



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

Program and Budget Guide

**Fiscal Year 2012
Budget**



United States Department of State

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

Fiscal Year 2012

Program and Budget Guide

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Program Overview and Budget Summary

Program Overview

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1,511.8 million for FY 2012 will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. INCLE programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Significant 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. In countries that have specific challenges to overcome, INCLE resources can help to establish a stable and secure environment, including in Afghanistan, Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Lebanon, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Sudan, and Liberia. The Near East, South and Central Asia, and Western Hemisphere account for most of the INCLE request, although continuing concerns in both Africa and East Asia (i.e. West Africa and Indonesia) require continued policy and programmatic attention.

In addition, \$1,000 million FY 2012 INCLE was requested for Iraq under Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), resulting in an overall INCLE request of \$2,511.8 million. The INCLE OCO programs are described further in a separate section.

Highlights:

Africa

- **Sudan (\$37 million):** Funding will support the development of southern Sudanese capacity to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in southern Sudan and Darfur.

- **Liberia (\$17 million):** In order to continue Liberia’s transition to peace, the country’s police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors will provide training and mentorship on a range of issues such as investigation skills, leadership, and sexual and gender-based violence. Technical assistance will be supplemented by material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and office supplies will be provided throughout the country to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry.
- **Africa Regional (\$19.2 million):** Funding includes three initiatives covering different regions in Africa. These funds are divided among the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (Preact), formerly known as East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI), and a new initiative named West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). WARSI focuses on establishing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement services as well as improving the capacity and sustainability of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions in West Africa. The initiative provides technical assistance, advice, and training to facilitate partner efforts to counter transnational threats such as illicit trafficking in arms, persons, and drugs and to strengthen conflict mitigation and state legitimacy. This initiative subsumes West African programs requested bilaterally in past years.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$113 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to reform the security sector by providing training, equipment, and infrastructure support to the Palestinian Authority Security Forces and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces. Additional training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.

- **Lebanon (\$25 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. The United States is closely watching recent developments in Lebanon. The next government should be judged by its actions and decisions. Until there is a new Lebanese government, it is premature to make any determinations about the future of U.S. assistance to Lebanon. However, it is important that the United States continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 as an incentive for the next government and to consolidate gains.
- **Yemen (\$11 million):** Funds will support efforts to enhance justice, security, and the rule of law in Yemen by building a more professional, accessible, and accountable criminal justice system. Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to Yemen's civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to enhance the Yemeni government's delivery of basic policing and justice services that respond to citizens' crime and public safety concerns, particularly in underserved regions, and that combat the influence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Assistance will also foster more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice institutions and help the government provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter radicalization.

South Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$324 million):** Programs will focus on addressing two of the greatest strategic challenges facing the United States in the war in Afghanistan – Afghan rule of law development and the drug trade that fuels the insurgency. Funds will maintain the current presence of the longstanding and successful Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) and Corrections System Support Program (CSSP) in the Afghan provinces of Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Kandahar, Paktia, and Bamiyan as well as mentoring presence in the national-level institutions including the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Women's Affairs. Funding will also support the expansion of the Judicial Security Unit program and provide initial capacity building and mentoring to the Ministry of Justice as it prepares to assume responsibility for detainees transitioned from U.S. military custody. Funding will also continue to

support juvenile and Ministry of the Interior detention facilities, maintain assistance to women and their children in prison, and continue providing support for legal aid. Finally, funding will continue support to the Major Crimes Task Force, the Anti-Corruption Unit, and the Counter-Narcotics Justice Center (CNJC).

Afghanistan's drug trade funds insurgent operations, undermines the Afghan government, and is a stumbling block to a sustainable transition of U.S. assistance to Afghan leadership. The FY 2012 budget will continue to strengthen the ability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan to interdict drug smugglers and disrupt criminal networks, both independently and in partnership with neighboring countries; increase the capacity of the central Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) to formulate and coordinate national-level drug policy; continue Afghan-led efforts to implement counternarcotics public information programs via radio, television, and mobile theater; and promote regional cooperation against the drug trade between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Funding will also continue drug demand reduction efforts with support to outreach, treatment, and rehabilitation centers.

- **Pakistan (\$125 million):** In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will continue civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics programs.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$248.5 million):** The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. Programs will focus heavily on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal level criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial,

judicial, and corrections institutions. Funding will increasingly support similar and supporting programs for state and local institutions, especially in areas of high criminal activity in Mexico – for example, along the Mexico’s northern border. These efforts will also support efforts at the federal level.

- **Colombia (\$160.6 million):** Funding will focus on supporting Colombian-led consolidation programs that seek to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and illicit drug growth, and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict areas. Consolidation efforts not only address lingering security threats in Colombia, but they also utilize traditional interdiction and eradication programs to prevent illegal drugs from reaching the United States and further disrupting the transit zone. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will also help improve Colombia’s judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will both aid the Colombian National Police in assuming additional security responsibilities and combating emerging criminal drug organizations and fund important military programs such as navy maritime interdiction. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2012 funding for successful completion.
- **Peru (\$29 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru (GOP) to eliminate the illicit drug industry, which includes extending state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. The program will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as precursor chemical seizures; improve controls at ports and airports; modernize and refurbish police stations and bases; and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.
- **Bolivia (\$10 million):** Funds will advance nationalization efforts by preparing the Government of Bolivia to absorb costs for programs such as eradication, and continuing targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs, while seeking cost efficiencies with the Government of Bolivia (GOB). Support will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police; support interdiction efforts at reduced levels; build the capacity of law

enforcement, prosecutors and the judiciary; support trafficking-in-persons and other rule of law initiatives; and continue public awareness on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

- **Haiti (\$19.4 million):** Assistance will support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) and related activities through civilian police, counternarcotics, rule of law and corrections programs and support efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training.
- **Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$55 million):** Citizen safety in Central America is deteriorating rapidly as criminal organizations seek to establish strongholds in the region. Funds will continue to support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America, with less focus on procurement of equipment. Funds will support efforts to address border and port security; continue support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; sustain the final year of the four-year investment for aviation based in Guatemala; and continue to build capacity of law enforcement and other actors to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. Funds will also support improved prison management and equipment, and encourage cooperation and joint operations throughout the region. The program reduces funds for basic law enforcement equipment, while continuing to provide programs that support justice sector reform and local capabilities.
- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$30 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice in the Caribbean region. Funding will be directed primarily toward enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean but will also provide technical assistance to support the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

Global Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts, and policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.7 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$34.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$31.3 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$17.3 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$15 million):** This is an important initiative that builds capacity of police

contributing countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of policing in peacekeeping missions. Funding will be used for training and capacity building efforts.

- **Demand Reduction (\$12.8 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.
- **Civilian Police (\$4 million):** Funding will strengthen the Department's ability to launch quality criminal justice and law enforcement programs globally, a critical task for preventing and responding to conflict and counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts. Funding will be used to further develop and maintain a cadre of police, justice sector and corrections senior experts who provide a key resource to the Department in conducting technical assessments, program development, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination with law enforcement, the interagency and international organizations. Funds will also support the continued development of policies and procedures to guide field and Washington-based staff, and will support a program to directly manage pre-deployment training of contracted personnel in the field. Finally, funds will continue to support the already fruitful efforts to both recruit and partner with state, municipal, and county-level police, justice and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INCLE programs.

Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE)

The Administration's FY 2012 request includes \$1,000 million INCLE to fund extraordinary and temporary costs for assistance in Iraq. The request is the first under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) method used by the Department of Defense to identify funding requirements or exceptional costs incurred in this country.

- **Iraq (\$1 billion):** FY 2012 funds will support a full year of operations of the Police Development Program (PDP) in Iraq. The PDP, designed as a strong successor to the U.S. military police training program, will increase the ability of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services (IPS) to manage and sustain the full range of policing operations and ensure that civilian police have primacy for providing Iraq's internal security. This effort will support and protect U.S. strategic interests in the region by promoting democracy and the rule of law, discouraging corruption and sectarian behavior, and assisting in the development of a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq.

The PDP is complemented by robust rule of law programs for integrated criminal justice sector development. The DOJ/FBI-led joint Government of Iraq – United States Government Major Crimes Task Force will provide law enforcement agents who will work closely with Iraqi investigators building capacity to investigate high profile crimes such as terrorism, public corruption, kidnapping, human trafficking, and organized crime. DOJ also will participate with a number of other implementers in efforts to build communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, resolving roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system, and helping develop the Higher Judicial Council's administrative capacity.

In addition to providing criminal justice sector programmatic support, funds will pay for Embassy-provided security and life support, aviation and other transportation operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Capitalizing upon Bureau-initiated evaluation enterprises, INL will invest a modest increase of funding over previous years to expand Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in FY 2012. The key expansion will be to standardize essential programmatic tracking and record-keeping for the Bureau's high-priority and high-visibility programs. Monitoring and evaluation is critically important to ensure that both long and short-term planning objectives are being

met. In addition, formal M&E provides a prescribed framework to assist in verifying that Bureau oversight responsibilities are properly documented.

Initial program monitoring endeavors center upon a substantial agenda of data quality analysis (DQA), especially in projects that have been largely self-reporting to date. These initial steps are to be additionally augmented by a formalized evaluation policy and M&E guidelines that are now being vetted for implementation. Finally, it is expected that the Bureau will instigate a disciplined cataloging of the aggregate M&E evaluations in an explicit and categorical process so that lessons learned are routinely gleaned, as well as providing the substantive program management score-cards.

M&E mechanisms for program/project assessment will vary based upon the scope and size of the program. Ultimately they range in rigor from basic program officer monitoring to full evaluations conducted by independent evaluators. Examples of methods for ongoing monitoring and final (and possible mid-term) evaluation includes the following:

- **Informal Internal Monitoring:** Utilizing routine communication from Post or partner officials to verify that short-term classes or projects have met the implementation objectives.
- **Formal Internal Monitoring:** Utilizing prescribed reporting by partner assistance officials to verify programmatic progress measured against the specific outputs and outcomes stipulated in project proposals and agreement documents.
- **Assisted Internal Monitoring:** Assessment teams conduct Management Assistance Visit Program to verify data quality of performance statistics offered by partner assistance officials and to verify achievement of specific performance measures in longer or more involved projects
- **Independent Internal Evaluations:** Evaluation and functional experts conduct an internal or interagency evaluation focused on overall program performance and impact measured by means of an established standard that targets specific crime areas or governmental institutions providing milestone, institutional and focused impact analysis.
- **Independent External Evaluation:** For larger, complex or high-visibility country programs, an independent impact and evaluation study would be conducted drawing upon experts in academia and the community of evaluative sciences.

Over the past three years, a majority of the Bureau's bilateral and interagency agreements have been amended or rewritten to mandate performance measures that are *tangible, achievable* and *attributable*— usually in the form of outputs or outcomes. This is the foundation for the FY 2012 M&E expansion. During this budget period, the Bureau will build an incremental stepping-stone towards full formalized and timely monitoring and analysis of all significant programs.

Budget Summary

FY 2010 - 2012 INCLE Budget Allocations (\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
INCLE Programs				
Africa				
Africa Regional	4,500	0	4,933	19,150
-Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	2,500	0	2,500	3,500
-West Africa Regional Security Initiative	0	0	2,433	14,650
-Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism	2,000	0	0	1,000
Benin	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	603	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	1,700	0	6,000	6,000
Djibouti	0	0	0	750
Ethiopia	0	0	0	500
Gambia	0	0	0	0
Ghana	500	0	500	0
Guinea	0	0	500	0
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	2,000	2,000
Liberia	9,000	0	16,000	17,000
Mauritania	0	0	0	330
Mozambique	300	0	500	600
Nigeria	500	0	1,250	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	250	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	2,000
South Africa	0	0	2,000	3,000
Sudan	16,000	0	27,000	37,000
Tanzania	450	0	450	950
Togo	0	0	0	0
Uganda	235	0	235	1,535
Zambia	0	0	0	900
Subtotal, Africa	35,538	0	61,368	91,715

FY 2010 - 2012 INCLE Budget Allocations (\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
East Asia and the Pacific				
Cambodia	0	0	0	670
China	800	0	800	850
East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,300	0	1,100	1,100
Indonesia	11,570	0	10,520	11,570
Laos	1,000	0	1,000	1,500
Philippines	1,365	0	2,065	2,450
Thailand	1,740	0	1,740	1,740
Timor-Leste	800	0	660	660
Vietnam	0	0	0	550
Subtotal, East Asia and the Pacific	18,575	0	17,885	21,090
Europe				
Turkey	0	0	0	500
Subtotal, Europe	0	0	0	500
Near East				
Algeria	0	0	0	870
Egypt	1,000	0	1,000	250
Iraq *	52,000	650,000	114,560	1,000,000
Jordan	1,500	0	250	500
Lebanon	20,000	0	19,500	25,000
Morocco	750	0	750	3,000
NEA Regional (TSCTP)	2,000	0	1,030	1,000
Tunisia	0	0	1,500	0
West Bank/Gaza	100,000	0	150,000	113,000
Yemen	1,000	0	1,750	11,000
Subtotal, Near East	178,250	650,000	290,340	1,154,620

* Funding for Iraq is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE) request

FY 2010 - 2012 INCLE Budget Allocations (\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
South and Central Asia				
Afghanistan	420,000	169,000	400,000	324,000
Bangladesh	350	0	350	850
Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative	0	0	4,210	0
Nepal	3,700	0	3,700	3,700
Pakistan	130,000	40,000	114,298	125,000
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	1,600
Subtotal, South and Central Asia	554,050	209,000	522,558	455,150
Western Hemisphere				
Argentina	300	0	300	400
Bolivia	20,000	0	15,000	10,000
Brazil	1,000	0	1,000	4,000
Chile	0	0	0	100
Colombia	243,900	0	204,000	160,600
Dominican Republic	4,450	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,500	0	4,500	7,700
Guatemala	7,500***	0	3,992	0
Haiti	21,107	147,660	19,420	19,420
Mexico *	190,000	175,000	117,000	248,500
Paraguay	500	0	500	800
Peru	40,000	0	31,500	28,950
Uruguay	0	0	0	100
Western Hemisphere Regional	74,107	0	109,008	85,000
-Central America Regional Security Initiative **	63,500	0	71,508	55,000
-Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	10,607	0	37,500	30,000
Subtotal, Western Hemisphere	607,364	322,660	506,220	565,570

*\$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010 for Mexico.

** The CARSI Spending Plan submitted to the Congress (CN 10-197) totals \$65M, which reflects \$63.5M for CARSI, Costa Rica and INL Centrally Managed Central America assistance, as well as \$1.5M for Guatemala bilateral activities.

***The Guatemala line item includes \$4M for CICIG and \$2M Ministry of the Interior earmarks.

**FY 2010 - 2012 INCLE Budget Allocations
(\$000)**

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	9,262	0	16,233	20,808
Centrally-Managed				
Criminal Youth Gangs	8,000	0	7,000	7,000
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	14,000	0	12,500	12,750
International Organizations	4,500	0	4,500	5,000
Interregional Aviation Support	60,088	0	57,052	60,652
Critical Flight Safety Program	20,750	0	16,250	17,250
INL Anticrime Programs	15,900	0	14,650	14,933
<i>Alien Smuggling/Border Security</i>	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
<i>Cyber Crime and IPR</i>	5,000	0	3,750	3,750
<i>Fighting Corruption</i>	4,750	0	4,750	5,033
<i>International Organized Crime</i>	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
<i>Financial Crimes/Money</i>				
<i>Laundering/CT</i>	4,150	0	4,150	4,150
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	5,000	0	0	0
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	0	0	0	15,000
Civilian Police Program	4,000	0	4,000	4,000
ILEA Operations	37,200	0	34,000	31,300
PD&S	24,523	0	29,250	34,500
Subtotal, Global	193,961	0	179,202	202,385
TOTAL INCLE	1,597,000	1,181,660	1,593,806	2,511,838

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Definitions – The acronyms PD&S and ICASS are used repeatedly throughout this document. Their definitions are as follows:

Program Development and Support (PD&S) - PD&S funds pay for the general and administrative expenses for operating INCLE foreign assistance programs. This includes salaries, benefits, allowances, and training of U.S. and locally engaged direct-hire and contract personnel. Funds also pay for organizational systems and tools for oversight and control, travel, and other costs for program planning, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Country-based PD&S is also used to pay each post's International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) bills for INL programs.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) - The ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support at its more than 200 diplomatic and consular posts overseas. The ICASS system seeks to provide quality services at the lowest cost, while attempting to ensure that each agency bears the cost of its presence overseas.

Africa

Africa Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	2,500	3,500
Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PRACT) *	2,000	-	1,000
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	**	2,433	14,650
Total	4,500	4,933	19,150

* In FY 2010 PRACT funding was notified under the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative.

** Funding for West African countries in FY 2010 (\$3.35M) and FY 2011 (\$2.25M) was requested under bilateral program line items.

Program Overview

The Africa Regional program includes three initiatives covering different regions in Africa. These funds are divided among the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PRACT), formerly known as East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARS), and a new initiative named West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). WARSI focuses on establishing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement services as well as improving the capacity and sustainability of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions in West Africa. The initiative provides technical assistance, advice, and training to facilitate partner efforts to counter transnational threats such as illicit trafficking in arms, persons, and drugs and to strengthen conflict mitigation and state legitimacy. This initiative subsumes West African programs requested bilaterally in past years.

Additional details on each of the three Africa Regional initiatives are provided in the following chapters.

Africa Regional (Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
2,500	2,500	3,500

Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multi-faceted, multi-year U.S. strategy aimed at disrupting terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, and enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces. Funds will assist in the development of the capacities of law enforcement organizations in TSCTP-eligible states in the Sahel region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal) to confront the challenges posed by terrorist organizations in the region, particularly al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

Program Goals and Objectives

The Africa Regional program supports the objectives of Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security as outlined in the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans of the regional countries. It also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement organizations to build their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist events.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Funding will support ongoing police advisor projects in Mali and/or Mauritania to facilitate police training and technical assistance planning and implementation. Funding may also support other training and technical assistance to professionalize law enforcement organizations and

strengthen border control capacity in one or more TSCTP-eligible countries.

**Africa Regional
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,170	2,050	3,150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	330	450	350
1.3 Subtotal	2,500	2,500	3,500
Total	2,500	2,500	3,500

Africa Regional (Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
2,000	-	1,000

Program Overview

The Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, and enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces. Since the Embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in 1998, East African countries have recognized the threat of terrorism, and have coordinated their defense and law enforcement agencies with the United States Government (USG) to detect and obstruct terrorist and other international criminal activities. INCLE funds will continue to assist in the development of the capacities of law enforcement organizations in East Africa to confront the challenges posed by terrorist organizations in the region.

Program Goals and Objectives

- To build sustainable security and counterterrorism capacities in partner nations.
- To improve and expand border security in East Africa, particularly around Somalia.
- To improve inter-agency and international community coordination in the Law Enforcement arena.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Counterterrorism Program** funds will support a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). Funds will be used to train and equip the criminal justice sector, with a focus on the police, to identify, prevent, and respond effectively to terrorist activity. Program activities will enhance the antiterrorism capabilities of East African governments' criminal justice sectors and build bilateral and regional cooperation in combating terrorism. Activities will further assist in the broader reform efforts necessary to creating a permissive and trusting relationship between the police and the public, such that counterterrorism efforts can be increasingly effective.
- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capacities of the East African countries to control point of entry-based immigration, customs, and law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies.
- **Anti-Piracy Program** funds will improve East African law enforcement capacities to detect, arrest, and prosecute pirates along the East African coast through trainings and technical assistance.

Africa Regional			
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism	1,900	0	950
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	100	0	50
1.3 Subtotal	2,000	0	1,000
Total	2,000	0	1,000

Africa Regional (West Africa)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
3,353 *	4,683 *	14,650

* In FY 2010 and FY 2011, \$3.353M and \$2.25M, respectively, was requested under bilateral program line items.

Program Overview

West Africa is facing a significant threat from transnational organized crime, as seen most prominently by the dramatic increase in drug trafficking through the region. The same factors that make West Africa vulnerable to narco-trafficking—weak criminal justice institutions, corrupt government facilitators, and large territories not governed by state authorities—have created an operating environment attractive to a variety of transnational criminal actors. Transnational crime is a threat to stability and good governance in West Africa and poses a direct threat to the security of U.S. citizens. INCLE funding has traditionally supported building counternarcotics capacity in individual West African countries. WARSI is designed to continue bilateral engagements, while providing greater flexibility to improve cross-border cooperation and enhancing the ability of West African states to respond to the threats of transnational crime at the regional level.

Program Goals and Objectives

The West Africa program supports the embassies' Peace and Security and Rule of Law objectives in the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans of the regional countries. It also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Building Criminal Justice Systems, and Counternarcotics.

- To strengthen information sharing between West African states;
- To share lessons learned and best practices within the region, thereby enhancing national capacity development;

- To support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) fulfill its regional role on counternarcotics issues; and
- To build national counternarcotics capacities throughout West Africa.

FY 2012 Program

Transnational Crime

- INCLE resources will be used to enhance security-sector reform initiatives in the West African region by establishing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement and other security sector services.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- INCLE resources will be used to promote rule of law and justice systems by enhancing systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance.

Africa Regional West Africa INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform			
West Africa Regional	2,653	2,200	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	700	765	0
1.3 Subtotal	3,353	2,965	0
1.5 Transnational Crime			
West Africa Regional	0	0	6,145
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	660
1.5 Subtotal	0	0	6,805
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
West Africa Regional	0	1,553	7,055
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	165	790
2.1 Subtotal	0	1,718	7,845
Total	3,353	4,683	14,650

Democratic Republic of Congo

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,700	6,000	6,000

Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), despite a resurgence of violence in the eastern provinces in 2009, continues to emerge from a brutal and complex conflict. However, the security situation remains precarious, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo has been unable to agree on a coherent plan for security sector reform. As cooperation increases among countries in the region, a continuing priority is assistance to the Congolese National Police and customs authorities on border controls. Continued funding is important to support Congolese and international donors' efforts to reform Congo's security sector and reinforce central African regional stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The DRC program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Peace and Security and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve DRC capacities in border control, customs, and related policing efforts.

Objective 2: To build the capacity of law enforcement services in the DRC to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes.

Objective 3: To increase coordination amongst international donors to ensure assistance efforts are reinforcing and complementary.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Police Development and Reform Program funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. The Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor will establish law enforcement initiatives such as providing training in basic policing skills to help increase Congolese capacity.
- Border Security Program funds will develop the capability of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to control point of entry-based immigration, identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking on drugs, weapons, contraband, and persons.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- Justice Sector Support funds will improve the capability for regional and provincial prosecutors and judges to advance criminal court cases through the legal system. Efforts will be focused on proper court procedures, extending rule of law to rural areas, with a focus on sexual and gender based crime initiatives.

Democratic Republic of Congo

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
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1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Police Development and Reform	0	2,000	1,845
Border Security	1,600	1,000	2,200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	100	1,500	455
1.3 Subtotal	1,700	6,000	4,500

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Sector Support	0	1,500	1,500
2.1 Subtotal	0	1,500	1,500

Total	1,700	6,000	6,000
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Djibouti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	750

Program Overview

Djibouti is a critical partner for stability in the Horn of Africa region, especially given potential threats from extremists operating in neighboring Somalia, Yemen, and the hostile government in Eritrea. Given the military's shift of emphasis to defending the northern frontier against Eritrea, the development of the police as the institution responsible for internal security is vital. This program will assist the Djiboutian criminal justice system, especially law enforcement agencies, to address regional threats such as piracy and terrorism. Djibouti is central to a regional approach to counter-piracy. This program is important given the relevance of each of these types of threats to U.S. interests, and the general U.S. interest in a stable Horn of Africa.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Djibouti program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Achieving Peace and Security - Preserve Djibouti as a stable partner in the Horn of Africa. It further supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals for criminal justice sector capacity building, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Assist the Djiboutian criminal justice sector to better provide internal security, such that Djibouti is both responsive to the security needs of its public and remains a key partner for stability within the Horn of Africa region. This could include police training to respond to threats of terrorism, or other extremists operating in the region.

