in the region, such as Indonesia and the Philippines, to complement INL programs in those nations and enhance the overall security of the region.

Malaysia**INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	140
Total	-	-	-	140

Mongolia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 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:

Some possible performance indicators include: The number of Mongolian law enforcement officials who complete INL-funded training and apply their enhanced knowledge on the job; and the number of Mongolian law enforcement officials who participate in a regional development program, such as training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest or Bangkok.

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 ability 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, the judiciary, and other offices of the government further hinder GOM efforts. The weakness of the legal system and of financial structures leaves 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 through targeted and strategic training and support. The U.S. will also seek opportunities to leverage regional resources, such as INL's International Law Enforcement Academies, 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 International Visitor programs on transnational crime and counternarcotics and to limited training by U.S. law enforcement agencies. FY 2010 will be the first year of a more robust program.

FY 2010 Program

Funds will be used to enhance civilian law enforcement capacity in Mongolia. INL assistance may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance to mid-level and senior law enforcement managers on sound management practices, strategic planning, and promoting modern, civilian law enforcement practices through training of trainers, strategic planning, and combating corruption. Other possible areas of assistance may include training, technical assistance and limited equipment in the areas of criminal investigative skills, forensics, border control, and counternarcotics.

Mongolia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Development	-	-	-	100
Total	-	-	-	100

Philippines

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
794	800	1,365

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

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

Indicators include: the establishment of Model Police Stations in each of the Philippines' seventeen provinces and the implementation of advanced training at existing Model Police Stations; enhanced maritime police capacity; the development of additional "train-the-trainer" programs to create lasting Philippine National Police PNP capacity; and increased professionalism of the PNP and understanding of law enforcement in a democratic system that respects human rights and rejects act of impunity.

The Philippine criminal justice system will be strengthened.

Possible indicators include: an increase in the number of criminal cases prosecuted as a result of improved police-prosecutorial working relationships; the introduction of better case management techniques to improve court efficiency; and a demonstration of increased skills of prosecutors and judges in handling complex criminal cases.

Program Justification

As a strategic ally straddling important air and sea lanes in the East Asia Pacific region, the Philippines has been a beneficiary of substantial U.S. assistance for decades. The long historical relationship between the U.S. and the Philippines has resulted in a legal system that has much in common with the American system, making U.S. experience and advice highly relevant. The goals of INL's current and proposed programs in the Philippines are to assist the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to develop an effective, civilian-led police force and to strengthen the criminal justice system.

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. Despite these challenges, the PNP are committed to

reform, and INL assistance has been instrumental in supporting the PNP's ten-year plan for enhancing the professionalism of the police force.

The administration of criminal justice in the Philippines is crippled by weak investigative work, ineffective prosecutions, extended pretrial detentions, and delays in case processing. These challenges undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system and impede the government's progress in addressing key issues such as terrorism, trafficking in persons, extrajudicial killings, intellectual property rights, and child labor. The fundamental institutions are strong, however, and could benefit greatly from USG training and technical assistance.

Program Accomplishments

Since 2007, INL has funded the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) to administer a law enforcement development program in the Philippines that has made exceptional gains in supporting the PNP to implement its ten-year Integrated Transformation Plan. When the initial phase of the Model Police Station was completed in January 2008, President Arroyo personally thanked the INL-funded Senior Law Enforcement Advisor for his efforts to support the PNP's organizational goals.

Under the Model Police Station project, more than 5,000 PNP personnel graduated from one hundred sixty-nine training courses in 15 critical areas of police skills. The police received more than \$100,000 worth of crime scene investigation equipment, computer equipment, and classroom equipment as part of the INL program. Model Police Station personnel applied their newly learned skills by developing new local projects and policies that included community policing initiatives, crime scene processing procedures, and station-level in-service training.

Numerous success stories have grown out of these engagements with the Model Police Stations. Crime scene investigators trained under this program in Zamboanga were responsible for the proper identification, collection, and preservation of biological evidence that established the identity of two terror suspects previously listed on the FBI's Top Ten Terrorists list. Another important component of the program is the development of a cadre of more than 40 PNP instructors who can sustain the program long past the end of USG assistance. These trained instructors have carried out unassisted training for at least 200 other PNP officers and reservists, and community policing programs are now flourishing in locations where such police-community engagement did not previously exist.

INL assistance has also helped to develop the capacity of the PNP's maritime group. Through specialized training and the donation of four high-speed, highly maneuverable boats, the PNP maritime group will create a Special Boat Unit capable of interdicting criminals smuggling illegal narcotics or arms, trafficking in persons, or exploiting the Philippines' natural resources.

As of April 2009, INL-funded ICITAP activities have yielded over 6,000 graduates. Students have included members of the PNP Criminal Investigation Unit, Forensics Unit, Crime Laboratory Unit, Women and Children’s Concerns Division, PNP Training Service, Maritime Group, Airport Security Group, Public Safety College Staff, and Regional Academy Staff of the PNP.

The rule of law component of the INL program will get underway in 2009. The planned program will address case management issues, assist with a training curriculum for Philippine Department of Justice prosecutors, and promote the adoption of new procedures or legislation to streamline the operation of the courts. Joint training programs for police and prosecutors will also emphasize increased cooperation and communication between investigators and prosecutors.

FY 2010 Program

The two major components to the FY 2010 program are Law Enforcement Support and Administration of Justice. 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 2010 funds, in combination with other funding sources, will be used to expand the existing Model Police Station project template to additional locations and provide advanced training to the existing Model Police Stations. Technical advisors will be utilized, as will trained PNP instructors who have benefited from the INL-funded instructor development training and mentorship program.

The training and development package that was previously conducted at the Model Police Station sites and is slated to be extended to additional sites includes:

Tier One Initiatives

- Instructor Development
- Community Policing
- Basic Crime Scene Investigation
- Police Ethics
- Human Rights & Dignity
- First Line Supervision
- Civil Disturbance Management

Tier Two Initiatives

- Criminal Investigations
- Crimes Against Women & Children
- Trafficking in Persons
- Internal Investigations
- Counter Terrorism for Patrol Officers
- Media Relations
- Mid-Level Management
- Interviews & Interrogations

The advanced training and development package envisioned for delivery at the existing Model Police Stations includes topics such as:

Tier Three Initiatives

- Advanced Counter-Terrorism Operations for Patrol Officers

Drug Investigations and Prosecutions
Crime Scene Photography
Technical Writing and Case Preparation
Protection of Children Involved in Armed Conflict
Community Policing for Peace Building
Human Rights Desk Officer Training
Field Training Officer
Restorative Justice
Management and Leadership

FY 2010 funding may also be used to provide additional training and equipment to the PNP Maritime Group to enhance maritime interdiction capabilities. INL assistance will emphasize the need to investigate and prosecute extrajudicial killings in the Philippines, protect the rights of women and children, as well as the importance of developing strong community-police relations, particularly in conflict affected areas.

Administration of Justice

FY 2010 funding will be used to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. The program may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance designed to improve police-prosecutor cooperation to better manage crime scenes, preserve evidence and bring criminals to justice; the introduction of better case management techniques to improve court efficiency; anti-corruption task-force development; and the development of curriculum and advanced training for prosecutors and judges. Together with the law enforcement development component of the INL program, the criminal justice sector program will highlight the need to bring the perpetrators of extrajudicial killings to justice.

Philippines				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support	600	-	800	715
Administration of Justice	194	-	-	650
Total	794	-	800	1,365

Thailand

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,686	1,400	1,740

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

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

Indicators include: improvements in the organizational management of the police; the adoption of a revised supervisory system within the police; and improvements within the forensic systems of the police.

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.

Indicators include: an increase in the timely and committed investigations of priority crimes; an increase in investigations and prosecutions of public corruption cases; an increase in professional ethics trainings, and the development of solutions for judicial misconduct.

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 1970s, 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. However, corruption is endemic in Thai society, even though in recent years it has graduated from a taboo topic to being frequently chronicled in press reports of high-profile court cases. Reports of official corruption are rarely drug-related, but drug-related corruption is very likely, given the volume and value of drugs consumed in and moving through Thailand.

Thailand is a strong 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. During 2008, the RTG launched a special operation entitled “unity for freedom from the threat of drugs,” aiming to reduce the numbers of drug traffickers and users by focusing on high-risk youth groups. Government officials, civic groups and local administrations, and interested private citizens were deployed to monitor the drug problem.

Thailand and the United States maintain an exemplary, long-standing partnership to combat drug trafficking and international crime. Thai-U.S. bilateral cooperation makes possible a broad range of investigations conducted jointly by Thai law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). These programs build capacity in anti-narcotics, as well as other law enforcement areas, and foster cooperation with third countries on a range of narcotics control and anti-transnational crime activities. 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.

The former Narcotics Affairs Section in the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok has become the Transnational Crimes Affairs Section (TCAS), with a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) and a Law Enforcement Policy Advisor (LEPA). The TCAS Director also serves as an INL regional advisor, serving countries where there is no funding for an in-country INL

representative. 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.

Program Accomplishments

The INL-funded TCAS hosts a team of experts who supply the Royal Thai Law Enforcement and Judicial sectors with much needed advice and guidance in order to bolster the overall contrivance of Thailand's rule of law and security sector reform. Despite the continuing political uncertainties, INL-funded programs have supported a wide range of activities that have resulted in tangible, sustainable accomplishments.

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. Thailand continues 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 expanded Thai counternarcotics professionalism. 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 has encouraged China and India to take stronger action to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine. 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 has provided alternative crop development assistance to Burma and Afghanistan, and is looking at assisting Columbia.

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 have 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.

The INL-funded program in Thailand serves as a resource and coordinator for INL's overall mission in Southeast Asia. Our TCAS office supports embassies in the region where there is no funding to support staff in-country, allowing the USG spread our successes in Thailand throughout the region and foster regional cooperation.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program consists of two major components: Security Sector Reform, focusing on developing Thailand's Law Enforcement institutions, and Rule of Law Enhancement focusing on the Justice Sector.

The Law Enforcement program funds will continue to support a Law Enforcement Policy Advisor (LEPA) or other appropriate police experts, to provide the RTP and other law enforcement agencies advice and guidance on governance, capacity and capability building, and managing organizational change to meet international standards. FY 2010 funding may be used to offer training courses and technical assistance with organizational development by U.S. federal law enforcement agencies. Additional components of the law enforcement program may include building sub-regional multilateral projects with the Thai and neighboring countries, building capacity for dealing with new cross-border threats resulting from liberalized regional trade and globalization, and continuing support for projects like the Thai-Lao joint cooperation to interdict narcotics trafficking along the Mekong River.

The Justice Sector program funds will continue to support training and technical assistance, including but not limited to, the provision of a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) or other legal experts. The program will focus on supporting the RTG efforts to fight corruption within the criminal justice system—particularly within the judiciary—through activities such as seminars and workshops throughout Thailand for sitting judges, prosecutors and public/private attorneys, as well as funding training visits by U.S. judicial experts. Other possible areas of engagement include working with the RTG 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.

In FY 2010, 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support	450	-	506	660
Resident Legal Advisor	550	-	304	350
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	400	-	300	350
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	100	-	100	125
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	-	100	145
<i>Program Support</i>	86	-	90	110
SubTotal	686	-	590	730
Total	1,686	-	1,400	1,740

Timor-Leste

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
20	20	860

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Timor-Leste will develop a functioning criminal justice system.

Performance indicators include prosecutors receiving skills development training to improve competencies to pursue complex cases and undertake investigations; the Prosecutor General’s Office developing a case management and file tracking system; authorities of the Provedor’s Office receiving training on investigating corruption crimes and financial investigations to pursue such cases; officials and parliamentarians provided advice necessary to draft and refine justice sector laws; justice sector officials trained on the content and operation of the new Criminal Procedure Code and problems with the Code identified and revisions presented to appropriate authorities for formal action.

The skills and professionalism of the civilian-led national police service will be increased.

Performance indicators include the development and delivery of training courses, including interactive computer-based training modules, on various topics and the number of police who complete the training and apply their newly-gained knowledge.

Program Justification

Timor-Leste is a small and relatively newly independent nation whose government and people are eager for a close relationship with the United States. Timor-Leste 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. Timor-Leste 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. Timor-Leste’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.

INL programs that contribute to judicial sector development and support building policing skills will help Timor-Leste manage threats to peace and security. The judicial system is under-resourced and there is a particular shortage of trained prosecutors, lawyers and judges. Assistance in drafting, implementing and enforcing new criminal justice laws is an identified need. Consistent application of those laws in a fair and transparent manner is critical to the political stability of Timor-Leste.

Program Accomplishments

Due to clashes between police and protesters in 2006, INL suspended a law enforcement development program in Timor. Since that time, assessments have been conducted and agreement has been reached with the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) and various international donors to focus INL activities on the criminal justice system through the provision of a USG legal expert and on law enforcement reforms through limited police training.

Starting in 2009, INL funding will allow for a full-time Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) to be placed in the U.S. Embassy in Dili. The RLA will work closely with the GOTL to improve case management, promote legislative reform, and increase the effectiveness of GOTL prosecutors. In 2009, INL assistance will also be used to partially fund a Computer-Based Training center and the full complement of training modules for law enforcement authorities. The Government of Australia is co-funding this project, which will be implemented by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNODC has developed interactive training modules for the Timorese police academy on basic skills and knowledge relating to drug trafficking, terrorism, cross border organized crime, money laundering, and human trafficking.

FY 2010 Program

Funds will be used twofold: to support justice system reform through the continued provision of an INL Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) and to develop law enforcement capacity.

The INL RLA program will continue to assist the GOTL by working closely with various Timorese actors and institutions, including but not limited to, police, prosecutors, Ministry of Justice officials, courts, parliament and judicial training centers, including the national university. The objectives of the RLA will include: (1) improving prosecutorial training and skills development; (2) providing institutional support to the Prosecutor General in such areas as the development of case management systems; (3) supporting efforts to investigate and prosecute acts of corruption; (4) promoting legislative reforms designed to improve the operation of the criminal justice system; and (5) strengthening human rights protections by police and prosecutors through support for implementation of the new criminal procedure code.

INL assistance will also be used to increase the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement institutions and security forces in Timor-Leste. Possible areas of assistance

may include but are not limited to: training in crowd control and management, counternarcotics, forensics, disaster and emergency response, and maritime security. If appropriate, additional funding may be provided to UNODC for the Computer-Based Training center or an alternative implementer may be identified to provide expertise and training.

Timor-Leste

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	-	235
Prosecutorial Assistance	-	-	-	600
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	20	-	20	25
SubTotal	20	-	20	25
Total	20	-	20	860

Vietnam

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Government of Vietnam (GVN) will strengthen its abilities to combat trafficking in persons and improve the capacity of the criminal justice system to meet the needs of victims.

Indicators include the provision of training and technical assistance for law enforcement officials and prosecutors on the criminal justice system's ability to deal with victim protection and assistance issues, including but, not limited to, the following topics: victims as witnesses, compensation, legal assistance, detention of victims, raids and rescues, access to information on court proceedings.

The GVN will improve its counternarcotics capabilities.

Indicators include the delivery of basic training and technical assistance in counternarcotics and the demonstrated improvement of the GVN's enhanced interdiction capabilities.

The GVN will improve the capacity, transparency, and professionalism of its justice system.

Indicators include the implementation of training and technical assistance in the rule of law will assist Vietnam in developing a professional and accountable justice system.

Program Justification

Vietnam has made considerable achievements by establishing a legal regime that meets international minimum standards; however, they lack capacity in implementing their laws, particularly in the operation of the justice system and in carrying out enforcement actions.

Trafficking in Persons

Vietnam remains a significant source country in a region known for trafficking in persons. To a much lesser degree, Vietnam is a destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor. While difficult to quantify, it is widely accepted that significant internal trafficking occurs from rural to urban areas.

As a developing country with a yearly per capita income of approximately USD \$1,023, Vietnam's primary obstacle in addressing these shortcomings is a lack of resources. Funding for all public institutions is inadequate and seriously hampers law enforcement efforts on both the prosecution side and victim protection side. While law enforcement and justice officials have improved their ability to investigate, arrest, prosecute, and convict traffickers, the legal system is still inadequate when it comes to identification, protection, and assistance to victims.

Counternarcotics

Law enforcement sources and the UNODC believe that significant amounts of drugs are transiting Vietnam. Drugs, especially heroin and opium, enter Vietnam from the Golden Triangle via Laos and Cambodia by land, sea and air, making their way to Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City, either for local consumption or transshipment to other countries such as Australia, Japan, China, Taiwan and Malaysia. The amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) flow into the country during 2008 continued to be serious and was not limited to border areas. ATS can now be found throughout the country, but are most popular in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other major cities. During 2008, numerous cases involving ATS trafficking and consumption were reported in the media, including mass arrests following raids on popular nightclubs.

With drug-producing countries on its borders, Vietnam's limited capacity to combat drug trafficking remains a serious threat. The vulnerability and lack of trained law enforcement officers make this a continuing regional issue. Vietnamese border security also plays an integral part in U.S. efforts to thwart traffickers in illicit goods and in persons. The GVN recognizes the need for assistance to improve their law enforcement's capacity to control its borders and intercept narcotics and other contraband. 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 persons.

Rule of Law

A more effective criminal justice system is required to support law enforcement efforts to reduce trafficking. The judicial system in Vietnam has a history of being strongly distorted by political influence, endemic corruption, and inefficiency. There is a shortage of trained lawyers and judges in Vietnam and low judicial salaries hinder efforts to develop a trained judiciary. The legal training for lawyers offered at even the best

universities is lacking and frequently bogged down in dogmatic Communist Party theory. Many judges also lack formal legal training, and the few judges who have training often studied abroad only in countries with communist legal traditions. Legal aid to the less advantaged is nonexistent making them underrepresented before the law, even when dealing with complex land rights issues. As a result of the passage of new laws governing the trial process, the government is in the process of moving towards a more "adversarial" legal system similar to the U.S., but the government is many years off from implementing specific changes. Similarly, courts are in the process of moving towards making decisions based on prior precedent but have yet to implement specific regulations.

Program Accomplishments

Embassy Hanoi would like to build on existing accomplishments from past programs in Vietnam. These successes are tangible and have built an overall foundation for future success. FY 2010 INCLE funds can build upon this work and continue to make strides in Vietnam as we reengage after abatement in assistance funds. There has been no bilateral INL funding for Vietnam since FY 2007.

Trafficking in Persons

The GVN, working with UNODC, UNICEF (focusing on child trafficking) and the Vietnamese Women's Union, has provided significant anti-TIP training to MPS Police, Border Guard Command and court officials, in particular over the last three years. The USG has supported this training through anti-TIP programs funded under USAID and the Department of State.

From 2003 to 2007, MPS worked in close cooperation with the UNODC (with funding from the United States, Australian, French and UK governments) on a multi-year, multi-phase anti-TIP program to "Strengthen Law Enforcement Institutions" in Vietnam. Under this program hundreds of GVN Border Guard Command officers, MPS police officers, judges, prosecutors and Border Guard Command and MPS Police Academy instructors have been successfully given, at a minimum, basic anti-TIP training and manuals. UNODC developed advanced training materials and launched an Advanced Anti-TIP training course, "the first of its kind" in Vietnam. An additional survey on the effectiveness to date of the UNODC training, "train the trainer" courses and the use of training materials were conducted. UNICEF trained elements of the Vietnamese Border Guard Command on methods to identify and combat trafficking in children and procedures for re-integrating child victims, many of whom suffer from shock and various medical conditions when they return. While successful, these efforts were completed in 2007 and represent only the first steps in helping Vietnam build a justice system that is capable of both prosecuting traffickers and assisting victims.

Counternarcotics

Since 2003, the USG has focused on providing assistance to improve the effectiveness of Vietnam's counternarcotics efforts. U.S. Customs and Border Protection provided a Contraband Enforcement Team (CET) to design training, customized for the international airport environment, to be delivered in three phases: hands on training for border control officers, classroom training for a team of control border protection from different regions, and supervised implementation of practices in the field. Additional training consisted of three additional iterations of CET training for seaport officers in Haiphong, DaNang, and Ho Chi Minh City, including appropriate equipment, such as basic inspection tools and test kits, to support program objectives. INL supported the Contraband Enforcement Team training conducted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) focusing on interception of contraband at border points and basic and targeted DEA counternarcotics training to improve Vietnam's narcotics interdiction capabilities. The legacy of these accomplishments still linger, but it is time to reengage on these issues after these programs were last funded in FY 2004.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 INL program in Vietnam will include three components: building law enforcement capacity to handle trafficking in persons cases, developing counternarcotics and border patrol capabilities, and reforming the justice system.

FY 2010 funds for transnational crime efforts will support a UN project that addresses the response of the criminal justice system to trafficking in persons. The capacity of relevant officials will be increased to avoid re-victimization or re-traumatization of the victims in their contact with law enforcement and justice sector officials.

FY 2010 INCLE funds supporting counternarcotics in Vietnam will continue to bolster the GVN's capacity to combat narcotics and enhance interception of contraband. INL's Regional Transnational Crime Affairs Office (TCAS) in the American Embassy, Bangkok, will oversee the program in order to continue support of the GVN efforts to improve its capacity to interdict trafficking in narcotics and other contraband by providing focused training and equipment.

Rule of law funds in FY 2010 will go towards reform and capacity building for the justice and law enforcement sectors. As the GVN has only recently opened the door to U.S. assistance in this area, specific projects are still under discussion. Possible activities may include, but are not limited to, training lawyers and other legal professionals, assisting with revision of the criminal code, and strengthening the capacity of the system to deliver legal services, especially to the poor, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged.

Vietnam

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	150
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	200
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	200
Total	-	-	-	550

East Asia and Pacific Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Countries in the East Asia Pacific (EAP) region will forge strategic partnerships for confronting transnational criminal threats.

Possible indicators include: the establishment of formal and informal networks among law enforcement officials to facilitate information sharing; increased cooperation between law enforcement officials in the region on operational cases; and the adoption of political statements by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), or in other regional fora acknowledging the importance of regional cooperation in addressing transnational crime.

The capabilities of law enforcement officials to address transnational criminal threats throughout the EAP region will be strengthened.

Possible indicators include: the completion of multilateral training events or symposia on transnational crime issues; the provision and utilization of equipment to facilitate cross-border law enforcement communication and cooperation; and improved law enforcement responses to transnational crime issues including, but not limited to, trafficking in persons, drugs and precursor chemicals, wildlife, weapons, and other illicit goods, money laundering, terrorism, IPR violations and border and maritime security.

Program Justification

Throughout the EAP region, porous borders, expansive maritime routes, abundant natural resources, and under-funded law enforcement institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional and international criminals can flourish. In order to effectively counter these cross-border crimes, police and other security forces in the region must work together, sharing information and supporting operational efforts. There is a clear need to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement officials in the region and to build regional law enforcement capacity to interdict illegally trafficked goods and people, effectively investigate cases, and dismantle organized crime syndicates.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2010 will be the first year of regional EAP funding for INL. The program is a component of the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) – a multi-year, multi-faceted, multi-agency initiative to provide a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 funding will be used to enhance the capacity and capability of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to fight transnational crime. INL assistance will focus on strengthening cooperation between police in neighboring countries and in the region as a whole to address cross-border crimes and to enhance the security and stability of the EAP region. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, training or technical assistance, limited equipment donation and infrastructure support, study tours, seminars, and support for multilateral training operations or exercises. INL will consider supporting peace and security initiatives consistent with priority areas of cooperation identified under the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership. In support of the SSP's whole-of-government approach to global threats, FY 2010 funds may also be used for interagency assessments or other strategic planning efforts.

East Asia Pacific Region

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement	-	-	-	1,300
Total	-	-	-	1,300

Europe

Turkey

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Request
298	300	500

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.
- Increase in successful organized crime investigations and prosecutions.

Improved professionalism and capacity of law enforcement.
- Improved capacity to prevent and to treat drug abuse, especially among youth.

Reduction in drug abuse among Turkey's youth, and increase in success rates of Turkey's drug treatment programs.

Program Justification

Turkey 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. U.S. support for Turkey's political and economic reform agenda is critical as the Government of Turkey continues to pursue membership in the European Union, a goal the United States strongly supports. The U.S. Administration has placed great emphasis on partnership with the Government of Turkey to advance our key foreign policy priorities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, and the broader Middle East. President Obama and Secretary Clinton each included Ankara among their first official international visits in early 2009.

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, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Turkish institutions. Turkey's future stability, security, and economic development rest, in great measure, on its effectiveness in strengthening the rule of law and confronting drug trafficking, organized crime, and terrorism. The prospect of EU membership increases both the opportunity for improvements and the pressing need for such advances.

Improved investigative and enforcement capacity and enhanced cooperation with key international partners will directly advance U.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—all essential to Turkey's goal of eventually joining the European Union.

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 also supports 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. TADOC continued to play host to police officials from a wide array of countries, especially those from Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea regions.

FY 2010 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 TADOC Academy, the Department of State had no formal cooperative program in place from 2000 until 2008. 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 meetings to establish expert groups on law enforcement issues of mutual concern. The Department proposes to use these FY 2010 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 other key partners as appropriate, e.g.,

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 would also be made available for training and programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment of drug addiction, a growing problem in Turkey. Funding will cover training costs, travel costs for trainee travel for third-country trainees or for Turkish personnel when training is provided outside Turkey.

Program Development and Support

Funds will be used to pay for TDY assistance, travel, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Turkey				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics - Interdiction	263	-	110	400
Security Sector Reform	-	-	100	-
Drug Demand Reduction	-	-	65	75
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	35	-	25	25
SubTotal	35	-	25	25
Total	298	-	300	500

Near East

Algeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
198	---	970

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Increased capacity to investigate and adjudicate organized crime, money laundering, corruption, terrorism, cybercrime and trafficking cases. Encourage implementation of legislation specifically designed to combat Organized Crime, Money Laundering, Corruption and Terrorism. Elaborate and implement a plan to fight fiscal fraud, strengthen internal security and use appropriate techniques to minimize corruption.

Best practices bench marks are developed; Organized Crime, Money Laundering, Corruption and Terrorism legislation is being enforced as determined by an increase in prosecutions for offenses under the new laws; improved corruption index ratings through assistance to support internal controls and internal security capability that keep corruption at bay.

Program Justification

The merger of Algeria's domestic terrorist group with Al-Qaeda at the end of 2006 and the subsequent adaptation of suicide bombings and similar tactics in Algeria gave additional impetus to the U.S. Government to continue to expand its partnership with Algeria in fighting global terrorism. Programming will continue to be focused on those areas where Algeria's capabilities are less fully developed, such as developing the capabilities to investigate international crimes, corruption controls, and stopping the flow of terrorism financing.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2008 was the first year of funding for Algeria. Implementation has begun to build capacity to combat financial crimes and fraud through improved fiscal enforcement programs. A program to train law enforcement and judicial officers in investigations of complex crimes such as organized crime and terrorism is pending the conclusion of a formal agreement with the Government of Algeria.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Support

Funds will support an anti-corruption program will strengthen the observance of codes of conduct including the organizational ability to detect and redress violations.

Justice Sector

The program will assist Algerian judicial officials to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate corruption, organized crime, money laundering and terrorism offenses through such methods as structured training, on the job advice and informal mentoring.

Program Development and Support

Funds will pay for administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Funds will also be reserved for Washington-based program officers to effectively monitor the program.

Algeria				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	-	490
Security Sector Reform	180	-	-	-
Justice Programs	-	-	-	400
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	18	-	-	80
SubTotal	18	-	-	80
Total	198	-	-	970

Near Eastern Affairs Regional Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Request
---	---	2,000

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 through strategic interventions with select law enforcement organizations.

INCLE funds will assist in the development of the capacities of governments in the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and other Pan-Sahel state partners in combating terrorism.

Assistance will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP member law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement.

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

Performance will be measured by the numbers of law enforcement officials trained; the development, implementation and integration 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.

Program Justification

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership 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 2010 program would provide 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 2010 funds represent the first year for INL assistance in TSCTP. All activities will be closely coordinated with interagency partners, host governments and other international donors. Implementation will be coordinated with the Department of State, Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/ATA) activities and training already underway as part of TSCTP which enhance counterterrorism focused law enforcement capabilities in the region.

FY 2010 Program

Funds will provide training, technical assistance and/or equipment to select TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement based on comprehensive needs assessments. 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 advanced policing skills, such as anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing.

Near East Regional (TSCTP)**INL BUDGET**

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counterterrorism				
Building government capabilities	-	-	-	2,000
Total	-	-	-	2,000

Egypt

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,984	2,000	1,000

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.

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. 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. The Egyptian response to these issues is complicated by a lack of law enforcement personnel with the training required to combat these threats in the communities in which they are meant to serve. Through community police training, Egyptian police will be better able to protect human rights and provide critical services to the Egyptian people. This will also provide the police with greater access to the population and to information needed to deter crime and dismantle terrorist and criminal groups.

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 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.

Program Accomplishments

Through a new pilot program initiated in 2007 and continuing through 2009, INL coordinated 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 aimed at select leaders of the Egyptian Police. The first of these workshops discussed and presented a number of contemporary leadership and supervisory issues in an open, transparent and non-judgmental manner.

FY 2010 Program

Police Modernization

Funds will build Egypt's law enforcement capacity through training and technical assistance. Projects will have a central focus on community policing and may also include assistance to enhance the management and administrative skills of its officers, to expand capacity for strategic planning, and to promote organizational transparency. Funds will also continue the workshop series focusing on police best practices that support the transformation of the Egyptian National Police (ENP) to more democratic organization. Workshops will build on the Community Policing concepts and initiatives discussed and presented in earlier workshops.

Program Development and Support

Funds will pay for administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Funds will also be reserved for Washington based program officers to effectively monitor the program.

Egypt				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Police Modernization	1,800	-	1,940	950
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	50	-	40	40
<i>Program Support</i>	84	-	20	10
SubTotal	184	-	60	50
Total	1,984	-	2,000	1,000

Iraq

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Supp Request	FY 2010 Request
---	85,000	---	20,000	52,000

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, and 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 developing all of Iraq's security forces (including police) to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) until such time as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense agree the mission should be transferred to the Department of State. INL, with Department of Defense (DOD) funding, has supported Multi National Forces – Iraq (MNF-I) in this mission by providing hundreds of contracted International Police Advisors to mentor, advise, and train police and border control forces. Factors such as the improving security situation in most of Iraq, the ongoing transfer of security responsibilities to Iraqi forces, and a likely shift in emphasis for the police from a counterinsurgency focus to the rule of law and a traditional democratic policing approach make it clear that it will be reasonable to transfer responsibility for the police training mission to State in the foreseeable future. FY 2010 funds will support the next phase (Phase I is requested in the FY 2009 Supplemental request) of hiring dedicated subject matter experts and the necessary support structures (both in Washington and in Baghdad) to work on police transition planning, and to begin transitioning the program towards greater civilian involvement in future years.

The INCLE-funded justice programs in Iraq, as further described below, have been, and in FY 2010 remain, focused on (1) developing relationships at the Ministry/Higher Judicial Council (HJC) level as well as with courts and to a lesser extent other criminal justice institutions in the provincial capitals to help the Iraqis identify significant impediments to the effective and efficient functioning of their criminal justice process, particularly their courts, and propose, and/or help the Iraqis execute, remedial actions; (2) partnering primarily with the Higher Judicial Council to establish an Iraqi capacity to provide continuing legal education to judges and other court personnel, develop an enhanced GOI capacity to assess security threats and vulnerabilities to judicial facilities and personnel and address them, and modernize court administration processes to make them more transparent and efficient; (3) enhancing the capacity of Iraq's Commission on

Integrity (COI), one of the three GOI anti-corruption entities, to uncover and investigate public corruption; (4) developing, training, and mentoring a vetted unit of Iraqi law enforcement personnel – the Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) – to conduct investigations of particularly sensitive, serious and high profile crimes.

Finally, INCLE funds will provide advisors to help the Iraqi Ministry of Justice further professionalize and develop the Iraqi Corrections Service to promote the humane and secure incarceration of criminals in accordance with international standards.

Specifically, the FY 2010 programs to be implemented with INCLE funds will address:

Police: FY 2010 INCLE will fund existing (hired/funded initially with FY 2009 Supplemental) and additional USG personnel and contracted experts to work in INL-Washington and INL-Baghdad, as well as in the current Multi-National Forces-Iraq (MNF-I) police development mission as appropriate, to position INL to seamlessly assume responsibilities for the police development mission in Iraq from MNF-I. Their work will include developing plans and requirements for the future program, training curricula, statements of work, position descriptions, comprehensive work plans, transition mechanisms, and oversight and administrative processes. Members of this group will also liaise very closely with the Ministry of Interior and other GOI entities, with the Coalition military forces, international partners, and other Embassy elements.

Rule of Law Advisors: Rule of Law advisors, who serve both in the provinces and in Baghdad, identify the most critical impediments (local, provincial, and systemic) to the operation of Iraq's criminal justice system, bring together GOI actors in that system to build relationships and help them craft solutions to those problems and opportunities for further improvements, coordinate with international donors as appropriate, and raise the most critical problems to senior USG officials in-country to address formally with Central Government Officials. We will continue to provide expert technical assistance and mentoring by:

Funding INL Justice Advisors to continue and expand the scope of criminal justice system development, advise and mentor the 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 select Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). In FY 2010, INL and DOJ Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) personnel will develop a new programmatic framework that will focus the program in preparation for the gradual draw down of the PRTs beginning in 2010.

Courts: Continue support begun in prior years to develop the capacity of Iraq's judiciary to operate a strong, independent, and efficient criminal justice system that can function transparently and effectively without fear of intimidation through the activities described below. With the additional advisory assistance planned with FY 2009 Supplemental and

FY 2010 funds, INL continues to project that the Iraqis will be able to sustain these programs with only very limited U.S. assistance after December 2010. Key areas of support through 2010 include:

Providing expert technical assistance to GOI judicial and court security entities; developing curriculum for and providing training of Iraqi trainers for the facility guard force; completing USG-GOI vulnerability assessments of courts; and training Iraqis to conduct their own vulnerability assessments without USG assistance;

Helping to enhance the skills of Iraqi judges, judicial investigators, and court personnel by developing a continuing legal education professional development program within the Higher Judicial Council. Specific efforts include helping to develop a curriculum for, and providing training, technical assistance, and mentoring at the Judicial Education and Development Institute (JEDI) in areas such as criminal investigations, substantive and procedural law, case management, and administration of judiciary including budgeting and strategic planning for the HJC;

Assisting the HJC to complete modernization of its policies and procedures for administering the courts based on model courts and administrative best practices; developing a national strategy to implement similar assistance in other courts in provinces; and helping the HJC IT department develop and implement its Three-Year Court Automation Plan.

Public Integrity: Continue to mentor and advise the Commission on Integrity (COI) command staff to build its management and investigative capacity so that the COI promotes transparency and the rule of law and is capable of deterring, uncovering, and investigating public corruption. U.S. experts will provide advice and assistance related to strategic planning, security, human resource development, fiscal responsibility, policy development, investigation management procedures, prioritization of organizational responsibilities, utilization of personnel, training enhancements through instructor and curriculum development, and work plans. With continued assistance until that time, we project that the COI will have in place and be capable of sustaining its basic training and investigative capacities as well as essential management systems and policies, by mid-2011.

Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF): Support advisors from USG federal law enforcement agencies who train and mentor a selected group of elite Iraqi investigators. GOI members of the task force investigate high-profile, complex crimes such as public corruption, kidnapping, and assassinations. MCTF not only fills the need for immediate responses to high consequence crimes, but it is also a long-term capacity building effort that will support stability in Iraq for years to come. FY 2010 INCLE funds will provide support (logistics, security, administrative support) for this critical training mission while the Department of Justice (DOJ) will cover the salaries of up to 12 trainers and mentors.

Working closely with the GOI and DOJ, INL is crafting a plan for a smooth transition of the task force to Iraqi leadership. We anticipate this process will be completed by the end of FY 2010. To prepare for this leadership transition, MCTF will continue building

capacity by increasing specialized training for GOI's counterterrorism unit and for public corruption investigators, emphasizing on-the-job mentoring and training a dedicated tactical team to support the task force's need to serve high risk arrest and search warrants.

Counternarcotics: Provide advisory support to help enable the GOI to develop, and if resources allow begin to implement, a comprehensive counternarcotics strategy to address emerging problems related to drug trafficking and abuse before they become more serious (and more difficult/costly to fix).

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. The focus in FY 2010 will be on activation of USG-funded prison construction projects (that is, ensuring that the GOI is able to assume full responsibility for these facilities, including their staffing, operations, and maintenance) and transitioning prison operations to full ICS control. We will continue to deploy and provide security and life support for a decreasing number of advisors (approximately 15) assigned to work with the MoJ and ICS to support the Iraqi Corrections Service headquarters to further develop institutional capacities to manage the rapid growth in the size of the service (e.g., leadership/management development, strategic planning, personnel, logistics) and provide support to the new prisons that the Department of State has constructed to ensure they are being staffed, maintained, operated, and managed in accordance with international standards. In addition, a mobile training and audit team will travel to other prisons, including those that have hosted permanent advisors in the past, to monitor their performance and recommend remedial measures as required.

FY 2010 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.

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 government institutions to provide for their security and resolve disputes. We seek to support twin goals through our programs: (1) to help the Iraqis develop the institutional and societal frameworks on which the rule of law rests; while (2) 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

Programs for which no additional FY 2010 funding has been requested because they have transitioned, or will transition without additional funding, to full Iraqi ownership:

In the past year, INL completed the three witness protection facilities at Rusafa, Basrah, and Al Karkh and turned them over to the GOI.

INL completed three courthouse security upgrades at Mosul, Kirkuk and Al Hillah.

In March 2009, the first of five prisons being constructed with FY 2006 Supplemental INCLE funds was turned over to the Government of Iraq. The remaining prisons will be completed over the course of the year.

In the past two years, justice integration advisors have developed a data dictionary that will enable the MOI, MOJ, and HJC to share information, including data about an accused individual from time of arrest or detention through adjudication to acquittal, conviction, incarceration and/or release. These advisors also outlined a set of guidelines that, if followed, will allow for the integration of the various ministries' separate database applications. The program also assisted the Criminal Records Board of the MOI to develop its database tracking application.

Ongoing programs for which FY 2010 funding has been requested:

The Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) have continued to provide support to the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) and the Major Crimes Courts (MCCs) in the Provinces, which have conducted trials resulting in a significant number of convictions; mentored Iraqi judges throughout the country and promoted the use of forensic evidence in criminal proceedings; instituted or continued regular meetings, known as "Criminal Justice Councils," where local judiciary, prosecutors, defense attorneys and law enforcement authorities can discuss issues and challenges together in order to improve their cooperation and coordination; assisted in the development of the criminal defense clinic at Rusafa, which provides legal representation free of charge to defendants; helped establish legal aid clinics, including separate legal clinics for women in both Kirkuk and Karbala Provinces; and assisted in the preparation of Province-wide judicial conferences to foster information sharing and coordination within the judicial community.

Though INL's Public Integrity Program, U.S. advisors have formally trained and mentored Commission on Integrity (COI) investigators, Facilities Protection Service guards, and Personal Security Detail officers; procured equipment to enhance the investigative function of the COI; sponsored and delivered a 22-week polygraph training program; and assisted in the development of a Biometric Vetting Unit and of the Special Operations Group. To date, the Iraqi Commission on Integrity (COI) has undertaken over 9,000 investigations and referred over 2,500 of them to Investigative Judges, leading to the issuance of over 1,000 arrest warrants. COI investigations have led to the arrest of 10 employees of the Ministry of Oil and the conviction and sentencing of four officials from the Ministry of Planning.

With mentoring from U.S. federal agents, in 2008 the Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) worked an average of 40 active investigations a month, obtained 131 arrest warrants,

made 77 arrests, and interviewed 173 subjects and 140 sources/witnesses. In addition, MCTF obtained an electronic fingerprint station and the Iraqi members of the task force received training in its use. MCTF 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 Ministry of Interior-initiated investigation regarding high-level militia members in the Ministry of Interior, and undertook investigations of other high-profile cases. MCTF represents not only an immediate response to high-profile, high consequence crimes, but it is also a long-term capacity building effort that will support stability in Iraq for years to come.

INL unveiled a courthouse vulnerability assessment program, working in close coordination with a Higher Judicial Council (HJC)-led Judicial Security Project Board, where courthouses will be assessed for security risks. INL has completed four vulnerability assessments and mentored HJC experts in the completion of 12 others.

In 2009, the Judicial Education and Development Institute (a joint US-Iraqi initiative) will open and begin to provide continuing legal education to Iraqi judges and court personnel. Already we have jointly conducted a review of the priority training needs and have begun to develop the training curricula and instructors to teach it.

The Higher Judicial Council's various departments, advised and mentored by our advisors, have taken key steps to modernize court administration processes, including:

- The Employee Affairs Department started developing its first-ever job descriptions and performance requirements for administrative and court staff;
- The Judicial Affairs Department is reviewing its workflow systems to identify areas that require efficiency measures to meet the high level of demands placed on the Department as HJC continues to expand and professionalize the judiciary;
- The Statistics and Planning Department is designing new forms for court statistics and is reviewing past quarterly and annual reports to identify better reporting techniques and standards;
- The Statistics and Planning Department is also working with U.S. advisors to automate its data collection from around the country and train provincial staff;
- The Budget Department is learning modern resource and budget planning methodologies;
- The Prosecutors Office and the Statistics and Planning Department are working to publish a booklet of court and other judicial statistics for distribution and develop a system for updating it on a regular basis;
- The IT Department, with U.S. advisory help, has developed its own case tracking application, which is being rolled out to the two criminal courts in Baghdad with some of the largest case flows in the country.

The Iraqi Corrections Service continues to conduct training for its corrections officers with little assistance from U.S. advisors and has successfully completed and activated a GOI funded prison renovation at the Baghdad Central Prison as well as the USG funded projects at Nasariyah, and is poised to activate Cham Chamal prison imminently. U.S. advisors continue to assist the ICS with developing budgets, staffing patterns, procuring and installing furniture, fixtures, and equipment in preparation for the activation of the additional USG funded prison construction projects scheduled to come on line in 2009 through early 2010.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 programs will see a substantial reduction in the number of U.S. advisors assigned to work with the Iraqi Corrections Service. It will focus on building capacity at senior levels within the MoJ and ICS to activate USG funded prison construction projects and to manage an increasingly complex prison system that will contribute to the peace and security of Iraq. The FY 2010 Criminal Justice Program will continue the work being done to provide court/judicial security, bolster court/judicial capacity, and further the successful investigation and prosecution of the most serious crimes.

Iraq					
INL Budget					
(\$000)					
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Corrections Services	-	39,300	-	-	17,000
Criminal Justice Development					
<i>Public Integrity</i>	-	6,210	-	-	2,000
<i>Rule of Law Outreach</i>	-	5,210	-	3,000	4,000
<i>Courts</i>	-	27,090	-	9,000	11,700
<i>Legal Framework</i>	-	1,030	-	-	-
<i>Major Crimes Task Force</i>	-	-	-	-	1,300
SubTotal	-	39,540	-	12,000	19,000
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	-	1,000
Police	-	160	-	5,000	7,000
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	5,312	-	2,656	7,083
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	688	-	344	917
SubTotal	-	6,000	-	3,000	8,000
Total	-	85,000	-	20,000	52,000

Jordan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,488	1,000	1,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The U.S. is working with the Government of Jordan (GOJ) on initiatives to build the capacity of law enforcement institutions. Programs are particularly targeted at Anti-Money Laundering/Financial Intelligence Unit development, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement, and gender-based violence reduction and worker exploitation.

Performance will be measured in terms of the number of criminal intelligence analysts trained in financial crimes; cases of money laundering and terrorist financing that reach prosecution; police officers and customs officers trained in financial investigative techniques and the subsequent investigations undertaken; judges and prosecutors trained in financial crime case management and the number of cases moved through the system; venues inspected for counterfeit goods and IPR infringement enforcement; customs officials trained in IPR enforcement and cases of IPR violations investigated; law enforcement and justice officials trained in domestic violence and the number of domestic violence cases successfully investigated.

Program Justification

Jordan is a key U.S. ally in the fight against terrorism and is committed to furthering democratic reform. Progress in implementing reform is constrained by external threats and domestic economic and political challenges. The need for enhanced law enforcement capabilities in the areas specified is evidenced by the fact that Jordan is the site of bulk cash smuggling relating to terrorist finance and trade-based money laundering.

Program Accomplishments

FY 2008 funds represent the first year of bilateral INL programming to Jordan, which is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2009. This program will, in the areas of anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing, intellectually property rights promotion, and gender-based violence, seek to modernize and strengthen Jordanian law enforcement institutions through technical assistance, equipment procurements, and specialized training.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Support

FY 2010 program funds will be used to continue USG initiatives to build capacity of the Jordanian criminal justice sector. Programs will focus on specialized training courses, equipment procurement, infrastructure development and technical assistance for the police and justice sectors.

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. INL funds will also be used to support Washington based personnel's effective monitoring and implementation of the program.

Jordan

INL Budget

	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Police Modernization Program				
<i>Anti-Money Laundering</i>	900	-	275	900
<i>Domestic Violence Reduction – Justice</i>	200	-	50	200
<i>Domestic Violence Reduction – Police</i>	200	-	50	200
<i>IPR Enforcement</i>	88	-	25	88
Sub Total	1,388	-	400	1,388
Trafficking in Persons Program	-	-	475	-
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	40	-	40	40
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	10	-	10	10
<i>Program Support</i>	50	-	75	62
SubTotal	100	-	125	112
Total	1,488	-	1,000	1,500

Lebanon

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	6,000	20,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Provide training and technical assistance to Lebanese security sector institutions such as the Internal Security Forces (ISF or national police), border protection agencies such as the Common Border Forces (CBF), and correction facilities to enhance their abilities to combat transnational criminal threats, terrorism and provide for the rule of law.

Increased number of ISF cadets trained; increased seizures of drugs and other contraband; increased number of border points with CBF presence meeting international standards, improved security and protection of human rights in prisons.

Program Justification

Supporting the democratic government of Lebanon, and the people of Lebanon, are urgent priorities of the United States. The USG is working toward the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701 by helping establish the full sovereignty of a Lebanese Government representing its entire people, as well as an ISF capable of protecting Lebanon's borders, sovereignty and dignity. U.S. support for the ISF will help them meet this challenge.

The reform and enhancement of an effective ISF is critical for Lebanon to maintain a society based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. In order to achieve positive results in Lebanon, USG support to enhance ISF capabilities is currently being undertaken through a comprehensive train and equip program that is being implemented with \$60 million in FY 2007 Supplemental funds. This program is being followed up by a smaller budget in FY 2008 to fund specialized projects that will assist the ISF as they gain credibility, and an increased budget of \$6 million will continue to build on the initial successes of the FY 2007 Supplemental program.

Program Accomplishments

In FY 2007, INL launched the Lebanon Police Program 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. The INL Lebanon Police Program provides training, equipment, and

infrastructure upgrades to the ISF. The program has been a success in its first year, with over 1,900 ISF cadets and officers graduating from the ISF police academy. INL also provided over 420 police vehicles, 3,000 sets of riot gear and 4,000 sets of basic duty gear, and refurbished two training facilities, a firing range and 21 armored personnel carriers. In 2009, INL sponsored a visit for six command staff generals of the ISF to the U.S. for executive leadership training and meetings with senior members of the Federal law enforcement community.

Ongoing projects include further refurbishment of the ISF academy and 11 operational command centers, establishment of a secure ISF communications network, and development of community policing program in the Nahr al-Bared Palestinian Refugee camp, which was leveled in a May 2007 battle between Fatah al-Islam militants and the Lebanese Armed Forces.

FY 2010 Program

Counter-terrorism

Lebanon lies on the front lines in the fight on terrorism. To foster peace and security, INL intends to build upon welcome and unprecedented Lebanese calls to control the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere that support Hizballah and other terrorist and criminal groups. Hizballah maintains the ability to draw Lebanon into war with Israel without reference to Lebanon's Cabinet or Parliament and its subservience to policy and operational directives from Syria and Iran remain of great concern. Recent events, such as the end of the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, 2006 Israeli-Hizballah War, and 2007 battle against Fatah al-Islam militants in the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp, provide a historic opportunity to strike a blow at terrorist forces in Lebanon.

Over the past three years, INL has worked to establish a professional ISF capable of protecting Lebanon's sovereignty, dignity, and the Lebanese people. With a basic law enforcement infrastructure in place, in FY 2010 INL will intensify its work with Lebanese security forces to help them implement a comprehensive, multi-year border security strategy as an integral part of our counterterrorism effort. This effort includes support for the development of an integrated and unified security apparatus in which all Lebanese security services operate effectively as a unified, professionalized border security force to stem the flow of arms, drugs, and criminal and terrorist elements across the porous Lebanese borders with Syria and Israel. Cutting down on these cross-border operations will strike a blow at a significant funding source for Hizballah and other terrorist and criminal groups. A secure border will also hinder the flow of drugs, and therefore hurt the foreign terrorist organizations that are partially funded by narcotics trafficking, including Hizballah. Furthermore, a more secure border will prevent the illegal entry of persons who are tied to terrorist activities.

Law Enforcement Support

In FY 2010, enhanced INL programs to modernize and professionalize the ISF through basic and advanced training and operational upgrades will enable the ISF to re-assume its traditional policing functions and allow the Lebanese Armed Forces to focus on the threats posed by Hizballah and Palestinian rejectionist groups in the south of the country and in bases along the Syrian border. The pivotal issue for Lebanon in the region is government sovereignty over all Lebanese territory; however Hizballah and Palestinian rejectionist groups continue to act outside government authority. Hizballah's incursion into Israel in the summer of 2006 provoked an Israeli military response that devastated Lebanon's infrastructure and raised tensions across the Middle East. INL's current security assistance to the ISF will greatly enhance the government's ability to better address and deter the planned activities of terrorist and other criminal groups. Additional police training will bring the ISF up to international standards in crime investigation and crowd control, thus promoting internal stability and deterring destabilizing forces in Lebanon.

U.S. security assistance objectives in Lebanon are focused on promoting a stable, independent, democratic, and economically viable state at peace with all its neighbors. In FY 2010, advanced supervisor and command and management training programs will be instituted, basic training will be continued and police duty gear will be provided for an additional 2,000 cadets. INL will provide an additional 100 unarmored vehicles, and support communications and facility upgrades to additional police substations throughout the country, particularly in the south. The ISF will continue to require high-payoff training and equipping with sustained effort over several years if the Government of Lebanon (GOL) is expected to meet its missions of securing Lebanon's borders and ensuring security in accordance with UNSCRs 1559 and 1701.

Corrections

The rule of law is crucial to establishing security in Lebanon. In FY 2010 INL will begin to provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's criminal justice and corrections systems through capacity-building of Lebanon's prison and judicial authorities. INL will implement programs to develop Lebanese criminal justice, prosecutorial and administrative capacity through training for criminal judges and prosecutors as well as infrastructure development, particularly with regard to corrections institutions. A needs assessment will be conducted to improve management and infrastructure of the overcrowded prison at Roumieh, which houses suspected terrorists alongside common criminals. Public diplomacy will multiply the impact of all these steps.

Counternarcotics

In FY 2010, INL will institute programs to counter a growing cannabis and opium problem in the Beqaa region. Better trained and equipped security services will operate effectively as a unified, professionalized security force to stem the production and flow of narcotics within Lebanon and across its porous borders with Syria and Israel; activity

which funds the criminal and terrorist elements that are working to destabilize the country.

Program Development and Support

Program Development and Support 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. Funding will also be used to support Washington-based personnel's effective monitoring and implementation of the program.

Lebanon				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counterterrorism/Border Control	-	-	-	3,000
Law Enforcement Support				
<i>Training</i>	396	-	4,500	6,000
<i>Equipment</i>	-	-	1,000	6,000
SubTotal	396	-	5,500	12,000
Corrections	-	-	-	1,000
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	2,000
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	44	-	300	900
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	40	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	17	-	50	160
<i>Program Support</i>	39	-	110	840
SubTotal	100	-	500	2,000
Total	496	-	6,000	20,000

Morocco

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	1,000	2,030

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Provide training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as border protection agencies and corrections agencies to enhance their abilities to combat transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking. Assist Morocco to address corruption by possibly focusing on Moroccan anti-corruption laws, developing a training program on anti-corruption issues, and building capacity of legal and judicial sector professionals on anti-corruption measures.

Increased number of border posts and sea ports that meet international standards for identification of illegal migrant smuggling and interdiction of contraband leaving Morocco; increased seizures of drugs and other contraband; increased customs revenue collection; and reduced processing time for commercial shipments. Improved corruption index scores through strengthened internal affairs sections and judicial oversight.

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 fighting 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.

Program Accomplishments

An INL-funded FBI training program has dramatically improved investigatory capacity in Morocco. Through classroom instruction, and field exercises, the FBI trainers have increased the capabilities of Moroccan crime scene technicians. As a result of the

training, there has been an increase in the number of suspects arrested and investigations begun using modern investigation techniques.

In addition, INL provided training for Moroccan customs officials in a narcotics identification course to enhance their ability to identify and interdict illicit goods crossing the borders. Other courses include training on systematic approaches to vessel inspections and commodity examinations. The Moroccans also received a train-the-trainer course which provided participants with a relevant adult-learning education model and opportunities to practice lesson development and presentation skills in a supportive small-group environment. Equipment was also provided so that new techniques learned could be fully implemented. Equipment provided included: radiation pagers, multi-tools, tool cabinets, forensic drug test kits, loupes, and black lights.

FY 2010 Program

Security Sector

Funds will provide training and technical assistance to Moroccan security sector institutions such as the border protection agencies and corrections facilities to enhance their ability to combat transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking, and enhance coordination. Funds will also support Morocco's development of an effective, multi-unit law enforcement plan to execute nonproliferation and anti-smuggling missions.

Justice Sector

Following the development of the course module and implementation of the trainings in the previous year, funds will be used to develop the capacity of some of the previously trained legal professionals to serve as trainers and to implement anti-corruption and economic crimes training programs throughout the country. Funds will also launch a public awareness campaign on anti-corruption efforts, to include ethical standards of judges and court personnel, and appropriate citizen responses to corruption.

Program Development and Support

Funds will pay for the administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Funds will also be used for Washington based personnel to effectively monitor the program.

Morocco

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
		Supp			
Security and Judicial Sector	400	-		890	1,670
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-		-	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	40	-		46	40
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	10	-		10	20
<i>Program Support</i>	46	-		54	100
SubTotal	96	-		110	360
Total	496	-		1,000	2,030

West Bank/Gaza

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp Actual	FY 2009 Bridge Supp Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Request
---	25,000	50,000	25,000	109,000	100,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhanced effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority (PA) National Security Forces (NSF):

The NSF serves as a "Gendarmerie-like" organization and a back-up for the Palestinian civilian police if the police encounter overwhelming forces with heavier weapons. The NSF is trained to function in platoon, company, or battalion-size formations, in a para-military fashion, to support civilian police to subdue civil disorders and address situations in which police SWAT teams would ordinarily be used. Training, provision of non-lethal equipment, and construction of training and operations bases for the National Security Forces (NSF) will increase its overall operational capabilities.

Program success will be measured by the following: 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 battalion 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 (PG):

Training and provision of non-lethal equipment for the PG 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.

Enhanced effectiveness of Justice, Civil Defense, and Civilian Police sectors:

Limited assistance provided for training, equipping, capacity building, and infrastructure development to selected justice institutions (courts, judges,

prosecutors) and civil defense and civilian police forces to plug critical gaps in the security sector. Assistance will improve the ability of these entities to keep pace with the progress the NSF and PG are making. Effectiveness will be measured by faster and more efficiently handling of criminal prosecutions and improved working environments for civilian police and civil defense forces.

Program Justification

The Palestinian Authority has identified security as a national goal and key underpinning of a future Palestinian state living in peace with its neighbors. In the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan, the PA undertook to increase the professionalism of the security forces and upgrade the security organizations' capacity and capability. USG assistance is focused on three of the PA's six outlined objectives, specifically, ensuring that the NSF are capable of supporting the civil police and other security forces to ensure law and order and combat terrorism; ensuring that the PG is capable of protecting PA leaders, key installations, and foreign visitors; and improving the PA's central security infrastructure and command and control facilities, primarily within the Ministry of Interior (MOI). USG security assistance to the PA is designed to assist in these goals through unit-level training programs, provision of non-lethal equipment, infrastructure development, support for command and control capabilities, and development of planning, operational and logistics capacities. The USG has also established productive relationships with PA security forces and their Israeli security counterparts to facilitate Palestinian efforts to enforce law and order and combat terrorism.

Program Accomplishments

Program implementation began in August 2007 with the signing of a "Framework Agreement" between the Secretary of State and PA Prime Minister Fayyad. Since then, the program has moved quickly. To date, three full NSF Special Battalions (1,630 personnel) and one PG battalion (420 personnel) have been trained in Jordan at the Jordanian International Police Training Center (JIPTC). Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for a fourth NSF Special Battalion will begin one month of leaders' training in Jordan in July 2009, followed by 19 weeks of basic training for the full 500-man battalion in August. Specialized training is occurring in Jordan and the West Bank in such courses as drivers' training, first aid, tactical police operations, light weapons repair, vehicle maintenance, and more. Instructor development courses to eventually give the PA their own training capacity are also occurring in the West Bank. The first three iterations of an eight-week Senior Leaders Course, composed of mid- to senior-leaders from across the PA Security Forces, have been taught in the West Bank; a fourth course is scheduled for July 2009. Overall, approximately 3,500 members of the PA security forces have been identified and vetted for USG-provided training. The trained NSF and PG battalions are being fully equipped, and equipment is being purchased and delivered for the NSF battalions undergoing training. A state-of-the-art PG training college has been completed and dedicated in Jericho in March 2009, and the first NSF battalion to graduate from JIPTC has moved into its newly constructed base camp in Jericho. Ground has been broken for an NSF training complex in Jericho, and

construction is scheduled to begin soon for another NSF base camp in Jenin. The PA has immediately deployed the battalions that have graduated from JIPTC on tactical operations. They have been instrumental in providing law and order in four different security campaigns in 2008 and 2009. The Jenin, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Qalqilyah security campaigns have been widely praised by the local population, the Palestinian Authority, and Israeli officials. The across-the-board performance of the PASF throughout the West Bank during the December 2008/January 2009 Gaza war is particularly noteworthy: they maintained peace and public order at a time of great tension and potential instability.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 request reflects new security assistance requirements and opportunities owing to the progress the program has made since August 2007 and new challenges that are arising. Funding will continue to focus on training, equipping, and garrisoning the NSF and PG security forces and will begin to provide limited justice sector, civilian police, and civil defense assistance. The request seeks funds to train and equip two more NSF battalions, and to build two more NSF operations camps. It includes funds to sustain capacity-building efforts in the MOI's Strategic Planning Department and to expand specialized, advanced, and refresher training for the security forces in the West Bank. This will include a continuation of the Senior Leaders Course for representatives of all of the security forces, as well as further development of Instructor Development training for the NSF and PG.

The JIPTC training program for the NSF battalions will continue to incorporate minor curriculum and organizational improvements based on lessons learned. Battalion officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will continue to receive one month of specialized leaders training before the start of the full battalion's 19-week basic law enforcement and security training curriculum. That curriculum will continue to concentrate on such disciplines as tactical training, rapid reaction, crowd control, high-risk arrest, crime scene preparation, human rights/ethics, first aid, firearms, and other core law enforcement requirements. Training will be provided by instructors from the Jordanian Public Security Directorate. A U.S.-funded contractor-provided Mobile Training Team of up to 30 senior US and foreign police (and some military) training specialists will mentor, guide and oversee host nation training.

Each graduating NSF battalion will receive a full complement of non-lethal equipment to make it fully operational. The equipment package 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.

Each trained and equipped battalion is being provided an operations camp that can house the full battalion, store all of its equipment, and provide the full range of support services to allow it to operate out of its base or to deploy elsewhere as needed in the West Bank.

Construction for these camps occurs following successful negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority for a mutually acceptable site.

Requested funds will also provide modest support for assistance to the Justice Sector (criminal courts, prosecutors, and judges), civil defense, and the civilian police. These programs have acquired greater urgency as it has become apparent that other donors are not providing the necessary civilian policing, rule of law and other pledged assistance necessary to keep pace with the progress the U.S.-trained NSF and PG are achieving. Funds will specifically be used to provide technical assistance to help develop stronger ties among investigative police, prosecutors and judges so that stronger criminal cases are developed leading to faster and fairer judgments. Training, equipment, and infrastructure development support will also be provided to the civil police and civil defense to complement assistance they have been slowly receiving from the European Union and other donors.

Funding will continue to support the development of the MOI's Strategic Planning Department with the goal of ensuring that the Palestinian Authority is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for the PASF in the following areas: budgeting/financing; procurement/logistics; training; human resources; and strategic communications.

Program Development and Support funds will bolster INL's administrative and program implementation resources in Jerusalem, Jordan, and Washington, to include funding to meet expanded personal security detail requirements.

West Bank-Gaza

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Training	-	13,000	13,500	22,600	43,000	41,000
Non-Lethal Equipment	-	12,000	7,000	-	32,000	17,000
Capacity Building	-	-	3,500	4,000	2,000	6,500
Infrastructure Development	-	-	-	18,400	31,000	30,500
Program Development & Support						
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	478	1,800	-	950
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	143	200	-	220
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	376	-	-	400
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	3	3,000	1,000	3,430
SubTotal	-	-	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000
Total	-	25,000	25,000	50,000	109,000	100,000

Yemen

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	---	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The program will enhance the capabilities of select Yemeni criminal justice sector institutions to combat transnational criminal threats through training, technical assistance and equipment procurements. INL programming will assist the Government of Yemen to strengthen its civilian law enforcement capabilities.

An increase in Yemeni law enforcement and security personnel receiving training from U.S. advisors. An increase in the number of trained law enforcement personnel with access to basic policing equipment provided by this program.

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. Assistance will aim to assist Yemeni law enforcement to use democratic policing standards, protect its population and critical infrastructure from terrorist acts, conduct investigations and dismantle criminal and terrorist organizations that operate within its borders.

Program Accomplishments

Due to ordered and authorized departures in 2008, and current security threats, the program is moving at a slower pace than desired, and does not have program accomplishments to date.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Support

The FY 2010 program will enhance the capabilities of the Yemeni civilian security services. The program will develop initiatives that address Yemen's most immediate security needs, while taking into account the security challenges of working in Yemen. Projects will likely include enhanced training initiatives, technical assistance in border control and policing and limited equipment support.

Program Development and Support

Funds will pay for the administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Funds will also be used for Washington based personnel to effectively monitor the program.

Yemen

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Security Sector	446	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	-	950
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	50	-	-	50
SubTotal	50	-	-	50
Total	496	-	-	1,000

South and Central Asia

Afghanistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Request
272,574	35,000	101,000	250,000	133,000	450,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Administration's objectives are to work with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and the international community to improve law enforcement capabilities, reform the Afghan criminal justice system to enhance public security, strengthen the rule of law, and reduce the supply, production and trafficking illegal drugs. INL program objectives in Afghanistan are consistent with the Administration's core USG goals to develop and increasingly self-reliant Afghan civilian police force, promote a more capable, accountable and effective government and judicial and rule of law system in Afghanistan, and disrupt and dismantle trafficking networks that fund the insurgency. 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 implement opium supply reduction activities through an integrated program of province-based dissuasion, strengthening of counternarcotics law enforcement efforts, continuing public information and demand reduction programs, and interdiction efforts where necessary, in conjunction with alternative development programs. Included in our counternarcotics efforts:

Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNATs) comprised of Afghans and international advisors will support governors' counternarcotics efforts in the provinces -- serving a public information and crop control function.

A public information campaign that is a multi-dimensional effort that engages public officials at national and provincial levels to inform citizens of the harm and shame that illegal drugs brings to Afghanistan; persuade farmers not to cultivate poppy; introduce risk by highlighting the increasing effectiveness of CN law enforcement; and engaging provincial CN working groups to carry anti-drug messages to a wider population.

The Good Performers Initiative (GPI) will allow local communities to initiate development projects designed to have a relatively quick impact on the local economy and infrastructure, influence farmers' planting decisions, and bolster governor-led counternarcotics efforts.

Governor Led Eradication (GLE) teams, which implement the provincial governors' will in conducting counternarcotics and supply reduction activities in more permissible areas, will be supported on a limited basis to reduce the poppy harvest and deter planting next year.

Drug intelligence, investigation, interdiction and provincial units of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) will operate nationwide to disrupt processing operations and trafficking networks.

Demand Reduction efforts will focus on preventing, reducing, and treating drug abuse in Afghanistan and will provide a special focus on enhancing outreach and treatment services for vulnerable populations including women and children.

Administration of Justice

Rule of law programs in Afghanistan will continue to work with the GIRoA and our international allies to strengthen the criminal justice system throughout the country, as well as to continue providing 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, the Anti-Corruption Unit and the Supreme Court.

Conduct standardized training for justice personnel (including prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges) focusing on Afghan and international law, human rights, and criminal justice procedures.

Mentor the 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's Afghan Central Prisons Directorate (CPD) to improve the capacity and security of the nationwide corrections system.

Conduct standardized corrections training in Kabul and key provinces with an emphasis on security and corrections management and operations, and emphasize humane treatment for all prisoners, including women and children living in prisons across Afghanistan.

Provide equipment and infrastructure support to justice and corrections facilities and courts in provincial locations and in major poppy growing and drug trafficking regions.

Support the development of legal professional organizations and institutions, including the bar association (and licensing regime) as well as legal training and aid centers.

Reintegrating women into the legal sector through training and education will remain a focus during FY 2010 along with women-focused access to justice, legal information, and domestic violence initiatives.

Support specialized training and mentoring for judges, prosecutors, and investigators on issues such as counternarcotics, corruption, trafficking, and prosecutorial investigations.

Support a specialized, secure facility to contain offices and secure courtrooms for counternarcotics prosecutors and investigators, and Central Narcotics Tribunal judges, and a secure detention capacity for narcotics defendants.

Provide for the renovation and reconstruction of the Pol-i-Charkhi Prison, including equipping, staffing and providing training at the facility. In addition, INL plans to provide for additional prison construction based on hybrid prison model developed in conjunction with the Afghan Central Prisons Directorate (CPD).

Civilian Law Enforcement

Under the direction of, and with funding from, the Defense Department, INL provides training, mentoring, equipment and infrastructure needed to bring the Afghan National Police (ANP) of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to full operational capacity in providing Afghanistan's law enforcement. 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, we continue to provide basic and specialized training to the uniformed police, the border police and the civil order police. We have also increased our efforts to mentor the police at all levels, including at the MOI where institutional capacity-building remains a critical challenge. The FY 2010 program will:

Continue to provide senior-level mentors to assist in Ministry of Interior reform efforts to build institutional capacity.

Continue to support maintenance and operation costs for eight INL Regional Training Centers, as well as 600 - 900 civilian police advisors to enhance and expand our training and mentoring program. Implementation of the Focused District Development training program (at the district and regional level) is expected to remain a priority, along with an increased focus on developing the skills and capacities of the border police.

Implement additional specialized training courses to professionalize the ranks of the ANP and increase the participation of women in the ANP. This could receive increased emphasis as the mandate for 82,000 ANP is filled and basic training is transitioned further into a sustainment phase.

Increase provision of civilian police advisors to participate in field-based police mentor teams throughout Afghanistan. Field-based mentoring by civilian police

provides critical on the job training reinforcement of skills acquired during training, and continues to be a priority element of the ANP development program.

Aviation Support

Aviation support is presented as a separate request in FY 2010 due to its broader use in supporting all INL programs including the counternarcotics programs, the rule of law programs, including justice and corrections, and the civilian law enforcement programs. Provided with a mix of USG-owned and leased rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft, aviation support will continue to increase the effectiveness of INL-supported programs, allow their extension into areas currently inaccessible for security reasons, provide transportation and logistics support in terrains without roads, and continue to provide reconnaissance, medical evacuation, search and rescue, armed escort and surveillance. These air assets will also continue to provide interdiction support to missions conducted by the DEA-mentored Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA).

Program Justification

INL programs in Afghanistan reflect that country's centrality in the U.S.'s overseas contingency operations. INL programs in Afghanistan support U.S. counterterrorism, counter drug and anti-crime goals. The FY 2010 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, FY 2008, and FY 2009 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 to complement the respective former lead nation roles played by the United Kingdom on counternarcotics, Germany on police, and Italy on justice reform.

Opium poppy cultivation and trafficking, still account for roughly one-fourth of Afghanistan's total GDP, licit and illicit. The drug trade undermines economic reconstruction, weakens democratic governance based on the rule of law, and threatens regional stability. Dangerous security conditions and corruption constrain efforts to combat the drug trade and provide alternative incomes.

Programs in 2009 also provided mixed news: the total cultivation of opium poppy dropped by 22 percent from 157,000 hectares to 123,000 hectares according to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNODC attributed the dramatic reduction in one of Afghanistan's most unstable provinces, Helmand, to aggressive action by the governor, and the successful introduction of food zones to promote licit farming. While the number of poppy-free provinces increased by 2 to 20, the net opium yield increased by 15 percent because farmers were extracting more opium per bulb. The reduction in planting is credited to a number of factors, including: lower opium prices coupled with higher wheat and food grain prices, public information campaigns against poppy cultivation, increased alternative development assistance, and fear of arrest. The dramatic cultivation reductions in Nangarhar province were due primarily to relative security and the Governor's political will.

The narco-insurgency continues to be a major threat to the stability of Afghanistan. A major blow to the narco-insurgency was dealt with the removal of Taliban-linked Afghan heroin trafficker Haji Juma Khan to the U.S., where he is under indictment for narco-terrorism, making him the second Afghan charged and arrested with this offense within the past two years. In December of 2008, the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) Technical Investigations Unit (TIU) became functional and initialized its first judicially-authorized electronic intercept case. Capacity building for a sustained presence of the CNPA at the provincial and district levels is also needed to present a deterrent to drug production and trafficking at the local level and related insurgent activity that may arise from such activity.

Restoration of the rule of law is vital to increasing security, ensuring stability, promoting economic growth, and protecting human rights. The GIRoA has drafted a National Justice Sector Strategy and a National Justice Program and has requested implementation assistance from the U.S. 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, improved system-wide transparency, a well-trained and honest Attorney General's Office, a competent Afghan Bar Association, reintegration of women legal professionals, and a reliable penal system.

Given Afghanistan's struggle against narcotics, specialized prosecution is mandatory to not only bolster the rule of law in this critical area, but to provide legal consequences to punish and deter traffickers. Assisting the Afghan government in accelerating legal mechanisms to effectively prosecute narcotics offenders is a major focus of international counternarcotics efforts.

In terms of support to Demand Reduction, INL is now the largest donor for drug treatment in Afghanistan and funds a total number of 16 centers that provide residential, outpatient, and home-based treatment for an estimated 5,500 addicts per year.

From October 2008 to April 2009, the Counternarcotics Justice Task Force (CJTF) registered 1,483 kg of seized heroin and 8,763 kg of seized opium, 55,995 kg of hashish, and 48,534 kg of solid precursor chemicals and 8,495 liters of liquid precursor chemicals. During this same period, the Central Narcotics Tribunal convicted a total of 113 offenders in primary court and 189 in the appellate court.

FY 2010 funding will enable INL to continue to work with the GIRoA 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.

Program Accomplishments

Counternarcotics

The United States, in concert with the GIRoA, has worked to ensure that counternarcotics issues are at the forefront of Afghan policy initiatives. With U.S. and UK support, the GIRoA established the Counternarcotics Advisory Team (CNAT) program, a year-round program that aims to spread the message of alternative development, agricultural growth and improvements, and non-cultivation, production and abuse at the provincial level. Primarily Afghan-run, teams work closely with the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) to support Governor-led counternarcotics efforts in seven key provinces, including the four provinces (Helmand, Farah, Kandahar and Uruzgan) that together cultivate over 90 percent of all poppy in Afghanistan. CNAT relies on Afghan officers to expand outreach, provide cultural and language knowledge, identify local leaders, convene farmers and other stakeholders, and help work within traditional leadership structures. Building Afghan ownership and investment in the fight against drugs, from the bottom up, is at the heart of the CNAT model and represents the way forward for the greater U.S. counternarcotics strategy in Afghanistan.

The Good Performers Initiative (GPI) is an incentive program that provides development assistance to provinces and communities that demonstrate counternarcotics and supply reduction activities. This GIRoA program is funded by the U.S. and UK but is administered by the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN). Since the Initiative began in 2006, an increasing number of Afghan provinces have qualified for assistance under the program and this trend is expected to continue in future years. This Initiative awarded over \$39 million in development assistance to 29 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces for progress against poppy cultivation in 2008. GPI is the only program directly incentivizing governors to reduce the supply of illicit crops.

Although eradication is still necessary in a limited number of insecure areas as a last resort, INL is shifting its focus to alternative development, agricultural assistance, interdiction of drugs, precursor chemicals, and traffickers, and governor-led counternarcotics efforts.

In concert with the GIRoA in a comprehensive counternarcotics public information campaign, INL works with Voice of America's (VOA) Afghan Service to broadcast weekly radio and TV programs reinforcing anti-drug messages in both Pashto and Dari. Two Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSA) have been assigned to provide technical advisory assistance to the GIRoA on counternarcotics matters, including support for a counternarcotics Vertical Prosecution Task Force (VPTF) comprised of specifically selected and trained judges, prosecutors and criminal investigators. An expansion of the VPTF program is underway.

For counternarcotics-related judicial progress, the adoption of the comprehensive Counternarcotics Law to amplify the prohibition of cultivation and trafficking of narcotic drugs, as contained in Amendment 7 of the Constitution will substantially enhance the GIRoA's ability to arrest, prosecute and convict drug traffickers.

USG capacity building and support for the expansion of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) continues through training, vetting of the specialized units to minimize corruption, and life support to allow them to conduct their policing, investigations and operations. The specialized units - Sensitive Investigations Unit (SIU), Technical Investigations Unit (TIU) and the National Interdiction Unit (NIU) were begun and continue to be supported by INL, DEA, and DOD. In October 2008, Taliban-linked Afghan heroin trafficker Haji Juma Khan was removed to the U.S., where he is under indictment for narco-terrorism (Title 21 USC 960a), representing the second Afghan charged with this offense within 2 years, dealing a major blow to his narco-insurgency network. In December 2008, the TIU began its first judicially authorized intercept case in Afghanistan and is expected to become fully functional on all cellular providers in 2009. Also in 2008, the SIU developed the capability to operate small scale cases, running its own informants and acquire its own warrants. The NIU base, open since fall of 2007, allows the approximately 200 member force to forward deploy in teams into the various regions to conduct interdiction operations, accompanied by DEA Foreign Advisory Support Teams (FAST), who mentor the NIU officers. The CNPA has been authorized an expansion to increase the force to 3,756 from the 2,900 currently authorized officers. Capacity building and life support will be required for other forward operating bases to support a sustained CNPA presence in order to enforce counternarcotics law and be a deterrent to drug production and trafficking at the provincial level. In 2008, CNPA also reported seizures of: 37,530 KG of opium, 4,936 KG of heroine, and 3,232 KG of morphine base; destruction of 94 drug labs; and total arrests of 703 offenders for narcotics-related crimes.