Objective 2: Increase the capacity of Djibouti to contribute to a regional criminal justice system to counter piracy and other related threats to international security. This could include increasing the capacity of the

Djiboutian coast guard, corrections facilities, or maritime training center, or other related law enforcement and security measures.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Criminal Justice Sector Support

- **Internal Security:** This program will evaluate the role of the police and other criminal justice sector actors in providing internal security for the public of Djibouti while facing regional threats. After an initial assessment by Embassy Djibouti staff, with support from INL, specific and timely programmatic goals will be developed and executed to develop and maintain Djibouti's capacity as a regional partner for stability in the Horn of Africa.
- **Counter-Piracy:** To support ongoing review of the dynamic counter-piracy criminal justice efforts in the Horn of Africa, funds will be used to support those sectors of the criminal justice sector in Djibouti that are deemed useful to combating piracy, and other related threats to regional stability.

Djibouti			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Criminal Justice Sector Support	0	0	712
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	38
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	750
Total	0	0	750

Ethiopia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	500

Program Overview

The Ethiopia program will support criminal justice sector and police reform to build capacity to address regional and organized crime. It is especially important that the Ethiopian criminal justice sector be able to adequately address regional threats, especially given the nexus of organized criminal networks, violent extremism, and regional instability. Patterns of child-trafficking also represent a disturbing pattern of organized crime in the region. It is vital to U.S. interests that this program be funded given the importance of the stability of Ethiopia to the stability of the Horn of Africa as a whole.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Ethiopia program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan peace and security priorities that are focused on assisting Ethiopia in achieving internal stability and acting as a force for regional peace and security. The program also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals for criminal justice sector development and combating transnational crime.

Objective 1: Develop the capacity of Ethiopian criminal justice sector and national law enforcement agencies to address regional organized crime such as trafficking and violent extremism. These efforts will also take into consideration the overall professionalism and responsiveness of internal security forces to the Ethiopian public.

FY 2012 Program
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform
Criminal Justice Sector Support

- Regional and Organized Crime:** This program will evaluate the role of the police and other criminal justice sector actors in providing internal security while facing regional threats. The thematic emphasis of these efforts may include both counter-terrorism and anti-trafficking. After an initial assessment by Embassy Addis Ababa staff, with support from INL, specific and timely programmatic goals will be developed and executed to develop and maintain Ethiopia's capacity as a regional partner for stability in the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Criminal Justice Sector Support	0	0	475
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	25
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	500
Total	0	0	500

Kenya

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	2,000	2,000

Program Overview

The violence that swept Kenya from December 2007 to February 2008 highlighted longstanding institutional, electoral and socio-economic factors that had been undermining Kenya's democracy and prospects for long-term stability. Among the key areas requiring reform is the Kenyan criminal justice sector. The capacity of the Kenyan system to address crimes such as sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and regional piracy is increasing but much more is needed. Strong Kenyan cooperation is critical to a regional counter-piracy approach. Given the importance of Kenya as a regional partner, supporting improved internal security, including respect for civil liberties and human rights, and combating regional organized crime is of paramount importance to U.S. interests.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Kenya program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal to build capacity to prevent and respond to threats of terrorism, crime, and conflict, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform. Specifically, the Embassy seeks to continue the development of the criminal justice sector in Kenya.

Objective 1: Support Kenyan efforts for national police reform and the ongoing Kenyan-led efforts to transform the Kenyan police forces into publicly responsive and professional services.

Objective 2: Increase capacity of Kenyan law enforcement to investigate and successfully prosecute cases of SGBV. Increase the capacity of the Kenyan judiciary to competently adjudicate such cases.

Objective 3: Assist the Kenyan law enforcement agencies and justice sectors in their efforts to improve criminal prosecution, including piracy cases.

FY 2012 Program

The Criminal Justice Sector Reform project supports Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform and Rule of Law and Human Rights program areas.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- **National Police Reform:** Initiated through Department of Defense 1207 funds provided after the post-election violence in 2007 and 2008, this project will support Kenyan-led efforts toward national police reform.
- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence:** Previously funded through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative, this bilateral program will increase the capacity of the criminal justice sector to respond professionally to instances of SGBV and domestic violence in Kenya.
- **Counter-Piracy and Judicial Reform:** The Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) will focus on improving Kenya's ability to effectively and efficiently prosecute crime, with a significant focus on piracy cases. This RLA will continue efforts to assist Kenya's Department of Public Prosecution and the judiciary.

Kenya

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	0	1,100	1,130
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	150	120
1.3 Subtotal	0	1,250	1,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	0	750	750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	0	0
2.1 Subtotal	0	750	750
Total	0	2,000	2,000

Liberia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
9,000	16,000	17,000

Program Overview

Decades of instability and conflict have weakened many of the countries in West Africa, and problems frequently have spilled over borders and undermined already troubled states. This state of affairs has the potential to undermine West Africa's general stability, good governance and development and threatens U.S. strategic objectives in the region. These same conditions have also resulted in West Africa becoming a significant transshipment point for narcotics, further exacerbating the potential for regional instability.

Liberia emerged from a 14-year civil war in 2003 and has experienced six years of relative peace and stability. However, the Government of Liberia (GOL) still requires significant external donor support in order to provide for its own security and rule of law. Since 2003, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has had the lead in supporting the GOL with reforming and developing the Liberia National Police (LNP). With the planned drawdown of UNMIL in 2012, after the presidential elections, the ability of the GOL to contribute to the country's lasting peace and security becomes critical.

Program Goals and Objectives

INCLE programs support the international community and the GOL goals to strengthen, develop, and reform its police and other criminal justice institutions. These programs are part of the increased USG policy focus on these issues enunciated by the Secretary of State and the Bureau of African Affairs in 2009 and 2010. They support Embassy Monrovia's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of peace and security and rule of law and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of criminal justice and counternarcotics development. The programs will also implement the recommendations of the INL-led interagency 2010 counternarcotics assessment of West Africa.

Objective 1: To further strengthen law enforcement's ability to contribute to Liberia's peace and security and increased adherence to laws and international standards.

Objective 2: To increase the capacity of criminal justice institutions to provide rule of law in Liberia and increased adherence to laws and international standards.

Objective 3: To strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice institutions' capacity to combat narcotics trafficking in the region.

FY 2012 Program

Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **The Civilian Police (CivPol) Program** consists of U.S. advisors and the provision of equipment and infrastructure development. The advisors include police officers and related experts who either are seconded to UNMIL or work directly with the LNP. The CivPol program will continue to support the development of the LNP, including its Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and Police Support Unit (PSU). Emphasis will be given to increasing the capabilities of these institutions nationwide, furthering the capacity of personnel, and infrastructure development.
 - The Senior Advisor Team will continue to support the LNP leadership in institutional reform and capacity building.
 - Continued assistance for the PSU, responsible for low-grade civil disorder management, will be provided.
 - ERU advisors will continue and expand upon the field mentoring for the Unit within and outside of the capital. The ERU is responsible for supporting the PSU as necessary and responding to violent situations requiring greater skills and experience.
 - Training and mentoring of civilians in the LNP to take on administrative and logistical functions, such as maintenance, human resource management and budgeting, will continue.
 - In-service training will continue for officers in general, advanced and supervisory policing skills and include additional counties outside of Montserrado.
 - Assistance will also include essential, non-lethal equipment and infrastructure support, such as construction or renovation of ERU and

PSU facilities in the leeward areas and expanding communications networks in select locations throughout Liberia.

Counternarcotics

- **Counternarcotics:** In the second year of this program, assistance will be provided to agencies responsible for counter-narcotics efforts, directly and/or via the West Africa Coastal Initiative's Transnational Organized Crime Unit. Assistance will include training, provision of non-lethal equipment and infrastructure development.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- **The Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) Program**, consisting of rule of law advisors and the provision of equipment and infrastructure support, will continue to strengthen criminal justice institutions. JSSL legal experts will work with judicial, justice, and corrections institutions. JSSL program activities will expand nationwide with emphasis on increasing the capabilities of these institutions throughout Liberia, furthering the capacity of personnel and infrastructure development.
 - Through mentoring, training and advising activities, the JSSL advisors will foster institutional reform, build capacity and encourage a more consistent and effective justice process among the criminal justice institutions.
 - Both technical and material assistance will be provided to help the GOL address the large number of pre-trial detainees in the corrections system.
 - Attention will be given to strengthening a national case management system that will be accessible to all justice sector institutions.
 - Technical assistance will be provided to further strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation.
 - Continuing training of prosecutors and judicial personnel will be provided.
 - Continuing technical assistance will be provided in reviewing and updating the criminal procedure code.

Liberia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Civilian Police Program	8,550	8,800	9,300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	450	300	500
1.3 Subtotal	9,000	9,100	9,800
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Counternarcotics Program	0	1,000	1,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	50	0
1.4 Subtotal	0	1,050	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Sector Support	0	5,700	6,200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	150	0
2.1 Subtotal	0	5,850	6,200
Total	9,000	16,000	17,000

Mauritania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	330

Program Overview

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 to achieving U.S. counterterrorism goals in the Sahel region. The Government of Mauritania's (GOM's) capacity for action remains limited and it is in the U.S. Government's interest to strengthen the GOM's ability to counter the terrorist threat in Mauritania and the Sahel region.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Mauritania program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal of Countering the Terrorist Threat. It also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement organizations to build their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist events.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Law Enforcement Support:** Funds will support training and technical assistance to law enforcement organizations to build capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist activity.

Mauritania

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Support	0	0	310
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	20
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	330
Total	0	0	330

Mozambique

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
300	500	600

Program Overview

Mozambique's vast landmass, coupled with its limited capacity to patrol land and sea borders, raises counter-terrorism and counternarcotics concerns. Mozambique operates as the southern Africa "middleman" for African and Asian criminal activities, including trafficking in narcotics, persons, and other contraband, as well as alien smuggling, money laundering, and financial crime. The Government of Mozambique's current leadership, anticipated to remain unchanged through 2014, views the U.S. Government favorably and wishes to increase strategic military, economic, security, and political linkages with the United States. The FY 2012 program will allow us to capitalize on the opportunity to build a broader base of engagement and advance U.S. Government goals for the southern African region.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Mozambique program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Enhancing Capabilities of Mozambican Security Forces and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve border control at land borders and seaports of entry.

Objective 2: To improve law enforcement capabilities in Mozambique through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

Objective 3: To improve the Government of Mozambique's capacity to detect and address corruption.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Mozambique to control point of entry-based immigration in the land and maritime sectors, identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking of narcotics, contraband and persons.
- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will also help develop and implement modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities.

Transnational Crime

Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Program funds will provide technical assistance, training and select material to the Mozambican law enforcement sector for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting corruption.

Mozambique

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	275	175	275
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	25	25	25
1.3 Subtotal	300	200	300
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Transnational Crime	0	300	275
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	25
1.5 Subtotal	0	300	300
Total	300	500	600

Somalia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	2,000

Program Overview

The inability of Somali institutions to provide internal security and to combat organized crime and violent extremism damages U.S. interests both regionally in the Horn of Africa and more globally. It is vital to U.S. interests that criminal justice sector development efforts in Somalia receive support.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Somalia program supports the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan peace and security priority “Successful Dialogue and Reconciliation Contributing toward a More Stable Somalia,” and INL’s FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals for developing the criminal justice sector, supporting security sector reform, and preventing transnational crime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is already active in Somaliland, and their programs are seen as a priority by the international and U.S. Government counter-piracy community.

Objective 1: Promote areas of stability within Somalia, with the aim of promoting stability and combating violent extremism within Somalia as a whole. This will increase not only the stability of Somalia, but also stability of the Horn of Africa.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Criminal Justice Sector Development

- Initially supported through Department of Defense 1207 funds, this activity will support the development of a sustainable and independent criminal justice sector in Somalia. INL will support law enforcement

initiatives including criminal justice, community security and policing, and civilian police training.

Somalia

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Criminal Justice Sector Development	0	0	1,900
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	100
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	2,000
Total	0	0	2,000

South Africa

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	2,000	3,000

Program Overview

South Africa is an anchor of stability and prosperity for the Southern African region. However, South Africa has one of the most critical crime problems in the world and is an attractive operating environment for organized crime and terrorist groups. Porous borders and inadequate controls expose South Africa to an influx of illegal goods, including weapons. The South African Police Service (SAPS) remains in need of additional resources and training. The Government of South Africa has been reluctant to seek U.S. Government assistance, but recent law enforcement cooperation has been increasing in depth and range. The FY 2012 program will allow us to capitalize on these overtures to increase South African law enforcement capacity and reinforce regional southern African stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The South Africa program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan target of A Safe South Africa and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve the Government of South Africa's capacity to detect, deter and prosecute complex crime.

Objective 2: To train the South African police to effectively operate against national and transnational crime.

Objective 3: To assist the South African police in developing regional training capabilities in order to train and assist other countries in the region.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. The Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor will establish law enforcement initiatives such as providing training in basic policing skills and forensics to help increase South African capacity.
- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of South Africa to control point of entry-based immigration, identify and track illegal immigration, and trafficking of drugs, contraband, and persons.

Transnational Crime

- **Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Program** funds will provide technical assistance, training and select material to the South African law enforcement sector for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting complex transnational and organized crime.

South Africa

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	700	1,750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	1,000	750
1.3 Subtotal	0	1,700	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Transnational Crime	0	0	500
1.5 Subtotal	0	0	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Sector Support	0	300	0
2.1 Subtotal	0	300	0
Total	0	2,000	3,000

Sudan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
16,000	27,000	37,000

Program Overview

The largely peaceful and orderly self-determination referendum in January 2011 was a testament to the developing capacity of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and the international community's critical role in support of this nascent government. As the GoSS now prepares for Southern Sudan's independence in July 2011, expectations for delivery of services, including providing internal security, are very high. The GoSS will need to make decisions and enact policies that put the needs of the people of Southern Sudan first, and the international community has a responsibility to hold the GoSS to a realistic but sufficiently high standard of governance and accountability. INL remains committed to support the GoSS in providing internal security in the post-independence period. To assist with program planning through this crucial period, INL is conducting an updated inter-agency assessment of the criminal justice sector in March and April of 2011.

Established in 2005 to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the INL program in Sudan focuses on two main components. The first is the development of a Southern Sudanese criminal justice sector to better maintain security, enhance governance and ensure a peaceful completion of the CPA including through the anticipated transition to independence this July through effective civilian policing. This component consists of three mutually dependent pillars that support a functioning criminal justice sector in the South: assistance to the police, to rule of law institutions, and to the corrections system. The second component is INL's support to United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Missions in Southern Sudan and Darfur in their efforts to enhance security and stability in Sudan through civilian policing.

With independence expected in July 2011, local police must be capable of stabilizing areas throughout Sudan and responding to security threats and civil

disturbances. With independence, institutions that have been functioning on an interim basis will transition into permanent institutions and, in some cases, transform themselves based on the new realities associated with statehood. This is especially true of the judicial sector, which will need to transform from a sharia and civil law system of the North to the common law system of the South. The Southern Sudan Police Services (SSPS) will require significant donor assistance for strategic planning, training, and infrastructure development in order to accommodate the necessary and projected increase of competent police officers within the SSPS. Maintaining security and stability in the Darfur region also will be a concern during these uncertain times.

Southern Sudan's independence also will affect the level of INL support for the civilian police component of the UN missions. INL plans to continue its support to the UN African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID); however, a number of different scenarios could arise after the referendum with regard to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The UN is expected to establish a follow-on mission to address outstanding CPA issues, monitor security arrangements, and support the GoSS' efforts to improve security throughout its territory. INL must be prepared for all scenarios, though the most likely will involve an increase in support for additional civilian police advisors and other assistance.

Program Goals and Objectives

The United States played a significant role in brokering and supporting implementation of the CPA. Throughout the CPA's interim period, USG policy has been to build capacity within the GoSS to improve governance and security to allow for full implementation of the agreement. This support will be even more important over the next year as the results of the referendum are implemented. This program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal #1 (Assist the Peaceful Transition of Sudan) and Goal #3 (Promoting Democratic Reform in the North and South) as well as INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

Objective 1: Criminal Justice Sector Development as a vital component of security sector transformation in Southern Sudan: To enhance governance, rule of law, and security for the Southern Sudanese people through comprehensive development and capacity building of legitimate criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan. This includes the development of the enforcement, judicial, and corrections pillars of the civilian security sector of

Southern Sudan. Additionally, INL will explore means to improve the criminal justice sector capacity to uphold the law through impartial investigation and prosecution.

Objective 2: Support to United Nations Police (UNPOL) components of Peacekeeping Missions in Sudan: INL will provide support to U.S. contingents of Individual Police Officers (IPOs). Additionally, INL may provide training, equipment, or other support to prepare Formed Police Units (FPUs) for deployment into peace-keeping missions in Sudan. If the mandates for the UN Missions do not include Formed Police Units, or if INL cannot support those units for another reason, then these funds will be used either to support U.S. officers seconded to the Missions, or to support bilateral assistance to the police to increase the geographic footprint of our assistance at state capitals. This will depend on the status of the UN Missions in FY2012.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Support to UN Missions

- Parallel to the bilateral efforts, INL will continue to support UN peacekeeping missions in Sudan in assisting the local police to build enforcement capacity through training and mentoring. Pending the mandate of any new mission, INL plans to increase the number of civilian police, judicial, and corrections advisors seconded to the UN who will train and mentor local police, as well as provide equipment and other training support.

Development of the Southern Sudan Police Service

- The number of INL advisors will be increased to assign experienced law enforcement officers to SSPS headquarters and to provide training in various facilities, with primary training programs being conducted in Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes states. These advisors will support both capacity building for strategic planning by the SSPS and development of technical skills. INL will continue to expand training operations in Juba, Rumbek (Lakes state), and Bor (Jonglei state).

- INL is in the process of developing program plans for rural safety in Southern Sudan with the SSPS, especially for issues of road safety and cattle raiding. Southern Sudan has little paved road outside of the capital Juba. Banditry and accidents are already significant problems in remote areas only serviced by dirt roads; this could worsen as roads are paved. Cattle-raiding is a major source of rural violence, and the SSPS is developing specialized units in key state capitals to address this crime. Illiteracy continues to be a major problem within the SSPS, and literacy programs for the police are extremely limited. As such, INL also will continue to plan programs that address this critical need.
- INL will continue a program to protect vulnerable populations in contact with the criminal justice sector through the use of FY 2012 funds.

Development of the Southern Sudanese Correctional Service

- GoSS Prison Services continue to be under-resourced, and a high population of prisoners is held on remand while awaiting trial. With other partners contributing to prison infrastructure development, INL will be focusing on prison management and protection of vulnerable populations such as children, the mentally ill, and prisoners awaiting trial. This will be done through support to the nascent corrections service training academy as well as to corrections advisors to assist in the ongoing management of corrections facilities in South Sudan. INL also is specifically developing programming aimed at protecting vulnerable populations within prisons including juveniles, pre-trial prisoners, women and the mentally ill.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Development of the Southern Sudanese Judicial System

- INL currently has three components to its justice sector programming. This includes an ongoing Resident Legal Advisor, trainings on Southern Sudanese law to judges trained primarily in the North, and the development of the only law school in South Sudan. Funding to these three projects will grow in order to assist the Judiciary and Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development with their current functions, as well as to train legal professionals in the newly created legal system of South Sudan.

Sudan

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Support to United Nations Peace-Keeping Missions	5,000	3,500	9,000
Police Development and Reform	7,750	7,500	9,000
Correctional Services Development	1,250	7,500	9,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	1,000	700	800
1.3 Subtotal	15,000	19,200	27,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Reform	1,000	7,500	9,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)		300	200
2.1 Subtotal	1,000	7,800	9,200
Total	16,000	27,000	37,000

Tanzania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
450	450	950

Program Overview

Tanzania, the site of one of two U.S. Embassy bombings in 1998, remains vulnerable to international crime and terrorism. The Government of Tanzania, recognizing this threat, continues to partner and coordinate their defense and law enforcement agency activities with the U.S. Government to detect and obstruct terrorist and other international criminal activities. However, Tanzanian institutions continue to have minimal capacity to combat illegal migration and trafficking. Corruption reduces that capacity even further. As a historically stable state and integral member of both eastern and southern African regional associations, the U.S. Government should continue to work with Tanzania to improve Tanzanian law enforcement capabilities and reinforce regional stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Tanzania program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goal of a Region at Peace, Secure Nation and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: To improve law enforcement capabilities in Tanzania through the continued modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

Objective 2: To increase Tanzania's capacity to control its borders through trainings and technical assistance.

Objective 3: To increase Tanzanian capacity and willingness to detect, investigate and prosecute piracy along the east African coast.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will be used to expand programming at select police training facilities, and to develop and implement strategic plans for improving law enforcement training.
- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Tanzania to control point of entry-based immigration and customs. This program will also build the capacity of law enforcement units to interdict criminal activities, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies.

Transnational Crime

- **Anti-Piracy Program** funds will improve Tanzanian law enforcement capacity to detect, arrest, and prosecute pirates along the east African coast through trainings and technical assistance.

Tanzania			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425	420	600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	25	30	50
1.3 Subtotal	450	450	650
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Transnational Crime	0	0	300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	0	0	300
Total	450	450	950

Uganda

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
235	235	1,535

Program Overview

Uganda continues to be a leader in East Africa and a strong partner to the United States in advancing wider regional peace and security goals in the Great Lakes region and its own northern region. Challenges stemming from the Lord's Resistance Army withdrawal in 2006 and recurring civil disturbances highlight a need for re-strengthening civilian law and order institutions nationwide.

Among the key needs for promoting Uganda's transition to a fully representative, multi-party democracy and restoring public confidence in Ugandan law enforcement institutions is the reform of the Ugandan criminal justice sector. Improving these institutions will enable Uganda to continue playing a strategic role in resolving regional transnational crime and terrorism threats.

In FY 2009, INL received Department of Defense 1207 funds for Embassy Kampala's Law and Order Program, and Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds from the Department's Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance for a regional law enforcement project. The INL program in Uganda represents one of our largest programs in Africa, thus the FY 2012 request would allow continuation of these projects and permit expansion upon the multi-sector rule of law program launched with FY 2009 funds. INL's partnership with the Uganda Police Force directly contributes to the USG strategy of supporting East African civilian law enforcement institutions.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Uganda program supports Embassy Kampala's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan regional Peace and Security priorities of continuing the development of the criminal justice sector in Uganda.

Objective 1: Promote broad based rule of law reform by improving the coordination between the police, prosecution, and the judiciary, and increasing access to justice in Uganda.

Objective 2: Assist Ugandan justice sector institutions in addressing quality of life concerns such as domestic violence, gender based violence, child abuse/neglect, and human trafficking.

Objective 3: Assist the Ugandan Police in its efforts to combat corruption and enhance the accountability of police officers.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Support

- **Community Policing Project** will support Ugandan police efforts nationwide in establishing strong relationships with the communities they serve by effectively combating crime and addressing quality of life issues.
- **Regional Police Academy Project** will enhance the Ugandan Police Force by modernizing curricula, providing training materials, and teaching methodologies at both the academy and the in-service levels. Uganda's national academy has begun to train police officers from neighboring countries such as Sudan and Somalia, and this project would assist the police in restructuring the curricula and reinforcing the skills of law enforcement personnel in Uganda and surrounding countries.
- **Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Project** provides technical assistance to the Ugandan police to investigate transnational crimes and enhance their counter-terrorism capacity.
- **Counterterrorism Project** improves the capability of Ugandan police officers to combat terrorism by building intelligence and analysis skills.

Uganda

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Police Development and Reform	0	160	1,435
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	75	100
1.3 Subtotal	0	235	1,535
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Trafficking in Persons	210	0	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	25	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	235	0	0
Total	0	235	1,535

Zambia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	900

Program Overview

Zambia has been a pillar of peace and stability in southern Africa. However, Zambian security forces continue to lack the capacity to monitor and control the borders, serve effectively in law enforcement operations, and fight terrorism. The Government of Zambia has requested U.S. Government assistance in training and technical assistance to increase Zambian security sector capabilities. Building Zambian police forces' professional law enforcement capacity through training supports U.S. regional stability goals and strengthens the U.S.-Zambia bilateral partnership.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Zambia program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Peace and Security and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: To develop Zambian police force law enforcement capacity through trainings and technical assistance.

Objective 2: To increase Zambia's capacity to control its borders.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will also

help develop and implement modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities.

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Zambia to control point of entry-based immigration, customs, and law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies.

Zambia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	855
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	45
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	900
Total	0	0	900

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	670

Program Overview

Cambodia continues to face many institutional weaknesses that threaten to undermine its progress as a stable country. Cambodian law enforcement capacity remains quite 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. U.S. assistance will combat narcotics trafficking and crime through targeted technical assistance to strengthen Cambodia's law enforcement institutions and personnel.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Cambodia program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of A Responsible Regional and International Actor in Partnership with the United States and A Sustainable Democracy that Adheres to the Rule of Law and Respects Human Rights and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems, Transnational Crime, and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Provide reform-based assistance to law enforcement sectors to promote transparency and build capacities to deter and prevent national and transnational security threats, in a manner consistent with the rule of law, international human rights standards, and internationally accepted management practices.

Objective 2: Reduce avenues for transnational crime and illegal commerce by improving security force management and operational capacities.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement

- A Law Enforcement Advisor will provide technical assistance, advice, and training on topics including, but not limited to, basic police training and restructuring and reform operations. This advisor will also assist Cambodia's law enforcement agencies to improve their abilities to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related and other transnational crimes such as money laundering.

Cambodia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement	0	0	655
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	15
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	670
Total	0	0	670

China

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
800	800	850

Program Overview

Over the past twenty years, China's political system has undergone serious and fundamental changes. China's efforts to establish a legal framework consistent with rule of law principles have prompted a vigorous and open debate within China's judicial, scholarly, and policy communities about possible future reforms. The United States' interest in China stems not only from its vast economic and political influence in East Asia and the Pacific, South and Central Asia and beyond, but also from the massive flow of precursor chemicals that are diverted for illicit use from within its borders, a desire to increase law enforcement cooperation as part of the U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group on Law Enforcement Cooperation (JLG), and ongoing concerns about human rights that draw the regular attention of the U.S. Government and the international community. Our program focuses on increasing U.S. understanding of the Chinese legal system, and vice versa, and influencing China toward greater law enforcement cooperation with the United States.

Program Goals and Objectives

The China program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism and Support for U.S. Policies and Values and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To promote criminal justice sector reform.

Objective 2: To increase awareness of U.S. policies, practices, and legal frameworks to enhance understanding and facilitate increased law enforcement cooperation.

FY 2012 Program

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- A Legal Advisor will work to promote criminal law reform, professionalize the criminal justice system, and enhance U.S.-PRC law enforcement cooperation by meeting with law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges, as well as non-governmental actors such as law students, professors, private attorneys, and other legal experts, to enhance understanding of the U.S. legal system and criminal procedures.

China			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	775	775	825
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	25	25	25
2.1 Subtotal	800	800	850
Total	800	800	850

East Asia and Pacific Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,300	1,100	1,100

Program Overview

Throughout the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region, porous borders, long cultural traditions of smuggling, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded law enforcement institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional and international criminals flourish. It is also a situation conducive to the free movement of terrorists. In order to effectively counter cross-border crime, police and other security forces in the region must work together more effectively, sharing information and supporting each other's operational efforts. There is a clear and primary need to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement officials in the region, including through the sub-regional Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), to build regional and sub-regional law enforcement capacity to interdict illegally trafficked goods, substances, and people, and to effectively investigate cases, counter terrorism, and dismantle organized crime syndicates. The EAP Regional program will provide mobile training opportunities to considerably larger numbers of officers in each country, on their own ground, and also insert robust cross-border liaison components into the curriculum.

Program Goals and Objectives

The EAP Regional program supports the Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs' FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan (BSRP) goal of Meeting Security Challenges in Asia by Enhancing Ties with Allies and Partners and INL's FY 2012 BSRP goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To disrupt and suppress the movement of illicit goods throughout Southeast Asia, including narcotics and other contraband, some of which is ultimately destined for the United States.

Objective 2: To facilitate cooperation among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia to help them address cross-border crime, as well as to enhance the security and stability of the ASEAN sub-region and EAP region more broadly.

Objective 3: To combat corruption within and among law enforcement agencies.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- This project builds regional countries’ capacities to combat transnational security threats posed by terrorism and illicit cross-border trafficking of narcotics and other contraband, as well as money laundering, trafficking in persons and piracy at sea, among other things, through training, technical assistance and equipment donations.

East Asia and the Pacific Regional

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,050	1,050
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	50	50	50
1.3 Subtotal	1,300	1,100	1,100
Total	1,300	1,100	1,100

Indonesia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
11,570	10,520	11,570

Program Overview

Indonesia is a strategic partner for the United States with growing regional and global influence. Indonesia is also home to the terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), and has been the target of several deadly terrorist attacks over the past decade. Since the start of INL assistance in 2000, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) has embraced institutional reform of its law enforcement organizations and criminal justice system. The continued development of an effective civilian police force and support for prosecutorial and judicial reform will ensure Indonesia remains a key partner for the United States in combating transnational crime and terrorism.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Indonesia program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Promoting Good Governance and Strengthening Civil Society and Enhancing Cooperation with Indonesia on Counterterrorism and Regional Stability and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: To build a sustainable whole of government approach, including civilian law enforcement and other relevant government agencies, to develop effective, modern, democratic, and professional law enforcement institutions with the capacity to combat maritime threats, conduct investigations, respond to manmade and natural disasters, develop policies in line with international standards, and enhance training curricula and protect human rights.

Objective 2: To assist prosecutors to cooperate with law enforcement to prosecute cases of terrorism, transnational crime, corruption and environmental crime.

Objective 3: To disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Indonesia.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Support

- **Maritime Security Project** builds capacity of the Indonesian National Police (INP) and GOI maritime security agencies in maritime, port and border security, regional cooperation and coordination through organizational development interventions, training, technical assistance and equipment donations.
- **Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Project** provides training, technical assistance and equipment to build sustainable INP capacity to investigate transnational crimes and terrorism.
- **Leadership and Management Project** trains senior and mid-level INP officers to effectively manage the organization.
- **National Training and Curriculum Project** supports the reform, standardization and integration of the INP curriculum to develop highly skilled entry-level officers at all positions.
- **Forensics Project** builds capacity within various INP units to collect and evaluate forensic evidence.
- **Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) Project** trains law enforcement officials to respond to manmade or natural disasters.

Counternarcotics

- **Counternarcotics Assistance Program** will provide training, equipment and technical assistance that will build capacity of counternarcotics law enforcement officials to combat the drug trade.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- **Legal Advisors** will assist in implementing a new criminal procedure code to move the Indonesian criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent and evidence-based system, while supporting

efforts by Attorney General's Office to prosecute terrorists, combat corruption, and curb environmental crimes.

Indonesia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Support	8,595	7,145	7,905
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	25	500	665
1.3 Subtotal	8,620	7,645	8,570
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Counternarcotics Assistance	450	450	460
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	0	25	40
1.4 Subtotal	450	475	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	2,500	2,350	2,310
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	50	190
2.1 Subtotal	2,500	2,400	2,500
Total	11,570	10,520	11,570

Laos

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,000	1,000	1,500

Program Overview

Laos, until recently the world's third largest producer of opium, has reduced cultivation to historically low levels by Laos' standards. However, the last several years have seen noticeable increases in opium cultivation, and hundreds of pounds of opium from Laos are interdicted in the U.S. each year. In addition, after years of steady declines in opium addiction, the number of addicts remains high, and abuse of amphetamine-type substances (ATS) has proliferated throughout Laos in recent years. The program will also combat the rise in narcotics-related drug trafficking, a rise in contraband smuggling, and improve the criminal justice system more effective criminal prosecutions.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Laos program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Strengthening the Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement and Advancing Democratic Values and Human Rights and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Significantly disrupt the movement of illicit drugs from Laos to the United States by reducing the total amount of opium cultivation.

Objective 2: Assist criminal justice sector institutions to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers, improve contraband interdiction, and improve the criminal justice system.

Objective 3: Assist addicts in receiving effective treatment, rehabilitation, occupational therapy and after care services to reduce the demand for drugs in Laos.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Law Enforcement Support** will expand Lao provincial and district police's knowledge of current trafficking methods, capabilities, investigation techniques, and the use of simple technology to make them more effective and reliable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating narcotics trafficking. The project will also work with the Lao Customs Department to improve the interdiction of opium parcels shipments to the United States, as well as of contraband generally.

Counternarcotics

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

- **Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction Project** will implement a modern media campaign and innovative materials to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. In addition, abusers of illicit drugs will be treated in Lao drug treatment, health facilities and/or community-based treatment programs. Improvements in post treatment "after care" will also be a priority.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- **The Office of the Supreme Prosecutors (OOSP) Project** will increase the capacity of OOSP and its training institute to be more effective in training provincial prosecutors to execute their roles in the Lao criminal prosecution and legal process. This will improve the skills of provincial prosecutors to conduct effective criminal prosecutions and coordinate with police investigators and the judiciary, and increase the role for defense attorneys in the criminal justice system. The Ministry of Justice will also be assisted in its efforts to bring better understanding of Lao law to provincial and district officials.

Laos

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Support	0	250	750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	200	458
1.3 Subtotal	0	450	1,208
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Narcotics Law Enforcement	300	0	0
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	150	150	150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	550	100	70
1.4 Subtotal	1,000	250	220
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	0	150	50
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	150	22
2.1 Subtotal	0	300	72
Total	1,000	1,000	1,500

Philippines

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,365	2,065	2,450

Program Overview

The United States and the Philippines are long-standing partners promoting cooperation on peace and security issues. The Government of the Philippines has achieved significant successes in capturing members of terrorist groups Jemaah Islamiyah and the Abu Sayyaf Group, and efforts underway continue to improve the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to address such threats. INL assistance programs remain dedicated to improving the capacity of the Philippine police and maritime security institutions, and strengthening the criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute domestic and transnational crimes.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Philippines program supports the host government's Integrated Transformation Plan. The Philippines program also supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Defeating Terrorists and Fostering Peace and Transforming Governance and Protecting Human Rights and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To assist with building the capacity of law enforcement institutions to combat crime and conduct criminal investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of criminals.

Objective 2: To increase the professionalism of the Philippine police and prosecutors to improve case management and enhance the respect for human rights in the criminal justice system.

Objective 3: To improve prosecutorial training and skills development, develop better use of criminal procedure tools, and provide recommendations for improving the operations of the criminal justice system.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Support

- **Law Enforcement Training Project** expands the capacity of the Philippine police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations at Model Police Stations and other law enforcement institutions throughout the Philippines. Assistance is delivered through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts.
- **Southern Philippines Police Development Project** supports the further development of civilian law enforcement capacity to address criminal and terrorist threats and capable of acting in accordance with respect for human rights by providing police training, equipment, and mentoring.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice System

- **Administration of Justice Project** supports justice sector reform efforts to address weak rule of law in the Philippines, particularly with regards to widespread corruption, low delivery of basic services, and human rights abuses. Legal advisors will provide training and mentoring for prosecutors to support skills development.

Philippines

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Support	730	1,420	1,785
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	15	15	15
1.3 Subtotal	745	1,435	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice System	605	620	635
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	15	10	15
2.1 Subtotal	620	630	650
Total	1,365	2,065	2,450

Thailand

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,740	1,740	1,740

Program Overview

Thailand is a U.S. treaty ally and key partner on law enforcement issues. Thailand's criminal laws, criminal justice institutions, and regulatory and investigative capabilities should be improved in order to respond more effectively to terrorism, transnational and organized crime in the 21st century. Thailand and the United States maintain an exemplary, long-standing partnership in counternarcotics work, and Thailand is well-placed and willing to put forward a similar effort against international crime. Continued assistance from the U.S. Government will be focused on bolstering anti-corruption reforms and governance, and capacity building in the criminal justice system; a vital component in Thailand's internal stability as well as in the operational interface between Thai and U.S. law enforcement.

Program Goals and Objectives

Thailand's program reflects an integrated strategy, based on an interagency approach, to ensure that Thailand will remain strong, stable, and well-situated to provide vital cooperation on a range of issues of concern. The Thailand program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of 1) Thailand consolidates responsive, sustainable democratic institutions capable of national reconciliation, 2) Thailand is an increasingly effective ally in promoting peace and security, and 3) Thailand has an effective and trustworthy criminal justice system, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Improve Thailand's law enforcement capabilities and support judicial and legislative reforms to strengthen effectiveness, comply with

international standards, bolster internal and cross-border cooperation in the security sector, and support the rule of law while respecting human rights.

Objective 2: Minimize the adverse effects that transnational crime and criminal networks have on the United States and its allies through enhanced international cooperation and foreign assistance.

Objective 3: Advocate for strong and healthy democratic institutions in order to bolster security and counter crime and corruption.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Support

- Law enforcement support will continue to support appropriate law enforcement experts to advise and provide training and technical assistance to the Royal Thai Police (RTP) and other law enforcement agencies focusing on policing skills, police integrity, capacity building, law enforcement data management, anticorruption, and managing organizational change to meet international standards.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice System Reform

- Funds will continue to support training and technical assistance, including but not limited to, the provision and support of a Legal Advisor and/or other legal experts. The program will focus on supporting the Royal Thai Government's efforts to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system and fight corruption through consultation, seminars and workshops for sitting judges, prosecutors and public/private attorneys. The program will continue to include training visits by senior U.S. judicial experts.

Thailand

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
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1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Support	660	505	505
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	480	365	365
1.3 Subtotal	1,140	870	870

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice System Reform	350	505	505
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	250	365	365
2.1 Subtotal	600	870	870

Total	1,740	1,740	1,740
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Timor-Leste

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
800	660	660

Program Overview

Timor-Leste is Asia's poorest and most fragile democracy. Since achieving independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has suffered from a pattern of political violence and instability. Given the geographic location of Timor-Leste, situated between United States treaty ally Australia and strategic partner Indonesia, the U.S. commitment to security and stability of this fragile nation is imperative. The United States' highest priority in Timor-Leste is to enhance the ability of the Timorese government to extend the current period of stability and security for its citizens, which will set the foundation for sustained, long-term economic and social development.

Program Goals and Objectives

The continued INCLE assistance will be coordinated with the new FY 2010 Department of Defense 1207 project. The Timor-Leste program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Security and Stability Bolstered by Improved Capacity of Timorese Security Forces and Foundations for Good Governance Strengthened and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: To help build capacity among criminal justice sector institutions to provide internal security and combat transnational criminal threats.

Objective 2: To assist the Timorese justice system in developing capacity to manage simple and complex criminal cases.

Objective 3: To prepare the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) for taking over internal security responsibilities from the United Nations Police force (UNPOL) following their expected departure in 2012.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Reform

- Law Enforcement Reform Project will expand the PNTL's knowledge and skills in general law enforcement principles, theories and techniques to help the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) in their assumption of internal security duties upon the expected departure of UN Police (UNPOL) from Timor-Leste in 2012.

Counternarcotics

Counternarcotics Assistance Program

- Continue a Counternarcotics Project to provide training, equipment and technical assistance on various topics that will build capacity of counternarcotics law enforcement officials to combat the drug trade.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Prosecutorial Assistance

- A Legal Advisor will assist the GOTL by working closely with various Timorese actors and institutions to improve prosecutorial training and skills development, case management systems and human rights protections.

Timor-Leste

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Reform	85	0	55
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	5
1.3 Subtotal	85	0	60
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Counternarcotics Assistance	100	0	195
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	0	0	5
1.4 Subtotal	100	0	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Criminal Justice Sector Assistance	600	645	395
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	15	15	5
2.1 Subtotal	615	660	400
Total	800	660	660

Vietnam

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	550

Program Overview

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

Program Goals and Objectives

The Vietnam program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Promoting Human Rights, Just and Democratic Government and Advancing Peace and Security and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Vietnam to the United States.

Objective 2: Strengthen the Government of Vietnam's abilities to combat trafficking in persons and improve the capacity of the criminal justice system to meet the needs of victims.

Objective 3: Improve the capacity, transparency, and professionalism of the Vietnamese justice system.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **The Law Enforcement Development** project will enhance Vietnamese law enforcement officials' understanding of current trafficking methods, capabilities, techniques, and technology to make them more effective and reliable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating narcotics trafficking. The project will also work with law enforcement to develop basis investigation skills.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- **Justice Sector Development Project** will incorporate police human rights training and will assist in training Vietnamese prison guards and front-line policemen on basic norms in human rights and also assist the government in implementing the Convention Against Torture. It will also increase the capacity of Vietnamese prosecutors and other justice sector actors to execute their roles in the Vietnamese criminal prosecution and legal process. This will improve especially the skills of prosecutors to conduct effective criminal prosecutions.

Vietnam

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
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1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Reform	0	0	385
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	0
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1.3 Subtotal	0	0	385
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2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Sector Development	0	0	150
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	0	15
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2.1 Subtotal	0	0	165
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Total	0	0	550
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Europe

Turkey

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	500

Program Overview

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 has among the world’s highest rates of drug seizures, and has a long history of close law enforcement cooperation with the United States. Ongoing criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Turkish institutions, so Turkey’s future stability, security and economic development will be affected by how effective it is in promoting rule of law and in confronting drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. The prospect of European Union membership increases both the opportunity for improvements and the pressing need for such advances.

Increasing Turkey’s ability to interdict contraband and dismantle criminal organizations directly advances U.S. Peace and Security objectives as well. As a major ally in the war on terrorism, the integrity and professionalism of Turkey’s security and law enforcement agencies are critical to the ability of U.S. counterpart agencies to work effectively with them and exchange information. In addition, these programs indirectly support Democracy and Good Governance and Economic objectives by promoting rule of law, combating corruption, and facilitating legitimate economic growth and investment – both essential to Turkey’s goal of eventually joining the European Union. U.S. support for Turkey’s political and economic transition and its continued development as a moderate, Muslim state is consistent with our National Security Strategy. The U.S. Administration has placed great emphasis on partnership with Turkey, especially in the security arena. President Obama and Secretary Clinton each included Ankara among their first official international visits in early 2009.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Turkey program supports Embassy Ankara's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan peace and security priority, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals for criminal justice sector capacity building, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Counternarcotics and Combating Organized Crime: To increase drug seizures and effectively dismantle criminal networks through training, technical assistance, and international cooperation, to help reduce the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband to and through Turkey – including active deterrence.

Objective 2: Support Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment: To improve the capacity of Turkish authorities to prevent and to treat drug abuse, especially among youth, with a view to reducing drug abuse among Turkey's youth.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

Interdiction and Law Enforcement Training

- Through training, technical assistance and mentoring, DEA will provide Turkish counterparts with tools and techniques to better counter illicit drug trafficking.
- Funds will support Turkey in expanding its analytical and information management capabilities to better target criminal organizations.
- Funds will support more active and effective engagement by Turkish law enforcement personnel, with the United States and other partners, e.g., investigative agencies from Southeastern Europe.

Drug Demand Reduction

- Funds will provide training and programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment of drug addiction, a growing problem in Turkey.

Turkey

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Interdiction and Law Enforcement Training	0	0	400
Drug Demand Reduction	0	0	75
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	0	0	25
1.4 Subtotal	0	0	500
Total	0	0	500

Near East

Algeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	870

Program Overview

The April 2010 signing of a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with Algeria has expanded opportunities for judicial and law enforcement cooperation. INCLE assistance will focus on partnering with Algeria to develop capabilities in investigating transnational crimes, tackling corruption, and countering illicit trafficking and finance.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Algeria program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan's Transnational Crime goal.

Objective 1: Increase judicial and law enforcement capacity to investigate and adjudicate organized crime, money laundering, corruption, terrorism and trafficking cases.

FY 2012 Program

Transnational Crime

Law Enforcement Support

- Funds will be used to build capacity for police and financial investigators to work with justice sector actors to prosecute and adjudicate complex transnational crimes.

Justice Programs

- Funds will be used to build capacity for judges and prosecutors to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex transnational crimes in coordination with law enforcement officials.

Algeria			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Law Enforcement Support	0	0	430
Justice Programs	0	0	415
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	25
1.5 Subtotal	0	0	870
Total	0	0	870

Egypt

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,000	1,000	250

Program Overview

The recent unrest in Egypt highlights the need for effective, democratic security institutions. Security concerns have drawn attention to the important role of police in Egypt's post-Mubarak transition. In addition to the recent turmoil, 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. The Egyptian response to these issues is complicated by a lack of civilian law enforcement personnel with the training required to combat threats in the communities in which they are meant to serve.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Egypt program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Support the modernization of Egyptian National Police approaches to training police officers in principles of community policing.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Police Modernization

- **Civilian Policing Project:** Funding will support training and technical exchanges with senior Egyptian law enforcement officials on modern approaches to law enforcement training, and issues relating to improving cooperation between police forces and the public.

Egypt

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Police Modernization	935	935	200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	65	65	50
1.3 Subtotal	1,000	1,000	250
Total	1,000	1,000	250

Jordan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,500	250	500

Program Overview

Security officials in Jordan lack the capacity to effectively combat gender-based violence (GBV). An initial 2010 GBV training program in New York for an inter-disciplinary team of Government of Jordan (GOJ) officials generated momentum and interest in this topic. In FY 2012, INL will seek to further improve coordination between GOJ officials in law enforcement, criminal justice, and medical services in Jordan's capital and largest cities. Technical assistance will be offered so that Jordanian professionals can learn and apply the latest developments in forensic criminal investigation procedures regarding family violence. Other funded activities will aim to strengthen Ministry of Health reporting mechanisms and legal referral services for prosecution of these cases.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Jordan program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority to build Security Sector Capabilities, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Provide assistance to law enforcement to eliminate conditions which are conducive to gender-based violence and increase police capacity to investigate cases of violence, while facilitating protection and services for victims.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Police Modernization Program

- The Gender-Based Violence Reduction project will provide training and equipment to Jordanian law enforcement to improve their ability to identify and respond to cases of gender-based violence through investigations, protection of victims, and coordination with government and community service providers to promote a comprehensive response to violence.

Jordan			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Police Modernization Program	888	225	435
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	112	25	65
1.3 Subtotal	1,000	250	500
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Police Modernization Program	500	0	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	500	0	0
Total	1,500	250	500

Lebanon

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
20,000	19,500	25,000

Program Overview

The enhancement of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) is a key component of U.S. support for the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701 and efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, including its security services. By helping develop an ISF capable of protecting Lebanon's people, borders, sovereignty and dignity, U.S. support in Lebanon will promote stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. With continued support and assistance, the ISF will further develop as an effective law enforcement institution throughout Lebanon and as a capable partner for U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Lebanon program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities for Counterterrorism and Regional Security and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Provide state-of-the-art training and equipment for the ISF to improve their ability to function as a non-sectarian professional police force able to provide security for the citizens of Lebanon.

Objective 2: Improve the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the ISF to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory.