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. In 2008, INL took over four drug treatment centers (in Helmand, Herat, Kandahar and Paktia provinces), bringing the total number of INL-supported centers to 16. These centers provide treatment for about 5,500 addicts.

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, and has enacted critical judicial legislation including the Interim Criminal Procedure Code, the Court Administration Law, and Law of Prisons and Detention Centers. Afghanistan has also released the National Justice Sector Strategy (NJSS) and the National Justice Program (NJP), the portion of national development

strategy designed specifically for the justice sector. INL's justice program has directly supported the Afghan government for provincial justice assessments and conferences, conducted basic and specialized criminal justice and corrections training in Kabul and five regional provinces, provided basic equipment and supplies to justice institutions, and mentored Afghan defense counsels. INL is helping to reorganize and reform the Attorney General's Office, support the development of the Anti-Corruption Unit, and is identifying key areas to improve police-prosecutor coordination in preparation for coordinated training and mentoring. INL has also established mentoring offices in five regional areas to provide mentoring to provincial level prosecutors and prison officials to ensure they have the ability and resources to complete their mission. INL has also established a comprehensive corrections program providing basic and in-service corrections training; capacity-building through development of standard operating procedures and policies; and equipment and infrastructure support to improve conditions, management and operation of prison and detention facilities nationwide. In FY 2009, INL began the process of renovating and rebuilding Pol-i-Charkhi prison, the largest prison in Afghanistan.

Since September 2008, the Justice Sector Support program (JSSP) and the Corrections Sector Support program (CSSP) have reviewed over 4,000 prisoner files for prisoners at the Kabul Women's Prison and Pol-i-Charkhi prison, and have successfully obtained the release of 92 prisoners who had completed their prison term but had not been released.

In 2009, INL's CSSP has trained 1,059 Afghan Central Prisons Directorate (CPD) officers and staff through their INL-funded training program. Since October 2008, CSSP has completed renovation projects at the Herat and Nangarhar provincial prisons, begun mentoring full time at Pol-i-Charkhi through the addition of a Senior Warden Advisor, and purchased more than 30 vehicles on behalf of the U.S. Government for the Ministry of Justice-Central Prisons Directorate to meet prisoner transport and security needs.

INL's JSSP program conducted a provincial justice conference in Parwan province and a provincial justice training in Kapisa. They have conducted five training sessions in Kabul for Legal Aid and private defense lawyers. In addition to their regular programs, JSSP has established specialized training on Gender justice, Police-Prosecutor Cooperation, and a Focused District Development (FDD) Law supplemental program to connect local prosecutors to Police participating in INL's FDD program. In total these efforts have trained 524 Afghan legal professionals since January 2009.

Civilian Law Enforcement

Since the inception of the police training program, 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 104,000 police officers on basic police skills. Expansion of the field training program through Focused District Development is currently underway, and nearly 600 mentors and trainers have been deployed to over 24 provinces. Approximately 100 - 200 mentors are deployed on Police Mentor Teams (PMTs) at the district level and are engaging with local Afghan police officials. Advanced training courses such as defensive driving, firearms, crowd control, literacy, computer skills, anti-corruption, and domestic violence 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 with the final stages of pay and rank reform. Increased focus is placed on the professional development of senior-level officials in the ministry and their capacity to manage a national program (e.g., through greater use of inspectors, greater capacity for intelligence gathering, and strengthened processes for logistics and force management)

FY 2010 Program

Rising levels of drug-related violence and corruption continue to challenge the future of a stable, democratic Afghanistan, and require the acceleration and substantial expansion of INL's three core programs: counternarcotics, civilian law enforcement, and administration of justice. FY 2010 INCLE funding will increase support for programs that will: strengthen the rule of law, and enhance public security by increasing counternarcotics law enforcement capabilities to disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity; and build-on and maintain significant illicit crop reduction efforts through alternative development, public information, and agricultural assistance campaigns.

Counternarcotics

Funding for counternarcotics in FY 2010 will continue to support international counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan. Consistent with the shift in strategy to increase the focus on alternative development programs and incentivized supply reduction efforts, in FY 2010 INL will increase focus on the Good Performers Initiative, which rewards communities that remain poppy free, to solidify gains in poppy-free or poppy-reduced provinces; use intensive, province-based dissuasion efforts with the aim to proactively discourage illicit cultivation through pre-planting campaigns and assistance; and increase assistance to Governor-led counternarcotics efforts supported by Afghan-staffed advisory teams that promote 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. FY 2010 funding will also provide additional support for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan towards the expansion of counter-narcotics law enforcement into the provinces, as well as for the operation and maintenance of existing and new facilities to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's interdiction forces. Funding will also strengthen Demand Reduction efforts through a nation-wide treatment delivery system in which the number of residential, outpatient, and mobile treatment centers will be increased to provide counseling and rehabilitation services to Afghans with drug addictions.

Supply Reduction: FY 2010 funding aims to reduce large-scale poppy cultivation through: (a) an intensive province-based effort in key poppy-producing regions that proactively discourages poppy cultivation through public information and crop control efforts, with the support of seven Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT); and (b) continued support to provincial Governor-Led Eradication (GLE) efforts.

Sustainable Alternative Development: Consistent with the shift in strategic emphasis to provincial based initiatives emphasizing grassroots outreach and alternative development assistance, the FY 2010 strategy increases funding to (a) promote the Good Performers

Initiative (GPI), which provides development assistance for provinces that have demonstrated significant efforts to reducing or eliminating illicit crop cultivation; (b) fund Quick Impact Program (QIP) awards as emergency sustainment, which will provide immediate stop-gap assistance such as wheat seed, cooking oil, and generators to communities considering whether to plant poppy or licit crops. The QIP program will work directly with PRTs and community leaders to determine immediate needs and offer assistance, in exchange for no-poppy pledges; and (c) support the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's cultivation assessment and projects which serve as a basis for GPI awards and our general understanding of poppy cultivation and opium production trends, in addition to verifying GLE efforts.

Drug Enforcement - Interdiction: This program is aimed at disrupting drug trafficking, lab processing, trafficking networks, and associated narcotics criminal activity within Afghanistan to improve enforcement of drug laws by increasing the number of seizures of drugs and precursor chemical, arrests of drug offenders, dismantling drug processing sites, and extending the reach of the counternarcotics law into the provinces. FY 2010 funds will continue U.S. support to the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), to include expansion and training of the National Interdiction Unit (NIU), the specialized vetted units of the Sensitive Investigation Unit (SIU) and the Technical Investigations Unit (TIU), and the CNPA at large. Operation and maintenance of central and provincial facilities will also be an integral part of funding provided to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's interdiction forces, including providing specialized and basic counternarcotics training such as case management, investigations, and police/prosecutor coordination, which will build CNPA capacity to be able to develop evidence-based cases prosecutable by the justice system.

Aviation Support: Aviation support services will continue to increase the effectiveness of all of INL's programs, including the counternarcotics, administration of justice, and civilian law enforcement efforts. INL's air assets allow deployment, administration and oversight into areas inaccessible for security and logistical reasons. FY 2010 funds will be used to continue providing safe and professional aviation support using the mix of INL-owned and leased rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft to provide passenger/cargo transport, re-supply, reconnaissance, surveillance, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and close air support. These air assets will also continue to provide support to interdiction missions conducted by the DEA-mentored Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA). As aviation imagery, has become an important component to frequent distribution of data for monitoring and analysis, in FY 2010 INL proposes to complement the current efforts by procuring and operating air assets fitted with appropriate imaging technologies and apparatus to provide targeted, real-time image collection for monitoring and surveillance.

Public Information: FY 2010 funds will continue to support the public awareness pillar of the Afghan Government's National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS) through the Counter-Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) campaign, which will be led by the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN). The CNPI campaign will be a multi-dimensional effort that engages public officials at national and provincial levels to: inform citizens of the harm and shame that illegal drugs bring to Afghanistan; persuade farmers not to cultivate opium poppy; highlight the increasing effectiveness and commitment of law enforcement to punish narcotics producers and traffickers; and identify "message multipliers," such as tribal leaders, religious leaders, elders, police chiefs and teachers, to disseminate anti-drug messages to the

wider population. These local message multipliers will continue to be vital in reaching-out to Afghan citizens in rural and isolated areas. Media communication channels will include traditional print, radio and television broadcasts, in addition to new media such as SMS text messaging in a country that is increasingly using cellular phones in both urban and rural areas, and Internet sites.

Demand Reduction: FY 2010 funding will fund community-based drug treatment programs aimed at rehabilitation, including specialized programs for women, children, and rural communities through program development, training and technical assistance, and other community outreach activities (especially those that highlight the severe damage of deliberately addicting children to drugs). Funds will also be used to expand the number of treatment centers that provide counseling and rehabilitation services to Afghans with drug addictions. In an effort to increase treatment capacity and develop a nationwide treatment delivery system, INL established 16 community-based drug treatment facilities. In order to more effectively address the addiction problem in Afghanistan and provide critically-needed services to underserved women and children, INL proposes to create an additional 11 treatment facilities, including specialized programs for adolescents (ages 7 – 18) and toddlers (ages infancy to 6). An outcome evaluation process will also be instituted to assess the long-term impact of INL-funded drug treatment training, and the ongoing creation of substance abuse treatment clinics in Afghanistan. This program will measure long-term, sustained impact (outcome measures) relating to behavior (i.e., reduction in drug use/relapse rates, reduction in criminal activity and recidivism rates, and reduction of injecting drug use).

Administration of Justice

The Afghanistan INCLE Criminal Justice Sector account supports programs that are critical to the establishment of a functioning justice system and to support U.S. Government programs in security, governance, economic development, and counter-narcotics sectors. To succeed in all these areas, and in order to extend governance and federal authority across the nation, Afghanistan needs a functioning justice system. While progress is being made in Kabul and several provincial centers, the overall needs remain enormous, given a population of around 30 million citizens. Without competent prosecutors, functioning courts, and humane prisons, the Afghan public's confidence in the central Government will remain limited, undermining our overall efforts.

The U.S. will increase funding for Rule of Law at this critical juncture in support of the National Justice Sector Strategy (part of the overall Afghanistan *National Development Strategy*, approved 21 April 2008), the National Justice Program (a five-year, six-component, plan to help Afghan justice institutions achieve NJSS priorities, finalized May 2008), and the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (developed by USG to coordinate and expand provincial assistance that will be operational in July 2008). There will also be a particular emphasis to target cross-cutting issues that affect the Justice sector, including corruption, lack of human and physical capital and the absence of Federal power in the provinces.

To systematically advance the sector, together with the international community, the Afghan Government is implementing a National Justice Program, which provides a detailed plan to meet goals set forth in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. This detailed plan,

finalized in 2008, outlines six goals that must be met for the administration of justice and establishment of rule of law: (1) functioning and transparent institutions; (2) adequate infrastructure, transportation and equipment; (3) educated and trained justice administrators including judges, prosecutors and correctional personnel; (4) an effective legal framework; (5) justice institutions that are integrated and work together; and (6) a public that understands its rights and has access to the justice system.

FY 2010 funds will also continue to 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 the Attorney General's Office, by providing technical support and standardized training for justice administrators, assisting in organizational reform and transparent hiring, removal, and promotion practices, and supporting development and nationwide implementation of standardized policies and procedures.

Enhance leadership, managerial, and administrative skills of police, prosecutors, defense counsels, corrections personnel, 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 consisting of corrections training and mentoring, capacity building, renovation of existing detention centers, construction of new prisons, and equipment support.

Support and mentor the development of key corrections initiatives, such as data management, prisoner transportation, prison industries, and vocational and rehabilitation programs.

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 Afghanistan; focusing on those laws related to human rights, anti-corruption, rule of law, and due process in criminal cases.

Identify and provide training, equipment, and infrastructure support to justice institutions and facilities, including the newly formed Anti-Corruption Unit and the Major Crimes Task Force.

Expand rule-of-law assistance programs in the provinces, including training and mentoring prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and corrections personnel as well as

raising public awareness of legal rights, particularly with respect to women, children and minorities.

Improve the ability of Afghan security personnel to protect judges, prosecutors, and senior justice officials handling or overseeing narcotics, corruption, and other sensitive cases.

Assist the Afghan Government in developing a national policy on the informal justice sector, forming linkages between the informal and formal justice sectors, and ensuring the protection of human rights in informal adjudications.

Develop measures of effectiveness for the criminal justice system as a whole.

Funding for counternarcotics prosecution will also be used to deploy and support advisors to mentor the Afghan-led Criminal Justice Task Force, consisting of specially vetted prosecutors and investigators dedicated to narcotics and narcotics-related corruption cases. Funds will also support the Central Narcotics Tribunal, consisting of 14 specially vetted Afghan judges. Funds will also be used to expand the reach of the Task Force in the provinces and to support operations and maintenance of the Counternarcotics Justice Center, a secure facility that will contain secure office space, courtrooms, barracks, a dining facility, and a pre-trial detention center.

Trafficking In Persons

The trafficking in persons (TIP) program proposes to focus on building capacity to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases, and provide training to improve victim identification, referral mechanisms, data collection, management and reporting of TIP cases. Training of government officials would target police officers, judges, and prosecutors in an effort to increase the number of trafficking cases that are investigated and prosecuted.

Civilian Law Enforcement

USG funds will continue to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's (MOI) development of a competent, professional, and democratic police force capable of enforcing rule of law in Afghanistan. USG support for the Afghan National Police (ANP) includes training, equipping, and reform efforts that address both short-term security and capacity-building needs and long-term institutional development. These efforts are implemented through INL and the U.S. Department of Defense, which has oversight for the development of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and currently funds INL's police program. Funds will be used to:

Support maintenance and operation costs of the Central Training Center (CTC) in Kabul, the seven Regional Training Centers (RTC) located across Afghanistan, and forward operating bases (FOB) including the one in Islam Qala. Basic, advanced and specialized law enforcement training will be provided at these facilities as well as the Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) facility in Adraskan.

Continue to deploy civilian police advisors to Afghan districts in order to expand the reach of our field-based mentoring efforts. Field-based mentoring provided by police advisors at district and provincial police stations will reinforce training given at USG facilities and assist ANP with administrative and operational duties.

Complete Ministry of Interior reform efforts that focus on organizational development, including Pay and Rank Reform, a comprehensive initiative that will restructure and reform the MOI organizational and payroll systems to account for all official ANP personnel and ensure that they are paid in full and on time; continue support for community policing initiatives, and of the specialized police units such as the Family Response Unit, and specialized training for female ANP personnel.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for program administration and oversight, and for 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, rule of law and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Afghanistan						
INL Budget						
(\$000)						
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Counternarcotics Support						
<i>Supply Reduction (1)</i>	178,339	5,000	45,000	152,000	17,000	45,000
<i>Sustainable Alternative Development (2)</i>	-	-	-	-	23,000	65,000
<i>Aviation Support (3)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
<i>Drug Enforcement - Interdiction</i>	14,242	3,000	-	21,000	-	58,596
<i>Demand Reduction & Public Information</i>	3,976	-	-	22,000	6,000	15,000
SubTotal	196,557	8,000	45,000	195,000	46,000	278,596
Administration of Justice						
<i>Justice Sector Training Program</i>	51,587	8,000	23,400	-	25,000	82,000
<i>Corrections System Development</i>	16,862	15,000	31,600	-	46,000	65,000
<i>Counter-Narcotics Justice & Anti-Corruption</i>	-	3,000	-	-	-	8,000
<i>Protect Women and Girls</i>	-	-	-	-	11,000	-
SubTotal	68,449	26,000	55,000	45,000	82,000	155,000
Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	496	-	-	-	-	1,404
Program Development & Support						
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	4,243	-	500	6,000	1,500	8,000
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	849	-	500	1,200	-	3,200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,273	-	-	1,800	-	2,300
<i>Program Support</i>	707	1,000	-	1,000	3,500	1,500
SubTotal	7,072	1,000	1,000	10,000	5,000	15,000
Total INCLE Programs	272,574	35,000	101,000	250,000	133,000	450,000
Civilian Law Enforcement (4)						
<i>Train, Equip and Mentor Afghan Police</i>	391,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Law Enforcement Programs	391,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total INCLE Control and Law Enforcement Programs	663,574	35,000	101,000	250,000	133,000	450,000

(1) In FY 2008 and FY 2009 Supply Reduction encompassed PEF, GLE, CNAT, GPI, Aviation and Verification programs.

FY 2010 Supply Reduction encompasses only PEF, GLE and CNAT. Funding for GPI, Verification and Aviation are reflected in separate lines.

(2) Sustainable Alternative Development in FY 2010 includes GPI & Quick Impact programs and Verification activities which were included under Crop Control/Eradication in FY 2009 and prior years.

(3) Aviation Support provides aviation services to all INL programs in Afghanistan including Counternarcotics, Administration of Justice including both Justice and Corrections, and Civilian Law Enforcement (Police), and was included under Supply Reduction in FY 2009 and prior years.

(4) It is anticipated that the FY 2009 Civilian Law Enforcement program will continue to be funded through a transfer of funds from DOD.

Bangladesh

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
198	200	850

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Support the criminal justice system to strengthen the role of legislative reform, facilitate the prosecution of transnational crimes, and assist with judicial reform efforts.

Some possible performance indicators include: the provision of training and technical assistance to Bangladeshi prosecutors, police, judges, and other government officials; the number of laws drafted and passed to bring Bangladesh in compliance with UN anti-crime conventions; the establishment and development of career prosecution units; and the successful production of mutual legal assistance requests.

Program Justification

As Bangladesh returns to democracy after two years of an Army-supported caretaker government, INL assistance can help support judicial reform and effective civilian law enforcement. Bangladesh faces significant threats from the domestic and international criminals who take advantage of porous borders to conduct illicit activities, such as trafficking in persons, narcotics, and arms. An effective criminal justice system is required to address these transnational threats and to support a democratic government that respects human rights. There is also a need to train and develop a career prosecutor corps and depoliticize the appointment of prosecutors and judges. The INL program will complement other USG assistance projects to develop the capacity of law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system.

Program Accomplishments

Past INL funding in Bangladesh assisted the government's efforts to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and the rule of law institutions to interrupt national and transnational human trafficking crime networks. Funding was used to provide 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. Assistance was also used to improve the legal framework for addressing human trafficking and strengthen the capacity of civil society to work effectively with justice systems to promote the rescue and protection of victims.

FY 2009 will be the first year of an INL law enforcement development project in Bangladesh. Funds will support training, technical assistance and equipment to develop and sustain the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat criminal threats. This limited program will complement a larger community policing program funded by DOD through the 1207 mechanism.

An intermittent legal advisor (ILA) who has been assigned to the U.S. Embassy Dhaka since March 2009 has worked with Bangladeshi law enforcement authorities to establish best practices for mutual legal assistance requests (MLARs) to the U.S. and other countries. As the ILA's assignment will end in June 2009, the Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) will need to continue to promote MLAR development in Bangladesh.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program will increase the support to develop Bangladesh's criminal justice system. Through the provision of appropriate legal experts, including but not limited to a Resident Legal Advisor, INL will develop training programs, symposia and conferences on the role of legislative reform in supporting the rule of law and other issues related to judicial reform. Possible topics for training courses include: improving police-prosecutor cooperation; investigating and prosecuting extrajudicial killings; establishing and developing a career prosecutorial service; and fostering international mutual legal assistance. The INL program may also assist the Parliament to develop the research and drafting capacity required to generate laws that will bring Bangladesh into compliance with UN anti-crime conventions and facilitate the prosecution of transnational crimes.

Bangladesh

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement Development	-	-	200	-
Trafficking in Persons	198	-	-	-
Justice Reform	-	-	-	850
Total	198	-	200	850

Nepal

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
30	330	3,700

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Continue supporting the development of effective, democratic civilian-led police forces.

Indicators will include elements of organizational management reform, curriculum reform and implementation, and improved management, leadership and executive strategic planning skills among senior ranks of the Nepal Police (NP) and the Armed Police Force of Nepal (AFP).

Enhance the judicial system into a modern system.

Indicators will include improved use of evidence, chain of custody of evidence, admissibility of evidence, admission of expert testimony, police-prosecutor cooperation and feedback, and incorporation of continuing education requirements for legal professionals. A key indicator will be the enhancement of cooperation and coordination between prosecutors and law enforcement agencies.

Program Justification

Nepal has undergone tremendous changes in the past couple of years. A 2006 peace agreement ended a decade of fighting between government forces and the ex-rebels, formally known as the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists), and the country's king had all power removed by the new elected government in April 2008. Plans were set in motion once the new elected Constituent Assembly took office, which would determine the country's future by writing a new constitution. The fragile peace has held, but the challenges facing Nepal's security forces are significant. Against an already difficult political backdrop, Nepal's security sector lacks the resources for basic training and organizational development. The INL program addresses this urgent need through a law enforcement program working with Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force (APF) in developing basic technical and investigative skills along with improving the police department's organizational framework.

Program Accomplishments

After almost two years of negotiating, the Government of Nepal (GON) signed an INL Letter of Agreement (LOA) in January 2009. With an LOA in place, INL is now able to begin its law enforcement development program in Nepal. The program will consist of basic law enforcement assistance focused on the development and training of regional Nepal police, the

APF, and border security agencies. The program will focus assistance in the eastern region of Morang with the following priorities: a) Infrastructure - including new construction of police training centers, district police facilities, and police stations; b) Community Policing; c) Police Equipment; and d) Basic Police Training. In addition, INL will continue to fund a long-term Senior Law Enforcement Advisor (SLEA) based in Kathmandu to work with various counterparts within Nepal's law enforcement community. We anticipate this program will last approximately two years.

The INL program has been successful in developing and equipping the new Joint Election Operations Center (JEOC), the national command post for Nepal's 2008 election and the country's first operations center in almost a decade. The JEOC connected security personnel, government officials, and district and regional election officers to help the government effectively manage the response to protests and other election-day events. The Election Commission was able to manage the volume of information traffic required for the election, and began paving the way for democracy and the rule of law in Nepal.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Reform

FY 2010 funds will continue to provide support to the current law enforcement reform program. Funds will focus on the improvement of civilian rule of law through assisting the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force with strategic planning within its organization. Specific technical assistance and training will be given to senior ranks of the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force to help improve their criminal investigative skills and promote integrity. The Senior Law Enforcement Advisor based in Kathmandu will continue to implement, train, and mentor the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force and coordinate with various stakeholders and interagency partners to build the capacity of fully functioning and effective professional law enforcement institutions.

Improving the Justice System

FY 2010 funds will provide assistance in building up the Government of Nepal's Justice System. Technical assistance will be provided to assist the Government of Nepal in a number of areas, which may include but are not limited to the use of evidence, chains of custody of evidence, admissibility of evidence, admission of expert testimony, police-prosecutor cooperation and feedback, and incorporation of continuing education requirements for legal professionals within the Ministry of Law Attorney General's Office. INL program assistance may also facilitate the development and implementation of a new criminal procedure code and reformed offense codes for Nepal.

Nepal				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Law Enforcement			330	2,000
Justice Sector				
<i>Rule of Law and Human Rights</i>	-	-	-	1,400
<i>Good Governance</i>	-	-	-	300
SubTotal	-	-	-	1,700
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	30	-	-	-
SubTotal	30	-	-	-
Total	30	-	330	3,700

Pakistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Request
21,822	22,000	65,500	155,200

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Pakistan’s control over its western border and territory has deteriorated. U.S. efforts are aimed at strengthening Pakistani law enforcement presence and capacity in these frontier areas in order to recover and hold areas that have fallen under Taliban control and to protect the local population from further militant incursions. Improvement of security will also allow development efforts to proceed.

Taliban groups are highly mobile and have more firepower than the lightly armed police. Because of this, the Government of Pakistan’s (GOP) policing, surveillance, and interdiction capabilities will be strengthened through an expanded aviation program, increased intelligence sharing, provision of vehicles, communication and surveillance equipment, and protective gear, as well as an increased training program, including command and control, and the hardening of law enforcement outposts and construction of training facilities. By utilizing a \$15 million transfer of Economic Support Funds (ESF) from the FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental from USAID, the increased police training and equipment program will begin with the Northwest Frontier Police (NWFP) Elite Force. Beginning with FY 2010 INCLE funds, the beneficiaries of this program assistance include the NWFP Police Elite Force, the rest of the NWFP police force, and other law enforcement agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Baluchistan. These efforts will assist the GOP law enforcement agencies to master the “hold” mission of the clear-hold-build counterinsurgency (COIN) strategy, as well as increase the capability to monitor the 2,500 km border with Afghanistan and Iran and interdict narcotics traffickers, militants, and other criminals. Access to previously inaccessible territory for law enforcement agencies will be supported through continued road construction. In addition to INCLE funds, a \$10 million ESF transfer of FY 2007 Supplemental funds and a \$5 million ESF transfer of FY 2009 Bridge funds will supplement the existing road construction program, which is run through the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) in Islamabad and Peshawar, by supporting construction of bypasses around highly congested areas through which supplies for the ISAF mission in Afghanistan traverse.

GOP law enforcement must modernize and reform in order to meet the dire need of the populace. Law enforcement entities need equipment but also are in need of specialized counterinsurgency training to enable them to hold areas cleared of Taliban groups, develop intelligence capabilities, and win the support of the local population. INL will continue to develop the capability of the GOP to investigate and prevent criminal and militant activity.

Technical assistance, training, and equipment will augment the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement country-wide as needed, as well as those with border security functions. With FY 2010 INCLE funding, the program to provide training and equipment assistance to the NWFP Police Elite Force will expand to the rest of the NWFP police force, as well as to expand our assistance programs with law enforcement agencies in the FATA and Baluchistan. In addition, nationwide, institutional police reform programs will expand, emphasizing investigations, leadership and management skills, and academy development. Programs to be continued from FY 2009 include training modules in explosive response and civil disturbance management, which were quickly developed in response to the dramatic rise in suicide bombings and a decline in effective governance. Police reform programs will also include model policing projects and efforts to build national dialogue among law enforcement agencies.

The Government of Pakistan must continue to deter opium poppy cultivation, promote alternative development, and interdict narcotics trafficking. While eradication efforts in the past were effective, the ability to muster sufficient forces has been difficult for the last three years due to forces being engaged in security operations. Alternative development with the provision of farm to market roads and village level agricultural projects has proven effective in extending the writ of the GOP and creating employment opportunities. We will continue to cooperate with demand reduction partners that get people off drugs, rebuild local communities, and help people return to productive lives.

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 Narcotics Control Cell, established by the government of the FATA with USG support, will work together with the Frontier Corps and tribal law enforcement forces to warn cultivators to self-eradicate or face forced eradication campaigns as the security environment permits. Poppy cultivation will decline as alternative crop programs take hold and farmer-to-market roads are finished. Demand reduction programs and narcotics awareness public education efforts will be used to prevent the spread of drug abuse and give communities with an addict population tools to rebuild families and communities.

Program Justification

Providing support to the Government of Pakistan in the areas of border security, law enforcement and counternarcotics is vital to meeting the core U.S. goal in the region of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qaeda and its safe havens in Pakistan and preventing their return to Pakistan or Afghanistan. In addition, the United States, Afghanistan, and Pakistan have reinforced existing agreements such as the Tripartite Commission with a new effort to institutionalize bilateral and trilateral coordination in facing a common threat.

Border Security

Pakistan's 1,600 km border with Afghanistan and 900 km border with Iran runs through rugged, remote mountainous and desert terrain which provides abundant safe havens for

militants, drug traffickers, and other criminals. Control over this border has long posed a challenge for the Pakistani security agencies. Pakistani law enforcement is under-equipped and under-trained to combat both drug traffickers and insurgent groups financed by massive opium cultivation in Afghanistan and a regional illicit arms/narcotics trade that has flourished since 1996. Commodities, infrastructure support, and training, already provided by the USG, have improved the capabilities and will of agencies operating on the border to fight back, but still do not come close to meeting the operational requirements of law enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Interior (MOI) which have border responsibilities. Ongoing assistance over a period of years, at a rate the GOP can absorb, will be necessary.

Pakistan is a major non-NATO Ally that has demonstrated over time strong commitment to combat transnational threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. However, large areas along the FATA border with Afghanistan are virtually inaccessible, including to law enforcement agencies. This renders frontier areas attractive to militants, drug traffickers, and other criminals who seek refuge. INL-funded rural road construction programs not only provide law enforcement access, but also open remote areas for legitimate commerce, counter-drug education efforts, economic development projects, vital health and education facilities, and the development of civil society. Road projects can be accompanied by small infrastructure projects, such as hydroelectric schemes, which while improving the lives of the people, help in negotiations with the tribes to gain access and permission for continued construction, which will allow the entry of law enforcement into these areas. Road construction brings many benefits to community members, including law enforcement, so in addition to counternarcotics road construction, additional roads and bridges are being constructed as part of the Border Security program. An extensive road network is planned for the entire FATA region, although construction can only take place where security conditions permit access to road crews and engineering teams. Road construction, a very real need in this region, will need USG support in FY 2010 and in years to come. We will continue rural road construction programs and will build the program with additional financial support from USAID, including a \$10 million ESF transfer of FY 2007 Supplemental funds and a \$5 million ESF transfer of FY 2009 Bridge funds.

Counternarcotics

In 1990, Pakistan was a major cultivator of opium poppy with 39,000 hectares. With USG assistance, Pakistan embarked on a 10-year plan to become poppy free. It essentially achieved that goal by 2001 with less than 1,000 hectares, but experienced a resurgence of cultivation in 2004-2005, mainly in areas where INL assistance had never reached, deep in the Khyber agency and adjacent to Nangahar, formerly one of Afghanistan's major poppy-producing provinces, as well as in non-traditional areas along the western border of Balochistan. Crop control efforts, including enhanced poppy monitoring and increased economic alternatives and infrastructure projects will decrease opium production and prevent its economic impact from becoming deeply rooted. The GOP is committed to this effort, but lacks the necessary resources, and INL programs will continue 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 actually is transiting the country. Arrests

of traffickers in the remote border areas are difficult, as traffickers can generally out-gun the small patrols of law enforcement agencies. However, 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 and precursor trafficking.

Pakistan is combating its own growing drug addiction problem that threatens the welfare and economic stability of its society. A 2007 GOP-UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) survey indicated that Pakistan has approximately two to three million drug addicts, with around 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, an increase in the numbers of HIV positive, hepatitis, and/or tuberculosis cases are expected. The GOP needs continued resources in demand reduction to complement its supply-side efforts.

Law Enforcement Reform

Law enforcement institutions in Pakistan have been neglected for decades, predominantly in favor of intelligence agencies with collection capabilities, and the Pakistan military. This has resulted in a very weak capacity to investigate even basic crimes, such as stolen vehicles; much less the far more serious threats posed by militants 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, were established to oversee reform efforts and 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 professionalization, curriculum development, promotion of organizational change, and development of high accountability, and public awareness standards. The relationships developed through this training have led to increased bilateral law enforcement cooperation and new training initiatives involving more fundamental reform.

Program Accomplishments

The Ministry of Interior's Air Wing (50th Squadron), based in Quetta, Balochistan, was established with INL funding in 2002. It currently has fourteen Huey-II helicopters and three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft, two of which are equipped with Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) enhancement systems. INL is creating a forward deployment capability in the

NWFP, enhancing support for the security/“hold” mission of the Frontier Corps (FC) in the NWFP and FATA by providing air lift, medevac, re-supply, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The program has provided training to FC platoons from the Rapid Interdiction Force (RIF) and ANF units. Air crews are trained on night vision equipment, while ground crews receive maintenance training. The 50th Squadron maintains a much higher operational rate than military aviation squadrons.

In 2008, the Huey-IIs of the Air Wing completed poppy surveys and border reconnaissance and provided support for law enforcement agencies along the border with Afghanistan, including resupply, interdiction, casualty evacuations (casevacs), medevac, and command and control for FC and ANF operations. The three fixed-wing Cessna Caravans completed multiple surveillance, casualty evacuation, and command and control missions. The Huey IIs and Cessna Caravans were also used for training agencies under the MOI, including the Frontier Corps in NWFP and Balochistan and Coast Guards.

To date, more than 2,500 vehicles and hundreds of pieces of communications equipment have been delivered to the Frontier Corps Balochistan, the Frontier Corps NWFP, the Pakistan Coast Guards, the Anti-Narcotics Force, and other border security agencies. Under the Border Security Program, the USG has funded construction or refurbishment of 80 Frontier Corps outposts in Balochistan and NWFP, 62 Levy outposts in FATA, as well as 23 outposts for the Frontier Constabulary. The outposts give these personnel shelter in and access to remote areas, and improve coordination and communication among outposts.

In 2008, GOP security forces reported seizing 1.5 metric tons of heroin, 8.7 metric tons of morphine, 125 metric tons of hashish, and 18 metric tons of opium. The increase in seizures over 2007 reflects both the increase in the Afghan crop and success against traffickers in Baluchistan. The Frontier Corps attributes its record seizures to assistance received under INL’s Border Security Program, particularly through roads and vehicle support that allowed access to remote areas. Arrests of narcotics traffickers, although many are low-level couriers, increase annually. DEA works with appropriate law enforcement interlocutors to assist with disruption and dismantling of trafficking organizations.

To date, over 983 kilometers of counternarcotics roads have been completed in FATA (Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies) and the Kala Dhaka and Kohistan districts of the NWFP. In addition, construction of 336 kilometers of border security roads in FATA is complete. Some 955 accompanying agricultural schemes and alternative crops projects in the same agencies and districts have been completed with 54 more under way.

Pakistan has been touted as a model by the UN in promoting counter-drug efforts around the world. The GOP remains committed to combating opium poppy cultivation and regaining “poppy-free” status and INL’s crop substitution programs remain an important enabler of this goal. The government of the NWFP, with INL support, monitors the crop and mounts eradication campaigns as the security environment permits. While opium poppy cultivation increased in recent years, concerted counternarcotics efforts in trouble areas brought total cultivation down to 1,909 hectares in 2008.

Pakistan has increased its regional engagement on counternarcotics and law enforcement cooperation in recent years. With assistance from UNODC, Pakistan is part of the Triangular

Initiative with Iran and Afghanistan to block the flow of drugs across borders. In addition to joint planning and operations, the Triangular Initiative focuses on counternarcotics confidence-building and information and intelligence sharing. The United States encourages continued Pakistani participation in these initiatives in the future. The GOP, along with senior diplomatic and military representatives from Afghanistan and the United States, is also part of the Counternarcotics Working Group (CNWG) in order to increase regional cooperation and offer a forum for the in-depth exchange of views on topics of mutual concern, including security problems and development of mechanisms for information sharing.

INL programs trained over 2,800 personnel in 2008 and over 8,000 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 training schedule expanded again in 2008 and includes all provinces. In 2008, an INL-funded effort trained over 50 trainers from all five police training colleges in civil disturbance management, which included a strong emphasis on human rights. Also in 2008, INL funding allowed 21 teams from each province and the Capital Territory of Islamabad to be trained in post-blast investigations, in addition to IED recognition courses throughout the country for officers of all ranks, and Explosives Incidents Command and Control classes for mid to senior level police officers. Other training courses involving personnel from fourteen different law enforcement agencies have begun to improve skills in basic criminal investigations, small unit tactics, case management, officer safety and survival, port of entry operations, first response at crime scenes, use of force, building organizational capacity, instructor development, and executive management.

In order to institutionalize change and reach a larger audience of police personnel, in 2008 emphasis was placed on working with provincial and national training institutions to adopt a standard training curriculum. The National Police Academy and all five provincial Police Colleges, Sihala (Punjab), Hangu (NWFP), Quetta (Balochistan), Saeedabad and Shadadpur (Sindh), which train over 10,000 personnel per year, have integrated several USG courses into their basic course curriculum.

Hardware and software installation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), a computerized fingerprint system, is complete, with 52 remote terminals throughout Pakistan. Complete handover of the system to the GOP is scheduled to take place in mid-2009. With the help of the U.S., 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. To date, the GOP has entered 140,000 out of 440,000 criminal fingerprint records, and data entry is still ongoing

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program has three major components that build on efforts undertaken in previous years, particularly since 9/11. The program also includes program development and support (PD&S) funds.

Border Security Program

FY 2010 funds will build on the successful implementation of commodity support (vehicles, communications equipment, and surveillance equipment), training, and technical assistance that were started with FY 2001 Emergency Relief Fund (ERF) Supplemental funding. The Border Security Program (BSP) expands law enforcement capacity to secure frontier areas against militants, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. BSP beneficiaries include the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps – Balochistan and NWFP, the Frontier Constabulary, the Federal Investigation Agency, Pakistan Coast Guards, Customs, and Home Departments. INL support is coordinated with DoD and other USG entities through an Embassy Border Coordinator, a Law Enforcement Working Group, as well as other coordinating mechanisms in Washington and in Pakistan.