Objective 3: Provide training, technical assistance and equipment to improve the Government of Lebanon's (GOL) capacity to secure Lebanon's borders and halt arms smuggling, as called for in UNSCR 1701.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Counterterrorism/Border Control

- Funds will provide training, equipment and technical assistance to the four Lebanese institutions charged with border security – the ISF, the Surete Generale, the LAF and the Customs service to stem the flow of arms, drugs, and criminal and terrorist elements across Lebanese borders.

Law Enforcement Modernization

- **The ISF Police Program** will support a training program for basic cadets with the ISF beginning the transition to national control of this training program in 2012. The transition will continue over the next several years, with a gradual drawdown of U.S. trainers occurring at the same time. Funds will also support ongoing training for community policing, in-service ISF officers, trainers, and mid-level managers in addition to executive leadership training. In addition, funding will provide equipment and facility support, which will include facility upgrades to the training academy.
- **ISF Communications Network Project** will support the ongoing program of establishing a secure, nationwide communications network throughout Lebanon for use by the ISF, a critical need in order to safeguard ISF command and control channels and operations. Starting with FY 2008 and FY 2009 Department of Defense 1207 funding, the INL Lebanon program has begun establishing a secure network in Beirut and Mount Lebanon. This project will be expanded to include a secure network that covers all regions of Lebanon.

Corrections

- FY 2012 funds will provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections systems. These programs will develop Lebanese criminal justice capacity through training and infrastructure development for corrections institutions.

Lebanon

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism			
Counterterrorism/Border Control	3,000	0	0
1.1 Subtotal	3,000	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations	12,000	16,500	22,000
Corrections	1,000	1,000	1,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	2,000	2,000	2,000
1.3 Subtotal	15,000	19,500	25,000
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Counternarcotics Program	2,000	0	0
1.4 Subtotal	2,000	0	0
Total	20,000	19,500	25,000

Morocco

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
750	750	3,000

Program Overview

Morocco is a moderate Muslim state that remains one of our most reliable allies in the often troubled Broader Middle East and North Africa region. Morocco faces substantial challenges with illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking, drug production and trafficking, and commercial smuggling. Morocco is also making significant democratic reforms in the context of the Arab Spring. Having signed several Letters of Agreement with the Government of Morocco, we are well-positioned to use INCLE assistance to help Morocco develop and implement meaningful reforms. The Government of Morocco (GOM) is an effective partner and has demonstrated the political will to tackle the challenges it faces.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Morocco program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Countering Terrorism and Enhancing Democracy and Governance, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To help law enforcement and border control organizations build capacity to conduct criminal and financial investigations, and enhance training curricula.

Objective 2: To assist judicial reform efforts, and to provide alternative sentencing and pre-trial diversion mechanisms for juvenile offenders.

Objective 3: To support Morocco's efforts to counter radicalization in prisons and among youth, through assistance and training.

FY 2012 Program

Security and Judicial Sector

- **Maritime Security Project:** Funds will support training and technical assistance to help develop a layered maritime security approach with a focus on enhancing interagency cooperation and enhancing operational effectiveness.
- **Forensics Project:** Funds will improve the ability of law enforcement to collect and analyze fingerprint and DNA evidence with a focus on international accreditation of the forensics laboratory; facilitate the collection of Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) data; and post-blast investigation training.
- **Border Security Project:** Funds will support the modernization of border enforcement operations through training, curriculum development, and equipment support.
- **Legal Advisors** will provide technical assistance to institutionalize alternative sentencing and pre-trial diversion mechanisms in the legal system, especially focused on juvenile offenders.
- **Corrections Advisors** will provide technical assistance to disrupt radical groups within the prison system and identify youth at the greatest risk for recruitment by extremist groups.
- **Judicial Reform Project** will support efforts to reform the legal system and address corruption by strengthening justice sector integrity; improving access to justice for the public, especially for juveniles; and increasing the capacity to apply currently existing legislation.

Morocco

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Security and Judicial Sector	350	300	1,150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	300	450	450
1.3 Subtotal	650	750	1,600
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Security and Judicial Sector	100	0	750
1.4 Subtotal	100	0	750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Security and Judicial Sector	0	0	650
2.1 Subtotal	0	0	650
Total	750	750	3,000

Near East Regional (TSCTP)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
2,000	1,030	1,000

Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, and enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces. INCLE resources will be used to build capacity in the Maghreb countries of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. TSCTP funds complement bilateral program activities and support partnerships across these countries and between the Maghreb and the Sahel. Funds will be used in the areas of law enforcement, border security, rule of law, and corrections, as well as to promote systemic change in TSCTP partner countries in these areas. Funds are requested to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment for programs including, but not limited to, forensic development, technical assistance in border control, prison reform, judicial training, and anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing to confront the challenges posed by terrorist organizations in the region, at the forefront of which is al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

Program Goals and Objectives

This NEA Regional program supports the relevant embassies' FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement, corrections and border security organizations to build their capacity to counter transnational crime.

Objective 2: To provide training and technical assistance to build criminal justice system capacity to prosecute and incarcerate terrorists.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership

- Law Enforcement, Corrections and Border Control Projects:** Funds will support training and technical assistance to build capacity to counter transnational criminal activity. Funding will facilitate cooperation between TSCTP member states through coordinated training efforts. Funding will also support maritime training focused on container security and developing targeting capacity. In addition, funds will support forensics development activities designed to enhance the capacity to use DNA evidence.
- Judicial Reform Projects:** Funds will support training and technical assistance to enhance justice sector officials' capacity for prosecuting, trying, and handling transnational criminal and terrorism cases.
- Anti-corruption Projects:** Funds will bolster local capacity to address corruption and build the capacity of legal and judicial sector professionals.

Near East Regional (TSCTP)			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	1,900	980	950
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	100	50	50
1.3 Subtotal	2,000	1,030	1,000
Total	2,000	1,030	1,000

West Bank/Gaza

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
100,000	150,000	113,000

Program Overview

The Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Sector Reform Program (SSRP) is helping to create professional and competent Palestinian security forces that can provide rule of law and combat terrorism in the West Bank. In this regard, the SSRP advances leading objectives of the Roadmap for Peace and contributes significantly toward achieving a two-state solution to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, a key U.S. foreign policy objective. Since becoming operational in August 2007, the SSRP has progressed rapidly and achieved tangible training, equipping, and garrisoning objectives for over 3,000 PA Security Forces as well as other capacity-building goals. Training, equipping, and garrisoning of six of the ten projected National Security Force Special Battalions has been, or is being, met. The Palestinian Authority has deployed these forces successfully to respond to urgent security requirements in Jenin, Bethlehem, Hebron, Qalqiyah and elsewhere in the West Bank, limiting lawlessness and cracking down on terrorism. They have performed impressively according to U.S., Israeli, and Palestinian officials, as well as Palestinian citizens themselves. The successful operations by these security forces have underscored the need to broaden the program into complementary Rule of Law (ROL) initiatives in the Justice and Corrections sectors. Accordingly, INL added a justice sector project in 2009, and introduced corrections and civil defense projects in 2010, all the while sustaining train and equip initiatives with the security forces.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Security Sector Reform Program supports the Roadmap requirements to have consolidated and professionalized Palestinian Security Forces eventually replace Israeli forces in the West Bank and underpins priorities in PA Prime Minister Fayyad's two-year reform and institution-building program. Announced in late 2009, PM Fayyad's two-year program aims to establish the

foundations of an independent, viable Palestinian state that can meet the needs of its citizens without reliance on external donor support. Accordingly, INL's programs support the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan's goal to reform Palestinian security forces to improve law and order and reduce terrorism, as well as the FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan's goal to establish and facilitate stable criminal justice systems to strengthen host country law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation among criminal justice agencies, and support the rule of law while respecting human rights.

Objective 1: Provide follow-on training and equipment to PA Security Force to help sustain their deployment and maintain law and order and combat terrorism throughout PA-controlled areas of the West Bank.

Objective 2: Provide infrastructure support to facilitate the operations and sustainment of the trained forces by building training facilities and other operations-related structures.

Objective 3: Build institutional cooperation among criminal investigators, prosecutors, and other justice sector actors so that stronger criminal cases are developed leading to faster and fairer judgments.

Objective 4: Strengthen and improve the corrections sector so that prisoners are managed in a safe, secure, and humane environment that complies with international standards, promotes the rule of law, and affords them opportunity for rehabilitation.

Objective 5: Support the development of strategic planning in the Ministry of Interior and promote its institutionalization.

Objective 6: Strengthen the civil protection forces so that fire, rescue, and other first responders are better able to protect the lives, property, and public safety of Palestinian citizens.

FY 2012 Program

Funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and infrastructure support for the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) while directing a larger share of the funding toward the more recently developed ROL programs for the justice and corrections sectors, civilian police, and civil defense.

PASF: Training, Equipment, Infrastructure

- Funds will support sustainment and refresher training in Jordan and the West Bank for previously trained National Security Force Special Battalions. Civilian police and other members of the security forces will also benefit from leadership and other specialized joint training courses in the West Bank. A new Borders and Crossings train, equip, and facilities program will be added to support the Palestinian Authority's recently developed border crossing plan. In addition, modest amounts of non-lethal equipment will be provided to the Presidential Guard and infrastructure upgrades and refinements will be made to both Presidential Guard and National Security Force training facilities as we continue to work to transfer all training responsibilities to the PASF.

Strategic Development/Capacity Building

- Funds will continue to provide programmatic (training, equipment) and periodic technical assistance support to the Ministry of Interior's Strategic Planning Department Unit with the goal of ensuring that the Palestinian Authority is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for the PASF and to support the Ministry's institutionalization.

Justice Sector Support

- These funds will accelerate work – modeled after the highly successful Jenin Governorate project – to build strong and effective case management systems in several other governorates. Efforts will focus mostly on training and mentoring civilian police criminal investigators and public prosecutors with the goals of fostering closer cooperation and enhancing their ability to develop solid criminal cases from arrival at the crime scene through prosecution in the courts. The program includes modest amounts of operational and office equipment to ensure good performance and modest office renovations aimed at improving management and efficiency. Additional funds will be used to continue a project in cooperation with the European Union Police Co-operating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOLCOPPS) to construct or renovate and furnish and equip selected police stations in the West Bank.

Corrections Project

- Most of the funds will be used to achieve a top priority of the Palestinian Authority corrections service (CRCD – Corrections Rehabilitation Centers Department): a centralized corrections complex containing a central prison, CRCD administrative offices, and a training complex. Additional training funds will be used to continue to develop leadership and administration skills of senior CRCD officials, and to develop CRCD’s own training staff. Funds will also be used to provide essential furnishings and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Civil Defense Project

- Funds will accelerate a program that started modestly in 2010 to provide operational and tactical training and equipment to an initial cadre of Palestinian Authority Civil Protection forces. Most of the funds will be used for comprehensive fire, medical, and disaster response training at the Jordanian civil defense academy near Amman and to do specialized training in the West Bank. Funds will also be used to refurbish and/or build several civil defense emergency response facilities in the West Bank. Modest amounts of funds will be used to procure key equipment such as emergency response vehicles and survival breathing equipment.

West Bank-Gaza

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Training	40,000	42,500	33,600
Non-Lethal Equipment	16,000	17,500	10,600
Infrastructure Development	30,500	43,000	17,900
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	4,500	6,500	7,500
1.3 Subtotal	91,000	109,500	69,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Training	1,000	6,850	7,500
Non-Lethal Equipment	1,000	7,300	7,000
Strategic Development/Capacity Building	1,500	-	
Infrastructure Development	-	10,850	15,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	500	2,000	1,000
2.1 Subtotal	4,000	27,000	31,000
2.2 Good Governance			
Training	-	3,000	1,000
Non-Lethal Equipment	-	-	1,900
Strategic Development/Capacity Building	5,000	5,500	6,000
Infrastructure Development	-	5,000	3,500
2.2 Subtotal	5,000	13,500	12,400
Total	100,000	150,000	113,000

Yemen

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,000	1,750	11,000

Program Overview

As Secretary Clinton signaled during her January 2011 visit to Yemen, the United States seeks a broad partnership with Yemen that supports Yemen's political and economic advancement, in order to help remove the underlying causes of instability that make Yemen vulnerable to terrorism. In service of these critical U.S. strategic goals, INCLE assistance will be used to improve the capacity of the Yemeni criminal justice system to extend and enforce the rule of law. Specifically, it will enhance the Yemeni government's delivery of basic policing and justice services to meet the needs of ordinary Yemenis and combat the influence of violent extremists; make criminal justice institutions more professional, accountable, and responsive to the public; and provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter the fostering of radicalization.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Yemen program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To improve the capacity of civilian law enforcement institutions to combat crime, respond to citizens' public safety concerns, enforce the rule of law, and protect Yemen's borders.

Objective 2: To enhance the professionalism and accountability of the judiciary and to improve police-prosecutor cooperation on cases of terrorism and transnational crime.

Objective 3: To enhance the capacity of the Yemeni correctional system to respect human rights and counter radicalization.

Objective 4: To improve access to justice and foster civil society involvement in criminal justice reform.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Civilian Police Development and Reform

- Provides training, technical assistance and equipment designed to build sustainable capacity within Yemeni law enforcement agencies to investigate crime, collect and evaluate forensic evidence, and work with prosecutors to bring perpetrators to justice, as well as to support efforts to improve command and control and implement more modern and democratic internal management systems. Training and assistance will instruct respect for human rights and engagement with the community.

Corrections Assistance

- Assists Yemeni corrections systems in their efforts to implement sustainable institutional reforms, counter radicalization, and respect prisoners' human rights.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Reform

- Supports efforts to enhance access to justice, to improve the independence, professionalism, and responsiveness of the judiciary, and to promote legal awareness and rights education.

Yemen

INL Budget

(\$000)

FY 2010 **FY 2011** **FY 2012**
Actual **Estimate** **Request**

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Civilian Police Development and Reform	925	625	4,500
Corrections Assistance	0	0	1,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	75	375	1,000
1.3 Subtotal	1,000	1,000	7,000

2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Reform	0	375	4,000
2.1 Subtotal	0	375	4,000

2.2 Good Governance

Anti-Corruption	0	375	4,000
2.1 Subtotal	0	375	4,000

Total	1,000	1,750	11,000
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South and Central Asia

Afghanistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Base Actual	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
420,000	169,000	400,000	324,000

Program Overview

The FY 2012 request will allow us to continue to conduct and expand programs that are at the top of the Administration's national security priorities, as well as those of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA). Programs will continue their focus on "Afghanization" and sustainability. Counternarcotics requirements include expanding interdiction, drug demand reduction and public outreach activities into additional provinces, to involve women and youth, and increase the engagement and understanding of drug-related issues, and to further reduce cultivation through an incentivized supply reduction program. Rule of law funds will focus on expanding and enhancing justice institutions, anti-corruption initiatives, access to justice, increasing support for women legal professionals, and a safe, secure, and humane corrections system. Greater resources will also be devoted toward developing policy evaluation and monitoring mechanisms to address the increasing complexity and cost of these program initiatives.

Program Goals and Objectives

The FY 2012 counternarcotics programs will build upon the developments and initiatives supporting the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan, which directly supports USG counterinsurgency goals, and the key priorities of Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy, including targeting the nexus between narco-traffickers and the insurgency, reducing cultivation and the demand for drugs, and building the capacity of the GIROA's counternarcotics institutions.

INL's Administration of Justice program supports Afghanistan's National Justice Sector Strategy and the U.S. Government's strategic goals for justice and corrections system reform in Afghanistan. The program also supports the

Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy's key initiatives to *Strengthen Afghan Governance* and *Enhance Afghan Rule of Law*.

Objective 1: Disrupt and dismantle narcotics-insurgent-corruption nexus targets. Enhance the capacity and sustainability of specialized investigative and interdiction units of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) to collect intelligence, target drug traffickers and disrupt processing operations and trafficking networks.

Objective 2: Increase support for the GIRoA's demand reduction and treatment programs. Increase support for residential and outpatient drug treatment facilities, particularly for women, adolescents and children, and coordinate and implement a national drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation program.

Objective 3: Support sub-national supply reduction programs. Support provincial Afghan-led supply reduction efforts including anti-drug information campaigning, governor-led eradication (GLE), and the GIRoA's Good Performers Initiative (GPI) program.

Objective 4: Improve counternarcotics strategic communications. Integrate counternarcotics communications with other information and public diplomacy efforts, enhance the effectiveness of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics' outreach and public information efforts, and support the development of a comprehensive year-round public information pre-planting campaign.

Objective 5: Combat corruption and expand access to justice. Tackle the pervasive culture of impunity and improve and expand access to the state justice sector, by increasing gender justice capacity and reducing corruption in the sector's institutions. Also, help build public awareness and demand for rule of law and individual legal rights.

Objective 6: Develop a corrections system that meets international standards. Help rebuild a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements, including focusing on de-radicalization, women, reintegration, and rehabilitation of insurgent inmates.

Objective 7: Develop institutional capacity in the justice sector. Build the leadership capacity of the Afghan government justice sector officials, including the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office, and the capacity of justice institutions to provide efficient and equitable services.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

Counternarcotics Support

Supply Reduction

- **Governor Led Eradication:** INL will provide financial reimbursement support for provincial government eradication planning and execution through a joint U.S.-UK program to reimburse governors for United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-verified eradication, and will also support provincial governors' information campaigns.

Alternative Development

- **Good Performers Initiative:** GPI continues to incentivize provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities, and deliver development assistance to provinces that have successfully reduced and eliminated poppy cultivation. As the security situation and access to alternative crops improve in the south, in combination with the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) Capacity Building program described below, FY 2012 funding will assist MCN to streamline the procurement and oversight process and to effect faster GPI project implementation.
- **Verification:** Funds will support UNODC's cultivation, verification and assessment surveys, including their Annual Opium Survey, which serves as the basis for GPI awards and GLE reimbursements, and will also support trends monitoring and drug research capabilities. Funds will also support multilateral and international organization initiatives, increase Afghan counternarcotics engagement with its neighbors and regional actors, and further disrupt the insurgency-narcotics network and its effect on stability, crime, and corruption.

Aviation Support

- Funds will continue to provide safe and professional air transport and logistics support to all the INL-supported counternarcotics, rule of law, law enforcement and related efforts by funding the operations and maintenance costs for INL-owned and leased aircraft.

Drug Enforcement - Interdiction

- Funds will continue operations and maintenance support to existing CNPA facilities, which have been expanded, and include life support, mentoring and capacity building of the CNPA vetted units and their specialized teams, extend mentoring and support to the provincial CNPA through both bilateral and UNODC programs, and deepen the involvement of additional donor countries in interdiction, CNPA training, and precursor chemical control efforts. Funds will also continue to pay salary supplements for officers of the CNPA's vetted units, which have doubled in size since 2010.

Demand Reduction & Public Information

- Demand Reduction projects will sustain the expanded treatment capacity, and continue development toward a nationwide treatment delivery system, including specialized programs for women, children and adolescents. Funding will support innovative clinical services for addicted children ages 1 – 7 in the six women and children treatment programs; adolescent treatment programs for males and females ages 12-18; mentoring programs for women addiction counselors; village-based treatment; and drug prevention programs at Afghan boys and girls schools, and other suitable educational institutions. FY 2012 funds will also allow for specialized training for Afghan addictions counselors on prevention and treatment management techniques and clinical methods, and allow for the monitoring, implementation and administration of these projects by demand reduction experts.
- **Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI):** In FY 2012, CNPI is projected to provide professional training for provincial public outreach officials at the MCN, continue to provide oversight support for the MCN as they take increased responsibility and ownership of national CNPI media campaigns, work with the MCN to implement a nationwide public opinion survey on counternarcotics, and continue and expand the MCN and Ministry of Education drug prevention and life-skills program.
- **Ministry of Counter-Narcotics Capacity-Building Program:** The MCN capacity-building project, initiated with re-programmed FY 2010 funds, aims to use expatriate mentors to build the capacity of the MCN staff in Kabul and in its provincial offices while developing the ministry's capacity to assume responsibility for and manage effectively the programs under its purview. The program envisions

intensive mentoring by expatriate capacity building experts in areas such as administration, policy development, as well as engineering, with particular focus on training and mentoring for MCN staff members who administer counternarcotics projects such as the Good Performers Initiative and Governor-Led Eradication programs. FY 2012 funds will be used to sustain a base level of support after the departure of the expatriate advisors, with program elements to include commodity items, logistical needs such as information technology infrastructure, and, where appropriate, salary support administered via the Ministry of Finance.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Administration of Justice

Justice System Development

- **Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP):** With FY 2012 funds, JSSP will continue sustainment of programs and initiatives. The request will also support Afghan JSSP lawyers deploying to key provinces to shore up Provincial Justice Centers and serve as resources for local justice practitioners. Capacity-building, training, mentoring, gender justice, provincial justice conferences, legislative reform, information and administrative integration, public information, and anti-corruption work will all continue.
- **Justice Grants:** FY 2012 funds will sustain successful grants, initiated with the Afghan Justice Grants program, to Afghan-based NGOs and civil society organizations across the country. More of the Afghan population will be engaged in public information and public education efforts, and the rights of more Afghans will be protected.
- **Justice Center in Parwan:** Funding will allow robust mentoring and training of the Afghan Government criminal justice entities focused on national security cases.
- **Priority Reform and Reorganization (PRR):** Funds will support the PRR and salary supplements, which provides a living wage to justice personnel and de-incentivizes corruption.

Major Crimes and Anti-Corruption

- **Counternarcotics Justice Center:** FY 2012 funds will support the Counternarcotics Justice Center and DOJ mentors for counternarcotics investigations and prosecutions.

- **Anti-Corruption and Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF):** This project will support the Anti-Corruption Unit and the MCTF, and finance investigations, mentoring, and an increase in the number of corruption cases being handled.
- **Judicial Security:** These funds will provide security for vetted judicial tribunals, judges in Kabul, and in key provinces.

Gender Justice

- **Family Response Units:** FY 2012 funds will allow INL to work with specialized police units dedicated to combating domestic violence and crimes against women. Particular attention will be paid to connecting police reports into the wider criminal justice system, protecting victims and witnesses as they go through the legal process, and developing methods of alternative dispute resolution to protect women and their families.
- **Grants:** Funds will continue gender-related grants and expand the most effective grants. These funds will support Afghan NGOs in providing education and services to women and children in correctional facilities.

Corrections System Development

- **Corrections System Support Program (CSSP):** Funds will allow us to support CSSP mentors and advisors, equipment support, and training initiatives for the Ministry of Justice Central Prisons Directorate (CPD), Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate, and other Afghan Government criminal justice corrections facilities, and would enable increased senior- and mid-level training as well as further expansions at the district level.
- **Priority Reform and Reorganization:** These funds will be contributed to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) for CPD salary support. Other donors also contribute to LOTFA to pay CPD salaries, although the U.S. is the largest contributor.
- **Afghan National Detention Facility (ANDF) in Parwan:** ANDF-Parwan will be transferred from the U.S. military to the Afghan Ministry of Defense (MOD) in January 2012, conditions permitting, and from the MOD to the Afghan Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in January 2014. These funds will begin building the capacity in the MOJ to safely, securely, and humanely operate this facility. Given the size of the facility and the level of security that will be needed to

safely operate a facility that houses national security inmates, the program will train MOJ guards as well as the mid- and senior-level leadership needed to operate the facility.

- **Infrastructure:** Funds will enable necessary renovations in both provincial prisons and district detention facilities.
- **Corrections Grants:** Funds will allow for a small-scale grants program focused on women (and their children) and juveniles in prison.

Afghanistan

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics				
Counternarcotics Support				
<i>Supply Reduction</i>	5,000	0	1,000	1,000
<i>Sustainable Alternative Development</i>	45,000	0	40,000	13,000
<i>Aviation Support</i>	95,000	0	45,000	19,000
<i>Drug Enforcement - Interdiction</i>	58,596	20,000	45,000	46,000
<i>Demand Reduction & Public Information</i>	20,000	3,000	17,000	14,000
<i>Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) Capacity Building</i>	25,000	0	10,000	2,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	9,000		7,500	7,600
1.4 Subtotal	257,596	23,000	165,500	102,600
1.5 Transnational Crime				
Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	1,404	0	0	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	1,404	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Administration of Justice				
<i>Justice System Development</i>	82,000	58,000	93,000	65,000
<i>Corrections System Development</i>	65,000	60,000	76,000	67,000
<i>Counter-Narcotics Justice & Anti-Corruption</i>	8,000	25,000	10,000	17,000
<i>Aviation Support</i>	0	0	45,000	56,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	6,000	3,000	10,500	16,400
2.1 Subtotal	161,000	146,000	234,500	221,400
Total	420,000	169,000	400,000	324,000

Bangladesh

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
350	350	850

Program Overview

As Bangladesh returned to democracy after two years of an Army-supported caretaker government, the United States is looking to promote democratic stability and regional cooperation as a foundation for countering extremism and terrorism. Weak rule of law and delivery of police services have allowed space for transnational and domestic criminal and other illicit activities. An effective criminal justice system is required to address threats and support good governance. The INCLE resources have supported an inter-agency community-policing initiative and proposed activities will support broader justice system reform efforts.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Bangladesh program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Denial of Space to Extremism through Security Sector and Education Reform and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To improve prosecutorial and judicial training and skills development, develop better use of criminal procedure tools, and provide recommendations for improving the operations of the criminal justice system.

FY 2012 Program

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Reform

- Legal Advisors will provide training and mentoring for prosecutors and judges to support skills development. Efforts will be made to increase efficiencies and transparency of the judicial process that will lead to a

reduction in the large backlog of cases and improve the rates of prosecutions and convictions. The program may include, but is not limited to, introducing recommendations for improvements in substantive and procedural law, and legislation to establish de-politicized, independent prosecutorial and judicial services.

Bangladesh			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Reform	320	330	840
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	30	20	10
2.1 Subtotal	350	350	850
Total	350	350	850

Nepal

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
3,700	3,700	3,700

Program Overview

Nepal emerged from armed conflict in 2006 and set down a tumultuous path to establish a peaceful and democratic state. The country continues to face challenges to its stability as its state security and justice institutions remain weak. Efforts that support security development and enhance the rule of law throughout the country are a priority. INL assistance programs have supported election security and provided infrastructure development and training for Nepal's police forces, while fostering engagement between police and civil society to identify shared concerns and devise strategies to strengthen law and order. It is in the United States' interest to support efforts that aid Nepal to resolve its complex governance issues and help diminish lawlessness and a return to conflict.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Nepal program supports the host government's Security Sector Reform strategy. The Nepal program also supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Nepal's Transition to Peace and Stability is Consolidated and Democratic Reform at the National and Local Level is Institutionalized and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To assist with building the capacity of law enforcement institutions to improve response and processing of crime scenes, improve information sharing, and assist with institution planning, training, and infrastructure improvements.

Objective 2: To provide guidance on legislative drafting and promoting rule of law through training of legal professionals, police, and civil society actors.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Reform

- **Law Enforcement Training Project** expands the capacity of the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations at selected sites and coordinates with various stakeholders to support long-term institution planning and development. Assistance is delivered through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Reform

- **Justice Sector Reform Project** will assist the Government of Nepal in a number of areas, which may include, but are not limited to, the provision of legal advisors or other experts; legislative drafting and case management development with legal professionals; supporting police-prosecutor cooperation; and promoting rule of law initiatives at the local level through training of prosecutors, police, magistrates, local authorities, and civil society.

Nepal			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Reform	2,600	2,595	2,585
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	15	10	15
1.3 Subtotal	2,615	2,605	2,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Reform	1,070	1,085	1,085
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	15	15	15
2.1 Subtotal	1,085	1,095	1,100
Total	3,700	3,700	3,700

Pakistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
130,000	40,000	114,298	125,000

Program Overview

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) continues to demonstrate its commitment to combating the threats of crime, militant extremism, terrorism, and narcotics trafficking and has taken steps to improve cooperation with the United States in the areas of border security, law enforcement, and counternarcotics. INL training, technical assistance, and materiel support for civilian security entities throughout Pakistan strengthen and enhance the GOP's ability to address the destabilizing forces that foster corruption and undermine governance and the rule of law. INL's Pakistan program remains a critical element in achieving the priority U.S. national security goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qaeda, the Taliban, other militant entities, and their safe havens in Pakistan. INL programming also supports the objectives of the U.S. civilian assistance strategy to Pakistan by building the capacity of Pakistan's local, provincial, and national government entities to uphold the rule of law and provide essential government services.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Pakistan program supports the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Law Enforcement Reform and Counternarcotics and Counterterrorism/Counterinsurgency as well as INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform. The FY 2012 Pakistan request also supports elements of the Government of Pakistan's Drug Control Master Plan for 2010-2014.

Objective 1: Build upon and enhance the GOP's capacity to survey and monitor border activity in order to interdict narcotics traffickers, militants, and other criminals.

Objective 2: Strengthen civilian law enforcement abilities to monitor, detect, thwart, and respond to criminal and militant activity as well as to maintain public law and order.

Objective 3: Expand ability of the GOP to carry out coordinated counternarcotics efforts.

Objective 4: Improve upon GOP's ability to manage a sustainable, humane, and effective correctional system.

Objective 5: Increase the capacity of prosecutors and judges in order to improve the functionality of the criminal justice system.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Border Security Program

- **Aviation:** Funds will support the Ministry of Interior (MOI) Air Wing that provides flight and maintenance training as well as operational support to civilian Pakistani law enforcement agencies fighting extremism and criminality in challenging terrain. The program will also support aircraft at the main base in Quetta, as well as at a forward operating location in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to conduct operations in KP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Aircraft supported by this program are critical to Pakistani law enforcement operations against traffickers, militants, and criminals.

Law Enforcement Reform

- This program continues to support Pakistan's civilian law enforcement entities. Funds will support provincial police programs in Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, and KP, as well as other law enforcement entities such as the FATA and Balochistan Levies. The program will continue the provision of training, technical assistance, infrastructure support, and equipment that will enhance police professionalism, survivability,

mobility, and communications capacity; expand investigative skills; enhance leadership and training institutions; and support training on gender crimes and human rights in civilian policing. Training assistance will focus on the provision of train-the-trainer and instructor development courses in order to enhance Pakistani training capacity and increase the both the geographic reach and rate of training. Funds will also provide Pakistan's law enforcement personnel, including female police officers, with the capacity to maintain law and order and perform a "hold" function in areas cleared of militants.

Counternarcotics

- **Crop Control:** Activities will support high-value, legitimate crops as an alternative to poppy. Funds will also be used for small water schemes and road construction in former poppy-growing areas.
- **Interdiction:** Funds will be used to provide training and operational support, as well as facility and security upgrades and equipment, to Pakistani law enforcement entities with counternarcotics mandates.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funds will support treatment, outreach, and drop-in centers that promote drug awareness and provide rehabilitation for drug addicts. Funds will also provide training to improve the delivery of drug treatment services.
- **Operational Support to Law Enforcement Agencies:** Funds will maintain the mobility and capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies engaged in counternarcotics missions.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- **Corrections:** Funds will be used to continue training and technical support for KP and GOP corrections officials.
- **Rule of Law:** Funds will expand the provision of technical assistance and training designed to enhance the skills and capacities of members of the criminal justice community, particularly Pakistani prosecutors and judges, paying special attention to women.

Pakistan

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Border Security Program				
<i>Aviation</i>	52,000		25,000	43,000
<i>Infrastructure/Commodities</i>	-			
<i>Training/Training Materials</i>	-	-	-	
Law Enforcement Reform	64,600	32,000	66,000	58,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	4,400	4,000	3,848	4,225
1.3 Subtotal	121,000	36,000	94,848	105,725
1.4 Counternarcotics				
Counternarcotics Support				
<i>Crop Control</i>	2,000		4,000	3,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	2,000		3,000	3,000
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	1,500		2,000	2,250
<i>Ops Support to LE Agencies</i>	1,500		3,000	2,250
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)			350	450
1.4 Subtotal	7,000	0	12,350	10,950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Corrections			3,000	3,000
Rule of Law	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)			100	325
2.1 Subtotal	2,000	4,000	7,100	8,325
Total	130,000	40,000	114,298	125,000

Sri Lanka

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	1,600

Program Overview

The end of armed conflict has presented opportunities for increased U.S. engagement in Sri Lanka. Years of violence and unrest have resulted in a lack of public confidence toward Sri Lanka’s criminal justice system which offsets the Government of Sri Lanka’s (GSL) ability to achieve long-term peace. U.S. assistance funds will establish law enforcement and rule of law development programs in Sri Lanka to increase the capabilities and capacity of the police and judicial systems, ultimately strengthening Sri Lanka’s ability to partner in regional maritime security and global peacekeeping initiatives.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Sri Lanka program will build on the current Department of Defense 1207 funds project being implemented by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) which assists the GSL to create an effective, equitable partnership between regional government, the security forces (including the Sri Lanka National Police), and citizens. The Sri Lanka program supports the embassy’s FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Promote Human Rights and Strengthen Democratic Institutions, and Strengthen Security Ties and Increase Long-Term U.S. Influence and INL’s FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Enhance the Government’s security sector capabilities and technical competencies through programs focused on governance, capacity building, community, anti-corruption, and managing organizational change in order to meet international standards.

Objective 2: Establish rule of law programs in Sri Lanka to strengthen the capabilities and capacity of the judiciary and administrators in the criminal justice system.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Law Enforcement Reform

- Funds will be used to collaborate with law enforcement entities in order to provide fundamental assistance in capacity building by developing improved law enforcement official training, education, and cooperation.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Reform

- Funds will support the criminal justice system in order to improve capacity and competency by supporting efforts to develop a modern legal framework and enhance rule of law and law enforcement official training.

Sri Lanka			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Law Enforcement Reform	0	0	785
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	15
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Justice Reform	0	0	785
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	0	0	15
2.1 Subtotal	0	0	800
Total	0	0	1,600

Western Hemisphere

Argentina

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
300	300	400

Program Overview

Argentina is a transshipment route for trafficking of Andean-produced cocaine to Europe and other markets. Due to its advanced chemical production facilities, it is also one of South America's largest producers of precursor chemicals. Argentina became a significant transit country for ephedrine bound for Mexico and the United States three years ago. While the Government of Argentina (GOA) banned importation of ephedrine by pharmacies in 2008, trafficking of this substance remains a problem. The Argentina program advances efforts to combat rising Bolivian-origin cocaine trafficking and illicit precursor chemical exports.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Argentina program supports the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities to empower the host government to become a more effective partner in fighting criminal networks. The program also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Counternarcotics, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Augment the host government capacity to deter, investigate, prosecute, and reduce the threat of organized crime, particularly in counternarcotics, and disrupt or dismantle targeted organizations involved in the drug trade.

Objective 2: Heighten GOA vigilance against traffic in Andean-origin cocaine and precursor chemicals including ephedrine.

Objective 3: Enhance the legal framework for control of precursor chemicals and forfeiture processing for assets seized from individuals or criminal organizations engaged in illicit activities, including drug trafficking.

Objective 4: Increase awareness of problems associated with drug addiction, particularly the cheap cocaine derivative “paco.”

Objective 5: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement officials to make investigations of intellectual property violations more efficient and effective.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Law Enforcement Support:** This project provides training and equipment for host-nation law enforcement to enhance their investigative and operational capabilities, including such items as computers and narcotics detection equipment. It will also support the Northern Border Task Force, as well as the Eastern Border Task Force (EBTF), which combine efforts of the Investigative Police, Coast Guard, Customs, and other regional law enforcement bodies into a unified task force to combat narcotics trafficking in Argentina’s northeast region, including its tri-border area (TBA) with Paraguay and Brazil.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funds will support drug demand and treatment programs and a more effective campaign to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs.
- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):** This project will help improve key aspects of IPR protection by hosting seminars and training that address issues such as Argentina’s failure to enforce copyrights and trademarks and adequately protect pharmaceutical data against unfair commercial use.

Transnational Crime

- **Judicial Reform Project:** This project will fund activities that encourage specific legal and institutional reforms, including regulation of drug precursor chemicals and rules for disposing seized criminal assets. Support

will include training and seminars focused on drafting new regulations related to the aforementioned topics.

Argentina			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Law Enforcement Support	230	180	200
Demand Reduction	0	62	50
Intellectual Property Rights	0	40	10
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	30	18	30
1.4 Subtotal	260	300	290
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Judicial Reform	40	0	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	10
1.5 Subtotal	40	0	110
Total	300	300	400

Bolivia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
20,000	15,000	10,000

Program Overview

Bolivia is the world's third largest producer of cocaine and a major transit country for Peruvian-origin cocaine. In recent years, interdiction and eradication results have diminished as a result of the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) policies and actions, including the expulsion of the DEA in January 2009. Still, GOB officials recognize the growing threat posed by drug traffickers and Bolivia's pivotal role in the illicit drug industry requires continued U.S. engagement. The U.S. remains committed to working with the GOB to improve counternarcotics and justice sector results. INL will continue the transition of counternarcotics costs associated with interdiction and eradication to the GOB, as part of a regional nationalization strategy. As part of this transition, funds will be used to transition offices and personnel as the program shifts focus towards nationalization. Assistance will also help build the capacity of Bolivian law enforcement and criminal justice system actors to combat the corrosive effects of transnational crime.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Bolivia program supports the host government's efforts to combat transnational crime. The program also supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals of refocusing the GOB on disrupting crime, drug trafficking, reducing coca cultivation and orienting security forces to operate in accordance with constitutional rule of law and international norms, as well as INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals related to Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Build institutional capability to interdict and eradicate narcotics and precursors produced within or transiting through Bolivia.

Objective 2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement to conduct criminal and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Increase institutional capability to identify, prevent, and prosecute cases of transnational crime, including trafficking in persons.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Interdiction:** Funds will provide logistical support to the GOB and assist the transition of interdiction costs to the GOB. This will include support such as field equipment and maintenance costs to the Bolivian National Police's Counternarcotics Division (FELCN), its command staff and rural patrol units (UMOPAR), a canine drug detection unit (K-9), and the Special Operations Force (FOE). The FOE includes an economic and financial investigations unit (GIAEF), a special intelligence and operations group (GIOE), and a precursor chemical investigations unit (GISUQ). Funds will assist the counternarcotics prosecutors and Garras del Valor training school with administrative and logistical support such as travel and per diem costs. The program will also provide support for operating costs (INFRA). Funds may provide limited support for the transition of ground transport (Green Devils Task Force), a riverine unit (Blue Devils Task Force), and fixed-wing (Black Devils Task Force) and rotary-wing aviation (Red Devils Task Force) to conduct interdiction operations.
- **Law Enforcement Capacity Building:** Funds will support efforts to build law enforcement capacity through training and development, including investigative skills, forensic sciences, human rights, and trafficking-in-persons. Funds will provide for infrastructure and logistical costs, such as travel, supplies, and basic equipment, as well as costs for support staff, trafficking-in-persons unit incentives, and victims' assistance.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funds will advance demand reduction, prevention, and treatment efforts through technical assistance, logistical support, equipment and workshop materials, and other assistance. The program will include grants to local non-governmental organizations to provide drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programs in addition to youth drug abuse

prevention programs, such as soccer leagues and Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs.

Bolivia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Interdiction			
<i>Program Support</i>	3,765	2,450	1,500
<i>Operational/Logistics Support</i>	3,055	1,800	1,500
<i>Aviation Support</i>	1,450	900	0
Eradication			
<i>Program Support</i>	4,300	2,850	0
<i>Operational/Logistics Support</i>	1,210	900	0
<i>Aviation Support</i>	1,420	900	0
Law Enforcement Capacity Building	600	1,000	1,413
Demand Reduction	0	0	600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	4,200	4,200	4,987
1.4 Subtotal	20,000	15,000	10,000
Total	20,000	15,000	10,000

Brazil

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1,000	1,000	4,000

Program Overview

Brazil is a major transit country for cocaine and other illicit drugs destined for Europe, and to a lesser extent, the United States. Despite excellent cooperation with its neighbors, Brazil's expansive territory and uncontrolled borders make effective narcotics enforcement very difficult. Increasing amounts of drugs, particularly from Bolivia, are being diverted to Brazilian urban centers, and Brazil has become the second-largest consumer of cocaine in the world after the United States. 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 that give them an increased 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, which could have a direct impact on the security of the United States. By assisting Brazil in improving its law enforcement capabilities, the USG will help reduce the flow of illegal drugs, disrupt the activities of known international narcotics traffickers, and deny criminals their illicit profits.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Brazil program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of working to ensure that Brazil's law enforcement and justice system are integrated, synchronized, and effective in disrupting national and transnational crime, and supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Counternarcotics, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Enhance Brazil’s capability to dismantle and/or disrupt major drug trafficking organizations that operate in and/or through Brazil and have criminal ties to the United States.

Objective 2: Enhance Brazil’s ability to participate in bilateral and multilateral investigations against drug trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Enhance Brazil’s law enforcement capability to improve its port and airport security.

FY 2012 Program

For the past several years, Brazil had a substantial budget pipeline, which will be exhausted by the end of FY 2011. The FY 2012 request for Brazil brings the program to the spending level required to both sustain ongoing programs and support new security initiatives for major events training for the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics. Funds will also go toward enhanced support to help the Brazilian prison system improve its security and intelligence capabilities in dealing with drug-dealing gangs.

Counternarcotics

- Funds will support narcotics interdiction programs and enhance the Government of Brazil’s (GOB) law enforcement efforts.
- Funds will provide continued training and equipment for the GOB’s intelligence-based interdiction efforts at seaports, international airports, and at strategic major transit points.
- Through our Law Enforcement Training and Urban Crime programs, funding will also support President Obama’s commitment to “cooperate to ensure security during major events” and augment training for Brazilian law enforcement for the World Cup which will be conducted in 12 locations throughout the country, and the Olympics.
- Additionally, funds will further Brazil’s demand reduction initiatives and support prison reform for the second-largest prison system in the Western Hemisphere.

Transnational Crime

- Funds will support projects to combat money laundering and other financial crimes.

Brazil			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Law Enforcement Training	0	0	100
Special Investigation Units	0	0	200
Airport Interdiction	200	0	800
Canine	0	0	100
Urban Crime Program	0	200	1,500
Demand Reduction	0	0	280
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	800	800	920
1.4 Subtotal	1,000	1,000	3,900
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Anti-Money Laundering	0	0	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	0	0	100
Total	1,000	1,000	4,000

Chile

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	100

Program Overview

Chile's porous borders with Peru and Bolivia, more than 20 ports, and more than 50 free trade agreements with North America, Europe, and Asia increase its vulnerability to drug trafficking. Chile is a source of essential chemicals used in cocaine processing in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and the chemical precursor ephedrine, used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine. In April 2010, a cocaine HCl home-based manufacturing lab was discovered in a region near the capital. INCLE funds allow us to maintain law enforcement relationships that deliver results with Chile's capable law enforcement agencies. Over the past year, the U.S. and Chile have entered into a dialogue to increase cooperation on a variety of law enforcement initiatives. This strong relationship will continue to be reinforced in the coming years. Maintaining a well-equipped and capable partner that is willing to assist other nations in South America is a tremendous asset to U.S. counternarcotics work in the region.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Chile program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Partnership in Security, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Counternarcotics, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Increase the capacity of host government law enforcement entities to interdict narcotics and chemical precursors.

Objective 2: Support Chilean efforts to reduce domestic consumption of illegal narcotics.

FY 2012 Program
Counter narcotics

- Funds will include advanced law enforcement training, particularly related to precursor identification and interdiction. Support will also include demand reduction activities to reduce domestic consumption.

Chile			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.4 Counter narcotics			
Demand Reduction	0	0	20
Interdiction	0	0	76
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	0	0	4
1.4 Subtotal	0	0	100
Total	0	0	100

Colombia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
243,900	204,000	160,600

Program Overview

After achieving notable results in improving security, disrupting the drug trade and expanding a government presence throughout the country, Colombia is now working to consolidate this progress and share its expertise with others in the region. The Colombian National Police (CNP) is our closest partner in promoting citizen security throughout the region and elsewhere in the world. Since 2009, the CNP has trained approximately 9,000 police from Latin America and West Africa in areas such as criminal investigation skills, rural commando skills, VIP protection, intelligence/counter-intelligence, anti-kidnapping/anti-extortion, and canine programs.

To help the Colombian Government implement their National Consolidation Plan, the United States will continue to provide assistance to support Colombian-led interdiction and eradication programs. U.S. programs will also enhance the CNP's capability to maintain a security presence in former conflict and drug trafficking regions, while also expanding access to state institutions and services in these regions. FY 2012 funds will also be used to promote and expand local drug prevention programs and encourage the demobilization of illegal, armed combatants.

Program Goals and Objectives

U.S. counternarcotics and rule of law assistance supports the Government of Colombia's (GOC) broad programs that help keep several hundred metric tons of cocaine and heroin from reaching the United States. The U.S. is increasingly focusing its resources to support Colombia's National Consolidation Plan, which calls for concentrated efforts to expand state presence and services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking have historically converged. Our programs address several priority consolidation zones, i.e., areas where insecurity, drug cultivation and

trafficking and a lack of alternative development remain impediments to democratic development. Within these priority areas, counternarcotics programs are being closely sequenced with expanding state presence and alternative development to promote more permanent eradication results.

Objective 1: Continue to support Colombia's increasing capacity to combat the drug trade through counternarcotics programs closely coordinated with alternative development.

Objective 2: Assist the GOC in expanding security and justice in remote and former conflict regions.

Objective 3: Improve the capability of Colombia's Attorney General's Office, particularly its Human Rights and Justice and Peace Units.

Objective 4: Enhance cooperation with Colombia to promote regional training and coordination on counternarcotics and citizen safety initiatives.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Attorney General's Office

- Funding will support training, including that provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, for Colombian agencies that provide protection at Colombia's courts and protect witnesses, prosecutors and judges.

Reestablishing Rural Police

- Expanding the government's ability to secure former conflict regions is fundamental to achieving more lasting eradication and promoting human rights and citizen security. Funding will support increases in the number of trained and equipped rural police and provide weapons, ammunition and transportation.

Individual Deserter Program

- U.S. assistance will provide for the continued support of subject matter expertise to bolster the Colombian Ministry of Defense's demobilization program. A team of U.S.-supported advisors offers tailored

demobilization and prevention of illegal recruitment strategies, as well as advanced database management tools.

Strategic Initiative – Rule of Law

- Colombia’s police and judicial system are confronting multiple security challenges, both in urban and rural settings, which go beyond traditional counternarcotics and rule of law programs. In concert with Colombia’s comprehensive strategy to combat the emergent “bandas criminales” (BACRIM), this program will enhance capacity in both Colombia’s police and justice system to address this disparate threat by supporting some of the new anti-BACRIM units being created in Colombia’s security forces and Prosecutor General’s Office. Assistance will consist of training and specialized equipment, such as communication and intelligence support. Funds will also be used to support Colombia’s National Consolidation Plan, particularly efforts to increase access to justice in consolidation zones.

Counternarcotics

Colombian Military

- **Navy Maritime Interdiction:** Further expands the Colombian Coast Guard’s presence throughout the Pacific coast where a majority of the drugs destined for the United States depart. The USG will support limited infrastructure and base construction off of Colombia’s Pacific coastline, purchase equipment and weapons for Coast Guard personnel and support maritime interdiction training. Some funds will also be used to support similar Colombian Navy programs along their Caribbean coast.