Funds will provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, as well as the planned addition of six Huey-IIIs to the program and the pre-positioning of aircraft at a to-be-determined location in the north in order to more efficiently launch operations into the NWFP and FATA to support the “hold” mission of law enforcement in these areas. These aircraft remain a powerful tool for Pakistani law enforcement by performing a critical surveillance function; supporting operations against traffickers, criminals, and militants; and playing a key role in interdictions of illegal drug and weapons shipments. The operational tempo in 2008 was the highest in the history of the program and will continue to increase as law enforcement capabilities improve. Increased operational tempo will likely create a need for an operations and safety advisor to be added to the aviation staff. In 2009, plans to support the ground lines of communication (GLOC, or the supply routes through Pakistan for NATO forces in Afghanistan) support mission of the Frontier Corps should be realized. Support is planned to continue as needed, throughout FY 2010. In addition, INCLE funds, in combination with ESF transfers, will continue the existing road construction program.

Law Enforcement Program

Funds will be used to strengthen law enforcement institutions and capacities. Rule of Law funds will strengthen the capabilities of Pakistani prosecutors, judicial reform, judicial security, and anti-money laundering efforts, and will be coordinated with USAID efforts. Law Enforcement Reform funds will be used to continue 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. Funds will continue successful initiatives in civil disturbance management and explosives recognition training in response to a changing security threat, while also supporting courses on human rights, proper use of force 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 police academies and training centers throughout the country.

Funds will also support the expansion of the police program to provide enhanced assistance to the NWFP Police Elite Force, including training, commodity provision, and infrastructure,

as well as to expand assistance to other law enforcement agencies in FATA, NWFP, and Baluchistan, including provincial police, levies, and Frontier Constabulary. These funds will support infrastructure improvements to police stations and training facilities in the NWFP and the contract costs for additional police advisors and/or trainers for program development, oversight, and training.

Counternarcotics Program

INL's success in curbing poppy cultivation in Pakistan demonstrates that rural development must accompany law enforcement efforts against the drug trade, from cultivation to trafficking. As Pakistan confronts the dual growing threat of narcotics and militancy, funds will be used to support the construction of roads and bridges in current and former opium poppy cultivation areas, accompanied by small water schemes to improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops. On a limited scale, INL will continue to fund the introduction of alternative crops.

In an effort to build upon recent narcotics interdiction successes in recent years, INL will provide operational support and in-service training opportunities to law enforcement agencies willing to address performance issues. In addition, INL will provide resources to improve ground and air mobility and communication capabilities for agencies engaged in interdiction operations. INL will continue its support for aerial poppy verification surveys. Support of demand reduction activities, including drug awareness and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, is an important component of the program. These programs have a tangible, positive impact on communities and families and more obviously convey the compassionate side of U.S. policy.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will 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

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Border Security Program					
<i>Aviation</i>	15,022	-	11,000	26,000	62,000
<i>Infrastructure/Commodities</i>	500	-	1,000	-	3,500
<i>Training/Training Materials</i>	-	-	200	-	-
SubTotal	15,522	-	12,200	26,000	65,500
Law Enforcement/Judicial Systems					
<i>Law Enforcement Reform</i>	1,000	-	3,000	37,500	74,300
<i>Rule of Law</i>	1,000	-	1,500	-	2,000
SubTotal	2,000	-	4,500	37,500	76,300
Counternarcotics Program					
<i>Crop Control</i>	1,000	-	1,000	-	3,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	-	-	750	-	4,000
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	500	-	500	-	500
<i>Ops Support to LE Agencies</i>	1,000	-	1,250	-	1,500
SubTotal	2,500	-	3,500	-	9,000
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	637	-	700	-	2,000
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	320	-	320	-	600
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	485	-	380	-	1,000
<i>Program Support</i>	358	-	400	-	800
SubTotal	1,800	-	1,800	2,000	4,400
Total	21,822	-	22,000	65,500	155,200

Western Hemisphere

Argentina

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
198	305	310

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance existing law enforcement and judicial capabilities to investigate and prosecute criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking and including those involving intellectual property rights.

- Improved interoperability among federal and key provincial law enforcement agencies and expanded capacity of law enforcement to focus on large trafficking operations or networks.
- Enhanced Government of Argentina (GOA) analysis capabilities and deeper information exchanges with international partners.
- Heightened GOA vigilance against traffic in precursor chemicals including ephedrine, as well as marijuana and Andean-origin cocaine.
- Deployment of GOA law enforcement resources against changing threats, including new aerial trafficking routes into the country. Sustained GOA support for Northern and Eastern Border Task Forces.
- Improved administrative procedures within the judiciary to address narcotics, intellectual property, and human trafficking cases, including progress toward transparent seized asset forfeiture procedures.
- Training for law enforcement officials to make investigations of intellectual property violations more efficient and effective.

Program Justification

Argentina is not a major drug producing country, but it is a growing regional market for marijuana, cocaine, and synthetic drugs. In addition to being a major route for the trafficking of Andean-produced cocaine to Europe and other world markets, recent trends indicate cocaine production from basic cocaine paste is increasing and that synthetic drug production is also growing. Most analysts believe there has been an increase in aerial traffic of cocaine into Argentina from Bolivia and/or Paraguay. Because of its advanced chemical production facilities, it is one of South America's largest producers of precursor chemicals. In 2008,

Argentina became a significant transit country for ephedrine bound for Mexico and the United States. 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 coming across their northern and eastern borders and transiting through major ports like Buenos Aires and Rosario. Attention to judicial efficiency and transparency will ensure that traffickers and seized assets are processed appropriately.

Argentina has been on the Office of United States Trade Representative's (USTR) Special 301 Priority Watch List for 14 consecutive years. In the Special 301 report the Government of Argentina is encouraged to undertake "stronger intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement actions to combat the widespread availability of pirated and counterfeit products." Funds for IPR are intended to focus on strengthening IPR enforcement capabilities.

Program Accomplishments

National and provincial data through mid-November 2008 showed that security forces had seized nearly 7 metric tons of cocaine (HCl) and over 100 metric tons of marijuana. Federal authorities accounted for 80 percent of the recorded marijuana seizures and 55 percent of the cocaine. In the country's largest province, Buenos Aires, there was an increase in seizures and arrests during the first eight months of 2008 compared to 2007, including 1,400 kilograms (kg) of cocaine seized compared to 400 kg. in 2007 and 200,000 doses of MDMA (ecstasy) compared to 2,400 the year before. Following an August 2008 triple homicide reportedly linked to ephedrine trafficking, national police and prosecutors achieved a string of successes in uncovering illicit ephedrine supplies and small-scale synthetic drug production facilities. During 2008, the Ministry of Justice also established three new drug analysis laboratories around the country to help with investigations and analysis of seized products. The USG-funded Northern Border Task Force (NBTF) was responsible for a significant portion of overall 2008 seizures by the GOA. We continue to focus our attention on the NBTF due to concerns about trafficking from Bolivia, and we also continue to work with the GOA to fully establish the Eastern Border Task Force (EBTF) in Misiones Province.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

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 upgrading of equipment such as computers and the purchase of two or three vehicles; software and training in intelligence gathering; and training in law enforcement tactics, firearms, and investigative techniques. We are supporting a process of moving the NBTF from leased space to a permanent structure.

Eastern Border Task Force: USG support will help the GOA replicate the success of the inter-agency 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 (border patrol), Prefectura (coast guard), and Misiones Provincial police, funding will be used to purchase one vehicle and to provide office and other needed equipment. Training for the Task Force would include basic narcotics and contraband investigations and tactical training, e.g. arrest techniques and search warrants, for as many as 70 federal and provincial law enforcement officers.

Law Enforcement Support: With guidance from the Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other partners, support will include targeted training and equipment for new GOA efforts focused on international criminal networks trafficking in Argentina, including those trafficking in drugs, persons, contraband, and bulk cash. Continuing efforts 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 funding 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.

Judicial Reform

Funding will be used to promote and guide judicial reforms associated with trafficking in precursor chemicals and to help the GOA establish seizures for the forfeiture and disposition of seized assets.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

FY 2010 funds will support visits by U.S. or regional IPR experts to conduct seminars focused on improving key aspects of IPR protection.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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.

Argentina				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction				
<i>Northern Border Task Force</i>	42	-	35	70
<i>Eastern Border Task Force</i>	55	-	30	50
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	-	-	20	100
SubTotal	97	-	85	220
Judicial Reform	-	-	-	40
Intellectual Property Rights	-	-	15	15
Trafficking in Persons	97	-	190	-
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	5
<i>Program Support</i>	4	-	15	30
SubTotal	4	-	15	35
Total	198	-	305	310

The Bahamas

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	500	2,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) will support efforts to significantly disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Bahamian territory to the U.S.

- The number and amount of seizures of cocaine and marijuana will increase, along with the number of arrests of narcotics traffickers.

USG assistance will assist Bahamian law enforcement to conduct sophisticated criminal and financial investigations and effective maritime interdiction operations in order to reduce 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.

USG assistance will support modernization of Bahamian judicial institutions to enable successful and expeditious prosecution of drug traffickers and money launderers and the seizure and forfeiture of their assets.

- The value of assets seized and forfeited will increase significantly and the government will respond expeditiously to U.S. extradition requests.

Program Justification

Cocaine from South America arrives in The Bahamas, which is a major drug transit country, 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 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 end-game capabilities.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, the Royal Bahamas Police Force's Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) cooperated closely with U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies on drug investigations. Including OPBAT seizures, Bahamian authorities seized 1,878 kilograms (kg) of cocaine and approximately 12 metric tons (MT) of marijuana. The DEU arrested 1,030 persons on drug-related offenses and seized \$3.9 million in cash.

FY 2010 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement: FY 2010 funds will continue interdiction training and equipment to enhance the intelligence-gathering capabilities of Bahamian police/DEU investigators. To stem the resurging flow of trafficking through The Bahamas in particular, funds will enable the expansion of DEU's wire intercept capabilities, establishment of a polygraph unit, and narcotics and technology training.

Training will expand the police force's knowledge of current trafficking methods, capabilities, techniques, and technology to make them more effective and reliable partners for U.S. law enforcement.

Funds will also support maritime security initiatives especially in Freeport where additional boats are needed to assist in port protection and monitoring.

OPBAT: FY 2010 funds will provide maintenance support for three OPBAT helicopter bases and three fast-response boats. To maintain and expand upon end-game capabilities, funds will also support replacement of these boats which are near the end of their useful lives and expand night operations.

Demand Reduction

Funds will provide training and equipment to support Bahamian efforts to eliminate the demand for illegal narcotics, treat the addicted, and eliminate trafficking through The Bahamas.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

The PD&S account supports one American Narcotics Affairs Officer and one American EFM position. It funds their salaries, benefits, housing, education, travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, as well as general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Bahamas

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement				
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	75	-	50	650
<i>OPBAT</i>	25	-	100	850
SubTotal	100	-	150	1,500
Demand Reduction	-	-	-	100
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	296	-	232	270
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	-	118	130
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	-
SubTotal	396	-	350	400
Total	496	-	500	2,000

Bolivia

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
ACP	29,757	26,000	---
INCLE	397	---	26,000
Total	30,154	26,000	26,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Fortify law enforcement cooperation and strengthen law enforcement capability for interdiction operations, build local support for increased coca control, regulation and eradication, and highlight 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.
- Increased arrests/prosecutions of major criminals and major narcotics-traffickers and reduction in the amount of hectares of coca in the country commensurate with its responsibilities as a signatory to the UN Drug Convention.
- 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 Government of Bolivia's (GOB) anti-drug strategy; develop the coordination and policy development capacity of the Vice Ministries of Social Defense and Integrated Development and Coca.

- GOB policies lead to a net reduction in coca cultivation.

Program Justification

Bolivia remains the poorest nation in South America and the third largest world 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 pivotal role in the illicit drug industry merits continued U.S. engagement.

The principal challenges facing Bolivia are the control of coca cultivation in the Yungas and Chapare; address increasing cocaine production and drug trafficking; the need to develop new laws and regulations to control precursor chemicals; and to pass new laws to reform the current Code of Criminal Procedures, which limits the effectiveness of 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 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 5,484 hectares of coca in 2008. The Special Counternarcotics Police Force's (FELCN) interdiction results for 2008 improved over those of 2007, seizing 2,066 metric tons of coca leaf, and 28.8 metric tons of cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride (HCl). The FELCN also destroyed 4,988 cocaine base labs.

In 2008, most USG-supported demand reduction efforts were coordinated with local municipalities and departmental governments. The GOB expanded the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program; continued implementation of a Drug Demand Reduction Decentralization Project in 20 municipalities that worked to coordinate demand reduction programs at a local level; and to foster a project on accreditation of rehabilitation centers. The D.A.R.E. program reached 22,000 students. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the USG concluded support for a master's degree program in drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation for 32 students and implemented a community-based drug abuse prevention program, reaching 50,000 people.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

These funds will be used to support FELCN, a Bolivian National Police (BNP) entity with approximately 1,600 officers. FELCN consists of a command staff and rural patrol units (UMOPAR), in addition to specialized police groups: a canine drug detection unit (K-9), and the Special Operations Force (FOE). The FOE has close to 500 officers and includes an economic and financial investigations unit (GIAEF), a special intelligence and operations group (GIOE), and a precursor chemical investigations unit (GISUQ). The FOE provides coordination for counternarcotics operations.

The Garras del Valor School is an academy for training new counternarcotics personnel. Its curriculum includes basic criminal investigation procedures, introduction to the Bolivian criminal and legal system, human rights, and jungle survival skills. The Garras School also serves as a regional training center for counternarcotics police from other Latin American countries, thereby promoting regional integration.

The Counternarcotics Prosecutor program supports 127 counternarcotics prosecutors and legal assistants who direct investigation undertaken by FELCN elements. Funding will be used to expand the prosecutor program and to increase efficiencies in the prosecution of narcotics related cases. Funding will also assist Bolivia's financial intelligence unit and resources and strengthen the relationships and cooperation among government entities involved in fighting money laundering and other financial crimes.

With FY 2010 funds, the USG will support interdiction personnel with field equipment and maintenance costs, food (MREs), medical supplies, and office rental and other costs. Funding will provide incentives for the prosecutor program and the anti-narcotics training center, stipends, travel and per diem, and ensure that all interdiction forces have required communications capabilities and transportation to be effective.

Eradication

The Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF) consists of approximately 1,600 military, police, and civilian personnel with separate units conducting eradication and providing force protection in two coca producing zones. The Directorate General for Integral Development of Coca Producing Regions (DIGPROCOCA) supervises the destruction and rationalization of illegal coca crops and verifies eradication by measuring and inventorying the fields before and after eradication takes place. The National Police provide perimeter security for the JTF, while the Ecological Police (ECOPOL) locate and prepare coca fields and coca seedbeds to eradicate. The JTF military does the actual eradication of the coca plants.

Budget allotments for FY 2010 reflect our concern over limited cooperation and political will from the GOB on eradication and on limiting new crops. Funding is primarily directed towards eradication support for operations the GOB is willing to undertake, such as in the national parks. FY 2010 assistance will continue to provide necessary infrastructure and logistical support, including gas, utilities, equipment, medical/hygienic supplies, medical care, vehicle support and maintenance, tents, cooking equipment, and aviation support.

Operational/Logistical Support

U.S. counternarcotics projects in Bolivia rely on a logistical network consisting of airplanes, boats, land vehicles, helicopters, and a decentralized warehousing and supply system. This support enables eradication and interdiction to operate effectively in the challenging conditions that exist throughout Bolivia. FY 2010 Operational/Logistical Support will provide the GOB with technical advice, equipment, and training for the Green Devil Task Force (GDTF), the Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF), and Field Support (INFRA).

GDTF is a unit of 125 Bolivian Army personnel with a fleet of 119 light, medium, and heavy-lift utility and other types of vehicles provided by the U.S. These vehicles furnish

ground transportation in support of interdiction and eradication operations in two distinct regions. With FY 2010 monies, the U.S. will fund repairs for the aging fleet of vehicles (including motors and spare parts), fuel, and travel costs.

BDTF is a special unit of approximately 120 members of the Bolivian Navy that supports interdiction across the country's extensive river system and collects actionable intelligence. With FY 2010 funds, the project will continue the maintenance and replacement of equipment, including boat motors, Zodiacs, Boston whaler type patrol boats, mother ships and support for a headquarters and Riverine Training School in Trinidad and six task groups located in Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla, Cobija, and Puerto Villaroel.

INFRA provides operating expenses for counternarcotics facilities located in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Trinidad, and Chimore (including field offices, procurement, accounting, and vehicle maintenance facilities, and warehouses). This infrastructure provides a common platform for U.S.-supported activities throughout the country. FY 2010 assistance will be applied to administrative and operating expenses not attributable to individual projects, such as personal services contract (PSC) and Foreign Service National (FSN) salaries and benefits, travel, transportation, property rentals, office supplies, phones/utilities, and other contracted services required by U.S. counternarcotics personnel.

Aviation

This project provides fixed and rotary wing aviation support to GOB eradication and interdiction activities. FY 2010 funding will provide the GOB with technical advice, equipment, and training for the Red Devils Task Force (RDTF) and Black Devils Task Force (BlkDTF). Air mobility is an absolute necessity for the execution of counternarcotics programs in Bolivia.

RDTF: The RDTF provides rotary and small fixed wing aviation support for the eradication and interdiction programs. American citizen and third-country national contractors advise and assist the RDTF in the areas of aircraft maintenance, quality control, logistics and training. They also provide day-to-day contract oversight. In FY 2010, the project will provide support for GOB eradication in National Parks and continued limited eradication operations in the Yungas and Chapare. The project operates and maintains ten UH-1H helicopters and two light fixed-wing aircraft through a qualified force of helicopter pilots, fixed-wing pilots, crew chiefs and support technicians.

BlkDTF: The BlkDTF consists of six pilots, co-pilots and navigators, and 35 enlisted personnel who provide maintenance support for three C-130 transport aircraft which transport eradication and interdiction personnel and supplies throughout Bolivia and move RDTF and BlkDTF spare aircraft parts, supplies and other project equipment to and from the continental U.S. Support includes maintenance, repairs, spare parts, and required major inspections at U.S. facilities, as well as per diem, uniforms, and other equipment. The incorporation of a refurbished King Air aircraft into BlkDTF air assets in FY 2008 enhanced the GOB's effectiveness in carrying out interdiction and eradication activities. FY 2010 funding 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. Funds will also support an American PSC who provides

technical assistance; four technicians who supervise maintenance; and a Foreign Service National (FSN) warehouseman who maintains control of the multi-million dollar spare parts inventory.

Demand Reduction

The ministerial-level National Drug Control Council (CONALTID) is the GOB's central policy making body for counternarcotics. The Vice Ministry of Social Defense and the Vice Ministry of Coca and Integrated Development are the primary implementers of these policies. This project supports the operations of these entities, by providing technical advice, equipment, training, and other support as appropriate.

Drug prevention activities focus principally on enabling civil society through training and other interventions to provide demand reduction education, basic rehabilitation, diagnostic, and other services the public sector remains incapable of delivering. The project supports the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program (DARE), which will seek to reach 40,000 middle school students in a broad base of cities. FY 2010 assistance will support media outreach programs, demand education training in all teacher's universities, innovative departmental demand reduction programs such as training in drug abuse prevention, and specific programs targeting marginalized sectors of Bolivian society.

This project also has a public affairs component that promotes U.S. interests 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 U.S. FY 2010 assistance will support national awareness programs, journalists, workshops, and a toll-free telephone hotline.

Law Enforcement Development and Training (LETDP)

FY 2010 funding will support locally engaged staff, contractor salaries, and incentive payments for the Trafficking-in-Persons Unit. The assistance will sustain the continuation of training and developmental programs for the BNP in key areas, such as investigative skills, forensic sciences, human rights, and trafficking in persons. Other initiatives seek to combat corruption and include such activities as implementing a case tracking system in the Office of Professional Responsibility and supporting a trained cadre of Bolivian police officers who administer all polygraph examinations to counternarcotics project personnel, the investigators of the Office of Professional Responsibility, and other groups as directed by the BNP.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will be used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of U. S direct hire employees 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 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction			
<i>FELCN, UMOPAR, FOE, K9, Garras School, Prosecutors</i>	10,648	7,148	7,048
<i>Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)</i>	3,533	3,533	3,533
<i>Aviation (RDTF, BlkDTF)</i>	3,957	2,007	2,007
SubTotal	18,138	12,688	12,588
Eradication			
<i>JTF, Eco Police, DIRECO, DIGECO</i>	4,175	5,386	5,286
<i>Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)</i>	1,467	1,467	1,467
<i>Aviation (RDTF, BlkDTF)</i>	1,643	1,643	1,643
SubTotal	7,285	8,496	8,396
Demand Reduction	534	316	316
Law Enforcement Development & Training	-	700	500
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	808	808	1,002
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	1,304	1,304	1,304
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	800	1,048	1,006
<i>Program Support</i>	888	640	888
SubTotal	3,800	3,800	4,200
Trafficking in Persons*	397	-	-
Total	30,154	26,000	26,000

* In FY 2008, \$397k from the INCLE account was allocated for Trafficking in Persons.

Note: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.

Brazil

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
992	1,000	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Assistance to the Government of Brazil (GOB) is focused on 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 multilateral 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 in 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, as well as prison violence.

Program Justification

Brazil is a major transit country for cocaine and other illicit drugs destined for Europe, and to a lesser extent, to the United States. It shares a common border with every country in South America except Chile and Ecuador, and is the only country that borders all three coca-producing countries in the Andes: Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. Despite excellent cooperation with its neighbors, Brazil's expansive territory and borders make effective narcotics enforcement via border control nearly impossible. Increasing amounts of drugs are being diverted to Brazilian urban centers and Brazil has become the second largest consumer of cocaine in the world after the United States. The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Brazil Office is now their largest international office in a non-production country. Additionally, with DEA's departure from neighboring Bolivia, drug flow through Brazil has increased and will likely increase in the near future. Meanwhile, as Brazil continues to develop as a regional power and a player on the global scene, the amount of international airports and international flights to/from Brazil increases drastically. Brazil has a large and

sophisticated financial sector and is increasingly becoming a regional center for money laundering and other financial crimes.

Brazil's domestic drug trade is primarily controlled by powerful, heavily-armed and well-organized urban gangs that use part of their illicit profits to procure weapons and sophisticated communications devices, giving them an increasing advantage over already outnumbered and ill-equipped municipal and state police. These gangs have growing ties to known international traffickers and are involved in other international criminal activities.

USG/GOB counternarcotics and law enforcement programs consist of a broad effort to combat drug trafficking, organized crime, and money laundering and to reduce drug use in Brazil, particularly among the country's youth and provide assistance in the form of professional expertise, training, and equipment for various projects. By assisting Brazil in improving its law enforcement capabilities, the USG will help reduce the flow of illegal drugs to the United States, disrupt the activities of known international narcotics traffickers, and deny these criminals their illicit profits. USG assistance can also help beleaguered municipalities reduce drug and weapons trafficking and related criminal activities and reduce drug consumption among urban youth.

Program Accomplishments

The Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) had a number of successes in 2008 and early 2009 against foreign narco-trafficking organizations operating within Brazilian territory, the most significant of which was the arrest in 2007 and extradition in 2008 to the U.S. of Colombian kingpin Juan Carlos Ramirez Abadia. Millions of dollars in assets were seized in this case by the Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs) in Brazil.

In February, 2009, SIUs were responsible for investigations that resulted in the seizure of 90,000 dosage units of Ecstasy and 50,000 dosage units of LSD, along with 28 arrests, as well as a seizure of 3.78 tons of cocaine -- the second-largest seizure in Brazil's history. Also in February, 2009, the SIU in Sao Paulo arrested a significant DEA fugitive, Jorge Enrique Rincón Ordonez for cocaine trafficking, and extradition procedures are underway. The GOB also carried out successful operations against two major Mexican and Colombian groups involved in sending heroin to the U.S. and is now targeting groups that sell prescription drugs illegally via the Internet. The DPF is placing a higher priority on interdiction capabilities aimed at increased trafficking from Bolivia. Seizures of Bolivian-produced cocaine base increased significantly over last year's levels.

FY 2010 Programs

Interdiction

SIU - The SIU program that DEA and INL implemented with the DPF is the most successful counternarcotics initiative in Brazil. The vastness of Brazil and its borders necessitates an intelligence-based approach to combating narcotics that focuses on seaports, international airports, and major transit points. Currently, 66 DEA-trained DPF agents are stationed throughout 20 locations in Brazil, but not all locations are fully operational. In FY 2010 we

will support 56 more agents to attend the full SIU training course in Quantico. Upon graduation, they will enable the 20 SIUs to become fully staffed and operational. The original three SIUs (Rio, Sao Paulo, and Brasilia) continue to produce significant information and large seizures. However, increasingly, some of the best results are coming from other “satellite” SIU locations, particularly in the vast North, growing North East, and states along the porous Bolivian and Paraguayan borders. The FY 2010 funding will continue to support the SIU program with training and equipment commensurate with the large increase in DEA-trained and vetted DPF SIU officers and to potentially convert one or two “satellite SIUs” into formal SIUs in strategic locations.

Airport Interdiction - The Airport Interdiction program with the DPF is the strategic and necessary counterpart to the intelligence-based approach of the SIUs. International airline routes to Brazil now have 16 international airports with a significant number of daily flights to Europe and the U.S., and that number will continue to grow. Three new direct routes to the U.S. were announced in March 2009 alone. FY 2010 funding will maintain the existing AI Units and provide additional support to the Airport Mobile Team as they begin to cover additional international airports.

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction				
<i>SIUs</i>	-	-	-	100
<i>Airport Interdiction</i>	-	-	-	100
<i>Federal Police Enforcement & Training</i>	285	-	300	-
SubTotal	285	-	300	200
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	121	-	126	130
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	309	-	267	297
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	155	-	185	207
<i>Program Support</i>	122	-	122	166
SubTotal	707	-	700	800
Total	992	-	1,000	1,000

Note: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.

Chile

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
99	---	100

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Deepen and expand cooperation among law enforcement entities within Chile and between Chile and its regional partners to reduce Chile's role as a transshipment country for narcotics from the Andean region to the U.S.

- Improved interdiction, investigative, and prosecutorial capabilities of Chilean law enforcement officials.
- Improved ability to interdict illegal shipments of precursor chemicals, including ephedrine.

Strengthen Chile's ability to disrupt complex criminal organizations, including international drug traffickers and money launderers, through specialized training for police and prosecutors.

- Chile has enhanced ability to monitor its well-developed financial system.
- Money laundering convictions are increased.

Deepen judicial reform in Chile and encourage alternative resolution methods to support the new system.

- Citizens' understanding of their legal rights is expanded and prosecutorial and investigative capabilities of criminal justice officials are strengthened.

Program Justification

Chile is a transshipment point for illegal narcotics, including Andean cocaine and heroin destined for the United States and Europe. Chile is a source of essential chemicals used in cocaine processing in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and recent seizures show that it is a source for the chemical precursor ephedrine. The country has a growing internal cocaine and marijuana consumption problem. Chile has a well-developed but secretive banking system, two free trade zones, and long borders with Bolivia, Argentina, and Peru. This makes the country an attractive destination for money laundering, terrorist financing, and trade in contraband and pirated goods. DEA has recently increased its staffing in Chile to focus on chemical precursors and intelligence analysis. The judicial reform process that changed the

country's criminal justice system from inquisitorial to adversarial continues to pose significant challenges. Investigating and prosecuting complex crimes such as money laundering, terrorist finance, intellectual property right violations remains difficult.

Program Accomplishments

The USG enjoys a close relationship with Chilean law enforcement agencies, and our cooperation has produced tangible results. Drug seizures have increased significantly and Chile has established a plan to counter drug traffickers in the northern region of the country. In 2008, Chilean authorities seized more than 3.2 metric tons of cocaine base representing, a 32 percent increase from 2006. Chile launched "Plan Vigia" to respond to an increase in drug shipments near the border with Bolivia. Chile also assumed the Presidency of the Organization of American States Anti-Drug Commission (OAS/ICISD), a leadership position that underscores the country's active engagement in the effort to combat narcotics. Joint investigations with USG officials led to the 2009 arrest of Mexican nationals seeking to ship ephedrine from Chile to Mexico. USG support has trained the Carabineros (uniformed police) and PDI (investigative police) in undercover operations. Chilean authorities have also prosecuted their first money laundering case not tied to drug trafficking. This represents a significant accomplishment as Chile seeks to pursue more complex crimes. USG-funded experts, including judges and community organizers, have participated in seminars to train Chilean officials in the use of "drug courts." These and related programs have led to greater public trust in the new justice system, and cases are being resolved faster.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

Funding in FY 2010 will support Chilean efforts to combat drug trafficking in the northern region of the country, which includes the major free trade zone in Iquique and the strategically important cities of Calama and Arica near the borders with Peru and Bolivia. Funds will be used to provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies such as the Carabineros, Investigative Police, Customs, and Public Prosecutor. The program will focus on disrupting major trafficking organizations, border enforcement, and port security.

Justice Sector Reform

Funding in FY 2010 will support Chilean efforts to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes, including terrorist financing and terrorist/anarchist activity, money laundering, cyber crimes, and intellectual property violations. Funds will be used to provide training by U.S. experts to police, prosecutors, and judges. The training will assist Chilean efforts to stop transnational crimes within the context of the new adversarial justice system and pending legislation that could significantly change intellectual property rights and bank secrecy regulations.

Program, Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay for field travel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, and general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Chile				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction	80	-	-	60
Justice Sector Reform	15	-	-	36
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	2
<i>Program Support</i>	4	-	-	2
SubTotal	4	-	-	4
Total	99	-	-	100

Colombia

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
ACP	247,098	230,128	---
INCLE	41,907	45,000	237,760
CFSP	(38,982)	(43,000)	(28,600)
Total*	289,005	275,128	237,760

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Disrupt Illicit Drugs

In FY 2010, the United States will maintain support for aggressive interdiction operations that cover land, sea and air routes as well as Government of Colombia-led eradication programs that provide resources for targeted aerial and manual eradication. Maritime interdiction will continue to be expanded along Colombia's Pacific coastline, and existing interdiction programs covering Colombia's Caribbean coast will be strengthened. Aerial eradication of illegal drug crops will remain an important tool in a larger counternarcotics strategy, and is needed to reach areas where manual eradication is not possible because of terrain or safety concerns. Eradication will also help counter the replanting of coca, and ensure that cultivation in border areas, national parks and indigenous reserves is addressed.

- Colombia's capacity to fight against terrorists involved in the drug trade, drug cartels and illegally armed groups is enhanced.
- Potential cocaine and heroin production is reduced and there is a decrease of coca and opium poppy cultivation to a non-commercial level.
- Illegal drugs are interdicted at current high levels.
- Drug producing laboratories are identified and destroyed to prevent the processing of cocaine and heroin, which helps deny funding for drug traffickers and terrorists.
- Government of Colombia (GOC) control in the Pacific coastal zones is increased.
- The GOC's ability to investigate, arrest, prosecute, and convict drug traffickers is enhanced.
- Drug traffickers are extradited to the United States.

Strengthen Institutions

Enhance police presence and rule of law throughout Colombia and increase access and transparency of the judicial system.

- Police presence is strengthened in priority areas.
- Former paramilitary members and terrorists are demobilized and reintegrated into society or prosecuted.
- Additional judges, prosecutors and investigators are trained to operate within the oral accusatory system of justice.
- Improved capability of Colombian Attorney General's Human Rights Unit and Justice and Peace Unit, which includes developing forensic expertise within these units to process mass graves and other sensitive criminal cases.

Nationalization

Continue to transfer additional 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 that are nationalized.

Program Justification

Approximately ten years after the beginning of Plan Colombia, the GOC has achieved notable progress in disrupting the drug trade, providing security and social services to its citizens and increasing access to justice. While local capacity continues to grow, robust U.S. counternarcotics and rule of law assistance remains vital to solidifying the gains of recent years, reaching sustainable nationalization goals and ensuring USG counternarcotics priorities are addressed.

In Colombia, we have seen that social programs can best flourish in areas where rule of law and a state security presence exist. U.S. support for Colombian aviation assets and on the ground security forces have proven and will remain essential components for a successful implementation of social and economic programs in Colombia.

Program Accomplishments

Colombia continues to achieve record interdiction results. In 2008, approximately 224 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) and coca base was seized, which surpasses the 191 metric tons interdicted in 2007. Additionally, sustained actions against coca refining operations resulted in the destruction of 3,238 coca base labs and 301 major cocaine HCl labs in 2008. Colombia's USG-supported eradication programs also produced record totals for a fifth consecutive year. In 2008, more than 229,000 hectares of coca were eradicated by both aerial and manual means (133,496 aerially and 95,732 manually). The sustained eradication

efforts have not only denied terrorists revenue from the drug trade, but kept illegal narcotics from reaching U.S. streets. Current estimates indicate that eradication has helped lower productivity of coca fields, and from 2001 to 2007, pure cocaine potential production decreased 24 percent from 700 metric tons to 535 metric tons. Colombia also eradicated about 381 hectares of opium poppy in 2008.

While U.S. assistance to the Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program is able to be reduced because of successful nationalization, ABD operations continue to provide the GOC the ability to maintain control of its airspace and reduce the number of illegal flights over Colombia. For example, in 2003, 637 suspected and known illegal flights over Colombia occurred while in 2008, there were only 57. In light of the program's success, ABD aircraft are also being used to conduct maritime patrols. In coordination with maritime interdiction efforts, sixteen vessels were impounded and one scuttled by its crew with the support of ABD aircraft in 2008.

The GOC's battle against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and other drug trafficking and terrorist organizations continues to produce significant results. Several high-level FARC leaders were killed or captured during 2008, including FARC commander Luis Edgar Devia-Silva aka, Raul Reyes, who was killed during a Colombian government operation. The development of the GOC's military capabilities and skills were also evidenced by its rescue of fifteen hostages, including three American contractors in July 2008. Several other notorious former paramilitary leaders and drug traffickers were apprehended or killed in 2008, including former United Self-Defense Special Forces (AUC) commanders and brothers Miguel and Victor Munera. In April 2009, U.S.-trained and equipped Colombian special police (the Junglas) captured Daniel Rendon Herrera, aka "Don Mario", who was one of Colombia's most wanted drug traffickers. The GOC's cooperation in extraditing drug traffickers and criminals to the United States increased in 2008. During this period, a record 208 individuals were extradited to the U.S., including fifteen former senior AUC leaders.

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 procedures, 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 drug traffickers, terrorists, and other criminals, and is contributing to restoring Colombian citizens' faith in the rule of law.

Since 2002, the GOC estimates that approximately 50,000 paramilitary and guerrilla members have demobilized either as part of a group process or through individual desertions. 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 Colombian law. In 2008, more than 3,100 guerrilla fighters deserted from the FARC.

FY 2010 Program

Support to the Colombia Military

Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade (COLAR): Assistance to the Colombian Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade supports both manual and aerial eradication as well as interdiction operations. In FY 2010, the U.S. intends to provide ammunition, communications equipment, training and transport for CD Brigade units. The COLAR CD Brigade directly supports aerial eradication in Colombia by increasing ground security in spray zones, which has greatly reduced ground fire targeting spray aircraft. In 2008, there were 115 ground fire hits against spray aircraft, down from 185 in 2007. The CD Brigade also conducts operations against high-value terrorist targets in the areas to be sprayed and destroys cocaine processing labs, storage facilities, and precursor chemicals.

Army Aviation Support: As part of U.S. and Colombian efforts to transfer greater financial and operational responsibility to local control, progress has been made in training Colombian COLAR mechanics and pilots as well as transferring title to several helicopters in this program. For example, the number of contractors within COLAR aviation has declined by approximately 50 percent, and the number of U.S.-supported helicopters within COLAR aviation has dropped from 76 to 34. A determination regarding the possible transfer of title for the remaining aircraft is being discussed with the Colombian Government.

In FY 2010, funding will provide maintenance and logistics support to COLAR aviation aircraft, continue training Colombian pilots and mechanics and ensure sufficient parts and equipment for the successful operation and nationalization of additional helicopters. COLAR aircraft provide necessary air mobility for the CD Brigade and continue to be the most reliable airlift capability for military units engaged in counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations. COLAR's responsibilities include aviation support for interdiction, eradication, high-value target and humanitarian operations.

Air Bridge Denial (ABD): The nationalization of the ABD program is moving forward, and a two-year withdrawal of USG maintenance support is expected to be completed by December 2009. Since the program's inception, ABD has provided the GOC the logistical and technical support to monitor its airspace and interdict unauthorized flights. Because of its success, which has helped reduce suspect narcotic flights over Colombia by more than 90 percent, ABD aircraft are also being used to conduct maritime patrols. USG funding in FY 2010 will be required to successfully complete the nationalization of the ABD program and provide flight safety training.

Navy Maritime Interdiction Support: FY 2010 funds will allow the Colombian Navy and Coast Guard to continue its expansion of operations along Colombia's Pacific coast. This area is increasingly being used by drug traffickers to ship illegal narcotics to the United States. Assistance will strengthen forward operating bases, enhance radar detection capabilities and provide basic equipment and ammunition to interdiction units. Clandestine coastal interdiction operations along Colombia's Caribbean coastline will receive limited support in FY 2010 since operations in this theater have already been established.

Support to the Colombian National Police

Aviation Support (ARAVI): This program directly supports the counternarcotics and counterterrorism mission of the Aviation Wing 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. FY 2010 funds will support a fleet of approximately 47 rotary-wing and 11 fixed-wing ARAVI aircraft. Funding for this program will cover ongoing logistical expenses and the maintenance of aircraft, while also continuing to improve the capabilities of DIRAN in the areas of communications, intelligence and data processing. Other major expenses in addition to the operation and maintenance of the aircraft will be training for Colombia National Police (CNP) mechanics and the purchase of spare parts, tools, contract labor maintenance, and aviation-related infrastructure costs. Additional funds will supply ammunition and armament for these aircraft.

Support for Eradication: Eradication of illicit crops is an important counternarcotics tool. The Colombian-led aerial eradication program will focus on those priority areas where coca growing is prevalent, and where coordination with security and alternative development programs is available. Aerial operations will be closely coordinated with manual eradication by the GOC to deter replanting and ensure that coca in areas that is too dangerous for manual eradication is destroyed. Manual eradication will also cover areas where aerial eradication is not available, such as in locations near the Ecuador/Colombia border and national parks.

Funding in FY 2010 will primarily support the operations and maintenance of the eradication air fleet (12 AT-802 spray planes, 8 UH-1N helicopters, 3 C-27 cargo planes and 2 Cessna 208s), which includes contracting spray pilots, helicopter crews and maintenance personnel. Funds will also go toward the purchase of herbicide used for the spraying of coca, support contract costs, conduct environmental monitoring, purchase equipment for manual eradication, training of AT-802 mechanics and cover operational expenses for spray verification missions.

As with other INL-supported programs, nationalization of eradication operations is underway. Currently, 12 CNP AT-802 technicians have been trained and 30 are in training. A more complete AT-802 technician training program is under development with plans to have a comprehensive CNP AT-802 maintenance program in place by 2011. At that time, 90 technicians will be trained and capable of maintaining the AT-802 fleet. Eight CNP pilots and co-pilots are currently being trained in order to fully nationalize the pilots of the Cessna 208 by mid-2009.

Support for Interdiction: CNP capabilities to seize drugs have increased over the last several years with U.S. support. In FY 2010, the majority of expenditures under this line item will go directly to commodities and training that will continue to enhance the ability of the CNP to interdict illicit drugs before they leave Colombia. Support will upgrade existing DIRAN interdiction facilities and assist in establishing DIRAN in priority areas, particularly in northwest and northeast Colombia. USG assistance in FY 2010 will also continue to support in country and training at U.S. military and commercial institutions for DIRAN's 20 operational companies and three airmobile interdiction companies (Junglas). Support is also

provided to DIRAN's Port Security Program, which interdicts drugs transiting through Colombia's commercial air and sea ports.

Carabineros

Rural policing is vital to the GOC's ability to retain control of remote or former conflict areas. Establishing a police presence in these regions helps disrupt the growth and distribution of illegal drugs, combat and capture FARC and other illegal armed groups and create an environment conducive to the return of the displaced and the provision of other social services.

U.S. support in FY 2010 will go towards the seventy 120-man Mobile Carabineros Squadrons that conduct rural patrols, provide protection for manual eradication, road interdiction and other missions. Funding will help equip these squadrons with the tools necessary to conduct policing operations in jungle and remote terrain. Communications equipment, specialized arms and ammunition and vehicles such as trucks and motorcycles will be provided. Funds will also be used to construct, renovate and harden CNP stations in rural areas and provide limited training and essential equipment to police.

Judicial Reforms Program

Training and technical assistance for investigators, judges, prosecutors, and forensic experts will continue to be provided to improve the effectiveness of the new criminal justice system. Training will work to ensure that institutions and officials throughout Colombia are capable of effective investigations, to improve the prosecution and conviction of criminal offenders, particularly criminal and terrorist organizations, and to address public corruption, as well as those involved in serious human rights offenses. To help the Colombian Government continue the investigation and prosecution of human rights cases, training for the Colombian Attorney General's Office will continue.

Other Programs to Promote the Rule of Law

Since 2002, more than 50,000 persons have demobilized either under the GOC's individual or collective demobilization programs. INL assistance is focused on the GOC Ministry of Defense's Individual Deserter Program and provides support for a highly skilled team of Colombian legal, political and communications advisors. U.S. assistance in FY 2010 will also help coordinate a wide-ranging network of data collection activities and communication projects. Information shared by demobilized individuals helps support Colombian security operations as well as provides testimony for cases in both the Colombian and U.S. justice systems.

To increase the GOC's ability to combat the illegal proceeds of drug traffickers and other financial crimes, the U.S. will continue its training and technical assistance to GOC investigative and prosecutorial units, focusing on combating money laundering and other financial crimes. In support of Colombia's 2008 National Plan to Reduce Drug Consumption, the U.S. will provide assistance to help reduce drug consumption in Colombia through education programs. Recently, the Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) office has supported the release of four drug demand prevention commercials, successful roundtables

for youth and journalists, inclusion of more than 44,000 children in a DDR drawing contest, and other activities. Over the next five years, the DDR office will work on continuing to complement other NAS initiatives in vulnerable areas, integrate existing resources, expand and institutionalize existing programs while ensuring their sustainability by Colombian entities, build coalitions of DDR actors, and educate the children and the public on drug use implications.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds are used for general administrative and operating expenses for the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of INL programs in Colombia. Funds cover salaries, benefits, and allowances of direct hire and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel; residential and warehouse leasing; field travel; International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs (overhead costs paid to the Embassy for occupying an Embassy facility and using basic Embassy services); and other general administrative and operating expenses for counternarcotics and anticrime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. These funds also cover temporary duty (TDY) personnel and general administrative and indirect operating expenses that cannot be identified with a specific project.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)

CFSP supports both eradication and interdiction missions by helping ensure the safety and flight worthiness of INL-titled aircraft operating in Colombia. In FY 2010, the Colombia CFSP will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of the following aircraft for depot maintenance: 4 fixed wing aircraft (2 AT 802s, 1 C-208, and 1 C-27); 5 rotary wing aircraft (1 Huey-II helicopter and 4 UH-60 helicopters); and 5 Huey-II helicopters for wiring upgrades. We will also procure one attrition fixed wing spray aircraft, two attrition helicopters, and three Huey-II engines and continue the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program.

Colombia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Support to the Colombia Military			
<i>Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade</i>	2,200	2,000	2,000
<i>Army Aviation Support</i>	51,898	32,628	36,000
<i>Air Bridge Denial Program</i>	10,048	8,000	1,000
<i>Navy Maritime Interdiction Support</i>	1,000	10,000	5,000
SubTotal	65,146	52,628	44,000
Support to the Colombian National Police			
<i>Aviation Support</i>	52,520	50,000	55,186
<i>Support for Eradication</i>	63,980	55,000	60,000
<i>Support for Interdiction</i>	16,500	22,611	16,000
SubTotal	133,000	127,611	131,186
Carabineros	-	5,000	5,000
Judicial Reform Programs			
<i>Attorney General's Office</i>	19,838	16,500	13,234
<i>Justice Sector Reform</i>	5,455	8,000	7,000
SubTotal	25,293	24,500	20,234
Other Programs to Promote the Rule of Law			
<i>Individual Deserter Program</i>	496	500	500
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	-	500	500
<i>Money Laundering</i>	-	1,000	500
<i>Culture of Lawfulness</i>	-	250	-
SubTotal	496	2,250	1,500
Transfer to INCLE for CNP Manual Eradication Support	2,480	-	-
Transfer to FMF for CNP Manual Eradication Support	2,479		
USAID			
<i>Human Rights</i>	7,935	8,000	-
<i>Inspector General</i>	2,976	3,500	-
<i>Public Defender</i>	1,984	1,000	-
<i>UNHCR</i>	744	750	-
SubTotal	13,639	13,250	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	2,252	1,689	2,089
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	3,000	2,850	2,391
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,700	1,850	1,010
<i>Program Support</i>	538	500	1,750
SubTotal	7,490	6,889	7,240
Narcotics Affairs Section Total	250,023	232,128	209,160
Critical Flight Safety Program	38,982	43,000	28,600
Total	289,005	275,128	237,760

Note 1: In FY 2008 and 2009, Congress redirected ACP funds specifically for ROL programs to the INCLE account.

Note 2: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.

Note 3: In FY 2008-FY 2009, CFSP was subsumed under Colombia.

Note 4: In FY 2010, Colombia's portion of the CFSP remains under the bilateral program. The remaining \$20.75M in CFSP is under the INCLE centrally managed account.

Costa Rica

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Police Professionalization and Anti-Corruption

Enhance the capabilities of Costa Rica's national police and promote integrity initiatives to root out corrupt practices by police officers.

- The Costa Rican police transition to a community-oriented police force responsive to the communities served.
- Police professionalization training and provision of specialized law enforcement equipment enhances the accountability of mid-level police managers and ensures that they are able to effectively deploy their resources.

Counternarcotics Interdiction

Support interdiction at border and mobile checkpoints to interdict drugs flowing north and cash and weapons flowing south; provide information-sharing links to the border areas with Nicaragua.

- Improved communications between Costa Rica and Nicaragua along their shared border and enhanced interdiction capabilities will stem the flow of drugs.

Provide technical assistance and equipment to enable the Costa Rica coast guard to patrol offshore.

- The Costa Rican Coast Guard's (SNGC) operability and navigation, safety and communications capabilities will be improved and enable them to conduct interdiction operations more effectively.

Program Justification

Costa Rica's self-image has suffered in recent years from, among other issues, alarming crime rates that have been increasing by 15-20%. Significantly fueled by drug trafficking, deteriorating domestic security has become the top concern. Although Costa Rica has taken significant steps to reform its domestic security apparatus by passing important domestic

security and anti-terrorism laws, more work will be needed in FY 2010. Costa Rican security forces remain among the least corrupt in Central America, and they have been somewhat effective in operations against major trafficking organizations, particularly in narcotics seizures. However, they remain significantly under staffed, underfunded, and under trained, relying on U.S.-supplied training and equipment as well as investigative, operational and technical support. Violent crime affecting all sectors of society, including senior government officials, has galvanized public opinion and the political class to act more vigorously. Police, prosecutors, judges and the Costa Rican coast guard will remain the primary beneficiaries of U.S. assistance. In addition, the government needs help to combat money laundering, to overhaul policing practices and to rebuild its police academy.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, the Arias Administration named a new Minister of Public Security (MPS) who initiated a National Plan to combat crack cocaine consumption in Costa Rica, a problem growing at an alarming rate. The Ministry, with USG assistance, has also begun a container inspection program at the Caribbean port of Limon. Early in 2009, important domestic security and anti-terrorism laws were approved and the Executive branch has sent organized crime legislation to the Government of Costa Rica's (GOCR) National Assembly for consideration. The GOCR is committed to the development of the SNGC. They have doubled their service budget within the last year, provided land to expand current construction of their Headquarters, Academy, and maintenance facilities in Punta Arenas. The SNGC, with USG assistance, made some progress in addressing communications and navigations gaps and made several key interdictions with USG assistance, such as a 4 metric ton (MT) cocaine seizure in July, 2008. Including this seizure, in 2008, Costa Rican authorities assisted in the seizure of 21.7 MT of cocaine in joint maritime interdiction operations with U.S. law enforcement. The GOCR also seized over 157,234 doses of crack cocaine, 21.26 kilograms (kg) of heroin, 4.8 MT of processed marijuana, and eradicated over 1.4 million marijuana plants. Additionally, Costa Rican authorities confiscated more than \$4.4 million in U.S. and local currency. The more than 35,000 drug-related arrests made in 2008, represent a raw increase of 12,293 arrests (or 54 percent higher) over 2007.

FY 2010 Program

In FY 2010, bi-lateral program funds will complement Merida-related investments, maintain equipment, and support U.S. counternarcotics and law enforcement interests in a key area of the trafficking transit zone between North and South America.

Interdiction

FY 2010 funds will support interdiction operations at border and mobile checkpoints to seize drugs flowing north and cash and weapons flowing south; as well as improve communications between Costa Rica and Nicaragua along their shared border. Funds will also support technical maintenance requirements for the SNGC maritime vessels and radar systems and spare parts to ensure patrol boat readiness.

Police Professionalization

Training: INL will assist the GOCCR's effort to disrupt international crime and narcotics trafficking, by improving its overall law enforcement infrastructure. Building on IMET-funded and themed police training in Fiscal Years 2007-2009 and working in conjunction with IMET in FY 2010, the program will train 150 middle managers in 2010. Funds will assist the Costa Rican police to transition to a community-oriented police force and contain key integrity initiatives to root out corrupt practices by police officers. The project will wrap up in 2011 with final training and, with matching GOCCR funds, will provide computer databases and other essential information tools to hold the mid-level managers accountable and ensure that they are able to effectively deploy their human resources.

Equipment: Funds will support community-based policing with provision of modern police management tools such as a COMPSTAT-like database for mapping crime statistics. This will allow mid-level managers to respond effectively to problems in the communities as well as enable their superiors to hold them accountable for their results. This is a fundamental shift from the currently purely reactive model of policing to a proactive model that taps into community needs and takes advantage of a community's intimate knowledge of its particular crime problems.

Police Academy: An essential part of the professionalization process will include reforms to the police academy which began in 2008. FY 2010 funds will provide computers and software, multimedia projectors, and specialized police training aids.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will support salaries, benefits and allowances for 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.

Costa Rica				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction	-	-	-	185
Police Professionalization	-	-	-	150
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	85
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	68
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	12
SubTotal	-	-	-	165
Total	-	-	-	500

Dominican Republic

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,492	3,650	1,950

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance existing land and maritime law enforcement action against narco-traffickers.

- 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.

Program Justification

The Dominican Republic is a major drug transit country in the Caribbean for illegal narcotics destined for the United States, and Dominicans operate major trafficking organizations in the U.S, particularly on the East Coast. Over the last four years, there has been a 222% increase in drugs being shipped – via air and sea - to Hispaniola, primarily the Dominican Republic. In 2008, there were 198 suspect narcotics flights alone departing Venezuela for the Dominican Republic containing an estimated 114 metric tons of cocaine.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, Dominican law enforcement authorities seized approximately 2.4 metric tons (MT) of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), 96 kilograms (kg) of heroin, 15,949 units of Ecstasy (MDMA), and 219 kg of marijuana. The National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD) made 14,674 drug-related arrests in 2008, a 15 percent increase over 2007. Through joint operations targeting drug trafficking organizations transporting narcotic proceeds through the various ports of entry in the DR, the DNCD and Dominican Customs seized over \$2 million in U.S. currency. In 2008, the DNCD and members of the Dominican Armed Forces targeted South American narcotics trafficking organizations that were transporting large amounts of narcotics to the DR via aircraft. When feasible, Customs and Border Control (CBP) Blackhawk helicopters based in Puerto Rico were dispatched to the Dominican Republic to pick-up a Dominican Tactical Response Team and then transported to interdict in-bound drug carrying aircraft as the drops were being made. As a result of these joint operations the DNCD seized over 1,463 kg of cocaine and several aircraft. This dependence on CBP assets from Puerto Rico is driven by the outdated Dominican helicopters and equipment which prevents robust interdiction efforts over open water. On November 13, 2008, DNCD seized

over 1,400 kg of liquid cocaine that was contained inside shampoo bottles at the Port of Haina, Santo Domingo.

FY 2010 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

This project will focus on improving the ability of the DNCD to gather intelligence on, investigate, and prosecute drug smugglers through training and technical assistance. Support will be provided to the DNCD vetted unit and the canine unit. Funds will be used to improve data collection and analysis by the Port police and to provide surveillance equipment for port security. Funds will also 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, etc.

Money Laundering

Projects will focus on building the capacity of the Attorney General's office to investigate and prosecute money laundering and enhance the Dominican government's ability to seize assets, including provision of a multi-module money laundering course for investigators, prosecutors and judges. Assistance will be provided to an ongoing program to support the Dominican Financial Intelligence Unit and other efforts to enable the Dominican Republic to again achieve Egmont Certification as well as for training of money sniffing dogs and customs personnel dedicated to search and recovery of proceeds from narcotics trafficking.

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, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and other administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Dominican Republic

INL Budget

	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement				
<i>Port Security</i>	50	-	100	-
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	30	-	60	50
<i>Police Reform</i>	200	-	275	500
<i>Illegal Migration</i>	62	-	90	50
<i>Vetted Unit</i>	150	-	225	550
SubTotal	492	-	750	1,150
Counternarcotics*				
<i>Police Training*</i>	-	-	900	-
<i>Investigations*</i>	-	-	1,200	-
<i>Border Surveillance and Control*</i>	-	-	200	-
<i>Judicial Assistance*</i>	-	-	200	-
SubTotal	-	-	2,500	-
Money Laundering	100	-	-	400
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	-	200	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	-	50	50
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	150	-	150	150
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	-
SubTotal	400	-	400	400
Merida*	2,500			
Total	3,492	-	3,650	1,950

*In FY 2009, every line item with an asterisk denotes a Merida Initiative program

Eastern Caribbean

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
496	500	900

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.

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 U.S., Europe and other markets.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, Government of Antigua and Barbuda forces seized 14 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, which was more than double the total seized in 2007, and 96 kg of marijuana. There were 125 drug-related arrests, and ten traffickers were prosecuted. Government of Barbados (GOB) agencies reported seizing 46 kg of cocaine - an eighty per cent reduction from 2007 and seized 4,662 kg of marijuana in 2008. Dominican law enforcement agencies reported seizing 11 kg of cocaine. This represents a downward trend from 2007 and 2006 – largely due to a diminishment in Dominica’s Drug Unit manpower and equipment, such as vehicles to conduct effective counternarcotics operations. In 2008 Dominica also seized 139,769 marijuana plants and 842 kg of marijuana – up from 181 kg in 2007. Dominica’s Police arrested 243 persons on drug-related charges and prosecuted one major drug trafficker. Grenadian authorities reported seizing approximately 48 kg of cocaine, 247 cocaine balls,

14,360 marijuana plants, 355 kg of marijuana, and 741 marijuana cigarettes in 2008. Approximately five acres of marijuana were eradicated in 23 separate eradication exercises during the period. The Government of St Kitts and Nevis (GOSKN) officials reported seizing 78 kg of cocaine, 155 kg of marijuana and 9 kg of cannabis seeds. The Government of St. Lucia (GOSL) Police reported seizing 21 kg of cocaine in 2008, down from 792.5 kg in 2007. The GOSL also seized 534 kg of marijuana in 2008. There were 318 arrests made for drug offences. The GOSL eradicated approximately 19,729 marijuana plants and 3,489 seedlings were also seized, down from 44,588 marijuana plants and 11,751 seedlings in 2007. Twenty-three drug eradications were conducted and 41 plantations destroyed. Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (GOSVG) officials reported seizing only 5 kg of cocaine which is down from 524.4 kg in 2007. They also seized 316 cocaine rocks and 17,911 kg of marijuana. For the first time, a small quantity of heroin (5 grams) was seized. GOSVG authorities arrested 454 persons on drug-related charges and convicted 330.

FY 2010 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

The Drug Enforcement Administration (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 2010, funding will provide technical assistance and training to the police participating in Reef Shark. The provision of training and equipment, including replacement vehicles, computer equipment and law enforcement equipment for drug squads and anti-drug maritime units will enhance their ability to effect interdictions.

Funds for the Regional Security System (RSS) will support a basic training course for marijuana eradication exercises for police special services units. Basic accessory and safety equipment will be provided to the RSS to maintain the units. Barbados will host the Drug Commanders Conference that conference provides bilateral anti-narcotics officers their most important opportunity to establish contacts and consult with DEA and other U.S. anti-narcotics expertise on counternarcotics programs.

Money Laundering

A critical part of disrupting criminal organizations is enhancing the government’s capacity to disrupt and deter money laundering operations and other financial crimes. FY 2010 funds will increase training, technical assistance, mentoring and equipment for Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and bank regulatory bodies while providing investigative assistance to international financial crimes investigations. Additionally, FY 2010 funding will purchase computer equipment to establish a third cyber forensic laboratory in Barbados, which will complement the establishment of two other cyber forensics labs in the region that the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Anti-Terrorist Assistance (DS/ATA) is funding in Antigua and Trinidad. DS-ATA is proposing to incorporate Barbados police officers in the training courses slated for Antigua.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to pay the salary, allowances, and benefits of one foreign national direct hire employee in the Bridgetown Narcotics Affairs Section. Funds for travel are required to maintain contacts and overseeing projects in the seven islands. 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement	200	-	230	450
Money Laundering	96	-	70	250
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	-	50	51
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	150	-	150	111
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	38
SubTotal	200	-	200	200
Total	496	-	500	900

Ecuador

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
ACP	6,943	7,500	---
INCLE	99	---	7,638
Total	7,042	7,500	7,638

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Interdiction

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

- ENP maintains effective control of airports, seaports, and land routes otherwise used by traffickers to transport illegal narcotics and precursor chemicals.
- Ecuadorian military is able to conduct enhanced interdiction operations along land and maritime borders with improved mobility, and communications.

Criminal Justice Development

Improve the capacity of the Ecuadorian justice sector to detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes, as well as implement comprehensive money laundering reforms as Ecuador transitions from an inquisitorial to an accusatorial justice system.

- Justice sector reforms are implemented to more efficiently prosecute cases.
- Enhanced government institutional capacity to combat drug and other organized crime groups by prosecutors, police, and judges who use permissible best-practice investigatory and evidence collection techniques in investigations and prosecutions for drug trafficking cases under the criminal code of procedures.
- Money laundering and precursor chemical controls are implemented and prosecutions and convictions for violations increase.

Program Justification

Ecuador is a major transit country for illicit drugs trafficked to the United States and chemical precursors for drug production. While the Government of Ecuador (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 2008, the GOE continued to identify and destroy 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. The GOE significantly increased military operations in this region during the year to counter persistent narcotics activity by Colombian armed insurgent groups that have rendered Ecuador's northern border region particularly vulnerable and dangerous.

In 2008, while cocaine seizures on land continued at record levels, traffickers continued to diversify shipment methods such as, the use of go-fast and small fishing boats, capable of carrying smaller loads and hugging the coastline, or Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles capable of maintaining a low profile to avoid interdiction. Traffickers also appeared to be using containerized shipping to a greater extent than in the past. There was an increase in drug flows from Ecuador to Europe and Africa; a trend first noticed in 2007, and, in 2008, the first major seizure of cocaine departing Ecuador destined for Asia was made.

While Ecuador generally cooperates with the U.S. in the fight against narcotics 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, along with widespread corruption further impede progress. The ENP and military forces are not sufficiently equipped and trained to deal with international criminal and narcotics trafficking pressures.

Program Accomplishments

Under President Rafael Correa's administration, the GOE has taken a tougher stance on combating narcotics trafficking by implementing new policies and programs and by increasing police and military operations, particularly on the northern border. Total seizures by the GOE in 2008 were 22 metric tons (MT) of cocaine, 144 kilograms (kg) of heroin and 1,980 kg of cannabis. An additional 8.4 MT of cocaine was seized in international waters based on Ecuadorian intelligence. Strong enforcement efforts by the anti-narcotics police (DNA) produced record land-based seizures in 2008, including the largest single land seizure of 4.8 metric tons in the Esmeraldas province near Colombia. Also in 2008, the DNA discovered and destroyed a laboratory in the Southern Province of El Oro capable of producing one ton of cocaine per month. The DNA also played a critical role in multi-ton maritime seizures totaling nearly 16 MT.

Heroin seizures at the airports and post office were slightly lower in 2008 than 2007, with most shipments still destined for the United States. Anti-narcotics police also identified and destroyed a field of almost 50,000 poppy plants in the northern province of Tulcan.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

Police Operations: This project is responsible for nearly all of the land-based drug seizures in Ecuador. Ecuador has augmented its Counternarcotics (CN) Police force in recent years, and has increased the volume and range of police operations, which has increased the need for operational support, such as vehicles, communications, and detection equipment. FY 2010 funds will support the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA) 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 U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP/DHS).

Police Facilities Support: FY 2010 funds will strengthen existing police presence and counternarcotics operations in porous border regions in the north and south of Ecuador. Program funds will help maintain and upgrade DNA bases to ensure high standard inspection and living quarters for 30 to 40 member units at key interdiction points at strategic points along or near the northern, southern, and maritime borders and major roadways connecting the border with Ecuadorian ports.

Police and Judicial Training: FY 2010 funds will provide support basic and advanced training, emphasizing ground and airborne field operations, intelligence methods, cargo and personnel inspection techniques, with military and police co-trained, where appropriate. Funding will also extend and refine training to complement implementation of the new code of criminal procedures to emphasize practical application of the 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 a comprehensive money laundering law and criminal procedures code.

Border and Coastal Control: The Ecuadorian Military is responsible for securing most land borders and coastal areas. In FY 2010, the provision of operational support to the military will further strengthen Ecuador's ability to protect its national territory against narcotics-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.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

This project will help to counter Ecuadorian public misunderstandings and disinformation regarding the true nature of illicit drug use, terrorism and other transnational challenges, along with a better understanding of U.S. policies and activities by increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and disseminating information about abuse prevention. The project will also directly support drug awareness projects operated by the GOE. This will include a series of workshops in six key cities throughout the country, and provide program development, training, manuals and brochures which are estimated to reach 1,250 professionals and community leaders.

Money Laundering

Ecuador is a dollar-based economy with weak government controls in place to monitor and discourage the flow of laundered funds. The country produces chemical precursors and is a transit corridor for diverted chemicals. This project will provide training and equipment to assist the GOE with recently formed financial investigative and chemical control units, as well as the requisite enforcement units.

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Interdiction					
<i>Police Operations</i>	2,693	-	2,693	-	2,852
<i>Police Facilities Support</i>	1,600	-	1,650	-	850
<i>Police and Judicial Training</i>	770	-	800	-	708
<i>Border and Coastal Control</i>	950	-	986	-	1,938
SubTotal	6,013	-	6,129	-	6,348
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	40	-	50	-	40
Money Laundering	90	-	180	-	100
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	-	270	-	270
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	200	-	170	-	170
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	200	-	455	-	501
<i>Program Support</i>	200	-	246	-	209
SubTotal	800	-	1,141	-	1,150
Trafficking in Persons*	99	-	-	-	-
Total	7,042	-	7,500	-	7,638

* In FY 2008, \$99K was funded out of INCLE for Trafficking in Persons.
 Note: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.

El Salvador

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
744	---	800

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 interdiction of narcotics
- 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.

Program Justification

El Salvador is a transit point for cocaine and heroin from South America to the United States. USG estimates show that approximately 400 metric tons (MT) of cocaine flows through the Eastern Pacific, and the GOES continues to target maritime and increasing land trafficking of cocaine along its coastline and overland routes. Financial crimes, including cash smuggling, are a component of drug trafficking, as illicit profits are returned to trafficking organizations.

El Salvador's public security is threatened by violent crime, including extortion, kidnapping and murder. Much of this is committed by criminal youth gangs, including crimes directed from within prisons. The Salvadoran police, prosecutors, and prevention agencies are beginning to more effectively address violent gang crime through improved investigation, community policing, and prevention, but need more technical assistance.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, the National Civilian Police (PNC) seized 1.35 MT of cocaine, 430 kilograms (kg) of marijuana, and 8.4 kg of heroin. The government also seized \$716,905 in suspicious bank accounts and cash transactions, as well as \$859,621 in undeclared bulk cash taken from narcotics-linked smugglers. The Transnational Anti-Gang (TAG) Unit has become an information sharing hub for the entire region and has drawn distinct entities from the United

States and the region into unprecedented levels of cooperation, information sharing, and investigative collaboration. INL financial and technical assistance supported the creation of a model facility at Izalco, which is the only correctional institution in the region which has incorporated many U.S. standards on prison security, inmate and visitor screening, and proactive management of prison gang populations. The prison has also become a center for regional training, networking, and information sharing sessions on best practices for preventing prisons from serving as a nexus for transnational street gang activity. Furthermore, innovative exchange agreements developed with the correctional systems of New Mexico, Colorado, and California, provide numerous opportunities to bring U.S. expertise, mentoring, and material assistance to the aid of Salvadoran correctional officials. The INL-funded AFIS (fingerprint analysis) system, in operation since March 2009, is the first building block in the FBI's ambitious CAFÉ (Central American Fingerprint Exchange) Initiative. The Salvadoran AFIS, which provides the PNC with a state-of-the-art biometric analysis tool, has already significantly enhanced the ability of the PNC to investigate transnational street gang activity. Coupled with the INL-funded software, as well as other USG-funded analytical tools employed by the TAG, U.S. and Salvadoran gang investigators have been able to identify and investigate numerous linkages between transnational criminal organizations. This, in turn, has enhanced the quantity and the quality of criminal intelligence and evidence compiled in support of street gang prosecutions.

FY 2010 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

The interdiction component of the program includes support to the anti-narcotics police, the rapid response force and inspections teams, including drug detection canines. FY 2010 funds will help increase detection capacity for land interdiction programs and support Salvadoran collaboration with USG maritime operations. Funds will also support the joint intelligence center, as well as port, airport, and border inspection operations. Additional training and supplemental equipment will increase GOES ability to intercept narcotics, bulk currency, and other contraband transiting Salvadoran territory. Equipment includes computers and software, inspection equipment and radios. Training includes investigations, inspections, and tactical response, as well as in-service training for drug detection dog/trainer dyads. The project will also sponsor key personnel to participate in technical conferences and exchanges.

Transnational Crime/Gangs

FY 2010 program funds will support projects that will enhance the GOES capability to investigate gang-related crime and improve its management of prison populations. The bilateral gang program provides El Salvador-specific equipment and officer training/exchanges that complement the Regional Gangs Program and Merida-funded TAG activities. The program also includes additional mobile equipment to capture fingerprints to input in the regional fingerprint system.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

Funds will support salaries, benefits and allowances of two 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.

EI Salvador				
INL Budget				
	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement				
<i>Port and Airport Security</i>	100	-	-	-
<i>Border Security</i>	178	-	-	200
<i>Intelligence Fusion and Analysis</i>	200	-	-	-
<i>Interdiction</i>	-	-	-	100
SubTotal	478	-	-	300
Transnational Crime/Gangs	-	-	-	200
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	61	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	60	-	-	140
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	145	-	-	160
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	-
SubTotal	266	-	-	300
Total	744	-	-	800

Note: In FY 2009, funding was subsumed under Merida funding for Central America.

Guatemala

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,472	8,320	5,850

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.

- Increased drug seizures, and arrests, prosecution and conviction of drug traffickers.
- Increased investigation and prosecution of money laundering cases.
- 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.

Program Justification

Guatemala is a major drug transit country 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 through the Central America and Mexico to the United States. There is increasing land transit through Central America. Guatemala has large areas in the north and along the Mexican border that it does not adequately control. Within the past six months, there have been notable incursions by Mexican cartels, especially the Zeta wing of the Gulf Cartel, leading to increased trafficking and violence as they stake out territory and clash with established Sinaloa Cartel and local traffickers. 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.

President Colom vowed to reduce poverty and crime, and has taken a public stand against corruption, including dismissal of top security personnel. However the impact on seizures and crime is yet to be seen. 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

The GOG has replaced both high-level leadership and lower-level police in an attempt to stem corruption, which has been a pervasive problem in justice sector institutions. The GOG established a special joint task force to focus on anti-drug, law enforcement and counterterrorism operations. Guatemalan authorities eradicated record amounts of opium poppy (534 hectares) in western Guatemala in 2008; and seized 3.3 metric tons (MT) of cocaine. The Colom administration achieved some success in reforming the legal framework for attacking drug trafficking and use and violent crime, including establishing a drug incineration protocol with close technical support of the U.S. Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Section's Prosecutors program. In 2008, the Guatemalan Congress also passed an improved extradition law, which includes extradition of Guatemalan nationals.

In conjunction with a USG-provided air support program that delivered four helicopters to Guatemala in 2008, the GOG established "Joint Task Force Fuentes," known as the "FIAAT," a fully vetted, independent unit that will improve law enforcement response capability. The new force will also give the GOG central government a new, strategic ability to establish rule of law in areas where corruption or lack of resources has called into question the local government's ability to effectively enforce the law. The FIAAT has also been integrated into the international and interagency Central Skies operation.

The GOG also recently delegated more inspection authorities to the ports police (DIPA). DIPA seized over \$4.5 million in suspected narcotics proceeds, for a total of over \$6 million in cash seizures. DIPA seized 1.2 MT of cocaine and at least seven shipments of pseudoephedrine. The GOG Customs Service was also instrumental in stopping the entry of methamphetamine through careful checking of the registry of importing companies, many of which were not licit importers.

The Model Precinct Program has achieved reduction in gang crime and violence in Villa Nueva, and is scheduled for replication in another area near the capital and in Honduras. The associated tip line for citizens in fear of retaliation has been expanded to another area of Guatemala City and to the Peten, and authorities have used tips to successfully solve a number of crimes.

FY 2010 Program

Counternarcotics

The program provides training and equipment to enhance existing GOG capability and provides operational support for ongoing GOG interdiction and eradication operations. Equipment includes computers, software, intercept equipment, inspection tools, and non-lethal tactical equipment. GOG reconnaissance and eradication missions receive logistical support, including vehicle fuel, supplies, and transport.

FY 2010 funds will support GOG efforts to recruit and vet new SAIA (anti drug police) by providing polygraph examiners and investigative training, and training that incorporates an anticorruption component. INL provides equipment and logistical support for SAIA law enforcement and interdiction operations and also supports the airborne task force (FIATT). Interdiction training at the Regional Anti-Narcotics Training Center at Los Pinos offers at least 13 courses annually, plus one or more regional courses in drug detection canine handling. The canine unit will require approximately three dogs in 2010 to replace ageing dogs. INL is helping the GOG establish a Pacific interdiction center, which will require office equipment, radios and transmitters.

INL will also continue to support and collaborate with GOG port security initiatives in Puerto Quetzal, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Santo Tomas de Castilla, and La Aurora International Airport, primarily in the form of training, advice and technical assistance. USG support will primarily be in the form of cooperative training, technical assistance, equipment and vehicles.

INL will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health, Guatemalan Customs, and Public Ministry to continue detecting illegal importation and diversion of precursor chemicals (primarily for methamphetamine production). This is a growing problem in the region.

Administration of Justice

FY 2010 support will provide case management software and technical support to assist the GOG Attorney General (MP) to maintain accountability and monitoring procedures designed to track cases, promote timely interventions, and review strategies used in investigations and prosecutions. The program will also 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, and technical assistance to special anti-corruption prosecutors. FY 2010 funds will also enable INL to provide technical assistance in drafting procedures, regulations and laws.

Organized/Gang-Related Crime

The Police Training/Anti-Gang Model Precinct in Villa Nueva is the centerpiece of the police training program. Technical assistance and training is provided to the program, which will have been replicated in at least one additional area (Mixco) by 2010. Expansion of this successful program will include provision of office, computer, investigative and protective equipment, and motorbikes. Extensive training in investigations (cross trained with prosecutors), prevention and community policing will also be provided.

FY 2010 funds will also support provision of additional IBIS (Ballistics Analysis) equipment and licenses and training for the “I-2” relational database; and for maintenance and upgrades for equipment, computer hardware and software and training for the “CRADIC” criminal information computer system. “CRADIC” provides the necessary information to improve patrol coverage, improve the quality of investigations, and provides 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.

Demand Reduction

As trafficking intensifies in Guatemala, traffickers supply drugs as payment for services, increasing domestic supply, and gangs have become involved in retail drug sales. FY 2010 funds will support the SECCATID (the GOG demand reduction agency) in-school demand reduction programs, and education programs that promote 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 be fully implemented by 2010, and INL support will enable the GOG to replicate the program in at least three additional areas by year-end. This program targets youth at risk for drug use and gang membership.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics				
<i>Interdiction</i>	1,150	-	1,800	1,850
<i>Eradication</i>	250	-	250	260
SubTotal	1,400	-	2,050	2,110
Administration of Justice Organized/Gang-Related Crime	250		250	400
Demand Reduction	100		100	150
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	250	-	-	275
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	113	-	-	360
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	187	-	-	280
<i>Program Support</i>	100	-	-	135
SubTotal	650	-	1,040	1,050
CICIG	-	-	3,000	-
Total	3,472	-	8,320	5,850

Note: All FY 2009 monies, except for CICIG, are Merida Initiative funds.

Guyana

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Support initiatives that demonstrate success in interdicting drug flow.

- Increased seizures of narcotics and arrests of narcotics traffickers.

Strengthen the rule of law and increase the effectiveness of the judicial system.

- Increased successful prosecutions of narcotics trafficking and money laundering cases.

Program Justification

Guyana is a transit point for cocaine destined for North America, Europe, West Africa and the Caribbean. FY 2010 funds will support provision of limited equipment and training for law enforcement to improve counternarcotics efforts and facilitate prosecution of financial crimes.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, Guyanese law enforcement agencies seized 48 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, compared to 167 kg in 2007. This decrease was largely due to the lack of any seizures of more than a few kilograms, as well as to the effects of recent personnel shifts within the Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU). However, eradication of domestically grown marijuana increased sharply, with 34,000 kg identified and destroyed, compared to 15,280 kg in 2007. Criminal charges were filed against 473 individuals for activities related to the trafficking or distribution of illicit drugs. In December 2008, Guyana passed new laws that significantly enhance the investigative capacity of law enforcement authorities, as well as the tools available to prosecutors in drug-related and other criminal cases. These laws permit plea bargaining, wiretapping and storage of cell phone ownership data.

FY 2010 Program

Counternarcotics

Law enforcement funding for this program will provide limited equipment and training to Guyana's under-equipped, inexperienced counternarcotics agencies. Specifically it will support CANU, which is tasked with conducting law enforcement activities at ports of entry. New CANU leadership has reinvigorated interdiction efforts, and the unit's work in late 2008 and early 2009 has produced an increasing number of counternarcotics seizures, including at Georgetown's international airport. FY 2010 funds will provide equipment for interdiction operations at Guyana's five main transit points.