Colombian National Police (CNP)

- **CNP Aviation Support:** Supports an aviation contract that provides mechanics, a small number of pilots to oversee Colombian pilots, and supplies aviation parts and training. This enables CNP Aviation to provide important support for a range of counternarcotics activities, including security for aerial eradication, transport for manual eradication personnel, interdiction missions and high-value target operations.

- **CNP Eradication:** Aerial eradication is an important tool in consolidation efforts. It allows the Colombian government to eradicate areas that are not safe for manual eradication and can more quickly target large coca growing areas. Funding under this line supports the Colombian National Police with an aviation contract that supplies spray pilots, parts, and logistics for up to 12 AT-802 spray planes and two Cessna 208 imagery gathering aircraft. Sustained aerial and manual eradication operations in 2009 are credited with a 3 percent reduction in coca cultivation compared to 2008, from 119,000 to 116,000 hectares, as well as a decline in pure cocaine production potential of 3.5 percent, from 280 metric tons (MT) in 2008 to 270 MT in 2009 - a 61 percent drop from the 700 MT estimated production potential in 2001. We are working closely with the Colombian government to nationalize components of this program, including purchasing of the glyphosate used in aerial eradication and building a cadre of Colombian mechanics for the AT-802s.
- **CNP Interdiction:** Trains and equips specialized CNP interdiction units. Supports interdiction programs at Colombia's ports and airports, including purchasing scanning equipment and providing training to the CNP. Enhances security and capacity at rural CNP stations in consolidation areas through security training and infrastructure upgrades.
- **Establishing Rural Police Presence:** Funding will also provide training, weapons and mine detection equipment to rural police/Carabineros that provide protection for manual eradicators.

Drug Demand Prevention

- U.S. support will help strengthen local anti-drug community organizations, as well as expand the CNP's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Attorney General's Office

- Assisting the GOC in investigating and prosecuting human rights cases is a U.S. government priority. Increasing the administrative capability of the Colombian Prosecutor General's Office, along with building capacity within this office's Human Rights and Justice and Peace units, will be focal points of funding under this account.

Justice Sector Reform Program

- Provide training and equipment for the expansion of criminal justice operations and activities into consolidation areas by enhancing the work of the Fiscalía's regional offices and judicial training for government officials in these regions. Support for training in the new accusatory system and criminal code will continue.

Colombia			
INL Budget (\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Attorney General's Office	5,750	4,500	4,500
Judicial Reform Program	2,000	2,750	1,000
Establishing Rural Police Presence	2,000	3,500	4,500
Individual Deserter Program	500	500	750
Human Rights	2,000	-	-
Procuraduria General	200	-	-
Defensoria del Pueblo	500	-	-
1.3 Subtotal	12,950	11,250	15,750
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Support to the Colombia Military			
<i>Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade</i>	2,000	500	-
<i>Army Aviation Support</i>	35,000	20,000	-
<i>Air Bridge Denial Program</i>	1,000	1,000	-
<i>Navy Maritime Interdiction Support</i>	5,000	5,000	8,000
Support to the Colombian National Police			
<i>Aviation Support</i>	50,000	52,000	51,650
<i>Support for Eradication</i>	53,000	51,250	48,000
<i>Support for Interdiction</i>	25,000	16,000	14,000
<i>Reestablish Rural Police</i>	1,000	1,500	1,500
Demand Reduction	500	500	500
Critical Flight Safety Program	20,950	17,300	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	6,700	6,700	6,700
1.4 Subtotal	200,150	171,750	130,350
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Money Laundering	750	-	-
1.5 Subtotal	750	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
DOJ Attorney General's Office	14,250	11,500	10,500
DOJ Justice Sector Reform	6,000	3,000	4,000
USAID Human Rights	6,000	2,500	-
USAID Inspector General	2,800	1,000	-
USAID Ombudsman	-	1,000	-
USAID Public Defender	500	-	-
USAID UNHCHR	500	500	-
USAID Human Rights Fund	-	500	-
USAID Rule of Law Partnership	-	1,000	-
2.1 Subtotal	30,050	21,000	14,500
Total	243,900	204,000	160,600

Ecuador

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
4,500	4,500	7,700

Program Overview

Ecuador is a major transit country for illicit drugs trafficked from Colombia and Peru to the United States, as well as a source of chemical precursors diverted for illicit narcotics manufacturing. Transit of illicit drugs is a major concern; therefore, the preponderance of U.S. counternarcotics assistance for Ecuador targets interdiction efforts. Counternarcotics cooperation continues to be one of the strongest pillars of the U.S. bilateral relationship with Ecuador. The U.S. remains committed to help Ecuador build a sustainable framework to counter the threat of drug trafficking and other transnational crimes.

Program Goals and Objectives

U.S. counternarcotics assistance is provided to improve the institutional capabilities of Ecuador's police, military, and judicial sectors in support of the host government's efforts to effectively combat narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes. These program objectives support Embassy Quito's foremost Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal for FY 2012 to disrupt narcotics trafficking and other transnational crimes. The objectives and goals also reflect INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR), Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Strengthen police capabilities to disrupt the movement of illicit drugs transiting through Ecuador, and on to the United States, and dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations operating in Ecuador.

Objective 2: Build law enforcement capabilities to conduct criminal and financial investigations, resulting in arrest and prosecution of narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal organization leadership.

Objective 3: Support and strengthen military mobility, communications, and operational capabilities to effectively disrupt narcotics trafficking along Ecuador's northern border with Colombia.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Interdiction:** Funds will support the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA) port and canine operations; mobile anti-narcotics units including modernization of detection equipment; provision of communications equipment; vehicle acquisition and maintenance; as well provide a port security advisor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Funding will also support improving the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking and money laundering, as well as provide assistance for the implementation of the code of criminal procedures. Support for the military will build capacity to protect national territory against narcotics traffickers in areas of limited police presence, particularly along the northern border with Colombia.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funds will provide informational materials and sponsor drug prevention and demand reduction public events to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Funds will also support drug awareness projects operated by the Government of Ecuador (GOE).

Transnational Crime

- **Money Laundering and Chemical Control:** Funds will provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to help the GOE more effectively combat money laundering. Funds will support financial investigative and chemical control police units and also the Financial Intelligence Unit.

Ecuador

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Interdiction	3,250	3,100	6,100
Demand Reduction	50	50	50
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	1,150	1,200	1,250
1.4 Subtotal	4,450	4,350	7,400
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Money Laundering	50	150	300
1.5 Subtotal	50	150	300
Total	4,500	4,500	7,700

Haiti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
21,107	147,660	19,420	19,420

Program Overview

Strengthening Haiti's security sector capacity is a key U.S. priority. The Haitian National Police (HNP) lacks the ability 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 the Port au Prince slums, which are the epicenter of anti-government and criminal activity. Haiti remains a major drug transit country. Significant amounts of cocaine from South America transit the island of Hispaniola on its way to U.S. markets. In addition to posing problems for the United States, 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. The Haitian government views counternarcotics as a priority. The January 12, 2010 earthquake had a tremendous effect on the way forward as the Government of Haiti (GOH) rebuilds and continues its efforts to improve the capacity of its law enforcement, corrections, and judicial organizations. The FY 2010 supplemental funding will support the restoration and expansion of Haiti's security and justice sector institutions. Continued funding in FY 2012 is needed to demonstrate USG commitment to help Haiti continue to address the areas of weakness in the security sector and support ongoing development and capacity building for its law enforcement and judicial institutions.

Program Goals and Objectives

The FY 2012 program focuses on police reform (crime control assistance), corrections (criminal justice assistance), and counternarcotics. These programs will be coordinated in cooperation with the GOH, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and other donors. The Haiti program also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan

goals of Counternarcotics and Transnational Crime along with the Department of State's Haiti strategy, which was revised after the January 12 earthquake.

Objective 1: Restore the law enforcement capabilities of the GOH to maintain public order, reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration, and the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the United States, which will promote economic development and long-term stability. Train and vet existing and 1,000 newly recruited Haitian National Police to democratic policing standards to form the core of a credible, competent police force. Ensure that 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. Decrease the number of incidences of human rights abuses by police.

Objective 2: Improve the public's confidence in the police as an institution through increased crime reporting.

Objective 3: Assist the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) to improve its capacity to control its territorial waters and borders.

Objective 4: Increase in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations through anti-corruption and anti-money laundering programs.

Objective 5: Support, expand and improve the capacity of the HNP Counternarcotics Unit (BLTS).

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Civilian Police (CIVPOL)

- FY 2010 Supplemental INCLE funds support an increase in the number of police and corrections officers the U.S. is contributing to MINUSTAH from 55 to 110 to respond to greater needs in the aftermath of the earthquake. In FY 2012, funds will support the original contribution of 55, rather than the temporarily increased level of 110 officers

- U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field mentoring, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills, police administration, and other specialized skills.
- U.S. officers will also continue to co-locate with Haitian officers at police stations and engage in joint patrols to continue increasing public confidence in the police.

Police Development and Reform

- Funds will support 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. Funds will also provide equipment, communications, and logistical support to these trained officers.
- Funds will support 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.

Counternarcotics

Counterdrug Support

- Funds will support port security and maritime interdiction operations from HCG bases at Killick, Cap Haitian, and Port-de-Paix. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, funding will advance post-earthquake efforts aimed at restoring and upgrading the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. A key initiative will be co-locating other HNP units to increase GOH presence and improve operational results.
- The BLTS currently has some officers vetted by DEA. Funds will be used to provide additional training and equipment, including radios and vehicles. 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.

Transnational Crime

Anti-Money Laundering

- Funds will be used to continue the efforts of improving the capacity of the GOH to detect money-laundering and develop a procedure for using seized assets.
- The UCREF FIU (the Haitian Financial Intelligence Unit) and the financial crimes investigative unit (BAFE) suffered severe losses during the earthquake, including their buildings, forcing them to cease operations. Funds will build on FY 2010 supplemental funding projects to reconstitute and build capacity in these agencies by providing follow-on technical assistance and financial investigation mentors to support the anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts of the UCREF FIU and BAFE.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Criminal Justice Development

- Funds will support capacity building of correctional personnel to better run newly-built institutions and provide appropriate equipment and training necessary to ensure well maintained and functions institutions.

Haiti

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Civilian Police	12,000	45,000	10,000	10,000
Police Development and Reform	4,107	35,100	4,320	4,320
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	0	0	930
1.3 Subtotal	16,107	80,100	14,320	15,250
1.4 Counternarcotics				
Counternarcotics Support	2,600	14,700	2,570	2,570
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	900	6,500	930	0
1.4 Subtotal	3,500	21,200	3,500	2,570
1.5 Transnational Crime				
Anti-Money Laundering	0	0	300	300
Trafficking in Persons	0	5,500	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	0	5,500	300	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Criminal Justice Development	1,500	40,860	1,300	1,300
2.1 Subtotal	1,500	40,860	1,300	1,300
Total	21,107	147,660	19,420	19,420

Mexico

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
190,000 *	175,000 **	117,000	248,500

*\$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010.

** The FY 2010 INCLE Supplemental amount was used to fund FY 2011 programming requirements.

Program Overview

Due to the high demand for illicit narcotics in our country, the United States has a shared responsibility for combating the crime and violence that so gravely affect citizens throughout the region. Roughly ninety-five percent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States transits through Mexico and Central America. The Mexico INCLE program builds on efforts begun under the Merida Initiative, with a shift away from expensive equipment and towards supporting Mexican government institutional reforms and strengthening rule of law. These programs are designed to complement renewed U.S. efforts at home to reduce drug demand, to stop the flow of weapons, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales, and to confront gangs and criminal organizations.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Mexico program supports the Mexican Government's significant investment in promoting rule of law, providing for citizen security, and reforming state institutions towards greater transparency, responsiveness, and respect for human rights. Merida Initiative Programs will focus on four strategic areas: disrupt capacity of organized crime to operate; institutionalize capacity to sustain rule of law; create a 21st century border structure; and build strong and resilient communities. The program supports the Embassy's priorities reflected in its FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan related

to promoting : a) Security and Protection of the U.S. and Mexican People, and b) People and the Future: Building Communities and Supporting Youth on Both Sides of the Border. The program also supports INL's goals of Counternarcotics, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR), and Transnational Crime as stated in its FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan.

The four strategic objectives of the Merida Initiative in Mexico are:

Objective 1: Dismantle organized criminal groups by building Mexican law enforcement capacities in information collection and analysis, training and equipping units, and conducting investigations against organized crime, money laundering, arms trafficking, and other crimes.

Objective 2: Institutionalize justice-sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights through continued large-scale institution building projects with security and judicial institutions at the federal level and expanded efforts at state and local institutions.

Objective 3: Create efficient, economically competitive borders crossings along Mexico's northern and southern borders that ensure "secure two-way flows" of travelers and trade; improve enforcement cooperation between ports of entry; and reduce the flow of drugs to the north, and guns and bulk cash to the south.

Objective 4: Build strong and resilient communities with long-term alternatives to working for organized crime, and that understand and are engaged in Mexico's legal and judicial reforms.

FY 2012 Program

Disrupting Capacity of Organized Crime to Operate

- Financial crimes and asset forfeiture programs, which include training, information technology equipment, and other support, will strengthen Mexico's ability to target money-laundering, the financial underpinning of the drug cartels. Training, equipment, and other support for specialized units, increasingly at the state and local levels, will focus investigations on all arms of organized crime, while allowing for their rapid and safe deployment to areas of concern. Information technology and training will continue to support a Government of Mexico (GOM) project to develop and

implement an advanced information-sharing system that integrates public security, law enforcement, immigration and related information into one place, making the information available to all law enforcement agencies.

Institutionalize Capacity to Sustain Rule of Law

- Law enforcement training and professionalization at the federal level, and increasingly at the state and local level, will enable the military to stand down from its law enforcement and counternarcotics role. This training will include a human rights element. Training, technical assistance, limited equipment, and other support will assist federal and state judicial systems to implement necessary reforms. Topics may include trial advocacy skills, development of criminal procedure codes, and evidence collection and chain of custody, among others. Internal controls and anti-corruption programs will continue to provide technical assistance, equipment, training, and other support to target corruption and build trustworthy institutions. Funds will continue to support the development and implementation of the national police registry to weed out corrupt police. Funds will support technical assistance, equipment and training to bring Mexico's forensics laboratories into conformity with international standards and modernize the Office of the Attorney General's and Federal Police's evidence examination abilities. Training, equipment, and technical expertise will be provided to continue support for significant prison reforms and prison system expansion. Prosecutors and other justice sector officials will be trained in support of Mexico's transition to an oral, accusatorial judicial system.

Create a 21st Century Border Structure

- Assistance will provide training and other support to boost border inspection capabilities. Trained canine teams will target illegal activity, especially along the border with the United States. Funds may continue support for a training academy for the Customs Secretariat.

Build Strong and Resilient Communities

- Continued support for drug demand reduction efforts will include assistance for prevention, treatment, and continuation of drug courts. Support will continue for a secure and anonymous citizen complaint project that will promote public engagement in the fight against illegal activity. Training in strategic messaging will promote the rule of law through media and other

fora, and continue to help inform the public about institutional reforms and efforts being undertaken through the Merida Initiative.

Mexico				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics				
Counternarcotics Program	78,000	58,000	15,000	52,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	14,000	5,000	15,000	15,000
1.4 Subtotal	92,000	63,000	30,000	67,000
1.5 Transnational Crime				
Transnational Crime Program	10,000	0	0	13,000
1.5 Subtotal	10,000	0	0	13,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Rule of Law and Human Rights Program	76,500	85,000	87,000	155,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)		5,000		
2.1 Subtotal	76,500	90,000	87,000	155,500
2.2 Good Governance				
Good Governance Program	11,500	22,000	0	13,000
2.2 Subtotal	11,500	22,000	0	13,000
Total	190,000 *	175,000**	117,000	248,500

*\$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010.

** The FY 2010 INCLE Supplemental amount was used to fund FY 2011 programming requirements.

Paraguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
500	500	800

Program Overview

Paraguay is a major drug transit country for Andean-sourced cocaine and a principal money laundering center. The Tri-Border Area (TBA) where Paraguay intersects with Brazil and Argentina is a hub for trafficking in drugs, contraband and pirated goods, arms, and persons. The Lugo administration has expressed strong political will to curb narcotics trafficking and has been a solid partner with the United States. FY 2012 funds will maintain support for counternarcotics efforts and provide support for new rule of law activities to strengthen judicial institutions – judges, prosecutors and police – and address pervasive corruption and impunity.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Paraguay program supports the embassy’s FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Disrupting Criminal Organizations and INL’s FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Counternarcotics, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Fortify Paraguay’s institutional and operational capability to combat criminal activity in an effort to deter or disrupt criminal organizations, prevent terrorism, and combat transnational crime, terrorism financing, and narcotics trafficking.

Objective 2: Help Paraguay enhance measures to address corruption and address the challenges that constrict its ability to prosecute and convict narcotics traffickers and other perpetrators of transnational crime.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Interdiction:** Funds will provide training and technical assistance to the Anti-Narcotics Secretariat (SENAD) and the Paraguayan National Police (PNP) to improve operational capacity to investigate and prosecute major traffickers and money launderers. Assistance will provide training for special agents and attorneys in investigative and prosecutorial procedures as well as operational support such as per diem for joint investigations with the DEA. Support will also provide commodities, such as replacement computers, as well as maintenance of the drug analysis laboratory equipment. Funds will also provide ongoing support to SENAD's narcotics detection canine program and demand reduction program. This assistance complements other resources targeting anti-corruption efforts.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- **Constitution, Laws and Legal Framework:** Support will include training prosecutors and judges on key legislation to fortify Paraguay's operational and legal capability to combat criminal activity, as well as address corruption. Such training will be designed to encourage Paraguayan authorities to pass legal reforms that will allow prosecutors to effectively prosecute criminals

Paraguay

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Interdiction	355	170	455
Demand Reduction	30	0	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	115	130	145
1.4 Subtotal	500	300	600
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering	0	200	0
1.5 Subtotal	0	200	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Constitution, Laws & Legal Framework	0	0	100
Justice System	0	0	100
2.1 Subtotal	0	0	200
Total	500	500	800

Peru

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
40,000	31,500	28,950

Program Overview

Peru is a major cocaine producing country, exporting to markets in South America, Mexico, the United States, and Europe. The U.S. Crime and Narcotics Center estimated that Peru had 40,000 hectares (ha) used for coca cultivation nationwide in 2009. Authorities eradicated 12,033 ha of illicit coca in the Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV) and Ucayali department during 2010, a figure higher than the 10,000 ha target set at the beginning of the year. Eradication, linked closely to alternative development programs, has led to dramatic reductions of coca cultivation in the UHV, where eradication efforts have been focused. This dramatic reduction in coca cultivation is particularly evident in San Martin department. However, challenges remain in other parts of the country where State presence is limited and where increased coca cultivation and trafficking have been reported, such as in the Apurimac and Ene River Valley (VRAE). Peru is a key U.S. partner in the region and we are committed to working with the Government of Peru (GOP) to effectively address illicit coca cultivation, narcotics trafficking, and the related transnational criminal challenges that follow while building institutional capacity.

Program Goals and Objectives

The USG supports programs that enhance the capabilities of the Peruvian National Police (PNP) and that of the Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO) to provide security for eradication teams and interdiction in coca cultivation and narcotics trafficking zones. USG counternarcotics assistance also helps the Peruvian government publicize links between drug production and common crime so that Peruvians understand that their quality of life is degraded by drug trafficking. Embassy Lima ranked keeping drug production and trafficking in check as one of their top priorities in the Mission Strategic and Resource Plan. The Garcia administration's counternarcotics strategy coincided with U.S.

goals, clearly linking interdiction and eradication with alternative development and prevention. The objectives and goals also reflect INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals, notably, counternarcotics, transnational crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR). We seek a similar strong cooperative relationship with the Humala administration.

Objective 1: Build institutional capability to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes, as well as eradicate illicit crops and interdict drugs and precursors produced within or transiting through Peru.

Objective 2: Assist law enforcement to conduct criminal and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Combat corruption, especially within the Peruvian National Police force.

Objective 4: Improve police capabilities to provide for citizens' safety and contribute to the enhancement of the rule of law.

Objective 5: Improve community awareness of the negative effects of illicit drug use and to support community anti-drug coalitions.

FY 2012 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Eradication:** Coca and Poppy Eradication and Crop Monitoring Funds will provide operational support for the labor intensive manual eradication program managed under the Coca Monitoring and Reduction Agency (CORAH), including transport, food, salaries, field gear and tools, tents, first aid, and training for the eradicators. Funding will also support technical assistance for the Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development (CADA), the Peruvian agency that monitors and maps coca and poppy cultivation, which provides a means to verify eradication results. As an independent entity, CADA collaborates with the UN and GOP to develop and utilize monitoring methodologies. Funds will support the work of the Tropical Cultivations Institute (ICT), which conducts alternative crop

research, as well as support agricultural extension services that facilitate and hasten coca growers' transition to production of licit crops. Aviation support for eradication will cover operating and maintenance assistance for Peru's aviation police (DIRAVPOL), including airlift for eradication and logistical support. These funds support pilots, aircrews, and associated personnel for 24 USG-owned Huey-II helicopters, two fixed-wing aircraft, and limited operational support for Peruvian MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, all in support of coca eradication and related law enforcement activities east of the Andes. Training for pilots and mechanics, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel also receive funding.

- **Interdiction:** Law enforcement funding will provide support to the PNP to enhance law enforcement capabilities and counternarcotics interdiction efforts. Funds will be used for items such as vehicles, communications equipment, and field gear. Funds will also be used for training and field exercises designed to enhance PNP Anti-Narcotics police capabilities, as well as those of other police units. The increase of Peru's counternarcotics police personnel in source zones over the last five years has contributed to more effective and sustained eradication and interdiction operations. Funding will support PNP education improvements, including curriculum reform, as well as PNP basic police academies and pre-academies strategically located in communities in coca source zones east of the Andes, including support for operational effectiveness and infrastructure improvements. Support will also include capacity-building initiatives to address citizens' safety, such as community policing and model police stations. Funds will support the development of the Ministry of Interior's Executive Office for Drug Control, including addressing management capacity and the handling of seized assets. Port security support funds will continue to improve the GOP's capacity to examine cargo and passengers through facilities improvements, equipment acquisitions, and training. Peruvian Customs funds will bolster inspection and enforcement operations by Peruvian Customs at principal airports and seaports as well as other smaller installations. This support will include Customs' canine program and acquisition of computers and non-intrusive inspection equipment, along with renovation of existing facilities. Aviation support for interdiction will provide operating and maintenance assistance for interdiction airlift to DIRAVPOL including logistical support for counternarcotics units. The nationalization plan for Peru includes scaling back aviation assistance.

Funds will support pilots, aircrews, and support personnel for USG-owned Huey-II helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, plus provide limited operational support for Peruvian helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, but support will be reduced from previous years as Peru takes on increased responsibility for and title to some aircraft. These activities support coca eradication and other law enforcement efforts east of the Andes. Funds will also support training for pilots and mechanics, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel.

- **Administration of Justice/Prosecution:** Funds will provide training and some travel expenses to support GOP prosecutors assigned to oversee drug enforcement operations, including investigation and trial preparation. Funds will support advanced training for prosecutors already in the program and entry-level training for new prosecutors. Funds will support training and technical assistance for prosecutors to learn better case management practices.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funding will support the work of NGOs such as the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO) to reduce drug abuse among youth, research drug abuse trends, focus on educational workshops, and train teachers and health professionals about illicit drug use. Funds will be used to purchase promotional materials and publications used in Community Anti-Drug Coalition (CAC) campaigns, train community-based facilitators in the CAC model, and sponsor public events designed to publicize CAC activities. Funds will implement a modern media campaign to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. In addition, there will be an expansion of school-based drug education programs in the capital and in strategic provinces.