Money Laundering

In May 2009, the government is expected to pass into law new anti-money laundering legislation which will help strengthen the rule of law and increase the effectiveness of the judicial system. FY 2010 INL assistance will support Guyana's nascent Financial Intelligence Unit's efforts to draft implementing regulations, provide new case-tracking software as well as training for field officers and prosecutors.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used for general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Guyana				
INL Budget				
	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics	-	-	-	58
Money Laundering	-	-	-	40
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	2
SubTotal	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	100

Haiti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
11,427	17,500	18,500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improve the law enforcement capabilities of the Government of Haiti (GOH) to restore and public order and reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration and the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the U.S., while promoting economic development and long-term stability.

- Existing and 1,000 newly recruited Haitian National Police are vetted and trained to democratic policing standards to form the core of a credible, competent police force.
- Haitian police are 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 decrease.

Improve the confidence of the public in the police as an institution.

- Increased crime reporting as will police capability to respond. Security on the streets improves as measured by a return to normal business and reduction of daily gunfire.

Improve the capabilities of the Haitian National Police (HNP) Counternarcotics Unit (BLTS) to investigate and make arrest drug traffickers and build strong cases for prosecution.

- Drug seizures and drug trafficking arrests increase. The flow of drugs through Haiti declines.

Improve the capabilities of Haiti's anti-money laundering units to conduct investigations that lead to prosecutions and convictions of money launderers.

- More money launderers are arrested and prosecuted and their assets seized.

Program Justification

Strengthening Haiti's law enforcement capacity is a key U.S. priority. The HNP has little real capacity to investigate or respond to crimes, patrol, keep public order or even communicate internally. These basic prerequisites for enforcing the law 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 transit 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 and political opposition groups.

Stability in Haiti will contribute to its economic growth, enhancing security in the region and diminishing the attractiveness of illegal migration to the U.S. 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 the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (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

During 2008, MINUSTAH civilian police advisers assisted the HNP in training over 500 veteran officers, and the 20th class of 708 police cadets entered the academy in July 2008. An expansion of the academy will enable the training of simultaneous classes, thereby increasing the number of trainees graduated, working toward the goal of 14,000 newly-trained HNP officers. Morale is high among HNP officers, as recent polls indicate that 58% of the population sees improvement in the HNP and 66% list the HNP as the most trusted Haitian government institution, major changes from surveys in past years. MINUSTAH military troops, United Nations Police (UNPOL), MINUSTAH Formed Police Units, and HNP officers have made progress in dismantling gangs that conduct kidnapping.

In 2008 a USG-funded project to enhance the effectiveness of GOH anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts became fully operational. The project provides mentoring on the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes by U.S. Treasury advisers and has helped restructure the GOH Central Financial Intelligence Unit by separating its investigative and intelligence gathering functions. The HNP Financial Crimes Unit (French acronym BAFE) has been re-vitalized, moved into new offices shared with prosecutors and judges, and has referred several cases for prosecution for the first time in many years. In September 2008, the BAFE obtained forfeiture orders and seized two houses, one of which belonged to Jean Nesly Lucien, a former Director General of the HNP, and the other owned by Jean-Mary Celestin -- both convicted in the U.S. on drug related charges. By year's end, \$21 million in property and assets had been seized by the GOH. The BAFE is aggressively implementing a plan to use convictions in U.S. courts as the legal basis for asset forfeiture in Haiti. This would help overcome a significant deficiency of Haiti's current asset forfeiture regime which requires conviction of the trafficker in Haiti prior to forfeiture of assets. Selected HNP officers who have graduated from a five-week course at the Drug Enforcement Academy in Quantico, Virginia, form the nucleus of the vetted Special Investigative Unit (SIU), a partnership between DEA and the GOH.

The Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) conducted drug interdiction operations from its bases in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien during the year. U.S.-sponsored training programs also

helped Haiti achieve compliance with International Ships and Port Security standards in three international ports. Though several other ports have not yet met those standards, this certification bodes well for increased port screening and control of contraband.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 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.

Civilian Police

INL will continue support for approximately 50 police officers and 3 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.

Police Development and Reform

Training and Equipment: The USG and donor partners estimate that at least 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. Specialized units, including forensics, SWAT, and traffic will be strengthened 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, communications and mobility.

Police Accountability and Reform: Corruption is a major problem within the HNP. Targeted assistance will be given to the Inspector General's office to enhance HNP capacity to perform internal police investigations, exercise effective command and control over the police force, and ensure adherence to policies and procedures.

Crime Prevention/Forensics: Upgrades to 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 help establish a capacity within the HNP 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 the HNP to be able to respond to civil disturbances in a manner that takes advantage of non-lethal police tactics.

Criminal Justice Development

Corrections: The FY 2010 funds will be used to continue with the effort 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.

Counterdrug Support

Marine Interdiction: Funds will be used to support port security and maritime interdiction operations from HCG bases at Killick and Cap Haitien. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funding will continue the ongoing effort aimed at restoring and upgrading the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. Additional vessels will be provided consistent with HCG capacity to maintain and operate them and a third base may be established on the south coast, a region known for narcotics trafficking. A key initiative will be co-locating other HNP units to increase GOH presence and improve operational results.

Anti-Money Laundering: The UCREF (the Haitian Financial Intelligence Unit) has been re-organized into an effective administrative FIU. The Haitian police now have an effective financial crimes unit (BAFE) that investigates all of the financial crimes within Haiti in addition to assisting the U.S. Department of Justice in their investigations that cross into Haiti. The BAFE has 20 investigators, two prosecutors and two Judges of Instruction. FY 2010 funds will provide technical assistance and financial investigation mentors to support the anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts of the UCREF FIU and BAFE.

DEA Vetted Unit: The BLTS currently has approximately 50 officers vetted by DEA. Funds in FY 10 will be used to expand the unit and provide additional training and equipment – including radios and vehicles. DEA also supervises SIU of select trained officers who conduct special operations and collect intelligence against the major traffickers in Haiti. Funding will support the deployment of elements of both units throughout the country, as well as the intelligence collection and analysis center within the HNP.

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Civilian Police	3,450	-	9,000	10,000
Police Development and Reform				
<i>Training and Equipment</i>	1,650	-	1,090	2,500
<i>Police Accountability and Reform</i>	500	-	500	500
<i>Crime Prevention/Forensics</i>	700	-	500	500
SubTotal	2,850	-	2,090	3,500
Criminal Justice Development				
<i>Corrections</i>	177	-	920	1,500
SubTotal	177	-	920	1,500
Counternarcotics Support		-		
<i>Marine Interdiction</i>	600	-	930	1,000
<i>Anti-Money Laundering</i>	400	-	380	600
<i>DEA Vetted Unit</i>	750	-	930	1,000
<i>Host Nation Operations*</i>	-	-	1,300	-
<i>Border Surveillance and Patrol*</i>	-	-	150	-
<i>Criminal Org. Investigative Asst.*</i>	-	-	225	-
<i>Infrastructure Support to Major Interdiction Projects*</i>	-	-	825	-
SubTotal	1,750	-	4,740	2,600
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	411	-	500	510
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	60	-	70	80
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	224	-	145	275
<i>Program Support</i>	5	-	35	35
SubTotal	700	-	750	900
Merida*	2,500			
Total	11,427	-	17,500	18,500

*In FY 2009, every line item with an asterisk denotes a Merida Initiative program

Honduras

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
744	---	800

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.

Program Justification

Honduras's geographic location makes it a transit point for increased narcotics trafficking through Central America and Mexico to the United States. While Honduras is increasing the number of police, and revamping its academy with U.S. assistance, it still does not have adequate police resources, 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. 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

In 2008 the GOH seized 6.5 metric tons (MT) of cocaine, including seizures made from Honduran vessels in international waters by the U.S. Coast Guard. The GOH also seized 2 kilograms (kg) of crack cocaine, 19.6 kg of heroin, over 3 MT of processed marijuana, 3.5

million pseudoephedrine pills, and over five tons of precursors (sodium sulphate and soda ash). An additional 13 MT of pseudoephedrine were seized in the United States en route to Honduras to be diverted to Mexican drug cartels. In conjunction with these seizures 721 people were arrested. This represents an increase in seizures and arrests over 2007. In 2008, authorities also seized \$4.3 million in cash and \$6.7 million in total assets as a result of joint operations with the USG. As part of a plan to improve the National Police, the force added 2,000 police officers. Honduras is implementing a number of the curriculum reform recommendations for the police academy made by an INL-funded consultant, leveraging funding from other sources.

While there is still much to do, Honduras is also taking steps to control gang-related violence by identifying training and prevention programs, including work with corrections institutions and instituting a system of citizen roundtables to address security issues in communities.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

This project will increase the capabilities of the police to interdict drugs, arms and other contraband at Honduran borders by providing additional radios for improved communications at border crossings and ports of entry, including airports and to establish communication links to the under-patrolled eastern portion of Honduras. The project will also fund improvements to stationary inspection facilities and additional mobile housing trailers to enhance police presence at crossings and checkpoints, as well as additional training for the inspection units. As the majority of the trafficking occurs in isolated areas, we will provide support for training, transportation and inspection equipment, such as computers, computers, crime reporting software, and cameras.

The project will also fund computer equipment and software for the funding to the Police Intelligence Center (CEINCO) to increase the volume, speed and accuracy of intake, processing, and dissemination of criminal data to provide real time information and analysis to law enforcement units throughout Honduras and to communicate with partner centers in the region.

With the passage of the Organic Police Reform Law, police officers will be subject to polygraph exams and funds will support training and equipment to qualify officers to administer polygraph exams. Funds will also continue training for prosecutors in investigation and procedures in an effort to raise conviction rates for criminals engaged in violent crimes.

Gangs

The program will support Honduras-specific equipment, training and prevention activities in conjunction with the Regional Gangs program and Merida activities, such as the FBI-assisted anti gang units. Honduras is ramping up in-country activities by hosting an assistant to the regional program and a regional prisons training advisor based in Tegucigalpa. A prevention/community policing program is being established on the outskirts of San Pedro

Sula. Specific areas of funding are investigative equipment for police, including additional mobile stations to acquire fingerprints for the regional system; equipment such as radios and key control systems for corrections officers in gang-controlled prisons; and providing office supplies, computers and support for a telephone tip line for the new community policing program.

Public security is also increasingly threatened by kidnappings for ransom, usually by gang members. Project funds will provide technical assistance to the police for investigations and prevention activities related to kidnapping.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction	608	-	-	380
Gangs	-	-	-	250
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	28	-	-	60
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	92	-	-	100
<i>Program Support</i>	16	-	-	10
SubTotal	136	-	-	170
Total	744	-	-	800

Note: In FY 2009, funding was subsumed under Merida funding for Central America.

Jamaica

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
992	1,010	1,610

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance the abilities of Jamaica's law enforcement agencies to detect and intercept shipments and detain traffickers.

- Increased interdiction activities, arrests of drug traffickers and ability to dismantle major trafficking organizations.
- Jamaica is able to participate in regional drug interdiction exercises, to promote counternarcotics cooperation in the Caribbean.

Sustain improvements in law enforcement capabilities in Jamaica through modernization and professionalization of the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF), while maintaining a strong and corruption-free law enforcement institution.

- Reform recommendations of the Ministry of National Security's Strategic Review of the Jamaica Constabulary Force are implemented, including the ability to dismiss and prosecute corrupt police officers regardless of rank and vetting of both current officers and new recruits
- Jamaica is able to undertake thorough investigations into allegations of police corruption, regardless of rank, and creates a special prosecutor for public corruption cases.

Program Justification

Jamaica is a major transshipment point for South American cocaine destined for U.S. and European markets. It is the largest producer and exporter of marijuana in the Caribbean and largest source of marijuana for the United States. Traffickers use Jamaica's offshore waters, ports and airstrips to move drugs to the US. The Jamaican government is publicly committed to combating all illegal drug-related criminal activity. However, because it operates under severe resource constraints, the USG and other donor assistance is essential if the GOJ is going 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 Jamaica Constabulary Force (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 helps facilitate the extradition of traffickers and other criminals to the U.S.

Program Accomplishments

There is excellent cooperation between the U.S. and GOJ officials. In 2008, the Ministry of National Security expanded its policy directorate in an effort to increase efficiency in the law enforcement sector, particularly; it also stepped up the vetting of senior police officers. This effort, combined with other reforms as mandated by the GOJ-approved Police Strategic Review, should begin to turn around a police force that is plagued by corruption and inefficiencies. The USG Container Security and MegaPorts (CSI) initiative began in late 2006. In 2008, construction began on a permanent facility for U.S. officers and their Jamaican counterparts. However, pervasive corruption at Kingston's container and bulk terminals continue to undermine the CSI team's activities. 2008 marked the first year of the new Police Commissioner's tenure and the beginning by the GOJ to implement reforms recommended in its strategic review of the force. The Commissioner and the GOJ are grappling with holistic reform at a time when murder and other violent crimes threaten to overwhelm the country. These criminal organizations use proceeds to purchase weapons and further destabilize Jamaica. Despite death threats against several of its ministers, the GOJ extradited drug trafficker Norris Nembhard and five indicted co-conspirators to the U.S. for prosecution last year. The very successful Operation Kingfish, a multinational task force (GOJ, U.S., United Kingdom and Canada) to target high profile organized crime gangs, celebrated its fourth anniversary in 2008. The GOJ appointed a known reformer as the new Commissioner of Customs. Since his arrival, a "no tolerance" policy against corruption has resulted in the removal or reassignment of a significant number of staff members and an increase in Custom's revenue by 25 percent

FY 2010 Program

Requested funding level for FY 2010 will permit the GOJ to undertake an integrated set of counter-drug, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts:

Narcotics Law Enforcement

These projects are constructed to strengthen the capabilities of the GOJ's law enforcement entities to interdict the shipment of illegal drugs, 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 thriving "guns for ganja" trade. Funds will provide training, equipment, and vehicles to Jamaican law enforcement entities engaged in port and border security operations, which include the JCF, JDF, the Airport Interdiction Task Force, the Immigration Service and the Customs Contraband Enforcement Team. Funds will also assist the JDF Coast Guard, Military Intelligence Unit and the JCF's Maritime Unit's

interdiction efforts in Jamaica's territorial waters with respect to forward positioning sites, repair of vessels, equipment and training.

Transnational Crime

To improve Jamaica's ability to investigate and prosecute financial crimes and stem the loss of government revenue due to corruption, funding will be used for training and commodity assistance for the Financial Investigations Division and the Revenue Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Finance. In addition, it will provide continued support for the Jamaica Fugitive Apprehension Team (JFAT) which receives specialized training, equipment, guidance and operational support. U.S. Marshals, permanently stationed in Kingston, work with JFAT on a daily basis.

Rule of Law

Budget constraints severely limit the size and effectiveness of the Jamaican Judicial System. USG assistance will fund equipment and provide training to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution to prosecute complex drug cases. A particular focus will be on increasing officer's capacity to prosecute money laundering and financial crimes cases and to develop forensic skills that will enable the DPP's staff to execute the forfeiture of criminal assets.

Anti-Corruption

USG assistance will support the Mission's 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. Funding will provide equipment, operational and manpower support, 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.

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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Narcotics Law Enforcement				
<i>Eradication</i>	-	-	-	80
<i>Interdiction</i>	200	-	150	345
<i>Border Control and Port Security</i>	100	-	-	-
SubTotal	300	-	150	425
Transnational Crime	42	-	130	100
Rule of Law	50	-	-	100
Anti-Corruption	250	-	200	480
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	100	-	130	130
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	-	80	80
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	165	-	220	220
<i>Program Support</i>	35	-	100	75
SubTotal	350	-	530	505
Total	992	-	1,010	1,610

Mexico

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp / FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Request
Bilateral	26,553	---	---	---	9,325
Merida	---	263,500	246,000	160,000	450,000
Total	26,553	263,500	246,000	160,000	459,325

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Border and Port Security

Strengthen Mexico's 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.

Arms Trafficking

Define and implement a comprehensive strategy aimed at disrupting the traffic of arms to Mexico emphasizing preventive initiatives on both sides of the border and effective controls on the sale of weapons.

- Fewer weapons cross U.S. borders and programs established to trace and disrupt the trafficking to Mexico of high-powered, military grade weaponry.
- New programs to share tracing capabilities with the appropriate Mexican authorities are devised and implemented.
- Efforts to close trafficking corridors are underway.
- Expanded actionable, real-time intelligence cooperation.
- Prosecutions, interdictions and arrests of individuals seeking to move firearms across the border are aggressively pursued.

Interdiction

Enhance Mexico'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.

- Increased in the volume of seized drugs and precursor chemicals, in the number of methamphetamine 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.

- Improved information exchange between operations center in order to develop more effective investigations and prosecutions.
- Strengthened intelligence efforts against criminal organizations.

Institution Building

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 & technical training, and management training) and support the development of federal police institutions and infrastructure.

- Improved Government of Mexico (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.
- Rule of law and protection of human rights are enhanced 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 by enhancing OASISS project, and expanding its "digitalization" of cases within Office of the Attorney General (PGR)

- Improved 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

Assist the GOM to promote drug awareness, demand reduction and rehabilitation

- A national-level counselor certification system is established to improve the delivery of drug treatment services.
- Drug Free Community Coalitions are created to increase citizen participation in reducing drug use among youth.

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 institutions and to improve the access by its citizenry to rule of law. Its law enforcement agencies (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.

Mexico has made significant advances in meeting its long-term law enforcement goals. The Calderón Administration is transforming its judicial system 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

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 95 fugitives to the United States in 2008, including the leader of the Gulf Cartel. Among the many important successes registered by law enforcement authorities was the seizure of over 18 metric tons of cocaine, 921 metric tons of marijuana, a record-breaking seizure of weapons believed to belong to the Gulf Cartel, and the arrest of several major cartels figures.

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 total number of weapons seized during the Calderon administration includes 30,231 weapons (16,401 of which were assault weapons), more than 3.5 million rounds of ammunition, and 2,196 grenades.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program activity seeks to balance short-term operational objectives (which can yield immediate results in the form of improved seizures of illicit drugs and disruption in arms trafficking and bulk currency smuggling) 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 Calderón Administration has amply demonstrated a 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.

Government's Capabilities

Arms Trafficking: FY 2010 funds will support efforts to curb illicit arms trafficking, which contributes to sky-rocketing narcotics-related crime in Mexico. By enacting strong border controls, destroying stockpiles, dismantling trafficking networks, and sharing weapons tracing information, the U.S. and Mexico can work together to reduce the supply of weapons arming the drug trafficking organizations.

The United States will examine more southbound traffic in order to deter arms trafficking and bulk cash smuggling, Mexico in turn is examining more of what is coming into the country from the United States. Mexico has begun a pilot project to examine all southbound traffic through an automated inspection process. The system weighs the vehicle, scans the license plate, and runs the collected data through various databases and risk analysis tools, and Mexican canine units will inspect each vehicle as they wait in line to go through the system.

FY 2010 funds will support the development of the GOM's institutional capacity to detect and interdict 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 investments, which is outside the scope

of Mérida 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.

Counternarcotics

Interdiction: FY 2010 funds will provide assistance to 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 complements GOM-developed software will enable it to establish the new Unified Crime Information System (SUIC). 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. 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.

In FY 2010 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 investments, and which is outside the scope of Mérida 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.

INL will assist the GOM's effort to disrupt international crime and narcotics trafficking in FY 2010 by improving its overall law enforcement infrastructure. 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.

FY 2010 funds will support the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC) in the Secretariat of Health to promote drug awareness, demand reduction and rehabilitation. INL will assist CONADIC in providing computer hardware for a distance learning platform for the entire country to facilitate training and technical assistance on drug prevention and treatment. INL will also support CONADIC's efforts to establish a national-level counselor certification system in order to improve the delivery of drug treatment services and create Drug Free Community Coalitions to increase citizen participation in reducing drug use among youth. Funding will also support an independent evaluation of the drug treatment/certification project in order to assess training effects and long-range outcomes such as decreased drug use and reductions in criminal activity.

Transnational Crime

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.

Rule of Law & Human Rights

Justice Systems / Human Rights: INL will provide training to the Attorney General's Office (PGR), to the Secretariat of Public Security (SSP) and to the Secretariat of Public Function (SFP, 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.

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.

FY 2010 funds will also support PGR efforts to complete its computerized case tracking system, provide maintenance services for the many IT systems contemplated under the Initiative, and provide additional sophisticated equipment to the PGR Forensic Laboratory.

Good Governance

Anti-Corruption Reform: INL support will also 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 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.

INL will provide training to GOM officials to practice accountable and effective management of the GOM legal structure. GOM legal sector management and accountability have become critical elements in determining the over-all good governance – the effectiveness, efficiency, and ability of governments to ensure proper prosecutorial and sustainable legal architecture. FY 2010 funds will support effort in:

- recognizing that minimizing corruption is critical to reduce poverty and promote social and people-centered sustainable development;
- emphasizing long-term systematic legal changes and the human dimensions of development, coupled with its impartiality, underscoring its unique contribution in promoting good governance, public accountability and transparency; and
- providing IT equipment, software and “current” continuing education and training in overall good governance and 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. In FY 2010, INL will support 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.

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, for residential leasing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs, and for other administrative and operating expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Mexico

INL BUDGET

	(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY08 Supp/FY09 Bridge	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010
Governments' Capabilities					
<i>Arms Trafficking</i>	-	-	-	-	325
<i>Non-Intrusive Inspectional Equipment</i>	3,000	-	-	-	-
<i>Data Sharing</i>	500	-	-	-	-
SubTotal	3,500	-	-	-	325
Counternarcotics					
<i>Interdiction</i>	16,108	162,000	172,200	160,000	412,500
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	400	11,000	10,950	-	2,000
SubTotal	16,508	173,000	183,150	160,000	414,500
Transnational Crime					
<i>Financial Crimes and Money Laundering</i>	500	5,000	8,000	-	1,000
<i>Trafficking in Persons</i>	-	2,000	5,000	-	-
SubTotal	500	7,000	13,000	-	1,000
Rule of Law & Human Rights					
<i>Justice Systems</i>	3,645	54,000	24,500	-	6,500
<i>Professionalization and Training</i>	3,000	4,500	10,000	-	4,000
<i>Police & Justice System Restructuring</i>	645	49,500	14,500	-	2,500
<i>Human Rights</i>	-	500	-	-	7,500
SubTotal	3,645	54,500	24,500	-	14,000
Good Governance					
<i>Anti-Corruption Reform</i>	400	500	350	-	1,000
<i>Culture of Lawfulness</i>	-	4,500	5,000	-	5,000
SubTotal	400	5,000	5,350	-	6,000
Program Development and Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	750	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	800	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS</i>	50	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	400	-	-	-	-
SubTotal	2,000	24,000	20,000	-	23,500
Total	26,553	263,500	246,000	160,000	459,325

Note: Of the \$263.5M in the FY08 supp/FY09 bridge funds, \$215.5M are for FY08 supp funds and \$48M are FY 09 bridge funds

Panama

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
992	2,200	1,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enhance Panama's 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 will result in improved capacity to identify major trafficking organizations, exploit their vulnerabilities and seize their assets.
- Strengthening GOP coastal/ interdiction capabilities with better inter-agency communications and augmenting anti-terrorism capability for specialized units will result in greater territorial integrity, especially with regard to incursions by the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) and other criminal organizations.

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 airport hub, numerous uncontrolled airfields, and unguarded coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific facilitate drug movement. These 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; U.S. support to Panama's law enforcement agencies remains crucial to ensure fulfillment of agency missions.

Program Accomplishments

Panama is one of the USG's most important partners in the fight against the drug trade. In 2008, the GOP continued its excellent interdiction track record, seizing 51 metric tons (MT)

of cocaine and two MT of marijuana in collaboration with the U.S. Coast Guard. PNP also seized over \$3 million linked to drug trafficking, confiscated \$1.5 million from 42 bank accounts, and arrested 126 people for international drug-related offenses. U.S. assistance supports training of PNP leadership on community policy concepts. As a result of the successful trainings, the PNP incorporated the concepts into its three national training academies, expanding the program's impact.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction/Border Control

National Police: FY 2010 support will provide operational assistance and training to enhance the PNP's ability to interdict multi-ton shipments of Colombian narcotics in route to the United States and other contraband being smuggled along this important trafficking corridor. The PNP's Division of Judicial Investigations is principally responsible for this law enforcement effort. Support for the mobile interdiction team and the canine detection unit will include equipment, and such operational expenses as repairs to the seized vehicle fleet, travel costs for local law enforcement working in conjunction with U.S. counterparts, and communications.

FY 2010 assistance will also support a major law enforcement modernization project with the PNP on leadership development and community policing.

Border Enhancement: In 2008, the GOP separated the frontier police from the PNP, establishing an independent National Frontier Service (SENAFRONT). Funds for this project will assist SENAFRONT and other GOP law enforcement agencies to address contraband and illegal migration along Panama's major transportation routes. FY 2010 assistance will provide training, equipment such as vehicles, motorcycles, and communication equipment), and improvements to infrastructure at PNP operating bases along the land borders. Funds will also support technical assistance to enhance security at airports and check-points along the Pan-American Highway.

Program Development & Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will support 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 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction/Border Control			
<i>National Police</i>	292	300	400
<i>Border Enhancement</i>	100	100	200
<i>National Maritime Service</i>	200	500	-
<i>Prisons/Corrections</i>	-	900	-
SubTotal	592	1,800	600
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	37	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	45	114	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	155	249	100
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-
SubTotal	400	400	400
Total	992	2,200	1,000

Note: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.

Paraguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
278	300	500

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; increased presence of Paraguay's anti-narcotics 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.

- Paraguay updates its national study of the prevalence of risk factors, and tracks the effectiveness of its school-age demand reduction programs.

Program Justification

Paraguay is a major transit country for Andean cocaine shipped to Argentina and Brazil for transshipment to Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the United States. Paraguay is attractive to international narcotics traffickers due to its strategic position between Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina and the lack of law enforcement presence in much of Paraguay's national territory. Although SENAD enjoys solid support from the highest levels of the GOP and the Paraguayan public, its operational effectiveness is hampered by the GOP's limited financial resources. 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.

Drug production has increased significantly in neighboring Bolivia, and is likely to affect the amount of cocaine transiting Paraguay. When DEA was forced to depart Bolivia in November 2008, Paraguay was one of the countries that received additional DEA personnel. This will enable Paraguay to enhance its counternarcotics operations. Increased USG assistance will be critical for SENAD to be able to expand its efforts in response to these challenges.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, SENAD seized 277 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, a record 172 metric tons (MT) of marijuana and 127.36 kg of ephedrine. SENAD also arrested 419 drug traffickers, including members of the Brazilian “Comando Vermelho” organization. The Paraguayan Congress passed an improved version of the penal code which will go into effect in July 2009. 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.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction

SENAD Equipment and Commodities Assistance: This project enhances SENAD’s ability to conduct counternarcotics enforcement activities by providing training, equipment and technical assistance for SENAD agents. FY 2010 funds will be used to train SENAD agents in investigative methods, provide computers, software, surveillance and communications equipment, and purchase uniforms, GPS units, and bullet-proof vests. It will also be used to complete renovations of SENAD’s headquarters and to upgrade SENAD’s drug analysis laboratory equipment.

SENAD Operational Support: This project provides funding to support SENAD investigations of major narcotics traffickers. Funds will also be used to provide operational expenses, such as equipment and travel costs, as well as support costs for 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, which directly supports SENAD drug inspections and interdiction operations. FY 2010 funding will be used to purchase and train several additional dogs, as well as to relocate the dog kennel for the unit due to renovations at Asuncion’s international airport.

Demand Reduction

The goal of this project is to continue to expand the GOP’s drug abuse awareness program and will build on the achievements of previous years. Funds will be used to develop flyers, pamphlets, and other educational materials to be distributed by SENAD at schools 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 Locally Employed Staff 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction	272	-	215	380
Demand Reduction	-	-	-	30
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	30
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	39
<i>Program Support</i>	6	-	85	21
SubTotal	6	-	85	90
Total	278	-	300	500

Peru

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
36,546	47,671	40,000

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Assist the Government of Peru (GOP) to institutionalize policy-making and coordination and take over management of certain counternarcotics programs. Indicators include:

- The maintenance and operation of Peruvian National Police (PNP) air wing is performed by Peruvian nationals, with an USG contractor providing oversight on maintenance, training, and operation of equipment and helicopters.

Improve coordination and capabilities of Peruvian agencies involved in counternarcotics law enforcement to more effectively act against illicit drug trafficking:

- Graduate 900 new counternarcotics police annually to expand the presence and capability of the Peruvian national counternarcotics anti-drug police (DIRANDRO) for enforcement and security tied to counter narcotics efforts.
- 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 and inclusion of the National Cargo Manifest Review Unit.
- Establish and employ reciprocal maritime operational procedures with the USG to expedite communications and decisive interdiction action between USG and GOP maritime operations centers.

Improve the efficiency of the Peruvian judicial sector to effectively prosecute drug cases by:

- Increase in arrests/prosecutions of major criminals and narcotics-traffickers.
- Asset forfeiture legislation implementation and mechanisms establish ensuring that forfeited narcotics-assets are transferred to counternarcotics and other law enforcement entities.

Help Peru reduce illegal coca and opium poppy cultivation by supporting:

- GOP establishments of a reliable tracking system for the production of traditional licit coca.

- GOP developments of reconnaissance capabilities for identifying and eradicating opium poppy cultivation.
- GOP increases in the number of port and road counternarcotics interdiction checkpoints east of the Peruvian Andes; resulting in a corresponding increase in the number and amount of prior year cocaine seizures.

Increase the awareness of the dangers of drug trafficking and drug abuse as validated by:

- Surveys conducted by Peru that generate statistical data on public concerns about drug abuse and related criminal activity. Survey results will be used to design, implement, and evaluate public awareness campaigns.
- Public support reinforces GOP political will for increased law enforcement efforts against illegal drug cultivation and trafficking. This support is sustained 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.

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. USG financial support for the GOP's 2007-2011 National Strategy against Drug Trafficking supports Peru's democracy and economic growth and is a key U.S. national interest. Given its strategic "swing-state" position, as an essential player in preserving peace and security in the Andean region, Peru's success has a clear positive multiplier effect throughout the region.

The transnational nature of the narcotics-trafficking threat, along with the challenge of mounting a coordinated response in the Andean region, combined with a lack of state presence in remote areas with significant coca cultivation underscore the challenge. In this context, incrementally expanding coca cultivation after a decade of sharp declines, the rising incidence of narcotics-related violence including from remnants of the Sendero Luminoso (SL; Shining Path) terrorist group, and evidence that Mexican trafficking groups are increasingly involved in Peru's cocaine trade all highlight the need for continued U.S. counternarcotics assistance.

Program Accomplishments

Peru's National Drug Plan for 2007-2011 emphasizes the nexus between interdiction, eradication, alternative development, and prevention. An area of the Huallaga Valley historically notorious for drugs and the SL insurgency is now being referred to in media reports as "The Tocache Miracle" or "The San Martin Success Story." A recent analysis by the Institute for International Studies of Catholic University in Peru (IDEI) of the economy of

the region around San Martin confirms that a substantial diminution of coca production reduced coca's impact to the regional economy from a high of 17.4 percent in 1992, to 1.9 percent in 2006, and by 2008, to an "insignificant" level. This decrease can be directly linked to the success of eradication programs working in tandem with alternative development where aid and assistance following eradication included infrastructure improvements for roads, potable water supply, and schools, and the introduction of crops such as African Palm Oil, cacao, coffee, bananas; offering viable and legal alternatives for farmers.

In 2008 U.S. assistance supported the GOP's efforts to disrupt production and transshipment of cocaine via operations on land, sea, and air; seizing 28 metric tons (MT) of cocaine. Manual eradication of 10,143 hectares of coca helped tamp down the impact of illicit coca cultivation. With the support of U.S. backed initiatives, the GOP investigated and dismantled major drug trafficking organizations, and shut down drug-processing sites in coca-growing areas. The Peruvian National Police (PNP) Directorate of Antinarcotics Agency -- DIRANDRO destroyed 1,225 cocaine-production laboratories, including 19 cocaine HCl and 1,206 base laboratories; and 2,119 MT of dry and macerated coca leaf.

Police capacity east of the Andes continued to expand with 935 new police officers making 3-year commitments to serve in counternarcotics units such that approximately 2,000 anti-drug police were operating in coca source zones by the end of the year.

Backed by U.S. program support, Peruvian agencies involved in maritime and airport counter-drug enforcement accounted for seizures nationwide of approximately 13 metric tons of cocaine and Peruvian Customs (SUNAT) personnel examined an average of 9,500 containers per month nationwide, compared to 3-4 per month less than two years ago. USG-provided training in non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology enabled SUNAT to inspect more than 116,000 export seagoing containers in 2008. Use of NII technology expanded to the southern frontier city of Tacna, with the deployment of a Body Scanner for screening suspect "mules" crossing into Chile. Additionally SUNAT concentrated efforts to interdict illicit money transported through the international airport and domestic flights, resulting in the seizure of nearly one million dollars.

FY 2010 Program

Eradication

Eradication is a resource-intensive objective as it requires high operational costs taking teams to remote coca growing areas for labor-intensive manual eradication protected by a significant security presence to counter lethal threats from narcotics traffickers and producers.

Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication: In FY 2010, coca eradication efforts will continue in the Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV) with the intent to initiate similar operations in the Monzon as the activities move to the southern Huallaga Valley. Additionally, eradication operations anticipate entering several difficult areas such as Polvora-Pizana and northern Huanuco. This activity will support creation of a coca free corridor that will extend from Northern San Martin, through the Upper Huallaga Valley and northern Huanuco along the Fernando

Belaunde Terry Highway. This corridor will, in turn, connect with the Federico Basadre Highway through Aguaytia leading to Pucallpa. The USG will provide operational support for the labor intensive manual eradication program, including transport, food, salary supplements, field gear and tools, tents, first aid, and training for the eradicators.

Crop Research & Extension (ICT): A joint USG-Organization of American States Anti-Drug Office (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 refine the Embassy Lima Cocaine Production Averted Formula, assist in determining the best methodology to measure coca plant density, perform field research into coffee and cacao diseases with a focus on finding ways to increase production yields, and disseminate practical research results to farmers practicing alternative development throughout the region. ICT is crucial to the efforts to expand the eradication program into the Monzon. ICT will continue its efforts to implement a five-year strategic plan containing a strong marketing component with a goal of self-sufficiency for ICT by the end of calendar year 2010.

Aviation Support (eradication): Aviation support for eradication funds provides operating and maintenance costs for the National Police Aviation Division (DIRAVPOL) which includes airlift for eradication, and logistical support for the Coca Monitoring and Reduction Agency (CORAH). Funding supports pilots, aircrews, and support personnel for 23 USG-owned Huey II 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 the coca eradication and security forces working 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 the GOP's CORAH called the Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development (CADA) monitors and maps coca and poppy cultivation and provides a means to verify the extent of coca eradication within communities, which is also a critical condition for continued alternative development success. In FY 2010, INL will provide technical support to CADA for the development of a business plan to market CADA services so it can become self sustaining. 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 capable of overcoming terrain and weather obstacles. USG funding will provide maps, salary supplements, per diem, travel costs, vehicles, and training.

Interdiction

Law Enforcement Support: FY 2010 funding will provide operational support such as vehicles, radios, field gear 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 prices by disrupting the market as well as to interdict drugs and chemicals. Support for enhanced law enforcement efforts in the Eastern Andes will include some minor renovations and

refurbishment of existing infrastructure to house graduating officers from the U.S. supported Basic Police Academies. Support for pre-academies includes teacher's salaries, textbooks, uniforms, computers, updated communications equipment, field gear, emergency/safety reaction gear, travel costs, communications support, to the drug detector canine unit, as well as to the special operations and eradication security forces.

Port Security: Peru has achieved significant success in detecting drug shipments in Pacific ports and the Lima airport. This program will continue to improve the Government of Peru's capacity to examine cargo and passengers through facilities improvements, equipment acquisitions, training, operational planning and execution. Emphasis will be placed on the renovation and development of additional Manifest Review Units (MRUs) based on the U.S.-sponsored model MRU, which has been established at Callao, Peru's largest seaport.

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 is responsible for narcotics interdiction at national airports and seaports. FY 2010 support includes procurement of computers and ion scan machines that will enable this section, in concert with DIRANDRO, to bolster inspection and enforcement operations at the country's principal airport and seaport, as well as at other smaller installations.

Aviation Support (interdiction): Aviation support for narcotics law enforcement provides operating and maintenance costs for the National Police Aviation Division (DIRAVPOL), which is responsible for airlift for interdiction, and logistical support to counternarcotics. This program 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 other law enforcement activities east of the Andes. Funding also supports fuel, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel.

Public Relations & Media

Public opinion has changed perceptions about coca cultivation and the complicity of coca growers in drug trafficking, particularly when studies show that 90 percent of the coca leaf grown in Peru is converted into narcotics. In Peru's major cities the public is most concerned about the impact of drug trafficking on, and the effect of, drug abuse among youth. FY 2010 funds will support a campaign undertaken by NGO partners to better inform the Peruvian public of the dangers confronting the country from the illegal drug trade, including related crime, corruption and increased local drug use. This initiative is especially important to oppose narcotics trafficker-financed campaigns that characterize coca as the "sacred leaf" and producers as "poor farmers."