Transnational Crime

- **Money Laundering:** Funds will support a series of seminars and training programs for police, prosecutors, and judges in all aspects of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting money laundering crimes which will be organized by the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the United Nations. Funds will continue to support Peru's Financial Investigative Unit to analyze financial transactions, report on suspicious activities, and assist investigations of financial crimes.

- **Asset Forfeiture:** Funds will assist in the implementation of asset seizure and forfeiture laws and strengthen the seized asset management regime through the provision of training, advising, exchange of best practices, and work with U.S. partners.

Peru			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Eradication			
<i>Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication and Crop Monitoring</i>	13,000	11,500	6,000
<i>Crop Research and Extension</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Aviation Support</i>	4,000	2,200	2,000
Interdiction			
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000
<i>Rural Community Policing</i>			1,200
<i>Peruvian Customs</i>	1,000	1,350	1,300
<i>Port Security Program</i>	1,500	1,350	1,500
<i>Aviation Support</i>	8,000	2,000	3,400
Administration of Justice/Prosecution	500	750	1,200
Demand Reduction	750	600	600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	4,000	4,000	4,000
1.4 Subtotal	39,750	30,750	28,200
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Money Laundering and Financial Crime	250	750	550
Asset Forfeiture			200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	0	0
1.5 Subtotal	250	750	750
Total	40,000	31,500	28,950

Uruguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
-	-	100

Program Overview

Drug trafficking in Uruguay continues, and the presence of Mexican, Colombian and Eastern European traffickers is increasing, despite concerted and consistent government efforts to combat these trends. Despite high profile successes such as the seizure of over two metric tons of cocaine in October 2009 and the arrest of a prominent Colombian trafficker in February 2010, Uruguay will depend on international training and support until it can modernize its police and judicial system. Program support in Uruguay is a strategic decision at this juncture that will be key to ensuring continued commitment by Uruguay's new government. Bilateral relations on counternarcotics and money laundering have been excellent over the past two years, and U.S. funds have permitted significant advances in investigation technology. There has been increasing cooperation with counterparts in Argentina and major progress in prosecutions and asset forfeiture.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Uruguay program supports the embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority to Improve Homeland Security by Helping Uruguay Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crime and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Counternarcotics, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform, and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Strengthen Uruguay's technical and operational ability to interdict narcotics, conduct complex criminal investigations, and arrest traffickers.

Objective 2: Strengthen Uruguay's rehabilitation and prevention programs to reduce and prevent the consumption of illegal drugs, and to assist with the reinsertion of addicts into society.

FY 2012 Program

Interdiction: Funds will provide training, equipment and other support to modernize and enhance the capabilities of the national drug police, who continue to have shortages in these critical areas. Specifically, funds will help support the border offices and Real-Time Analytical Intelligence Database (RAID) of the Directorate for the Suppression of Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (DGRTID).

Demand Reduction: Funds will support ongoing demand reduction programs to identify high-risk populations and build host nation capacity to serve them. Currently, limited resources reach only a small percentage of drug addicts. A 2011 National Drug Use Survey, partially funded by the USG, is establishing a baseline of drug use trends in the country and will enable the Embassy and Government of Uruguay to better target their demand reduction programming. Funds will continue to support rehabilitation and prevention programs directed at high-risk populations.

Uruguay			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Interdiction	0	0	70
Demand Reduction	0	0	25
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	0	0	5
1.4 Subtotal	0	0	100
Total	0	0	100

Western Hemisphere Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Central America Regional Security Initiative	63,500 *	71,508	55,000
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	10,607	37,500 **	30,000
Total	74,107	109,008	85,000

* The CARSI Spending Plan submitted to the Congress (CN 10-197) totals \$65M, which reflects \$63.5M for Central America assistance and includes \$1.5M for Guatemala bilateral activities.

** In FY 2011, CBSI funds were requested as a separate line item, but are reincorporated into Western Hemisphere Regional line item in FY 2012.

Program Overview

The Western Hemisphere regional request includes INCLE funding for both the Central America Regional Security Initiative and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. The following provides summary information for both programs. In addition, detailed information on both programs is provided in the following chapters.

- **Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI):** Citizen safety in Central America is deteriorating rapidly as criminal organizations seek to establish strongholds in the region. Funds will continue to support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America, with less focus on procurement of equipment. Funds will support efforts to address border and port security; continue support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; sustain the final year of the four-year investment for aviation based in Guatemala; and continue to build capacity of law enforcement and other actors to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. Funds will also support improved prison management and equipment, and encourage cooperation and joint operations throughout the region. The program reduces funds for

basic law enforcement equipment, while continuing to provide programs that support justice sector reform and local capabilities.

- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI):** Funding will continue to support efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice in the Caribbean region. Funding will be directed primarily toward enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean but will also provide technical assistance to support the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
63,500 *	71,508	55,000

* The CARSI Spending Plan submitted to the Congress (CN 10-197) totals \$65M, which reflects \$63.5M for CARSI, Costa Rica and INL Centrally Managed Central America assistance, as well as \$1.5M for Guatemala bilateral activities.

Program Overview

Approximately 95 percent of Andean cocaine transits Mexico and Central America on its way to the United States. With increasing pressure on drug traffickers in Mexico, Colombia, and in international waters, the region is challenged by declining public security as traffickers increasingly shift to Central American territorial waters and land routes as primary transshipment points. Central American officials have identified gangs, drug trafficking, trafficking of arms, and organized crime as the most pressing security concerns in the 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, such as increased levels of public sector corruption, the penetration of the political and security systems by criminals, and the loss of effective governmental control over territory. Our partners in Central America have made some progress in their own efforts to fight transnational organized criminal networks, and while much remains to be done, they are demonstrating an unprecedented willingness to work with us and each other to address these issues.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) represents a U.S. partnership with the nations of Central America to address the corrosive effects of gangs, narcotics and arms trafficking, and organized crime on citizen safety. The regional initiative supports host-government strategic initiatives and the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans of the U.S. Embassies in Central America. The initiative also supports INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and

Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

CARSI provides funding in a range of areas, including direct law enforcement cooperation, assistance for law enforcement and justice sector capacity building, and prevention programs aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and violence. 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 programs will strive to address citizen safety, borders and ports, youth issues (including anti-gang efforts), and counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Create safe streets for the citizens in the region.

Objective 2: Disrupt the movement of criminals and contraband within and between the nations of Central America.

Objective 3: Support the development of strong, capable, and accountable Central American Governments.

Objective 4: Re-establish effective state presence and security in communities at risk.

Objective 5: Foster enhanced levels of security and rule of law coordination and cooperation between nations of the region.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Funds will support on-going law enforcement operations and justice sector reform in Central America to establish and sustain professional and accountable law enforcement services. Programs may advance regional police training and equipment and assist in addressing the porous borders through which transnational criminal organizations traffic firearms, bulk cash, narcotics, and other illicit contraband.

Counternarcotics

- Funds will combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America. Support may include continuation of successful Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and vetted units; continue support for demand reduction programs such as Drug Abuse Resistance Education; continue to support existing aviation assets in Guatemala; and continue to provide for enhanced regional land and maritime interdiction capabilities and logistics supports.

Transnational Crime

- Funds will seek to minimize the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America and improve citizen safety. Efforts may include support for in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel, including anti-gang training and support for Model Precincts; training and technical assistance on financial crimes and asset forfeiture for the region; and advancing programs that improve regional cooperation and operations.

Rule of Law Human Rights

- Funds will seek to advance citizen safety, law enforcement, and rule of law activities in Central America. Efforts may include improving courts administration, management and processes; building the capacity of prosecutors and improving collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators; addressing juvenile justice and juvenile post-prison rehabilitation; improving prison administration, management, and processes; supporting police academies and entry-level training and curricula; and advancing modern policing training and techniques, including through technical assistance and support in high-risk areas.

Central America Regional Security Initiative			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Estimate	Request
1.3 Stability Ops and Security Sector Reform			
<i>Program</i>	7,900	5,600	3,060
SubTotal	7,900	5,600	3,060
1.4 Counternarcotics			
<i>Program</i>	20,430	21,450	18,780
<i>Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)</i>	4,500	0	0
SubTotal	24,930	21,450	18,780
1.5 Transnational Crime			
<i>Program</i>	7,200	28,300	13,415
SubTotal	7,200	28,300	13,415
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
<i>Program</i>	12,382	10,650	15,070
<i>Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)</i>		5,508	4,675
SubTotal	12,382	16,158	19,745
CARSI PD&S	4,500	5,508	4,675
CARSI Regional SubTotal	52,412	71,508	55,000
Costa Rica Bilateral	500		
Other Centrally-Managed Central America Assistance (1)	10,588		
Western Hemisphere Regional CARSI Total (2)	63,500	71,508	55,000
Guatemala Bilateral	1,500		
CARSI Spending Plan Total (3)	65,000		

Note 1: Reflects \$10.588 M in Centrally-Managed INCLE funds programmed for assistance to Central America subject to the legislative cap on assistance for Central America.

Note 2: The Western Hemisphere Central America total of \$63.5M includes \$500k for Costa Rica bilateral directives and \$10.588 M in Centrally-Managed funds programmed for assistance to Central America.

Note 3: Per CN 10-197, the Western Hemisphere CARSI Spending Plan total of \$65M includes \$500k for Costa Rica bilateral directives, \$10.588M in Centrally Managed INCLE funds programmed for assistance to Central America, and \$1.5M for Guatemala bilateral directives. Does not include \$4M CICIG and \$2M Ministry of Interior Guatemala earmarks not attributed to the Central America cap.

Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
10,607	37,500*	30,000

* In FY 2011, CBSI funds were requested as a separate line item, but are reincorporated into Western Hemisphere Regional line item in FY 2012.

Program Overview

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) addresses the increasing crime and violence, largely driven by drug and other illicit trafficking, that affects the safety of both United States and Caribbean citizens. As the Merida Initiative and Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) apply pressure against trafficking organizations in Mexico and Central America, CBSI funding will support complementary efforts to address the potential spillover effect from traffickers shifting routes to the Caribbean.

Programs under this initiative may strengthen Caribbean partner nation capabilities in the areas of maritime security, law enforcement, information sharing, border and migration control, transnational crime, and criminal justice. Programs will build upon previously successful partnerships and develop partner nation capabilities to allow them to cooperate and coordinate in a regional context to address citizen safety concerns.

Program Goals and Objectives

CBSI supports the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) "Organized Crime Strategy." The program also supports FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans from our Caribbean posts and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR), Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Substantially reduce illicit trafficking.

Objective 2: Advance public safety and security.

Objective 3: Promote Social Justice.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Funds may support law enforcement operations reform in the region to establish and sustain professional and accountable law enforcement services. Funds may be used to establish, train, and equip vetted police units that can work on a wide range of issues from drug and arms trafficking to extradition operations. Programs may support increased information sharing among governments in the Caribbean Basin; support programs for increased proficiency of corrections personnel; and support the sustainability and expansion of law enforcement end-game capabilities, as well as border and port security.

Counternarcotics

- Funds may combat the cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs throughout the Caribbean Basin. Support may include training, equipment, and maintenance to enhance law enforcement officials' ability to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs. Funds may also establish sustainable institutional change in support of host nation law enforcement capacity, enhance cooperation in securing borders, and provide alternatives to criminal activities through support of rehabilitation efforts.

Transnational Crime

- Funds may seek to minimize the adverse effects of criminal activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts may support training of law enforcement personnel, including anti-gang training, and training on money laundering, financial crimes, and asset forfeiture for the region.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- USG assistance may seek to advance rule of law activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts may include improving courts administration, management, and processes; building capacity of prosecutors and improving collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators; and improving forensic skills for use in the judicial system.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Program	4,135	11,295	7,382
Subtotal	4,135	11,295	7,382
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Program	3,507	10,856	11,361
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	1,700	3,249	6,462
Subtotal	5,207	14,105	17,823
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Program	515	3,400	1,915
Subtotal	515	3,400	1,915
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Program	750	8,700	2,880
Subtotal	750	8,700	2,880
Total	10,607	37,500	30,000

Centrally-Managed Programs

Anticrime Programs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
15,900	14,650	14,933

Includes: (1) *Financial Crimes and Money Laundering*, (2) *Fighting Corruption*, (3) *Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection*, (4) *Border Security and Alien Smuggling*; (5) *Combating Transnational Criminal Networks*.

Program Overview

Transnational crime and illicit networks pose a significant threat to domestic and international security. The increasing role of illicit networks in the world of organized crime complicates the challenge of effectively combating transnational security threats. INL Anti-Crime teams address the growing threats that transnational crime poses to U.S. national interests including high-level corruption (kleptocracy) in the public sector, money laundering and terrorist financing, cyber- and intellectual property crimes, border security, narcotics trafficking, and other smuggling and trafficking crimes. These Anti-Crime teams help to strengthen criminal justice systems and law enforcement capabilities around the world to act against transnational criminal threats before they extend beyond their borders and impact our homeland.

Program Goals and Objectives

Anti-Crime teams continue to develop enforcement tools, such as groundbreaking conventions and protocols, that provide the United States with the framework to strengthen international cooperation among committed governments and partners that are needed to develop capabilities to combat transnational crime and illicit networks (deter, disrupt, defeat, and dismantle).

Objective 1: Increase the total number of governments implementing, and complying with, internationally-recognized standards such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the UN

Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Objective 2: Increase the number of countries that have criminalized corruption, money-laundering, and terrorist financing, and enacted and implemented other important anti-crime legislation; and increase the number of effective Financial Investigative Units (FIUs) and financial police, anticorruption authorities, and other investigatory and prosecutorial bodies.

Objective 3: Strengthen criminal justice institutions and systems to successfully conduct criminal investigations and prosecutions.

FY 2012 Program

The FY 2012 Anti-Crime programs consist of INL's core initiatives and projects that support the Administration's priorities of fighting transnational crime and protecting the United States and its citizens from the effects of such crime and illicit threats.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Border Security/Alien Smuggling

- In FY 2012, INL will continue to contribute to the Organization of American States' Counter-Terrorism Committee (OAS/CICTE) to support activities in the Western Hemisphere. Funds will support the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), other international organizations, and U.S. Government agencies, in order to raise international standards globally, foster international cooperation and coordination, and build the capacity of law enforcement and border security institutions in developing countries. INL will also continue to work closely with the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (DHS/HIS – formerly Immigration and Customs Enforcement) to fund delivery of training programs and technical assistance designed to enhance capabilities to identify fraudulent documents and methods of moving large quantities of cash, undocumented individuals, and illicit goods across international borders. INL continues to increase direct

involvement in border security programs outside the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Asia and Africa. INL will focus on helping coordinate the activities of the interagency anti-smuggling community in their efforts to disrupt and dismantle major alien smuggling networks which operate both domestically and overseas.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)/Cyber Crime

- In FY 2010, INL and the Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs adapted the program to ensure goals and objectives are consistent with the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator's office established by Congress. While continuing to target training and technical assistance projects to focus on priority countries, we initiated new focus on combating counterfeit pharmaceuticals, which are an imminent threat to health and human safety. INL continues to work with private industry to avoid duplicating efforts to address intellectual property crime. In the area of cyber crime, FY 2012 funds will continue to support improvements in foreign law enforcement capabilities to identify, investigate and successfully prosecute the growing misuse of information technologies, with particular emphasis on assistance to less developed nations that are just now expanding their wireless networks.

Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes

- Funds will continue to support multilateral and regional organizations, including portions of U.S. Government dues paid to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and Asia-Pacific Group against Money Laundering (APG), and supporting the efforts of FATF-Style Regional Bodies as they build capacities to adopt and implement international standards in their respective regions. FY 2012 funds will continue to support regional mentors in Asia and Africa, via contributions to the UN Global Program against Money Laundering (GPML), as well as provide targeted training sessions. Funds will also continue to support DHS efforts to combat trade-based money laundering through the establishment of trade transparency units and capacity-building training and technical expertise in cooperative countries. Funds will also further U.S. Government anti-money laundering/counter-financing of terrorisms goals in the Gulf, Middle East/North Africa (MENA), Afghanistan/Pakistan, and West Africa including furthering efforts started in late FY 2009 to support development of viable FATF-Style Regional Bodies.

Transnational Organized Crime

- INL will build on efforts underway since FY 2010 to promote greater international cooperation against transnational organized crime, particularly in four thematic areas: 1) assisting UN member states to implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplemental protocols; 2) developing national central authorities for cross-border mutual legal assistance on transnational criminal cases in key regions most at risk to transnational criminal networks; 3) promoting effective forms of public/private sector cooperation against transnational organized crime, particularly through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime; and 4) supporting the work of investigative journalists who expose and raise public awareness of transnational organized crime in key countries most at risk. Funds will also support law enforcement cooperation with regional multilateral institutions such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the European Union, and partnerships across the Pacific and Atlantic to combat transnational crime and dismantle illicit networks.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Anticorruption

- INL will continue U.S. Government leadership on anticorruption issues in FY 2012 by sustaining efforts to implement UNCAC and other international anticorruption provisions. FY 2012 funds will provide the resources needed to support efforts to expand the multilateral fight against kleptocracy around the world. Such efforts include denying safe haven to corrupt officials and to recover proceeds of corruption, which furthers Congressional mandates as well as G-20 and other Presidential commitments to deny visas to kleptocrats and increase cooperation on recovery of stolen assets. Anticorruption funds will continue U.S. Government participation in FY 2012 in multilateral anticorruption monitoring mechanisms (e.g., OAS, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Council of Europe Group of States Against Corruption, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption) that rely on U.S. Government support and participation to effectively promote concrete reform to comply with these standards. FY 2012 will be critical to moving UNCAC to consolidation of

the new process for robust review of implementation criteria, bolstered by on-the-ground implementation activities, and will see a new approach to promoting anticorruption reform activities in the OAS countries. Funding will: capitalize on new opportunities to engage reformers in the Middle East; sustain multilateral anticorruption efforts in Africa and Eastern Europe/Eurasia/Central Asia; permit focus on key emerging issues such as investigation of high-level corruption, building capacity of justice sector officials and policymakers, and safeguarding anticorruption authorities.

Anti-Crime Programs			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
1.3 Subtotal	1,000	1,000	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights	5,000	3,750	3,750
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering	4,150	4,150	4,150
International Organized Crime	1,000	1,000	1,000
1.5 Subtotal	10,150	8,900	8,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Fighting Corruption	4,750	4,750	5,033
2.1 Subtotal	4,750	4,750	5,033
Total	15,900	14,650	14,933

Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
4,000	4,000	4,000

Program Overview

The Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program plays a vital role in launching high-priority foreign assistance programs aimed at providing immediate security and rule of law in post-conflict situations. To achieve these goals, the program will improve outreach to law enforcement and justice professionals, provide management of INL pre-deployment training, and develop a cadre of and access to subject matter experts and best practices.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program will improve the ability to deploy trained experts to police, justice and corrections programs, and peacekeeping and stabilization operations.

Objective 1: Significantly increase the quality, oversight and standardization of pre-deployment training given to the 1,000-plus U.S. police, corrections and justice sector personnel deployed annually.

Objective 2: Improve capacity to design, manage, implement and evaluate police, criminal justice and corrections programs globally.

Objective 3: Improve the ability to draw on the expertise of state, federal and municipal law enforcement, corrections officials and justice sector experts to continue to better tailor its assistance programs to identified needs of partner countries.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Assistance in Launching Critical Post-Conflict Programs: Police, justice sector and corrections senior experts will provide a key resource in providing immediate assessment, program development, and coordination for critical law and order functions in post-conflict situations around the world.

Improved Programs Bureau-wide: Senior experts will assist in the areas of project management, program assessments, monitoring and evaluation, and technical assistance through experienced subject matter experts and the development of guidebooks for field staff and managers.

Directly Managed Pre-Deployment Training: INL will continue to develop and support a pre-deployment training program for the U.S. police, justice, and corrections personnel deployed to peacekeeping and stabilizations missions globally, improving management and oversight of the training and equipping of U.S. personnel.

Outreach and Partnerships: Funds will support recruitment of qualified law enforcement and criminal justice experts through outreach efforts and vital institutional partnerships with police, corrections and criminal justice related organizations including domestic state and local law enforcement, multilateral organizations, and non-governmental actors.

Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program	4,000	4,000	4,000
1.3 Subtotal	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	4,000	4,000	4,000

Criminal Youth Gangs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
8,000	7,000	7,000

Program Overview

Transnational gangs, such as MS-13 and M18, are a security threat for the United States and the Central American countries where they are active, particularly in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Gangs are responsible for massive levels of extortion, homicides, drug distribution, thefts and other crimes, and there is also anecdotal evidence of the growing transnational nature of gangs, particularly MS-13. The Criminal Youth Gangs program continues to implement the six elements identified in the regional strategy for Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, and is adding prevention, prison, investigation and intelligence programs in Belize, Panama and Nicaragua.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Criminal Youth Gangs program supports the U.S. Strategy to Combat the Threat of Criminal Gangs from Central America and Mexico. Public security, particularly criminal youth gangs, is a primary element in the 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans of embassies El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Panama, and Nicaragua. This program also supports the FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Build bilateral and regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating in Central America and the United States.

Objective 2: Support cross-country coordination, technical training and equipment for the region where current programming is underway, and support strong prevention and law enforcement programs in areas where gangs are expanding.

FY 2012 Program

Transnational Crime

- **Investigative Capacity** – Funds will provide vetting and group training in such areas as investigative techniques, portable fingerprint registration devices and related training, and digitization of paper fingerprint cards. The program will support officer exchanges between and among the regions Anti-Gang Units.
- **Legal Capacity** - Judges, prosecutors and technicians will be trained in such topics as evidence collection by ballistics and fingerprint analysis, including collection techniques, analysis, and use as evidence in courts.
- **Intelligence Capacity** – Funds will provide 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, and support the development of multi-agency intelligence sharing models.
- **Community Policing** - Funds will expand community policing models, analyze successful elements of community policing in other countries, and interchange experts, among other activities. Funds will also support the implementation of police-led after-school programs such as the Police Athletic League. Emphasis will be placed on “best practices” as identified through the 2010-2011 scientifically-conducted public surveys and crime analysis research in each of the targeted model precinct projects. Host nations will be encouraged to replicate those practices in additional communities utilizing currently available resources.
- **Prevention** – Funds will support in-country and regional programs, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to de-glamorize the gang image, the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, and a regional prevention conference. Funds will also support preventative policing tools such as mapping crimes.
- **Prisons** – Funds will continue training for corrections officials on effective management and rehabilitation of criminals and obtaining

improved investigative information from incarcerated criminals. Support will also include equipment, such as computers and radios, corrections officer exchanges, and establish prison Security Threat Group Intelligence Units, and gang validation and “drop-out” programs.

- **Technical Assistance** - Funds will support a Regional Gangs advisor, three country gang program managers, three model precinct/community police advisors, and a regional prisons training advisor, among other support.

Criminal Youth Gangs			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime			
Investigative Capacity	1,100	1,000	1,000
Legal Capacity	325	260	260
Intelligence Capacity	1,100	1,000	1,000
Community Policing	1,800	1,350	1,350
Prevention	1,700	1,350	1,350
Prisons	900	890	890
Technical Assistance	600	650	650
Program Administration	475	500	500
1.5 Subtotal	8,000	7,000	7,000
Total	8,000	7,000	7,000

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
14,000	12,500	12,750

Program Overview

The need for demand reduction is reflected in escalating worldwide drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health and welfare of all countries, in addition to undermining economic development, social and political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries that are strategic U.S. allies. Recently documented unprecedented child drug addiction poses new public health threats to selected regions worldwide.

Program Goals and Objectives

The demand reduction program supports INL’s FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics, in addition to international drug prevention and treatment priorities outlined in the President’s National Drug Control Strategy.

Objective 1: Significantly reduce drug use, related crime, and violence in targeted country populations.

Objective 2: Significantly delay onset of first use in targeted country populations.

FY 2012 Program

Training and Technical Assistance

- **Regional Training:** Funding will provide support for sub-regional 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 target cocaine abuse (especially crack addiction among juveniles), methamphetamine and intravenous heroin

abuse that lead to increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS, rising adolescent drug use, and unique addiction problems affecting women and children. Target sub-regions include Africa, South America, Russia and Central Asia, Southeast/Southwest Asia, and Central America/Mexico (addressing multiple threats of criminal gangs, drug cartels, and illegal drug use).

Research and Demonstration Programs

- **Women’s Drug Treatment Initiative:** Funds will support the continued development of critically-needed, gender-sensitive training curriculum and follow-on training assistance that addresses the unique needs of female addicts worldwide.
- **Muslim-based Anti-Drug Demonstration Programs:** Funds will support model outreach and aftercare centers in volatile Muslim regions, especially Southeast and Southwest Asia. These centers are designed to reduce drug consumption whose proceeds are a potential source of terrorist financing and provide at-risk youth alternatives to radical or terrorist indoctrination centers.
- **Child/Adolescent Drug Treatment Initiative:** Funds will support pilot drug intervention programs for crack cocaine addicted children ages 7 - 8 in Latin America, in addition to development of novel drug treatment protocols and related training curricula worldwide.

Coalition and Networks

- **Drug-Free Community Coalitions:** Funds will support the enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs (in Mexico, Latin America, Asia, and Africa) that assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs. These public/private sector coalitions work towards reducing substance abuse among youth.

Demand Reduction

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counternarcotics			
Training and Technical Assistance	9,300	8,000	9,450
Research and Demonstration Programs	3,000	3,000	1,000
Coalitions and Networks	1,700	1,500	2,300
1.4 Subtotal	14,000	12,500	12,750
Total	14,000	12,500	12,750

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
37,200	34,000	31,300

Program Overview

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, develop law enforcement capabilities, and foster U.S. law enforcement relationships with foreign counterparts to address common problems resulting from criminal activities.

Program Goals and Objectives

National law enforcement capabilities will be strengthened and stronger linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities and foreign counterparts will be established through training at the five ILEAs: Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador, and Roswell, and at the ILEA in Lima.

Objective 1: The total number of students trained will be approximately 4,500.

Objective 2: Graduates will apply methods and technologies learned at the academies to conduct successful criminal investigations.

Objective 3: Alumni will actively train others, either at their national academies or on-the-job.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

The FY 2012 program consists of the traditional ILEAs, and projects that support the Administration's Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative.

- **ILEA Program:** Funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador and the newest ILEA in Lima. They provide relevant, timely, and quality training to counter transnational criminal activities such as terrorism, financial crimes, organized crime, corruption, illegal narcotics, trafficking in persons and other emerging international criminal trends.
- **Global Alumni Network (IGN):** Funds will continue to support the IGN, which includes worldwide implementation of the ILEA student database and virtual workshops. The IGN will enhance cooperation in transnational investigations with their counterparts and information sharing with U.S. counterparts.
- **The SSP initiative** 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 efforts, creating an infrastructure for information-sharing and regional/cross-border coordination, and by developing bilateral, regional, and global partnerships. The SSP also supports regional training efforts in West Africa.
- **Regional Training in West Africa (RTWA):** Funds will continue to support RTWA which will deliver basic and advanced law enforcement skills needed to address transnational crime and terrorism. INL, in cooperation with other U.S. Government agencies, will continue training activities that reflect the needs of high-threat countries.

International Law Enforcement Academy			
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
ILEA			
Bangkok, Thailand	3,000	3,300	3,600
Budapest, Hungary	3,500	3,500	3,600
Gaborone, Botswana	3,500	3,200	5,300
Roswell, New Mexico	5,000	4,500	4,500
San Salvador, El Salvador	4,000	4,000	5,000
ILEA Global Network	0	0	2,000
Program Administration	1,000	1,000	1,300
ILEA Subtotal	20,000	19,500	25,300
Shared Security Partnership (SSP)			
Emerging Regional Training Priorities/Mobile			
Training Teams	10,200	9,500	6,000
RTC Lima, Peru (Transition)	4,000	2,000	0
ILEA Global Network	2,000	2,000	0
Program Administration	1,000	1,000	0
SSP Subtotal	17,200	14,500	6,000
1.3 Subtotal	37,200	34,000	31,300
Total	37,200	34,000	31,300

International Organizations

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
4,500	4,500	5,000

Program Overview

The International Organizations account supports the counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts of the following multilateral 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. funding with those of other donors to conduct capacity-building programs and treaty implementation activities that directly support U.S. Government counter-drug and anti-crime objectives. Their work is particularly important in cases where foreign governments require a multilateral umbrella in order to accept outside assistance or where political sensitivities by either recipients or donors complicate bilateral assistance.

Program Goals and Objectives

The International Organizations account supports the INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics, the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan for the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna, and the National Drug Control Strategy. It is also a crucial component of the Administration's effort to increase engagement with multilateral organizations.

Objective 1: Promote implementation and practical application of the three UN drug control conventions; the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols; and the legal instruments against terrorism. (As previously mentioned, all are based on U.S. law and support U.S. policy objectives.)

Objective 2: Enhance implementation of precursor chemical controls required under the conventions to block the production of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine.

Objective 3: Strengthen counternarcotics capacity, particularly by countries in the Western Hemisphere.

FY 2012 Program

UNODC:

- **Implementation of UN anti-crime and counter-drug treaties:** Funds will be used to expand UNODC technical assistance and capacity building efforts to promote treaty implementation, particularly in the area of mutual legal assistance and extradition. Funds will also support the efforts of the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) to promote international cooperation in criminal matters. Since its inception in 2003, the TPB has assisted over 170 states in ratifying and implementing the legal instruments, trained over 10,000 officials on their application and held over 98 regional and sub-regional workshops. As a result, the TPB has contributed to 548 new treaty ratifications.
- **Precursor Chemical Control:** Funds will be used to continue support for International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) activities, including its global database and early warning online system to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs, including methamphetamine. INCB's database is also essential to the success of its precursor chemical control operations, which result in real-time cooperation among governments to track suspicious chemical shipments. The central role of the database and the online system is reflected in the ever increasing number of transactions reporting through the system. With more than 11,000 transactions, usage of these systems has almost doubled.
- **Santo Domingo Partnership Monitoring Mechanism:** Funds will support UNODC's project to promote regional cooperation and increase capacity-building efforts to combat the transit of drugs through Caribbean States. This effort is based on a similar, well regarded UNODC-initiated cooperation mechanism, known as the Paris Pact, to stem the flow of Afghan heroin.

- **General Purpose and Independent Evaluation Unit:** UNODC requires funding to support its field office infrastructure necessary to implement U.S.-funded projects, as well as to support the monitoring and evaluation of its activities. Such projects strengthen criminal justice infrastructure through upgrading essential legislation, provide justice system training, improve judicial cooperation, and provide on-site operational support to law enforcement, prosecution and judicial services. UNODC continues to develop and strengthen its analytical and research efforts to support the projects and programs in this area. These programs also serve as the backdrop for data collection efforts and the development of the five year strategy to be approved by Member States. The next such strategy will come on line in 2012.

CICAD:

- **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism:** Funds will support this peer review system and the activities that stem from its recommendations on ways in which governments need to strengthen their anti-drug efforts.
- **Money Laundering Controls, Counternarcotics Institution Building, Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction:** Funding to CICAD supports a wide range of multilateral initiatives in all phases of narcotics control. The United States particularly supports drug control training undertakings to achieve objectives established in the Anti-Drug Strategy for the Hemisphere. Most of these programs stress the importance of multilateral cooperation and information sharing to build a unified approach among OAS/CICAD member states.

International Organizations

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	3,000	2,875	3,250
OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD)	1,500	1,375	1,750
G-8 Roma Lyon Group	-	250	-
Total	4,500	4,500	5,000

Budget by Program Objective and Area (\$000s)

1.4 Counternarcotics	3,900	3,900	3,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	600	1,100
Total	4,500	4,500	5,000

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
\$5,000 *	-	15,000

*\$5M in FY 2010 was allocated under *Global Peace Operations Initiative*.

Program Overview

The International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) program is an important initiative to build the capacity of police contributing countries (PCCs) to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions. Recognizing that police in peace operations support critical rule of law development and local security goals, the IPPOS program will help enhance the operational effectiveness of police peacekeepers through training, equipment, and capacity building support, as well as assist the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of improved Security Council mandate implementation in international policing in peacekeeping. IPPOS also will work with regional training centers and be prepared to support the deployment of police peacekeepers to new missions.

Program Goals and Objectives

Objective 1: Increase the capacity of partner police contributors to deploy well-trained and qualified police to peace and stabilization missions.

Objective 2: Assist UNDPKO to strengthen its policies to improve international policing in peacekeeping missions and to develop the tools to implement these policies.

Objective 3: Support existing regional training centers through coordination and contributions.

Objective 4: Support deployment of peacekeepers to new missions or emerging crises.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Partnership with Targeted Police Contributors to Build FPU and IPO

Capacity: A critical precursor to ensuring the safety of civilians in peacekeeping missions is the deployment of qualified police peacekeepers, both individual police officers (IPO) and formed police units (FPUs). Funds will bolster the operational capacity of FPUs and IPOs in mission through training of trainers, pre-deployment training, equipment, and other capacity building assistance.

Support for UNDPKO Initiatives: Funds will assist UNDPKO to develop policies and training modules for specific skill sets to get people with the right skills into mission. Additionally, funds will provide training to PCCs on the new UN training modules and policies, support the development and maintenance of a database of trained police peacekeepers and their skill-sets, hire an advisor to help facilitate the coordination with the UN and provide oversight of various programs and activities, and fund specific project(s) by UNDPKO in support of peacekeepers.

Support to Regional Training for Police Peacekeeping: Sending mobile training teams is only one of a few approaches to addressing the pre-deployment training needs for police peacekeepers. INL will work with and leverage existing regional training centers.

Support to New Peacekeeping Missions/Emerging Crises: There will be a need to rapidly establish new missions or enhance existing missions to provide public order and safety. With FY 2012 funds, INL will be better prepared to respond to the emerging crises and aid a new peacekeeping mission for a limited time by supporting the deployment of police peacekeepers.

**International Police Peacekeeping Operations
Support**

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	0	0	15,000
1.3 Subtotal	0	0	15,000
Total	0	0	15,000

Interregional Aviation Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
60,088	57,052	60,652

Program Overview

The Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) budget provides coordinated core-level services necessary to operate the Air Wing's fleet of over 130 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft supporting INL's aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential for sustaining 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; 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, Iraq, 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 requirements.

Program Goals and Objectives

By providing core-level aviation fleet-wide support services projected from Patrick AFB and specific in-country aviation support, the IAS program makes it possible for individual country programs to be successful in their overarching objectives and mission. The IAS program provides safe, professionally operated and maintained aircraft that support eradication, interdiction, surveillance, and reconnaissance efforts within the counternarcotics area of the "Peace and Security" objective. Aircraft also provide other elements of support such as basic transportation of personnel and cargo, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and security that support overall "Peace and Security" and "Governing Justly and Democratically" objectives.

Objective 1: Safely and professionally execute aviation missions in support of individual country program objectives.

Objective 2: Provide and maintain fleet-wide systems, standards, and procedures that ensure quality aircraft maintenance and airworthiness, worldwide logistics support, safety, and operational effectiveness.

Objective 3: Train and professionalize host government aviation units to develop institutional capability to assume increased responsibility for counternarcotics operations in their respective countries.

FY 2012 Program

In FY 2012, the Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate a fleet of over 130 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide substantial aerial eradication and Colombian Army aviation support in Colombia while continuing the transition 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, administration of justice, and police efforts in Afghanistan, and border security efforts in Pakistan; and support a six helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone.

Interregional Aviation Support

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Aviation Support Services Contract	45,982	41,152	43,545
DOD-Source Parts	1,300	1,000	1,000
Operations Support			
<i>Salaries and Benefits</i>	8,525	9,750	10,892
<i>Field Travel</i>	468	650	700
<i>Administrative Services and Program Support</i>	1,352	1,423	1,300
<i>GSA Warehouse Leases</i>	1,134	1,760	1,760
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	555	575	610
<i>Base Support at Patrick AFB</i>	312	330	360
<i>AQM Fee</i>	460	412	485
SubTotal	12,806	14,900	16,107
Total	60,088	57,052	60,652

Budget by Program Objective and Area (\$000s)			
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	363	337	9,345
1.4 Counternarcotics	59,725	56,715	51,307
Total	60,088	57,052	60,652

Critical Flight Safety Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
20,750	16,250	17,250

Program Overview

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 program was established to address the declining condition of aged aircraft (primarily former military aircraft for which there was no commercial or military support available) in order to ensure safety and airworthiness, extend service life, and maximize reliability and availability of aircraft to perform essential missions.

Program Goals and Objectives

By providing depot-level maintenance, extending the service life of aircraft, upgrading aircraft to commercially supportable configurations, and ensuring the long term availability of safe, reliable aircraft, the Critical Flight Safety Program makes it possible for individual country programs to continue to be successful in their overarching objectives and missions. Through the Critical Flight Safety Program, airworthy and maintainable aircraft will continue to be available to support eradication, interdiction, surveillance, and reconnaissance efforts within the counternarcotics area of the “Peace and Security” objective. Aircraft also provide other elements of support such as basic transportation of personnel and cargo, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and security that support overall “Peace and Security” and “Governing Justly and Democratically” objectives.

Objective 1: Ensure the structural integrity and airworthiness of all aircraft operated by the Air Wing.

Objective 2: Guarantee that Air Wing aircraft are maintainable, commercially supportable, and reliable to support country programs.

FY 2012 Program

- Funds will modernize the air fleet through fleet management techniques (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines.
- The program is designed to ensure safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country counternarcotics aviation programs.
- Funds will increase safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft, extend the service life of the aircraft, reduce excessively high costs for maintenance, components and parts, increase operational readiness rates, sustain mission success, and implement continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.
- Funds will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of nine rotary-wing and one fixed-wing aircraft for depot maintenance; procurement of one attrition helicopter; and continuation of the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program.

Centrally-Managed Critical Flight Safety Program

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Fixed Wing Depot	-	-	700
Rotary Wing Attrition	3,500	7,000	3,500
Rotary Wing Depot	9,050	4,000	10,990
Rotary Wing Engines	3,000	-	-
Rotary Wing Wiring Upgrades	1,500	-	-
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	3,700	5,250	1,900
Program Management	-	-	160
Total	20,750	16,250	17,250

Budget by Program Objective and Area (\$000s)

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,400	5,500	3,400
1.4 Counternarcotics	15,350	10,750	8,838
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	5,012
Total	20,750	17,250	17,250

Program Development and Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
24,523	29,250	34,500

Program Overview

INL develops 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 INL personnel.

FY 2012 Program

The Program Development and Support (PD&S) account funds the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff. The majority of the PD&S budget is used for salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel.

Field travel for personnel based in Washington is also 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 purchases and rentals, 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.

Funds will provide for additional staffing and associated costs needed to properly oversee the expanded requirements associated with INL’s growth.

Budget by Program Objective and Area (\$000s)	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,886	9,028	13,110
1.4 Counternarcotics	12,016	10,650	12,075
1.5 Transnational Crime	981	1,193	1,380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,150	8,099	7,245
2.2 Good Governance	490	280	690
Total	24,523	29,250	34,500

Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE)

Iraq

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2010 Base Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
52,000	650,000	114,560	1,000,000

Program Overview

Building on the current U.S. military effort, the Police Development and Criminal Justice program will develop professional and capable Ministry of Interior (MOI) and civilian police institutions in Iraq. Criminal Justice programs, including anti-corruption initiatives, will focus on strengthening the Ministries of Justice and Interior, among others, and supporting the Higher Judicial Council. The program also includes a robust Department of Justice (DOJ) presence to lead a variety of rule of law programs in Iraq. The FY 2012 budget includes funding for 12 months of operating expenses to support 190 police development and 45 judicial and corrections USG and civilian subject matter expert advisors working in 10 Iraqi provinces, as well as approximately 40 officers and administrative support personnel at the U.S. Embassy Baghdad and two consulates to oversee and manage the programs and contract administration. The entire INCLE budget for Iraq will be a part of the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request, based on the temporary nature of the size and scope of programs.

Program Goals and Objectives

The objective of the Iraq Criminal Justice Program is 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.

The Department of State will receive responsibility for police development programs from the Department of Defense later this year. FY 2012 funds will support the first full year of operations of State's Police Development Program

(PDP). The PDP will provide senior leaders in the Iraqi police services and Ministry of Interior with the necessary skills to more firmly establish police primacy and uphold the rule of law – thereby protecting U.S. national security interests while promoting peace, security, stability, justice, and democratic governance. Funds will support PDP operations, as well as underlying requirements such as life support, security, communications, and transportation.

The INCLE-funded justice programs in Iraq focus on (1) developing relationships at the Ministry/Higher Judicial Council 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 to propose and help the Iraqis execute remedial actions; and (2) establishing Iraqi capacity to provide continuing legal education to judges and other court personnel to enhance GOI capacity to assess security threats and vulnerabilities to judicial facilities and personnel, address those threats, and modernize court administration processes to make them more transparent and efficient.

Finally, INCLE funds will continue programs that support the Iraqi Corrections Service at the Ministry of Justice, and will fund new programs to reform the Ministry of Interior’s jails and detentions centers, promoting the humane and secure incarceration of individuals consistent with international standards.

FY 2012 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Police Development Program

- Our continued support for the development of the Iraqi police and judiciary remains critical to Iraq’s future stability and to achieving the U.S. goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. Beginning October 1, 2011, the State Department assumes full responsibility from the Defense Department for the development of the Iraqi Ministry of Interior (MOI) and police and border forces. Under Department of State leadership, the PDP will assist the MOI, Iraqi Police Services, and the Department of Border Enforcement at regional and national headquarters and at major provincial sites by developing the management, leadership,

- and technical skills to maintain Iraq's internal security and support the rule of law.
- The overarching strategic goal of the PDP is to help the GOI and its MOI by assisting in the development of capabilities needed to manage and sustain the full range of internal security operations and support the rule of law. The program will be a robust and credible successor to the U.S. military training program and it will continue to develop the strategic U.S.-Iraq relationship. Most importantly, the PDP will shift the overall U.S. mission of Iraqi police development from counter-insurgency, with a focus on producing large numbers of basic recruits to support the Iraqi army with skills such as live-fire enemy engagement and patrolling, to a civilian model focusing on community policing, which promotes law enforcement, detection and prevention of crime through presence in, and partnership with, the community. The PDP will also focus on advanced technical training in specialized policing skills such as criminal investigations and forensics for Iraqi officials at middle-to-senior management levels.
 - The FY 2012 budget includes full-year funding for the PDP, which includes approximately 190 advisors, based out of three hub cities (Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil), who will travel by both ground and air to provide on-site engagement. Short-term technical advisors will augment the advising and training capabilities of advisors in-country. Rotary-wing aircraft will support the safe movement of PDP advisors and security personnel from hub locations to sites that cannot be accessed by ground movement. The program targets the five most populated cities (Baghdad, Basrah, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Mosul), plus a number of other locations in provinces such as Anbar, Karbala, Najaf, Sulaymaniyah and Tikrit, which were chosen for both their programmatic and strategic importance. Classroom-based training will be available for Iraqi police personnel as appropriate at regional or centralized training facilities. The PDP includes a robust instructor development program, based in Baghdad, and supports training at Iraqi regional training academies to ensure a uniform training standard throughout the country. In addition, the PDP includes a specialized training component that funds Iraqi officers to attend U.S.-based training such as policing academies and those operated by the FBI, DEA, ATF, and DHS or other international police training venues such as the International Law Enforcement Academies.

- Funding will provide for the cost of Embassy-provided security and life support for INL aviation, police, and criminal justice advisors, and include personnel recruitment and training. The funds will support facilities, aviation, and transportation operations and maintenance. All security and life support services will be Embassy-provided, with INCLE funds reimbursing the costs attributable to our programs.

Major Crimes Task Force:

- The DOJ/FBI-led Major Crimes Task Force, a joint GOI-U.S. Government initiative, will expand to include 18 law enforcement agents (six in Basrah and 12 in Baghdad) to build the Iraqi capacity to investigate high-profile crimes such as terrorism, public corruption, kidnapping, human trafficking, and organized crime.

Counternarcotics

Demand Reduction

- Funds will support continued education and technical development as the GOI develops its capacity to provide prevention and treatment services. Funds will also support the implementation of a nationwide drug demand reduction strategy.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

Anti Corruption

- Since 2003 the justice sector in Iraq has made substantial progress in its overall capacity development. However, corruption remains as the largest rule of law problem facing the GOI. Progress made by the U.S through technical training of police and capacity building within the Iraqi courts and corrections systems may prove insufficient or short-lived if rampant corruption in Iraq is not effectively mitigated. Continued funding of anti-corruption programs is necessary to advance anti-corruption initiatives, including mentoring and training to GOI anti-corruption officials on U.S. Government best practices in financial integrity, institutional auditing, accounting, and public sector management. Initiatives will also advance computerized case management.

Rule of Law Outreach

- Six DOJ Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) will be based in the Embassy in Baghdad and at Erbil, Basrah, Mosul, and Kirkuk. These RLAs will continue to assist the GOI to better coordinate legal issues and resolve ambiguities between the central government and the provinces. RLAs will also focus on bolstering provincial gains made during the last seven years in building and maintaining communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, and identifying and providing solutions to roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system. RLA programs will also be designed to help develop the Higher Judicial Council's (HJC) administrative capacity in the areas of case management, web-based services, access to legal resources, and court administration including budget planning and implementation and internet technology.

Court Security

- Four U.S. Marshals Service agents based out of Baghdad will provide assistance to the HJC to provide adequate security for its judges and courthouses and strengthen protections for judges, defendants, witnesses, and victims.

Criminal Justice Legal Education and Advising

- Subject matter experts will provide advanced and specialized legal education to strengthen the adjudicative, administrative, and investigative capacity of legal professionals in the areas of criminal law and criminal investigative techniques, including cyber-crime, organized crime, financial crimes, the use of forensic evidence, and justice sector administration and security. The program will provide U.S and international experts in these advanced legal areas to provide training and lead courses for the judges and staff of the HJC at the Judicial Development Institute (JDI) in Baghdad and at the Judicial Training Institutes (JTI) of the Ministry of Justice and of the Kurdistan Regional Government in Baghdad and Erbil, respectively.

Corrections

- Funds will continue U.S. support of the Iraqi Corrections Service at the Ministry of Justice to mentor senior leaders in advanced skills such as management, budget creation, and leadership. In addition, advisors will
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begin work within the Ministry of Interior to establish a program reforming its 1,200 jails and detention centers for pre-trial detainees. This work will include providing advice on strategic planning, academy and field training, auditing, oversight, public relations, and curriculum development.

Iraq

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Police	7,000	650,000	94,560	859,923
Major Crimes Task Force	1,300	-	-	27,514
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	2,000	-	11,500	26,945
1.3 Subtotal	10,300	650,000	106,060	914,382
1.4 Counternarcotics				
Counternarcotics	1,000	-	2,500	1,000
1.4 Subtotal	1,000	-	2,500	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Corrections Services	17,000	-	1,000	34,695
Criminal Justice Development			2,500	
<i>Anti-corruption</i>	2,000	-	-	9,000
<i>Rule of Law Outreach</i>	4,000	-	-	19,111
<i>Courts</i>	11,700	-	-	10,486
<i>Criminal Justice</i>	-	-	-	4,313
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	6,000	-	2,500	7,013
2.1 Subtotal	40,700	-	6,000	84,618
Total	52,000	650,000	114,560	1,000,000