Administration of Justice

FY 2010 funding will help GOP prosecutors 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 by

providing training, and some travel expenses. Prosecutors are also required to accompany eradication teams in confrontational areas to serve as impartial witnesses to ensure that rights are not being violated and to defuse protests. Additionally, FY 2010 funds will support advanced training for prosecutors already in the program and entry-level training for new prosecutors. Funding will allow selected jurisdictions with inadequate resources to learn to better manage heavy narcotics caseloads by providing technical assistance and training.

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. In FY 2010 we will use the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (CAC) model which has been very successful in the U.S. and are adapting it in Peru. There are currently twelve CACs in nine municipalities. Already more than 50 percent of the cost for CAC activities comes from local sources. Support from local stakeholders is positively impacting drug-related municipal policies and norms. U.S. funds will be used to purchase promotional materials and publications used in CAC campaigns, to train community based facilitators in the CAC model, and to sponsor public events designed to publicize CAC activities.

Money Laundering

FY 2010 funds will support advanced training and technical assistance by the U.S. Dept. of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) and United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on money laundering, asset forfeiture and bulk cash smuggling problems in Peru and the GOP's ability to address it. Based on this assessment, the OTA will offer a series of seminars and training for financial analysts, police, prosecutors and judges in the area of detecting and prosecuting illegal activity ties to money laundering. Funds will also pay for a series of seminars and training programs for Peruvian judges in all aspects of investigating and prosecuting money laundering crimes organized by OAS/CICAD.

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 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Eradication			
<i>Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication</i>	8,000	12,585	8,500
<i>Crop Research and Extension</i>	332	450	510
<i>Aviation Support</i>	11,264	17,350	5,500
<i>Crop Monitoring and Research</i>	900	900	1,100
SubTotal	20,496	31,285	15,610
Interdiction			
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	7,200	7,200	4,440
<i>Port Security Program</i>	1,800	1,800	1,680
<i>Peruvian Customs</i>	1,800	1,800	1,500
<i>Aviation Support</i>	-	-	11,500
SubTotal	10,800	10,800	19,120
Public Relations and Media	500	500	510
Administration of Justice/Prosecution	200	386	205
Demand Reduction	500	600	305
Money Laundering	250	300	250
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	585	1,000	840
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	1,244	1,000	1,450
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	955	1,118	940
<i>Program Support</i>	1,016	682	770
SubTotal	3,800	3,800	4,000
Total	36,546	47,671	40,000
<p>Note 1: In FY 2008 & 2009, aviation support assists both eradication and interdiction efforts.</p> <p>Note 2: In FY 2010, all ACP funds were subsumed under INCLE.</p>			

Suriname

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Reduce transshipment of narcotics through better equipment and enhanced information-sharing and cooperation; and provide training for judges and law enforcement personnel.

- Increased seizures of cocaine and marijuana and arrest of narcotics traffickers.

Enhance anti-money laundering program in order to bring it in line with international standards.

- Increased number of narcotics trafficking and money laundering cases successfully prosecuted.

Help the Government of Suriname (GOS) to modernize its judicial institutions.

- 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.

Program Justification

The lack of resources, limited law enforcement capabilities, and overburdened and under-resourced courts inhibit the GOS's ability to identify, apprehend, and prosecute narcotics traffickers. Narcotics-related money laundering is closely linked to transnational criminal transshipment of cocaine. Domestic drug trafficking organizations and organized crime are thought to control much of the money laundering proceeds. Past INL programs, implemented in cooperation with the DEA, have been critical to GOS success in targeting large trafficking rings.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, the GOS seized 228.1 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, 123 kg of cannabis, 785 ecstasy (MDMA) tablets and 3,346.4 grams of heroin. While 2008 seizures were on par with previous year, the GOS Ministry of Justice and Police and law enforcement institutions'

continued targeting large trafficking rings, (with direct links to South American and European rings), and its expanding cooperation with regional and international partners could yield improved results. USG law enforcement intelligence shows that traffickers have changed their routes and methods of operations in response to GOS efforts. The drug trafficking organizations have moved their landing strips further into the interior and changed trafficking tactics, such as using one landing strip for a very short period of time and then moving to another strip. In 2008, a total of 582 people were arrested for drug-related offenses.

FY 2010 Program

Counternarcotics/Interdiction

FY 2010 funding will help strengthen the counternarcotics capabilities of Suriname's police and customs agencies by providing training and limited non-lethal equipment to the Airport Narcotics Unit and to a DEA-led vetted unit targeting drug trafficking. USG funds will also be used to bring U.S.-based experts to Suriname to conduct training and support Surinamese government officials' attendance at USG-hosted regional workshops and training sessions in order to enhance regional cooperation on transnational crime. Funds will also be used to send selected law enforcement officers to training in the U.S. and the region, including training in undercover operations, surveillance, and border interdiction, as well as provide law enforcement with technical investigative equipment.

This project will enable GOS officials to participate in regional training sessions (or programs) in order to enhance interdiction cooperation with U.S. law enforcement and other law enforcement entities in the region.

Combat Transnational Crime

This project will provide training in money laundering to prosecutors and new prosecutors-in-training so that they can better adjudicate their cases and manage their workload. Training programs for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Financial Investigation Team officials will allow the GOS to further enhance anti-money laundering programs. Training will be provided to the new prosecutors-in-training on how to utilize new assets forfeiture legislation during narcotics cases.

Funds would provide equipment and training for the FIU to assist in its investigation of money laundering cases.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used for general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Suriname

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Counternarcotics/Interdiction	-	-	-	75
Combat Transnational Crime	-	-	-	20
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	5
SubTotal	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	100

Trinidad and Tobago

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
397	400	500

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Improve mobility, communications and technical operations for Government of Trinidad and Tobago's (GOTT) law enforcement agencies.

- Increased drug seizures and number and the number of arrests of narcotics traffickers.

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 fueled by the Colombian drugs-for-arms trade.

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. U.S. funding 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 will help increase seizures of various types of illicit drugs and disruption of the drug trade.

Program Accomplishments

As a result of joint operations with foreign law enforcement counterparts, there were 51 drug trafficking arrests from January to September 2008. Based on local investigations and data collection, as of October 31, 2008, inside the territory of Trinidad and coastal waters, the GOTT had unofficially seized approximately 141 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, over 27 kg of heroin and almost 3,711 kg of cannabis in various forms.

The Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG), the Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit, Counter Drug and Crime Task Force, and the Special Anti Crime Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (SAUTT) and other specialized police/military units continued drug interdiction and eradication operations throughout 2008, destroying in excess of 168,700 fully-grown marijuana plants in several exercises. The DEA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection assisted with several of these joint exercises. The country has purchased technical equipment to augment human resources. Retired Scotland Yard officers continue to work alongside GOTT law enforcement agents as "on-the-job mentors" and to provide support for the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), which has its secretariat in Port of Spain.

FY 2010 Program

Interdiction/Law Enforcement

Due to porous borders and lack of resources, commercial shipments can pose a threat to security in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as provide an entry for illegal drugs. FY 2010 funds will provide cargo scanners to enhance GOTT capabilities to protect against these threats using existing law enforcement personnel resources. Funds will also be used to help support a canine unit on Tobago to assist with detection of contraband at the Scarborough seaport and the Crown Point airport, which has expanded to allow more international flights on a daily basis.

FY2010 funds will also 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. Additionally, funds will support training and information sharing from judicialized electronic surveillance operations and to enable GOTT law enforcement authorities to attend a Drug Commanders Conference.

Money Laundering

The GOTT lacks the expertise to create and implement effective anti-money laundering policies. FY 2010 funds will support technical expertise and training provided by the CFATF to assist the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. 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

This program will provide 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Interdiction/Law Enforcement Border Control and Port Security	177	-	180	270
Money Laundering	50	-	50	-
Demand Reduction	-	-	-	50
Program Development & Support	50	-	50	50
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	69	-	51	74
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	51	-	34	56
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	35	-
SubTotal	120	-	120	130
Total	397	-	400	500

Uruguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

Enable the Government of Uruguay (GOU) to strengthen its technical and operational ability to interdict narcotics, conduct complex criminal investigations, and arrest traffickers.

- Increased quantity of cocaine seized; increased presence of National Drug Police (DTGRID) in areas where it previously had little or no presence; increased ability to investigate crimes and provide evidence in prosecutions.

Strengthen GOU rehabilitation and prevention programs to reduce and prevent the consumption of illegal drugs and to assist with the reinsertion of addicts into society.

- GOU expands and improves education and rehabilitation services for children and adults.

Program Justification

Uruguay is not a major narcotics producing or transit country. However, Uruguay's free trade zones afford relative anonymity for the movement of cargo which makes it attractive transit point for drug traffickers from Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, and Mexico. Additionally, limited inspection of airport and sea port cargo makes Uruguay appealing as a transit point for contraband, including chemical precursors, to Paraguay and elsewhere. The counternarcotics police also continue to target clandestine facilities used for processing, refining, and shipping Bolivian cocaine as well as distribution centers for the highly addictive and inexpensive cocaine-based product known as "pasta base." The increasing local consumption of "pasta base" is a root cause of an increasing number of crime and health problems.

Program Accomplishments

In 2008, the DTRGID seized 819 kilograms of cocaine, detained 2,280 persons and arrested 668. In November 2008, the Uruguayan Congress approved the creation of special courts to prosecute organized crime, which is defined as drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in persons and arms, financial crimes, and child prostitution and child pornography. In December 2008, the development of those courts began in earnest with the naming of the two presiding judges; 20 cases have been referred to the courts.

FY 2010 Program

Software and Technical Operations Training

FY 2010 funds will enable the DGRTID to participate in Real-time Analytical Intelligence Database (RAID) training. RAID is a relational database (available in a Spanish language version) used to record key pieces of information and to quickly identify links among people, places, businesses, financial accounts, telephone numbers, and other investigative information examined by investigators. It can be used to analyze information from investigations or as a case management tool. Funding will also support training for DTRGID officers on a software analysis package that will enhance information sharing with compatible software programs used by USG and host nation counterparts. The training will fill a void in the agency's analytical capabilities, and enhance their investigations and ability to collaborate with foreign law enforcement organizations.

Demand Reduction

FY 2010 support will enable expansion of the GOU's drug abuse awareness programs and build on the achievements of previous years. The program will collect and exchange information on drug use within Uruguay; enhance public awareness and community outreach events and initiatives; conduct instructor and expert training; and provide training materials. The funds will be split between two programs: the Therapeutic Follow-Up Program with the National Anti-drug Secretariat and the University of the Republic, which helps with the reintegration of patients who have completed treatment; and drug use research on precautionary, socio-educational and medical measures at the Juvenile Detention Center.

Program, Development and Support (PD&S)

PD&S funds will be used to support general administrative and operating expenses for training, program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Uruguay				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Software & Technical Operations				
Training	-	-	-	38
Demand Reduction	-	-	-	10
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	-	2
SubTotal	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	50

Western Hemisphere Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
24,800	64,680	81,665

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators – Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

- Strengthen criminal enterprise legislation that allows each member of a criminal organization to be charged with criminal acts committed by any one member of the organization.
- Facilitate regional and national security and law enforcement cooperation.
- Develop strong civil forfeiture legislation that allows the host government to seize funds and/or assets identified as proceeds of illegal activities and to be used to fund certain law enforcement activities.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators – Merida Central America

The Merida Initiative seeks to strengthen the capacities of the Governments of Central America to confront and bring under control criminal organizations operating within their territories.

United States Government assistance falls into the broad areas of (1) counternarcotics, counterterrorism, and border security; (2) public security and law enforcement; and (3) institution-building and rule of law. We recognize the immediate need to combat the criminal organizations and associated violence; the medium-term requirement to augment the capabilities of civilian law enforcement and security entities; and the long-term necessity of strengthening judicial and other state institutions to resist corruption and improve the administration of justice.

The USG has established four strategic goals listed below and a series of indicators to evaluate the success of the Merida Initiative.

- Break the power and impunity of criminal organizations.
- Assist the Governments of Central America in strengthening border, air, and maritime controls.
- Improve the capacity of justice systems in the region.
- Curtail gang activity in Central America and diminish the demand for drugs in the region.

Program Justification

Roughly 90 percent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States transits Central America and Mexico, and the region is also challenged by declining public security. Central American officials have identified gangs, drug trafficking, and trafficking of arms as the most pressing security concerns in that region. Vulnerabilities created by the increasingly violent nature of the security situation in Central America, if left unchecked, could open the way for more dangerous threats to emerge. An example of this threat is the increasing activity of the Zetas (the security arm of the Mexican Gulf Cartel) in Guatemala that has targeted civilians, law enforcement and courts and prosecutors. Our partners in Central America have already made some progress in their own efforts to fight transnational organized criminal networks, and are demonstrating unprecedented will to work with us and each other to address these issues. FY 2010 Mérida funding will continue the support the U.S. has given to this unprecedented regional effort. To increase sustainability, the largest component of that assistance is to strengthen security forces of the region, followed by training and technical assistance to strengthen justice sector institutions under Rule of Law and Good Governance.

A Caribbean-specific initiative announced at the Fifth Summit of the Americas laid the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries. This announcement was made by the President as an acknowledgement of increasing crime and violence affecting the safety of citizens through the Caribbean and in recognition of Caribbean nations' lack of capacity to address threats aimed at the United States.

Developing this initiative became a priority as the Merida Initiative began yielding positive results in Mexico and Central America, making the Caribbean an increasingly attractive transit zone for transnational organized criminals, terrorists and illicit traffickers. FY 2010 is an investment in anticipation of a five-year citizen safety partnership relying on multiple foreign assistance monies to strengthen Caribbean countries' capacities to develop, coordinate, and execute, in cooperation with the United States, other partner countries, and international organizations, a regional security plan to provide increased citizen safety in a region witnessing increasing spillover effects in the form of crime, drug use, and declining foreign investment.

Program Accomplishments

Mérida implementation has just begun in Central America, but the governments of the region have developed a strategic plan to combat security threats through SICA, the Central American Integration System. All countries have signed Letters of Agreement. Assessments of needs for border security and police equipment are underway or completed and procurement of police equipment has begun.

FY 2010 Program

Law Enforcement Security

FY 2010 assistance will help police receive and share information about crime and criminals that cross borders, the program will fund extension of the Central American Fingerprint System to additional mobile stations within each country and add additional real-time links to the Interpol “24/7” network.

The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) will extend specialized training to law enforcement and justice sector personnel by adding additional courses and enabling additional students to attend. Examples of courses include investigating organized crime, combating criminal youth gangs and prevention, officer safety, and legal aspects of using tools such as wiretaps and controlled deliveries. A Regional Firearms Advisor, firearms interdiction training, and the OAS Stockpile Management and Destruction program will help participating countries combat arms trafficking.

The program will continue to provide equipment and related training for enhanced ports and border inspection operations at the multiple crossings between the countries of the region. Maritime interdiction funding will help maintain and repair interdiction craft and provide spare parts and will refurbish seized boats that police can use against traffickers.

Counternarcotics

FY 2010 funds will provide equipment, training and operational support for counternarcotics vetted units, including those under DEA, Customs and Border Patrol, as well as national police units historically supported by INL. Project support will also extend the training for the DEA’s Center for Drug Intelligence, an online information exchange network, and for an OAS drug prevention program.

Caribbean Training and Logistical Support Teams will provide a platform for leading U.S. engagement and support for maritime interdiction in the Caribbean. Teams will deploy to the region to provide training, logistical and maintenance support. The primary goal for these teams is to provide onsite support until a U.S. vessel, with an international crew, can be deployed to provide those services. That vessel will foster international cooperation by offering the opportunity for a diverse, international and joint/interagency crew to work together and support all of the cooperating countries in the Caribbean. The Caribbean support vessel will deliver a total support package including a mobile professional training program and maintenance team with potential for shops, tools, technicians, and limited onboard classroom/berthing/messing for students. Additionally, it may provide a centralized supply source for standard spare parts, turn-in items, etc., and will have the capability to deliver cargo.

Transnational Crime

Mérida Funding supports the five components of the “U.S. Strategy to Combat the Threat of Criminal Gangs from Central America and Mexico.” INCLE funding will support:

Diplomacy -- funding SICA conferences to discuss regional approaches to security threats; Law Enforcement -- supporting the three Transnational Anti-gang Groups in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala; Capacity Enhancement -- technical assistance and training for police, investigators, and other justice sector personnel; Repatriation --- extending funding for the analysts that provide information to our law enforcement partners on criminal deportees under the Criminal History Information Program (CHIP); and Prevention – community and in-school programs to protect vulnerable youth from the lure of gangs.

Additionally, programs in FY 2010 will provide technical assistance to investigators and prosecutors combating money laundering; operational support to units seizing smuggled bulk cash; and technical and legal training support to countries implementing programs to seize the assets of organized crime and use them for law enforcement.

INCLE funds will also provide equipment and training to counternarcotics forces, assist efforts to strengthen anti-crime legislation and support information sharing among the customs, law enforcement, and border control agencies in the Caribbean.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

The third year of Mérida will build sustainability by focusing on building justice sector institutions. Funding will provide technical assistance and equipment for improved courts management, including case management and protection of courts from threats. It will also provide technical assistance to prosecutors to improve their capacity to convict criminals and to use new legal tools such as wiretaps. In addition, the project will provide technical assistance to improve prison management, juvenile justice systems and post-prison rehabilitation to ensure that the corrections system protects society from criminals while also guiding and rehabilitating young offenders. The program will also continue technical support to police academies of the region to develop and implement curricula that will train police forces in modern law enforcement techniques and to work effectively with communities while respecting human rights. Based on the Forensics Capability Assessment conducted in FY 2009, funding will also be used to equip and provide technical assistance to selected forensics laboratories in the region to develop a shared regional capacity.

Additionally, the U.S. will extend its support to the Guatemalan Commission Against Impunity with an operating grant of \$1 million.

Program Support and Development (PD&S)

Funds support salaries, benefits and travel for Washington-based personnel, as well as costs for housing, education, and travel for in-country personnel and related International Cooperative Administrative Support Service (ICASS) costs, as well as general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Western Hemisphere Regional					
INL Budget					
(\$000)					
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010	
Law Enforcement Security					
<i>CAFÉ</i>	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	
<i>Sec. Coms. INTERPOL</i>	-	-	2,500	2,500	
<i>Regional Police Training - ILEA</i>	-	1,500	5,200	2,000	
<i>Firearms Interdiction Training</i>	-	-	500	400	
<i>Regional Firearms Advisor</i>	-	-	750	750	
<i>OAS Stockpile Management & Destruction</i>	-	-	500	500	
<i>Border and Ports</i>	-	-	3,700	3,700	
<i>Regional Equipment for Law Enforcement</i>	-	7,148	11,480	11,750	
<i>OAS/CICTE Ports-Airport Security</i>	-	-	500	-	
<i>E-Trace</i>	-	-	-	-	
<i>Regional Maritime Interdiction</i>	-	-	-	7,000	
SubTotal	-	10,148	26,630	30,100	
Counternarcotics					
<i>Vetted Units</i>	-	4,000	6,000	6,000	
<i>OAS/CICAD Prevention Program</i>	-	-	1,000	750	
<i>D.A.R.E Prevention Program</i>	-	-	100	-	
<i>Center for Drug Crime Intelligence</i>	-	1,000	-	100	
<i>Caribbean Training and Logistical Team Support*</i>	-	-	-	715	
SubTotal	-	5,000	7,100	7,565	
Transnational Crime					
<i>Diplomacy US-SICA Dialogue</i>	-	252	50	50	
<i>Capacity Enhancement</i>	-	3,400	5,200	6,500	
<i>Repatriation -CHIP</i>	-	1,000	1,500	1,500	
<i>Financial Crimes - Cash Smuggling</i>	-	-	1,000	3,000	
<i>Assets Forfeiture Training</i>	-	-	500	500	
<i>Central American Gang Prevention Program</i>	-	-	-	2,000	
<i>Money Laundering*</i>	-	-	-	2,325	
SubTotal	-	4,652	8,250	15,875	
Rule of Law and Human Rights					
<i>Courts Management</i>	-	-	4,600	5,000	
<i>Prosecutorial Capacity Building</i>	-	1,000	4,300	4,000	
<i>Juvenile Justice Systems & Rehabilitation</i>	-	-	2,000	2,000	
<i>Prison Management</i>	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	
<i>Improved Police Academies & Training</i>	-	-	3,100	3,000	
<i>Forensics Assessment</i>	-	-	200	1,500	
SubTotal	-	4,000	17,200	18,500	
Good Governance					
<i>Legislative Function & Process*</i>	-	-	-	3,325	
SubTotal	-	-	-	3,325	
CICIG	-	1,000	-	1,000	
PD&S - Merida	-	-	5,500	5,000	
PD&S - Caribbean*	-	-	-	300	
Merida Regional SubTotal	-	24,800	64,680	75,000	
Caribbean Security Regional SubTotal*	-	-	-	6,665	
Total	-	24,800	64,680	81,665	

*In FY 2009, every line item with an asterisk denotes a Caribbean Regional Security Initiative program

Note 1: The FY 2009 figure does not include \$5.32M in Guatemala and \$2.5M in the Haiti and Dominican Republic respectively for Merida Central America. With these bilateral programs, the Merida Central America total is \$75M.

Note 2: CICIG in FY 2009 is NOT part of Merida and therefore not included in this chart.

Centrally-Managed Programs

Anticrime Programs

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
11,903	14,441	14,650

Includes: (1) *Fighting Corruption*, (2) *Border Security and Alien Smuggling*, (3) *Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection*, (4) *Combating Transnational Criminal Networks*. (5) *Financial Crimes and Money Laundering*

Fighting Corruption

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,967	4,347	4,750

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 international cooperation among governments in the fight against corruption; increasing the level of political will in countries and in regional groups to pursue high-level corrupt actors and problems; increasing the commitment of governments to implementing comprehensive regimes to address their corruption problems and to prevent kleptocracies from developing; and developing and implementing innovative methods to build capacity to tackle corruption that show measurable effect.

INL advances these objectives through a four-pillar approach. These 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 reform through the promotion of shared global anticorruption goals and standards. Shared international standards turn the debate from divisive approaches such as who is to blame for corruption to how do countries cooperate to go about addressing it, and provide road maps for reform. 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. Such standards also serve as platforms for peer review exercises that develop specific recommendations for reform and follow up with countries to gauge their compliance.

Related objectives:

Increase number of States Parties of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other multilateral conventions.

Increase the number of countries that publicly adhere to and enforce the “No Safe Haven” policy and make related efforts to combat kleptocracy.

Governments Increasingly Meet or Exceed Those Commitments

The fight against corruption is grounded in efforts at the national level. Once standards are set, the USG can take advantage of pockets of political and/or popular will to assist and press governments in taking effective action against corruption. This part of INL’s approach includes promotion and support of mechanisms that review implementation of conventions and other commitments, which identify shortcomings, build peer pressure for follow-through, and promote sharing of good practices. It also includes providing or backstopping technical assistance to help governments take a wide range of actions to address corruption, such as enforcing anticorruption laws and instituting preventive measures for better public administration. Finally, it includes support to strengthen existing regional initiatives and develop new ones that sustain policy dialogue on combating corruption and serve as platforms for capacity building and exchange of good practices.

Related objectives:

Promote the design and adoption of a mechanism for review of implementation for the UNCAC.

Enhance implementation of the Convention and other multilateral commitments through actions by parties or participating countries to comply with recommendations from mutual evaluation reviews.

Increase and strengthen regional frameworks for collaboration in setting and meeting anticorruption standards.

Increase country capacity to meet and exceed multilateral commitments, with respect to issues including UNCAC implementation, investigating and prosecuting high-level corruption, prevention, international legal cooperation, and return of the proceeds of corruption,

Mobilizing Will for Change

Political will is necessary for effective anticorruption reform. The USG uses commitments and statements in high-level political fora and conferences to marshal continued political will. Additionally, popular will is an important expeditor of political will. The USG can

help enhance popular will in other countries, and leverage efforts by bringing additional non-governmental resources to bear, by encouraging civil society, the media, and the private sector to be active in the fight against corruption.

Related objectives:

Enhanced visibility and political will related to corruption through high-level statements in fora such as G-8, Summit of the Americas, APEC, and others.

Enhanced visibility and political will related to corruption through high-level global, regional, and subject-matter specific conferences and other events.

Increased civil society/media access to results of multilateral anticorruption reviews, e.g., CoE GRECO; UNCAC; OAS.

Increased synergies and engagement through USG outreach and 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 models, 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 Presidential Proclamation 7750 to deny entry into the United States by corrupt officials, those who corrupt them, and their dependents.

Sharing of other good practices related to other U.S. anti-kleptocracy tools, apart from PP 7750, such as recovery and return of proceeds of corruption and prosecution of transnational bribery.

Participation by the U.S. 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, and to share good U.S. practices in combating corruption domestically and sanctioning kleptocracy internationally.

Program Justification

The USG has made the international fight against corruption one of its top foreign policy priorities, and its leadership on the issue has driven the global agenda. The USG has clear foreign policy and national security interests in seeing corruption addressed on an international scale. Corrupt interests hamper the 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 trans-border 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 or support the development of 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, the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Eurasia, 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. The United States became a party to the UNCAC in November 2006. In just over three years since the Convention’s entry into force in December, 2005, the UNCAC now has 132 States Parties (a number that constitutes over 90% of the signatory states, and which increased 30% over the last year).

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 adoption in late 2009. The USG, with INL’s leadership, is an influential member of each of the priority working groups and expert consultations relating to UNCAC implementation, including review of implementation, recovery of stolen assets, and technical assistance. The U.S. is also a major donor to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). As a result of these two factors, USG positions are regularly incorporated into the policy decisions relating to implementation of the UNCAC. For example, the U.S. proposed and designed a pilot program on review of implementation, which parties adopted, and in which almost a third of the parties participate; and the U.S. launched an informal experts dialogue on recovery of stolen assets that is generating practical measures on asset recovery for potential adoption at the political level.

INL has supported processes to develop recommendations for anticorruption reform for over 70 countries, through initiatives to review implementation or foster best practice exchange 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. With strong INL leadership, the Governance for Development initiative launched, in July 2008, a 14-country regional network of anticorruption bodies and governmental experts, the first such network in the region. INL also provided or led USG expert assistance to and participation in these regional networks.

INL has also provided targeted anticorruption advisors and technical assistance to help governments address weaknesses in their anticorruption laws and institutions, and continues to provide U.S. law enforcement-related anticorruption assistance to help countries build capacities to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. Over 900 government officials were trained by INL-supported activities in FY 2008.

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. These mechanisms allow other countries to observe U.S. anticorruption institutions and activities, and have helped effectively showcase our efforts as a model for other countries. With INL coordination or assistance, monitoring of U.S. compliance has not contravened USG positions or policies, avoiding contentious or burdensome recommendations for the U.S. INL also coordinates interagency policy discussions on anticorruption. 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 secure new commitments on corruption at the 2008 G8 Leaders' Toyako Summit, and the U.S. obtained agreement for the G8 to draft the first "Enhanced Accountability Report" on compliance with past G8 anticorruption commitments; INL took the interagency lead in drafting and compiling the U.S. submission. INL also led the interagency in promoting and protecting U.S. interests in the first G-8 Experts Conference on Rule of Law.

FY 2010 Program

FY 2010 funds will be used to promote ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the most comprehensive set of anticorruption standards in existence. Funding will be provided through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime or relevant regional organizations to promote ratification and 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. Funding will also be provided through the US Office of Government Ethics, to provide targeted expertise on prevention and on mutual evaluation reviews, for technical assistance and policy dialogue purposes.

FY 2010 funds will be used to sustain the Middle East/North Africa 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, whistleblower protection and witness security, and better trained investigators, prosecutors, and judges – to prevent, detect, and prosecute corruption cases. The Network will also promote implementation of the UNCAC in the MENA region. Funding will be provided principally through UNDP and OECD, with minimal support to DOJ for expert participation in training and steering group meetings.

FY 2010 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, provide targeted workshops, and participate in APEC and other regional policy initiatives in order to shape the anticorruption policy agenda, particularly for 2011 which the United States holds the APEC Presidency.

FY 2010 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, with an associated regional technical assistance activity to promote international legal cooperation to investigate corruption. These mechanisms promote implementation of anticorruption commitments in over 70 countries. The U.S. will promote that countries agree to make public the results of the reviews and that civil society views are taken into consideration.

FY 2010 funds will also help sustain new initiatives launched in 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 broadening regional cooperation, and will fund country-specific follow-up. Also, INL plans to use FY 2010 funds to strengthen initiatives in Eurasia and Central Asia including to foster good governance, encourage regional cooperation, and promote strong preventive and criminal justice regimes against corruption.

With FY 2010 funds, INL will also continue to support implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Internationalize Efforts against Kleptocracy, through projects to help countries bring focused attention to high-level, large-scale corruption by public officials, including through a focus on embattled anticorruption bodies.

Border Security and Alien Smuggling

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
992	1,347	1,000

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, terrorists, and contraband 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, capacity building, 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), the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other international organizations 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.

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:

Caribbean - Antigua, Grenada and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis: Customs and port security training provided to customs officials and port authorities.

Central America - Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Panama: Airport, border security and fraudulent document training.

Funding provided to the OAS counterterrorism subcommittee to improve security practices in the Caribbean tourism and recreation industries. The training was conducted in Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia.

Funding provided to the OAS counterterrorism subcommittee for a Port Assessment of the Jamaican Government Ports. The Jamaican Government has been cooperating with U.S. 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. The assessment will form the basis of targeted assistance to Jamaica.

Funding provided to UNODC for creation, design and development of a Model Forensic Document Laboratory Manual. This manual is used by donor nations and developing countries as guidance to design, build, equip, staff and run forensic document laboratories. The labs enhance border and document security, support investigations and increase intelligence sharing leading more effective border controls and increased arrests and prosecutions.

Support provided to UNODC creation of model alien smuggling legislation which has been adopted by several countries.

Support provided to UNODC for creation of a modular alien smuggling investigations course. This is used by the US and other donor countries to train law enforcement in conducting successful investigations of criminal smuggling networks.

Funding provided to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for the creation or development of vetted investigations units in Guatemala and Cambodia, will result in increased law enforcement cooperation with those countries, enhanced border security and increase in investigations, arrests and prosecutions of smuggling organizations.

Funding provided to ICE for special vetted unit operations in Colombia and Mexico (supporting President's initiatives on Mexico) which resulted in increased arrests of human and arms smugglers.

INL funding supported fraudulent document detection training by the ICE/ in Honduras, Southern Mexico border and El Salvador as part of the USG's strategy to impede and disrupt extremist travel and dismantle criminal organizations that facilitate clandestine terrorist travel.

The INL-funded OAS Fraudulent Document Training, conducted by ICE Fraudulent Document Laboratory (FDL) in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico City was met with extremely positive responses and resulted in increased cooperation and interceptions of fraudulently documented travelers.

Funding provided to the Department of Justice for the purchase of additional 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 U.S. and GOES law enforcement better identify gang members and share vital identifying data and intelligence.

FY 2010 Program

With 2010 funds, 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.

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. A follow-up symposium is planned for 2010 to build on and institutionalize the networks and cooperation established by the first Symposium.

INL will continue to work with and support UNODC projects that are designed to build the capacity of developing countries' border security. INL-supported projects such as Model Alien Smuggling Legislation and Modular Alien Smuggling Investigation Training Courses have been completed and are being implemented. INL will leverage and build-on those projects to enhance our own training and capacity building programs. The INL-funded Model Forensic Document Laboratory Manual will be the base-line standard for both donor and recipient countries. INL is funding and supporting the development of a Model Border Guard Academy that will help countries build an honest and professional border security organization.

INL plans to fund additional ICE training in the Western Hemisphere to support USG priorities and interests, as well as assist countries to establish vetted units to investigate human smuggling and other cross-border crimes.

Working with Consular Affairs and other partners, INL is planning a number of new initiatives, such as helping countries create Consular Anti-fraud Programs to prevent fraud and improve the integrity of their visa issuance, and Passport Anti-fraud Programs to improve the integrity of their domestic passport issuance processes. Building on the foundations established with past support of UNODC projects, we also plan to develop new training courses to increase the capacity of developing countries law enforcement to

successfully investigate and prosecute transnational criminal organizations engaged in alien smuggling and other cross border crimes.

In addition, INL will work with ICE and other agencies to expand U.S. law enforcement's global reach and effectiveness and build cooperation with foreign partners. For instance, the creation of an ICE-led vetted unit in Cambodia to combat human smuggling and trafficking, child exploitation and other cross border crimes will replicate the success in a new region that other ICE vetted units have had. Operations by ICE vetted units have been very successful in disrupting and dismantling foreign-based criminal networks, resulting in numerous arrests, and seizures of contraband and assets, while helping to build host country law enforcement capacity.

In response to the escalating violence on the U.S./Mexico border, INL will fund a joint Mexican-US law enforcement operation to combat the smuggling of small arms from the US into Mexico. Part of a larger, cross border initiative, this project will result in seizure of smuggled arms, arrest and conviction of smugglers, and disruption of arms trafficking networks.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Rights

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,472	5,000	3,750

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.

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. In 2008, Congress created a new executive branch Office of the United States Intellectual Property Enforcement Representative (USIPER) and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has indicated IP enforcement will be a priority issue. 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 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 the INL mission to fight cybercrime. INL and EEB are also working 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 G8, the Council of Europe, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations, where INL is working alongside the Department of Justice (DOJ) on issues related to Identity Theft (ID Theft was one of the thematic topics at the April 2009 UN Crime Commission meeting). 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 Department of State'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 Department's 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 the Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (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 the TCG, the USTR Special 301 Report, U.S. industry, U.S. missions and Congress to ensure the assistance is targeted to fit long-range planning goals. We expect to work closely with the USIPER.

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 G8, and the United Nations. INL works closely with the DOJ Fraud Section on UN activities related to identity theft and we plan to continue USG support for the G8-Interpol International Child Sexual Exploitation Database.

FY 2010 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 FY 2010 assistance does not duplicate or undercut 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 Department of State's Bureau of 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.

Combating Transnational Criminal Networks

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
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Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

INL will be developing a new programmatic area related to President Obama’s efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational threat networks to assist selected countries to strengthen their law enforcement regimes and make it more difficult for transnational criminal organizations that threaten the interests of the United States. INL will also work with our international partners to bring attention to the cost of the global illicit trade, highlight the impact of transnational organized crime to security and stability, and to disrupt and dismantle transnational illicit networks.

INL’s new transnational organized crime programs will help priority countries strengthen capacities through prevention, training, and technical assistance. The strengthening of diplomatic initiatives to support law enforcement efforts will help to deter, disrupt and dismantle criminal and terrorist networks that have an adverse impact on U.S. national security interests. INL has set goals for combating transnational crime include: supporting cutting-edge research to map out globally the threat posed by criminal organizations, pinpoint their illicit routes and networks, and strengthen international to combat international organized crime under the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC); training to investigate, prosecute and dismantle transnational criminal networks; providing funding to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other international organizations for capacity building programs.

Performance measures will include stronger law enforcement responses; increased identification and prosecution of criminals and dismantlement of their networks. INL’s attention to combating transnational crime and illicit networks will focus on helping coordinate the activities of the interagency national security and law enforcement communities in their efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational illicit networks.

Program Justification

Since the end of the Cold War, we have seen international organized crime groups continue to branch out beyond their traditional parameters. Major international organized crime groups have become even more global in their reach, expanding geographically, diversifying across criminal markets, and pioneering increasingly sophisticated cyber and financial

crimes. The expansion of crime groups is perhaps most visible where so-called “iron triangles” form – where corrupt business leaders, corrupt government officials, and organized crime groups work together to subvert economies and public institutions.

For example, drug cartels that have long been a key security threat in the Western Hemisphere, are now brazenly expanding their illicit operations beyond traditional areas and sectors of operation. Multi-ton shipments of cocaine from Latin America now flow through West Africa as a transit/staging area for moving the product to Europe and Asia and other regions. At the same time, Latin American drug traffickers have recently been spotted moving cocaine and heroin as far away as South Asia, China and other parts of the Asia-Pacific region. West African trafficking organizations have long been involved in heroin trafficking throughout Asia, but have moved into the cocaine trade as well. At numerous points along the illicit routes across our economies, these criminal organizations have corrupted border police and law enforcement officials. Narcotics groups have also expanded into human smuggling, whether engaging directly in smuggling people or taking tribute from traditionally less violent human smuggling organizations.

In today’s globalized world, it is becoming clearer that no region is immune from the consequences of transnational crime and corruption. Illicit actors and corrupt officials undermine our joint security, destabilize communities and entire economies, and cast a shadow of lawlessness that erodes public trust and core democratic values in government institutions. Moreover, transnational illicit actors can capitalize on political and economic turmoil to amass wealth, while fueling further insecurity, chaos, and lawlessness.

This is particularly worrisome in many parts of the world where economies may neither have the capacity, resources, or political will to counter these threats and enforce the rule of law. In a perfect storm, the confluence of illicit networks and corruption in an enabling environment could facilitate not only the movement of drugs, arms, stolen or pirated goods, and trafficked persons, but also smuggling of terrorists, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and WMD materials, and other dangerous weapons and technologies that threaten our common security. The threat from the proliferation of dangerous materials and technologies remains a real concern to all of our economies.

Moreover, criminal syndicates have been known to support terrorist groups by facilitating their clandestine trans-border movements, weapons smuggling, and forging of documents. At the same time, terrorist groups appear to be resorting to organized criminal activity as a means of self-financing, including through drug dealing, credit card theft, and insurance scams. Such growing terrorist-criminal cooperation is of particular concern to the international community, especially because some of these criminal syndicates may be able to acquire and sell radioactive materials, chemical and biological weapons, or technologies used for weapons of mass destruction. Further, this financial independence will make it much more difficult to shut off the spigot used to finance terrorism, at least through traditional means. As terrorist groups move toward mimicking the tactics of organized crime, our international response will need to incorporate more of the tools used by law enforcement.

To make headway against transnational criminal organizations, we need to enhance international cooperation to dismantle illicit networks and combat the threats that they pose --

not only through law enforcement efforts, but also by building up governance capacity, supporting committed reformers, and strengthening the ability of citizens to monitor public functions and hold leaders accountable for providing safety, effective public services, and efficient use of public resources. These goals can be achieved through (1) the practical implementation of new and ground-breaking conventions and protocols that define and promote international standards and create roadmaps for domestic implementation; (2) the use of a broad range of bilateral, regional, and global training and technical assistance programs aimed at strengthening our foreign partners' law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity to implement those shared standards and best practices; (3) the development and proliferation of new enforcement tools and techniques to combat these threats; and (4) the strengthening of public-private partnerships with the business and non-profit communities.

FY 2010 Program

INL will support innovative research by UNICRI to develop an international dialogue on the threats posed by transnational criminal networks to the global economy and to the security of nations

FY 2010 funds will also help develop new initiatives that INL would like to develop in the Americas, Asia, Southeast Europe, and the Horn of Africa and West Africa to strengthen international cooperation to combat transnational criminal organizations and dismantle illicit networks. INL will also provide support to UNODC, INTERPOL, OAS and other international organizations for capacity building programs for these regional projects.

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,472	3,747	4,150

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 (FATF) and many of the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs), which set 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 (OAS). 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 provides funding for the Pacific Island Anti-Money Laundering Program (PALP), a regional technical assistance and training program. 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 increases in the following:

- 1) Successful investigations and prosecutions abroad of important terrorist financing and money laundering cases.
- 2) Jurisdictions in compliance with international anti-money laundering standards, including the FATF 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, determined by mutual and other evaluations conducted by FATF and other international standard-setting and peer review bodies.
- 3) Countries that have criminalized terrorist financing, and an increase in the number of effective FIUs.

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 traditional remittance systems, such as hawala and cash couriers. The Internet and “e-money” 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 2008, INL provided approximately \$22.5 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 decision to remove 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 (FRB) 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 (UNGPMML) 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 Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), and 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 and typologies exercises, as well as training on specific issues such as the development of national task forces and strategic development plans.

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 country assessments and training programs.

FY 2005, INL funding enabled the Department of Homeland Security, U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS/ICE) to establish Trade Transparency Units (TTU) 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, as were the TTUs in Paraguay and Colombia. Additionally, in 2007, INL funding enabled DHS/ICE to establish a nascent TTU in Mexico that in 2008 opened investigations on more than a dozen cases. The ultimate goal of developing TTUs globally will be the establishment of an Egmont-like organization, through which information regarding trade-based money laundering (also used to fund terrorism) can be shared globally.

In FY 2006, INL, through the UNODC, funded the innovative "GoAML" project - the development of 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 enables jurisdictions that lack fiscal and human resources to become active players in the global effort to thwart money laundering and terrorist financing activities. GoAML was first installed in Nigeria's FIU and encountered a variety of problems that were resolved with the valuable input of other FIUs and subsequent modifications to the software. In 2008, GoAML was installed in the Namibian FIU and the nascent Kosovo FIU.

FY 2010 Program

In FY 2010, INL will continue to assist countries and regions to develop capacities to address money laundering threats. Efforts will include training, technical assistance, bilateral, regional and international coordination, support to establish FIUs, and development and strengthening of legal frameworks, organizations and authorities needed to effectively monitor and regulate anti-money laundering activities, and facilitate timely and effective enforcement when warranted. INL will seek GoAML installations in nascent FIUs

determined to be capable of meeting qualifications for membership in the Egmont Group within two years. INL will continue to support FATF and selected member states, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, and examine the ways it can support development of a viable FSRB for Central African countries. INL will seek to develop anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing capabilities in and with a West/Central African country that currently lacks an AML/CTF regime.

INL will also provide funding to support or place intermittent and long-term mentors in countries to assist in the development of legislative frameworks, regulatory schemes, and FIUs. INL will continue to contribute to the UNGPML, OAS, work closely with entities of USG agencies, including Departments of State, Justice, Treasury, and Homeland Security, FDIC, FRB, and OCC to provide assistance in providing specific assistance in all elements necessary for the development of viable anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist finance regimes. INL will also continue to jointly fund mentors with World Bank. Funding will support training for 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 economies and financial services sectors against financial crime and terrorism.

INL will continue to support international, multinational and regional anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing organizations, such as UNGPML, OAS, UNGPML, FATF, and FSRBs, such as the APG, MONEYVAL, CFATF, GIABA, GAFISUD, and ESAAMLG. INL also contemplates support to the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and looks forward to working with these FSRBs to ensure counter-terrorist financing training is incorporated into their anti-money laundering criteria, including training for evaluators, and their active participation in credible mutual evaluations of member countries.

Anti-Crime Programs

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Fighting Corruption	3,967	-	4,347	4,750
Border Security/Alien Smuggling	992	-	1,347	1,000
Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights	3,472	-	5,000	3,750
Combating Transnational Criminal Networks	-	-	-	1,000
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	3,472	-	3,747	4,150
Total	11,903	-	14,441	14,650

Civilian Police and Justice Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
1,984	5,400	4,000

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 2010 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.

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.

Program Justification

U.S. participation in complex security operations and international civilian police missions overseas is expected to continue in FY 2010 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 (FPU). 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 and 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 2010 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.

FY 2010 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. Expanded 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.

The Civilian Police Program (CIVPOL) has become a vital tool of U.S. foreign policy. In FY 2009, INL supported the training and preparation of police, corrections and criminal justice advisors who are deployed in support of critical criminal justice sector missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Sudan, Liberia, Lebanon, Haiti and other places around the world. Currently there are more than 1,700 such expert advisors serving in INL missions. INL also expanded its support on outreach efforts, participating in several major policing conferences including the International Association of Chiefs of Police as well as groups like the National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives. INL also hired a senior advisor for criminal justice, expanding our pool of available expertise for the bureau. INL CIVPOL experts support assessments and short-term training exercises in nearly every region of the world including high priority efforts in Pakistan, Nepal, West Africa, Afghanistan and Iraq. INL also completed a comprehensive review of the pre-deployment training facilities and programs which formed the basis of our plans for future improvements in the program.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 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. The FY 2010 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 2010 program expands INL training staff, and maintains support for in-house senior police, corrections and criminal justice advisors. The FY 2010 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.

Civilian Police Program

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Civilian Police Program	1,984	-	5,147	4,000
Oversight and Outreach	-	-	2,560	1,500
Training Program	-	-	2,840	2,500
Total	1,984	-	5,400	4,000

Criminal Youth Gangs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
7,935	5,000	7,000

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.

Program Justification

Transnational gangs, such as MS 13 and M18 are a security threat for the United States as well as the Central American countries where they are active, and are becoming a threat to governance in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Gangs are responsible for massive extortion, homicides, drug distribution, thefts and other crimes. A regional approach is needed because, while some gang issues are unique to some countries, gang crime is not confined by country borders. The justice sector and communities also benefit from common procedures and shared knowledge and information, including best practices, lessons learned, standardizing operating procedures, and building on investigative and prevention successes to build better programs. An example of this approach is the multi-nation group of law enforcement officers that visited the Community Policing Institute in Florida. In addition to the technical learning, officers built links with each other and with counterparts and resources in the United States. Another example is information sharing for fingerprint analysis, which has yielded successes in capturing gang members in the United States and in other Central American countries.

Program Accomplishments

INL fielded a Regional Gangs Advisor at the beginning of 2008. The advisor conducted detailed assessments of the extent of the problem and host country resources for Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, and spot assessments for Belize and Panama. In conjunction

with the host governments and other U.S. agencies he developed a work plan that covers 6 primary areas: investigative, legal, information sharing, community policing, prevention, and prisons. He also set up technical assistance instruments with the FBI, the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) prevention program, the Regional Community Policing Institute, International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), and, with INL's corrections advisor, two state prison systems. Individual country and regional prevention activities have begun; and technical exchange visits/courses were conducted with community police, prison officers, and anti-gang police, and taught an ILEA anti-gang course. Sites in El Salvador and Honduras have been identified for replication of the Guatemala Villa Nueva model precinct program.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program will implement the six elements identified in the work plan for Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, adding prevention and prison programs in Belize, and a prevention program in Nicaragua.

Investigative Capacity - The program will provide vetting and group training in investigative technique, portable fingerprint registration devices and related training, and digitization of paper fingerprint cards.

Legal Capacity - Judges, prosecutors and technicians will be trained in evidence collection by ballistics and fingerprint analysis, including collection and use in courts. Regional lawmakers and judicial branch officials would be brought together to discuss technicalities and legalities of certifying information to be used in other countries' trials.

Intelligence Capacity - This component will include training and tools such as computers, computerized data bases, crime mapping, and analyst exchanges. It will also support anonymous tip lines for community members who fear reprisals for reporting gang crime in person.

Community Policing - The program will continue establishing community policing models (currently in Guatemala, and scheduled for Honduras and El Salvador), analyze successful elements of community policing in other countries, and interchange experts from programs such as the Community Policing school in Florida.

Prevention - This component will include support for in-country and regional programs that have been identified as effective, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to de-glamorize the gang image, the GREAT program, and a regional prevention conference. It also includes preventative policing tools such as mapping crimes and community participation in identifying areas at risk.

Prisons - The Regional Gangs program will continue programs to train corrections officials on effective management and rehabilitation of criminals and obtaining improved investigative information from incarcerated criminals. It will also provide equipment for officers such as computers and radios, and corrections officer exchanges.

Technical Assistance - FY 2010 funds will continue support for a Regional Gangs advisor based in El Salvador , two assistant advisors (Guatemala, Honduras) and a regional prisons training advisor (based in Honduras), plus related travel, and administrative training.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) - PD&S covers administrative support for the program in El Salvador and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs in all participating countries.

Criminal Youth Gangs

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Investigative Capacity	595	750	1,000
Legal Capacity	180	225	270
Intelligence Capacity	1,270	750	1,000
Community Policing Prevention	2,635	1,010	1,407
Prisons	685	1,050	1,360
Prisons	1,170	660	892
Technical Assistance	1,100	450	600
SubTotal	7,635	4,895	6,529
Program Administration	300	105	471
Total	7,935	5,000	7,000

*In FY 2008 and 2009, LES salaries are subsumed under program funds.

**In FY 2009, the \$105K is primarily ICASS.

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Budget Summary

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
11,903	10,000	12,500

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/Southwest 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 delay onset of first use.

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. 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. 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 improving the quality of life and 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 Colombia was reduced from 64% to 36% in the target treatment population, while overall drug use in Vietnam was reduced from 100% to 27% in the target population. In Vietnam, heroin use was reduced by 86% pre- and post-treatment in 20 demonstration treatment centers, while intravenous heroin use (a major vector for HIV/AIDS) was reduced by 85 percent. Among female clients in targeted Thai treatment programs, overall drug use and methamphetamine use was reduced from 92% to 10% and 90% to 10%, respectively. Among female clients in targeted Colombian treatment programs, overall drug use and cocaine use was reduced from 56% to 37% and 28% to 15%, respectively. Finally, criminal activity and arrest rates pre- and post-treatment were reduced by over 85% in targeted Colombian and Thai treatment programs.

FY 2010 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 addicted women and children worldwide, the dearth of prevention/treatment services in Africa, and the heroin threat and addiction problems in 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 2010 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, cocaine and crack abuse, and unique addiction problems affecting women and children. Target sub-regions include Africa, South America, Russia/Eastern Europe, Southeast/Southwest Asia, and Central America (where training will address the dual threats of criminal gangs and illegal drug use). Success will be measured by reductions in overall drug use, including high-risk behavior (e.g., intravenous drug use) that contributes to HIV/AIDS, and related criminal activity. 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, in addition to the continued development of critically-needed training curriculum that addresses the unique needs of female addicts 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, which can be 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: Funding 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 for 4 training/technical assistance sessions each in the 4 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Training and Technical Assistance	9,403	-	6,000	8,000
Research and Demonstration Programs	1,000	-	3,000	3,000
Coalitions and Networks	1,500	-	1,000	1,500
Total	11,903	-	10,000	12,500

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
18,846	17,000	36,700

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. 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 3,600.

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, cyber crime, 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 29,000 officials from over 75 countries.

The ILEA in Budapest, Hungary, opened in 1995 and has trained over 12,000 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 8,200 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 3,700 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 2,800 international criminal justice officials who had graduated from the regional academies. The 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 1,600 students from Central and South America and the Caribbean. The Lima RTC, an auxiliary facility of ILEA San Salvador, has trained over 500 participants from the Andean and Southern Cone regions.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 program consists of the traditional five ILEAs and a new component that supports the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative. SSP is a multi-year, multi-agency initiative to address a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist organizations. SSP will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats by:

- Strengthening law enforcement counter-terrorism efforts by creating an infrastructure of information-sharing and coordination.

- Building capacities, including providing training and equipment, to address border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption.
- Developing bilateral, regional, and global partnerships.

INL participation in the SSP initiative will focus on reviewing and updating curricula to reflect developments and approaches to such transnational issues as counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism, border security, and anti-crime best practices. SSP resources will also be used to support transition of the Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru into a permanent full-time ILEA residential campus to augment the delivery of region-specific training for Latin America, concentrating on specialized courses on critical topics primarily for countries in the Southern Cone and Andean Regions.

The SSP initiative will support establishment of a regional security training center in West Africa and other critical regions of the world to assist enhancing regional and local-level criminal justice institutions, facilitate regional cooperation on such common problems and build relationships with US counterparts. These facilities will be used to deliver basic and advanced law enforcement skills needed to address transnational crime and terrorism. In its first year, INL, in cooperation with other Department of State and other USG agencies, will begin implementation activities leading to a full program within three years, and facilitated by formation bilateral and regional partners to serve as hosts, and establishment of a program of courses that reflect the needs of participating countries.

INL will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador. Utilizing additional resources made available to support the SSP initiative, INL will establish an ILEA Global Network that will provide a mechanism to develop active 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, support alumni cooperation on investigations with counterparts, and establish a database of ILEA participants, including information sharing with U.S. counterparts.

INL will continue the development of ILEA San Salvador. As part of this effort, funds will be used to complete Phase Two (dormitories) of the ILEA compound 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.

International Law Enforcement Academy

	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Bangkok, Thailand	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Budapest, Hungary	2,500	-	2,500	3,500
Gaborone, Botswana	3,500	-	3,000	3,500
Roswell, New Mexico	5,000	-	4,000	4,000
San Salvador, El Salvador	3,350	-	3,600	4,000
RTC Lima, Peru	350	-	-	4,100
San Salvador - Construction	300	-	-	-
Regional Africa Security Training Center (RASTC)	-	-	-	10,170
ILEA Global Network	-	-	-	2,000
Program Administration	846	-	900	2,430
Total	18,846	-	17,000	36,700

International Organizations

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
3,967	4,900	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). UNODC, INCB, and CICAD are issue-specific international organizations that leverage U.S. contributions with those of other donors to conduct capacity-building programs and treaty implementation activities that directly support USG objectives.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Utilize resources through the international organizations account to enable the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to develop and implement counternarcotics and anti-crime 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. UNODC will also serve as a vehicle to promote regional cooperation to combat the transit of drugs, including the flow of Afghan heroin and South American cocaine.

Enhancing precursor chemical controls used in the production of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine type stimulants, notably methamphetamine:

Increase, through the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), cooperation to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and provide support to the intergovernmental, 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, as well as the universal legal instruments against terrorism:

Strengthen the legal framework and law enforcement capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime and advance international cooperation in criminal matters. The UNODC will continue to facilitate the assessment and revision of national legislation, including through the development of model laws, ensure compliance with the UNTOC 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), 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.

Program Justification

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

With its headquarters 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. Their work is particularly important in cases where foreign governments require a multilateral political/legal umbrella in order to accept outside assistance or where political sensitivities by either recipients or donors complicate bilateral assistance. 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. The organization 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 was a primary architect of the counter-drug and anti-crime treaties. These instruments mirror and globalize U.S. counternarcotics and anti-crime policies and establish the first ever global framework for international legal cooperation to investigate and prosecute serious transnational offenses.

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 counter-drug 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 2008, the U.S. was elected Vice-Chair of the CICAD Commission. At the November 2009 meeting the U.S. will assume the Chairmanship for the 2010 fiscal year, and will host its first Commission meeting. This represents the first time that the U.S. has assumed such a leadership role in the OAS/CICAD, and it offers a unique opportunity for U.S. engagement in hemispheric regional affairs.

Program Accomplishments

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Funding from the international organizations account supports priority UNODC technical assistance and projects to promote implementation of the three drug control treaties, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the legal instruments against terrorism.

In 2008, 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 inter-governmental projects that focus on preventing the diversion from licit commerce those chemicals used to manufacture heroin and cocaine (“Project Cohesion”), as well as amphetamine type stimulants (“Project Prism”). In addition, the 2006 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, notably methamphetamine. U.S. financial support for the INCB helped continue 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 in order to determine whether importation is warranted.

During 2008, 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. Following the success of a time-bound operation called “Operation Crystal Flow”, which was conducted over a six-month period in 2007, the INCB launched another inter-governmental operation focusing on the trade of precursor chemicals to the Americas, Africa, Oceania and West Asia. The operation was known as “Operation Ice Block” and was conducted over a nine-month period from in 2008. During

the operation, more than 49 tons of those chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine were suspended, stopped, or seized. The INCB issued 49 notifications of suspicious shipments to governments. Analysis of the 49 notifications reveals two shipments were suspended, 20 shipments stopped, 15 were seized, and two were released.

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. In 2008, the Task Force of Project Cohesion launched a time-bound international operation which focused on the exchange of information on seizures, identified diversion attempts and suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride. This operation, known as "Operation DICE" (Data Intelligence Collection and Exchange), sought to fill the intelligence gaps related to the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin or suspected to be precursors of these chemicals. DICE focused on a real-time exchange of intelligence on seizures, identified diversion attempts and suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride and, where possible, glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid. The information was shared among the Governments concerned and the Task Force of Project Cohesion, which received communications related to seizures, stopped shipments and identified suspicious consignments involving over 200 tons of heroin chemicals.

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 2008, UNODC launched numerous tools to assist States in implementation of the UNTOC, including an online directory of competent national authorities designated to handle requests for international cooperation; the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool to assist practitioners in drafting correct and effective requests; a case management tool to enable jurisdictions to investigate serious crime cases in an effective, transparent and timely manner; model laws to assist States in their review and adaptation of national legislation; a toolkit to combat trafficking in persons; and, indicators to detect the smuggling of migrants. In addition, UNODC continued to provide technical assistance for legislation and capacity-building, including several workshops devoting to seizing, confiscating and sharing or returning the proceeds of crime transferred to foreign jurisdictions.

The UNODC also excels in providing practical technical assistance rooted in the rule of law to promote ratification and implementation of the legal instruments against terrorism. Since the inception of UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch in 2002, UNODC has assisted over 160 states in ratifying and implementing the legal instruments, trained over 7,700 officials on their application and held over 63 regional and sub-regional workshops. These efforts have led to an estimated 469 new ratifications (as of December 2008) of the universal legal instruments against terrorism.

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, CICAD has emerged as an important player in the hemispheric response to terrorism, partnering with the OAS' Inter-American 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 2010 Program

UN Office on Drugs and Crime

In FY 2010, 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: Funds will be used to expand UNODC technical assistance and capacity building efforts to promote implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), particularly in the areas of international cooperation, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Implementation of the Legal Instruments against Terrorism: Funds will support the efforts of UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) to promote international cooperation in criminal matters through the implementation of the legal instruments against terrorism, including in the areas of nuclear terrorism and counter-terrorism finance.

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.

Santo Domingo Partnership Monitoring Mechanism: Funds will support UNODC's Santo Domingo Partnership Monitoring Mechanism (PMM) to promote regional cooperation to combat the transit of drugs through Caribbean states. Similar to the acclaimed Paris Pact Initiative developed to stem the flow of Afghan heroin, the Santo Domingo PMM will bring government representatives together at the expert and policy level to advance joint operations and to develop concrete measures aimed at enhancing regional cooperation to stem the flow of South American cocaine.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

In FY 2010, 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 capacity building, follow-on training, and technical support. In 2009, the MEM will present its fourth round evaluation conclusions and recommendations, and 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. INL funds will continue to support this exemplary peer-review mechanism.

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 2010 will also allow for the

creation of a regional money laundering training center in South America and will 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, to incorporate material on drugs awareness and addiction into professional nursing and medical school curricula, and to develop national certification processes for treatment providers. 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 reduction 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 2008

	FY 2008	Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
UNODC	2,110	-	2,853	3,000
OAS/CICAD	1,407	-	1,563	1,500
USEU	450	-	484	-
Total	3,967	-	4,900	4,500

Interregional Aviation Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
54,654	52,420	60,088

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Interregional Aviation Support budget provides coordinated core-level services necessary to operate the Air Wing's fleet of over 140 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential to sustain logistical systems and 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 2010, INL will continue to assist the Government of Colombia in conducting eradication operations aimed at reducing coca cultivation and production, as well as support the Colombian Army and Police in their larger counternarcotics aviation operations.

In cooperation with the Government of Colombia, areas of coca cultivation in Colombia will be aerielly 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 and Yungas regions (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.

Recently established helicopter operations in Guatemala will continue to enhance interdiction capabilities.

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 2009, and will continue into FY 2010.

Program Justification

The interregional aviation program supports both eradication (\$48.7 million) and interdiction (\$11.4 million) 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 host nation institutional capabilities for counternarcotics operations and will continue to support building the capacity of host nation organizations.

The INL aviation program is central to achieving 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 2010 funding will provide for continuation of core activities with the existing fleet. Potential losses and upgrades of aircraft are not included.

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 supports aerial eradication in hostile, remote and increasingly scattered regions that would otherwise be inaccessible to manual eradicators. 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 established 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 2008, INL-owned aircraft flew 53,689 flight hours (14,015 fixed-wing and 39,674 rotary-wing), an average of approximately 1,032 flight hours per week.

Colombia – Eradication

The Interregional Aviation Support program supports aerial eradication in Colombia. INL and the Colombian National Police (CNP) have collaborated in mounting an effective

campaign using AT-802 Air Tractor spray planes to eradicate coca. In 2008, 133,496 hectares of coca were sprayed. 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.

Colombia – COLAR.

In addition to 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 the 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 of the resources necessary to support these operations. The current PCHP helicopter fleet consists of 21 Huey-II 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 189,253 hours since its inception, including over 1,200 medical evacuations. PCHP assets have been instrumental in the takedown of a number of high value 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 key drug trafficking areas 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. INL provided aviation technical support and training and logistical support were essential ingredient of the success enjoyed by host nation personnel operating these helicopters. The aviation program has also continued to build capacity 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. 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). This support makes possible 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, and assists in monitoring areas where opium poppy is cultivated to permit eradication efforts.

Afghanistan

INL effectively employs ten Huey-II helicopters, one DC-3 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 to areas that would otherwise not be reachable 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 guidance systems. This has provided more protection and safety for crews while delivering herbicide precisely and recording spray data. 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 2010 Program

In FY 2010, the Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core level services necessary to operate the current fleet of over 140 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide aerial eradication and COLAR aviation support in Colombia while continuing to promote the transfer 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 support a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone. This base of support is essential to sustain logistical systems and 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 Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section and cooperating host government missions.

Colombia

The aerial eradication program is expected to conduct many operations in a hostile environment. Funding in FY 2010 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 eradicate coca and prevent new plantings in the Chapare and Yungas regions. INL aviation assets will also support interdiction operations. 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 provide interdiction and eradication support, operational procedures, and logistical support for the fixed- and rotary-wing, sensor-equipped aircraft.

Guatemala

INL deployed (with the cooperation of the GOG) four Huey-II helicopters in FY 2008 using reprogrammed funds. In 2010 we will continue to support the training of host nation personnel and operational missions to support counternarcotics aviation activities in country.

Afghanistan

In FY 2010, 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 2010, we will operate with the minimum required number of contractor and INL Air Wing staff in Bolivia, Peru and Guatemala, effectively monitoring and assisting the daily operations and maintenance activities of the RDTF and the Peruvian National Police. In Colombia, we expect to continue to increase the number of local personnel capable of assuming functions previously done by contractors. 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Aviation Support Services Contract				
<i>Eradication</i>	37,149	-	33,818	37,245
<i>Interdiction</i>	5,211	-	5,572	8,737
SubTotal	42,360	-	39,390	45,982
DOD-Source Parts				
<i>Maintenance and Overhaul</i>	1,900	-	1,300	1,300
SubTotal	1,900	-	1,300	1,300
Operations Support				
<i>Salaries and Benefits</i>	7,000	-	7,760	8,525
<i>Field Travel</i>	450	-	500	468
<i>Administrative Services and Program Support</i>	1,144	-	1,096	1,352
<i>GSA Warehouse Leases</i>	850	-	1,050	1,134
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	650	-	600	555
<i>Base Support at Patrick AFB</i>	300	-	330	312
<i>AQM Fee</i>	-	-	394	460
SubTotal	10,394	-	11,730	12,806
Total	54,654	-	52,420	60,088

Critical Flight Safety Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2010 Request**
38,982	43,000	20,750

* FY2008 & 2009 amounts previously reported within Colombia country program budget.

**FY2010 \$28,680 reported within Colombia country program budget, \$20,750 within centrally-managed program budget

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is a multi-year program to modernize the INL air fleet and then provide ongoing life cycle fleet management (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades and programmed depot level maintenance).

The primary objectives of the CFSP are to (1) ensure the structural integrity and airworthiness of all aircraft operated by the INL Air Wing, and (2) guarantee that INL aircraft are maintainable, commercially supportable, and reliable.

Ultimately, the CFSP will:

- Increase the safety margin for aircrews and personnel flying aboard INL aircraft.
- Extend the service life of aircraft, thus maximizing their value to the USG.
- Control or potentially eliminate excessively high maintenance and replacement parts cost growth rates by making aircraft more supportable through the use of Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) resources.
- Increase operational readiness and sustain mission success.

Program Justification

In 2003, the INL Office of Aviation (INL/A) identified a need to stop the degradation and extend the service life of its severely aged aircraft fleet to sustain its counternarcotics (CN) mission. The declining condition of the fleet presented the mission with potentially unsafe aircraft, un-forecast increased costs for amplified maintenance man-hours and material requirements, and degraded performance capability.

In FY 2006, INL/A initiated the multi-level, multi-year CFSP to stop and prevent any further deterioration of the INL fleet of 160 plus aircraft. Near-term and long-term programs were established to identify and repair the structural integrity, improve the maintainability and sustain the fleet at an established standard of airworthiness. Since that time, selected other elements of the INL fleet (specifically, INL-owned, Colombian National Police-operated UH-60 and Huey-II aircraft) have been incorporated into this program.

Simultaneously, a Programmed Depot Maintenance Program (PDM) was established to ensure that INL aircraft would be maintained at the proper level and remain available for mission support in the future. Using an analysis of recognized commercial and DOD depot maintenance programs, a recurring 5 year PDM schedule was established.

The CFSP extensive Airframe Condition Evaluation (ACE) was used to identify the aircraft with the most severe age, structural integrity and airworthiness issues. Depending on the aircraft type and the severity of the identified problems, each aircraft was programmed to initially undergo either an in-depth PDM or complete remanufacturing process such as the UH-1N or Super Huey Service Life Extension Program (SLEP).

PDM is a thorough Safety of Flight/airframe airworthiness evaluation to include areas not normally accessible during scheduled phase inspections. Every aircraft in the program will be inducted at the appropriate time, based on the aircraft type, location, and condition with consideration to mission requirements, geographical location, and funding. PDM provides the opportunity to replace airframe and structural field repairs, temporary or battle damage repairs with permanent depot level repairs. All outstanding modifications will be applied. Critical to aviation in general and extremely critical to this program is the identification and treatment of corrosion on the airframe and dynamic components. PDM requires a higher level of skill, facilities, technical information, materials and resources than are provided for in the field locations. PDM provides:

- Thorough Safety of Flight/airframe airworthiness evaluation to include areas not normally completed or in areas accessible during scheduled phase inspections.
- Predictable scheduling to ensure aircraft will be inducted at the appropriate time.
- Provides the opportunity to replace airframe and structural field repairs, temporary or battle damage with permanent depot level repairs.
- A plan for incorporating all outstanding modifications.
- Identification and treatment of corrosion on the airframe and dynamic components.
- Availability of a higher level of technical skills, facilities, technical information, materials and resources than are provided for in the field locations.
- A continuous ongoing multi-year program for all INL aircraft.
- Identification and initiation of repairs prior to degradation of aircraft beyond uneconomical limits.
- Prevention of situations that would otherwise result in significantly higher costs to undergo a protracted depot overhaul, questionable airworthiness and structural integrity, increased costs per flight hour, decreased mission availability, and safety concerns.

The supportability and maintainability effects of an aged aircraft fleet, maintained in austere environments in many cases by local mechanics, are very much a reality in current INL operations. Many aircraft in the INL fleet are excess defense aircraft that are no longer supported by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) or have been discontinued in the Department of Defense inventory. Department of Defense declared these aircraft excess and ceased flying these aircraft due to supportability, reliability, engineering support and Safety of Flight issues. At the inception of the CFSP, the average INL airframe was over 40 years old and had accumulated in excess of 10,000 airframe hours. In many cases, INL/A witnessed evidence of severe structural failures that grounded a single aircraft, and in some

cases, an entire model, design and series of aircraft. Many of the failures and problems associated with the aging aircraft emerged with little or no warning. This raised the concern that an unexpected airframe or material failure could suddenly jeopardize the entire fleet's flight safety and mission readiness or significantly increase support costs. Should replacement aircraft be required, an extended period of time would be required for procurement and fielding, and replacement would be at a much greater expense than overhaul/SLEP.

Additionally, obsolete military aircraft were no longer supportable at a reasonable cost. Components and parts were not being manufactured or had limited repair capability reducing availability and driving up costs. In general, the declining market for military aircraft and related materials had combined with the rapid technological advances to make production of many older military components unprofitable, thereby creating a lack of vendors or materials entirely. Some older components simply could not be manufactured any longer. In many cases these flight critical components such as engine assemblies and rotor systems were experiencing failure far more frequently, never reaching time-life expectancy. Failure and premature removal rates of major components were compounded by the incidence of battle damage and the consequences of operating in hostile and austere environments. These factors made readiness and cost uncertainties an extremely difficult challenge.

The Aircraft/Aircrew Safety category within the CFSP was developed to capture immediate safety risks to either the aircraft or aircrew that historically manifested themselves during the normal course of conducting missions but required immediate attention or action to prevent loss or damage to aircraft or aircrew. Many of these actions are required by Federal regulatory agencies such as the Federal Aviation Administration in the form of an Airworthiness Directive, or by Safety of Flight grounding messages that Department of Defense imposes on ex-military aircraft being maintained to the DOD standards. Others are requirements imposed by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) such as Pratt and Whitney engines, Honeywell engines, Bell Helicopter, Sikorsky Helicopter, Cessna, and Air Tractor. The high speed shaft replacement required in the UH-60s in Colombia is an example. This represented \$1 million in un-projected costs that had the potential to ground the UH-60 fleet. Due to the nature of the mission, requirements for upgraded or replacement armor, emergency locator beacons, and satellite aircraft tracking and communication systems are all examples that fit within this category. The standardization of cockpits for AT 802 training aircraft is another requirement within this category. Conditions in Colombia do not allow for the basic supervised instrument flight training in country that is needed to ensure that the aircrew can safely transition from visual flight rules into an instrument environment safely without risk. The only place where real proficiency can be taught or practiced is in the supervised training environment (in the United States with an adequately equipped trainer that is reconfigured to the same standard as the aircraft in Colombia).

Program Accomplishments

In FY 2008, the Critical Flight Safety Program will complete 10 Huey-II re-wires; 1 AT 802 Program Depot Maintenance (PDM); 1 UH-60 PDM; 3 Huey-II PDM; 1 C-27 PDM; and 1 C-208 PDM. In the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety portion of the CFSP, 4 C-27s will have the Traffic Collision Avoidance System and Terrain Awareness Warning System installed; Crash

airbags systems will be installed in all AT 802 aircraft; aircraft satellite tracking and communications systems will be installed in all aircraft in Colombia; Digital instrumentation systems will be installed in all Huey-II aircraft in Colombia; and IFR cockpits will be installed in AT 802 training aircraft.

FY 2010 Centrally-Managed Program

In FY 2010, the Critical Flight Safety Program budget will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of 5 rotary-wing (Huey-I) aircraft for depot maintenance; 5 Huey-IIs wiring upgrades; procurement of one attrition helicopter and 5 Huey-II engines; and continuation of the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program.

The CFSP supports both eradication (\$13.075 million) and interdiction (\$7.675million) program elements in the counternarcotics program area of the Department's peace and security objective.

Planned FY 2010 CSFP funding amounts allocated to each country program are as follows: Bolivia \$1.9M; Peru \$7.4M; Pakistan \$5.4M; and Afghanistan \$6.1M.

FY 2010 Colombia Program

In FY 2010, the Colombia Critical Flight Safety Program budget will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of the following aircraft for depot maintenance: four fixed wing aircraft (two AT 802, one C-208, and one C-27); 5-rotary wing aircraft (1 Huey-II helicopter and 4 UH-60 helicopters; and 5 Huey-IIs for wiring upgrades. We will also procure one attrition fixed-wing spray aircraft, two attrition helicopters, and three Huey-II engines and continue the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program.

The Colombia CFSP supports both eradication (\$16.73 million) and interdiction (\$11.95 million) program elements in the counternarcotics program area of the Department's peace and security objective.

Critical Flight Safety Program				
	(\$000)			
	FY 2008*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009*	FY 2010**
Fixed Wing Attrition	2,727	-	-	2,730
Fixed Wing Depot	6,073	-	6,011	5,900
Fixed Wing Engines	-	-	-	-
Rotary Wing Attrition	7,300	-	3,687	10,500
Rotary Wing Depot	14,482	-	21,991	16,000
Rotary Wing Engines	-	-	4,490	4,800
Rotary Wing Wiring Upgrades	2,400	-	4,141	3,000
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	6,000	-	2,530	6,350
Program Management	-	-	150	150
Total	38,982	-	43,000	49,430

* FY2008 & 2009 amounts previously reported within Colombia country program budget

** 2010 \$28,680 reported within Colombia country program budget, \$20,750 within centrally-managed program budget

Centrally Managed Critical Flight Safety Program				
	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Fixed Wing Attrition	-	-	-	-
Fixed Wing Depot	-	-	-	-
Fixed Wing Engines	-	-	-	-
Rotary Wing Attrition	-	-	-	3,500
Rotary Wing Depot	-	-	-	9,050
Rotary Wing Engines	-	-	-	3,000
Rotary Wing Wiring Upgrades	-	-	-	1,500
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	-	-	-	3,700
Program Management	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	20,750

Colombia Critical Flight Safety Program				
	(\$000)			
	FY 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Fixed Wing Attrition	2,727	-	-	7,000
Fixed Wing Depot	6,073	-	6,011	6,950
Fixed Wing Engines	-	-	-	1,800
Rotary Wing Attrition	7,300	-	3,687	1,500
Rotary Wing Depot	14,482	-	21,991	2,730
Rotary Wing Engines	-	-	4,490	5,900
Rotary Wing Wiring Upgrades	2,400	-	4,141	-
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	6,000	-	2,530	2,650
Program Management	-	-	150	150
Total	38,982	-	43,000	28,680

Global Peace Operations Initiative

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
*	3,000	5,000

* This program was previously funded from the Peace Keeping Operations (PKO) account.

Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

The overall FY2010 program objective is to enhance the development of stability policing/formed police unit capabilities for peace support operations, including ongoing efforts at 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 will 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. Funding will also be used to support ongoing efforts to develop internationally accepted doctrine and training standards for FPU to enhance global capabilities to deploy well trained FPU capable of a range of activities in support of critical peace support operations, such as the UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

Program Justification

U.S. participation in complex security operations and international civilian police missions overseas is expected to continue in FY 2010 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

Up until Fiscal Year 2009, U.S. State Department support to CoESPU was 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. In FY 2009, \$3M will be provided for CoESPU support through the INCLE account, which has the necessary authorities for police training. However, these funds are not yet available for obligation and programming.

FY 2010 Program

The FY 2010 GPOI program sustains USG development of Formed Police Units, which provide an important element of security for peacekeeping missions. FPU's 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 2008	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	-	-	3,000	5,000
Total	-	-	3,000	5,000

Program Development and Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
19,342	21,854	24,523

Program Justification

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. Over three-quarters 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 2010 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 2010 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.

Washington Based Program Development and Support

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2008			
	FY 2008	Supp	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personnel Compensation	12,332	-	13,068	14,484
Personnel Benefits	2,863	-	3,593	4,330
Field Travel and Transportation	782	-	818	899
Equipment Rentals, Communication and Utilities	286	-	299	329
Printing and Reproduction	259	-	271	298
Miscellaneous Contractual Services	2,674	-	2,902	3,190
Materials and Supplies	105	-	110	121
Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment	41	-	793	872
Total	19,342	-	21,854	24,523

